

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**ONLINE ASSIGNMENTS 12**  
**CLASS X**

**ENGLISH**

**The Hundred Dresses II**

**By: Eleanor Estes**

**About the author**

- **Eleanor Estes** (May 9, 1906 – July 15, 1988)
- Was an American children's author and a children's librarian.
- Her book, *Ginger Pye*, which she also created illustrations for, won the Newbery Medal.
- Three of her books were Newbery Honor Winners, and one was awarded the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award.
- Estes' books were based on her life in small town Connecticut in the early 1900s

**About the chapter**

- The teacher, Miss Mason got a letter from Wanda Petronski's father.
- Then, she read Wanda's father's letter to the class.
- He informed that his children Wanda and Jake would never come to their school again.
- Miss Mason spoke in a sad low voice to the class.
- Perhaps what was said was very sad and unfortunate.
- True, Maddie didn't like Peggy putting embarrassing questions to Wanda Petronski.
- Maddie felt guilty as she stood silently and never opposed Peggy when she was teasing Wanda.
- She wanted to tell Wanda that her 'hundred dresses' were beautiful.
- Both the girls Peggy and Wanda set out for Boggins Heights, the place where Wanda used to live.
- They knocked on the door loudly but got no answer.
- It was clear that Wanda Petronski and her family had gone.
- Peggy told Maddie that when she was asking Wanda about her dresses, Wanda probably was getting good ideas for her drawings.
- Maddie made an important decision.
- Both Peggy and Maddie decided to write a letter to Wanda Petronski.
- They asked Wanda if she liked her new place and the new teacher.
- They also wrote that their drawings were very beautiful and she won the girls' medal.
- They also wanted to feel sorry but they ended up writing a friendly letter.
- On the last day of school before the holidays, Miss Mason informed the class that she received a letter from Wanda Petronski.
- In the letter, Wanda wished that the girls of Room Number Thirteen could keep those 'hundred dresses'.
- She wished that the drawing of the green dress be given to Peggy and of the blue one to Maddie.
- Maddie went home and watched the drawing intently.
- Peggy could only say to Maddie "She must have really liked us".

**Message:**

This story conveys a message about racial discrimination. It is one of the ills of the society which has an adverse impact on the people.

**Theme**

The main theme of the story is about the act of forgiving someone's mistake. In this story, Wanda forgives her classmates who used to bully her for her weird name and her story about hundred dresses.

**Characters:**

## **Wanda Petronski**

- Wanda is the owner of the hundred dresses in the book's title.
- She is of Polish heritage and has a name most people struggle to pronounce.
- She is from a poor family and lives in the poor area of town with her brother and father.
- She is a quiet child who rarely says anything and never laughs.

## **Peggy**

- Peggy is the most popular girl in school and is confident and talented.
- Although she is the instigator of the teasing she is not really a mean girl, as she does not see the teasing as picking on Wanda

## **Maddie**

- Maddie is Peggy's best friend and also teases Wanda but knows in her heart this is wrong.
- Unfortunately because she is not quite as popular as Wanda she is reluctant to speak up and say that the teasing is unkind.
- Maddie is also quite poor and wears hand-me-downs, many from Peggy, which her mother alters or embellishes with braid and ribbons to make sure nobody at school remembers seeing them before.

## **Miss Mason**

- Miss Mason appears to us as a very mature and understanding human being.
- She is an ideal teacher.
- She understands the pulse of her students.
- Her students love and respect her.
- Even Wanda Petronski confesses in her letter that her new teacher in the big city can't equalise Miss Mason.
- Miss Mason is full of human kindness.

## **Extract Based Questions**

I Maddie could say nothing. All she hoped was that they would find Wanda. She wanted to tell her that they were sorry they had picked on her, and how wonderful the whole school thought she was. and please, not to move away and everybody would be nice. She and Peggy would fight anybody who was not nice.

### **Questions:**

- (a) Why did Maddie try to please Peggy?
  - (b) What did Maddie hope?
  - (c) Who won the drawing and colouring contest?
  - (d) What decision did Maddie take?
- (a) Maddie didn't say anything because she didn't want to annoy her closest friend and benefactor, Peggy.
  - (b) Maddie hoped that she would find out Wanda Petronski at Boggins Heights.
  - (c) Wanda Petronski won the drawing and colouring contest.
  - (d) Maddie wanted to say that Wanda was a nice girl and she should not move away as they would fight anybody who was not nice to her.

II "Well, anyway," said Peggy, "she's gone now, so what can we do? Besides, when I was asking her about all her dresses, she probably was getting good ideas for her drawings. She might not even have won the contest, otherwise."

### **Questions:**

- (a) How was Peggy different from Maddie?
- (b) How did she react to Wanda's going away?
- (c) How did Wanda Petronski get good ideas about her drawings according to Peggy?
- (d) How was Wanda an intelligent girl?

### **Answers:**

- (a) Peggy was not much agitated as Maddie was, at Wanda's going away to a new big town.
- (b) Peggy is indifferent and is not as deeply agitated at Wanda's going away to the big town as Maddie was.
- (c) Peggy thought her questioning about Wanda's hundred dresses gave Wanda new thoughts for her drawings.
- (d) Wanda Petronski was talented enough to draw a hundred designs even without Peggy's questionings.

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

#### **1. Why did Jan Petronski write a letter to the teacher? Give two reasons.**

Jan Petronski wrote a letter to Miss Mason, Wanda's teacher, to inform her that Wanda and Jake would not come to school anymore as they had shifted to a big city. He also made an indirect complaint. He wrote that no one would make fun of Wanda's name and call her 'Pollack' because there would be many funny names and foreigners like her in a big city.

#### **2. Why did Peggy and Maddie go to Bogin's Height? What did Maddie want to tell Wanda?**

**Ans.** Maddie and Peggy went to Wanda's house at Bogin's Height to find out whether Wanda was still there or left. If they found her there they would tell her that she had won the contest and that she was smart and a hundred dresses were beautiful. They would also apologize to her for teasing her.

#### **3. Why did Maddie and Peggy go to Wanda Petronski's home?**

**Ans.** Maddie and Peggy wanted to go to Wanda Petronski's house at Bogin's Heights to apologize to her for teasing her. They wanted to tell her that she had won the drawing competition and that she was smart and a hundred drawings of dresses were beautiful.

#### **4. What important decision did Maddie make when she found that the Petronskis were gone? Why did she have to think a lot to do so?**

**Ans.** The important decision Maddie took was that if ever she heard anyone picking on someone because of his/her looks or funny names she would not stand by silently, she would speak up. She would never make anyone unhappy.

#### **5. Which drawing did Wanda ask to give to Peggy?**

**Ans.** Wanda wrote in the letter that she would like Peggy to have the drawing of the green dress with the red trimming.

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

1. Where had Maddie pinned Wanda drawing in her bedroom?
2. Mention the important conclusion of Maddie.
3. How did Peggy and Maddie find Wanda house at Boggins Heights?
4. What did Miss Mason receive from the Principal's office? Why did she read it several times thoughtfully?
5. Why did Miss Mason call it an 'unfortunate and sad' thing to happen?

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

#### **1. 'Though Peggy and Maddie made fun of Wanda, she gifted them her special drawings.' In the light of this statement write a character-sketch of Wanda Petronski.**

**Ans.** Wanda Petronski was a Polish girl at an American school. Her name sounded unfamiliar to other students who made fun of her name. They also teased her by asking her about her hundred dresses which she claimed she had but wore the same faded blue dress every day. She never felt embarrassed or cried. She was cool-headed and tolerant. When others thought she was lying about having a hundred dresses, she knew that she was truthful as she did have a hundred dresses but only the drawings and not the real ones. And she proved that she was right when she submitted them for the contest.

Wanda had gifted two of her special drawings—a green dress with red trim to Peggy and a blue dress with colourful trimming to Maddie with their faces on the respective drawings. This showed that she liked them in spite of their teasing her. Gifting those drawings to them was also her way of making them realise their mistake. She was a large-hearted, understanding, forgiving, talented and intelligent girl.

### **Long Answer Type questions (unsolved)**

1. Which act of Wanda made the girls know that she liked them even though they had teased her? How did Peggy and Maddie realise this? Explain.
2. How did Wanda win the hearts of her classmates at the end of the story?
3. What did Wanda's father write in his letter? How did Maddie feel after listening to that letter?

VIDEO LINK: [https://youtu.be/ESuAP4y5\\_2M](https://youtu.be/ESuAP4y5_2M)

## **Geography Study Material**

### **Chapter 6 : Manufacturing industries**

#### **Manufacturing.**

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Manufacturing belongs to secondary sector in which the primary materials are processed and converted into finished goods.

#### **Importance of manufacturing industries for India:**

1. It helps in modernizing agriculture, reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.
2. Industries help in creating jobs and generating more income.
3. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in foreign exchange.
4. Industrial development brings prosperity to the country.
5. The manufactured goods are value added products, which can give higher profits to the producers.
6. They help in the eradication and reduction of poverty and unemployment in the country.

#### **Agriculture and industry in India are interdependent on each other:**

Agro-industries in India have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity. Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry. Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers. Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

#### **Factors which affect the location of an industry**

- Raw material. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material.
- Labour. Availability of cheap labor is necessary for low cost of production low.
- Power. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary.
- Capital. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.
- Banking and insurance facilities, favorable government policies.

## **Five basis on which industries are classified.**

- On the basis of source of raw materials used — Agro-based and mineral-based.
- According to their main role — Basic and Consumer industries.
- On the basis of capital investment — Small-scale and large-scale industries.
- On the basis of ownership — Public Sector, Private Sector, Cooperative Sector, Joint Sector.
- Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods — Heavy industries, Light

If the investment is more than one crore rupees in any industry, it is considered as a large scale industry. For example, Iron and Steel industry, Cement industry.

If the investment is less than one crore rupees, it is considered as a small scale industry.

### **Agro-based industries:**

They obtain their raw materials from agricultural products. Example: Textiles— cotton, jute, silk and woolen. Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil, etc

### **Mineral-based industries:**

They obtain their raw materials from minerals. Example: Iron and steel, cement, machine tools, petro-chemicals, etc.

### **Four types of industries based on ownership are:**

1. Public Sector industries: Owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., BHEL, SAIL, etc.
2. Private Sector industries are owned and operated by an individual or a group of individuals, e.g., TTSCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.
3. Joint Sector industries are jointly run by the Public (government) and Private Sector (individuals), e.g., Oil India Ltd.
4. Cooperative Sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately, e.g., sugar industry in Maharashtra and coir industry in Kerdla.

### **On the basis of capital investment.**

- a. **The small scale industries** can invest a maximum of one crore .These industries employ few workers & produce general consumer goods or act as ancillary units. The examples are automobile parts , garments, utensils etc.
- b. **The large scale industries** have to invest more than one crore. These industries use complicated power driven machines & employ thousands of skilled & semi-skilled workers the examples are iron & steel , oil refining etc.

## **The Textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian Economy because**

It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%). It employs largest number of people after agriculture, i.e., 35 million persons directly. Its share in the foreign exchange earnings is significant at about 24.6%. It contributes 4% towards GDP and is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.

### **Factors for concentration/location of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and-Gujarat:**

- Availability of raw cotton was abundant and cheap.
- Moist climate in these coastal States also helped in the development of cotton textile industry because humid conditions are required for weaving the cloth, else the yam breaks.
- Well developed transportation system and accessible port facilities in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Proximity to the market as cotton clothes are ideal to wear in these warm and humid States.

### **Problems faced by the cotton textile industry:**

Power supply is erratic in our country. Machinery needs to be upgraded, especially in weaving and processing sectors. Low output of labor. We still need to import cotton in spite of the fact that the production of cotton in the country has increased. Stiff competition from the synthetic fiber industry.

### **Video Link**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0yaAtDNWd8&feature=youtu.be>

<youtube.com/watch?v=-fNgeObl7kl&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7JPFmcPyx2U&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgjkrK8I0E0&feature=youtu.be>

## Questions

1. Name any three physical factors that affect location of the industry.(1)
2. Name the three human inputs that control location of industries.(1)
3. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.(3)
4. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?(3)
5. Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other?(3)
6. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments.(6)
7. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector?(3)
8. Describe three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry.(3)
9. "Textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy." Support the statement with appropriate arguments.(6)
10. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry.(6)
11. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.(3)
12. Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain.(6)

## Activity:-

- On an outline political map of india locate & label the following iron & steel plants using (●) symbol.
  - a) Durgapur
  - b) Bokaro
  - c) Jamshedpur.
  - d) Bhilai.
  - e) Vijaynagar.
  - f) Salem.

**Revision Notes**  
**Political Science Chapter-6**  
**Political Parties**

### Overview

1. In class IX, we noticed the role of political parties in the rise of democracies, in the formation of constitutional designs, in electoral politics and in the making and working of government.

2. Before we concluding this tour, let us take a close look at the nature and working of political parties, especially in our country.

Why do we need political parties?

1. Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

2. Parties have become identified with social and political divisions.

3. About hundred years ago there were a few countries of the world that had any political party: Now there are few that do not have parties.

Meaning:

1. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

2. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promoting the collective good.

3. Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are a part of the society and thus involve PARTNERSHIP.

4. A political party has three components:

I) The leaders,

II) The active members and

III) The followers

### Functions

Basically, political parties fill political offices and exercise political power. Parties do so by performing a series of functions:

(i) Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

(iv) Parties form and run the government. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by the political executive that comes from the political parties.

(v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing the government for its failures or wrong policies.

(vi) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country.

(vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

### Necessity

1. We need political parties because they perform all these functions.

2. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.



3. As we have seen, large scale societies need representative democracies.
4. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has.

How many parties should we have?

1. In a democracy, any group of citizens is free to form the political party.
2. In this formal sense, there are a large number of political parties in each country.
3. More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.
4. In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one-party system.
5. In class IX, we noted that in China, only the Communist Party is allowed to rule.
6. We cannot consider one party system as a good option because this is not a democratic option.
7. Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in the election and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to the power.
8. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties.
9. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning the majority of seats to form the government. Such a party system is called two-party system.
10. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it multi-party system.
11. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.
12. The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.
13. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

National political parties

1. Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of Federation.
  2. Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Election Commission treats all parties equally it offers some special facilities to large and established parties.
  3. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'.
  4. According to this classification, there were six national recognised parties in the country in 2006. These are:
    - I) Indian National Congress
    - II) Bharatiya Janta Party
    - III) Bahujan Samaj Party
    - IV) Communist Party of Indian-Marxist
    - V) Communist Party of India
    - VI) Nationalist Congress Party
- State
1. Other than these six parties, most of the major parties of the country are classified by the

Election Commission as 'State parties'.

2. Parties like the

I) Samajwadi party,

II) Samata party and Rashtriya Janta Dal have national level political organization with units in several states.

3. Some of these parties like Biju Janta Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front and Mizo national Front

are conscious about their state identity.

4. Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded.

Challenges to political parties

1. All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions as well.

2. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

3. The leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

4. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

5. The second challenge of the dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.

6. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

7. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decision of the party.

8. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

9. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

How can parties be reformed?

1. Let us look at some of the recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform political parties and its leaders:

I) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order

to become ministers or for cash rewards.

II) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

III) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold

their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

Besides these, many suggestions are often made to reform political parties:

I) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.

II) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets,

about one-third, to women candidates.

III) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their elections expenses.

2. These suggestions have not yet been accepted by political parties.

3. There are two other ways in which political parties can be reformed.

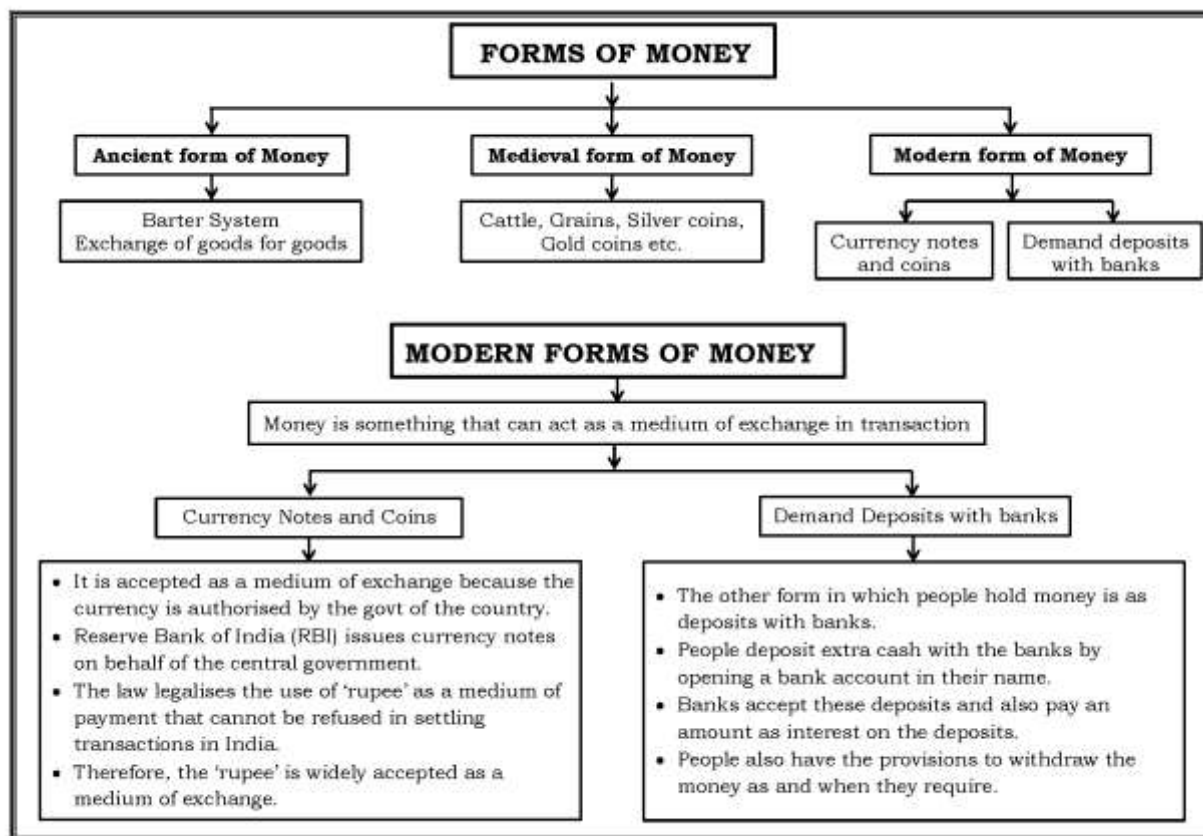
4. One, people can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petition,

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/LQN-fRc52lA>

## ECONOMICS

**Class: X Subject: Social Science (Economics)**

### **Chapter 3: Money and Credit Study Notes**



- 1) Give any one example of the methods to make payment without using cash. [2019] (1)
  - 2) Define Money? (1)
  - 3) Explain the meaning of 'Currency'. [2019] (1)
  - 4) What is the primary function of money? (1)
  - 5) Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own? Find out the reason. [2019, OD 2015] (3)
- Or
- What are the modern forms of money? Why the 'RUPEE' is widely accepted as a medium of exchange? Explain two reasons. [Delhi 2013] (3)
- 6) How is money used in everyday life? Explain with examples. [2014] (3)

**Video Links**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ws5OpLEw1XU&t=307s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yn-aDG4hTDE>

## HISTORY

### Assignment ( The Age of Industrialisation)

Write the answer of following questions not more than 30 words 1 marks carry.

1. Name the book written by E.T.Paul?
2. What were trade guild?
3. Why did merchant turn to countryside?
4. Which place were known as finishing centre?
5. Who was a merchant clothier ?
6. Who created the cotton mill ?
7. Which two were first dynamic industries of great Britain ?
8. Who was Gomastha?
9. What did the term orient refer to?
10. Which is the pioneer country in industrialisation ?
11. Who was jobber ?
12. Which country sought to monopolise right to trade in India?
13. The fly shuttle was used for
  - a. Washing
  - b. Weaving
  - c. Drying
  - d. Sowing
14. The paid servant of the East India Company was known as-
  - a. Seth
  - b. Mamlatdar
  - c. Gomastha
  - D. Lambardar
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first Industrial city in England?

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJwwqrgQcvg&authuser=0>

# CHEMISTRY

## **METALS AND NON METALS**

1. You are given three metals: Sodium, Magnesium and Copper. Using only water as reactant, how will you identify the three elements?
2. An element react with oxygen to form an oxide which is soluble in hydrochloric acid. The oxide also turns red litmus solution blue. State whether the element is metal or a non-metal. Explain with the help of suitable chemical equation.
3. An element react with oxygen to form an oxide  $E_2O$ , it is also a good conductor of electricity. Using these information, answer the following
  - a) How many electrons are present in the valence shell of element E?
  - b) What will be the formula of the compound formed when element E reacts with chlorine? Write the electron dot structure of this compound formed.
4. A yellow coloured powder 'X' is soluble in carbon disulphide. It burns with a blue flame forming a suffocating gas which is soluble in water and turns blue litmus solution red. Identify the element and tell whether it is metal or non- metal. Support your answer with the help of chemical equations.
5. Nikita took Zn, Al, Cu, Fe, Na and Mg metal. She then puts each metal in cold water and then in hot water. She reacted the metals with steam.
  - a) Name the metal(s) which react with cold water
  - b) Name the metal(s) which react with steam
  - c) Name the metal(s) which react with hot water.
  - d) Arrange the metals in the decreasing order of their reactivity.
  - e) Name the metal which will not give  $H_2$  with HCl.
  - f) Forms a pale green substance with dil HCl
  - g) Will give  $H_2$  with 5%  $HNO_3$
  - h) Will be displaced from its salt solution by all the other metals.
6. A metal 'X' is found in the form of fillings which burns when sprinkled over the flame. When this metal is heated with sulphur forms a black coloured compound 'Y' which is not attracted towards magnet. 'X' reacts with HCl to evolve hydrogen gas. 'X' reacts with steam to form a compound 'Z' and hydrogen gas. Identify 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'. write the chemical equations involved.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vD-LuqTzLY&authuser=0>

# BIOLOGY

## **Assignment**

### **Topic : How do organisms reproduce (1)**

1. How do variations arise? Why is variation necessary for species but not for individuals?
2. How is spore formation beneficial for the survival of organism?
3. Read the following paragraph and answer:

If each new generation is to be the combination of the DNA copies from two pre-existing individuals, then each new generation will end up having twice the amount of DNA that the previous generation had. This is likely to mess up the control of the cellular apparatus by the DNA.

A. How is this problem solved in multicellular organisms?

B. How does your solution can help to induce and increase variations in offspring?

4. Differentiate between male and female gametes in complex organisms.

5. How are bisexual and unisexual flowers different? Give examples.

## PHYSICS

### ELECTRICITY : WORKSHEET

Link- <https://youtu.be/HwVjzpSxC6I>

#### Assignment

##### Current and potential

- 1) Calculate the number of electrons passing per second through a conductor to produce a current of one ampere.
- 2) How much energy is given to each coulomb of charge passing through a 6 V battery?

##### Resistance and its factors

- 3) A copper wire has a diameter 0.5 mm and resistivity  $1.6 \times 10^{-8}$  ohm m.
  - (i) What will be the length of this wire to make the resistance of 12 Ohm?
  - (ii) How much will be the resistance of another copper wire of same length but half the diameter?
- 4) A wire of uniform cross-section and length 4m has a resistance of 4 ohm. The wire is cut into four equal pieces. Each piece is then stretched to length '1m'. Thereafter, the four wires are joined in parallel. Calculate the net resistance
- 5) A wire of length 3 m and area of cross-section  $1.7 \times 10^{-6}$  m<sup>2</sup> has a resistance  $3 \times 10^{-2}$  ohm.
  - a) What is the formula and unit of resistivity of the wire?
  - b) Calculate the resistivity of the wire
- 6) The table given below shows the resistivity of three Materials X, Y and Z?

Samples	X	Y	Z
Resistivity	$3 \times 10^{-9} \Omega\text{m}$	$11.1 \times 10^{-6} \Omega\text{m}$	$18 \times 10^{-17} \Omega\text{m}$

- a) Arrange the samples in increasing order of conductivity
  - b) Which of these is best conductor?
  - c) Which of these is best insulator?
- 7) There are 'm' resistors each of resistance R. First they all are connected in series and equivalent resistance is X. Now they are connected in parallel and equivalent resistance is Y. What is the ratio of X and Y?
  - 8) A student has a wire of resistance 1ohm. If the length of this wire is 50 cm, to what length he should stretch it uniformly so as to obtain a wire of 4  $\Omega$  resistance? Justify your answer.
  - 9) Calculate the resistivity of the material of a wire of length 1 m, radius 0.01 cm and of resistance 20 ohms.
  - 10) The resistance per meter length of a wire is 10  $\Omega$ . If the resistivity of the material of the wire is  $50 \times 10^{-8}$  ohm meters, find the area of cross – section of the wire.

## IT ASSIGNMENT

Perform the following practically in excel sheet:

Q1

1. Calculate without writing the formulae using the Autosum function
2. Create a list of all your personal expenses made during the month and calculate the total expenses using the autosum function
3. Create a list of names of the month and holidays in that month. Add and calculate the total number of holidays in a year using the autosum function

Q2.

1. Perform conditional formatting on a data subset
2. Create a student mark list of at least 10 students and five subjects. Highlight the marks of the students who got marks greater than 80 with green colored text with blue fill. Save the worksheet as Marks\_{your name}.

## THEORY ASSESSMENT

Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of formulas is one of the most powerful features of electronic spreadsheets.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for adding the values given in cells automatically without writing the formula.
3. AutoSum option is available in \_\_\_\_\_ group under the Home tab.
4. Autosum automatically selects the values around theeither \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ conditional formatting allows you to change the formatting (font color, border, shading) of the cells based on the values in it
6. Conditional formatting is available under \_\_\_\_\_ Styles group in Home tab.
7. When you freeze a row, \_\_\_\_\_ remains constant.
8. Freeze Panes option is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in \_\_\_\_\_ tab.
9. The panes are formed where your \_\_\_\_\_ is placed.
10. To insert a \_\_\_\_\_ page break, select the row below where you want to insert the page break.

**Answer the following:**

1. List any five conditions/formats/items that can be used for conditional formatting.
2. Explain
  1. Hide/unhide rows/columns
  2. Freeze/unfreeze rows/columns
3. What are different views in spreadsheet.

## VIDEO LINKS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Vpkmh5Ezkl>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04HZzIL6WVA>

## MATHEMATICS

### Arithmetic Progression

Video Links

[https://youtu.be/E1Rj286B\\_yk](https://youtu.be/E1Rj286B_yk)

### Assignment

1. Find 5th term of an A.P. whose  $n$ th term is  $3n - 5$ .
2. Write the  $n$ th term of odd numbers.
3. Find the  $n$ th term of the A.P.  $-10, -15, -20, -25, \dots$
4. Find the common difference of A.P.  $4\frac{1}{9}, 4\frac{2}{9}, 4\frac{1}{3}, \dots$
5. Write the common difference of an A.P. whose  $n$ th term is  $an = 3n + 7$

6. What will be the value of  $a_8 - a_4$  for the following A.P. 4,9,14, ... ..,254
7. What is value of  $a_{30} - a_{10}$  for the A.P. -10, -12, -14, -16, ...
8. If  $2k, 4k - 3$  and  $4k + 4$  are in A.P. find the value of  $k$ .
9. For what value of  $p$ , the following terms are three consecutive terms of an A.P.  $\frac{4}{5}, p, 2$
10. Is 144 a term of the A.P. 3, 7, 11, ... ..? Justify your answer.
11. Find the 20th term from the last term of the A.P. 3,8,13, ... .., 253
12. Which term of the A.P. 5,15,25, ... ..will be 130 more than its 31st term?
13. If 10 times of 10th term is equal to 20 times of 20th term of an A.P. find its 30th term.
14. Find the middle term of the A.P. 6, 13, 20, ... ,216
15. The sum of 5th and 9th terms of an A.P. is 72 and the sum of 7th and 12th term is 97. Find the A.P.

## HINDI

### Question 1:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए –

कर्नल कालिंज का खेमा जंगल में क्यों लगा हुआ था?

Answer:

कर्नल कालिंज, वज़ीर अली को गिरफ़्तार करने के लिए जंगल में खेमा डाले बैठा था। पूरी फौज उसके साथ थी।

### Question 2:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए –

वज़ीर अली से सिपाही क्यों तंग आ चुके थे?

Answer:

वज़ीर अली ने कई बरसों से अंग्रेज़ों की आँख में धूल झोंककर उनकी नाक में दम कर रखा था। इसलिए वे वज़ीर अली से तंग आ चुके थे।

### Question 3:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए –

कर्नल ने सवार पर नज़र रखने के लिए क्यों कहा?

Answer:



कर्नल ने सवार पर नज़र रखने के लिए इसलिए कहा क्योंकि धूल के उड़ने से उसने अंदाज लगाया कि लोग ज़्यादा हैं और वज़ीर को ढूँढ़ रहे हैं।

Question 4:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए –

सवार ने क्यों कहा कि वज़ीर अली की गिरफ्तारी बहुत मुश्किल है?

Answer:

सवार खुद वज़ीर अली था जो कि बहुत बहादुर था और शत्रुओं को ललकार रहा था।

Question 1:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

वज़ीर अली के अफ़साने सुनकर कर्नल को रॉबिनहुड की याद क्यों आ जाती थी?

Answer:

वज़ीर अली रॉबिनहुड की तरह साहसी, हिम्मतवाला और बहादुर था। वह भी रॉबिनहुड की तरह किसी को भी चकमा देकर भाग जाता था। वह अंग्रेज़ी सरकार की पकड़ में नहीं आ रहा था। कम्पनी के वकील को उसने मार डाला था। उसकी बहादुरी के किस्से सुनकर ही कर्नल को रॉबिनहुड की याद आती थी।

Question 2:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

सआदत अली कौन था? उसने वज़ीर अली की पैदाइश को अपनी मौत क्यों समझा?

Answer:

सआदत अली वज़ीर अली का चाचा और नवाब आसिफ़उदौला का भाई था। जब तक आसिफ़उदौला के कोई सन्तान नहीं थी, सआदत अली की नवाब बनने की पूरी सम्भावना थी। इसलिए उसे वज़ीर अली की पैदाइश उसकी मौत लगी।

Question 3:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

सआदत अली को अवध के तख्त पर बिठाने के पीछे कर्नल का क्या मकसद था?

Answer:

सआदत अली आराम पसंद अंग्रेज़ों का पिटू था। अंग्रेज़ कर्नल को उसे तख्त पर बिठाने का मकसद अवध की धन सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार करना था। उसने अंग्रेज़ों को आधी सम्पत्ति और दस लाख रूपये दिए। इस तरह सआदत अली को गद्दी पर बैठने से उन्हें लाभ ही लाभ था।

Question 4:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

कंपनी के वकील का कत्ल करने के बाद वज़ीर अली ने अपनी हिफ़ाज़त कैसे की?

Answer:

कंपनी के वकील की हत्या करने के बाद वज़ीर अली आजमगढ़ भाग गया और वहाँ के नवाब ने उसकी सहायता की। उसे सुरक्षित घागरा पहुँचा दिया। तब से वह वहाँ के जंगलों में रहने लगा।

Question 5:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

सवार के जाने के बाद कर्नल क्यों हक्का-बक्का रह गया?

Answer:

सवार, वज़ीर अली था। वह कर्नल के खेमे में कारतूस लेने आया था और बड़ी चतुराई से वज़ीर अली का कर्मचारी बनकर आया। जाते समय कर्नल ने नाम पूछा तो उसने वज़ीर अली बताया। वज़ीर अली को सामने देखकर कर्नल हक्का-बक्का रह गया।

Question 1:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

लेफ़्टीनेंट को ऐसा क्यों लगा कि कंपनी के खिलाफ़ सारे हिंदुस्तान में एक लहर दौड़ गई है?

Answer:

लेफ़्टीनेंट को जब कर्नल ने बताया कि कंपनी के खिलाफ़ केवल वज़ीर अली ही नहीं बल्कि दक्षिण में टीपू सुल्तान, बंगाल में नवाब का भाई शमसुद्दौला भी है। इन्होंने अफ़ग़ानिस्तान के बादशाह शाहेज़मा को आक्रमण के लिए निमंत्रण दिया है। यह सब देखकर लेफ़्टीनेंट को आभास हुआ कि कंपनी के खिलाफ़ पूरे हिन्दूस्तान में लहर दौड़ गई है।

Question 2:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

वज़ीर अली ने कंपनी के वकील का कत्ल क्यों किया?

Answer:

वज़ीर अली को उसके नवाबी पद से हटा दिया गया और बनारस भेज दिया गया। फिर कलकत्ता बुलाया तो वज़ीर अली ने कंपनी के वकील, जोकि बनारस में रहता था, उससे शिकायत की परन्तु उसने शिकायत सुनने की जगह खरीखोटी सुनाई। इस पर वज़ीर अली को गुस्सा आ गया और उसने वकील का कत्ल कर दिया।

Question 3:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

सवार ने कर्नल से कारतूस कैसे हासिल किए?

Answer:

वज़ीर अली अकेला ही घोड़े पर सवार होकर अंग्रेज़ों के खेमे में पहुँच गया और कर्नल को दिखाया कि वह भी वज़ीर अली के खिलाफ़ है। उसने कर्नल से अकेले में मिलने के लिए कहा। कर्नल मान गया और वज़ीर अली के दस कारतूस माँगने पर उसने दे दिए परन्तु जाते-जाते अपना नाम बता गया जिससे कर्नल हक्का-बक्का रह गया।

Question 4:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) लिखिए –

वज़ीर अली एक जाँबाज़ सिपाही था, कैसे? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Answer:

वज़ीर अली को अंग्रेज़ों ने अवध के तख्ते से हटा दिया पर उसने हिम्मत नहीं हारी। वज़ीफे की रकम में मुश्किल डालने वाले कंपनी के वकील की भी हत्या कर दी। अंग्रेज़ों को महीनों दौड़ाता रहा परन्तु फिर भी हाथ नहीं आया। अंग्रेज़ों के खेमे में अकेले ही पहुँच गया, कारतूस भी ले आया और अपना सही नाम भी बता गया। इस तरह वह एक जाँबाज़ सिपाही था।

Page No 134:

Question 1:

निम्नलिखित का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए –

मुट्टीभर आदमी और इतना दमखम।

Answer:

इस पंक्ति में वज़ीर अली के साहस और वीरता का परिचय है। वह थोड़े से सैनिकों के साथ जंगल में रह रहा था। अंग्रेज़ों की पूरी फ़ौज उसका पीछा कर रही थी फिर भी उसे पकड़ नहीं पाई।

Question 2:

निम्नलिखित का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए –

गर्द तो ऐसे उड़ रही है जैसे कि पूरा एक काफ़िला चला आ रहा हो मगर मुझे तो एक ही सवार नज़र आता है।

Answer:

यह कथन लेफ़्टीनेंट का है। जब वज़ीर अली अंग्रेज़ों के खेमे में अकेला ही आ रहा था परन्तु इतनी तेज़ी से आ रहा था, इतनी धूल उड़ रही थी कि मानों कई सैनिक आ रहे हो, पूरा एक काफ़िला आ रहा हो। लेफ़्टीनेंट कहता है सैनिक तो एक ही नज़र आ रहा है।

**VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/pD5cidn0qkA>**

**<https://youtu.be/DAtnYqY-O8A>**

जिन शब्दों का लिंग, वचन, कारक और काल के अनुसार रूप नहीं बदलता, उन्हें अव्यय कहते हैं। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा द्वितीय सत्र परीक्षा के लिए निम्नलिखित अव्यय शब्द निर्धारित किए हैं—  
इति, कदा, कुतः, मा, यत्, यत्र-कुत्र, सम्प्रति, यदा-कदा, यावत्, एवः, ह्यः, बहिः, कदापि, किमर्थम्।

समेटिव असेसमेंट

बहुविकल्पीयाः/सैद्धान्तिक-प्रश्नाः

1. अनुद्वेगकरं सत्यं प्रियहितं च ..... वाक्यं वाङ्मयं तपः उच्यते।  
(क) इव (ख) इदानीम्  
(ग) मा (घ) यत्
2. भो-भो बालकाः ! ..... अत्र नतोनते मार्गे क्रीडथ ?  
(क) कुत्र (ख) कदा  
(ग) किमर्थम् (घ) कदापि
3. .... इदं श्रेयस्करम् ?  
(क) अपि (ख) किमर्थम्  
(ग) कदापि (घ) कदा
4. अद्य ग्रभृति पापपथं त्यजामि ..... विचिन्त्य मित्रम् अवदत्।  
(क) इति (ख) एव  
(ग) अपि (घ) उच्चैः
5. 'अस्माकं क्षेत्रे सुवर्णपूरितः कलशः विद्यते' ..... ।  
(क) एवम् (ख) कदापि  
(ग) इति (घ) इव
6. .... तस्य आवरणम् अपसारयति ..... एव एकं भयंकरं विषधरं पश्यति।  
(क) यत्र-तत्र (ख) यदा-तदा  
(ग) अत्र-तत्र (घ) यथा-तथा
7. पतितान् कलशान् ..... निर्गत्य विषधरः दुष्टबुद्धिम् एव दष्टवान्।  
(क) वृथा (ख) शनैः  
(ग) सहसा (घ) बहिः
8. .... राजहंसः हंसी च विहरतः ?  
(क) यदा-कदा (ख) तत्र  
(ग) कुत्र (घ) किमर्थम्
9. अरे! अद्य नगरेषु ..... कुक्कुटाः ?  
(क) कदापि (ख) किमर्थम्  
(ग) कुतः (घ) कुत्र
10. अहं छात्राणां कृते आदर्शः ..... ।  
(क) एव (ख) अपि  
(ग) इति (घ) अधुना
11. .... अहं पञ्चमस्वरेण गायामि ..... श्रोतारः कथयन्ति।  
(क) यदा-कदा (ख) यत्र-तत्र  
(ग) यदा-तदा (घ) अत्र-तत्र
12. अस्य पिता किं तपः तेपे ..... उक्तिः तत्कृतज्ञता।  
(क) एव (ख) इव  
(ग) तदा (घ) इति
13. आचारः प्रथमो धर्मः ..... एतत् विदुषां वचः।  
(क) एव (ख) नूनम्  
(ग) तदा (घ) इति
14. प्रिये ! ..... एवम् ब्रूयाः।  
(क) अपि (ख) नूनम्  
(ग) मा (घ) इदानीम्
15. सः पापकर्मा ..... गतः इति न जानीमः।  
(क) तत्र (ख) यत्र  
(ग) अन्यत्र (घ) कुत्र
16. गृहाण चक्रम् ..... उक्तः सः सब्येन पाणिना चक्रम् गृहीतवान्।  
(क) इति (ख) एवम्  
(ग) एव (घ) अपि
17. वत्स ! ..... त्वम् इदं दिव्यं चक्रं वाञ्छसि ?  
(क) कदापि (ख) कुतः  
(ग) किमर्थम् (घ) कुत्र
18. .... किं करवाणि ?  
(क) अद्य (ख) सम्प्रति  
(ग) श्वः (घ) कुतः