

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS X**  
**ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 20**

**ENGLISH**  
**THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAG**  
**BY OGDEN NASH**

**About the Poet**

- Ogdan Nash was born on 19 August 1902 in New York.
- Worked as a school teacher.
- First collection of poems: ‘Hard Lines’.
- Famous Books: ‘The Boy Who Laughed at Santa Claus’, ‘Girls are Silly’

**About the Poem**

- Belinda lived in a little white house.
- She lived there with her pets.
- Her pets contained a black kitten, Ink, a grey mouse, Blink, a yellow dog, Mustard and a dragon named Custard.
- All other pets were considered sharp and brave.
- Only Custard was considered as a coward who always ‘cried for a nice safe cage.’
- ‘The dragon had sharp teeth. There were spikes on top and scales beneath him. He spat fire and had daggers on his toes.’
- Belinda and her pets mocked Custard for his timidity.
- Suddenly, they saw a pirate climbing up through the window.
- Custard behaved bravely and gobbled up the pirate whereas all the other pets ran away cowardly.

Message	Rhyme Scheme	Literary Devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The poet says that we must never judge anyone without getting to know them well.</li></ul>	The poem is written in aa bb rhyme scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Poetic License – winda</li><li>• Alliteration – glee did gyrate</li><li>• Simile – mouth like a fireplace</li><li>• Metaphor – daggers on his feet</li><li>• Repetition – little</li><li>• Oxymoron – cowardly dragon</li></ul>

**Extract Based Question (Solved)**

**Question 1.**

With a little black kitten and a little gray mouse, And a little yellow dog and a little red wagon, And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

- Where did Belinda live?
- How many pets did she have?
- Which word in the stanza means “carriage”?
- Whose young one known as a ‘kitten’?

**Answer:**

- Belinda lived in a little white house.
- She had four pets, a kitten, a mouse, a dog and a dragon.
- The word is ‘Wagon’.
- A cat’s young one is known as a kitten.

### **Question 2.**

Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink, And the little gray mouse, she called her Blink, And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard,  
But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.

- (a) What is the colour of Belinda's dog?
- (b) What were the kitten and the mouse called?
- (c) Which word in the stanza means "fear easily"?
- (d) 'Blink' here is the name of a mouse but what actually the word means?

#### **Answer:**

- (a) Belinda's dog is yellow as mustard.
- (b) The Kitten was called Ink and the mouse was called Blink by Belinda.
- (c) The word is 'Coward'.
- (d) The word 'blink' means to shut and open eyes frequently in quick succession.

### **Extract Based Question (Unsolved)**

Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth, And spikes on top of him and scales underneath, Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose, And realio, trulio, daggers on his toes.

- (a) What did the dragon look like?
- (b) Why is the dragon's mouth called a chimney?
- (c) Which word in the stanza means the same as "a small sword"?
- (d) Find from the passage a word which means a structure through which smoke or steam is carried up away from a fire.

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears, And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs, Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage, But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

- (a) How brave were the Kitten and the mouse?
- (b) Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage?
- (c) Which word is similar to "anger"?
- (d) Which figure of speech has been used in the first and the third line of the passage.

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

#### **Question 1.**

Where did Belinda live and with whom?

#### **Answer:**

Belinda lived in a little white house with her four pets and a wagon. She had a black kitten named Ink, a grey mouse named Blink, a yellow dog named Mustard and a coward dragon named Custard.

#### **Question 2.**

What did Custard look like?

#### **Answer:**

Custard looked really dangerous with spikes on his top and scales underneath. His mouth was like a fireplace and nose like a chimney. His toes looked like daggers.

#### **Question 3.**

Did Custard match his physical appearance?

#### **Answer:**

No. Custard barely matched his appearance as he looked ferocious but he actually was a coward. He always cried for a nice and safe cage and everyone laughed at him for his cowardice.

**Question 4.**

Describe the bravery of everyone in the house.

**Answer:**

Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears. Ink and Blink were brave enough to chase lions away. Mustard's bravery was like a tiger's rage. It was only Custard, who was a coward, everyone else was very brave.

**Question 5.**

Was everyone really as brave as they claimed?

**Answer:**

Belinda and her three pets, excluding Custard, were very proud of their bravery but they were not really brave. It was only Custard, who had the courage to face the pirate so he was the real brave.

**Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

What did everyone do when the pirate came?

How did Custard face the pirate?

'But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.' Who is Custard? Why did he cry for a 'nice safe cage'? [CBSE 2014]

How did everyone react after Custard ate the pirate?

How did the other three pet boast of their bravery?

**Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)**

**Question 1.**

**The dragon, custard was considered a coward. The humble dragon proved his bravery in adversity. Analyse that certain qualities like bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Express your views with reference to the poem.**

**Answer:**

Custard's humbleness won every reader's heart as he showed true bravery and did not boast like Belinda and her other pets. Everyone boasted of their bravery but when they faced real danger, it was only Custard, who had the courage to face it. And he proved his bravery by not running away and facing the pirate and killing him. Qualities like bravery and courage can only be tested when someone is actually put in a dangerous situation. Therefore, these qualities are situational as becomes clear from Custard's example. Custard looked for comfort all the time but this did not mean that he was a coward.

**Question 2.**

**Do you think that one should be made fun of because of their preferences and choices in life? Explain in the context of Custard, the dragon.**

**Answer:**

It is not right to make fun of anyone on the basis of their life style and their choices. Custard, the dragon, always wanted comfort and safety for him and therefore always cried for a nice safe cage. Belinda and other pets of the house made fun of him because they thought that he was a coward. Custard proved that just because he likes comfort, he is not a coward. In fact, he was the only one, who had the courage to face the pirate and kill him.

**Q3. Evaluate Ogden Nash's 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon' as a ballad. What message does the poet give to the readers in this poem?**

**Ans.** Ballads are stories told in verse. Generally, ballads are tales of adventures and heroism. In the poem, the poet does present the encounter of Custard and the pirate in the typical spirit of a ballad. The four-line stanzas have the rhyme scheme: aa, bb throughout the poem.

Ogden Nash gives a subtle message to the readers through the fate of Custard, the dragon. In this world of deceit, self-confidence, self-dependence and self-respect are essentials to earn your rightful place among your peers. The mere presence of physical strength is not enough. The more important point is that you must be conscious of your strength. You must be fully aware of the fact that many others who are far inferior in strength and power should have no right to taunt and ridicule you.

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

**1. Why do you think Custard, the dragon, was called a coward? How was Custard able to save all his house-mates from the pirate? What values should Belinda have possessed so that Custard too could have been among her favourites?**

**2. Describe the fight between the dragon and the pirate.**

**3. In spite of being so powerful and displaying rare bravery of killing and swallowing the pirate, why does the dragon Custard taunt as being a coward always asking for a nice safe cage?**

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

## **Geography**

### **Assignment**

## **Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy**

### **Important Terms**

- Transport: Movement of people and goods from one place to another place is called transport.
- Modes of transport are: a) Land [Road, Rail, Pipeline], b) Water [Inland, Oceanic] and c) Air [Domestic, International]
- Communication: Transfer of idea, message, and information from one place to another place is called communication
- . Modes of communication are TV, radio, cellphone, newspaper, magazines, internet.
- Communication has two types: a) Print Media [Newspaper, Magazines] and b) Electronic Media [TV, Radio, Internet].
- Harbour: It is an area of sea which provides safe entrance to ships. It also protects ships from waves and storms.
- Port: It is a point on the coast which provides facility of anchoring of ship. It also provide facilities like loading and unloading, berth, cold storage. A port is connected with its hinterland. Seaports help in international trade and commerce.
- Hinterland: It is an area which serves port for international trade. For example, Maharashtra, M P, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana are hinterland for Mumbai seaport. Various things produced in these states are exported through Mumbai port.
- Express Highway: These are 6 lanes best quality of roads. They have been constructed to connect important cities of India and to provide fast traffic from one place to other place.

- International Trade: Exchange of goods and services between two or more countries is called international trade.

## Remember These Fact

- Golden Quadrilateral road connect north with south and east with west. It connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. It is 6 lanes good quality super express highway. Its total length is 5846 km.
- East – West Corridor connects Silchar [Assam] with Porbandar [Gujarat]. It connects Guwahati, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Jhansi and Rajkot.
- North – South Corridor connects Srinagar [J & K] with Kanyakumari. It connects Delhi, Agra, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore.
- Density of road is lowest in Jammu and Kashmir. It is only 10 km for 100 sq. km. area.
- Density of road is low in this state because this is a hilly state with very low population.
- Highest road density is found in Kerala. It is about 375 km. for 100 sq. km. area.
- Longest pipeline in India is H-B-J Pipeline [Hazira-Bijapur-Jagddishpur]. It is about 1700 km. long.
- Indian railway is divided into 16 railway zones.
- NH – 1 connects Delhi and Amritsar.
- NH – 2 connects Delhi and Kolkata. It is also called as Grand Truck Road.
- NH – 3 connects Mumbai and Agra.
- NH – 7 connects Varanasi and Kanyakumari. It is longest in India.

## Roadways:

**In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.**

### 1. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways

- Golden Quadrilateral is a network of Highways connecting India's four top metropolitan cities, namely Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai.
- These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

### 2. National Highways

- The National highways are a network of trunk roads that are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar.

### 3. State Highways

- Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.
- These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD).

### 4. District Roads

- These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad.

### 5. Other Roads

- Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category.
- These roads received special impetus under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.

### 6. Border Roads

- Border Roads Organisation constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.

- This organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

**Roads can also be classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction such as:**

- **Metalled roads** may be made of cement, concrete or even bitumen of coal. These are all-weather roads.
- **Unmetalled roads** go out of use in the rainy season.

### **Merits or Advantage of Roadways**

- a) Construction and maintenance of road is much lower than railways.
- b) Roads can be constructed on hills, plateaus, forests and desert also.
- c) Road can negotiate high degree of slope and can take sharp turns.
- d) It provides door-to-door service facilities.
- e) Roads can be constructed in the hills and forest also.
- f) It is economical for few passengers and small amount of goods
- g) Transportation of perishable items e.g. milk, fish, vegetables are more reliable by roads.
- h) Cost of loading and unloading of goods is much lower.
- i) Road transport provide link between other mode of transport such as rail, airport, seaport etc.

## **Railways**

- Indian railway is about 150 years old.
- First rail was started in 1853 between Mumbai and Thane. It connects State Capital with Capital of India. It also connects major towns and cities, tourist places, mining centers, seaports, airports etc. §
- There are about more than 7,000 stations on 63,000 km. long railway tract.
- Indian railway is divided into 16 zones for proper administration.
- Railways in India have three gauge system: a) Broad Gauge [1.676 m] b) Meter Gauge [1.0 m] c) Narrow Gauge [0.762 and 0.610 m].
- There are various types of train running in India such as Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Mail and Express, Local and Special Trains which carry passengers.
- About 80% of freight [goods] and 70% of passenger traffic is carried by railways.
- Konkan Railways is built in Western Ghat Mountain. It is an example of best railway engineering in India. It has hundred of tunnels and bridges.
- There is marked improvement in Indian railways.
- They are: a) Computerised Reservation System, b) Waiting Room Facilities on Stations, c) Catering Facility, d) Electrification of Tracks, e) Uni-Gauge System [Conversion of all gauges into broad gauge], f) Replacement of Steam Engine with Electric Engine, g) Special
- Railways are the principal mode of transportation for carrying huge loads and bulky goods for long and short distances in India.

**Railways have become more important in India's economy. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well, which are mentioned below:**

1. Construction of bridges is required across rivers' wide beds for lying down the railway lines.
2. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
3. The Himalayan mountainous regions are also unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to the highest elevation points in the surface, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
4. It is difficult to lay railway lines on sandy plains.

### **Merits or Advantage of Railways**

- Good for transportation of bulky and heavy material
- It is cheaper for transporting goods for longer distances.
- Best for transportation of raw materials e.g. iron ore, manganese, coal etc
- . It is fast mode transportation.
- Large number of passengers can be transported.
- Railway provides various facilities such as night berth, catering, computerized reservation etc.

### **Video link**

<https://youtu.be/mXaiXvBhYZ8>

<https://youtu.be/Nrr4fS5aOkc>

## **ASSIGNMENT**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is the pre-requisite for the fast development of a country?
2. Name the extreme location connected by North-South corridor.
3. Name the extreme locations connected by east-west corridor.
4. Which organization implements the highway projects?
5. Which type of roads received special impetus under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana?
6. Which state has highest density of roads in India?
7. Name the busiest railway junction in Northern India.
8. In the recent times which railway has been developed along the west coast?

### **Short answer type questions**

1. "Efficient means of transport are a pre requisite for fast development". Express your views in favor of this statement.
2. Write a short note on Golden Quadrilateral and the North-South and the East-West corridors .
3. Why do the movement of goods and services from one place to another require fast and efficient means of transport? Explain with examples.
4. State any three problems faced by road transport in India.

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

1. How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors ? Explain with examples.
2. Discuss the significance of National Highways and Border roads.

**Activity:** On an outline political map of India show the golden quadrilateral highway along with north –south and east- west corridors.

## **HISTORY**

### **Chapter: 2**

#### **Worksheet**

Q1- In which city Jallianwala Bagh incident took place?

Q2 Civil Disobedience Movement started with which main demand.

Q.3 Why Dalits were ignored by Congress for a long time?

Q4. Who wrote Vande Mataram?

Q5- Identify the two leaders who led the Khilafat Movement.

Q6. Why Dalits were ignored by Congress for a long time?

Q7. Why Dalits were ignored by Congress for a long time?

Q8. Who was responsible for organising Dalits into the Depressed Class Association in 1930?

Q9. Why Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Q10. Which of the below-given statement is incorrect about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

VIDEO LINK: [https://youtu.be/ux\\_OLjI8T4](https://youtu.be/ux_OLjI8T4)

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **Revision questions**

3 marks

Q1 Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium.



Q2 Describe the forms of power sharing .

Q3 Differentiate between different Types of lists.

5marks

Q4 How is democracy an accountable and legitimate government?

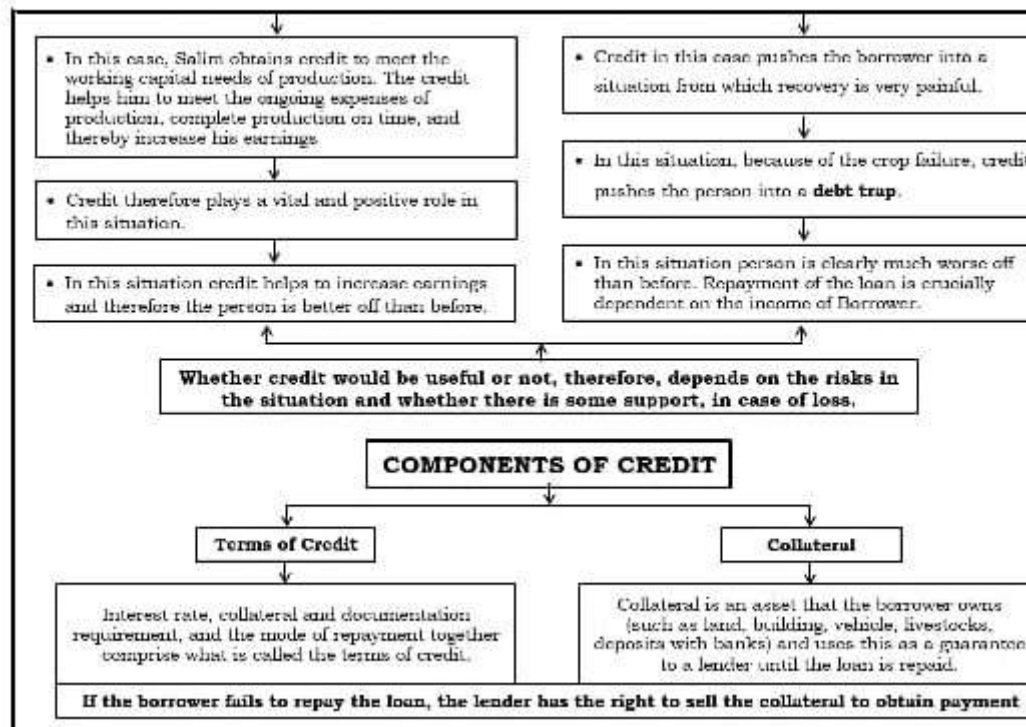
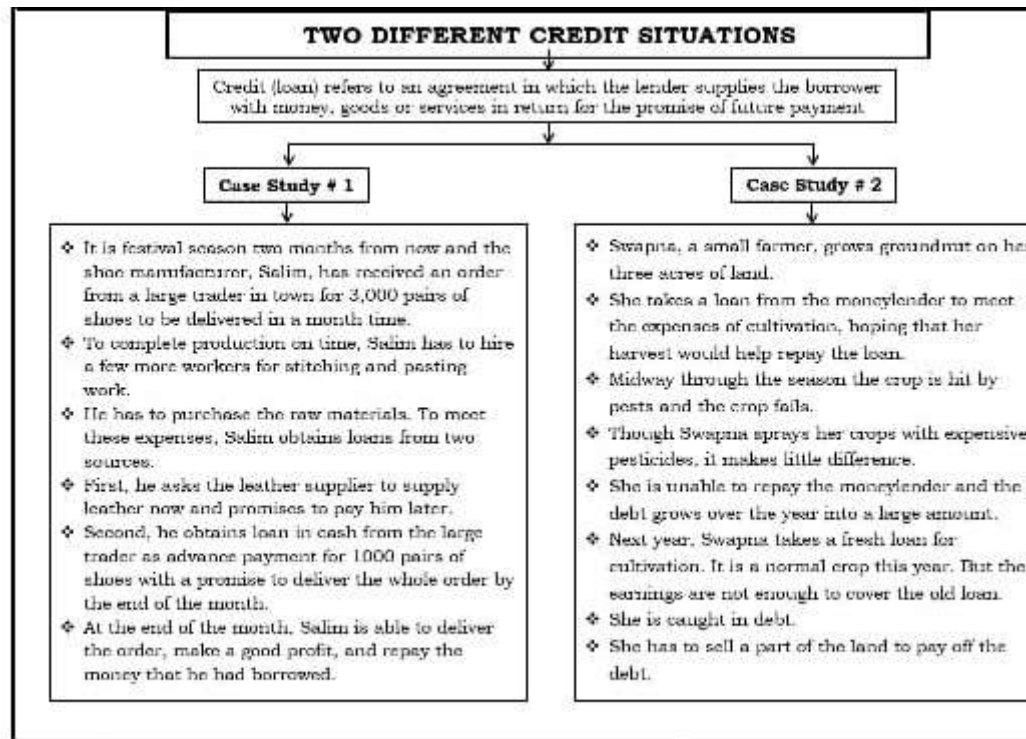
Q5 Explain the functions of political parties.

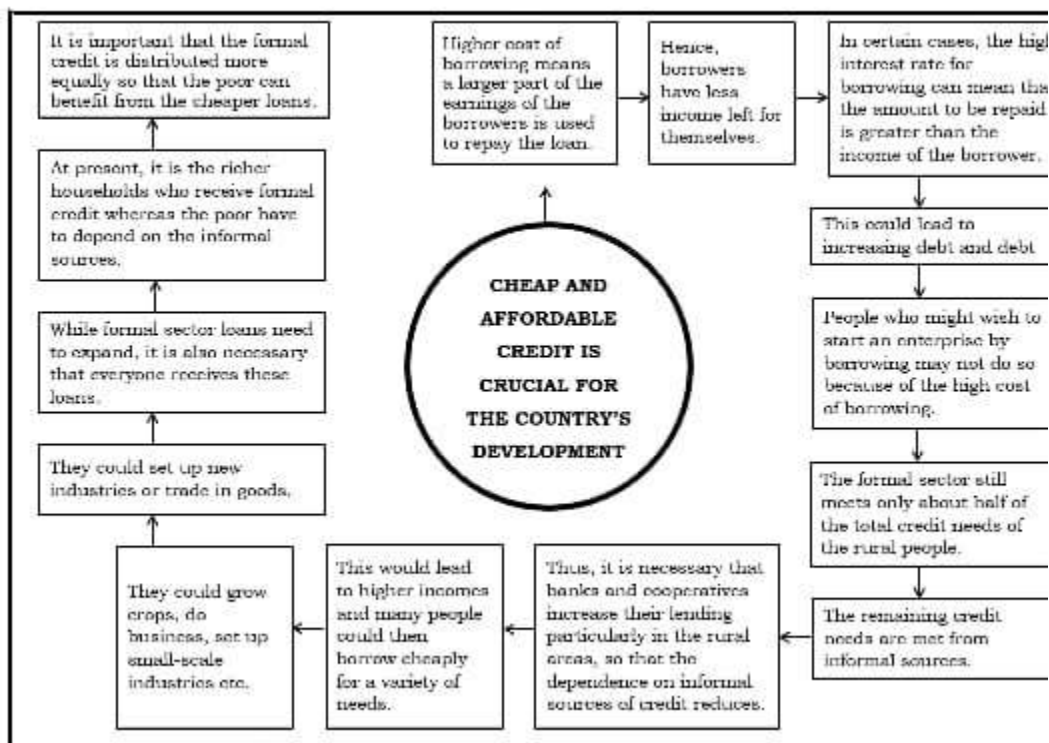
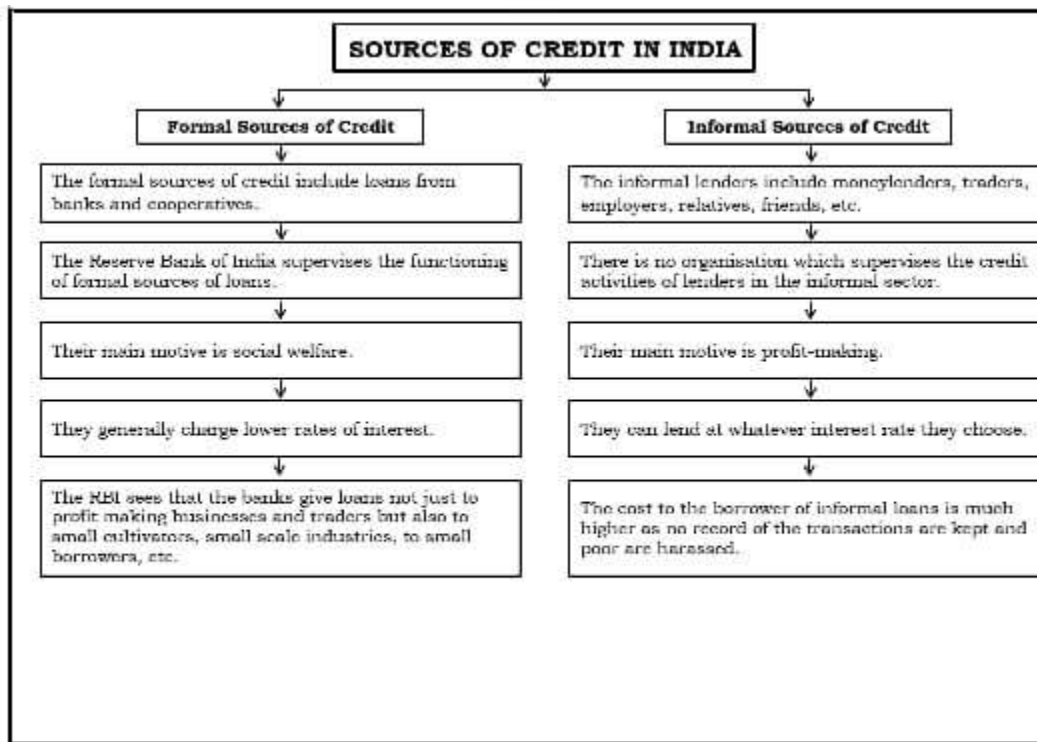
Q6 Discuss the challenges of political parties.

Q7 How can political parties be reformed.

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

# ECONOMICS





## SELF-HELP GROUPS FOR THE POOR

- ❖ In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor.
- ❖ The idea is to organise rural poor into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
- ❖ A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.
- ❖ Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- ❖ The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- ❖ After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
- ❖ Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- ❖ Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
- ❖ The group decides as regards the loans to be granted – the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc.
- ❖ Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
- ❖ Any case of no repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.
- ❖ Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.
- ❖ Thus, the SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- ❖ Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

- 1) "Credit can play a negative role." Justify the statement with arguments. [2019] (3)
- 2) "Credit can play a positive role." Justify the statement with arguments. [2019] (3)
- 3) Give any two examples of informal sector of credit. [Delhi 2018] (1)
- 4) Who supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan? [Foreign 2015] (1)
- 5) Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India. (1)
- 6) Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans? [OD 2016] (1)
- 7) Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary? [2019, OD 2016] (1)
- 8) Why do farmers require credit? [2016] (1)
- 9) What should be done to reduce dependence on informal sources of credit in rural area? (1)
- 10) Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit. [2016, 2012] (5)
- 11) 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)
- 12) "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit." Explain the statement. (5)
- 13) "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. (3)
- 14) "Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Explain the statement with five points. (5)
- 15) How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? [2011] (5)
- 16) What is meant by term of credit? What does it include? [2011] (3)
- 17) Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any three reasons. [2019, 2017, 2014] (3)
- 18) How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. (5)
- 19) "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation". Examine the statement. (5)
- 20) What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?
- 21) Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households? (5)

- 22) Give the full form of SHGs. (1)
- 23) Define Self Help Groups. (1)
- 24) Who is the founder of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh? (1)
- 25) How does a SHG help borrowers? (1)
- 26) Name a cooperative society functioning in rural areas. (1)
- 27) 'Self Help Groups' help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral.' Examine the statement. [2017]

**Video Links**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W35QaLEwLXU&t=307s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yms0G4h1DE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOr1ydFIA2Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbYHBkFBO5I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yu-aDG4bTDE>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_e7fcGanvEA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_e7fcGanvEA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iium9defLamc>

## Physics- Assignment

### Assignment-1

Link- <https://youtu.be/Jti3BAcVV-0>

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The focal length of the plane mirror is

- (i) Infinity
- (ii) Zero
- (iii) Negative
- (iv) None of these

these

2. An image formed by a plane mirror is

- (i) Real and erect
- (ii) Real and inverted
- (iii) Virtual and erect
- (iv) Virtual and inverted

inverted

3. A concave mirror gives real, inverted and same size image if the object is placed

- (i) At F
- (ii) At infinity
- (iii) At C

(iv) Beyond

C

#### FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Image formed by a plane mirror is always and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A spherical mirror, whose reflecting surface is curved inwards, that is faces towards the centre of the sphere, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The focal length of a spherical mirror is equal to of its radius of curvature.

#### ONE MARK QUESTIONS

- Differentiate between a converging and diverging lens.
- Differentiate between a real image and a virtual image.
- The angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray is  $60^\circ$ . What is the angle of incidence?

#### ASSERTIONS AND REASONS

For the question numbers 10, 11 and 12, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

- Assertion: The refractive index of a prism depends only on the kind of glass of which it is made of and the colour of light.  
Reason: The refractive index of a prism depends on the refracting angle of the prism and the angle of the minimum deviation.
- Assertion: A red object appears dark in the yellow light.  
Reason: A red colour is scattered less.
- Assertion: Incident ray is directed towards the centre of curvature of spherical mirror. After reflection it retraces its path.  
Reason: Angle of incidence  $i =$  Angle of reflection  $r = 0^\circ$ .

#### THREE MARK QUESTIONS

- Draw the image formation by a concave mirror of focal length 15cm for the following positions of the object. Also, indicate the nature and relative size of the image: (i) The object is placed at 30cm from the mirror.  
(ii) The object is placed at 10cm from the mirror.
- The size of the image of an object by a mirror having a focal length of 20 cm is observed to be reduced to half of its size.  
(a) At what distance has the object been placed from the mirror?  
(b) What is the nature of the image and the mirror?  
(c) The power of a lens is - 1.5D. What is the nature of this lens?

15. How does the velocity of light vary with change in the optical density of the media? Absolute refractive indices of medium 'A' and medium 'B' are ' $n_a$ ' and ' $n_b$ ' respectively. What is the refractive index of medium 'B' concerning medium 'A'? A concave lens made up of a material of refractive index  $n_1$  is kept in a medium of refractive index  $n_2$ . A parallel beam of light is incident on the lens. Trace the path of rays of light parallel to principal axis incident on the concave lens after refraction when:  
(i)  $n_1 > n_2$       (ii)  $n_1 = n_2$
16. (a) A ray of light falls normally on a face of a glass slab. What are the values of angle of incidence and angle of refraction of this ray?  
(b) Light enters from air to a medium 'X'. Its speed in medium 'X' becomes  $1.5 \times 10^8$  m/s. The speed of light in air is  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s. Find the refractive index of medium 'X'.

## CHEMISTRY

### Carbon and its compound

#### Objective type questions

#### Multiple choice questions:

Q1. Which of the following statements are correct for carbon compounds?

- (i) Most carbon compounds are good conductors of electricity.
  - (ii) Most carbon compounds are poor conductors of electricity.
  - (iii) Force of attraction between molecules of carbon compounds is not very strong.
  - (iv) Force of attraction between molecules of carbon compounds is very strong.
- (a) (ii) and (iv)  
(b) (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (i) and (iv)  
(d) (i) and (iii)

Q2.  $C_3H_8$  belongs to the homologous series of

- (a) Alkynes
- (b) Alkenes
- (c) Alkanes
- (d) Cyclo alkanes

Q3. The number of isomers of pentane is

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q4. Why does carbon form compounds mainly by covalent bonding?

- (a) There are four electrons in the outermost shell of carbon.
- (b) It requires large amount of energy to form  $C^{4+}$  or  $C^{4-}$ .
- (c) It shares its valence electrons to complete its octet.

(d) All the above.

Q5. Which of the following belongs to homologous series of alkynes?

$C_6H_6$ ,  $C_2H_6$ ,  $C_2H_4$ ,  $C_3H_4$ .

(a)  $C_6H_6$

(b)  $C_2H_4$

(C)  $C_2H_6$

(d)  $C_3H_4$

Q6. A hydrocarbon has four carbon atoms. Give its molecular formula if it is an alkene.

(a)  $C_4H_{10}$

(b)  $C_4H_8$

(C)  $C_4H_6$

(d)  $C_4H_4$

Q 7. The first member of the alkyne homologous series is

(a) propyne

(b) ethyne

(c) methane

(d) ethene

Q 8. In diamond, each carbon atom is bonded to four other carbon atoms to form

(a) a hexagonal array

(b) a rigid three-dimensional structure

(c) a structure in the shape of a football

(d) a structure of a ring

9. Which of the following has a double bond?

(a) Hydrogen molecule

(b) Oxygen molecule

(c) Nitrogen molecule

(d) Methane molecule

Q10. Subsequent members of homologous series differ by how many gram atomic mass?

(a) 14u

(b) 20u

(c) 44u

(d) 180u

Fill in the Blanks

1. .... is a versatile element that forms the basis for all living organisms and many of the things we use.



2. Covalent bonds are formed by the ..... of electrons between two atoms so that both can achieve a completely filled outermost shell.
3. The unsaturated hydrocarbons which contain one or more double bonds are called .....
4. The general formula of alkynes is .....
5. A group of organic compounds having similar structures and similar chemical properties in which the successive compounds differ by  $\text{CH}_2$  group is called a .....

**I. ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTIONS:**

In the following questions, the Assertion and Reason have been put forward. Read the statements carefully and choose correct alternative from the following :

- a) Both assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) The Assertion and Reason are correct but 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.
- 
1. Assertion: Chemical bonds in organic compounds are covalent in nature.  
Reason: Covalent bond is formed by the sharing of electrons in the bonding atoms.
  2. Assertion: Diamond is the hardest crystalline form of carbon.  
Reason: Carbon atoms in diamond are tetrahedral in nature.
  3. Assertion: Due to catenation a large number of carbon compounds are formed.  
Reason: Carbon compounds show the property of allotropy.
  4. Assertion: carbon compounds can form chain, branch and ring structures.  
Reason: carbon exhibits property of catenation.
  5. Assertion : In a homologous series of alcohols, the formula for the second member is  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  and third member is  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ .  
Reason: the difference between the molecular masses of the two consecutive members of a homologous series is 144 u.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/ivy6NBCC6to>

## **BIOLOGY**

### **CLASS-X –Assignment**

Ch – HEREDITY

Direction (Q1 to Q3): 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.

1 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.

2. Assertion: Variation is high in sexually reproducing organisms compared to asexually reproducing organisms.

Reason: Inaccuracies during DNA copying give rise to variation.

3. Assertion: Acquired trait cannot be passed on from one generation to next generation.

Reason: Inaccuracy during DNA copying of acquired trait is minimum.

Question - 4 Study the given data and answer the questions that follow: (2011)

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

1. What is the term given to this type of cross?
2. What does the data in column 2 indicate? State how did you arrive at this conclusion?

Question 5- Why are variation incorporated at the molecular level significant?

You tube :- <https://www.slideshare.net/sagarian/4-heredity-and-evolution>

## **MATHEMATICS**

1. What is the distance of points A(5,-7) from y-axis.
2. If the distance between the points  $(x, 2)$  and  $(3,-6)$  is 10 units, what is the positive value of  $x$ .
3. Find the co-ordinates of the midpoint of the line segment joining points  $(4,7)$  and  $(2,-3)$ .
4. Find the co-ordinates of the point where the line  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 5$  intersects y-axis.
5. If A and B are respectively the points  $(-6,7)$  and  $(-1,-5)$  then find the value of  $2AB$ .
6. A parallel line is drawn from point P(5,3) to y-axis, what is the distance between the line and y-axis.
7. Find the distance between the lines  $3x + 6 = 0$  and  $x - 7 = 0$ .
8. The midpoint of the line segment AB is  $(4,0)$ . If the co-ordinates of point A is  $(3,-2)$ , then find the co-ordinates of point B.
9. What is the ordinate of any point on x-axis?
10. What is the abscissa of any point on y-axis?
11. What is the distance of point  $(3,2)$  from x-axis?
12. What is the distance of point  $(3,-4)$  from y-axis?
13. What is the distance of point  $(3,4)$  from the origin?
14. Find the value of  $y$  if the distance between the points A  $(2, -3)$  & B  $(10, y)$  is 10 units.
15. Find the co-ordinates of a points on x-axis which is equidistant from the points  $(-2,5)$  and  $(2,-3)$ .

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/BUC0kB4QRqM>

## **COMPUTER DATABASE**

### **I.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. List the data types used in a DBMS /RDBMS?
2. State the relationship and difference between a primary and foreign key?
3. List datatypes available in Numeric Datatype?
4. List datatypes available in Alphaumeric Datatype?
5. List datatypes available in Numeric Datatype?
6. List datatypes available in Data Datatype?
7. What is the file extension for databases created using OpenOffice.Org Base?

8. . List any three file formats that can be managed using OpenOffice.Org Base?

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1.Types of languages used for creating and manipulating the data in the Database are

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a standard for commands that define the different structures in a database.

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a language that enables users to access and manipulate data in a database.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of DML involving information retrieval only.

5. A popular data manipulation language is \_\_\_\_\_

6. Common DDL statements are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

7.A \_\_\_\_\_ helps the user to systematically store information in the database.

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ enables users to view, enter, and change data directly in database objects such as tables.

9. To create a form you need to select \_\_\_\_\_ option available under Database section.

## SANSKRIT

242 Together with संस्कृतम्—10

31-01-21

3. निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति,  
युवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ।  
अकारणद्वेषि मनसु यस्य वै,  
कथं जनस्तं परितोषविष्यति ॥

अन्वयः— यः निमित्तम् (i) ..... प्रकुप्यति सः तस्य (ii) ..... युवं प्रसीदति यस्य (iii) ..... अकारणद्वेषि (अस्ति)  
जनः (iv) ..... परितोषविष्यति ।

मञ्जूषा

अपगमे, कथम्, मनः, उद्दिश्य

4. उदीरितोऽर्यः पशुनापि गृह्यते,  
हयाश्च नागाश्च वहन्ति बोधिताः ।  
अनुक्तमप्युहति पण्डितो जनः,  
परोक्षज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः ॥

अन्वयः— पशुना अपि (i) ..... अर्थः गृह्यते, हयाः नागाः च बोधिताः (भारं) (ii) ..... पण्डितः जनः (iii) .....  
उहति, (iv) ..... परोक्षज्ञानफलाः भवन्ति ।

मञ्जूषा

वहन्ति, बुद्धयः, उदीरितः, अनुक्तम्

5. क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमो नराणां,  
देहस्थितो देहविनाशनाय ।  
यथास्थितः काष्ठगतो हि चर्हि,  
स एव वहिर्दहते शरीरम् ॥

अन्वयः— नराणां देहविनाशनाय (i) ..... शत्रुः देहस्थितः (ii) ..... (भवति) यथा काष्ठगतः स्थितः (iii) .....  
एव (iv) ..... (तथैव शरीरस्थः क्रोधः) शरीरं दहते ।

मञ्जूषा

वहति, प्रथमः, दहते, क्रोधः

6. मृगा मृगैः सहमनुव्रजन्ति,  
गावश्च गोभिः तुरगास्तुरङ्गैः ।  
मूर्खाश्च मूर्खैः सुधियः सुधीभिः,  
समान-शील-व्यसनेषु सख्यम् ॥

अन्वयः— मृगाः (i) ..... , गावश्च गोभिः (ii) ..... तुरङ्गैः, मूर्खाः मूर्खैः, सुधियः सुधीभिः सङ्गम् (iii) .....  
समान- (iv) ..... - व्यसनेषु (भवति) ।

मञ्जूषा

मृगैः, शील, तुरगाः, अनुव्रजन्ति

7. सेवितव्यो महावृक्षः फलच्छायासमन्वितः ।  
यदि दैवात् फलं नास्ति छाया केन निवार्यते ॥

अन्वयः— फलच्छायासमन्वितः (i) ..... सेवितव्यः । (ii) ..... यदि फलं (iii) ..... (वृक्षस्य) (iv) .....  
निवार्यते ।

मञ्जूषा

छाया, महावृक्षः, नास्ति, दैवात्

## HINDI

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर 30 से 40 शब्दों में दीजिए

1. कर चले हम फ़िदा - गीत में धरती को दुल्हन क्यों कहा गया है?
2. बढ़ती आबादी का पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? पाठ अब कहां दूसरों के दुख में दुखी होने वाले, में लेखक किस ओर संकेत करता है, अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
3. वजीर अली ने अंग्रेजों की गुलामी क्यों नहीं स्वीकार की? उसकी किन्हीं तीन चारित्रिक विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लघु कथा लिखिए

1. मास्क और सैनिटाइजर
2. मैं और मेरा प्रिय मित्र

**VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/qng3dSRuLPg>**