

EAST POINT SCHOOL
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 17
CLASS X

ENGLISH

FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET
BY- H.G.WELLS

About the Author

Herbert George Wells (21 September 1866 – 13 August 1946) was an English writer. He was prolific in many genres, writing dozens of novels, short stories, and works of social commentary, satire, biography, and autobiography, and even two books on recreational war games. He is now best remembered for his science fiction novels and is often called the "father of science fiction", along with Jules Verne and Hugo Gernsback.

Introduction to the lesson

The story is about a scientist named Griffin. He discovers the rare chemicals which can make a man invisible but at the same time, the man can be touched and felt physically. Let's read and find out how he uses or misuses his powers for his own

Summary

The story is about a scientist named Griffin. He had been discovering ways which could make a man invisible and finally swallowed certain rare drugs that made him invisible. He was first noticed by two boys in staircase of a house where they could just see his footsteps and started following it. They follow it until the footsteps are fainter and cannot be seen. First, as he is feeling cold he enters a mall for some warmth. After the stores shut down, he decides to wear some warm clothes and eat something.

He first unboxes a few clothes and wears them. Then from the kitchen of a restaurant, he eats cold meat and some coffee. Later he goes to a grocery store and eats sweets and drinks wine. He then falls asleep on a pile of quilts. He then wakes up in the morning when some of the store assistants had seen him and started chasing him. He quickly threw away all the clothes he was wearing and became invisible again. Then he started roaming around again without any clothes in the cold winters of London.

He then decides to steal clothes from a theatre company as he knew he would get something there to cover his face as well. He then steals bandages for his face, dark glasses, false nose and a hat for covering himself.

He then hits the shopkeeper and steals all his money. Soon he realizes that London is too crowded to live like this and decides that he would go to a remote village. He books two rooms at an inn at the Iping village.

He reaches there and it is strange for the people of Iping that a stranger with such a weird appearance has come to stay at an inn during the winter season. Once his money is over, he steals from people and also hits the landlord and his wife when

they try to check his room in his absence. Then the village constable is asked for help but before that Mrs. Hall, the wife of the landlord asks him questions regarding who he is and what he did to her furniture.

This makes him really furious and he decides to show her who he really is. The people then see a headless man and Mr. Jaffers, the constable also finds out that he would have to arrest a man who does not have a head. They are unable to catch Griffin as he removes all his clothes and becomes invisible. He even knocks out Jaffers as he tries to catch him.

Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)

Q1. How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans: The invisible man (Griffin) first became visible after he slipped into a big London store for keeping warm and overslept there while wearing some clothes taken from the store. The clothes made him visible to the shop assistants when the shop opened in the morning. To escape from them, he had to shed all his clothes to become invisible again.

Q2. Why was he wandering the streets?

Ans: Though he was a brilliant scientist, he was a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and wanted to evict Griffin. In revenge, he set fire to the house. To escape, he removed his clothes, becoming invisible. Thus he became homeless and was wandering the streets of London.

Q3. Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Ans: Mrs. Hall found the scientist eccentric because of his strange appearance and also when she tried to be friendly with him, he rebuffed her by saying that he had come there for solitude and did not wish to be disturbed in his work.

Q4. What curious episode occurs in the study?

Ans: Very early one morning, a clergyman and his wife were awakened by noises coming from their study. Then they heard the sound of coins being taken from the desk there. However, when they entered the study, they did not find anybody there, which was curious.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

Q1: What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?

Q2: "Griffin was rather a lawless person." Comment.

Q3: How would you assess Griffin as a scientist?

Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)

Q1: Would you like to become invisible? What advantages and disadvantages do you foresee, if you did?

Ans: It can be an exciting idea for most people. Like two facets of a coin, invisibility can have many advantages and disadvantages. For a child, invisibility may mean a license for all kinds of pranks without getting caught. Like a Hindi movie, invisibility

can help you beat all the villains black and blue and get rid of them. Once you become invisible, nobody would notice you. Within no time, the sadness of isolation will take over the excitement of being invisible. You will have no friends. You will tend to behave like an eccentric scientist in this story.

Q2. Describe the landlord's and his wife's experience with the strange scientist. [CBSE 2016]

Ans: Both Mrs Hall and her husband were surprised to find the scientist's room door open because normally it was always locked. So they peeped in, but found nobody there. The clothes and bandages that he always wore were lying about the room. Suddenly Mrs Hall heard a sniff close to her ear and the hat on the bedpost leapt up and dashed itself into her face. Then the bedroom chair sprang into the air and pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall became hysterical and almost fell down the stairs. She thought that her furniture was haunted. They decided to confront the scientist next time when they met him.

Q3. What impression do you form of Griffin after reading the lesson, "Footprint, without Feet"?

Ans: Griffin was a brilliant scientist, as he discovered a drug due to which his body became transparent as a sheet of glass after swallowing it. This made him invisible. But he was a lawless person. Because of his misdeeds, he became a homeless wanderer without clothes and money. He was an introvert with a desire for solitude. He was always seeking adventure, being fond of mysterious things. However, he was unscrupulous, as he robbed various people to finance his work, besides he got angry very quickly, which caused him to become a fugitive.

Long Answer Type Questions (Unolved)

Q1. Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. Illustrate this point by giving two incidents from the story.

Q2. What makes glass or water transparent (what is the scientific explanation for this)? Do you think it would be scientifically possible for a man to become invisible, or transparent? (Keep in mind that writers of science fiction have often turned out to be prophetic in their imagination)

Q3. Are there forces around us that are invisible, for example, magnetism? Are there aspects of matter that are 'invisible or not visible to the naked eye? What would the world be like if you could see such forces or such aspects of matter? '

Q4. If, somehow you discovered how to become invisible, how would you use that opportunity?

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/4OTqXVRAXJQ>

Revision Notes:

❖ Body Mass Index (BMI)

It is the ratio of the weight and the square of the height of a person.

It is a major indicator of the health of a person.

- If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished and
- If it is more than 25, then a person is considered overweight.

❖ Human Development Report

- Published annually by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since 1990.
- Compares countries on the basis of education levels, health status and per capita income in order to gauge their development.
- Development is measured on the basis of four indices:
 - Human Development Index (HDI)
 - Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)
 - Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
 - Human Poverty Index (HPI)
- Of the four, HDI is the most important. It ranks 177 countries of the world on the basis of three indicators:
 - Life Expectancy at Birth
 - Literacy rate for population above 15 years of age and gross enrolment ratio for the primary, secondary and higher education levels.
 - Per Capita Income

❖ India's rank on HDI 2015 is 130 and it is rated as a medium-developing country with an HDI of 0.609.

❖ Sustainable Development

- It refers to a concept of maintaining the present development in such a way that it becomes available to the future generations.
- Whatever development is taking place currently must be sustainable enough that it can be used by the generations to come.
- Over-utilization of non-renewable resources has posed a serious threat of their extinction, which means the future generations will not be able to reap their benefits.

Assignment

1) "What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?"

[2016-17, 2014]

(5)

2) What is the criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries? Explain

(3)

OR

Explain the three components of Human Development Index. [2016-17, 2014, 2013, 2012 2011]

(3)

3) What is the full form of HDI? [2015-16]

(1)

4) What is India's HDI rank in the world?

(1)

5) Differentiate between human development and economic development.

(3)

6) What is sustainable development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? [2016-17, 2015-16, 2013, 2012, 2011]

(3)

7) "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss. [2014, 2012]

(5)

Video Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h0KxUWVP5bA&t=543s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05Zp9AK1PhA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pg9UVLotOKI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QB0vpxvvXDo>

HISTORY

Ch-2 Revision sheet

Class -10

Write the answer of following questions.

1. Who organised the dalit into the Depressed Class Association in 1930?
2. The Oudh kisan sabha was headed by
 - a. Gandhi and Nehru
 - b. Nehru and Baba Ramchandran
 - c. Gandhi and Alluri Sitaram Raju
 - d. None of these
3. What was the Rowlatt act?
4. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from south Africa in
 - A. 1914
 - B. 1915
 - C. 1926
 - D. 1917
5. Gandhi travelled to champaran
 - A. 1917
 - B. 1918
 - C. 1911
 - D. 1916

6. The peasant movement led by Baba Ramchandran of Awadh demanded
 - A. reduction of revenue
 - B. Abolition of begar
 - C. Social boycott of oppressive landlods
 - D. All of these

7. The non-cooperation programme was adopted at the congress session at:
 - A. Calcutta in 1920
 - B. Madras in 1927
 - C. Nagpur in 1920
 - D. Lahore in 1920

8. What did Mahatma Gandhi mean he said satyagraha is active resistance?

9. Vande Matram a hymn to the motherland was written by

10. In which district of Gujarat did Mahtama Gandhi organised satyagarha support the peasants?

11. FICCI was formed in.....,.....,.....

12. The event that marked the beginning of the civil disobedience movement was

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

GEOGRAPHY

Revision Assignment

Chapter 6 : Manufacturing Industries

1. Which one of the following factors plays the most important role in the location of an industry in a particular region? [Delhi 2012]
 - (a) Raw material
 - (b) Market
 - (c) Least production cost
 - (d) Transport

2. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?
 - (a) Cement
 - (b) Iron and Steel
 - (c) Electronic
 - (d) Chemical

3. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh? [Foreign 2011]
 - (a) Bokaro Steel Plant
 - (b) Bhilai Steel Plant
 - (c) Durgapur Steel Plant
 - (d) Rourkela Steel Plant

4. Which one of the following agencies, markets steel for the public sector plants?
 - (a) HAIL
 - (b) SAIL

- (c) TATA Steel
- (d) MNC

5. TISCO is

- (a) Joint Sector Industry
- (b) Private Sector Industry
- (c) Co-operative Sector Industry
- (d) Public Sector Industry

6. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants? (Textbook)

- (a) HAIL
- (b) SAIL
- (c) Tata Steel
- (d) MNCC

7. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material? (Textbook)

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Cement
- (c) Jute
- (d) Steel

8. The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Tertiary activities
- (c) Primary activities
- (d) None of the above

9. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?

- (a) Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
- (b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

10. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Capital and power
- (c) Market and labour
- (d) Underground railway line

11. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called

- (a) Agro-based industries
- (b) Forest-based industries
- (c) Basic industries
- (d) Mineral-based industries

12. Cotton textile industry is a

- (a) Forest-based industry
- (b) Key industry

- (c) Agro-based industry
- (d) None of the above

13. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called

- (a) Key industry
- (b) Small-scale industry
- (c) Consumer industry
- (d) Heavy industry

14. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?

- (a) Dabur Industries
- (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.
- (c) SAIL
- (d) TISCO

15. Which marketing body does all public sector undertakings market their steel through?

- (a) TISCO
- (b) NTPC
- (c) SAIL
- (d) BHEL

16. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- (a) Market and labour
- (b) Transport network and water supply
- (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite
- (d) None of the above

17. Which of the following factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant?

- (a) Proximity to iron-ore mines
- (b) Availability of coking coal
- (c) Good resources of limestone and manganese
- (d) Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes

18. SAIL is an example of _____ industry.

19. The first textile mill was set up at _____

20. The sugar industry is well suited to the cooperative sector. (True/False)

21. Coir industry is an example of cooperative sector. (True/False)

22. The Dabur industry is a public sector industry. (True/False)

23. Edible oil industry is an example of the agro based industry. (True/False)

24. In which sector are the manufacturing industries placed?

25. State any two components through which country's economic growth is measured?

26. What was the philosophy behind setting up public sector industries and joint ventures in India?
27. With what aim were industries established in the tribal and backward areas?
28. What is NMCC?
29. Which factor is considered as the most prominent one in the industrial location in a region?
30. Name the main advantages provided by cities to industries.
Or
Which advantage is provided by agglomeration cities to industries?
31. What are agglomeration economies?
32. Which key factors influence the location of an industry?
33. To which sector does the textile industry belong to?
34. On what basis are the small scale and large scale industries classified?
35. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which type of industry?
36. Which industry, due to its seasonal nature, is ideally suited to the cooperative sector?
37. Name two industries belonging to the category of heavy industries.
38. Which techniques of cotton textile production came into use after the 18th century?
39. Sugar industry is ideally suited to the co-operative sector? Give reasons.
40. What are the challenges before sugar industry. Mention any one .
41. Why is the Steel Authority of India said to be a public sector undertaking?
42. To which sector does the textile industry belong to?
43. On what basis are the small scale and large scale industries classified?
44. Oil India Limited (OIL) belongs to which type of industry?
45. Name two industries belonging to the category of heavy industries.

Video link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GitXr3N1-E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9IxbPai-gM>

ACTIVITY: Classify the following into 2 groups on the basis of bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.

- i. Sewing Machines
 - ii. Shipbuilding
 - iii. Paint brushes
 - iv. Automobiles
 - v. Fuse wires
 - vi. Brassware
 - vii. Electric bulbs
 - viii. Oil
- Do this activity in MS Word

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POL SC assignment

Revision questions

1 mark

Q1 Define Power sharing.

Q2 What do you understand by sexual division of labour?

Q3 Differentiate between Municipal corporation and Municipality.

Q4 What is Equal Remuneration act?

Q5 State any one difference between unitary and federal form of government.

3 marks

Q6 Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Q7 Describe the forms of power sharing .

Q8“ Name the three countries where participation of women in public life is very high.

5marks

Q9 Discuss the features of federalism.

Q10 Explain the functions of political parties.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/LQN-fRc52IA>

PHYSICS

VIDEO LINK- <https://youtu.be/Jti3BAcVV-0>

ASSIGNMENT

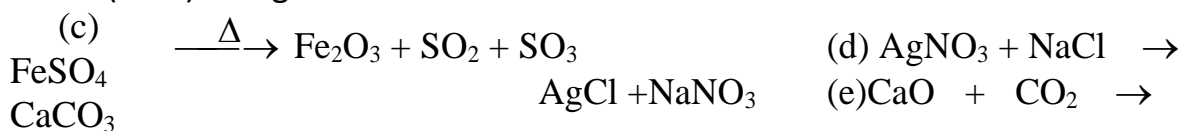
1. State the laws of reflection of light?
2. What are the properties of image formed by a plane mirror?
3. What is the relationship between focal length and radius of curvature?
4. Why does the paper burns when kept at focus of concave mirror?
5. Draw ray diagrams for concave mirror when the object is placed :- (i) At focus (ii) Between pole and focus (iii) Between focus and center of curvature (iv) At C (v) Beyond C (vi) At infinity
6. Which mirror should be used to see a full – length image of a tall building / tree.
7. Which mirror is used as rear – view mirror and why?
8. What does $m = +1$ indicates?
9. A concave mirror produces three times magnified (enlarged) real image of an object placed at 10 cm. in front of it. Where is the image located?
10. Why does the coin in a beaker of water appears slightly raised above its actual position.

CHEMISTRY

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND EQUATIONS

1. Write the following in the form of balanced chemical equations:-
 - (a) Calcium carbonate decomposes on heating to form calcium oxide and carbon – di – oxide.
 - (b) When ammonium hydroxide is added to a solution of iron (II) Sulphate, a green ppt of iron (II) hydroxide and ammonium Sulphate are formed.
 - (c) When a nail of iron is added to a solution of copper Sulphate, iron (II) Sulphate and copper metal are formed.
 - (d) Zinc reacts with dil hydrochloric acid to form zinc chloride and hydrogen gas is liberated.
2. A chemical reaction which is both combination as well as exothermic, is used by us for white washing purposes. Write the equation for the same.
3. What is a decomposition reaction? Give 2 examples each of decomposition taking place due to heat, light and electricity.
4. How does a displacement reaction differ from a double displacement reaction? Give examples to explain.
5. Identify the type of reactions:- (a) $4\text{Na} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ (b) $\text{Cu} + 2\text{AgNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{Ag}$



6. Describe an activity that can be performed to obtain silver in its free state from silver chloride.
7. Find out the process of oxidation, reduction oxidizing agent, reducing agent from the following:-
 (a) $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$ (b) $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) $\text{CuO} + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{CO}$
8. Name the compounds formed when Fe, Cu, Ag and Al get corroded.
9. What is rancidity?
10. Give 2 measures each for the prevention of:- (a) Rusting of iron (b) rancidity of fats/oils.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HmNsQKLRgh8&authuser=0>

BIOLOGY

Assignment

Class X

Biology Chapter 8

(For practice, skip the questions already discussed)

1 mark

1. Following is true about DNA.

- (A) Cells use chemical reactions to build copies of their DNA
- (B) The DNA in the cell nucleus is the information source for making proteins
- (C) DNA copying is accompanied by the creation of an additional cellular apparatus
- (D) All of the above

2. ___ is thus useful for the survival of species over time.

- (A) Variation
- (B) Reproduction
- (C) Stability
- (D) None of the above

3. For unicellular organisms, ___, leads to the creation of new individuals.

- (A) fusion
- (B) fission

- (C) collision
- (D) all of the above

4. Which of the following, splitting of cells take place.

- (A) Amoeba
- (B) Protozoa
- (C) Leishmania
- (D) All of the above

5. In which of the following, multiple fission takes place.

- (A) Amoeba
- (B) Leishmania
- (C) Plasmodium
- (D) All of the above

6. The process of vegetative propagation is used for

- (A) Roses
- (B) Grapes
- (C) Sugarcane
- (D) All of the above

7. Offspring formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because

- (1) Asexual reproduction involves only one parent
- (2) Asexual reproduction does not involve gametes
- (3) Asexual reproduction occurs before sexual reproduction
- (4) Asexual reproduction occurs after sexual reproduction

(a) (1) and (2)

(b) (1) and (3)

(c) (2) and (4)

(d) (3) and (4)

8. The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants is

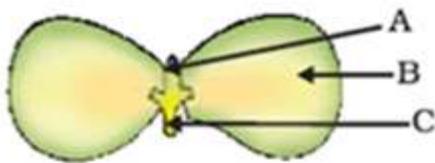
- (a) Gametes, zygote, embryo, seedling
- (b) Zygote, gametes, embryo, seedling
- (c) Seedling, embryo, zygote, gametes
- (d) Gametes, embryo, zygote, seedling

9. The number of chromosomes in parents and off springs of a particular species remains constant due to

- (a) Doubling of chromosomes after zygote formation
- (b) Halving of chromosomes during gamete formation
- (c) Doubling of chromosomes after gamete formation
- (d) Halving of chromosomes after gamete formation

10. In the given figure, the parts A, B and C are sequentially

- (a) Cotyledon, plumule and radicle
- (b) Plumule, radicle and cotyledon
- (c) Plumule, cotyledon and radicle
- (d) Radicle, cotyledon and plumule



11. Name the type of reproduction mostly seen in unicellular organisms.

12. Name the plant that reproduces vegetatively by leaf.

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If Reason is true, but Assertion is false

(e) If both Assertion and Reason are false

13. Assertion: The uterus prepares itself every month to receive a fertilised egg.

Reason: The ovary releases one egg every month.

14. Assertion: Ureter forms the common passage for both the sperms and urine.

Reason: It never carries both of them at the same time.

15. Assertion: Zygote is form by fusion of sperm with Egg.

Reason: Both the sperm and the egg are haploid.

16. Assertion: Pollination is the transfer of pollen grain to the anther.

Reason: Pollination is carried out by wind, birds and insects.

17. Assertion: Contraception is used to avoid unnecessary pregnancies.

Reason: Contraception is used by both males and females.

3 marks

1. (a) What happens to the lining of uterus:

(i) before release of a fertilised egg?

(ii) if no fertilisation occurs?

2. Name one sexually transmitted disease each caused due to bacterial infection and viral infection. How can these be prevented?

3. What is regeneration? State a reason why a more complex organism cannot give rise to new individuals through this method.

4. What is reproduction? What are its two types? Which one of the two confers new characteristics on the offsprings and how?

5. Define vegetative propagation. How is it advantageous?

6. What happens if the filament of *Spirogyra* gets matured? Explain in detail.

7. Draw a well labelled diagram of male reproductive system labelling the prostate gland, seminal vesicles vas deferens, testis.

8. Differentiate between binary and multiple fission. Draw the diagram of fission in a determined orientation.

9. Read the passage

The DNA copying mechanism, as we have noted, cannot be absolutely accurate, and the resultant errors are a source of variations in populations of organisms. Every individual organism cannot be protected by variations, but in a population, variations are useful for ensuring the survival of the species.

a. Write the full form of DNA. Name the part of the cell where it is located.

b. Explain its role in the process of reproduction of the cell.

10. Read the passage

The sexual act always has the potential to lead to pregnancy. Pregnancy will make major demands on the body and the mind of the woman, and if she is not ready for it, her health will be adversely affected. Therefore, many ways have been devised to avoid pregnancy.

These contraceptive methods fall in a number of categories.

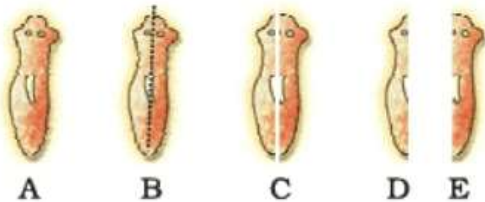
a. Name the various contraceptives.

b. What are STDs, name any 1 bacterial and viral STDs.

11. (a) Explain the role of placenta in the development of human embryo.

12. Why is DNA copying an essential part of the process of reproduction?

13. Would a Planaria cut vertically into 2 halves regenerate into 2 individuals? Complete the figure below by indicating the regenerated regions.



14. Define the term puberty. List two changes observed in girls at the time of puberty.

15. Name an organism which reproduces by spore formation. List 2 advantages of spore formation.

16. A pregnant woman, who is a mother of one daughter, requests the doctor of an ultrasound clinic to test and determine the sex of the baby in her womb. The doctor, very politely, refused and explained the legal and ethical point of view of the situation. On the basis of arguments and counseling, the doctor prepared the woman to happily accept the baby.

(a) Why is pre-natal sex determination ethically wrong ?

(b) Had you been in place of the doctor, what argument you would have placed to counsel the mother ?

(c) State the values exhibited by the doctor.

5 marks

1. What is meant by pollination? Differentiate between 'self-pollination' and 'cross-pollination'. Draw a diagram showing germination of a pollen grain.

2. a) In the human body what is the role of seminal vesicles, and (ii) prostate gland?

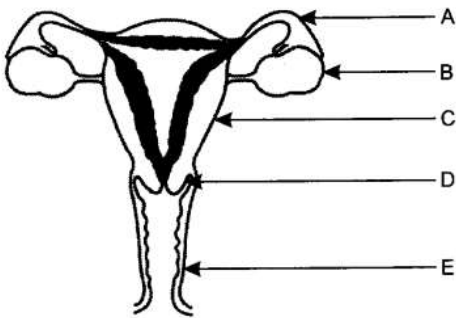
(b) List two functions performed by testis in human beings.

3. Illustrate the following with the help of suitable diagrams and labelling:

(i) Regeneration in Planaria.

(ii) Budding in Hydra.

4. (a) Name the parts labelled A, B, C, D and E.



(b) Where do the following functions occur?

(i) Production of an egg

(ii) Fertilisation

(iii) Implantation of zygote.

5. Draw a longitudinal section of a flower and label the following parts:

(i) Part that produces pollen grain.

(ii) Part that transfers male gametes to the female gametes.

(iii) Part that is sticky to trap the pollen grain.

(iv) Part that develops into a fruit

6. Explain the following methods of contraception giving one example of each:

(i) Barrier method

(ii) Hormonal imbalance method

(iii) Surgical method.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbIXcWA0cbs&authuser=0>

MATHEMATICS

MCQ WORKSHEET-I CLASS X : CHAPTER - 1 REAL NUMBERS

- A rational number between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ is:
(a) $\frac{7}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{10}$ (c) $\frac{3}{10}$ (d) $\frac{4}{10}$
- A rational number between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ is:
(a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}$ (c) $\frac{4}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$
- Which one of the following is not a rational number:
(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) 0 (c) $\sqrt{4}$ (d) $\sqrt{-16}$
- Which one of the following is an irrational number:
(a) $\sqrt{4}$ (b) $3\sqrt{8}$ (c) $\sqrt{100}$ (d) $-\sqrt{0.64}$
- $3\frac{3}{8}$ in decimal form is:
(a) 3.35 (b) 3.375 (c) 33.75 (d) 337.5
- $\frac{5}{6}$ in the decimal form is:
(a) $0.8\bar{3}$ (b) $0.8\bar{3}\bar{3}$ (c) $0.6\bar{3}$ (d) $0.6\bar{3}\bar{3}$
- Decimal representation of rational number $\frac{8}{27}$ is:
(a) $0.\overline{296}$ (b) $0.29\bar{6}$ (c) $0.29\bar{6}$ (d) 0.296
- $0.6666\dots$ in $\frac{p}{q}$ form is:
(a) $\frac{6}{99}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{1}{66}$
- The value of $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})$ is:
(a) 10 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) $\sqrt{3}$
- $0.\overline{36}$ in $\frac{p}{q}$ form is:
(a) $\frac{6}{99}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) none of these

MCQ WORKSHEET-II
CLASS X : CHAPTER - 1
REAL NUMBERS

1. $\sqrt{5}-3-2$ is
(a) a rational number (b) a natural number (c) equal to zero (d) an irrational number
2. Let $x = \frac{7}{20 \times 25}$ be a rational number. Then x has decimal expansion, which terminates:
(a) after four places of decimal (b) after three places of decimal
(c) after two places of decimal (d) after five places of decimal
3. The decimal expansion of $\frac{63}{72 \times 175}$ is
(a) terminating (b) non-terminating
(c) non termination and repeating (d) an irrational number
4. If HCF and LCM of two numbers are 4 and 9696, then the product of the two numbers is:
(a) 9696 (b) 24242 (c) 38784 (d) 4848
5. $(2 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})$ is :
(a) a rational number (b) a natural number (c) a integer number (d) an irrational number
6. If $\left(\frac{9}{7}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{49}{81}\right)^{2x-6} = \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^9$, the value of x is:
(a) 12 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 6
7. The number .211 2111 21111..... is a
(a) terminating decimal (b) non-terminating decimal
(c) non termination and non-repeating decimal (d) none of these
8. If $(m)^n = 32$ where m and n are positive integers, then the value of $(n)^{mm}$ is:
(a) 32 (b) 25 (c) 5^{10} (d) 5^{25}
9. The number $0.\overline{57}$ in the $\frac{p}{q}$ form $q \neq 0$ is
(a) $\frac{19}{35}$ (b) $\frac{57}{99}$ (c) $\frac{57}{95}$ (d) $\frac{19}{30}$
10. The number $0.5\overline{7}$ in the $\frac{p}{q}$ form $q \neq 0$ is
(a) $\frac{26}{45}$ (b) $\frac{13}{27}$ (c) $\frac{57}{99}$ (d) $\frac{13}{29}$
11. Any one of the numbers a, a + 2 and a + 4 is a multiple of:
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7
12. If p is a prime number and p divides k^2 , then p divides:
(a) $2k^2$ (b) k (c) 3k (d) none of these

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

COMPUTER

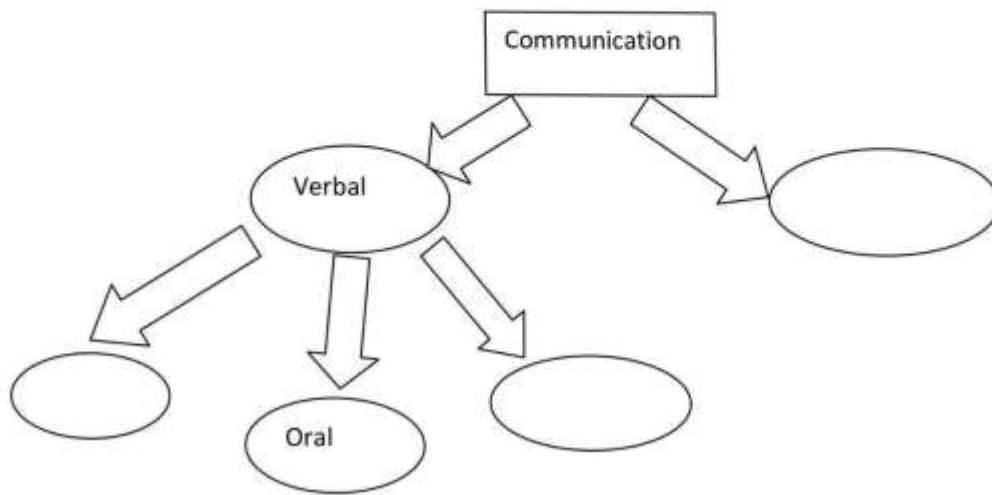
assignment

Employability Skills (Part 1)

Unit 1

Communication Skills

1. What do you understand by the term Communication?
2. What are the different forms of communication? Explain
3. Make a diagrammatic representation of the communication cycle and label it.
4. Mention the various steps involved in a communication process. Also draw the diagram (refer page 17)
5. Complete the following block diagram



Unit 2

Unit III Digital Documentation

1. Fill in the blanks

- a. The submenu item with three dots '...' just after the submenu name, denote that it will open the _____.
 - b. The submenu item with right hand side arrows '▶', means, clicking on it will open _____.
 - c. Formatting Tool Bar contains various options for _____.
 - d. By pressing the Home key you jump to the _____ and by pressing the End key you jump to _____.
 - e. After using the undo command, to go back again to the previous position the, _____ option or command is used.
 - f. Double click is used to select the _____.
 - g. Headers appear at the _____ and footers appear at the _____ of every page.
 - h. In the _____ page orientation the height of the page is less than its width.
 - i. The _____ option is used to see how the document will look like when it will be printed.
 - j. In mail merge the file holding the mailing addresses is called as _____.
 - k. To apply superscript: Select the text and select Format → _____ → Superscript
 - l. To apply subscript: Select the text and select Format → Text → _____
-

- m. To assign border to the paragraph, select the paragraph, then select Format → _____ → Borders → _____ – Style, Width, Colour.
 - n. To insert header in a document
Insert → _____ → Header
 - o. To insert shape
_____ → shape
 - p. To insert special character
Insert → _____
2. What is the extension of a document saved in Libre Office Writer?
 3. Mention few examples of online word processors.
 4. Mention few word processing softwares.
 5. In a document all the occurrences of word “this” has to be changed to “these”. Which option is suitable for this and what is the shortcut command used for it?
 6. Which two documents are essential for mail merge?
 7. Mention any 5 features of word processing software.
 8. Write difference between a text editor and a word processor software. Write the name of any text editor or word processor available in market
 9. What are the special characters? How can you insert them in a document?
 10. Which features of writer will you use to perform the following task? (Write shortcut key combinations as well wherever applicable)
 - a. Count the total words of a document?
 - b. Protect the document using password in Writer?
 - c. To replace any word by another word in a document
 - d. To check whether the spelling of any word is correct or not.
 - e. To find the opposite of a given text(antonym)
 - f. To convert capital letters into small letters
 - g. To create list
 - h. Insert a text on every page of the document
 - i. Insert page number at the bottom of every page.
 - j. To type the symbol of pi(π)
 - k. Create a data in tabular form
 - l. To preview the document before printing
 11. Mention the shortcut keys to perform the following operations in writer
 - a. To jump to the beginning of a document
 - b. To jump to the end of a document
 - c. Shortcut to paste the copied content
 - d. To select the vertical block of text
 - e. To display non printing characters
 - f. To justify the paragraph
 - g. To assign background colour to the paragraph
 - h. To insert a page break
 - i. To insert table in a document

VIDEO LINK: https://youtu.be/px_N3wPni6A

SANSKRIT

संज्ञाधारितम् औपचारिकम् / अनौपचारिकम् 27

2. भवान् महेशः । भवतः विद्यालये सर्वशिक्षाकार्यक्रमः आयोजितः । स्वविद्यालयस्य कार्यक्रमविषये मित्रं रमेशं प्रति लिखिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्ते पदे पूर्यन्ति पत्रं पुनः लिखतु-

[CBSE 2014]

पृष्ठसंख्या-25

अ-1 मोतीलगरम्

(i)

तिथिः 20-08-20.....

द्विप मित्र (ii)

सद्यमेव नमो नमः ।

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु । मित्रः अस्माकं विद्यालये (iii) सर्वशिक्षा-कार्यक्रमः आयोजितः । वयं छात्राः भिन्नवर्गेषु विभक्ताः भूत्वा विद्यालयस्य समीपस्थानि (iv) गतवन्तः । तत्र लघुकुटीरे (v) निरक्षरान् जनान् शिक्षायाः महत्त्वं बोधितवन्तः । बालकान् विद्यालये प्रेषणार्थं तान् (vi) । अस्माकं कार्यक्रमस्य प्रभावेण इदानीम् अस्माकं विद्यालये (vii) परिमिताः (viii) बालकाः परितुम् आरब्धवन्तः । भवान् स्वविद्यालयस्य (ix) विषये लिखतु ।

भवदीयं मित्रम् (x)

मञ्जूषा

गलगुरुदासरे, पञ्चविंशतिः, निवसतः, दिल्लीतः, निधनाः, रमेश, कार्यक्रमस्य, अज्ञातसंज्ञाणि, महेशः, प्रेरितवन्तः

3. सागरे (मध्यप्रदेशे) भवतः दिवाकरस्य माता रुग्णा अस्ति । तस्याः समाचारं ज्ञातुं भवान् स्वपित्रं प्रति पत्रं लिखति । तस्यं मञ्जूषायाः सहायतया सम्पूरयतु भवान्-

देवालय परिसरः

(i)

खण्डवा (मध्यप्रदेशः)

तिथिः

सेवायाम्,

समादरणीयाः पितृमहाभागाः !

(ii)

सेवायां निवेद्यते यन् अत्र सर्वं (iii) अस्ति । भवतां सर्वेषां कुशलतां प्रति उत्सुकोऽस्मि । श्रुयते यत् सम्प्रति (iv) स्वास्थ्यं सुष्ठु नास्ति । सा केन कारणेन (v) अस्ति? कृपया पत्रे लिखतु भवान् । तस्याः निरीक्षणं (vi) कृतं न वा? अथवा तेन किं (vii) एतदपि लिखतु भवान् । अहं मातुः (viii) प्रति अतएव चिन्तितोऽस्मि । कृपया तां कस्यांविदपि श्रेष्ठचिकित्सकस्य (ix) नयतु भवान् । यतः तस्याः उचितं निरीक्षणं भवेत् ।

(x) भवदीयः

सुतः

दिवाकरः

मञ्जूषा

समीचे, रामजन्मविद्यालयः, चिकित्सकेन, स्वास्थ्यम्, आशावहरी, रुग्णा, सादरं प्रणामम्, कथितम्, कुशलम्, मातुः

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ef1ogE4l8N4&authuser=0>

HINDI

हिंदी असाइनमेंट

कक्षा 10

पाठ मनुष्यता, पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस

1. पर्वत के चरणों में कोन फैला है? उसे किसके समान बताया गया है?
2. गिरी का गौरव गाकर - में कोन सा अलंकार है?
3. पारद के पर से क्या अभिप्राय है?
4. मेखला कार शब्द का क्या अर्थ है,? कवि पंत ने इस शब्द का प्रयोग अपनी कविता में क्यों किया है?
5. वर्षा ऋतु में पल पल बदल रहे प्रकृति - वेश के किसी एक दृश्य का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।
6. मनुष्यता कविता में किसकी शिक्षा या प्रेरणा दी गई है?
7. रंतिदेव ने परोपकार का क्या काम किया था?
8. कवि ने कैसी मृत्यु को सुमृत्यु कहा है?
9. कवि गुप्त के अनुसार उदार व्यक्ति की पहचान कैसे हो सकती है?
10. मनुष्यता कविता का संदेश अपने शब्दों में लिखें।

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/pZo55HTdoa8>

