

## **VIDEO LINKS FOR ALL THE SUBJECTS**

ENGLISH: <https://youtu.be/il2nTpkAnMc>

HINDI : <https://youtu.be/wg8Qy4t3--0>

MATHS: <https://youtu.be/djRx-X-dY2w>

MATHS: <https://youtu.be/cxjAtj85BEE>

SANSKRIT: <https://youtu.be/F1LBxzDtN3Q>

HISTORY: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y0-jSQjmkRA>

BIOLOGY: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dkAe4DjHwMM>

BIOLOGY: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-YOyz0bejM>

CHEMISTRY: <https://youtu.be/zprdyQ28UPk>

PHYSICS: <https://youtu.be/m3Kyr6nRFgM>

POL. SCIENCE: <https://youtu.be/-LIB58kpjnc>

ECONOMICS:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2t4eCihfOM&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxt&index=6>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt-Bthp\\_Xoc&t=342s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt-Bthp_Xoc&t=342s)

GEOGRAPHY: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCAqZBbD8dM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOJHRFHUpmM>

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS X ASSIGNMENTS**  
**ENGLISH**  
**HIS FIRST FLIGHT**  
**BY LIAM O' FLAHERTY**

**About the author- LIAM O' FLAHERTY**

- Born on 28 August, 1896 in Iris Mor (one of the Irish Islands)
- He was a novelist and short story writer.
- Scored success with his best selling novel 'The Informer' in 1925.
- Died on 7 September, 1984 in Dublin.

**About the story**

- There are six seagulls in total; a mother, a father, three sons and one daughter.
- All of the children have learnt to fly except for the youngest son.
- The parents have tried countless times to get him to fly but he is too scared to fly.
- The parents decide that they must take firm measures to help the youngest son learn to fly.
- The whole family flies away; leaving the youngest son alone on the rock without food.
- He sees his mother eating fish in the distance and begins begging her to let him share.
- The mother then approaches him but keeps the fish just out of reach.
- The youngest son desperately tries to jump for the fish but he is not successful.
- Suddenly, he jumps off the rock in one final attempt to reach the fish and begins falling.
- Instinctively, he starts to flap his wings and therefore starts to fly.
- The entire family is thoroughly overjoyed.

<b>THEME</b>	'His First Flight' highlights the importance of independence, self-belief and confidence, and the need for motivation to attain goals. Necessity is always the mother of invention, but it sometimes needs an initial spark from outside.
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**About Characters**

<b>YOUNGEST SEAGULL</b>	<b>MOTHER SEAGULL</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very pampered by the family.</li> <li>• Relies on the food that his parents bring.</li> <li>• He is too scared to learn to fly.</li> <li>• Needs motivation to try something new.</li> <li>• Learns to fly with the help of his mother.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kind and intelligent creature.</li> <li>• Loves her babies immensely.</li> <li>• Wants her son to learn to fly.</li> <li>• Acts smartly to motivate her son.</li> <li>• Finally makes her son to learn to fly.</li> </ul>

**Extract Based Question (Solved)**

1. **“The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and one sister had already flown away. He had been afraid to fly with them. somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid.”**

- (a) Where was the seagull standing?
- (b) Why did he not go with his brothers and sister?
- (c) What did the seagull try to do?

**Ans.** (a) The seagull was standing on his ledge.  
(b) He did not go because he was afraid to die.  
(c) It flapped its wings as it was afraid.

2. **“That was twenty four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight.”**

- (a) What had happened **twenty four hours ago**?
- (b) What did the young seagull’s parents do the day before?
- (c) Find out a word similar in the meaning to ‘make as good as possible’.

**Ans.** (a) Seagull’s parents had flown away.  
(b) **His parents were flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight.”**  
(c) perfecting.

### **Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)**

1. **“He screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise exhausted by the strange exercise.”**

- (a) Why did he scream with fright?
- (b) When did he get over his fear of water?
- (c) Give the meaning of ‘fright’.

2. **“And all the morning the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff taunting him with his cowerdices.”**

- (a) What had the whole family done all the morning?
- (b) Why were the family members taunting the seagull?
- (c) Find out a word similar in the meaning to ‘a steep rock face’.

### **Short Answer Type Question (Solved)**

1. **Why did the young seagull feel very miserable on the ledge?**

- He was alone and his family had already flown away.
- He was feeling very hungry and had nothing to eat.
- His condition was worsening because he could not even dive for fish.

2. **How did the young seagull and his family celebrate his first flight?**

- When the young seagull started flying and got over his fear, his family screamed around him out of joy.
- They praised him and offered him scraps of dog-fish out of delight as he made a successful attempt.

### **Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

1. Describe the young seagull’s expression when he saw his mother with food.
2. What was the young seagull’s mother doing before him?
3. How did seagull’s parents try to make him fly?
4. Why did the young seagull not go with the rest of his family?
5. When did the seagull get over his fear of flying over the sea?

### **Long Answer Type Question (Solved)**

1 **How did the seagull family help the young seagull overcome his fear and fly?**

- The young seagull was afraid of flying because he thought that his wings won't support him and he would drown.
- When his family left him alone on the ledge, he felt alone and was very hungry.
- They tried hard to make him fly but he never showed the courage to try.
- His mother knowingly tore a piece of fish near him and flew across to him with it.
- She came close to him but did not go nearer.
- Already mad by hunger, he dived at the fish but fell into space.
- After sometime his wings spread outwards and he began to fly.
- They beckoned him so he landed on the sea and began to sink into water but when his belly touched the water, he floated without any fear and difficulty.

### **Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)**

1. Do you think that the seagull's family loved him? Justify their attitude towards him?
2. Why was the young seagull pretending to be asleep? What did he actually observe while doing so?
3. How did the young seagull get over his fear of sea water and what was his family's reaction on it?

## **Geography**

### **Chapter 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources**

#### **Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**

- In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments.
- The forests are classified under the following categories:
  - Reserved Forests: These forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. It covers half of the total forest land.
  - Protected Forests: This forest land are protected from any further depletion. Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
  - Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

#### **Community and Conservation**

- The forests are also home to some of the traditional communities.
  - Local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, to secure their long-term livelihood.
- In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
- The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas
  - Also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
- Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.
- Joint forest management (JFM) programme introduced in 1988 in the state of Odisha shown good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

- 1) Classify forest the basis of administration and give their distribution in India.
- 2) Why it becomes important to involve local community in any conservation programme. Illustrate with the help of example
- 3) Write short note on Joint forest Management programme.
- 4) Write short note on sacred groves.
- 5) Discuss famous movements which have been launched for protection of forests and wildlife in India?
- 6) Write short note on project tiger.
- 7) What has Gautam Buddha said about the advantage of the tree in 487 BC.

### **VIDEO LINK**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCAqZBbD8dM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOJHRFHUpmM>

## **Economics**

### **Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy**

#### **How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised sector?**

1. Workers in the unorganised sector are in a pitiable situation.
  - (i) They get low wages which often are less than statutory minimum wages or fair wages.
  - (ii) Their earnings are low and not regular.
  - (iii) Their jobs are not secure and they have no other benefits.
  - (iv) They are often exploited.

Hence, there is a need for protection and support of workers in the unorganised sector.

2. In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly consists of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, share croppers and artisans. These persons need to be supported through adequate facilities for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

3. In the urban areas, unorganised sector consists mainly of workers in small-scale industries, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, street vendors, rag pickers, etc. These sections of the society need to be supported by way of easy credit facilities and other concessions.

#### **Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private sectors**

1. On the basis of the ownership and management control, enterprises can be classified into two categories, viz., (i) Public sector, and (ii) Private sector.
2. Public sector consists of those enterprises which are owned and managed by the government. Examples: DTC, Indian Railways, MTNL, BSNL, etc.
3. Private sector consists of those enterprises which are owned and managed by private capital and enterprise. Examples: Reliance Industries Ltd., Airtel, Tata Steel, Maruti Suzuki Ltd., Honda Motor Co., etc.

4. Private sector activities are always motivated by the desire to earn more profits.

Public sector activities are not always guided by profits.

Public sector undertakes many activities which are motivated by different considerations, other than earning maximum profits.

(i) There are certain goods which are needed by the society as a whole. Individuals cannot be asked to pay a price for using them. These are called public goods. These goods are produced by the government.

Examples: roads, bridges, harbours, dams, public parks, national defence, etc.

(ii) There are some activities which the government has to support.

Examples: Supplying electricity at a price which may be less than the cost of production; supplying fertilizers and seeds to farmers at subsidised prices.

(iii) The government has to protect the interests of both consumers and producers at times.

Examples: Government purchases wheat from farmers at a minimum support price, and sells the same to consumers at a lower price.

(iv) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government.

Examples: Provision of quality education and health facilities.

(v) The Government has to make provision for human resource development.

Therefore, it has to arrange for some basic facilities.

Examples: Safe drinking water, nutrition, housing facilities for the poor, etc.

(vi) The government has to assume responsibility for development of the backward regions of the country.

Subject:- Social Science (Economics)  
Chapter 2:- Sectors of the Indian Economy

Class:- X  
Assignment No.:-4

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- 1) **Why is the public sector required to provide certain things at a reasonable cost?** (5)
- 2) **Explain how public sector contribution to the economic development of a nation.** (5)
- 3) **Distinguish between Public sector and Private sector.** (3)
- 4) ***Using examples from your area compare and contrast the activities and functions of private and public sectors.*** (3)
- 5) ***Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.*** (3)
- 6) ***Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.*** (5)
- 7) **Discuss the impact of growing population on sectors of economy in developing and developed countries.** (5)
- 8) **"Several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by public sector." Explain how. (HOTS)** (5)

## VIDEO LINK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2t4eCihfOM&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxt&index=6>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt-Bthp\\_Xoc&t=342s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt-Bthp_Xoc&t=342s)

# Political Science

## Revision Notes

### Gender Religion and Caste

The application of the idea to the practice of democracy in India will be discussed in this chapter

We look at three kinds of social differences that can take the form of social divisions and inequalities.

These are social differences based on gender, religion and caste.

Gender and politics

#### **Public/private divisions:**

1. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.
2. This is reflected in a **SEXUAL DIVISIONS OF LABOUR** in most families: women do all work inside the home.
3. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works. Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men.
4. In urban areas, poor women work as a domestic helper in middle-class homes, while middle-class women work in offices.
5. The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies.
6. Women in different parts of the world organized and agitated for equal rights.
7. More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called FEMINIST movements.
8. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women.
9. **In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high.**
10. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence
11. Ours is still a male-dominated, PATRIARCHAL society.

#### **Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:**

- a) The literacy rate among women is only 54% compared with 76% of them.
- b) On an average Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.

- c) In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- d) In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born.
- e) Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women.
- f) They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

**Women's political representation:**

1. Yet issues related to women's well being or otherwise are not given adequate attention.
2. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives.
3. In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low.
4. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10% of its total strength.
5. In the government, cabinets are largely all male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.
6. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India.
7. There is more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
8. Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.
9. A bill with proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade.
10. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.

**Religion, communalism and politics:**

1. Let us now turn to a very different kind of social division, the division based on religious differences.
2. Many countries including India have in their population, followers of different religions.
3. Consider the following:
  - a) Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.
  - b) Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities.
  - c) Women's movement has argued that FAMILY LAWS of all religions discriminate against women.



## **Communalism( Religion based politics) Tension between various religious communities.**

1. The problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation.
2. Communal politics is based on the ideas that religion is the principal basis of social community.
3. Communalism can take various forms in politics:
  - a) The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs.
  - b) A communal mind often leads to a quest for **political dominance and superiority of of one's own religious community over another**
  - c) Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.
  - d) Sometimes communalism takes **its most ugly form of communal violence, riots, and massacre.**

## **Secular state- No state religion of the country.**

### **All the religions are treated equally.Discrimination is not allowed**

1. Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.
2. Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons.

## **Castes and politics**

We have seen two instances of the expression of social divisions in the arena of politics, one largely positive and other largely negative.

### **Caste inequalities**

1. Unlike gender and religion, caste division is special to India.
2. In most societies, occupations are passed on from one generation to another.
3. Caste system was based on the exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outca
4. Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socioeconomic changes, castes and the

### **Caste system in modern India have undergone great changes:**

- 1) **DUE TO Large scale URBANISATION,**
- 2) **the growth of literacy and education,3)**

### **OCCUPATIONAL**

### **MOBILITY and old notions of CASTE HIERARCHY are breaking down.**

- 4) Now, most of the times, in urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along the next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.

**Yet caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted.**

- 1) Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.
- 2) Intercaste marriages are not promoted. People prefer to marry within their caste.
- 3) Untouchability has not been abolished completely and people are still discriminated on the basis of caste.

### **Caste in politics**

1. As in the case of communalism, casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of social community.
2. Caste is one aspect of our experience but it is not the only relevant or the most important aspect.
3. Caste can take various forms in politics:
  - a) When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
  - b) No political party can win the elections on the basis of caste alone.
  - c) Support of all the parties is required to win the elections.
  - d) Universal adult franchise has also decreased the caste influence over politics.
4. Thus, it is not politics that gets caste-ridden.

### **It is the caste that gets politicized.**

5. This takes several forms:
  - a) Each group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighboring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
  - b) Various caste groups are required to enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
  - c) New kinds of castes groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste group.

Refer- <https://youtu.be/-LIB58kpjnc>

## **HISTORY**

### **Very Short Answer Objective Type Questions**

1. Depressed Class Association was formed by .....
2. The Muslim League was started by.....
3. The statutory commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by .....
4. Who were the Sanatanis?
5. The term begar means homeless labour. ( True /False)
6. Alluri Sitaram Raju could perform miracles. (True/false )
7. What was the reaction of Mahatma Gandhi against the Rowlatt Act?
8. What does the term Khalifa refer to ?
9. Who was Baba Ramchandra?
10. Why did congress ignore Dalit for long ?h

### **Short Answer Type Questions (3)**

11. Explain three points about Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha.
12. How did different groups of people interpret the idea of **Swaraj**?
13. Describe the cultural process through which nationalism captured people 's imagination.

14. Explain the steps taken by the Indian for the reinterpretation of the Indian History.
15. Why did rich peasants **take part** in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Give three reasons.

## **BIOLOGY**

### **Topic : Respiration and blood vessels (C2)**

#### **Class X**

1. What is the importance of residual volume of air in lungs? 1
2. How are respiratory pigments important? Explain with the help of an example. 3
3. How is CO<sub>2</sub> transported in body? 2
4. How are lungs designed to maximise the area of absorption? 3
5. What is meant by plasma and how is it important? 3
6. Name the different types of blood vessels. Differentiate between arteries and veins. 5
7. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true about respiration? Answer from a,b,c,d options 1

(i) During inhalation, ribs move inward and diaphragm is raised

(ii) In the alveoli, exchange of gases takes place i.e., oxygen from alveolar air diffuses into blood and carbon dioxide from blood into alveolar air

(iii) Haemoglobin has greater affinity for carbon dioxide than oxygen

(iv) Alveoli increase surface area for exchange of gases

(a) (i) and (iv)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(d) (ii) and (iv)

8. How transport of material between blood vessels and cells takes place? 2
9. What do you understand by lymph? What is its function? 3
10. Which cells can help during blood clotting? How? 2

## **CHEMISTRY**

### **Chapter 2**

#### **Acids Bases and Salts**

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#### **1 Marks Questions**

**1. An acid can react with**

**(a) AgCl**

**(b)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$**

©  **$\text{PbSO}_4$**

**(d)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$**

**ans (b)**

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**2. Which of the following gives  $\text{CO}_2$  on heating?**

**(a) Slaked**

**(b) Quicklime**

**(c) Limestone**

**(d) Soda ash.**

**Ans. © Lime stone**

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**3. Plaster of Paris is made from**

**(a) Lime stone**

**(b) Slaked Lime**

(c) Quick lime

(d) Gypsum Ans.

(d) Gypsum

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4. Which is a base and not alkali?

(a)  $NaOH$

(b)  $KOH$

©  $Fe(OH)_3$

(d) None

Ans. ©  $Fe(OH)_3$

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5. Chemical formula of baking soda is (a)

$MgSO_4$

(b)  $Na_2CO_3$

©  $NaHCO_3$

(d)  $MgCO_3$

Ans. ©  $NaHCO_3$

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6. The  $H^+$  ion concentration of a solution is  $1.0 \times 10^{-5} M$ . The solution is

(a) Acidic

(b) Alkaline

**(c) Neutral**

(d) Amphoteric

Ans. (a) Acidic

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7. An aqueous solution with Ph-zero is

(a) Acidic

(b) Alkaline

(c) Neutral

(d) Amphoteric

Ans. (a) Acidic

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8. Setting of Plaster of Paris takes place due to

(a) Oxidation

(b) Reduction

(c) Dehydration

(d) Hydration Ans.

(d) Hydration

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9. The difference of water molecules is gypsum and Plaster of Paris is (a)

$\frac{5}{2}$

**(b)** 2

©  $\frac{1}{2}$



(d)  $\frac{3}{2}$

Ans. (d)  $\frac{3}{2}$

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10. The odour of acetic acid resembles that of

(a) Rose

(b) Burning Plastic

(c) Vinegar

(d) Kerosene

Ans. © Vinegar

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11. Washing soda has the formula

(a)  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$

(b)  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$

©  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$

(d)  $Na_2CO_3$

Ans. (b)  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$

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12. Plaster of Paris hardens by

(a) Giving off  $CO_2$

**(b) Changing into**



**(c) Combining with water**

(d) Giving outwater

**Ans.** © Combining with water

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13. Which of the following is evolved when  $Na_2CO_3$  is heated?

(a)  $CO_2$

(b) CO

(c)  $O_2$

(d) No Ans.

(d)No

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14. A drop of liquid sample was put on the Ph paper, paper turned blue. The liquid sample must be of

(a) Lemon Juice

(b) HCl

(c) Sodium bicarbonate

(d) Ethanoic acid.

**Ans.** © Sodium bicarbonate

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15. If Ph of solution is 13, it means that it is

**(a) Weakly acidic**

**(b) Weakly basic**

**(c) Strongly acidic**

**(d) Strongly Basic**

**Ans. (d)** Strongly Basic

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**16. How is concentration of hydronium ions ( $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ) affected when a solution of acid is diluted?**

**Ans.** Concentration of hydronium ions decreased when the solution of an acid is diluted.

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**17. What effect does the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions have on the nature of the solution?**

**Ans.** Higher the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions, greater is the acidic nature of the solution.

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**18. What effect does the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions have on the nature of the solution?**

**Ans.** Higher the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions, greater is the acidic nature of the solution.

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**19. What is the common name of the compound  $\text{CaOCl}_2$ ?**

**Ans.** Bleaching powder.

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**20. Name the substance which on treatment with chlorine yields bleaching powder.**

**Ans.** Slaked lime or calcium hydroxide.

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**21. Name the sodium compound which is used for softening hard water.**

**Ans.** Sodium carbonate is used for softening hard water.

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**22. A solution turns red litmus blue, its Ph is likely to be**

(a) 1

(b) 4

(c) 5

(d) 10 Ans.

(d) 10

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23. A solution reacts with crushed egg-shells to give a gas that turns lime-water milky.

**The solution contains**

(a) NaCl

(b) HCl

(c) LiCl

(d) KCl Ans.

(b) HCl

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24. 10 ml of a solution of NaOH is found to be completely neutralized by 8 ml of a given solution of HCl. If we take 20 ml of same solution of NaOH, the amount of HCl solution required to neutralize it will be

(a) 4 ml

(b) 8 ml

(c) 12 ml

(d) 16 ml Ans.

(d) 16 ml

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**25. Which one of the following types of medicines is used for treating indigestion?**

**(a) Antibiotics**

**(b) Analgesic**

**(c) Antacid**

26. Five solutions A, B, C, D and E when tested with universal indicators showed  $\text{pH}$  as 4, 1, 11, 7 and 9 respectively. Which solution is:

(a) neutral?

(b) strongly alkaline?

(c) strongly acidic

(d) weakly acidic?

(e) w

eakl

y

alkal

ine

Ans.

(a) D

(b) C

(c) B

(d) A



(e) E

27. 'A' is a soluble acidic oxid and 'B' is a soluble base. Compared to Ph of pure water. What will be the Ph of (a) solution of A (b) solution of B?

**Ans.** Ph of a will be less than 7 and that of B will be more than 7.

## PHYSICS

### Answer the following questions (1mark)

1. Refractive index of water is  $\frac{4}{3}$  and that of the glass is  $\frac{3}{2}$  with regard to air. What is the refractive index of glass with respect to the water? [Ans  $\blacktriangleright 9/8$ ]
2. What is the power of concave lens of focal length 200cm?
3. The radius of curvature of spherical mirror is 20cm. What is its focal length?
4. What is the angle of reflection when a ray of light fall normally on a plane mirror?
5. What is the magnification produced by a plane mirror.
6. What is the nature of image formed by concave mirror if magnification produced by mirror is +3?

### Answer the following questions (2mark)

1. An object 2cm high produce areal image 3 cm high, when placed at a distance of 15cm from concave mirror. Calculate the position of the image. (HOTS)
2. The power of a focal length is  $-4D$ . State the nature of lens and any two characteristics of the image formed by the lens.
3. State two examples based on phenomenon of refraction of light in everyday life situation.
4. Distinguish between real and virtual image.
5. Name the type of mirror used in the following situations:
  - a) Headlights of car
  - b) Rear – view mirror of vehicles
6. An object is placed at a distance of 10 cm from convex mirror of focal length 15 cm. Find the position and nature of image.

## MATHEMATICS

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**

**Assignment – X**

**Pair of linear equations in two variables**

**Solve for x and y**

Solve the following systems of equations by using substitution method/ Elimination Method:

1.  $2x + 3y = 6$ ;  $3x + 5y = 15$
2.  $23x + 41y = 100$ ;  $33x + 25y = 50$
3.  $7x + 10y = 21$ ;  $3x + 8y = 11$
4.  $12x + 15y = 21$ ;  $8x + 6y = 12$
5.  $2x + 7y = 11$ ;  $6x + 21y = 33$
6.  $6x + 21y = 33$ ;  $2x + 7y = 10$
7.  $11x + 22y = 33$ ;  $x + y = 3$
8.  $x + y = 8$ ;  $4x + 4y = 10$
9.  $3x + 5y = 7$ ;  $6x + 10y = 15$
10.  $3x + 5y = 7$ ;  $6x + 10y = 14$

2. बिहारी की नायिका यह क्यों कहती है 'कहिहै सबु तेरौ हियौ, मेरे हिय की बात' - स्पष्ट कीजिए।

**उत्तर**

बिहारी की नायिका कँपकपी और स्वेद के कारण कागज पर सन्देश नहीं लिख पाती है। किसी और से सन्देश भिजवाने में उसे लज्जा आती है। इसलिए वह कहती है कि विरह की इस अवस्था में उसके और उसके प्रिय के हालात समान से हैं इसलिए अपने हृदय से उसका हाल समझ जाएँगे।

3. जपमाला, छापें, तिलक सरै न एकौ कामु। मन-काँचै नाचै बृथा, साँचै राँचै रामु॥

**उत्तर**

बिहारी का मानना है कि माला जपने और छापा-तिलक लगाने जैसे बाहरी आडम्बरों से ईश्वर प्राप्त नहीं होते। ये सारे काम व्यर्थ हैं। राम यानी ईश्वर का वास उस व्यक्ति के मन में होता है जिसका हृदय हृदय ईर्ष्या, द्वेष, छल, कपट, वासना आदि से मुक्त और स्वच्छ होता है।

#### 4. गोपियाँ श्रीकृष्ण की बाँसुरी क्यों छिपा लेती हैं?

##### उत्तर

गोपियाँ श्रीकृष्ण से बातें करना चाहती हैं। वे कृष्ण को रिझाना चाहती हैं। परन्तु कृष्ण जी को अपनी बाँसुरी बेहद प्रिय है वे सदैव उसमें ही व्यस्त रहते हैं। इसलिए उनका ध्यान अपनी और आकर्षित करने के लिए गोपियाँ श्रीकृष्ण की बाँसुरी छिपा देती हैं।

#### 5. बिहारी कवि ने सभी की उपस्थिति में भी कैसे बात की जा सकती है, इसका वर्णन किस प्रकार किया है? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

##### उत्तर

बिहारी ने बताया है कि सभी की उपस्थिति में भी सांकेतिक माध्यम से बात की जा सकती है। नायक सभी के सामने नायिका को इशारे से मिलने को कहता है। नायिका भी इशारे से मना कर देती है। उसके मना करने के भाव पर नायक रीझ जाता है जिससे नायिका खीज उठती है। दोनों के नेत्र मिलते हैं जिससे नायक प्रसन्न हो जाता है और नायिका की आँखों में लज्जा आ जाती है।

## SANSKRIT

1. एकपदेन उत्तरं लिखत—
  - (क) बुद्धिमती कुत्र व्याघ्रं ददर्श?
  - (ख) भामिनी कया विमुक्ता?
  - (ग) सर्वदा सर्वकार्येषु का बलवती?
  - (घ) व्याघ्रः कस्मात् बिभेति?
  - (ङ) प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः बुद्धिमती किम् आक्षिपन्ती उवाच?
2. अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतभाषया लिखत—
  - (क) बुद्धिमती केन उपेता पितुर्गृहं प्रति चलिता?
  - (ख) व्याघ्रः किं विचार्य पलायितः?
  - (ग) लोके महतो भयात् कः मुच्यते?
  - (घ) जम्बुकः किं वदन् व्याघ्रस्य उपहासं करोति?
  - (ङ) बुद्धिमती शृगालं किम् उक्तवती?
3. स्थूलपदमाधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत—
  - (क) तत्र राजसिंहो नाम राजपुत्रः वसति स्म।
  - (ख) बुद्धिमती चपेटया पुत्रौ प्रहतवती।
  - (ग) व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा धूर्तः शृगालः अवदत्।
  - (घ) त्वं मानुषात् बिभेषि।
  - (ङ) पुरा त्वया मह्यं व्याघ्रत्रयं दत्तम्।
4. अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि घटनाक्रमानुसारेण योजयत—
  - (क) व्याघ्रः व्याघ्रमारी इयमिति मत्वा पलायितः।
  - (ख) प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः सा शृगालं आक्षिपन्ती उवाच।
  - (ग) जम्बुककृतोत्साहः व्याघ्रः पुनः काननम् आगच्छत्।
  - (घ) मार्गो सा एकं व्याघ्रम् अपश्यत्।
  - (ङ) व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा सा पुत्रौ ताडयन्ती उवाच-अधुना एकमेव व्याघ्रं विभज्य भुज्यताम्।

- (च) बुद्धिमती पुत्रद्वयेन उपेता पितुर्गृहं प्रति चलिता।  
 (छ) 'त्वं व्याघ्रत्रयम् आनेतुं' प्रतिज्ञाय एकमेव आनीतवान्।  
 (ज) गलबद्धशृगालकः व्याघ्रः पुनः पलायितः।

5. सन्धि/सन्धिविच्छेदं वा कुरुत-

- (क) पितुर्गृहम् - ..... + .....  
 (ख) एकैकः - ..... + .....  
 (ग) ..... - अन्यः + अपि  
 (घ) ..... - इति + उक्त्वा  
 (ङ) ..... - यत्र + आस्ते

6. अधोलिखितानां पदानाम् अर्थः कोष्ठात् चित्वा लिखत-

- (क) ददर्श - (दर्शितवान्, दृष्टवान्)  
 (ख) जगाद - (अकथयत्, अगच्छत्)  
 (ग) ययौ - (याचितवान्, गतवान्)  
 (घ) अत्तुम् - (खादितुम्, आविष्कर्तुम्)  
 (ङ) मुच्यते - (मुक्तो भवति, मग्नो भवति)  
 (च) ईक्षते - (पश्यति, इच्छति)

7. (अ) पाठात् चित्वा पर्यायपदं लिखत-

- (क) वनम् - .....  
 (ख) शृगालः - .....  
 (ग) शीघ्रम् - .....  
 (घ) पत्नी - .....  
 (ङ) गच्छसि - .....

(आ) पाठात् चित्वा विपरीतार्थकं पदं लिखत-

- (क) प्रथमः - .....  
 (ख) उक्त्वा - .....