

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 21

ENGLISH

THE SERMON AT BENARES
by **Betty Renshaw**

About the author

- **Betty Louise Renshaw** Barber was born in Shannon, Mississippi on September 3, 1927, to P. C. and Lillian **Renshaw**.
- After graduating valedictorian from Shannon High School, she went on to obtain her Bachelor of Arts degree from Mississippi College.
- Later she obtained Master of Arts from Mississippi University for Women.

About the story

- This lesson is about the life of Gautama Buddha, who was born in a royal family as Siddhartha.
- He was sent to study Hindu scriptures, and later married a princess.
- Once he saw a sick man, an old man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for money.
- These sights moved him and he went to search for enlightenment’.
- He started meditating under a peepal tree and got enlightened after 7 days and became known as the Buddha.
- He preached his first sermon at Benares.
- Once a woman came to him requesting to bring her dead son to life.
- Gautama Buddha asked the lady to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where there had been no death.
- The lady moved from one house to another but she could not find a single house where no one has lost a child, husband, parent or friend.
- Then, she came to know that death is common to all and is the ultimate truth of life.

THEME	The chapter covers the journey of Gautama Buddha from princehood to his saintly life. After seeing the suffering of the world, he decided to give up all worldly pleasures and sought enlightenment. He finally attained salvation under a tree at Bodhgaya. His first sermon was delivered at Benares near the bank of the Ganges.
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About Characters

BUDDHA GAUTAMA	KISA GOTAMI
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buddha is the founder of the Buddhist Religion.• He was a spiritual teacher who had gained enlightenment after seeing the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She was a young mother whose only son had died.• She was a loving and caring mother, but at the same time, she became selfish and wanted to get her son

World's pains and greed.	back after death
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Extract Based Question (Solved)

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow

Question 1.

“GAUTAMA Buddha (563 B.C.- 483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty.”

- Who was Gautama Buddha?
- What did Gautama Buddha study?
- Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘people of royal family’.
- When did Gautama Buddha marry?

Answer:

- Gautama Buddha was a prince born in North India.
- Gautama Buddha studied Hindu Sacred Scriptures.
- ‘Royalty’ from the extract means ‘people of royal family’.
- Gautam Buddha married after his schooling at the age of sixteen years.

Question 2.

“At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.”

- Why did Gautama Buddha go out to seek enlightenment?
- What did Gautama Buddha see while hunting?
- Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘a state of high spiritual knowledge’.
- Describe the thought of Gautam Buddha while he encountered with the different stages of life.

Answer:

- Gautama Buddha was highly moved by seeing the sufferings of man. So he went out to seek enlightenment.
- Gautama Buddha chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms while hunting.
- ‘enlightenment’ from the extract means ‘a state of high spiritual knowledge’.
- Gautam Buddha was so upset and worried while encountering the different stages of life as a sickman, an aged man, a funeral and a monk begging for alms.

Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)

Question 1.

“He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree and began to teach and to share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha.”

- What was the name of the peepal tree under which Buddha sat?
- What did Buddha do while sitting under the tree?
- Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘solemnly promise to do a specified thing’.
- After how many days Gautam Buddha got enlightenment?

Question 2.

“The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges; that sermon has been preserved and is given here. It reflects the Buddha’s wisdom about

one inscrutable kind of suffering.” [CBSE 2014]

- (a) Where did Buddha preach his first sermon?
- (b) What does the sermon preached by Buddha reflect?
- (c) ‘Find the exact word from the extract which means impossible to understand’.
- (d) How Benares is described in the lesson?

Short Answer Type Question (Solved)

Question 1.

Why did Prince Siddhartha leave the palace and become a beggar? [CBSE 2012]

Answer:

Once Prince Siddhartha, while hunting saw a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms. Looking at this, he left the palace and became a beggar to search for enlightenment.

Question 2.

What do you know about the early life of Buddha?

Answer:

Gautama Buddha was born in a royal family. His childhood name was Siddhartha. At the age of 12, he was sent away for schooling in Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he got married to a princess.

Question 3.

Where did Buddha preach his first sermon?

Answer:

Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, which is regarded as the holiest of the bathing places on the river Ganges.

Question 4.

How did Kisa Gotami realise that life and death is a process? [CBSE 2016]

Answer:

Kisa Gotami went from house to house but was unable to find one house where nobody had died. She was tired and hopeless and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. She realised that similar to the city lights human lives also flicker up for some time and are extinguished again.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. What was the effect of the sufferings of the world on Buddha?
2. According to Kisa Gotami what is the greatest grief of life? [CBSE 2014]
3. Why was Kisa Gotami sad? What did she do in her hour of grief?
4. What did the Buddha do after he had attained enlightenment?

Long Answer Type Question (Solved)

Question 1.

Life is full of trials and tribulations. Kisa Gotami also passes through a period of grief in her life. How does she behave in those circumstances? [CBSE 2013]

Answer:

After the death of Kisa Gotami's only child, she became very sad. She carried her dead child to her neighbours in order to get medicine to bring him to life. Her neighbours thought that she had gone insane as she was unable to accept the fact that. It was then that someone suggested her to meet Gautama Buddha. When she met Gautama Buddha he gave her an exercise to do. She was asked to collect mustard seeds from a house where no one has ever died. She went from one house to another but was unable to find a single house where no one has died. This way she realised that death is a part of life and anyone who is born is bound to die one day. Thus, Buddha changed her understanding of death by this exercise. could come to terms with the truth.

Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)

1. Personal losses are a part and parcel of life. Instead of wailing on them, we should move on in life. This message of Gautama Buddha has become more relevant in modern times. Do you agree ? Why /why not? [CBSE2015]

2. What did Buddha say about death and suffering?

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/VWgm5xijNrI>

Geography

Assignment

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

Pipelines in India and Its Advantages

- Pipelines are used to transport gas and liquid materials such as mineral or refined oil, natural gas, water or even milk.
- Solid items can also be transported after making it 'slurry'.
- Pipelines are found from oil producing centers to oil refinery plants and from oil refinery plants to the market [city].

There are 3 important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.

1. From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

2. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab

3. From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh

- Minerals oil from upper Assam is transported to Barauni and Allahabad oil refinery through pipeline.
- Pipeline from Salaya to Jalandhar via Mathura and Delhi is also very important pipeline.
- The longest pipeline in India is H-B-J pipeline which connect Hazira, Bijapur and Jagdishpur. It is about 1700 km. long.

Advantage of Pipeline Transportation

- Pipeline is best for transportation of gas and liquid materials e.g. oil, natural gas, water and milk.
- Construction of pipeline is cheaper than road and railways.
- Pipeline can be constructed in forest, swampy area, hills and desert. It can also be laid down under river and ocean water.
- Pipeline can ensure regular, quick and on-demand supply of liquid and gaseous materials.
- Pipelines can be operated at low energy cost and it does not pollute environment.

Water Transportation in India

- Water transportation is cheapest among all mode of transportation because there is no need to construct any route
- They are cheaper for transporting bulky and heavy raw materials.
- India has many perennial and seasonal rivers which offer transport facility.
- India has about 14,500 km long inland navigation waterways.
- India also has long sea coast on which there are many ports like Mumbai, Goa, Kochhi, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Haldia etc.

The National Waterways in India are:

- **N.W. No.1** – The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km).
- **N.W. No.2** – The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km).
- **N.W. No.3** – The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km).
- **N.W. No.4** – Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km).
- **N.W. No.5** – Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km).
- Inland waterways in India are Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala through which transportation takes place.
- **There are some problems in using waterways like:**
 - a) Peninsular rivers are seasonal,
 - b) Many rivers make waterfalls in their course,
 - c) Water transportation is slowest among all transport modes,
 - d) Construction of dams and barrage also blocks waterways,
 - e) Many rivers flow in uninhabited area,
 - f) Indian coast are shallow and we have less natural ports.

Distinguish between Ports on West and East Coasts

West Coast Ports

1. West coast ports are located in the west along Arabian Sea
2. Important west coast ports are Mumbai, Mangalore, Marmagao, Cochin.
3. Cotton, spices, coffee, rubber, iron ore, manganese etc are exported to USA and European countries
4. . Mumbai is the largest port on west coast

East Coast Ports.

1. East coast ports are located in the east along Bay of Bengal.
2. Important east coast ports are Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai and Tuticorin.
3. Hinterland of these ports are rich in resources like iron ore, bauxite, manganese, mica.
4. Kolkata is the largest port on east coast.

Major Sea Ports

1. **Kandla in Kachchh** was **the first port** to be developed after independence. It is also known as the Deendayal Port.
2. **Mumbai** is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.
3. **Marmagao port (Goa)** is the premier **iron ore exporting** port of India.
4. **Mangalore port**, located in **Karnataka** caters to the **export of iron ore**.
5. **Kochchi** is the extreme **south-western port**, located at the **entrance of a lagoon**.
6. **Tuticorin port** is situated at the extreme south-east.
7. **Chennai** is one of the **oldest artificial ports** of India.
8. **Visakhapatnam** is the **deepest landlocked** and well-protected port
9. **Paradwip port** located in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
- 10 **Kolkata** is an **inland riverine port**.
11. Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Airways in India and Its Advantages

- It is fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
- It can cover long distance within hours. River, hills, forest, oceans etc. do not come in the way of air transport.

- Air transport play very important role in rescue operation during natural disasters like flood and earthquake.
- It also connects isolated and far away places with main stream of the country.
- It is best for north-eastern states and Jammu and Kashmir.
- In India, domestic service is provided by 'Indian Airlines'.
- It covers major cities of India and neighboring countries.
- International air transport service is provided by 'Air India'
- . Pawanhans provides helicopter facility. Private companies like Sahara, Kingfisher are also operating air transportation in India
- . Problems:
 - a) Air transport is very costly and not suited for common people,
 - b) Construction of airport needs huge capital and technology,
 - c) Airports cannot be constructed everywhere.

Communication

The major means of communication in India are television, radio, press, films, etc.

The **Indian postal network** is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.

- First-class mail is airlifted between stations covering both land and air.
- Second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.

International Trade

- The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as **trade**.
- Trade between two countries is called **international trade**. It is considered as the economic barometer for a country.
- Export and import are the components of trade.
- The **balance of trade** of a country is the difference between its export and import.
- When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a **favourable balance of trade**.
- If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is termed as an **unfavourable balance of trade**.
- The commodities **exported from India** to other countries include gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, agriculture and allied products, etc.
- The commodities **imported to India** include petroleum crude and products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronic items, machinery, agriculture and allied products.

Tourism as a Trade

More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism in India:

- Promotes national integration
- Provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits
- Helps in the development of international understanding about Indian culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/kgL6ysmf4aE>

<https://youtu.be/XbHyMcoqJg>

<https://youtu.be/9mN5h8y8DI4>

ASSIGNMENT

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(1 MARK EACH)

1. What is the major objective to develop Super Highway?
2. Which network of pipelines bring mineral oil to the refinery of Barauni and the petrochemical complex of Haldia?
3. Name the port that accounts for about fifty percent of India's iron ore export.
4. Why was Jawaharlal Nehru port developed?
5. Which port was the first to be developed soon after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port?
6. Which authority certifies India and foreign films in India?
7. Why was the Haldia seaport set-up?
8. Which port is located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbor?
9. What is a new arrival on the transportation map of India?
10. Name the river which is related to National waterways no 1.
11. Name the western terminal station of East West Corridor.
12. Name the river which is related to National Waterway No 2.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks each)

1. "Dense and efficient network of transport is a pre-requisite for local and national development". Analyse the statement.
2. Examine with example of the role of means of transport and communication in making our life prosperous and comfortable.
3. Why are metalled roads better than unmetalled roads? What is the role of border roads and national highways in transportation?

4. Efficient means of transport are pre- requisites for the fast development of a country. Express your views in support of this statement.

5. Why is air travel preferred in the North Eastern states of India?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(5 marks each)

1. Explain with examples of the changing nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.

2. "Indian railways binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the development of industry and agriculture". Justify the statement.

HOTS QUESTIONS

1. "No country can survive without international trade in the present Global world". Explain.

2. Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

ACTIVITY:

On the political map of India locate and label the following International airports

- Raja Sansi
- Indira Gandhi International
- Chhatrapati Shivaji
- Meenam Bakkam
- Netaji Subhash Chandrabose
- Rajiv Gandhi

HISTORY

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.

- (a) German
- (b) Swiss
- (c) French
- (d) American

2. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.

- (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 - (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 - (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
-

3. Match the term with the statements given below:

A 'Utopian Society' is

- (i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
 - (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
 - (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
 - (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (ii) only
 - (d) (iii) only
-

4. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.

- (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
-

5. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because

- (a) it ensures protection to all inhabitants.
 - (b) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
 - (c) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.
 - (d) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.
-

6. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

- (a) Britain
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) Prussia
 - (d) Switzerland
-

7. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:

- (a) The Russian Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The American Revolution
- (d) India's First War of Independence

8. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

- (i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 - (ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
 - (iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
 - (iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)

9. The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was

- (a) to conquer the people of Europe.
- (b) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
- (c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
- (d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.

10. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

- (a) The French Revolutionary Code
- (b) Napoleonic Code
- (c) European Imperial Code
- (d) The French Civil Code

11. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?

- (a) England
- (b) Spain
- (c) Regions under French control
- (d) Poland

12. The liberal nationalism stands for:

- (a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.
- (b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- (c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.
- (d) freedom only for senior citizens.

13. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Mettemich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

14. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:

- (a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
- (b) the right to vote for all adults.
- (c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

15. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?

- (a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
- (b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- (c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
- (d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

16. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813

17. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

18. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?

- (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

19. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
- (d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

20. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory
- (c) French victory
- (d) German victory

21. Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

22. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Giuseppe Mazzini

23. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?

- (a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.
- (b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.
- (c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

24. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

- (a) Count Cavour
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Garibaldi
- (d) Giuseppe Mazzini

25. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Union Jack
- (c) Britannia
- (d) Germania

26. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:

- (a) Russian empire

- (b) Ottoman empire
- (c) German empire
- (d) Habsburg rulers

VIDEO LINK: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Lwfvzhg_M&authuser=0

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Important Questions

Political Science Chapter-2

Federalism

3 marks Questions

1. Why is the central government of India not compelling states to adopt Hindi as their official language?

Ans. a) India is multilingual country. According to the census of 1991 recorded more than 1500 distinct languages, people mentioned their mother tongues.

b) Hindi is mother tongue of only 40% of the people of India.

c) There are 21 languages recognized by the constitution.

d) In states of Southern India there has been violent opposition to Hindi.

2. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set-up with examples.

Ans. a) Federalism has at least two levels of government.

b) The central government is responsible for subjects of national importance.

c) The state government looks after the daily administration of the states.

d) In Unitary system there is only one level of government and if any subunits are there that remains subordinate to the central government.

3. Highlight the two types of routes through which the federations are formed. Give example.

Ans. a) When independent states come together and form a federation is coming together route. Example: USA, Switzerland and Australia.

b) When a country decides to divide its power between the constituent state and the national government that is holding together route. Example: India, Spain and Belgium.

4. Explain the role of union list, state list and concurrent list with context to India.

Ans. a) Union list includes those subjects which are of national interest and on which a uniform policy is needed in the whole country. The Union Government makes laws on these subjects. Example, defense, foreign affairs and banking.

b) State list includes subjects of state and local importance example, police, trade, agriculture etc.

c) Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to the Union Government and the State Government, Example: Education, forest etc.

5. What are significances of Panchayat Raj?

Ans. a) It is the third level of Indian Federal System.

b) This level gives a chance to the people to become the representatives of people.

c) There are 36 lakhs elected representatives in the local bodies.

d) There is reservation for women, SCs and STs.

e) They strengthen the democratic system of India.

6. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas.

Ans. a) Local Government bodies exist in urban areas also. In Towns there are municipalities and in big cities there are municipal corporations.

b) Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives.

c) Municipality is headed by the chairman and Municipal Corporation is headed by the Mayor.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/YfnCDP8XISk>

Economics

Chapter 4: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

STUDY NOTES

PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES

1. Until the middle of the 20th century, production was largely organised within countries.
2. Each country would use its resources and produce whatever it could.
3. Foreign trade was the main channel connecting distant countries.

4. In the second half of the 20th century, multinational corporations (MNCs) began to appear in a big way.
5. A multinational corporation is a business enterprise that has its business operations in more than one country. Examples: Samsung, Suzuki, Honda, Unilever, IBM, Nike, Colgate, etc.
6. With the coming of the MNCs, international division of labour began to take place; goods and services began to be produced globally.
7. In a global system of production, different parts and components of a single final product are produced at different locations throughout the world. These are produced at those locations where the best quality can be delivered at the lowest possible cost.
8. The advantage of spreading out production across the borders to the MNCs can be truly immense.

INTERLINKING PRODUCTION ACROSS COUNTRIES

1. There are a number of ways in which the MNCs spread their production base.
2. First of all, MNCs undertake investment. This type of investment is known as foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI refers to the expenditure incurred by an MNC for acquiring assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment in the host country.
3. Investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.
4. A second way is to seek collaboration with domestic companies. This method is of some advantage to the local company also for the following reasons:
 - (i) MNCs can provide money for additional investments.
 - (ii) MNCs might bring with them the latest technology of production.
5. A third way is that MNCs buy up local companies, and then expand production according to their own strategic plans.
6. Yet another way in which an MNC may control production in the host country is by placing orders for production with small producers. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names.
7. Whichever route is adopted, the end result is the same-production is getting globally interlinked.

Assignment

- 1) In what way are MNCs different from other companies? [2019] (1)
- 2) Name any two large Indian companies that emerged as multinational companies. [2019] (1)
- 3) Differentiate between multinational corporations and domestic companies. [2019] (1)
- 4) What attracts the foreign investment? [2016] (1)
- 5) Why do MNCs Set-up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources? [OD 2016] (1)
- 6) Why are MNCs setting their customer care centers in India? [2015] (1)
- 7) Due to which reason the latest models of different items are available within our reach? [Foreign 2016] (1)
- 8) Enumerate any three features of Multinational Corporations. [2011] (3)
- 9) Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons only. [JSM-1, 2019] (5)

OR

Describe any five factors that promote the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to Set-up their production units in a particular place. [Foreign 2016, 2012] (5)

OR

Examine any three conditions which should be taken care of by MNCS to set up their production units. [Delhi 2017] (3)

OR

How do MNC manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with examples. [2013] (3)

10) How are 'local companies' benefited by collaborating with 'multinational companies'? Evaluate any three benefits. [Delhi Set-II 2017, 2012] (3)

OR

How has Globalization created new opportunities for companies providing services in India? Explain. [2013, 2012] (3)

Video Links

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOr1ydFIA2Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oclm9sGZdho>

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

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oclm9sGZdho&list=PLtm6_n61SZROwk5qceGjjq1iNnx8MWGWL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMICtjvWmI8>

PHYSICS

Assignment-2

Link- <https://youtu.be/PZ9BoVm5WxM>

- (a) A concave mirror produces a three times enlarged image of an object placed at 10cm in front of it.
Calculate the focal length of the mirror.

(b) Show the formation of the image with the help of a ray diagram when an object is placed 6cm away from the pole of a convex mirror.
- A student wants to project the image of a candle flame on a screen 80cm in front of a mirror by keeping the candle flame at a distance of 20cm from its pole. (i) Which type of mirror should the student use? (ii) Find the magnification of the image produced. (iii) Find the distance between the object and its image. (iv) Draw a ray diagram to show the image formation in this case and mark the distance between the object and its image.
- Name the spherical mirror used as (a) 1. Shaving mirror 2. Rear view mirror in vehicles.

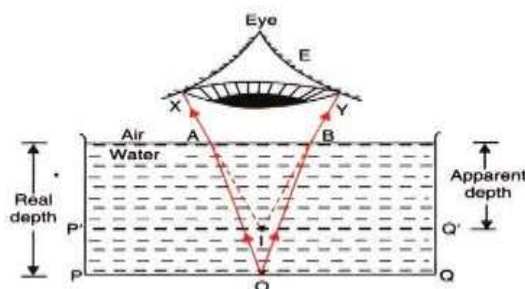
(a) A man is holding a lighted candle in front of a thick glass mirror and on viewing it obliquely he noticed several images of the candle. Why?

4.

Case study

Answer question numbers 20 (a) to 20 (d) based on your understanding of the following paragraph and the related studied concepts.

A stick immersed in water appears to be bent. A stick immersed in water reflects light rays. These rays when traveling in water travel in a straight line path but when they go from water to air, they deviate from their path and get deflected away from the normal. When these refracted rays are produced, they appear to meet at point "I" which is higher than the actual point that is 'O'. Therefore, a stick immersed in water appears to be bent due to refraction.



- Define lateral displacement.
- What is the cause of the refraction of light?
- Explain Snell's law.
- Which quantity remains constant in case of refraction?

CHEMISTRY

Carbon and its compound
Subjective questions

ONE MARK QUESTIONS:

- Draw the electron dot structure of nitrogen molecule.
- A compound burns with a sooty flame. Is it a saturated compound or unsaturated carbon compound?
- Define catenation.
- Write the formula of next homologue of C_2H_4 ?
- Write the formula of the compound with three carbon atoms in its molecule.

THREE MARK QUESTION

- Give reason why carbon compounds do not conduct electricity.
 - Draw the structure of a cyclo-alkane and mention the number of single bond present in it.
 - What are the two properties of carbon that leads to the formation of large number of carbon compounds?

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/Lss5n2gf5N0>

BIOLOGY

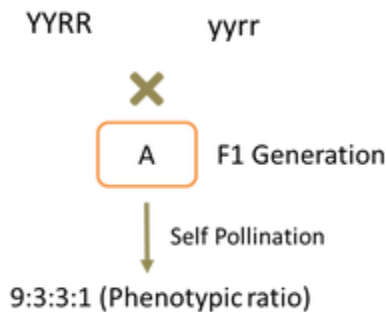
Assignment- Chp- HEREDITY

1. Study the given data and answer the questions that follow: (2011)

1	2	3
Parental plant cross fertilized and seeds collected	F1 generation offspring	F2 generation offspring after self-pollination of F1 hybrids
Male plant- round green seeds Female plant- wrinkled yellow seeds	All seeds- Round Yellow	314- Round Yellow 110- Round green 102- Wrinkled Yellow 32- Wrinkled Green

1. What is the term given to this type of cross?
 2. What does the data in column 2 indicate? State how did you arrive at this conclusion?
2. Explain with the help of flowchart- "What determines the sex of a child genetically"?

3. From the dihybrid cross shown below answer the following questions. (2014)



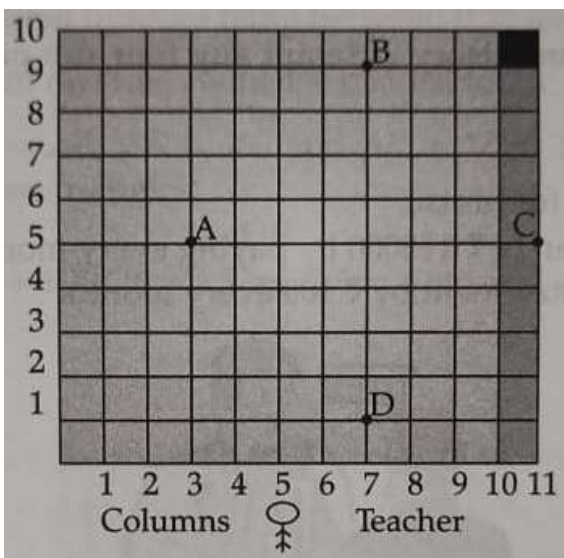
1. Write the types of seeds produced in an F1 generation.
2. Write the types of seeds that were 9,3,3,1 in number respectively.

YOU TUBE LINK :- [Genetics - Mendelian Experiments - Monohybrid and Dihybrid Crosses - Lesson 3 | Don't Memorise](#)

MATHEMATICS

Case Study based -3:

Students of a school are standing in rows and columns in their playground for a drill practice. A, B, C and D are the positions of four students are shown in figure.



- a) What are the co-ordinate position of A and B?
- (3,5) and (7,9)
 - (3,5) and (7,1)
 - (7,9) and (3,5)
 - (7,1) and (9,4)
- b) B & D are apart at a distance:
- 9
 - 8
 - 7
 - 6
- c) What is the midpoint of AD?
- (5,4)
 - (7,5)
 - (3,5)
 - (5,3)
- d) Distance between C & D is:
- 4
 - $4\sqrt{2}$
 - 8
 - $\sqrt{2}$
- e) How many sides of quadrilateral ABCD are equal:?
- 2
 - 3
 - All
 - None of these

Case study based questions are compulsory. Attempt any four sub parts of each question. Each subpart carries 1 mark.

Case Study based-1:

Jaspal takes a loan from a bank for his car. Jaspal Singh repays his total loan of 118000 by paying every month starting with the first instalment of 1000. If he increases the installment by 100 every month.



- a) If the given problem is based on AP, then what is the first term and common difference?
- 1000,100
 - 100,1000
 - 100, 100
 - 1000, 1000
- b) In how many months the loan will be cleared?
- 20
 - 30
 - 40
 - 50
- c) The amount paid by him in 30th installment is:
- 3900
 - 3500
 - 3000
 - 3600
- d) The amount paid by him in 30 installments is (i) 37000 (ii) 73500 (iii) 75300 (iv) 53700
- 37000
 - 73500
 - 75300
 - 53700
- e) What amount does he still have to pay after 30th installment? g (ii) 44000 (iii) 54500 (iv) 44500
- 45500
 - 44000
 - 54500
 - 44500

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/OPUz-t2Gu3w>

<https://youtu.be/qNqbLCgcbvE>

HINDI

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 70 से 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।

- लेखक ने ग्वालियर से मुंबई तक किन बदलावों को महसूस किया ? क्या आप भी अपने आस पास इसी तरह के बदलावों को महसूस करते हैं, अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
- कर चले हम फ़िदा- गीत में कवि ने साथियों संबोधन का . प्रयोग किसके लिए किया है? कवि सैनिक के माध्यम से क्या कहना चाहता है? प्रस्तुत गीत के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- कारतूस पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वजीर अली ने कंपनी के वकील का कतल क्यों किया और कतल करने के बाद उसने अपनी हिफाजत कैसे की ?

VIDEO LINK: https://youtu.be/Z_iHiU-vWNI

SANSKRIT

102 *Supplies and* संस्कृत-10

वाच्यपरिचलनम्

अभ्यासप्रश्नाः

बहुविकल्पीयाः-सैद्धांतिक-प्रश्नाः

सोपदेश्ये प्रत्ययानां पठनात् वाच्यतुल्यम् उचितं कर्तव्यमर्थः धिया विस्तारयन्तानि पूरयत-

1. तेन कथा: (शु)।
(क) कृतो (ख) कृतो (ग) कृतो (घ) कृतो
2. जनाः (शाम) गच्छन्ति।
(क) शामम् (ख) शामत् (ग) शामेण (घ) शामाय
3. योगिहतेन (कृष्ण) कथ्यते।
(क) कृष्णम् (ख) कृष्णम् (ग) कृष्णः (घ) कृष्णेन
4. तेन (शाम) कथा लिख्यते।
(क) शामाय (ख) शामेण (ग) शामेः (घ) शामः
5. वाच्येन स्वयमेव (शु)।
(क) कृतो (ख) कर्तव्यो (ग) जन्ति (घ) वर्तते
6. जनाः किमर्थम् इतस्ततः (घातु)।
(क) घातन्ति (ख) घातन्ति (ग) घातन्ति (घ) घातन्ति
7. (सीता) रामेण सह वनं गच्छति।
(क) सीताम् (ख) सीताया (ग) सीता (घ) सीताः
8. (शाम) अनुकरणं न कियते।
(क) शामे (ख) शामेण (ग) शामाय (घ) शामाय
9. निराकाः शत्रवान् (संस्कृत) पाठयन्ति।
(क) संस्कृतम् (ख) संस्कृतः (ग) संस्कृतिः (घ) संस्कृतिम्
10. तत्र केषितु दुष्टाः अपि (असु)।
(क) सन्ति (ख) वर्तन्ति (ग) भवन्ति (घ) असन्ति
11. मृगेः शायकेः सह (घातु)।
(क) घातन्ते (ख) घातन्ति (ग) घातन्ते (घ) घातन्ते
12. श्यामस्य (पुत्र) त्वं न मृष्यते।
(क) पुत्रः (ख) पुत्रेण (ग) पुत्रम् (घ) पुत्राय
13. (शाम) घातः पठ्यते।
(क) शामायि (ख) शामायि (ग) शामेः (घ) शामः

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/vtBp6h-iVrA>

