

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 22

ENGLISH

THE PROPOSAL
BY ANTON CHEKHOV

About the author

- Born on 29 January 1860 in Taganrog in South Russia.
- He was a physician, playwright and author .
- His famous works are: The Chameleon, Fat and Thin, The Death of a Clerk.
- Died on 15 July, 1904 in Germany.

About the story

- The story is about Chubukov and his neighbour Lomov.
- Chubukov has a daughter named Natalya.
- One day Lomov comes to Chubukov with a proposal of getting married with Natalya.
- Chubukov becomes happy and Natalya arrives there.
- But there starts a heating argument between Natalya and Lomov on the topic of Oxen Meadows.
- Chubukov asks Lomov to leave from there.
- Chubukov tells Natalya about marriage proposal by Lomov.
- She becomes soften and demands to call him back.
- Chubukov calls him back and puts his daughter's hand into Lomov's hand.
- At last Chubukov blesses them both.

THEME	Marriage is not as romantic as some people believe. The story is basd on the two people who love each other by fighting.
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About Characters

LOMOV	NATLAYA	CHUBUKOV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hero of the One Act Play 'The Proposal'. • He is a young man of thirty-five years. • He becomes nervous very soon. • He is short-tempered. • Lomov is a funny and foolish character. We laugh at his dress, manners and behaviour. • He has no sense of beauty. • He wants to marry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natalya is the heroine of the play 'The Proposal'. • She is twenty-five years old. • Natalya wishes that somebody should love her and propose to her. Her father calls her 'a love-sick cat.' • She is very quarrelsome. • Natalya is an interesting character as she quarrels with others over trifles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landowner. • Father of Natalya. • Has helping nature. • Loves his daughter immensely. • Good selector of words. • Somewhere it shows his cunningness also.

Natalya only because she is a good house-keeper.		
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Extract Based Question (Solved)

Question 1.

“What are you talking about? Oxen Meadows are ours, not yours!”

- (a) Who is the speaker here?
- (b) Who is being referred to by ‘yours’?
- (c) Find a word from the extract which means ‘a piece of grassland’.
- (d) Who is being referred to as ours?

Answer:

- (a) Natalya is the speaker here.
- (b) Lomov is being referred by ‘yours’.
- (c) ‘Meadows’ from the extract means ‘a piece of grassland’.
- (d) Ours is referred Natalya and his father.

Question 2.

“Hear me out, I implore you! The peasants of your father’s grandfather, as I have already had the honour of explaining to you, used to bake bricks for my aunt’s grandmother. Now my aunt’s grandmother, wishing to make them a peasant...”

- (a) Who is the speaker here?
- (b) What did the peasants do?
- (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘to ask something in a very serious way’
- (d) What is synonym of ‘high respect in the extract’?

Answer:

- (a) Lomov is the speaker here.
- (b) The peasants used to bake bricks for Lomov’s Aunt’s grandmother.
- (c) ‘Implore’ from the extract means ‘to ask something in a very serious way’.
- (d) The word is ‘honour’.

Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)

Question 1.

You may take it that I know whether I have the right or not. Because, young man, I’m not used to being spoken to in that tone of voice, and so on. I, young man, am twice your age, and ask you to speak to me without agitating yourself, and all that.

- (a) Who is the speaker here?
- (b) How did the speaker wanted Lomov to talk to him?
- (c) Find the word from the extract which means ‘to disturb, excite or anger someone’.

Question 2.

Never mind about my people! The Lomovs have all been honourable people, and not one has ever been tried for embezzlement, like your grandfather!

- (a) Whom does the speaker say the above lines to?
- (b) How did Lomov describes his people?
- (c) Find the word from the extract which means ‘theft of funds’.
- (d) Explain ‘Never mind about my People’.

Short Answer Type Question (Solved)

Question 1.

Which qualities are common in all three characters of the play 'The Proposal'?

Answer:

All the characters in the play are argumentative, full of pride and possessiveness. They are always ready to argue for petty things.

Question 2.

How does Lomov come to Chubukov's house? What for does he come? How is he received? [CBSE 2012]

Answer:

Lomov came to Chubukov's house in the evening dress with gloves on. He came to propose to his daughter Natalya. He is received with all the respect by Chubukov.

Question 3.

How does Chubukov react when Lomov says that he has come to ask for the hand of his daughter?

Answer:

When Lomov says that he has come to ask for the hand of his daughter, Chubukov gets off balanced with joy. He embraces and kisses Lomov, sheds a tear of joy and calls for God's blessing for Lomov and Natalya.

Question 4.

Why did Lomov want to get married?

Answer:

Lomov wanted to get married as he was already 35 years old. Moreover, he was suffering due to a weak heart and sleep-sickness and wanted company of someone to look after him.

Question 5.

What happens to Lomov when he is in an excited state?

Answer:

When Lomov is in an excited state his heart beat increases, lips tremble and there is a twitch in his right eyebrow. When he goes to sleep in such a state something pulls him from his left side and he jumps like a lunatic

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. How does Natalya excite Lomov to the point of verbal fighting?
2. How does Lomov react when Chubukov says that he is not used to misbehaviour by a young man like Lomov?
3. Why does Natalya ask her father Chubukov to fetch Lomov in at once? Why does she accuse her father?
4. How does Natalya react when she comes to know that Lomov had come to propose? CBSE2014

Long Answer Type Question (Solved)

Question 1.

The principle 'forgive and forget', helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbors. Do you think Anton Chekov conveys this message in the play 'The Proposal' ?

Answer:

Anton Chekov does convey the message that the principle of 'forgive and forget' helps a lot in -maintaining cordial relationship with one's neighbours. Initially, the neighbours in the play, Lomov, Natalya and Chubukov were fighting over petty issues. They were putting important issues behind them and wasting their time by arguing over small things. These arguments slowly developed into fights and they started hurling abuses at one another. This damaged their relationship with each other.

It was when Natalya came to know that Lomov had come to propose her that she left the topic of argument

(Oxen Meadows) behind. She also asked for forgiveness from Lomov and requested him to come to the point. Hence it is mandatory to 'forgive and forget' if one wants to have cordial relationship with others.

Question 2.

The characters Natalya and Lomov lose their temper on trivial issues. It shows their poor skills at anger management. Suggest some ways that help you in maintaining cordial relationship with people around you.

Answer:

The way in which Lomov and Natalya lost their temper shows that how anger can easily effect a relationship. Thus, it becomes very important to have good anger management skills. Following are a few anger management skills that can be followed in one's life. These would also help in building healthy relationships.

- Always follow the principle of 'forgive and forget.'
- Try to understand the person to whom you are talking.
- Be helpful rather than being self-centric.
- Always have empathy towards others.
- First listen and then speak.
- Be as courteous as possible to everyone.
- Don't have the habit of always complaining about others.

Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)

1. Based on your understanding of the Play 'The Proposal' how do you think good relationships can be maintained? Why in today's time we see so many people going away from each other?

2 It is a common observance that more attention is paid to unimportant issues at the cost of important ones. The play 'The Proposal' beautifully portrays this fact. Suggest some steps how we can avoid this unhealthy practice.

3. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/ZhfCodrRev8>

ECONOMICS

Class: Xth

Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 4: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

STUDY NOTES

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS

1. Foreign trade performs many important functions both from the point of view of an individual economy and a global economy. The most important of these are as follows:
 - (i) Foreign trade helps to expand the size of market for producers. An automobile produced in India need not be sold in India itself; it can be sold anywhere in the world. This helps producers raise their scale of production and get various associated advantages.
 - (ii) Through foreign trade, producers and consumers can get commodities produced in any part of the world. Thus, domestic production and consumption need not be restricted to domestically produced goods and services.
 - (iii) Foreign trade works to integrate the various economies of the world. Various countries come to be interlinked; the globe gets increasingly integrated.

WHAT IS GLOBALISATION?

1. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration between countries.
2. Rapid integration between countries is the result of free flow of goods, services, capital and people between different countries.

FACTORS THAT HAVE ENABLED GLOBALISATION

1. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.

2. Rapid improvement in technology has played a major role in spreading out of goods, services, capital, technology and people across the world.

LIBERALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY

1. The trade and investment policy in India has undergone dramatic transformation during the last decade and a half.
2. After Independence, the Government of India had adopted a highly restrictive trade and investment policy. Its major features were as follows:
 - (i) **Strong trade barriers** were imposed on imports of goods.
 - a) Imports of only essential items, such as machinery, fertilisers and petroleum, were permitted.
 - b) Even for these imports, a quota system was introduced. A permit was issued to those who were required to import any essential item in a limited quantity.
 - c) Imports of consumer goods were totally banned.
 - d) On some other imports, heavy import duties were imposed, so that it was totally unprofitable to import.
 - (ii) **Multinational corporations were not allowed** to make new investments in India. Local companies were encouraged to develop technical collaborations with MNCs. This enabled the domestic companies to get new technology from their collaborators.
3. The aim of this restrictive trade and investment policy was to safeguard Indian market for the Indian companies.
4. This policy was adopted in the belief that the newly developing Indian industry was an infant industry. An infant industry could not be expected to stand up against the competition from the powerful MNCs. Hence, the Indian producers had to be protected against competition from the MNCs.
5. Since 1991, the policy towards foreign trade and investment has undergone a change in place of a restrictive policy; the government has gone in for liberalisation of trade and investment policy. Its main features are as follows:
 - (i) Exports and imports of almost all types of goods and services have been liberalised; any good or service can now be freely imported or exported.
 - (ii) Almost all the trade barriers have been removed.
 - (iii) Quota system has been totally abolished.
 - (iv) Import duties have been drastically lowered.
 - (v) Competition between domestic producers and foreign producers is being encouraged.
 - (vi) Gates have been thrown open for MNC investment. MNCs are driving in dozens through these gates.
 - (vii) They have set up their global production bases in India. This new policy has promoted free trade and competition.
6. As a result of this policy:
 - (i) The consumers have a choice of world-class goods to choose from.
 - (ii) The productivity and efficiency of domestic companies has dramatically improved. They are offering tough competition to the MNCs.

- 1) **What do you mean by liberalisation of foreign trade?**
- 2) **What do you mean by a trade barrier?**
- 3) **What is World Trade Organisation?**
- 4) **What is the role of WTO in international trade?**
- 5) **Which factors have stimulated the globalisation process?**
- 6) **What were the reasons for putting barriers on foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?**
- 7) **How the liberalisation policy was gradually adopted in India?**
- 8) **How were companies providing services benefitted by globalisation?**
- 9) **How did rapid improvement in technology stimulate the globalisation process?**
- 10) **Give example of how information technology is connected with globalisation.**
Or
How is information technology connected with globalisation? Would globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT?
- 11) **What are the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? Why is government setting up SEZs?**

(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_n61SZROwk5qceGjjq1iNnx8M

[WGWL](#)

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

GEOGRAPHY

Assignment

Revision

Chapter 1: Resource and Development

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What does the process of transformation of things in nature involve.
2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility along with an example how is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab.
3. What method is used to break up the force of wind.
4. What is a ravine?
5. What is sheet erosion?
6. What are bad lands?
7. Define culturable waste land.
8. To what distance do the territorial waters of India Extend.
9. What are gullies.
10. What has Caused severe land degradation in states like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Short Answer type Questions

1. "Indiscriminate use of resources has lead to numerous problems". Justify the statement.
2. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources". Do you agree with the statement?.Support your answer with any three examples.
3. Explain the importance of conservation of resources.
4. Describe any three features of black soil found in India.

Long Answer type Questions

1. What is the need for conservation of resources? Elucidate in the light of Gandhi's view.
2. Suggest any six measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India.

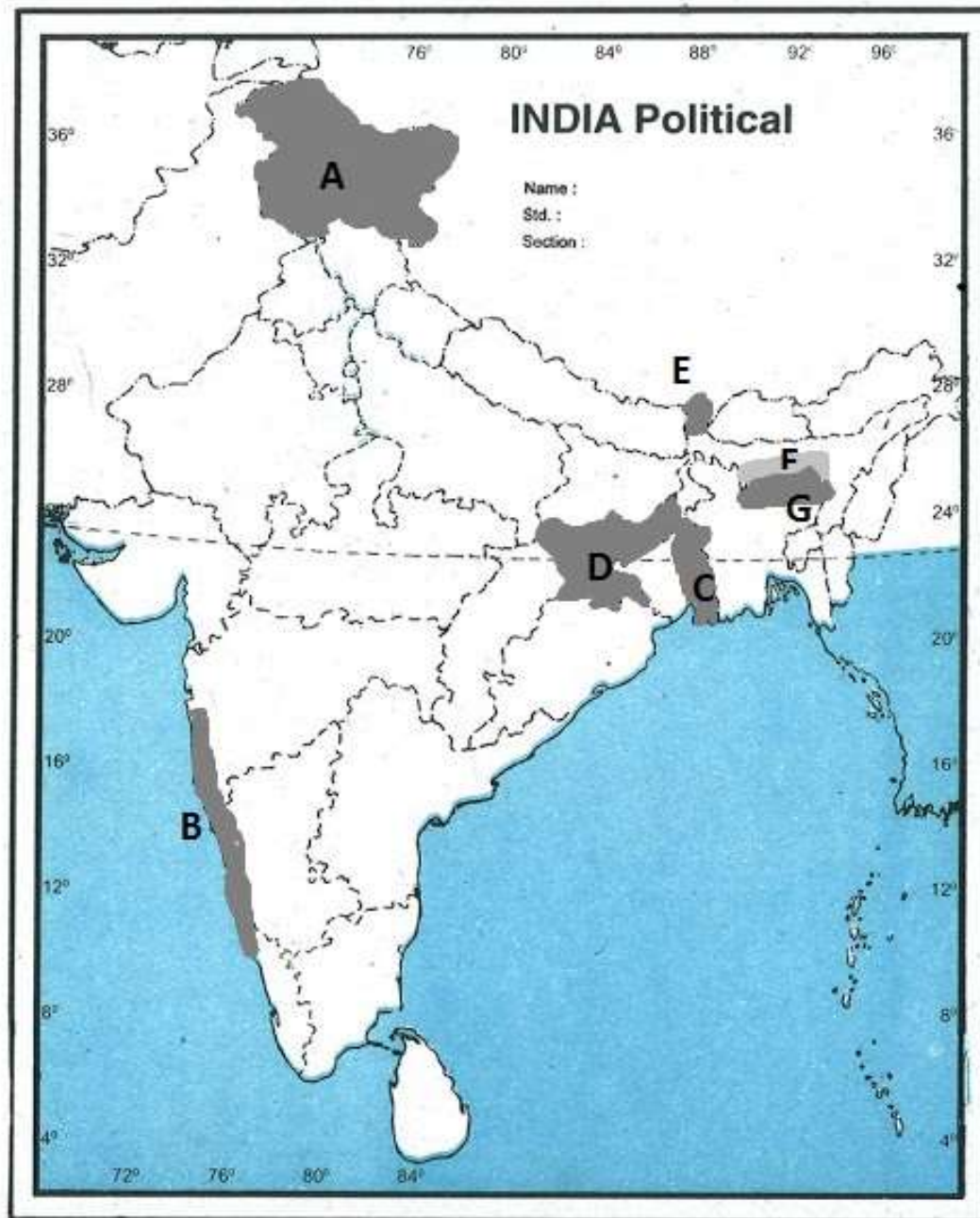
Video Links:-

<https://youtu.be/zA4p5exZGIU>

<https://youtu.be/zA4p5exZGIU>

Activity:-

- Identify the types of Soil marked on the given political map of India.



PHYSICS

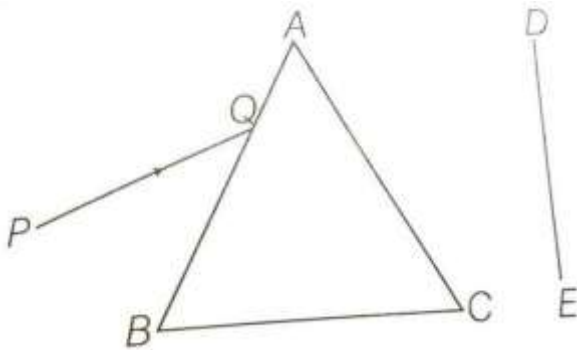
Assignment-3

Link- <https://youtu.be/3d2C-pDkTEg>

- (a) A child reads words of a book with the help of a convex lens keeping it close at the book. He finds words enlarged and erect then he gradually withdraws the lens away from the book. At one position the words again become distinctly visible but this time these are enlarged and inverted. Explain this difference with the help of a ray diagram for both the cases.

(b) A concave lens has a focal length of 15cm. At what distance should the object from the lens be placed so that it forms an image at 10cm from the lens? Also, find the magnification.
- (a) Ravi is given lenses with powers +5D, -5D, +10D, -10D and -20D. Considering a pair of lenses at a time, which two lenses will he select to have a combination of total focal length when two lenses are kept in contact in each case. (i) -10cm (ii) 20cm (iii) -20cm

(b) A person having presbyopia uses a bifocal lens to restore proper vision. Which part of the lens is convex and which part is concave?
- A narrow beam PQ of white light is passing through a glass prism ABC as shown in the diagram.

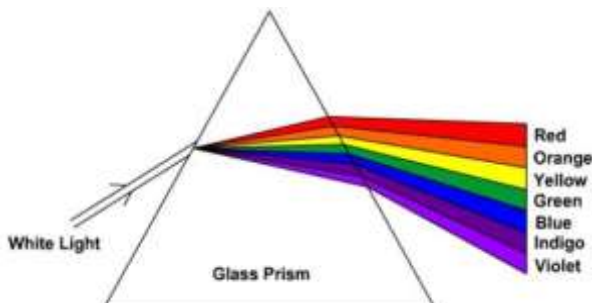


Trace it on your answer sheet and show the path of the emergent beam as observed on the screen DE. (i) Write the name and cause of the phenomenon observed. (ii) Where else in nature is this phenomenon observed? (iii) Based on this observation, state the conclusion which can be drawn about the constituent of white light.

CASE STUDY-

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

When light falls on the prism it splits the incident light into a band of colours. The sequence of colours observed is VIBGYOR (Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red). This band of colour is known as Spectrum. So, this splitting of incident light into different colours is known as Dispersion. This splitting is due to the bending of light rays at different angles.



- Which colour has the highest wavelength?
- Which colour has the highest velocity?
- Which colour has the highest refractive index?
- Why the dispersion of light takes place.

5. A lens has a power of -2.5 D. What is the focal length and nature of the lens?
6. Find the power of a concave lens of focal length 2 m.
7. A convex lens forms a real and inverted image of needle at a distance of 50cm from the lens. If the image is of the same size as the needle, where is the needle placed in front of the lens? Also, find the power of the lens.
8. Two thin lenses of power $+3.5$ D and -2.5 D are placed in contact. Find the power and focal length of the lens combination.
9. A doctor has prescribed a corrective lens of power -1.5 D. Find the focal length of the lens. Is the prescribed lens is diverging or converging?
10. A concave lens of focal length 25 cm and a convex lens of focal length 20 cm are placed in contact with each other. What is the power of this combination? Also, calculate focal length of the combination.

CHEMISTRY

HOTS

Question1. Write the next homologue of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

Question2. Why most carbon are compounds poor conductors of electricity?

Question3. The compounds of carbon are highly stable. Give reasons.

Question4. Draw the next homologue of CH_3OH .

Question5. Draw the structure of compound with 4 carbon if the general formula is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$

Question6. Draw the structure of compound with 6 carbon if the general formula is C_nH_{2n}

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/K4FcQ8tPpKQ>

BIOLOGY

CH- Heredity Assignment

Q1. In a monohybrid cross, pink coloured flowers are dominant over white coloured flowers. If parent plants belong to pure breeding dominant trait and pure breeding recessive trait, what will be the phenotype or morphological feature of F_1 -generation? If F_1 plants are self-fertilised, what would be the phenotypic ratio or how many dominant and recessive traits will be produced in the progeny? Explain with an illustration.

Q2. Distinguish between acquired and inherited characters with an example of each.

Q3. Traits that are acquired during lifetime do not result in evolution. Why? Give atleast two examples to support your answer.

Q4. If we cross-bred tall (dominant) pea plant with pure-bred dwarf (recessive) pea plant, we will get plants of F_1 generation. If we now self-cross the pea plant of F_1 generation, we obtain pea plants of F_2 generation.

- (i) What do the plants of F_1 generation look like?
(ii) State the ratio of tall plant to dwarf plants in F_2 generation.
(iii) State the type of plants not found in F_1 generation but appeared in F_2 generation. Write the reason for the same.

Q5.

. The genotype of green-stemmed tomato plants is denoted by GG and that of purple-stemmed tomato plants as gg. When these two plants are crossed:

- (i) What colour of stem would you expect in their F_1 progeny?
(ii) Give the percentage of purple-stemmed plant if F_2 plants are self-pollinated.
(iii) In what ratio would you find the green and purple colour in the F_1 progeny?

Q6. In human beings, the statistical probability of getting either a male or a female child is 50%.
Give reasons and explain with the help of a diagram.

YOU TUBE LINK:- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=njgpVe3VKjo>

HINDI

1. कबीर की साखी के आधार पर मीठी वाणी के महत्त्व को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
2. ईश्वर सभी के हृदय में वास करते हैं- दोहे के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
3. कबीर जी ने अपने स्वभाव को निर्मल बनाए रखने के लिए कौन से उपाय बताए हैं।
4. कबीर के दोहे किस प्रकार नैतिक शिक्षा देते हैं?

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

SANSKRIT

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 5. के बलवन्तं शीतं न बाधते।
(क) बल + मत् | (ख) बल + मत्तुर् | (ग) बल + यत् | (घ) बल + वन्तम् |
| 6. शरीरं भौतिकम् एव वर्तते।
(क) भौत + इक | (ख) भूत + इक | (ग) भूत + ठक् | (घ) भौत + ठक् |
| 7. अस्ति + ठक् एव इश्वरं भव्यते।
(क) अस्तिक | (ख) आस्तिकः | (ग) आस्तिकम् | (घ) आस्तिकी |
| 8. मतिमान् एव धनवान् भवितुं शक्यते।
(क) मति + मत्तुर् | (ख) मति + मत् | (ग) मति + यत् | (घ) मति + मान् |
| 9. मानवत्वं सर्वथा पूजनीयं वर्तते।
(क) मानव + त्वम् | (ख) मानव + त्व | (ग) मानव + तव | (घ) मानव + तवम् |
| 10. देवत्वम् एव संसारे प्रतिष्ठति।
(क) देव + त्व | (ख) देव + त्वम् | (ग) देव + तव | (घ) देव + तवम् |
| 11. नृपाणां नृपत्वम् एव प्रशंसनीयम् भवति।
(क) नृप + तवम् | (ख) नृप + त्वम् | (ग) नृप + त्व | (घ) नृप + तव |
| 12. जले शीतल + त्व अनिवार्यं वर्तते।
(क) शीतलत्व | (ख) शीतलत्वम् | (ग) शीतलत्व | (घ) शीतलत्वम् |
| 13. समता सदैव पालनीया अस्ति।
(क) सम + तत् | (ख) सम + ता | (ग) सम + तलः | (घ) सम + ताल् |
| 14. संसारे सरलता प्रशंसनीया भवति।
(क) सरल + ताल् | (ख) सरल + तत् | (ग) सरल + ता | (घ) सरल + तलः |
| 15. ईशतां प्राच्य कुकर्म न कर्तव्यम्।
(क) ईश + तलः | (ख) ईश + तला | (ग) ईश + ताल् | (घ) ईश + ताल् |
| 16. शीलतां दृष्ट्वा जनाः प्रसीदन्ति।
(क) शील + तल् | (ख) शील + ता | (ग) शील + तलः | (घ) शील + ताल् |
| 17. प्रकृतेः रमणीय + तल् मनोरमा भवति।
(क) रमणीयः | (ख) रमणीयता | (ग) रमणीया | (घ) रमणीयताम् |
| 18. परिश्रमस्य महत् + त्व सर्वे जानन्ति।
(क) महत्त्व | (ख) महत्वाः | (ग) महत्त्वम् | (घ) महत्त्वता |
| 19. क्रूरता सदैव निन्दनीया एव।
(क) क्रूर + तल् | (ख) क्रूर + त्व | (ग) क्रूरः + तल् + आ | (घ) क्रूर + तल् |
| 20. बालानां चपल + त्व कः न जानाति?
(क) चपलत्वः | (ख) चपलत्वम् | (ग) चपलत्वं | (घ) चपलत्वेन |
| 21. मानवता एव मानवस्य भूषणम् अस्ति।
(क) मानव + त्व | (ख) मानव + तव् | (ग) मानव + टप् | (घ) मानव + तवम् |
| 22. बानरस्य चपल + त्व बालेभ्यः रोषते।
(क) चपलत्व | (ख) चपलत्वम् | (ग) चपलता | |

[Delhi 2011]

[Delhi 2011, All India 2012, 2016]

[All India 2011]

[All India 2011]

[Delhi 2015]

[Delhi 2015]

COMPUTER

IT

Assignment

UNIT-1

1. How many sustainable development goals are given by the United Nations?

- (a) 18
- (b) 17
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

2. Choose the option which defines sustainable development.

- (a) Taking care of future generations
- (b) Taking care of only ourselves
- (c) Taking care of ourselves and the future generations
- (d) Well-being of all

3. Which organisation has made the Sustainable Development Goals.

- (a) United Nations
- (b) League of Nations
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) World Health Organisation

4. Which of the following sources of energy is from a renewable source?

- (a) Solar energy
- (b) Wood
- (c) Coals
- (d) Petrol

5. Choose the option which is not a sustainable development goal according to the United Nations.

- (a) Clean Water and Sanitation
- (b) Gender Equality
- (c) Population
- (d) Reduced Inequalities

Subjective Questions

1. What is the meaning of sustainable development?
2. List some ways in which we can use resources sensibly
3. What is the difference between corporation and cooperative?
4. How is an entrepreneur different from businessman.
5. List the steps of entrepreneurship development program.
6. List main characteristics of entrepreneurship.
7. Write a short note explaining rewards of entrepreneurship.

VIDEO LINKS

<https://youtu.be/8Ic5nVatFw8>

<https://youtu.be/POV-Nlws3gg>

