EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X

SUBJECT-ENGLISH
PRACTICE WORKSHEET 1

Q1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

I. The Beatles not only sparked the British Invasion of the US, they became a globally influential phenomenon as well. From the 1920s, the United States had dominated popular entertainment culture through most counties of the world, via Hollywood movies, jazz, the music of Broadway and Tin Pan Alley and, later, the rock and roll that first emerged in Memphis, Tennessee.

II. Many artists have acknowledged the Beatles' influence and enjoyed chart success with covers of their songs. On radio, their arrival marked the beginning of a new era; in 1968 the programme director of New York's WABC radio station forbade his DJs from playing any "pre-Beatles" music, marking the defining line of what would be considered oldies on American radio. They helped to redefine the album as something more than just a few hits stuffed with "filler", and they were primary innovators of the modern music video. The Shea Stadium show with which they opened their 1965 North American tour attracted an estimated 55,600 people, then the largest audience in concert history; Spitz describes the event as a "major breakthrough... a giant step toward reshaping the concert business". Emulation of their clothing and especially their hairstyles, which became a mark of rebellion, had a global impact on fashion.

III. The Beatles changed the way people listened to popular music and experienced its role in their lives. From what began as the Beatlemania fad, the group's popularity grew into what was seen as an embodiment of sociocultural movements of the decade. As icons of the 1960s counterculture, they became a catalyst for activism in various social and political arenas, fuelling movements such as women's liberation, gay liberation and environmentalism.
According to Peter Lavezzoli, after the "more popular than Jesus" controversy in 1966, the Beatles felt considerable pressure to say the right things and "began a rigorous effort to spread a message of wisdom and higher consciousness".

 Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) How did The Beatles become a global phenomenon?

(b) How did America dominate the world of music?

(c) What change took place in WABC radio station in 1968?

(d) Before the Beatles what defined the music album?

(e) How was the Shea Stadium show phenomenal?

(f) How did the Beatles affect the world of fashion?

(g) How did the Beatles affect the social and political life?

(h) Which word in the passage means the same as 'copying'?

Q2. Expand the following outlines into a complete story in about 150-200 words:

Four clergymen……… discuss the merits of Bible translation…….. likes the King James Version…….
Language simple and lucid……. Another for American Standard Version……. closer to original Hebrew and
Greeks……. The third likes Moffatt's translation…….. due to its precise words…….. fourth one silent……..
asks for his opinion……… mother's translation best……. The three surprised…….. want to know his
mean………. Mother translates it everyday life………. Most convincing.

**Q3. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error and
the correction.**

	Incorrect	Correct
The Taj Mahal was built to Shah Jahan	(a) _____,	_____
in memory of her wife. Construction began in	(b) _____,	_____
1632 and is completed in 1653. The architect	(c) _____,	_____
was Isa Khan, who comes from Shiraz. The	(d) _____,	_____
beauty of the marble dome and minarets are	(e) _____,	_____
known throughout a world. All	(f) _____,	_____
visitors is impressed by the	(g) _____,	_____
dream-like beautiful of the Taj.	(h) _____,	_____

**Q4. In the passage given below one word has been omitted from each line. Write the missing word and
the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. The first one has been
done for you.**

	BEFORE	MISSING	AFTER
Walking very beneficial to us	walking	<u>is</u>	very
We should get up early the morning	(a) _____	_____	_____
and go for a walk. Those are	(b) _____	_____	_____
used to going morning walks, will find it	(c) _____	_____	_____
impossible to remain bed in the	(d) _____	_____	_____
morning. For them it not so much	(e) _____	_____	_____
an exercise but pleasure.	(f) _____	_____	_____
Walking is another form exercise	(g)_____	_____	_____
and can done by anyone at anytime.	(h)_____	_____	_____

Q1. Read the following passage carefully:
How to beat a Bad Mood

I.   Moods, say the experts, are emotions that tend fixed, influencing one's outlook for hours, days or even weeks. That's great if your mood in a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad, anxious, angry or simply lethargic.

II. Perhaps the best way to deal with such moods is to talk them out; sometimes, though, there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology offers abundances of tranquillizers anti-depressants and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several no-drugs approaches to pry you loose from an unwanted mood. These can be as good as prescription drugs and have the added benefit of being non-toxic and non-addictive. So in moments of bad Moods try one of these antidotes instead of rushing to the chemists. Of all self-help techniques, aerobic exercises seem to be the most effective cure for a bad mood. Aerobic exercises such as running, cycling, brisk walking, swimming or other repetitive activates that boost the heart beat rate, increase circulation f blood and improve the body's utilization of oxygen. Just for 20 minutes, three to five times a week are just that you need.

III. "Colour can be a nutrient for the mind as vitamins are for the body," says Patricia, a New York Colour psychologist. She suggests keeping away from red to defuse irritability and anger. Avoid wearing colours that make you feel down-black or dark black or dark blue. Go for warm, bright and active colours that lighten your mood. Neutral colours such as soft shades of blue have soothing, calming effect and alleviate anxiety and tension. There is reported basic link between food and mood. Carbohydrates eaten alone stimulate the brain's production of serotonin responsible for making us feel calm and relaxed. It is a sort of comfort food with a tranquillizing effect. Eating proteins tends to sustain alertness and mental energy. The best proteins are shell-fish, fish, chicken etc.

IV. A strong connection has been found between high caffeine intake and increased depression, irritability and anxiety. People are often depressed when their thoughts are negative and distorted. If you avoid being critical of yourself and think positive thoughts, you're actually more likely to feel happy. It is important to lift oneself out of one's own self-defeating mood and to take an interest in someone else.

1.1 On the basis of reading of the passage given above, answer the following questions briefly:
(a) Most people beat a bad mood either by talking it out with friends, but sometimes it doesn't work out because
_____
(b) Aerobic exercise have been recommended to beat a bad mood because
_____
(c) Colours that add to gloom are (i) _____ (ii) _____
(d) If you would choice between carbohydrates and caffeine for a good mood you would choose
_____ because _____

1.2 Fill in the blanks given below with appropriate words or phrases chosen from the passage.

Self-half techniques	Specific Effects
(a) Brisk Walking	(a) _____
(b) Depression among most people is because they are	(b) _____

1.3. Find the words from the passage which mean the same as:

a) Interfere in (Para 2)
b) Reduce (Para 3)

Q2. . Recently you came across a newspaper article depicting diversity of India as its greatest identity. After reading the article you are inspired enough to **write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper** expressing your views on the importance of maintaining unity and integrity for the growth of the nation.

Q3. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate verb form from the given options.

1. We ……………… in this city for ten years.
a) lived b) have lived c) had lived d) were living
2. Did you ……………….. him?
a) recognized b) recognize c) were recognizing d) had recognized
3. No one ………………… what happened to her.
a) know b) knew c) had known d) be knowing
4. I could ……………… her if I wanted to.
a) have married b) marry c) married d) be marrying

Q4. The following passage is not edited. There is an error in each line. Identify the error and correct it. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.

	Incorrect	**Correct**
Then Asoka has admitted something that no victorious	a) _____	_____
king or political leader in front of or after him	b) _____	_____
had ever confessed on. He said he felt remorse	c) _____	_____
on having killed tens of thousands of innocent people	d) _____	_____
for conquering Kalinga. This has not the old warrior	e) _____	_____
Ashoka talking – this was a changed man admit his mistakes	f) _____	_____
and his thoughts of the futility and tragedy of war.	g) _____	_____
Ashoka got his words carving in stone to make sure	h) _____	_____
that his message will be forgotten.		

Economics
Class X

Assignment – 1

1) Why do banks maintain cash reserve? (1)
2) How do the deposits with banks become their source of income? [Delhi 2016] (1)
3) What is meant by credit? (1)
4) What is meant by 'debt trap'? (1)
5) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for which purpose? (1)
6) What costs are involved in crop production? (1)
7) When do farmers take and repay loans? (1)
8) How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? Explain. (5)

   Or

   Explain any three loan activities of banks in India. (3)

   Or

   Explain with examples, how people are involved with the banks. (3)

Assignment -2

1) Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. [Delhi 2018] (1)
2) Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan? [Foreign 2015] (1)
3) Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India. [OD 2016] (1)
4) Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? [OD 2016] (1)
5) Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary? [2019, OD 2016] (1)
6) Why do farmers require credit? [2016] (1)
7) What should be done to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit in rural area? (1)
8) Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit. [2016, 2012] (5)

   Or

Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector? Explain. [2019] (3)

9) Which are the two major sources of formal sectors in India? Why do we need to expand the formal sources of credit? [2012, 2011] (5)

Or

Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain. [2019, 2015, 2012] (5)

Or

Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain. [2019] (3)

10) "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit." Explain the statement. [Foreign 2016, 2012] (5)

11) "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. [Com. Delhi 2018, Delhi 2016] (3)

Or

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers. [2019] (3)

12) "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Explain the statement with five points. [Delhi 2018, 2011] (5)

GEOGRAPHY

WORKSHEET 1

CLASS X

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called
   a. Culturable waste land
   b. Current fallow land
   c. Waste land
   d. None of the above
2. The first Earth Summit was held in
   a. Geneva
   b. New York
   c. Japan
   d. Rio de Janeiro
3. ''There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed''. Who said this?
   a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
   b. Atal Bihari Vajpayi

    c. M.K. Gandhi

    d. Sunderlal Bahuguna

4. What is 'Boro'
   a. Kharif crop
   b. Zaid crop
   c. Rabi crop
   d. None of these

5. 'Slash and Burn' agriculture in Mexico is known as
   a. Conuca
   b. Milpa
   c. Ladang
   d. Ray

6. Who was declared by Mahatma Gandhi as his spiritual heir?
   a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
   b. Bhagat Singh
   c. Vinoba Bhave
   d. None of these

7. Which one of the following public sector plant is located in Chhattisgarh?
   a. Bokaro
   b. Bhilai
   c. Durgapur
   d. Rourkela

8. Which one of the following is not a center of Automobile industry?
   a. Chennai
   b. Bengaluru
   c. Jamshedpur
   d. Coimbatore

9. Coir industry is an example of
   a. Joint sector
   b. Public sector
   c. Private sector
   d. Cooperative sector

10. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world
    a. Japan
    b. India
    c. China
    d. Pakistan

II. Read the passage given below answer the following questions

''Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy through its share in the GDP has fregistered the declining trend from 1951 onward .yet its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 63 percent in 2001.''

1. Describe the factors which have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
2. What is the value of agriculture in the Indian economy?
3. What steps have been taken by the government to make it more valuable in the country?

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe cotton cultivation under the following heads;
   i. Geographical conditions
   ii. Uses
   iii. Producing states
   iv. Position
2. ''The Textile industry is the only industry which is self reliant and complete in the value chain''. Justify the statement.
3. ''Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India.''Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

   Map Skills
   0n an outline political map of India locate and label the following using appropriate symbol
   - Salal and Hirakud Dam
   - Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant
   - Jamshedpur and vijaynagar iron and steel plant
   - Noida and Gandhi Nagar software technology parks

WORKSHEET 2

CLASS X

MULTIPLE CHOICE QJUESTIONS

1. Old alluvial soil is called---------
   a. Bhangar
   b. Khadar
   c. Terai
   d. Bhabar
2. To what distance do the territorial waters of India extend.
   a. 12.2km
   b. 22.2 nautical miles
   c. 22.2 km
   d. None of these
3. Geothermal energy in Puga valley and parvati valley are
   a. Sock resources
   b. Developed resources
   c. Reserve resources
   d. Potential resources
4. Which out of the following is a Zaid crop?
   a. Moong
   b. Mustard
   c. Urad
   d. Watermelon

5. Tick the characteristic of commercial farming
   a. Plots of land are fragmented
   b. Transport and communication plays an important role
   c. The yield is usually low
   d. The pressure of population is high on land
6. Jhumming in Brazil is called
   a. Ladang
   b. Masole
   c. Roca
   d. None of these
7. Which one of the following agencies, markets steel for the public sector plants?
   a. HAIL
   b. SAIL
   c. TATA steel
   d. MNCC
8. Which one of the following iron and steel plant is located in Odisha?
   a. Durgaour
   b. Bokaro
   c. Rurkela
   d. Jamshdpur
9. India, is the largest exporter of jute after ---------------
   a. Bangladesh
   b. Bhutan
   c. NepalS
   d. China
10. Which is the only industry in India which is self –reliant?
    a. Textile
    b. Iron and steel
    c. Electrical
    d. Sugar

II. Read the pessage given below and answer the questions that follow;

''The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g. HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another''.

1. Which type of farming is referred to in the above paragraph?
2. State one crop that is commercial crop in one state but is subsistence cropnin another state.
3. What is the value of this type of farming for the farmers and the country?

III. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy.
2. Explain why many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufacturers have to import fabric.

3. Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

IV. Map Skills

On an outline political map of India locate and label the following by using appropriate symbol

- Tehri and Nagarjuna sagar Dam
- Namrup thermal power plant
- Indore and Coimbatore cotton textile Industry
- Bhilai and Durgapur iron and steel industry
- Thiruvanthapuram and pune software technology park

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ASSIGNMENT 1

Q1 How can you say that democracy is a better form of government?

Q2 Explain democracy as a legitimate, responsive government.

Q3 What do understand by transparency?

Q4 "Democracy helps in reducing poverty and inequality".Justify.

Q5 Why dictatorships have higher economic growth?

ASSIGNMENT 2

3 marks

Q1 Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Q2 Describe the forms of power sharing .

Q3 Name the three countries where participation of women in public life is very high.

5marks

Q4 Discuss the features of federalism.

Q5 Explain the functions of political parties.

Q6 Discuss the challenges of political parties.

Q7 How can political parties be reformed.

CHEMISTRY
Dussehra worksheet-1
Class X

1. Draw the electron dot structure of following molecules:
   i) H_2S
   ii) Cl_2
   iii) NH_3
   iv) CO_2
   v) CH_4
   vi) N_2
   vii) C_2H_6
   viii) C_2H_4
   ix) C_2H_2
   x) H_2

2. Write the difference between ionic and covalent compounds.
3. Explain giving reasons why carbon neither forms C^{4+} cations nor C^{4-} anions, but forms covalent bonds which are bad conductors of electricity and have low melting and boiling points.

Dussehra worksheet-2
Chemistry
Class X

Case study based questions:
1. 'X' is a water insoluble compound of calcium. On strong heating 'X' gives a colourless, odourless gas 'Y' and a white residue 'Z'. when 'Y' is passes through lime water a milkiness forms which disappears on further passage of 'Y'. 'Y' is also formed when X is dropped in dilute hydrochloric acid. Answer the following questions on the basis of above observations:
   a) Give chemical equation and category of reaction of formation of Y on heating 'X'.
   b) What is milkiness and why does it disappear?
   c) What is Z and what is its name?
   d) What happens when X is dropped in dilute hydrochloric acid? Give equation.
2. There are many natural substances which are acidic or basic in nature. The acid or basic nature of a substance or solution is determined easily by its pH value. pH scale is a numeric scale ranging from 0-14. Solutions/ substances having pH 0-7 are acidic while those having pH 7-14are basic. pH, in itself is a –ve powerto which 10 must be raised to express the $H3O^+$ ion concentration in mol L^{-1}.
   Now answer the following questions:
   a) An aqueous solution of sodium chloride is prepared in distilled water. What will be the pH of this solution?
   b) What is the nature of saliva before and after the meals?

c) The tomato juice has pH= 4, which acid is present in the juice?
d) Which of the following substances will have pH greater than 7
Lemon juice, tooth paste, baking soda solution, gastric juice, curd, human blood.

3. About $3/4^{th}$ of the total known elements in the periodic table are metals which have some characteristic properties such as hardness, lustre, high melting point, etc. they also have chemical properties different from those of non-metals.
a) Give example of a metal which does have bright lustre?
b) Write name and chemical symbol of metal which has melting point so low that it can melt on your palm?
c) Give example of a metal which is poorest conductor of heat?
d) Name two metals which are used in electrical wires.

4. Atomic properties such as atomic size, valency, electronegativity etc. show regular gradation among the elements present in the group from top to bottom. Similar gradation in properties is observed among the elements of the period from left to right.
Answer the questions after reading this paragraph.
a) Which group of the periodic table contains the most electronegative element? Write the name of the element.
b) Which period of the periodic table contains the least electronegative element? Write the name of the element.
c) Which period of the periodic table contains metallic element with largest atomic radius? Write its name.
d) Which group of the periodic table contains element of 2nd period having lowest valency?

BIOLOGY

CLASS-X

WORKSHEET-1

Chapter-9- HEREDITY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The F2 phenotype ratio of a monohybrid cross studied by Mendel is
a) 1:1 b) 2:1
c) 3:1 d) 4:1

2. If T is for tallness and t for dwarfness, what shall be the genotype of a tall pea plant according to Mendelism?
a) TT b) Tt
c) Either TT or Tt d) tt

3. A Yellow and Round seeded pea plant has genotype YyRr. The gametes produced shall be

a) Yy, Rr b) YR, yR, Yr, yr

c) YR, yr d) Y, y, R, r

4. If in human a sperm (22+Y) fertilizes an egg (22+X), the sex of the foetus shall be

a) Male b) Female

c) Either male or Female d) both

5. TT Pea plant is crossed to tt plant. F2 generation will have
A] All tall plants

B] Tall and dwarf in the ratio of 3 : 1

C] Tall and dwarf in the ratio of 1 : 2

D] Tall and dwarf in the ratio of 1 : 1.

6. The number of autosomes in a human body cell is

a) 44 b) 46

c) 22 d) 23

7. A pure tall Pea plant is crossed with pure dwarf Pea plant. The progeny is self-pollinated. The ratio of true breeding tall Pea plants to true breeding dwarf Pea plants shall be
A] 2 : 1   **B]** 1 : 1   **C]** 3 : 1   **D]** 1 : 2

 8. Pure-bred pea plant A is crossed with pure-bred pea plant B. It is found that the plants which look like A do not appear in F1 generation but re-emerge in F2 generation. Which of the plants A and B are tall and dwarf?

(a) A are tall and B are dwarf.

(b) A are tall and B are also tall.

(c) A are dwarf and B are also dwarf

(d) A are dwarf and B are tall

9. Surgically removing tails of mice over several generations' do not yield mice without tails.
This proves that

a) Cutting tail does not cause genetic change. So it not inherited.

b) Acquired characters during one's own life are not inherited.

c) Neither a nor b is correct

d) Both a and b are correct

10. In humans if gene B gives brown eyes and gene b gives blue eyes, what will be the colour of eyes of the persons having combinations

(i) Bb and (ii) BB? .

(a) (i) Blue and (ii) Brown

(b) (i) Brown and (ii) Blue

(c) (i) Brown and (ii) Brown

(d) (i) Blue and (ii) Blue

11 . A cross between two individuals results in a ratio of 9 : 3 : 3 :1 for four possible phenotypes of progeny. This is an example of a

(a) Monohybrid cross

(b) Dihybrid cross

(c) Test cross

(d) F1 generation

12.. Which of the following characters can be acquired but not inherited?

(a) Colour of skin   (b) Size of body   (c) Colour of eyes   (d) Texture of hair

13. The number of pairs of sex chromosomes in the zygote of a human being is
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 1
(d) 4

14. A zygote which has an X-chromosome inherited from the father will develop into a
(a) girl
(b) boy
(c) either boy or girl
(d) X-chromosome does not influence the sex of a child.

15. What does the progeny of a tall plant with round seeds and a short plant with wrinkled seeds look like?
(a) All are tall with round seeds.
(b) All are short with round seeds.
(c) All are tall with wrinkled seeds.
(d) All are short with wrinkled seeds.

16. Which of the following characters can be acquired but not inherited?
(a) Colour of skin
(b) Size of body
(c) Colour of eyes
(d) Texture of hair

17. Differences between organisms in a species are described as variation. Which of the following would you describe as continuous variation?
(a) Hair colour
(b) Eye colour
(c) Weight
(d) Sex

18. Which of the following decides the sex of the child?
(a) male gamete, i.e., sperm
(b) female gamete, i.e., ovum
(c) both sperm and ovum
(d) mother

19.If a round, green seeded pea-plant (RRyy) is crossed with a wrinkled yellow seeded pea- plant (rrYY), the seeds produced in F_1 generation are
(a) round and green (b) round and yellow
(c) wrinkled and green
(d) wrinkled and yellow

20. To study the natural phenomenon of inheritance, Mendel selected the pea plants. Which of the following properties were suitable for their studies?
(i) Plants would easily self pollinate or cross-pollinate in nature.
(ii) Plants were easily grown in garden soil with a considerably shorter generation time.
(iii) Pea plants do not require the true-breeding for hybridisation experiments.
(iv) Many parts of the plant such as pod, seed, flower, cotyledons showed distinct phenotypes.
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii).
(b) (ii) and (iv).
(c) (i) and (ii).
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv).

DUSSEHRA BREAK WORKSHEET-2

WORKSHEET -2

Fill in the Blanks

1. The study of the pattern of chromosomes from parents to the offspring is called ……….. .

2. In Mendel's experiment, the trait which did not appear in the F1 generation was said to be ………….. .

3. The number of X chromosomes in a human ovum is ……….. .

4. ……….. proposed the "Theory of Natural Selection".

5. If a sperm carrying 'X' chromosome fertilises an ovum, then the child bom will be a ……….. .

Very short Answer questions

1. A pea plant pure for yellow seed colour is crossed with a pea plant pure for green seed colour. In F1generation, all pea plants were with yellow seeds. Which law of Mendel is applicable?

2. In one of his experiments with pea plants Mendel observed that when a pure tall pea plant is crossed with a pure dwarf pea plant, in the first generation F 1 only tall plants appear. What happens to the traits of the dwarf plants in this case?

3. Write the scientific name of men and garden pea.

4. What is Heredity?

5. A Mendelian experiment consisted of breeding pea plants bearing violet flowers with pea plants bearing white flowers. What will be the result in F_1 progeny? [CBSE 2018]

Direction (Q31 to Q36): In the following Questions, the Assertion and Reason have been put forward. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:
(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
(d) The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

31 Assertion: When pure breed tall plants are crossed with pure breed short plants, all the plants in F_1 progeny are tall. When the tall plants of F_1 progeny are crossed, short plants re-appear in F_2 progeny.
Reason: Traits are independently inherited.

32. Assertion: Variation is high in sexually reproducing organisms compared to asexually reproducing organisms.
Reason: Inaccuracies during DN A copying give rise to variation.

33. Assertion: Acquired trait cannot be passed on from one generation to next generation.
Reason: Inaccuracy during DNA copying of acquired trait is minimum.

34. Assertion: Human, frog and bird have a common ancestor.
Reason: Limbs of human, bird and frog are homologous.

35. Assertion: Speciation is the reproductive isolation amongst once interbreeding population.
Reason: Genetic drift, Natural selection and Severe DNA change can cause speciation.

PHYSICS

TOPIC:MAGNETIC EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

WORKSHEET 1

1. State the effects of current.
2. Why does a compass needle placed near a current carrying wire show deflection?
3. How can the magnetic field produced around a current carrying conductor be detected?
4. Give one example each of the following:- (a) magnetic effect of electric current (b) electric effect of moving magnets
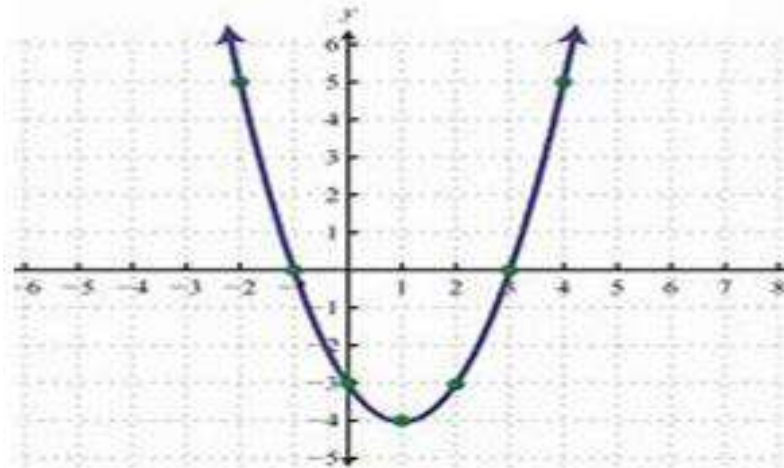
5. Define magnetic field.
6. Give the characteristics of magnetic field lines.
7. With the help of an activity show how magnetic field lines around a bar magnet can be obtained. Also draw the pattern of magnetic field lines around a bar magnet.
8. How is the deflection in the compass needle affected as we move it along a field line (a) towards the poles (b) away from poles.
9. State the factors on which strength of magnetic field due to a straight current carrying conductor depends.
10. "the concentric circles representing the magnetic field around a current carrying straight wire become larger and larger as we move away from it." What conclusion can be drawn from this statement?

1. Name and state the rule to determine the direction of magnetic field produced around a current carrying conductor.
2. Two magnetic lines of force do not intersect each other. Why?
3. Draw the pattern of lines of force due to a magnetic field through and around a current carrying loop of wire. How does the strength of magnetic field produced at the centre of the loop be affected if:-
    a. strength of the current passing through it is doubled?
    b. the radius of the loop is reduced to half the original value?
    c. the radius of the loop is doubled its original value and at the same time current passing through it is also doubled?
4. What does the arrow of the magnetic field line indicate?
5. What does crowding of field lines at a point mean?
6. Will a circular loop of bigger radius produce higher magnetic field than a loop of smaller radius if current flowing though both the loops is same? Give reason.
7. What is a solenoid?
8. Draw comparison of magnetic field pattern due to current carrying solenoid and that of a bar magnet.
9. The field lines inside the solenoid are in the form of parallel straight lines. What does this indicate?
10. What is an electromagnet?

WORKSHEET 2

1. How can we magnetise a piece of magnetic material?
2. Show with the help of an activity that a force is exerted on the current carrying conductor when ti is placed in a magnetic field.
3. State the rule which is used to find the direction of force exerted on a current carrying conductor when placed in a magnetic field.
4. A charged particle experiences minimum force when it travels-
    a. parallel to the magnetic field   (b) normal to the magnetic field
    (c) at 45^0 to the field   (d) at 75^0 to the field.
5. The magnetic field due to a long straight conductor carrying current is independent of
    a. the current   (b) distance of the conductor from the point   (c) length of the conductor   (d) none
6. Give a few applications / uses of electromagnets in daily life.
7. What is electromagnetic induction?
8. State the rule which is used to find the direction of induced current.
9. How can current be induced in a coil?   (State different ways of inducing current in a coil)
10. A bar magnet is moved towards a solenoid whose ends are connected to a galvanometer? State your observations and give reason for the same.

Mathematics Work sheet

1. Due to heavy storm an electric wire got bent as shown in the figure. It followed a mathematical shape. Answer the following questions below.
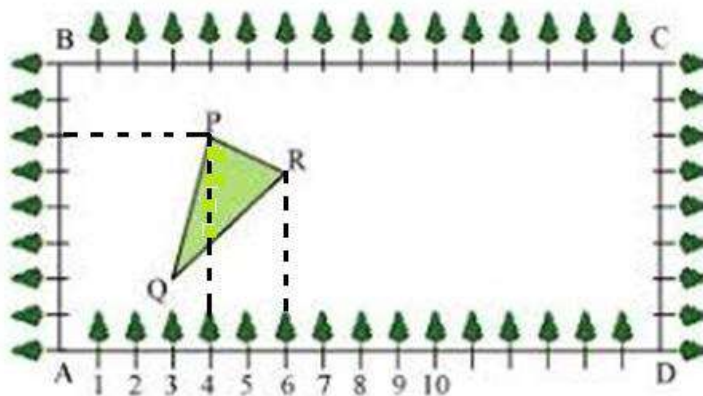

   i) Name the shape in which the wire is bent
      a) Spiral   b) ellipse   c) linear   d) Parabola

   ii) How many zeroes are there for the polynomial (shape of the wire)
      a) 2   b) 3   c) 1   d) 0

   iii) The zeroes of the polynomial are
      a) -1, 5   b) -1, 3   c) 3, 5   d) -4, 2

   iv) What will be the expression of the polynomial?
      a) $x^2 + 2x - 3$ b) $x^2 - 2x + 3$ c) $x^2 - 2x - 3$ d) $x^2 + 2x + 3$

   v) What is the value of the polynomial if $x = -1$?
      a) 6   b) -18   c) 18   d) 0

2. Class X students of a secondary school in Krishnagar have been allotted a rectangular plot of a land for gardening activity. Saplings of Gulmohar are planted on the boundary at a distance of 1m from each other. There is a triangular grassy lawn in the plot as shown in the fig. The students are to sow seeds of flowering plants on the remaining area of the plot.

   Consider A as origin

i)   Considering A as the origin, what are the coordinates of A?
    a) (0,1)   b) (1,0)   c) (0,0)   d)(-1,-1)

ii)   What are the coordinates of P?
    a) (4,6)   b) (6,4)   c) (4,5)   d) (5,4)

iii)   What are the coordinates of R?
    a) (6,5)   b) (5,6)   c) (6,0)   d) (7,4)

iv)   What are the coordinates of D?
    a) (16,0)   b) (0,0)   c) (0,16)   d) (16,1)

v)   What are the coordinate of P if D is taken as the origin?
    a) (12,2)   b) (-12,6)   c) (12,3)   d) (6,10)

3.   Show that the points (a,a) , (-a,-a) , (-$\sqrt{3}$ a, $\sqrt{3}$ a) are the vertices of an equilateral triangle.

4.   The x coordinate of a point P is twice its y coordinate. If P is equidistant from Q(2,-5) and R(-3,6) then find the coordinates of P.

5.   If P and Q are two points whose coordinates are (at2,2at) and $(\frac{a}{t^2}, \frac{2a}{t})$ respectively and S is the point (a ,0). Show that $\frac{1}{SP} + \frac{1}{SQ}$ is independent of t.

6.   Prove that the points(-3,0) ,(1,-3) and (4,1) are the vertices of an isosceles right angled triangle.

7.   The angle of elevation of a jet plane from a point A on the ground is 600 .After a flight of 30 seconds .the angle of elevation changes to 300.If the jet plane is flying at a constant height of 3600$\sqrt{3}$.Find the speed of the jet plane.

8.   PQ is a post of given height a, and AB is a tower at some distance .If α and β are the angles of elevation of B,the top of the tower ,at P and Q respectively .Find the height of the tower and its distance fr²om the post.

9.   Prove the following identities :

$\frac{sinA}{1-cosA} + \frac{tanA}{1+\cos A} = $ secAcosecA +cotA

10. $\frac{sinA}{1+cosA} + \frac{1+\cos A}{sin\ A} = $ 2 cosecA

11.   If tanA +sinA = m   and tanA -sin A=n then show that   m²-n²=4$\sqrt{mn}$

12.   If sec A =x +$\frac{1}{4x}$ prove that   secA +tan A= 2x or $\frac{1}{2x}$

13.   If the equation (1+m²)x²+2mcx +(c² -a²)=0   has equal roots prove that c² =a² (1+m²)

14.   If the roots of the equation (b-c)x² +(c-a)x+(a-b) =0 are equal then prove that 2b = a+ c

15.   The sum of first six terms of an A.P. is 42. The ratio of its 10th term to its 30th term is 1:3 . Calculate the first and the thirteenth term of the A.P

16. A man on the top of a vertical tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards it.If it takes 12 minutes for the angle of depression to change from 30^0 to 45^0 ,how soon after this ,will the car reach the tower?Give your answer to the nearest second.

17. From a window 15 metres high above the ground in a street ,the angles of elevation and depression of the top and the foot of another house on the opposite side of the street are 30^0 and 45^0 respectively show that the height of the opposite house is 23.66 m($\sqrt{3}$=1.732)

ईस्ट प्वाइंट स्कूल
अभ्यास पत्रिका-1
विषय : हिंदी   कक्षा : दसवीं

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

जिसे भारतीय संस्कृति कहा जाना चाहिए वह आज भारतीय मानसिक क्षितिज में क्रियाशील नहीं है। आज एक प्रकार की अव्यवस्थित व्यावसायिक संस्कृति व्याप्त है जिसकी जड़ शायद यूरोप में है। भारतीयों के सार्वजनिक व्यवहार में गुरु-शिष्य संबंधों का भी तदनुरूप परिवर्तन हो गया है। यहाँ गुरु वेतनभोगी नहीं होते थे और न ही शिष्य को शुल्क देना पड़ता था। पैसे देकर विद्या खरीदने की यह क्रय-विक्रय पद्धति निस्संदेह, इस भारतीय मिट्टी की उपज नहीं है। यहाँ शिक्षणालय एक प्रकार के आश्रम अथवा मंदिर के समान थे। गुरु को साक्षात परमेश्वर ही समझा जाता था। शिष्य पुत्र से अधिक प्रिय थे। यहाँ सम्मान मिलना ही शक्ति पाने का रहस्य रहा है। प्राचीन काल में गुरु की शिक्षा-दान क्रिया उनका आध्यात्मिक अनुष्ठान थी। परमेश्वर प्राप्ति का उनका वह एक माध्यम था। वह आज पेट पालने का जरिया बन गई है। (क) आज भारतीय मानसिक क्षितिज में क्या क्रियाशील नहीं है?

(अ) अमरीकी संस्कृति (आ) यूरोपीय संस्कृति (इ) भारतीय संस्कृति (ई) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) आज जो अव्यवस्थित व्यावसायिक संस्कृति व्याप्त है उसकी जड़ कहाँ है?

(अ) भारत में (आ) यूरोप में (इ) अव्यवस्था में (ई) कोई नहीं

(ग) भारतीय संस्कृति में शिक्षणालय किस प्रकार के थे?

(अ) आश्रम (आ) मंदिर (इ) दोनों (ई) कोई नहीं

(घ) भारतीय संस्कृति में गुरु को साक्षात क्या समझा जाता था?

(अ) पिता (आ) परमेश्वर (इ) दोनों (ई) कोई नहीं

(ङ) आधुनिक समय में शिक्षा-दान क्या बन गया है?

(अ) क्रय-विक्रय (आ) पेट पालने का जरिया (इ) वेतनभोगी (ई) कोई नहीं

व्यावहारिक व्याकरण

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न

1. वे बहुत अच्छे गीत भी जो उन्होंने लिखे बेहद लोकप्रिय हए।

क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य

ग. आदेशात्मक वाक्य

घ. मिश्र वाक्य

2. वह भागा और पहले पहुँच गया।

क. सरल

ख. संयुक्त

ग. मिश्रित

घ. विधानवाचक वाक्य

3. मौका पाते ही वह होस्टल से निकलकर मैदान में आ जाता, कभी कंकरियाँ उछालता. कभी कागज़ की तितलियाँ उड़ाता।

क. सरल

ख. संयुक्त

ग. मिश्रित

घ. इच्छावाचक वाक्य

4. मेरे बीमार होते ही तुम्हारे हाथ-पाँव फूल जाएँगे। क सरल वाक्य

क. सरल

ख. संयुक्त

ग. मिश्रित

घ. इच्छावाचक वाक्य

5. सफल खिलाड़ी वह है जिसका कोई निशाना खाली न जाए।

क. सरल वाक्य

ख. मिश्र वाक्य

ग. संयुक्त वाक्य

घ. विधानवाचक वाक्य

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित समासों के समस्तपद और विग्रह का भेद

समस्तपद	विग्रह	समास का भेद
जीवन-मरण	जीवन और मरण	…………………
दुनाली	दो नाली	…………………
नृसिंह	नरों में सिंह के समान	…………………
चौराहा	चार राहों वाला स्थान	…………………
चंद्रमुखी	चंद्र के समान मुख वाली	…………………
आजन्म	(आ + जन्म) जन्म भर	…………………

प्र. 3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित मुहावरा चुनकर कीजिए।

1. देशद्रोही की किस्मत में ……….. ही लिखा होता है।

क. कान भरना

ख. कानाफूसी करना

ग. कुत्ते की मौत मरना

घ. काम तमाम करना

2. कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं .... उसकी आदत है।

क. उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना

ख. रंग में भंग करना

ग. कालिख पोतना

घ. उंगली उठाना

3. हर प्रेमी अपनी प्रेमिका के लिए .... चाहता है।

क. आसमान के तारे तोड़ना

ख. आसमान सिर पर उठाना

ग. आकाश पाताल एक करना

घ.उल्टी गंगा बहाना

4. यदि आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक न हो, तो .... ठीक बात नहीं है।

क. चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें करना

ख. चैन की बंसी बजाना

ग. चादर के बाहर पैर पसारना

घ. चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना

5. अपने मेहमानों के स्वागत में ……... हम भारतीयों की संस्कृति में है।

क. पापड़ बेलना

ख. नाक भौं चढ़ाना

ग. पलकें बिछाना

घ. जोड़तोड़ करना

रचनात्मक लेखन

प्र. 4. आप कक्षा 11 की छात्रा आरुषि हैं। आपकी भरतनाट्यम की पोशाक खो गई है। विद्यालय के नोटिस बोर्ड के लिए एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए।

प्र. 5. आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल रामकृष्णपुरम के छात्र साहित्यिक परिषद के सचिव हैं। दसवीं कक्षा के छात्रों के लिए वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन की सूचना तैयार कीजिए।

प्र 6 निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 80-100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए

1. डिजिटल इंडिया
2. कोरोना के दौरान सावधानियां

ईस्ट प्वाइंट स्कूल
अभ्यास पत्रिका-2
विषय : हिंदी   कक्षा : दसवीं

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

आज के भौतिकतावादी आधुनिक परिवेश में आप चाहे जहाँ जाएँ, जिधर जाएँ। रहें-विज्ञापनों की लपेट से बच नहीं सकते। घर में बन्द होकर बैठ जाएँ तो विज्ञापनरोशनदानों के रास्ते हवा में तैरते आते हैं-क्या आज आपने दाँत साफ किए हैं? सवेरे उठते ही सबसेपहले फ्लोराइडवाले टूथपेस्ट से दाँत साफ कीजिए। याद रखिए, दाँतों को रोगों से बचाने का एक यहीमा से निकले तो हर दोराहे, चौराहे और सड़क के खंभे पर विज्ञापन: खतरे से सावधान बचिए-इसके पढ़ने से बहुतों का भला होगा। अखबार उठाएँ, विज्ञापन। पुस्तक उठा में बैठे. विज्ञापन। क्या आपका दिल कमजोर है? क्या आपका जिस्म टूटता रहता है। बाल झड़ रहे हैं? क्या आपके घर में झगड़ा रहता है? गोया कि आपकी व्यक्तिगत जिंदगी बिल्कुल व्यक्तिगत नहीं है-उसे केवल इन विज्ञापनकर्ताओं के परामर्श से ही जिया जा सकता

(क) उक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

    (अ) विज्ञापन की दुनिया

    (आ) विज्ञापन दाता

    (इ) हवा में तैरते विज्ञापन

    (ई) कोई नहीं

(ख) आज के भौतिकतावादी आधुनिक परिवेश में किससे बचा नहीं जा सकता?

    (अ) गरीबी से

    (आ) महंगाई से

    (इ) विज्ञापनों की लपेट से

    (ई) कोई नहीं

(ग) घर से निकलते ही विज्ञापन कहाँ मिलते हैं?

    (अ) दोराहे पर

    (आ) चौराहे पर

    (इ) सड़क के खंभे पर

    (ई) तीनों।

(घ) आज अखबारों और पुस्तकों को उठाते ही क्या दिखता है?

    (अ) समाचार

    (आ) विज्ञापन

    (इ) लेख

    (ई) कुछ नहीं

(ङ) लेखक के अनुसार अब व्यक्तिगत जिंदगी को किसके परामर्श से जिया जा सकता है?

    (अ) डॉक्टर

    (आ) वैद्य

    (इ) हकीम

    (ई) विज्ञापनदाता

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न

प्र. 2. निम्नलिखित मुहावरों से वाक्य बनाइए

चल बसना
ठोकरें खाना
हक्काबक्का रह जाना
सिर-पैर समझ न आना
तहस-नहस करना
माथे से लगाना
बिजली गिरना
रूई की तरह धुनना
आँखें खुलना
कान भरना
आड़े हाथों लेना
तवे की तरह तपना
नौ दो ग्यारह होना

प्र. 3. बड़े भाई साहब पाठ में लेखक ने समूची शिक्षा के किन तोर तरीको पर व्यंग किया है क्या आप उनके विचार से सहमत है

प्र. 4. बड़े भाई साहब कहानी में छोटे बड़े भाइयो में पढ़ाई को लेकर एक प्रतिस्पर्धा चलती रहती है आपने भी इसी तरह की कशमकश का अनुभव अपने निजी जीवन में किया होगा उसे अपने शब्दों में लिखिए

SANSKRIT

कार्यपत्रम्

कक्षा-१०   विषय -संस्कृत   अङ्क-१०

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प्र ३   अधोलिखितगद्यांसम् पठित्वा उत्तराणि लिखत-   ३

एकः सिंहः सुखेन विश्राम्यते। तदैव एकः वानरः आगत्य तस्य पुच्छं धुनोति ।क्रुद्धः सिंहः तं प्रहर्तुमिच्छति पर वानरस्तु कुर्दित्वा वृक्षमारोहति । तदैव अन्यस्मात् वानरः सिंहस्य कर्णमाकृष्य पुनः वृक्षोपरि आरोहति ।एवमेव वानराः वारंवारं सिंहः तुदन्ति। क्रुद्धः सिंहः इतस्ततःधावति परं किमपि कर्तुमसमर्थः ।

(क)एकपदेन उत्तरत –

१ कः पुच्छं धुनोति

(ख) पूर्ण वाक्येन उत्तरत –

२ क्रुद्धः सिंहःकिं करोति ?

(ग)निर्देशानुसारं उत्तरत –

३ "क्रुद्धः सिंहः' अत्र किं पदं विशेष्य ?

४ 'तुदन्ति ' पदस्य कर्ता किं ?

प्र ४ अन्वयं कुरुत -   २

पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत् ।

पिता अस्य किं तपस्तेपे इत्युक्तिस्तत्कृतज्ञता ॥

अन्वय :-पिता ....बाल्ये महत् .... यच्छति। अस्य............ किं तपः तेपे इत्युक्ति ....॥

प्र ५ रेखङ्कितपदानां प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -   ३

१ वाहनं <u>मलिनं</u> धूमं मुञ्चति ।

२ पिता <u>बाल्ये</u> विद्याधनं यच्छति ।

३ सः ऋषभः <u>क्षेत्रे</u> पपात ।

प्र ४ निम्नलिखितशब्दानां अर्थाः लिखत -   २

(पपात ,तुदन्ति,कपयः ,कानने)

कार्यपत्रम्

कक्षा-१०	विषय -संस्कृत	अङ्क-१०

प्र१ अधोलिखित वाक्यानां अनुवादं कुरत :-   ३

१ अचानक काम नही करना चाहिये ।

२ देख कर कदम रखना चाहिये ।

३ सदा सत्य बोलो ।

प्र २ अधोलिखित चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि लिखत   ४

मन्जुषा :-(सागरतटे, वृक्षा:, सूर्योदयं ,पर्णकुटीरे, नौका ,जलपोतं, खगाः)

प्र.१ अधोलिखितगद्यांसम् पठित्वा उत्तराणि लिखत –   ३

इदं श्रुत्वा दुर्बुद्धिः कथितं धिक्मूर्ख नाहं विद्यायाः विफ़लताम् करोमि । ततः सुबुद्धिः अवदत् तर्हि प्रतीक्षस्व क्षणमेकं यावदहं वृक्षंमारोहामि ।इति कथयित्वा सःवृक्षं आरोहत् तदा तृतीयेन ब्राह्मणेन यावत् तस्मिन् प्राणाः संचारिताः। तावत् तेन जीवितेन सिन्हेन त्रयो अपि व्यापादिताः। तत्पश्रात् सुबुद्धिः वृक्षातवतीर्य गृहं गतः ।

(१   ) दुर्बुद्धिः किं कथितं ?

(२) 'आरुह्य ' पदस्य विपर्यपदं लिखत

(३) सुबुद्धिः कुत्र गतः ? इति पदे कर्तृपदं लिखत