



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
@ SECTOR-98

ASSIGNMENT 2022–23
UNIT - I

CLASS - X



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class -X
Assignment
2022-2023

Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject : English

Section - A

A.1 Read the following passage carefully.

1. Nature is our mother, our first teacher. The greatest lesson that she teaches us is to maintain an equilibrium in life. We learn to maintain composure through our joys, sorrows and fears. In fact, there are a thousand lessons that nature can teach us, provided we look for them.
2. With time, a sapling grows into a full-grown tree; something so tiny and delicate develops into a strong tree capable of supporting others. No matter how tall it grows, how much it may flourish, or how many animals and birds it may support, its roots are firmly buried from where it once rose. That's a lesson - to keep ourselves grounded, respect and embrace our roots, and give something back to those humble beginnings that nurtured us into who we are.
3. Then there is the message of peaceful coexistence. 'I am because we are.' Nature provides every creature a chance to exist. However, the existence of one creature or being depends on the existence of the other. The tiger eats the antelope; without the antelope, the tiger wouldn't survive. Likewise, without tigers, the over-abundance of antelopes would cause them to starve to death.
4. I wonder if you have noticed that when birds or squirrels see a predator, they give out an alarm call to their fellow creatures, of the lurking danger. They put themselves in danger to save the lives of others. Many animals, like the salmon, usually die after they spawn, but this doesn't stop them. One life extinguished for the betterment of others is a small price to pay.
5. The snow melts in the warmth of spring to give birth to fresh green leaves. In autumn these leaves age into shades of gold only to be buried in the cold grave of winter. Change is inevitable; the sooner we embrace this, the better it is for us. We must also understand that even in pain there is growth. If you cut a hole in the tree, it will grow around it. No matter what may come in its way, a river will continue to flow. Similarly, no matter what grief may break your heart, nature teaches us that life goes on.
6. Keep in mind life isn't about making lists and trying to be one step ahead of others. Life is to live. Take a break-stop being a workaholic, and smell the roses, do whatever makes you feel happy and most of all spend some time with nature to pick up invaluable lessons. (419 words)

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

A.1.1 According to the author, what, from the following, is the greatest lesson being taught by nature?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. balanced in our emotions. | b. partial to joys in life. |
| c. afraid of unhappiness. | d. indifferent to fears. |

1.2 Select the option that suitably completes the dialogue with reference to paragraph II.
Jai: I've done well for myself in this school. I'm the best they have. I can get admission anywhere. This is my moment!

Sid: Congratulations! Just remember, we should

- | |
|---------------------------------------------|
| a. become strong despite our weakness. |
| b. be kind and supportive towards everyone. |

A.2 Read the following excerpt from a case study titled Impacts of Festivities on Ecology.

1. Festivals are synonymous with celebration, ceremony and joy. However, festivals bring to fore the flip side of celebrations - pollution - air, water, soil and noise. This led to the need of assessing the awareness level among people about ecological pollution during festivals. So, a study was conducted by scholars of an esteemed university in India. This study was titled Awareness Towards Impact of Festivals on Ecology.

There were two main objectives of the study. The first one was to assess the awareness level among people about ecological protection during festivities. Exploring solutions to bring awareness about celebrating festivals without harming ecology was the second objective. The method used to collect data was a simple questionnaire containing 6 questions, shared with 50 respondents across four selected districts of a state in the southern region of India.

The research began by understanding the socio-economic conditions of the respondents before sharing the questionnaire. Once the responses were received, the data collected was tabulated (Table 1), for analysis.

Table - 1 Awareness level among respondents			
Questions	Yes%	No%	Can't Say%
1. Do you feel that bursting crackers is a must during festivities?	46	54	0
2. Do you think most people abuse environmental resources during celebration of festivals?	72	28	0
3. Do you think that celebrations & festivities result in unting people?	64	32	4
4. Do you enjoy bursting crackers for amusement?	68	32	0
5. Do you feel presured to burst crackers during festivals as an expectation of your social status?	82	12	6
6. Are you aware of waste segregation & disposal guidelines for better ecology?	56	40	4

The study recommended the imposition of strict rules and regulations as opposed to a total ban on all festive activities which have a drastic impact on our environment. The researchers believed that such measures would help in harnessing some ill-effects that add to the growing pollution and suggested further studies be taken up across the country to assess awareness about ecological degradation.

The observations made in the study pointed to the environmental groups and eco-clubs fighting a losing battle due to city traffic issues, disposal of plastics, garbage dumping and all sorts of ecological degradation. The researchers stressed that the need of the hour is increasing awareness among people to reduce ecological pollution which can be facilitated by celebrating all festivals in an eco-friendly manner.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

2.1 Why do the researchers call pollution the 'flip side' of festivals? 1

2.2 Comment on the significance of the second objective of the study with reference to lines 7-12.

- 2.3 Justify the researchers' recommendation for limiting the drastic impact of festival pollution on the environment with reference to lines 16-21.
- 2.4 Why do the researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle in the given scenario?
- 2.5 Even though a larger number of people say 'no' to bursting crackers than those who say 'yes', festival pollution persists. How does evidence from table 1 support this statement?
- 2.6 What purpose does the 'Can't Say' column serve in the questionnaire (table 1)?

Section – B (Writing and Grammar) (Portfolio Work)

B.1 Answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

1. The hospital board clearly mentioned that you _____ smoke in the hospital as it is a health hazard for all.

a. cannot	b. must not
c. need not	d. might not

2. There's never _____ petrol left after Rahul uses the car.

a. much	b. little
c. many	d. a little

3. I am taking driving lessons now. Hopefully, I _____ my driving test by November.

a. will take	b. would pass
c. will have taken	d. will be taking

4. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?
Sunitha asked Venkat, "How much is the rent for your flat?"

a. Sunitha asked Venkat how much was his rent for flat.
b. Sunitha asked Venkat how much the rent for his flat was.
c. Sunitha enquires from Venkat that how much rent he pays.
d. Sunitha told Venkat how much the rent for his flat was.

5. Which option displays the correct change of the following to reported speech?
She said, "I told Damanjit to send you an email three days ago."

a. She told that Damanjit had mailed you three days then.
b. She informed me that Damanjit has mailed me three days before.
c. She says that she has told Damanjit to send me an e-mail three days then.
d. She said that she had told Damanjit to send an email to me three days before.

6. The dog _____ under the chair before the children arrived.

a. has been hiding	b. was hid
c. have hid	d. had hidden

B.2 Read the dialogue given below. Report it by completing the blanks that follow. Do not copy the whole sentence.

- a. Raj: Our school is celebrating its annual day tomorrow.

Sujay: Who is your Chief Guest?

Raj: Our Chief Guest is the honourable President himself.

Sujay: That is quite incredible.

Raj told Sujay (i)_____. Sujay wanted to (ii) _____. Raj replied that the (iii)_____. Sujay was surprised and commented that it (iv) _____.

b. Teacher: How can you be forgetful? Didn't I remind you yesterday?

Rejula: Yes ma'am I am sorry. I will not repeat the mistake.

Teacher: Borrow it for today.

Rejula: Thank you ma'am

Rejula requested the teacher (i)_____ since she (ii)_____. The teacher chided her for being forgetful and asked her (iii)_____. When Rejula promised not to repeat the mistake the teacher permitted her (iv)_____. Rejula was relieved and thanked the teacher.

B.3 The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction. The first one done as an example.

		Incorrect	Correct
i.	Trying to achieving your goals without an	eg. achieving	achieve
a.	action plan is like trying for drive across	.....	.....
b.	the country within a map. The wasted	.....	.....
c.	time, energy or money will probably	.....	.....
d.	make you give in travelling before you	.....	.....
e.	go very far. Such goals is not goals at all.	.....	.....
f.	They are merely fantasies. Success people	.....	.....
g.	find out what it costs to make his dream	.....	.....
h.	come true. They don't complain when	.....	.....
	the effort made.		

		Incorrect	Correct
ii.	While climbed up a mountain	eg. climbed	climbing
a.	a groups of young boys saw	.....	.....
b.	an bear walking towards them.	.....	.....
c.	One of them suggests that they	.....	.....
d.	should climbed up a tree.	.....	.....
e.	The boys quick followed his	.....	.....
f.	instructions. They felt safe as he	.....	.....
g.	watched a bear walk past	.....	.....
h.	the tree. They climbed down only after the bear	.....	.....
	had disappeared in the woods.		

- (2) I hope my views get published in the columns of your newspaper so that this issue may garner more public support and awareness.
- a. Yes, to Option (1) because of the authoritative tone.
 - b. No, to Option (1) because of the informal tone.
 - c. Yes, to Option (2) because of the tone of polite expectation.
 - d. No, to Option (2) because of the certainty in the tone.

6. Select the option that completes the concluding line appropriately. I hope that my letter will
- a. help spread awareness about the issue.
 - b. lead to action against all authorities responsible, at tourist spots.
 - c. improve circulation of the national daily.
 - d. result in positive reviews by the readers.

B.5 Write a letter to the editor of a national daily, expressing your opinion and views on the increased human dependence on technology. Right from a small child to an adult, or even an old man, everyone wants gadgets only-cell phone, I-pod, laptop, etc. This also has a negative effect on social relationships.

LITERATURE

FIRST FLIGHT

ALL BOOK QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL

Chp- A LETTER TO GOD

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract

A. The house- the only one in the entire valley -sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a good downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho -who knew his fields intimately- had done nothing but see the sky towards the north-east.

- i. Based on the detail of the house's location, how can it best be described?
 - a. majestic
 - b. imposing
 - c. solitary
 - d. unique
- ii. The field of corn dotted with flowers means that
 - a. not a single flower was bigger than a dot
 - b. the flowers were scattered across.
 - c. the flowers were shaped like dots.
 - d. the flowers had shrunk in size.
- iii. Lencho wished for a downpour or a heavy shower. Pick the option that correctly lists the correct match for kinds of rain.

(1) heavy rain	(i) light rain that falls in very fine drops
(2) thunderstorm	(ii) very heavy rain, tropical rain
(3) drizzle	(iii) it's coming down quite strong and you get very wet very quickly
(4) torrential rain	(iv) really heavy rain that comes very suddenly
(5) downpour	(v) is a violent, short-lived weather disturbance associated with lightning, thunder and strong, gusty winds.

- a. 1-ii,2-iv,3-v,4-i,5-iii
 - b. 1-iv,2-i,3-iii,4-v,5-ii
 - c. 1-v,2-iii,3-iv,4-ii,5-i
 - d. 1-iii,2-v,3-i,4-ii,5-iv
- iv. Based on the given extract, what is Lencho NOT likely to think while looking at his field?

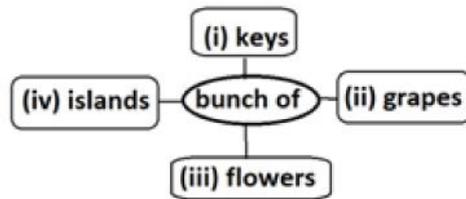


- a. Option (i)
- b. Option (ii)
- c. Option (iii)
- d. Option (iv)

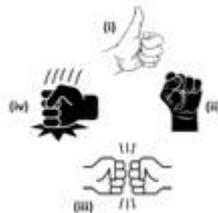
- v Which quote supports the idea in the given extract?
- "Farming is a profession of hope."
 - "I would rather be on my farm than be emperor of the world."
 - "Farming looks mighty easy when your plough is a pencil, and you're a thousand miles from the corn field."
 - "Those too lazy to plough in the right season will have no food at the harvest."

B. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: "God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks. Lencho."

- i. '...bunch of crooks.' Pick the option that DOES NOT collate with 'bunch of', correctly.



- option (i)
 - option (ii)
 - option (iii)
 - option (iv)
- ii. What was the most likely response that the postmaster expected in Lencho's second letter?
- sorrowful
 - gratitude
 - disappointment
 - elation
 - shock
- ii and v
 - i and iii
 - ii and iv
 - iii and v
- iii. Pick the option that lists the option corresponding to-'with a blow of his fist.'



- Option (i)
 - Option (ii)
 - Option (iii)
 - Option (iv)
- iv. Lencho's letter included
- details of his problems.
 - description of the post office.
 - belief of being looted.
 - List of further demands.
- v. Pick the most suitable quote for this extract.
- "It is easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled." - Mark Twain
 - "Real knowledge is to know the extent of one's ignorance."- Confucius
 - "You see a person's true colours when you are no longer beneficial to their life."- anonymous
 - "True generosity means accepting ingratitude." - Coco Chanel

Q.2 Answer in 20-30 words

- i. People get support from family and friends during bad times. How does Lencho's family behave after the harvest is ruined?
- ii. 'Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write.' What does this line tell us about the norm amongst such farmers, then?
- iii. What, according to you, would have been the likely reaction of Lencho's wife upon knowing about him writing an actual letter to God?
- iv. Lencho waited eagerly for a reply to his letter to God. Do you think the postmaster was also very keen to know Lencho's reaction upon receiving the 'reply'?

Q.3 Answer in 40-50 words

- i. 'The field was white, as if covered with salt.' This is how the field is described after the hailstorm. The pelting hailstones could have been easily seen as sugar cubes. Do you think comparing it with sugar would have been more appropriate? Why/ Why not?
- ii. Lencho and his family knew the implications the hailstorm would have on their lives. Write a conversation between Lencho and his wife as they watched the downpour turn to a hailstorm.
- iii. Lencho did not bother exploring any other means to resolve his situation but just turned to God. Do you feel that his approach was justified? Why/Why not?

Q.4 Answer in 100-120 words (beyond text and across texts)(For discussion only)

- i. The people at the post-office contribute to put together whatever they can manage, for Lencho.
 - a. What do you think was the main reason behind their help? Would you have done the same if you were one of the employees?
 - b. As an employee, write about your perspective and reason(s) for contributing to the fund. The fact that you don't want to say 'no' to a cause initiated by your boss, can also be an equally compelling reason!
- ii. Read the given anecdote and analyse the similarities and differences with reference to 'A Letter to God'.

A very poor woman called-in a radio station asking for help from God. A non-believer, also listening to this radio program, decided to make fun of the woman. He got her address, called his secretary and ordered her to buy food and take it to the woman.

However, the instruction was: "When the woman asks who sent the food, tell her that it's from the devil."

When the secretary arrived at the woman's house, the woman was very happy and grateful for the help. The Secretary then asked her, "Don't you want to know who sent the food?"

The woman replied, "No, I don't even care because when God orders, even the devil obeys!"
- iii. The postmaster was a representative of God. Evaluate this statement in the context of your understanding of 'A Letter to God'.

Chp - DUST OF SNOW

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on Extract

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part

Of a day I had rued.

- i. Of the many symbols the hemlock tree represents, choose the one that Frost drew upon in all likelihood, for this poem. Symbol of
 - a. longevity
 - b. togetherness
 - c. healing
 - d. protection
- ii. Choose the option that lists the possible feelings of the poet prior to the experience shared in the poem.
 1. reassured
 2. disappointed
 3. curious
 4. demotivated
 5. thankful
 6. disheartened
 7. impulsive
 - a. 1, 3 & 7
 - b. 2, 4 & 6
 - c. 5 & 7
 - d. 1 & 3
- iii. Identify the option that DOES NOT use the word 'rue' correctly.
 - a. The film was a disaster and he rued his decision to act in it.
 - b. I am sure she rued the day she listened to a fortune-teller.
 - c. It wasn't long before I rued my disobedience and my deceit.
 - d. Others finally rue the one who is dishonest and heartless.
- iv. Synecdoche is a poetic device that uses a part to represent the whole. E.g. That's a great set of wheels! (Set of wheels has been used for car.)
Pick an example of synecdoche from the poem.
 - a. Has given my heart / A change of mood
 - b. The way a crow/ Shook down on me
 - c. The dust of snow / From a hemlock tree
 - d. And saved some part / Of a day I had rued
- v. Choose the option showing the reason NOT corresponding with "... a crow / Shook down on me / The dust of snow".
 - a. The crow's landing on the branch of the tree.
 - b. The shivering of the crow, due to the cold.
 - c. The readjustment of position of the crow on the branch.
 - d. The cawing of the crow hidden in the foliage.

Q.2 Answer in 20-30 words

- i. Rationalise what you think the poet was probably doing when the dust of snow fell on him?

- ii. What does the presence of a hemlock tree tell you about the setting of the poem?
- iii. The dusting of snow on account of the crow helped make the poet's day better. How do you think the crow's droppings might have impacted the poet?

Q.3 Answer in 40-50 words

- i. 'Dust of Snow' is one of Frost's most loved poems. Elaborate why you think this is so.
- ii. The poem evokes a sense of black and white. Justify.
- iii. The crow and hemlock are usually used as negative references in literature. How is this different in this poem?

Chp- FIRE AND ICE

Q.1 Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow

Some say the world will end in fire,
 Some say in ice.
 From what I've tasted of desire
 I hold with those who favor fire.
 But if it had to perish twice,
 I think I know enough of hate
 To say that for destruction ice
 Is also great
 And would suffice.

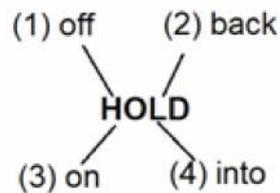
- i. Choose the CORRECT statement about the given poem.
 - a. Fire and ice are images-they help the readers visualise the power of nature over man.
 - b. Fire and ice are symbols-not of natural disasters, but of humanity's ability to create disasters of its own.
 - c. Fire and ice are elements-not of Nature but man-made and possess the ability to create havoc for mankind.
 - d. Fire and ice are agents-they change the thinking of mankind from negative to be positive and bring harmony.
- ii. Select the option that correctly classifies the connotations for fire and ice, as suggested in the poem.
 (1) rage (2) violence (3) indifference (4) hate (5) greed

a. Fire- 3,4; Ice- 1,2,5	b. Fire- 2, 5; Ice-1,3,4
c. Fire-1,3,5; Ice- 2, 4	d. Fire- 1,2,4; Ice- 3,5
- iii. The poem is a _____, put across by the poet.

a. powerful warning	b. heart-felt apology
c. earnest appeal	d. vengeful threat

- iv. The poet uses the phrasal verb -hold with.

Choose the option that DOES NOT indicate a valid phrasal verb.



- a. option 1 b. option 2 c. option 3 d. option 4
- v. Pick the option that is NOT TRUE about the poet according to the extract. The poet
- is inclined to believe that the world would most likely end with fire.
 - has heard divided opinions about the way the world would end in all likelihood.
 - preaches love and kindness to combat the spread of hate among all.
 - declares the power of ice to be as destructive as that of fire.
- vi. Identify the most likely tone of the poet in the lines- 'To say that for destruction ice/Is also great'.
- sarcastic b. serious c. amused d. celebratory

Q.1 Answer in 20-30 words

- "Fire and Ice" was first published in 1920. Briefly explain how WW I might have influenced the theme of the poem.
- The tone of the speaker contrasts with the seriousness of the subject matter. Justify.
- Fire and Ice projects a pessimistic outlook. Comment.
- Evaluate the line- Some say the world will end in fire/Some say in ice- in the context of volcanic eruptions, forest fires, meteor collisions, melting ice caps etc.

Chp- NELSON MANDELA: LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

Q.1 Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow

A "We, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil. We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity."

- The guests at the spectacular ceremony are being called distinguished because they
 - they have been invited as guests to attend it.
 - they are eminent world leaders witnessing it.
 - they are visiting the country for this purpose.
 - they have resumed diplomatic relations with the country.
- It is a victory for 'human dignity'. Pick the option that lists the correct answer for what 'human dignity' would include.
 - i) equality ii) liberty iii) indecency
 - i) liberty ii) indecency iii) self-respect
 - i) immorality ii) self-respect iii) equality
 - i) equality ii) liberty iii) self-respect

- iii. Why does the speaker say that it is a 'rare privilege'? He says this as they have
 - a. been deprived of this honour.
 - b. seldom been given this honour.
 - c. experienced it for the first time.
 - d. been chosen over other countries, for this honour.
- iv. How do you think the speaker feels? Choose the option that best fits his state of mind.



- a. i) emotional ii) elated iii) unmindful
 - b. i) elated ii) unmindful iii) overwhelmed
 - c. i) overwhelmed ii) elated iii) honoured
 - d. i) elated ii) honoured iii) unmindful
- v. Pick the option that showcases the usage of 'host' as in the extract.
 - a. He was praised for his hospitality as the host of the party.
 - b. She was able to host the event without any hindrance.
 - c. She met the host and apologised for her friend's misbehaviour.
 - d. He is the best host that one can ever come across.

B "It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedom of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."

- i. The title that best suits this extract is
 - a. Freedom for everything
 - b. Knowledge about Freedom
 - c. Significance of Freedom
 - d. Realisation of Freedom
- ii. Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?
 - a. The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
 - b. The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
 - c. Freedom means different things to different people.
 - d. Freedom is not that important after a certain age.
- iii. Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word 'illusion' as used in the extract.
 - a. He was never able to get past the illusion.
 - b. The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.

- c. A large mirror in the room creates an illusion.
 - d. I was living under the illusion that this is possible.
- iv. The speaker says, 'at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?
- a. He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.
 - b. He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself.
 - c. He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.
 - d. He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.
- v. A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks in the given paraphrase of the extract.
- The speaker's belief about freedom, since childhood proved false. It was not until the speaker grew up to be a young man when it i) _____ on him that he was ii) _____ of freedom. Then he began iii) _____ it.
- a. i) desired ii) dawned iii) depriving
 - b. i) dawned ii) deprived iii) desiring
 - c. i) dawned ii) arrived iii) desiring
 - d. i) arrived ii) deprived iii) dawned

Q.2 Answer in 20-30 words

- i. Based on your reading of the lesson, what can you infer about Mandela as a father and as a leader?
- ii. Mandela feels that courage is triumph over fear. How would you define courage in this context?
- iii. If you were in Mandela's position, would you have given preference to your family or your country? Why?
- iv. Mandela says that his country's greatest wealth is its people and not the purest diamonds. Justify his statement.

Q.3 Answer in 100-120 words (beyond text and across texts)

- i. Freedom is inconsequential if it is behind bars of prejudice and narrow mindedness. How would you explain this statement? Support your answer with suitable examples from the real world.

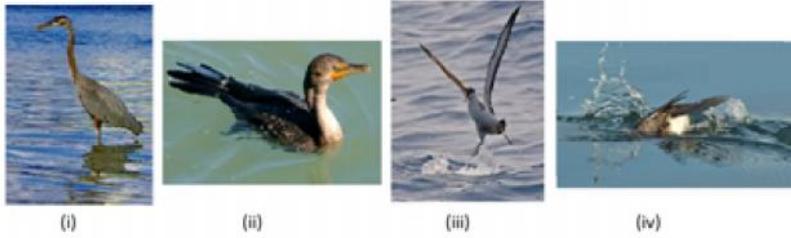
Chp- TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING-- I. HIS FIRST FLIGHT

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract

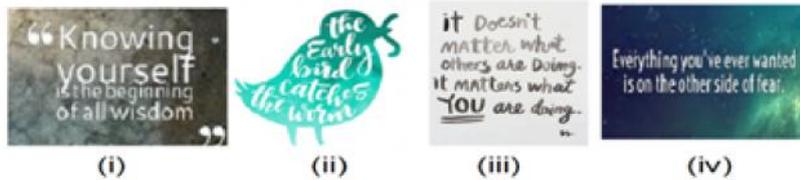
A The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle. And all the morning the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff taunting him with his cowardice.

- i. Based on the given sentence, pick the option that corresponds to what human parents would say 'while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.'
- a. Well done! b. Oh no! c. Ready?! d. Really!?

- ii. Which option lists the image nearest to 'skim the waves'?



- a image (i) b. image (ii) c. image (iii) d. image (iv)
- iii. Imagine that the young gull attended a workshop on inspiration and confidence building and received a couple of pieces of advice. Choose the option that reflects these pieces of advice, most relevant to his situation.



- a. (i) and (ii) b. (ii) and (iii) c. (iii) and (iv) d. (i) and (iv)
- iv. Which of the following feelings did the young gull, NOT feel according to the given context?
- "...all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister..."
- (i) sad (ii) incompetent (iii) excluded (iv) ungrateful (v) inspired (vi) jealous (vii) anxious
- a. i, iii, vi b. ii, v, vii c. ii, iii, vii d. iv, v, vi
- v. Select the most appropriate option for the following: devour : guzzle: : nibble : _____
- a. chew b. savour c. peck d. gulp

B He just felt a bit dizzy. Then he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. "Ga, ga, ga, Ga, ga, ga, Gaw-col-ah," his mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curveting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly, and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly.

- i. Pick the most appropriate reason why the young gull felt dizzy.
- a. He hadn't eaten anything for a day.
b. He was dizzy with excitement.
c. He was wary of heights.
d. He was flying for the first time.
- ii. How would you describe the screams of the gulls in the given extract?
- a. elation b. bewilderment c. shock d. protection
- iii. The line "he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly" implies the
- a. great confidence the young gull had in his skills.

- b. naturalness of the act of flying for the young gull.
 - c. satisfaction and joy of flying together as a family.
 - d. desire of the young gull to leave his fears behind.
- iv. The extract refers to the many movements of the young gull's brothers and sister. Choose the option that correctly sequences these movements.
- a. The young gull's brothers and sister flew by tilting their wings, rose high, made darting movements and plunged headfirst.
 - b. The young gull's brothers and sister flew by plunging headfirst, making darting movements, titled their wings and rose high.
 - c. The young gull's brothers and sister flew with darting movements, titled their wings, rose high and plunged headfirst.
 - d. The young gull's brothers and sister flew by rising high, plunging headfirst, making darting movements and tilting their wings.
- v. Which of the following mirrors the use of the literary device in "shrieking shrilly"?
- a. sparkling saga
 - b. singing soft
 - c. slippery sloppily
 - d. sneeze silently

Q.2 Answer in 20-30 words

- i. Describe the young seagull's emotions when he flew over the sea.
- ii. The Oxford Dictionary defines 'hangry' as 'bad-tempered or irritable as a result of hunger'. To what extent can the young seagull's motivation to fly be attributed to being hungry? Support your stance with evidence from the text.
- iii. "The young seagull was alone on his ledge." How far do you think this condition was by his choice?

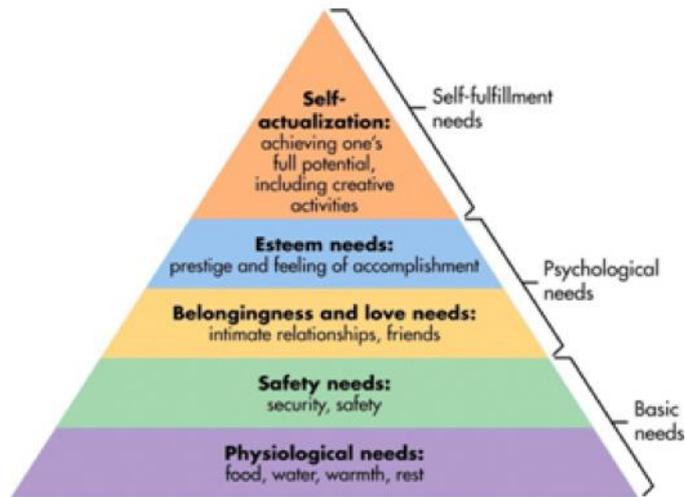
Q.3 Answer in 40-50 words

- i. If you were the family member of the young seagull, would you also decide not to go near him? Elaborate with reason.
- ii. The young seagull "failed to muster up courage to take that plunge". In what way can the reference to the 'plunge' here be both literal and metaphorical? Explain.
- iii. The 'fight or flight response', that is, to stay and face a situation or run from it- is an automatic reaction to an event perceived as stressful or harmful. How would you evaluate the young gull's response on finding himself off the ledge?

Q.4 Answer in 100-120 words (beyond text and across texts)

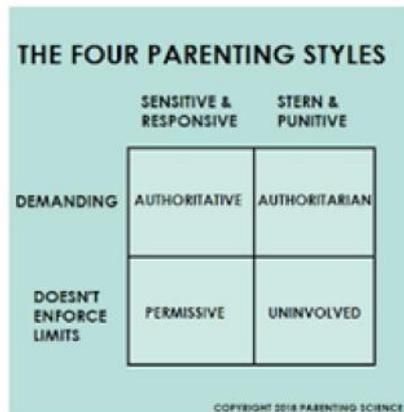
- i. The young seagull's parents wanted him to fly, like his brothers and sister. How could the young seagull's newly flying siblings (Brother 1, Brother 2 and Sister) have motivated him? Write a brief conversation among them.
- ii. A noted author, Richard Bach wrote - "For most gulls it was not flying that mattered, but eating. For this gull, though, it was not eating that mattered, but flight." Evaluate this statement with respect to the young seagull.

- iii. Look at the image of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.



Abraham Maslow devised a theory of motivation that shows the basic needs at the bottom, and more advanced needs as you move up. It includes the theory that fundamental needs must be met before an individual can be motivated to achieve higher order needs. Where in this hierarchy of needs, would you locate the young seagull's first flight? Justify your response.

- iii. Look at the given image of different parenting styles and what they signify.



Which of the given parenting styles would you attribute to the young seagull's parents?

Do you think there was a difference between the mother's and father's attitude? Support your answer with reference to the text.

Chp- Two Stories about Flying-- II. Black Aeroplane

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract

A Everything was going well - it was an easy flight. Paris was about 150 kilometres behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south. "I ought to go back to Paris," I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. 'I'll take the risk,' I thought, and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

- i. Based on the given extract,, choose the option that lists the meme which would be the most appropriate response to "...it was an easy flight"?



(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

- a. Option (i) b. Option (ii) c. Option (iii) d. Option (iv)
- ii. How would you describe the "risk" the narrator took?
- a. calculated b. impetuous c. unavoidable d. navigable
- iii. In what way might the reference to the Dakota as "old" be relevant?
- a. Its antique value made it expensive and precious to the narrator.
- b. It is employed by the narrator as a term of endearment.
- c. It did not have enough fuel to fly around the storm clouds.
- d. Its ability to negotiate the storm clouds might have been suspect.
- iv. Read the statements given below, and then select the option that best describes the given statements.
- Statement I - The narrator's desire to reach home and see his family made him complacent.
- Statement II - The narrator was unaware of the threat that the adversarial storm clouds presented.
- Statement III - The narrator's decision making was quick but irresponsible as well as dangerous.
- a. Statement I is False, Statement II is True, Statement III cannot be inferred
- b. Statement I and III are True, Statement II cannot be inferred.
- c. Statement I cannot be inferred, Statement II is False, Statement III is True.
- d. Statement I and II are False, Statement III is True.
- v. Select the correct option to fill in the blanks below: risk: risky :: _____ : _____
- a. danger: dangerously b. hazard : hazardous
- c. peril : imperiled d. caution : precaution

B I was safe! I turned to look for my friend in the black aeroplane, but the sky was empty. There was nothing there. The black aeroplane was gone. I could not see it anywhere. I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota near the control tower. I went and asked a woman in the control centre where I was and who the other pilot was. I wanted to say 'Thank you'. She looked at me very strangely, and then laughed. "Another aeroplane? Up there in this storm? No other aeroplanes were flying tonight. Yours was the only one I could see on the radar." So, who helped me...

- i. Select the option that correctly tracks the progression of emotions experienced by the narrator in the given extract.
 - a. excited - surprised - relieved - grateful - perplexed
 - b. relieved - confused - curious - dejected - panic-stricken
 - c. optimistic - lonely - calm - elated - appreciative
 - d. triumphant - reassured- inquisitive - thankful - uncertain
- ii. Why do you think the woman in the control centre laughed?
 - a. She found the narrator funny.
 - b. She thought his question preposterous.
 - c. She thought he was teasing her.
 - d. She was relieved the narrator was safe
- iii. Filled with questions, the narrator decides to place an advertisement in the local newspaper to look for his "friend". Read the advertisement given below and select the option that includes the most appropriate solutions for the blanks:

Looking for a pilot of a black aeroplane who (i) _____ an old Dakota out of storm clouds late last night, but (ii) _____ before the Dakota pilot could express his gratitude after landing. Though control centre and radar did not (iii) _____ its presence, the Dakota pilot would really appreciate it if his friend reached out. Please contact the Dakota pilot at 5200100110.

In deep gratitude and eager (iv) _____,

XXX

 - a. (i) guided;(ii) disappeared;(iii) register;(iv) anticipation
 - b. (i) took;(ii) landed;(iii) acknowledge;(iv) appreciation
 - c. (i) brought;(ii) went away;(iii) confirm;(iv) expectation
 - d. (i) helped;(ii) vanish;(iii) make note;(iv) excitement
- iv. The narrator exclaimed that he was "safe". Which of the following represented the most immediate threat to the narrator's safety?
 - a. The black mountain-like storm cloud
 - b. The depletion of fuel in the last fuel tank
 - c. Being lost due to non-functioning equipment
 - d. The old rattling Dakota aeroplane

Chp- A Triumph of Surgery

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract

A. The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, his night bed, favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl, supper bowl. Realising that my car would never hold all the stuff, I started to drive away. As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive; everybody was in tears. Out on the road, I glanced down at the pathetic little animal gasping on the seat by my side. I patted the head and Tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail. "Poor old lad," I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I

know a cure for you."

- i. What might the atmosphere of the household in the above extract signify?
 - a. Mrs Pumphrey's status in society reflected in Tricki's lifestyle.
 - b. The staff's love for Tricki, which matched that of Mrs. Pumphrey
 - c. The grand life of comforts and luxuries that Tricki enjoyed.
 - d. Mrs. Pumphrey's indulgence and anxiety acted upon by the staff.
- ii. Given below are emoticons reflecting various expressions and reactions. Choose the option that correctly describes the narrator's mindset in the given extract.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

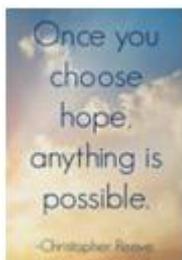


(iv)

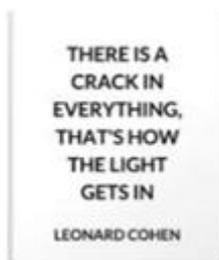


(v)

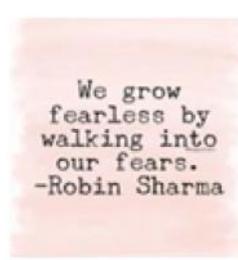
- a. Options (i) and (iii)
 - b. Options (ii) and (iv)
 - c. Options (iii) and (v)
 - d. Options (ii) and (v)
- iii. Given below are some well-known quotes shared by the staff to console Mrs. Pumphrey, after Tricki's departure. Choose the option that correctly identifies the quote that IS NOT appropriate to the consolation offered.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

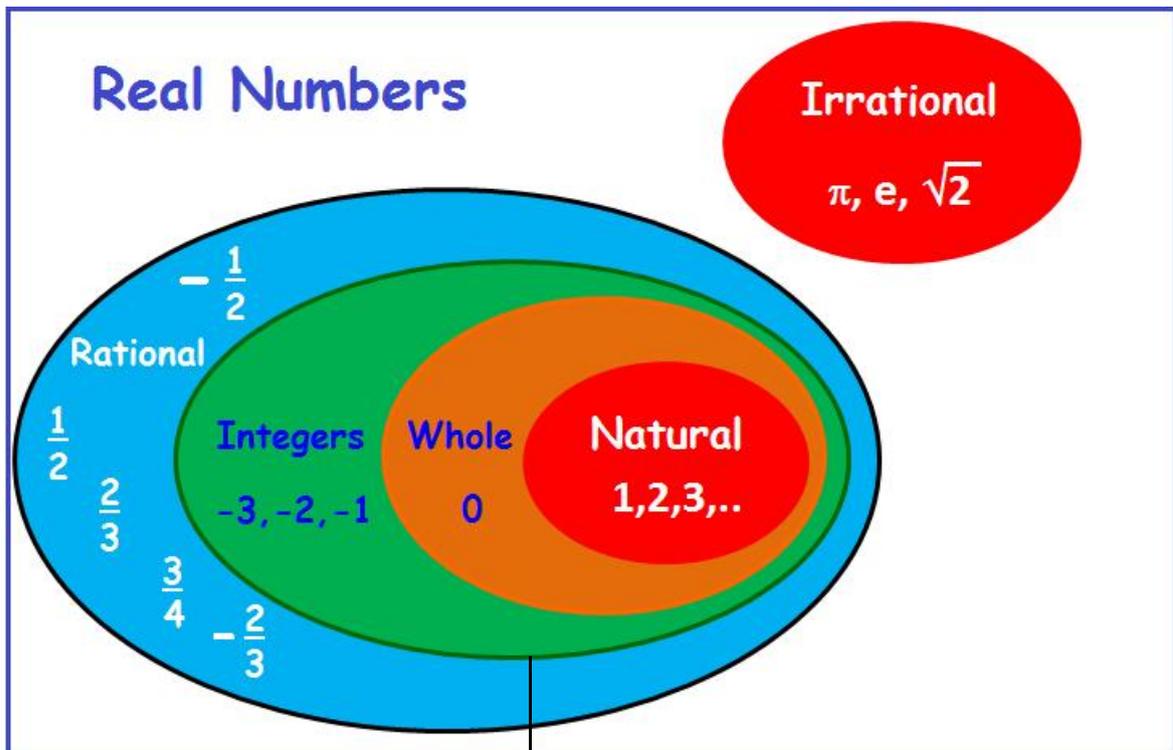
- a. Option (i)
 - b. Option (ii)
 - c. Option (iii)
 - d. Option (iv)
- iv. He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old hen house at night. He had never had such a time in his life. All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background, ringing a dozen times a day for the latest bulletins.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject: Maths
Portfolio



Euclid's
Division
Lemma

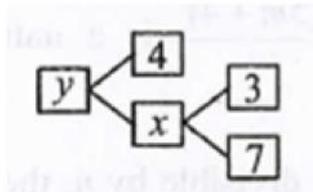
The
Fundamental
Theorem of Arithmetic

Revisiting
Irrational
Numbers

Revisiting
Rational
Numbers & Their
Decimal Expansions

WORKSHEET 1

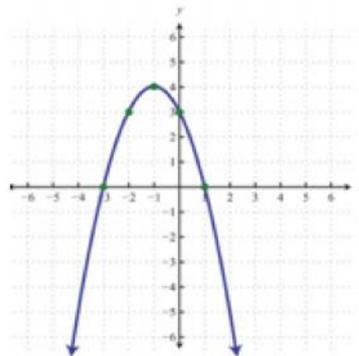
- Two equilateral triangles have the sides of lengths 34 cm and 85 cm respectively. The greatest length of tape that can measure the sides of both of them exactly is :
 - 34 cm
 - 17 cm
 - 51 cm
 - none of these
- The LCM of the smallest two digit composite number and the smallest composite number is:
 - 2
 - 20
 - 40
 - 1
- Mercury, Venus, and Earth revolve around the Sun approximately once every 3 months, 7 months, and 12 months, respectively. If the planets begin lined up, what is the minimum number of months required for them to be aligned again? (Assume that the planets lie roughly in the same plane.)
 - 4 years
 - 6 years
 - 7 years
 - 8 years
- Two alarm clocks ring their alarms at regular intervals of 50 seconds and 48 seconds. If they first beep together at 12 noon, at what time will they beep again for the first time?
 - 12.20 pm
 - 12.12 pm
 - 12.11 pm
 - None of these
- A number $10x + y$ is multiplied by another number $10a+b$ and the result comes as $100p + 10q+r$, where $r = 2y$, $q = 2(x+y)$ and $p = 2x$; $x, y < 5$, $q \neq 0$. The value of $10a+b$ may be :
 - 11
 - 13
 - 31
 - 22
- The decimal expansion of $\frac{17}{8}$ will terminate after how many places of decimals?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - will not terminate
- Which of the following rational numbers have a terminating decimal expansion?
 - $\frac{125}{441}$
 - $\frac{75}{210}$
 - $\frac{15}{1600}$
 - $\frac{129}{2^3 3^2 5^2}$
- Pairs of natural numbers whose least common multiple is 78 and the greatest common divisor is 13 are :
 - 58 and 13 or 16 and 29
 - 68 and 23 or 36 and 49
 - 18 and 73 or 56 and 93
 - 78 and 13 or 26 and 39
- The values of x and y in the given figure are :



- $x = 10; y = 14$
 - $x = 21; y = 84$
 - $x = 21; y = 25$
 - $x = 10; y = 40$
- If $A = 2n + 13$, $B = n + 7$, where n is a natural number, then HCF of A and B is :
 - 2
 - 1
 - 3
 - 4

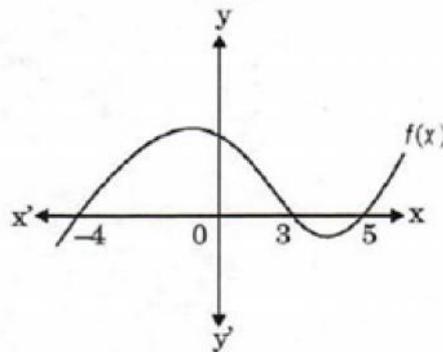
WORKSHEET 2

- The polynomial whose zeroes are -5 and 4 is:
 - x^2-5x+4
 - x^2+5x-4
 - x^2+x-20
 - $x^2-9x-20$
- If the product of zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $f(t)=t^2-5t+k$ is equal to 6 then value of k is
 - 6
 - -8
 - 2
 - -6
- On dividing the polynomial $6x^3-11x^2+7x+5$ by $2x-3$, the quotient is
 - $3x^2-x-2$
 - $3x^2+x-2$
 - $3x^2+x+2$
 - $3x^2-x+2$
- A polynomial of degree _____ is called a linear polynomial.
 - 3
 - 1
 - 0
 - 2
- The graph of a rainbow $y=f(x)$ is shown below



The number of zeroes of $f(x)$ is

- 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
- In the given figure, the number of zeroes of the polynomial $f(x)$ are:



- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- Zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 - 2x$ are :
 - $0, 0$
 - $0, 2$
 - $0, -2$
 - $2, -2$

8. Zeroes of a polynomial can be determined graphically. No. of zeroes of a polynomial is equal to no. of points where the graph of polynomial
- intersects y-axis
 - intersects x-axis
 - intersects x-axis or intersects y-axis
 - none of these
9. For what value of k the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - (k + 3)x + 3(3k - 1)$ has sum of its zeroes as half of their product?
- $\frac{7}{9}$
 - 63
 - $\frac{9}{11}$
 - $\frac{9}{7}$
10. The value of m , in order that $x^2 - mx - 2$ is the quotient where $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4$ is divided by $x + 2$ is
- 1
 - 1
 - 0
 - 2

WORKSHEET 3

1. The pair of equations $x = a$ and $y = b$ graphically represents lines which are
- Parallel
 - intersecting at (b, a)
 - coincident
 - intersecting at (a, b)
2. The value of 'a' for which the lines $x=1$, $y=2$, and $ax + 2y - 6 = 0$ have unique solution is
- 22
 - 11
 - 33
 - 44
3. The sum of the numerator and denominator of a fraction is 22 less than four times its numerator. If 11 is added to the numerator and 22 is added to the denominator, then the ratio of the numerator and denominator will be 2:5. What is the fraction?
- $\frac{3}{8}$
 - $\frac{2}{11}$
 - $\frac{7}{15}$
 - $\frac{5}{13}$
4. Renuka went to a bank to withdraw Rs. 18000, She asked the cashier to give her Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 notes only. If Renuka got 60 notes in all, how many number of notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 she receive?
- Number of notes of Rs. 500 =10 and Number of notes of Rs100 =30
 - Number of notes of Rs. 500 =30 and Number of notes of Rs100 =30
 - Number of notes of Rs. 500 =20 and Number of notes of Rs100 =20
 - Number of notes of Rs. 500 =20 and Number of notes of Rs100 =40
5. It takes 1212 hours to fill a swimming pool using two pipes. If the pipe of larger diameter is used for 44 hours and the pipe of smaller diameter is used for 99 hours, only half of the pool is filled. How long would it take for pipe of larger diameter to fill the pool?
- 35 hours
 - 27 hours
 - 15 hours
 - 20 hours
6. If $x = a$, $y = b$ is the solution of the pair of equation $x - y = 2$ and $x + y = 4$, then the respective values of a and b are:
- 3, 5
 - 5, 3
 - 3, 1
 - 1, -3

7. Observe the given equations and choose the correct option:
Line A: $x + y = 5$
Line B: $2x - y = 3$
Line C: $4x = 2y + 8$
Line D: $3y - 15 = -3x$
- a. Line A and Line B are parallel b. Line A and Line D intersect at a point
c. Line B and line C intersect at a point d. Lines A and D are one and the same.
8. The value of k for which the lines $3x + 4y = 5$, $5x + 4y = 4$ and $kx + 4y = 6$ meet at a point is
- a. 1 b. 2
c. 3 d. 4
9. Seven times a two-digit number is equal to four times the number obtained by reversing the order of its digits. If the difference between the digits is 33, what is the number?
- a. 38 b. 25
c. 36 d. 17
10. The pair of linear equations $x = y$ and $x + y = 0$ has
- a. no common solution b. infinitely many solutions
c. a unique solution d. none of these

Project / Research Work

Golden Ratio

Let us consider the following sequence

0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144....

What do you observe?

Yes, each term from third term onwards is obtained by adding previous two terms

$$1 = 0 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 + 1$$

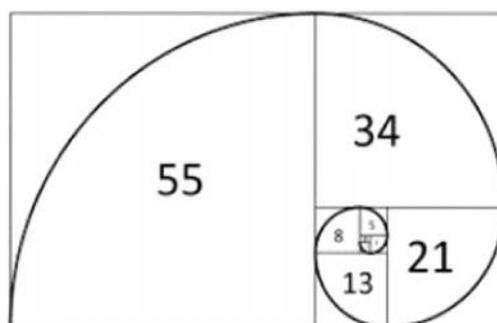
$$3 = 1 + 2$$

$$5 = 2 + 3$$

$$8 = 3 + 5$$

:

Isn't it interesting



Now let's observe what is the ratio of two consecutive terms of the sequence

$$1:0 = \text{not defined}$$

$$1:1 = 1$$

$$2:1 = 2$$

$$3:2 = 1.5$$

$$5:3 = 1.666\dots$$

$$8:5 = 1.6$$

$$13:8 = 1.625$$

$$21:13 = 1.615\dots$$

$$34:21 = 1.619\dots$$

$$55:34 = 1.618$$

$$89:55 = 1.618$$

rounded to third place

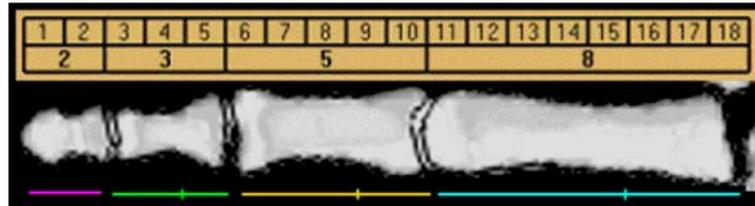
$$144:89 = 1.618$$

.

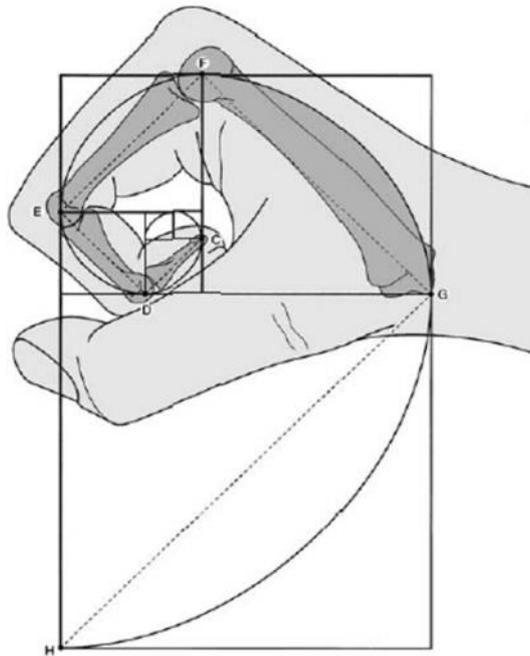
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Now observe few things around you.

Let's start with each section of your index finger, from tip to the base of the wrist



Do you observe that each section is larger than the preceding one by about a fixed ratio?

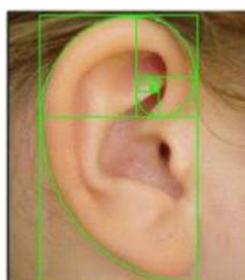


Now observe ratio of you forearm to hand



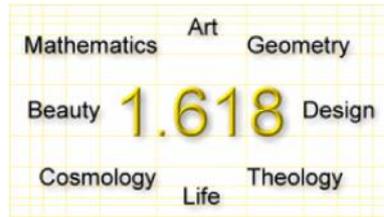
Do you observe same ratio?

You can observe the same ratio in other parts of human body as well



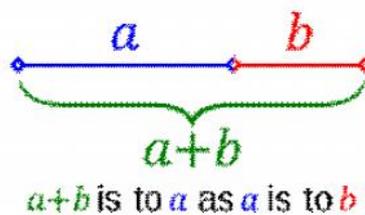
GOLDEN RATIO

The Golden Ratio is a mathematical ratio. It is commonly found in nature, and when used in design, it fosters organic and natural looking compositions that are aesthetically pleasing to the eye.... The Golden Ratio can be applied to shapes too.

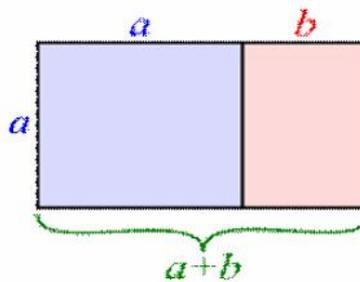


In Mathematics, two quantities are in the golden ratio if their ratio is the same as the ratio of their sum to the larger of the two quantities. The figure below illustrates the geometric relationship.

Line segments in the golden ratio



A golden rectangle with longer side 'a' and shorter side 'b', when placed adjacent to a square with sides of length 'a', will produce a similar golden rectangle with longer side a + b and shorter side a. This illustrates the relationship



This was just an introduction you all have to go beyond this and search more

Prepare a project based on the topic 'Golden Ratio'. File your work with following points in order.

- Title page (topic & essence of the project)
- Table of contents (Index)
- Introduction of the topic
- History (when, how and by whom...)
- Terminology and symbol used
- Explanation of the topic
- Game or puzzle related to the topic
- Mathematical problems with solutions, (any 2)
- Real life applications (use pictures)

Subject Enrichment

Lab Activity

Objective: To obtain the conditions for consistency of a system of linear equations in two variables by graphical method.

Material Required: Graph papers, ruler, pencil.

Pre-Requisite Knowledge: Plotting of points on a graph paper.

Procedure:

1. Take the pair of linear equations in two variables of the form

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$$

for example, $2x - y = 3$

$$3x + 2y = 1$$

2. Obtain a table of ordered pairs (x, y) which satisfy the given equation. Find at least three such pairs for each equation.

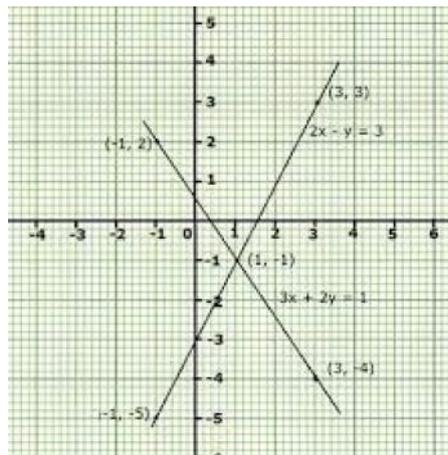
For example, for $2x - y = 3$

x	0	2	4
y	-3	1	5

For $3x + 2y = 1$

x	-1	1	3
y	2	-1	-4

3. Plot the graphs for the two equations on the graph paper as shown in fig.



4. Observe if the lines are intersecting, parallel or coincident and note the following :

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \dots\dots\dots \quad \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \dots\dots\dots \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \dots\dots\dots$$

5. Take the second pair of linear equations in two variables. For example,

$$x - 2y = 5$$

$$2x - 4y = 10$$

6. Obtain a table of ordered pairs (x, y) which satisfy the given equation. Find at least three such pairs

For $x - 2y = 5$

x	-1	3	-3
y	-3	-1	-4

For $2x - 4y = 10$

x	1	-1	-3
y	-2	-3	-4

7. Take the third pair of linear equation in two variables.

For example, $6x - 10y = 4$

$$3x - 5y = -11$$

8. Obtain a table of ordered pairs (x, y) which satisfy the given equation. Find at least three such pairs for each equation

For equation $6x - 10y = 4$

x	4	9	-1
y	2	5	1

For equation $3x + 5y = -11$

x	3	-2	-7
y	-4	-1	2

9. Fill in the following observation table

Types of lines	$\frac{a_1}{a_2}$	$\frac{b_1}{b_2}$	$\frac{c_1}{c_2}$
Intersecting parallel coincident			

10. Obtain the condition for two lines to be intersecting, parallel or coincident from the observation table by comparing the values of $\frac{a_1}{a_2}$, $\frac{b_1}{b_2}$ and $\frac{c_1}{c_2}$.

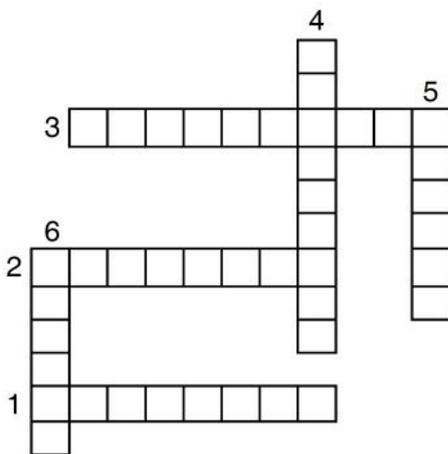
Observation : The students will observe that for intersecting lines $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$; for parallel lines

$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ and for coincident lines $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

Learning outcome : The students will learn that some pairs of linear equation in two variables have a unique solution (intersecting lines), some have infinitely many solution (coincident lines) and some have no solution (parallel lines)

Crossword Puzzle

Solve the crossword puzzle on the basis of the hints given below?



Across

1. An algebraic, does not change, changing the values of its variable.
2. In division, the number which is divided by a divisor, is called.....
3. An algebraic expression, in which the variable has non-negative integral exponents only.

Down

4. The number that remains when the division is not exact.
5. A polynomial of degree one, is called a..... polynomial.
6. In a polynomial, the highest power of the variable is known as.....of the polynomial.

REAL NUMBERS

Section-A

1. The decimal expansion of the rational number $\frac{14587}{1250}$ will terminate after _____ decimal places. (Ans: = 4)
2. If two positive integers a and b are expressible in the form: $a=pq^2$ and $b=p^3q$; p,q being prime numbers, then LCM (a,b) is _____. (Ans: = p^3q^2)
3. State 'Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic'.
4. If a and b are relatively prime numbers then what is their LCM. (Ans: = ab)
5. Find HCF of the numbers given below: k, 2k, 3k, 4k and 5k, where k is any positive integer. (Ans: = k)

Section-B

6. Write 2 rational and 2 irrational numbers between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$.
7. Find the LCM and HCF of following using fundamental theorem of arithmetic (i) 426 and 576, (ii) 448, 1008 and 168 (Ans: i. 40896,6 ii. 4032, 56)
8. How many times is the HCF of 48, 36, 72 and 24 is contained in their LCM? (Ans: 12)
9. Find the HCF(504,980)using Euclid's division Lemma. (Ans: 28)
10. Simplify and state whether $\frac{2\sqrt{45} + 3\sqrt{20}}{2\sqrt{5}}$ on simplification gives a rational or an irrational number. (Ans: 6, Rational No.)
11. Shon that 12^n cannot end with the digit 0 OR 5 for any natural number n.

Section-C

12. Find the greatest 5 digit number which is exactly divisible by 12, 18 & 24 (Ans: =99936)
13. A positive integer n when divided by 9, gives 7 as remainder. What will be the remainder when $3n-1$ is divided by 9? (Ans: 2)
14. Show that n^2-1 is divisible by 8, if n is an odd positive integer.
15. Prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number. Hence show that $5 + 3\sqrt{2}$ is also an irrational number.
16. The HCF of 65 and 117 is expressible in the form $65m-117$. Find the value of m. Also find the LCM of 65 and 117 using prime factorisation method. (Ans: 2,585)
17. Show that one and only one out of n, n+2 or n+4 is divisible by 3, where n is a +ve integer.
18. Prove that $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}$ is irrational.
19. In a seminar, the number of participants in Hindi, English and Mathematics are 60, 84 and 108 respectively. Find the minimum number of rooms required if in each room the same number of participants are seated and all of them being in the same subject. (Ans: 21rooms)
20. Find the largest positive integer that will divide 398, 436 and 542 leaving remainders 7,11 and 15 respectively. (Ans: 17)

Section-D

21. 6 bells commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 minutes respectively. In 30 hours, how many times do they toll together? (Ans: 16 times)
22. Show that square of any positive integer of the form $5q+1$ is also of the same form.
23. Express the HCF of 468 and 222 as $468x+222y$ where x,y are integers. (Ans: $x=-9, y=19$)
24. Show that any positive odd integer is of the form $6q+1$ or $6q+3$ or $6q+5$, where q is some integer.

25. In a morning walk three persons step off together, their steps measure 80 cm, 85cm, 90 cm respectively. What is the minimum distance each should walk so that he can cover the distance in complete no. of steps? (Ans: 122.4m)

POLYNOMIALS

Section-A

- Write quadratic polynomial, the sum of whose zero is 0 and one zero is 3. (Ans: $x^2 - 9$)
- If α and $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ are the zeroes of $4x^2 - 2x + (k-4)$, then the value of K is _____. (Ans: 8)
- If α, β are the zeroes of $ax^2 + bx + c$ then $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2}$ equals _____. (Ans: $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{c^2}$)
- If one zero of the polynomial $f(x) = (K^2 + 4)x^2 + 13x + 4K$ is reciprocal of the other, then find the value of K. (Ans: 2)
- If α, β are the zeroes of polynomial $f(x) = x^2 - p(x+1) - c$ then find $(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1)$. (Ans: $1 - c$)

Section-B

- Find the zeroes of the following quadratic polynomial and verify the relation between the zeroes and its coefficients:

(i) $4x^2 + 5\sqrt{2}x - 3$, (ii) $7y^2 - \frac{11}{3}y - \frac{2}{3}$ (iii) $2x^2 - (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x + \sqrt{2}$.

Ans. i. $-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ ii. $\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{7}$ iii. $\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}$

- If α and β are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - ax + b$, find the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$. (Ans: $a^2 - 2b$)
- If the polynomial $x^4 + 2x^3 + 8x^2 + 12x + 18$ is divided by another polynomial $x^2 + 5$, the remainder comes out to be $ax + b$, find the values of a and b. (a=2, b=3)
- If the product of zeroes of the polynomial $kx^2 + 9x + 20$ is 6. Find the value of k. Ans: $\left(3\frac{1}{3}\right)$

Section-C

- If α and β are the zeroes of $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 7$. Find a polynomial whose zeroes are $2\alpha + 3\beta$ and $3\alpha + 2\beta$. Ans: $k(2x^2 - 25x + 82)$
- If 2 is a zero of both the polynomials $3x^2 + mx - 14$ and $2x^3 + nx^2 + x - 2$, find the value of $m - 2n$. (Ans: 9)
- If the polynomial $x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 25x + 10$, is divided by $(x^2 - 2x + k)$ the remainder comes out to be $(x + a)$; find k+a (Ans: 0)
- If α, β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 2x^2 + 5x + k$ satisfying $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta = \frac{21}{4}$, then find the value of k. (Ans: 2)
- Obtain all other zeroes of the polynomial $x^4 + 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 20x - 15$, if two of its zeros are $\sqrt{5}$ and $-\sqrt{5}$. (Ans: -1, -3)

15. If α and β are the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $f(x)=ax^2+bx+c$, then evaluate $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2}$.
- Ans: $\left(\frac{b^4 + 2a^2c^2 - 4ab^2c}{a^2c^2}\right)$
16. If one zero of the polynomial $(a^2+9)x^2+13x+6a$ is reciprocal of the other find the value of a.
- (Ans:3)

Section -D

17. If two zeroes of the polynomial $2x^4-11x^3+7x^2+13x-7$ are $3 \pm \sqrt{2}$, find the other zeroes.
- Ans: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$
18. If α and β are zeroes of a quadratic polynomial, such that $\alpha + \beta = 24$ and $\alpha - \beta = 8$. Find a quadratic polynomial having α and β as its zeroes.
- Ans: $k(x^2-24x+128)$
19. If a polynomial $8x^4-8x^3-18x^2-px-q$ is exactly divisible by $4x^2-4x+1$; then find the values of p & q
- [-20, 5]
20. Find all the zeroes of the polynomial $f(x)=2x^4-2x^3-7x^2+3x+6$, if two of its zeroes are $-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$.
- Ans: (2, -1)

PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Section -A

1. If the system of equations
 $2x+3y=7$
 $(a+b)x+(2a-b)y=21$
 has infinitely many solutions, then, find a and b
- Ans: (a=5, b=1)
2. If the lines given by $3x + 2ky=2$ and $2x+5y+1=0$ are parallel, then find the value of k.
- Ans: $\left(\frac{15}{4}\right)$
3. Find the area of the triangle formed by the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with the co-ordinate axis.
- Ans: $\left(\frac{1}{2}ab\right)$
4. If the pair of linear equations $10x+5y-(k-5)=0$ and $20x+10y-k=0$ has infinitely many solutions, then find the value of K.
- Ans: (k=10)
5. If $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 13$ and $\frac{5}{x} - \frac{4}{y} = -2$, then find the value of x+y.
- Ans: $\left(x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{3}\right)$

SECTION B

6. If $x=a, y=b$ is the solution of the equation $x+y=50$ and $4x+5y=225$, then find the values of a & b.
7. Find the values of α and β for which the following system of linear equations has infinitely many solutions.
- $2x+3y=7; \quad 2\alpha x+(\alpha + \beta)y=28$
- Ans: ($\alpha = 4, \beta = 8$)

8. A and B each have a certain number of mangoes. A says to B, "If you give 30 of your mangoes, I will have twice as many as left with you. B replies, "If you give me 10, I will have thrice as many as left with you." How many mangoes does each have? Ans: (A=34, B=62)
9. Determine the value of K so that the following linear equation has no solution.
 $(3K+1)x+3y-2=0$
 $(K^2+1)x+(K-2)y-5=0$ Ans: (k=-1)
10. For what value of K will the following system of linear equations have no solution.
 $3x+y=1$
 $(2k-1)x+(k-1)y=2k+1$ Ans: (k=2)
11. For what value of K, will the system of equations $x+2y=5$; $3x+ky=15$ has
 i) a unique solution ii) no solution Ans: (i) Any real number except $K = 6$ (ii) $k=6$

SECTION C

12. Determine graphically the vertices of the triangle, the equations of whose sides are given below :
 $x-y+1=0$, $3x+2y=12$, $y=0$
 shade the triangular region and also find its area. (7.5unit²)
13. The sum of a two digit number and the number obtained by reversing the order of the digits is 121, and the two digits differ by 3. Find the number. Ans: (74, 47)
14. For what value of k, the following system of equation have a unique solution
 $kx+2y=5$; $3x-4y=10$ $(k \neq \frac{-3}{2})$
15. If $ax+by=c$ and $bx+ay=d$, find x^2-y^2 . Ans: $\frac{c^2-d^2}{a^2-b^2}$
16. Solve for x & y :
 a. $217x+131y=913$
 $131x+217y=827$ Ans: (3, 2)
- b. $3(2u+v)=7uv$ Ans: $(u=1, v=\frac{3}{2})$
 $3(u+3v)=11uv$
17. Determine graphically whether the system of equations $x-2y=2$, $4x-2y=5$ is consistent or inconsistent. Ans: (consistent)

SECTION D

18. Places A and B are 80km apart from each other on a highway. A car starts from A and other from B at the same time. If they move in the same direction, they meet in 8 hours. If they move in opposite direction, they meet in 1 hr and 20min. Find the speed of the car. Ans: (35km/hr, 25km/hr)
19. Two years ago, a father was five times as old as his son. Two years later his age will be 8 more than three times the age of the son. Find the present age of father and son. (Ans: 42 yrs, 10yrs)
20. The total expenditure per month of a household consisting of a fixed rent of the house and mess charges depending upon the number of people sharing the house. The total monthly expenditure is ₹ 3900 for 2 people and ₹ 7500 for 5 people. Find the rent of the house and the mess charges per head per month (Ans: ₹ 1500, ₹ 1200)

21. On selling a TV at 5% gain and fridge at 10% gain a shopkeeper gains ₹ 2000. But if he sells TV at 10% gain and fridge at 5% loss. He gains ₹ 1500 on the transaction. Find the actual prices of TV and fridge.
(Ans: ₹ 20,000, ₹ 10,000)

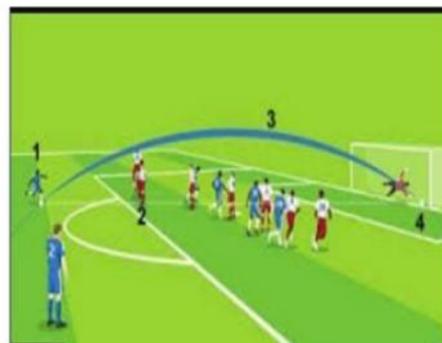
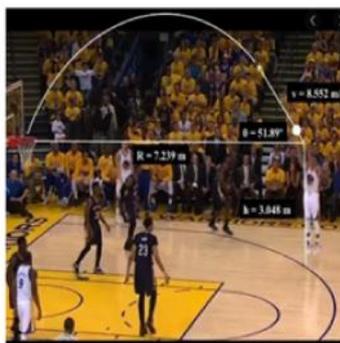
CASE STUDY

- Q1** To enhance the reading skills of grade X students, the school nominates you and two of your friends to set up a class library. There are two sections- section A and section B of grade X. There are 32 students in section A and 36 students in section B.



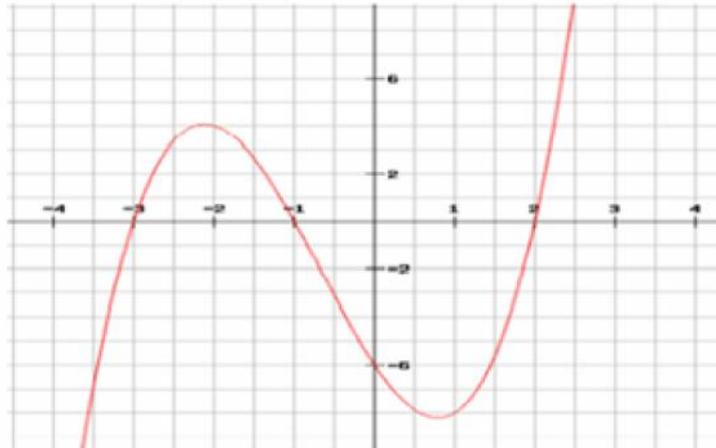
- What is the minimum number of books you will acquire for the class library, so that they can be distributed equally among students of Section A or Section B?
 - 144
 - 128
 - 288
 - 272
- If the product of two positive integers is equal to the product of their HCF and LCM is true then, the HCF (32, 36) is
 - 2
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8
- 36 can be expressed as a product of its primes as
 - $2^2 \times 3^2$
 - $2^1 \times 3^2$
 - $2^2 \times 3^1$
 - $2^0 \times 3^0$
- $7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15 + 15$ is a
 - Prime number
 - Composite number
 - Neither prime nor composite
 - None of the above
- If p and q are positive integers such that $p = ab^2$ and $q = a^2b$, where a, b are prime numbers, then the LCM (p, q) is
 - ab
 - a^2b^2
 - a^3b^2
 - a^2b^3

- Q2** Basketball and soccer are played with a spherical ball. Even though an athlete dribbles the ball in both sports, a basketball player uses his hands and a soccer player uses his feet. Usually, soccer is played outdoors on a large field and basketball is played indoor on a court made out of wood. The projectile (path traced) of soccer ball and basketball are in the form of parabola representing quadratic polynomial



- The shape of the path traced shown is
 - Spiral
 - Ellipse
 - Linear
 - Parabola

2. The graph of parabola opens upwards, if
 a. $a = 0$ b. $a < 0$ c. $a > 0$ d. $a \neq 0$
3. Observe the following graph and answer, how many zeroes are there for the polynomial?

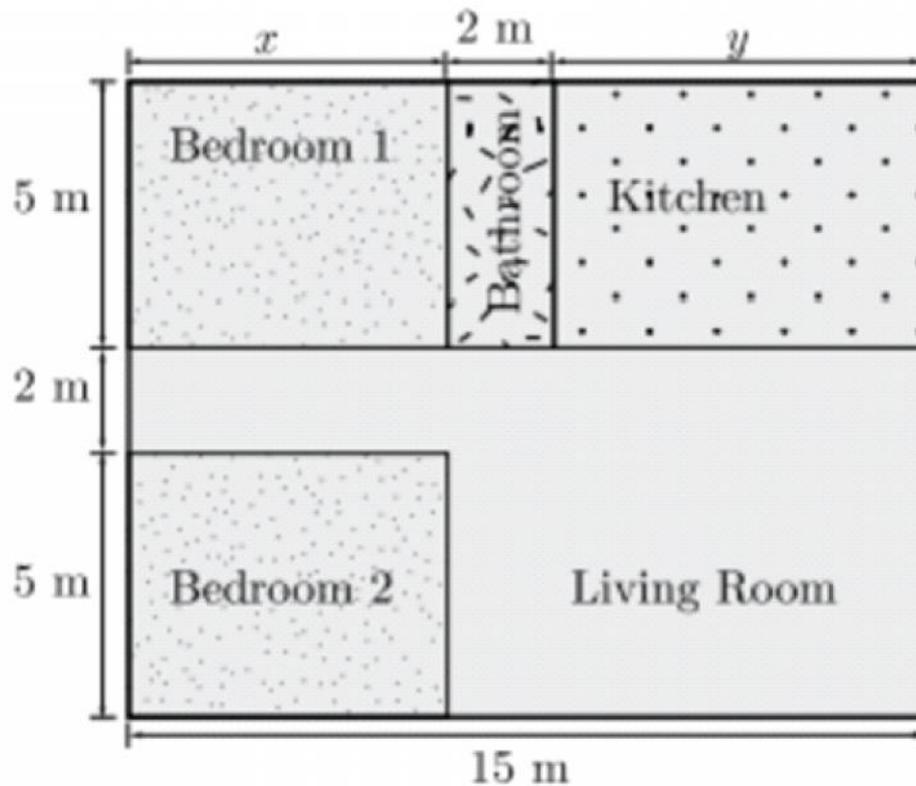


- a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
4. The three zeroes in the above shown graph are
 a. 2, 3, -1 b. -2, 3, 1 c. -3, -1, 2 d. -2, -3, -1
5. What will be the expression of the polynomial?
 a. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$ b. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 6$
 c. $x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x - 6$ d. $x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 6$

Q3 An architect is a skilled professional who plans and designs buildings and generally plays a key role in their construction. Architects are highly trained in the art and science of building design. Since they bear responsibility for the safety of their buildings' occupants, architects must be professionally licensed.



Varsha is a licensed architect and designs very innovative houses. She has made a house layout for her client which is given below. In the layout, the design and measurements has been made such that area of two bedrooms (same dimensions) and kitchen together is 95 sq. m.



- Which pair of linear equations does describe this situation?
 - $2x + y = 19$ and $x + y = 13$
 - $x + 2y = 19$ and $2x + y = 13$
 - $2x + y = 38$ and $x + y = 13$
 - $2x + y = 38$ and $2x + y = 13$
- What is the length of the outer boundary of the layout?
 - 24 m
 - 48 m
 - 27 m
 - 54 m
- What is the area of bedroom 1 ?
 - 24 sq.m
 - 30 sq.m
 - 28 sq.m
 - 34 sq.m
- What is the area (in sq. m) of living room in the layout?
 - 54
 - 48
 - 75
 - 24

Answers

Q1.	1c	2b	3a	4b	5b
Q2	1d	2c	3d	4d	5a
Q3	1a	2d	3b	4c	



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23

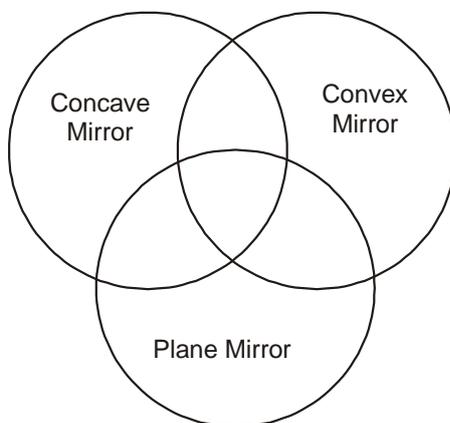
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject : Physics

Topic - Reflection & Refraction of Light

Portfolio Worksheet

Q.1 Complete the venn diagram by putting the numbers corresponding to the various characteristics of the images given below in the appropriate circles / space

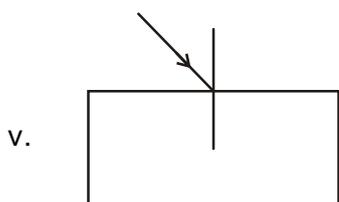
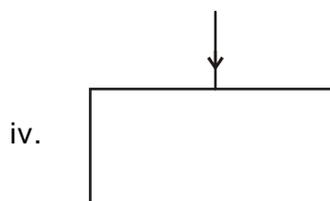
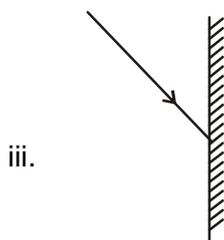
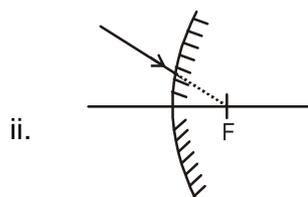
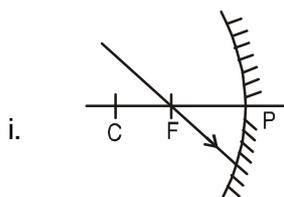


- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Virtual image | 5. Same size image |
| 2. Enlarged image | 6. Always Virtual Image |
| 3. Real Image | 7. Virtual & Diminished Image |
| 4. Diminished Image | 8. Virtual & Same size image |

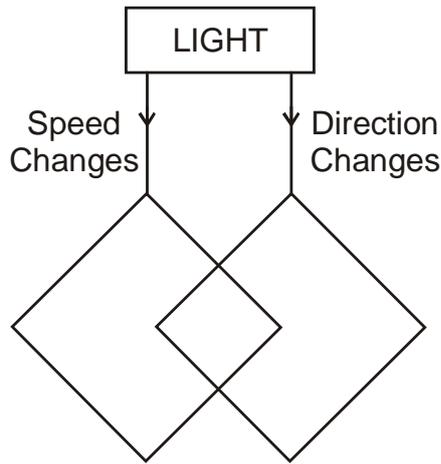
Subject Enrichment Sheet

Name _____ Roll No. _____ Class & Sec. _____

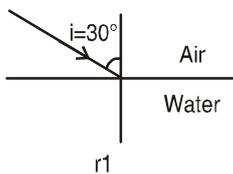
Q.2. Complete the ray diagrams given below.



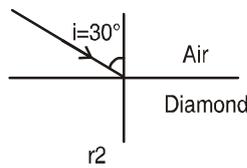
Q.3. Identify the situation in which there is a change in the speed or direction of light or both and put the number of ray diagram from above at appropriate place in following diagram.



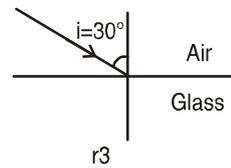
Q.4 a. Light goes from Air to different Mediums. Complete the ray diagram and deduce the relation among different angles of refractions.



(i)



(ii)



(ii)

Are three angles of refraction equal? _____

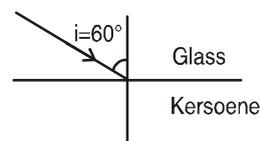
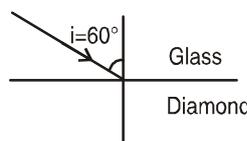
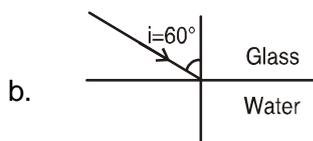
In which case light ray bends most? _____

In which medium light ray travels fastest? _____

Medium having highest Refractive index _____

In which case light bends towards the normal? _____

In which case angle of refraction is maximum? _____



Are three angles of refraction equal? _____

In which case light ray bends most? _____

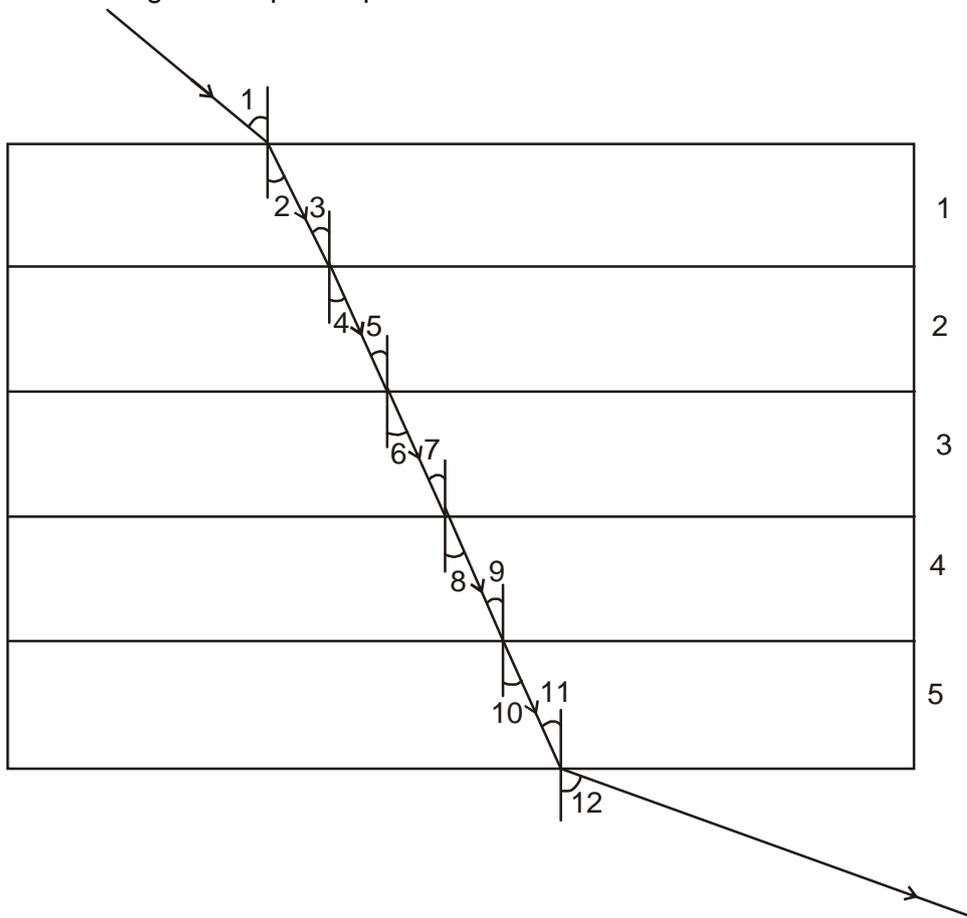
In which medium light ray travels fastest? _____

Medium having highest Refractive index _____

In which case light bends towards the normal? _____

In which case angle of refraction is maximum? _____

Q.5 Refraction through a compound plate



- How many refractions take place in total? _____.
- Mediums in which light bends towards the normal _____.
- Relation among Refractive Indices. ($=, <, >$).
 n_1 _____ n_2 , n_2 _____ n_3 , n_3 _____ n_4 .

Q.6 Overview: Mirrors and Lenses

Directions: Unscramble the terms in *italics* to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.

- When a concave mirror is used to reflect light from an object that is placed farther from the mirror than the focal point, the image formed will be a **lare** image. _____
- An image that appears to be behind a mirror is called a **trivalu** image. _____
- All light rays traveling **lerpalla** to a concave mirror principal axis are reflected so they pass through the focal point of the lens. _____
- A **leanp** mirror is flat and smooth. _____
- All mirrors reflect **thilg** that falls on them. _____
- When an object is at the **coalf notip** of a concave mirror, the mirror reflects all light rays parallel to the optical axis, creating a beam. _____
- The image formed by a **novacec** mirror changes depending on where the object is located. _____
- Light rays that hit a convex mirror **deraps trapa** as they are reflected. _____

(FC Questions)

SECTION A

Very short answer type questions:

1. Which spherical mirror has a real focus?
2. Define
 - a. aperture
 - b. Pole of mirror
 - c. Principal Axis
3. What is linear magnification ?
4. What do you interpret by following magnification values is (Discuss nature of image & type of mirror).
 - a. $+\frac{3}{2}$
 - b. +1
 - c. -1
 - d. $+\frac{1}{2}$
5.
 - a. How can normal at any point on a curved mirror be made?
 - b. Why can't the absolute refractive index of a medium be less than 1?

SECTION B

Short answer type questions:

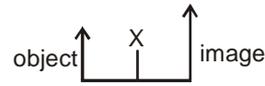
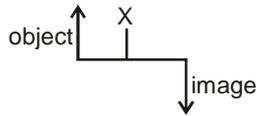
6. Which mirror is used in solar cookers and why?
7. Differentiate between real and virtual images.
8. Define refraction of light and state the laws of refraction.
9. What is refractive index of a medium? How can it be expressed in terms of angles of incidence & refraction.

SECTION C

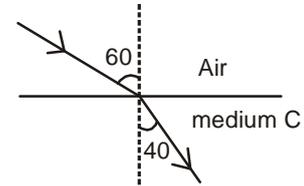
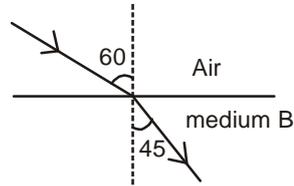
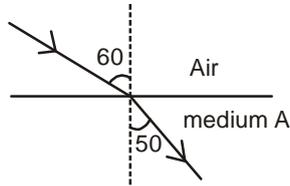
Long answer type questions and Numericals:

11. Draw the fixed paths of rays of light for concave and convex mirror. Also write the statement for each.
12. Draw the ray diagrams showing the image formation by
 - i. Concave mirror, when object is
 - a. At C
 - b. At F
 - c. between P & F
 - ii. Convex mirror, when object is any where between Pole & infinity.
13. Give differences between Concave mirror and convex mirror
14. Find the position, height and nature of image if an object of height 4cm is placed at 20cm from a concave mirror of radius of curvature 30cm.
15. Where should an object be placed to get a real image, double in size, at 20cm from the mirror?
16. If the focal length of the convex mirror is 20cm, and the image formed is half in size, then find the image distance and object distance.
17. Find
 - a. refractive index of a medium A with respect to medium B, if $n_A = \frac{7}{6}$ and $n_B = \frac{5}{3}$.
 - b. refractive index of medium B w.r.t. A.
18. If $n_{AB} = \frac{8}{9}$, which medium, A or B, is denser?

19. a. The nature, size & position of image of an object produced by a lens or mirror are as shown below. Identify the mirror (x) used in each case. (size of object is about half of the image)



- b. Which of the three media A, B, or C has maximum optical density? will the light travelling from A to B bend towards or away from normal.



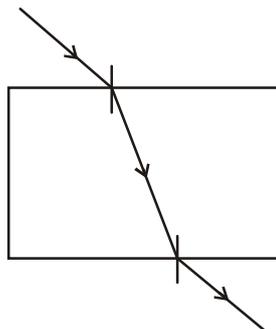
Worksheet - Topic: Light: Reflection and Refraction

1. Define principal focus of a concave mirror.
2. State the laws of reflection.
3. What is lateral displacement? Give the factors on which it depends.
4. If image formed by a mirror for all positions of an object placed in front of it is always erect & diminished, what is the nature of this lens?
5. How can we distinguish between the three types of mirror without touching them?
6. Is the refractive index a characteristic of a medium? Give reason for your answer

Practical Based Questions

Aim

1. To trace the path of a ray of light through a glass slab and measure $\angle i, \angle r, \angle e$ and to interpret the result.
 2. To draw the images of an object formed by convex lens for varying object distances and to show the nature of image formed.
 3. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror and convex lens by obtaining image of a distant object.
1. Show the lateral displacement in the ray diagram below. Write any two factors on which lateral displacement depends.



2. Draw a ray diagram showing the passage of light through a glass slab, mark all the angles and rays.
3. Does glass slab cause deviation of light? Compare the values of angles of incidence, refraction and emergence.
4. To determine the focal length of a concave mirror by focussing the sun, where should the screen be placed, in front of the mirror or behind it? Give reason for your answer.
5. A student got a sharp image of sun on a screen by using a concave mirror. What measurement would give the focal length of the mirror? Give reason for your answer.
6. A student got an image of window grill on the screen by using a concave mirror. Then he wanted to get the image of a distant tree on the screen. In what direction should he move the mirror with respect to the screen? Give reason for your answer.

Section - D
Assertion & Reason

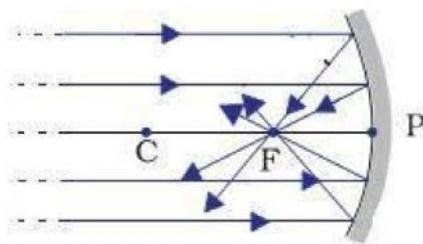
1. Assertion : Concave mirror is used in headlights of cars.
Reason : Concave mirror is a converging mirror.
2. Assertion : Convex mirror always forms a virtual & erect image.
Reason : Convex mirror is a diverging mirror.
3. Assertion : Laws of reflection are applicable to smooth surfaces only.
Reason : Rough surfaces show diffused reflection.
4. Assertion : Refraction of light occurs when light goes from one medium to another.
Reason : Frequency of light is different in different media.
5. Assertion : Angle of incidence is equal to angle of refraction is a glass slab
Reason : Air is present on opposite sides of glass slab.

Section - E
Case Study - 1

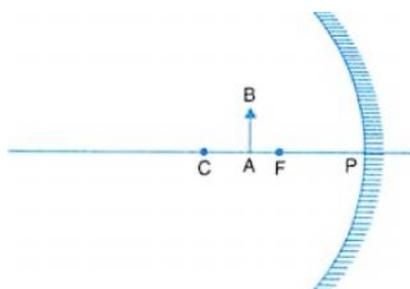
Read the following and answer the questions given below:

Concave mirrors are mirrors that curve inward. These mirrors show different type of images, depending on the distance between the mirror and the object. Concave mirrors find many uses in day - to - day life. These are used as shaving and makeup mirrors, in headlights of cars, in solar cookers and furnaces etc.

- (i) The ray diagram shown below applies to the use of concave mirror



- a. as a shaving mirror
 - b. in headlights of a car
 - c. in a solar cooker
 - d. none of the above
- (ii) The centre of a sphere of which the reflecting surface of a concave mirror is a part is called
- a. pole
 - b. centre of curvature
 - c. radius of curvature
 - d. focus
- (iii) For the position of the object AB, shown in the figure below, the image will form



- a. at focus
- b. at centre of curvature
- c. beyond centre of curvature
- d. behind the mirror



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23

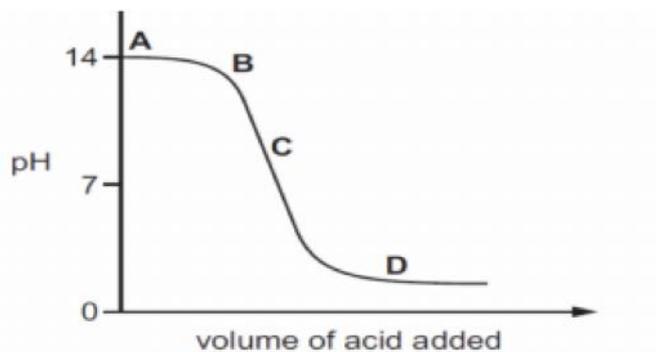
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject : Chemistry

Ch 1. : CHEMICAL REACTION AND EQUATION

PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET

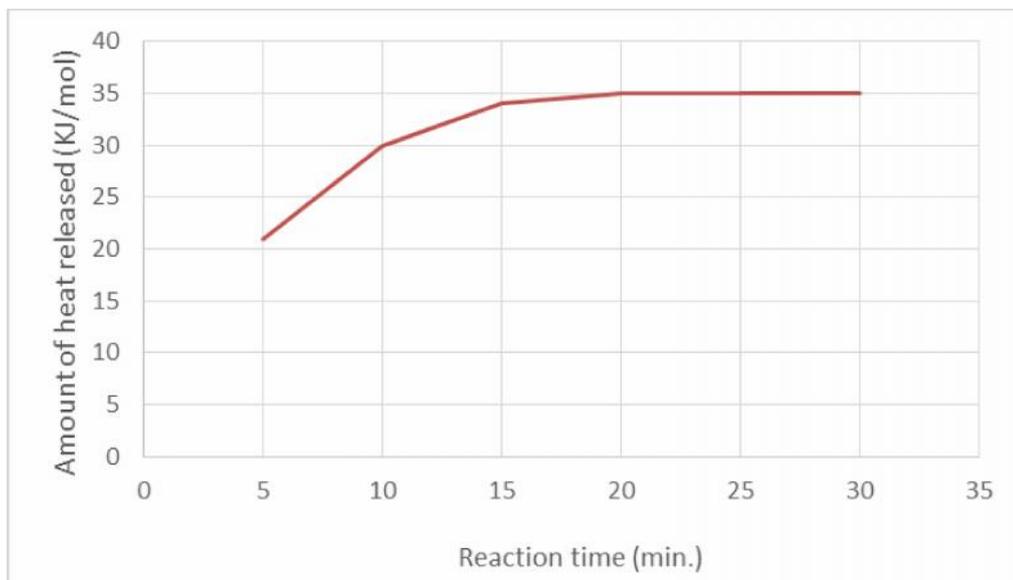
Q1 The graph given below depicts a neutralization reaction (acid + alkali \rightarrow salt + water). The pH of a solution changes as we add excess of acid to an alkali.



Which letter denotes the area of the graph where both acid and salt are present?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

Q2 For the reaction $A + B \rightarrow C$, amount of heat released from the system was observed and plotted against different reaction time intervals. Look at the graph and choose the correct observation.



- a. It represents an exothermic reaction
- b. It represents an exothermic followed by an endothermic reaction
- c. Only in the initial phase, it is an exothermic reaction
- d. None of the above

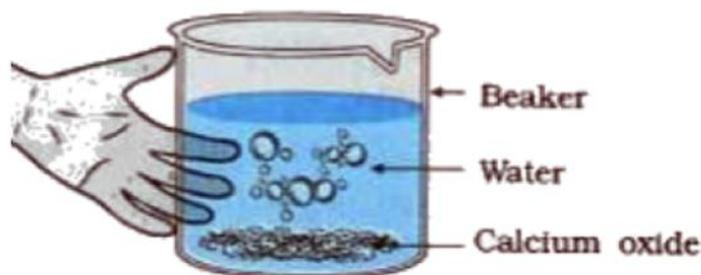
Q6 Match column I with column II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

Column I	Column II
P. Limestone is heated.	(i) Electrolysis
Q. Magnesium wire is burnt in air.	(ii) Decomposition reaction
R. White ppt. of silver chloride is formed when silver nitrate is added to sodium chloride solution.	(iii) Combination reaction
S. Electricity is passed through acidulated water.	(iv) Double displacement

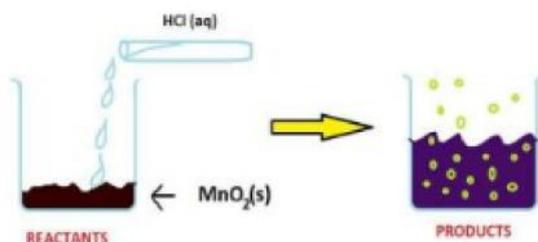
- a. P-(iv), Q-(ii), R-(i), S-(iii) b. P-(ii), Q-(iii), R-(iv), S-(i)
 c. P-(ii), Q-(iv), R-(iii), S-(i) d. P-(i), Q-(ii), R-(iv), S-(iii)

Q7 White wash was being done at Mukesh's house. Mukesh saw that the painter added quick lime to drum having water. Mukesh touched outer surface of drum, it is unbelievably hot.

- a. Write the chemical equation for above reaction.
 b. What type of reaction is it ?
 c. What is utility of this reaction ?



Q8 The reaction between MnO_2 with HCl is depicted in the following diagram.



- (i) The chemical reaction between MnO_2 and HCl is an example of:
 a. displacement reaction b. combination reaction
 c. redox reaction d. decomposition reaction
- (ii) Identify the correct statement from the following: MnO_2 is getting reduced whereas HCl is getting oxidized
 a. MnO_2 is getting oxidized whereas HCl is getting reduced
 b. MnO_2 and HCl both are getting reduced
 c. MnO_2 and HCl both are getting oxidized
- (iii) In the above discussed reaction, what is the nature of MnO_2 ?
 a. Acidic oxide b. Basic oxide
 c. Neutral oxide d. Amphoteric oxide
- (iv) What will happen if we take dry HCl gas instead of aqueous solution of HCl?
 a. Reaction will occur faster b. Reaction will not occur
 c. Reaction rate will be slow d. Reaction rate will remain the same

Section A

- Q.1** Define chemical equation. Write an example.
- Q.2** Why is it necessary to balance a chemical equation?
- Q.3** Why magnesium ribbon is rubbed with sand paper before burning?
- Q.4** Write one example :
- an element and a compound undergoes a combination reaction.
 - two compounds combine to form a single compound.
 - two elements combine to form single substance.
- Q.5** Write one example of electrolytic decomposition used in metallurgy.
- Q.6** What chemical reactions take place during the digestion of food in our body?
- Q.7** Why is respiration considered as an exothermic reaction? Explain.
- Q.8** What do you mean by “rancidity”? What type of chemical reaction is responsible for causing rancidity? Suggest two methods to prevent rancidity.
- Q.9** Why Au and Pt do not corrode in moist air?
- Q.10** Name the following.
- The process in which water is decomposed into its components by passing current.
 - The process in which the colour of copper sulphate solution change when a piece of Iron is kept in it.
 - The substance oxidised when a cut apple turns brown if it is kept in air for some time.
 - The process in which iron is oxidised and the same process is involved in respiration.
 - The strong smell coming out from uncleaned public urinals.
- Q.11** Why is hydrogen peroxide kept in dark coloured bottles?

Section -B

- Q.1** On mixing the aqueous solutions of lead (II) Nitrate and potassium iodide, an insoluble product is obtained.
- Name the insoluble product formed and indicate the colour of precipitate formed.
 - Write the balanced chemical equation for this reaction.
- Q.2**
- Iron objects acquire a reddish brown coating when left exposed to moist air. Name the chemical process responsible for this coating and name the red coating formed.
 - Why do we apply paint on iron articles?
- Q.3**
- Why oil and fat containing food items are flushed with Nitrogen?
 - Why silver chloride turns grey when kept in sunlight.?
- Q.4**
- What do you mean by exothermic and endothermic reactions?
 - Name two combination reactions which are exothermic?
- Q.5** In the reactions, name the substance oxidised and reduced.
- $\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{MgO}$
 - $\text{ZnO} + \text{C} \longrightarrow \text{Zn} + \text{CO}$
 - $\text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$
 - $\text{Zn} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
 - $\text{FeO} + \text{CO} \longrightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{CO}_2$
 - $\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$
 - $\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow[300^\circ\text{C}]{300\text{atm}}$

- Q.7** An aqueous solution of metal nitrate 'X' reacts with sodium bromide solution to form yellow precipitate of compound 'y' which is used in photography. 'Y' on exposure to sunlight, undergoes decomposition reaction to form metal present in 'X' along with reddish brown gas. Identify 'X' and 'y' and write the chemical equation for the reaction involved.
- Q.8** A metal oxide 'x' is black in colour. When x is heated with Hydrogen gas, Metal Y is formed which is reddish brown in colour. Identity 'x' and 'y'. Write the chemical equation.

Section D

Assertion and Reason Questions

Following questions consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A) : White silver chloride turns grey in sunlight.
Reason (R) : Decomposition of silver chloride in presence of sunlight takes place to form silver metal and chlorine gas.
 - Assertion (A) : In a reaction of copper with oxygen, copper serves as a reducing agent.
Reason (R) : The substance which gains oxygen in a chemical reaction acts as a reducing agent.
 - Assertion (A) : In electrolysis of water, the volume of hydrogen liberated is twice the volume of oxygen formed.
Reason (R) : Water (H₂O) has hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio of 1:2 by volume
 - Assertion (A): AgBr is used on photographic and X-ray film.
Reason (R): AgBr is photosensitive and changes to Ag and bromine in presence of sunlight and undergoes decomposition reaction.
 - Assertion (A): A lead nitrate on thermal decomposition gives lead oxide, brown coloured nitrogen dioxide and oxygen gas.
Reason (R): Lead nitrate reacts with potassium iodide to form yellow ppt. of lead iodide and the reaction is double displacement as well as precipitation reaction.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

A chemical reaction is a representation of chemical change in terms of symbols and formulae of reactants and products. There are various types of chemical reactions like combination, decomposition, displacement, double displacement, oxidation and reduction reactions. Reactions in which heat is released along with the formation of products are called exothermic chemical reactions. All combustion reactions are exothermic reactions.

- The chemical reaction in which a single substance breaks down into two or more simpler substances upon heating
 - thermal decomposition reaction
 - photo decomposition reaction
 - electric decomposition reaction
 - both (a) and (c)
- The massive force that pushes the rocket forward through space is generated due to the
 - combination reaction
 - decomposition reaction
 - displacement reaction
 - double displacement reaction

- (iii) A white salt on heating decomposes to give brown fumes and yellow residue is left behind. The yellow residue left is of
- lead nitrate
 - nitrogen oxide
 - lead oxide
 - oxygen gas
- (iv) Which of the following reactions represents a combination reaction?
- $\text{CaO (s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \text{ (aq)}$
 - $\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ (s)} \rightarrow \text{CaO (s)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)}$
 - $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{CuSO}_4 \text{ (aq)} \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 \text{ (aq)} + \text{Cu(s)}$
 - $2\text{FeSO}_4 \text{ (s)} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ (s)} + \text{SO}_2 \text{ (g)} + \text{SO}_3 \text{ (g)}$
- (v) Complete the following statements by choosing correct type of reaction for X and Y.
- Statement 1: The heating of lead nitrate is an example of 'X' reaction.
- Statement 2: The burning of magnesium is an example of 'Y' reaction.
- X- Combination, Y- Decomposition
 - X- Decomposition, Y-Combination
 - X- Combination, Y-Displacement
 - X- Displacement, Y-Decomposition

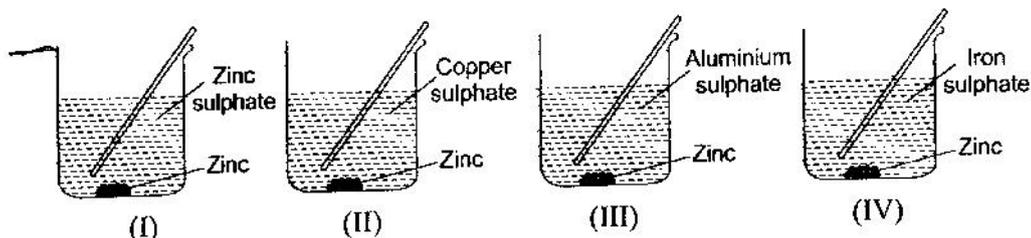
Practical Based Questions

Aim Perform and observe the following reactions and classify them into :

- Combination reaction
- Decomposition reaction
- Displacement reaction
- Double displacement reaction
 - Action of water on quick lime
 - Action of heat on ferrous sulphate crystals
 - Iron nails kept in copper sulphate solution
 - Reaction between sodium sulphate and barium chloride solutions.

Q.1 A clean iron nail was placed in blue coloured copper solution for a considerable time. Write your observations and give the equation for the reaction.

Q.2 Zinc granules were added to zinc sulphate, copper sulphate aluminium sulphate and iron sulphate solutions taken in beaker no. I, II, III and IV as shown in the figure given below :



- In which of the beakers, would you see the deposition of metal on zinc ?
- Why does the deposition not occur in other beakers ?

Q.3 An iron nail was placed in an unknown solution for a couple of hours. A reddish brown coating was formed on the iron nail.

- Identify the unknown solution.
- What type of reaction is it called ?
- Write the equation for the reaction.

- Q.4** Two beakers A and B contain aqueous solution of iron sulphate. A student places a copper plate in beaker A and a zinc plate in beaker B. After sometime, he observes a grey deposit on zinc plate and not on the copper plate. Explain the observations.
- Q.5** Test tube A contains a solution of sodium sulphate and test tube B contains a (solution of barium chloride. The two solutions are mixed.
- What do you observe on mixing the two solutions ?
 - Give the chemical equation for the reaction.
- Q.6** Name one experiment each to represent the following reactions :
- Combination reaction
 - Decomposition reaction
 - Displacement reaction
 - Double displacement reaction.
- Q.7** Ferrous sulphate crystals on heating give iron oxide and a gas which is also obtained when a match stick is burning. Identify the gas and give the complete reaction



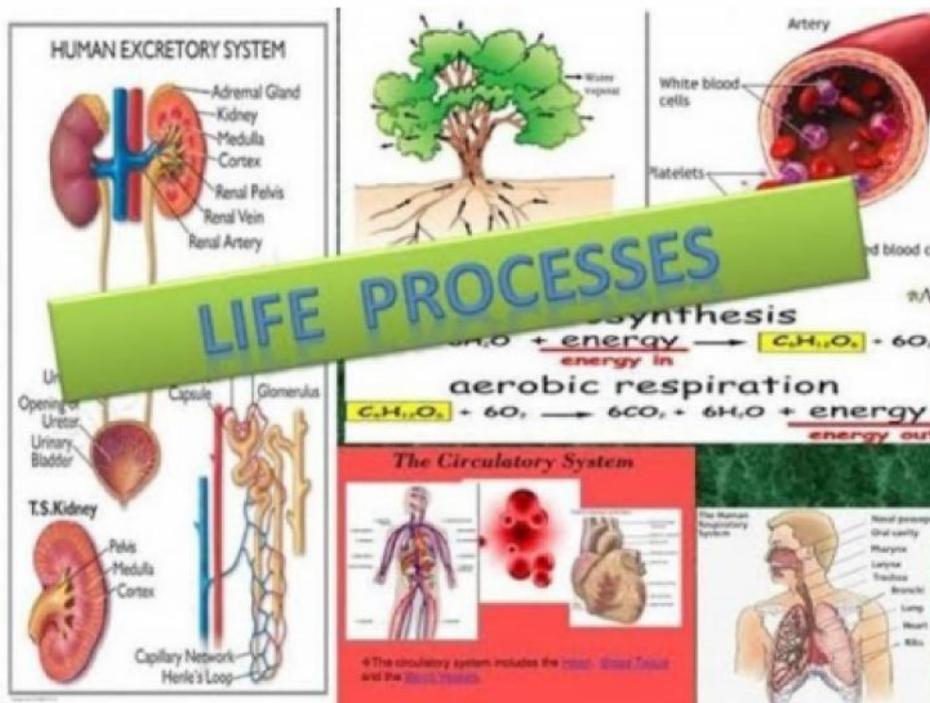
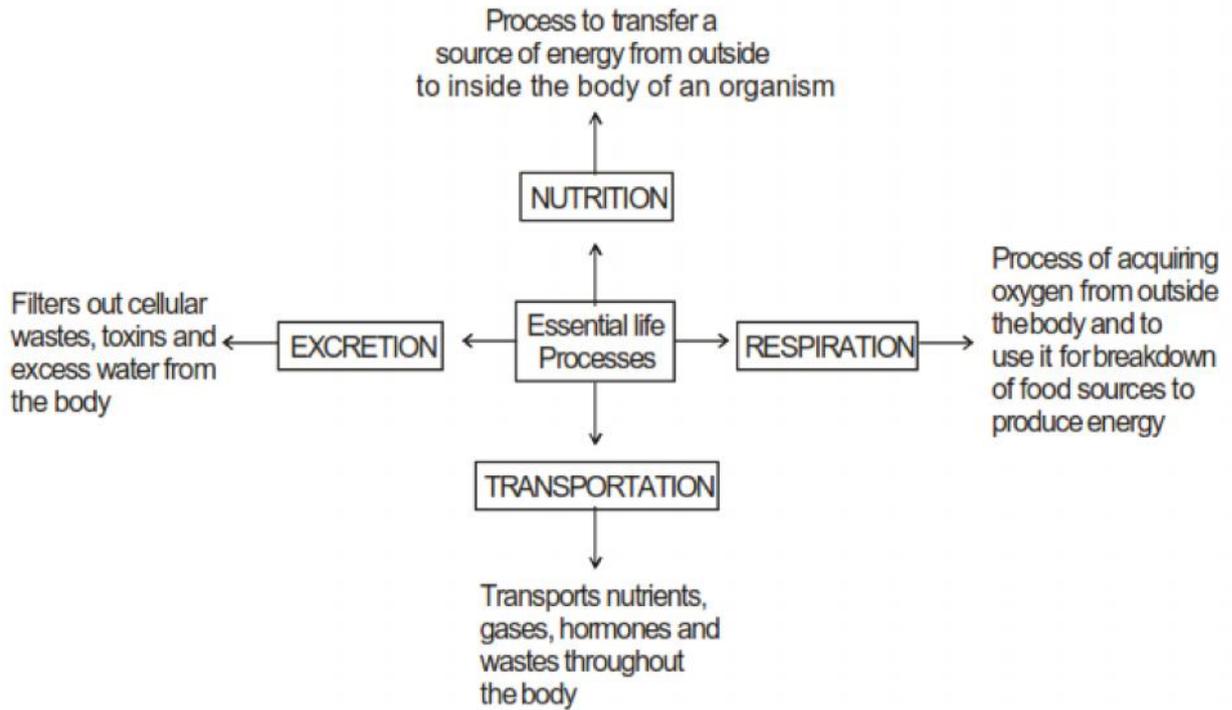
DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23
Unit I, Semester - 1

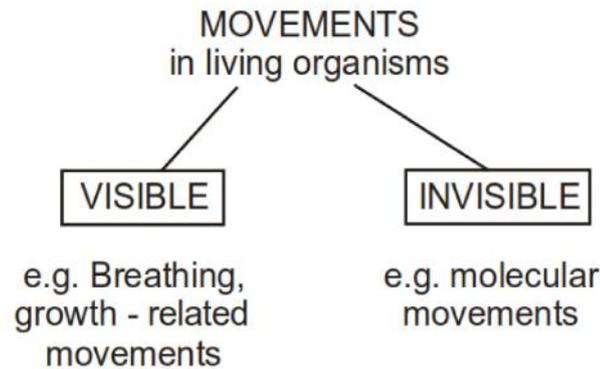
Subject : Biology

Topic : Life Processes

CONCEPT MAP LIFE PROCESSES



ENTRY CARD



1. Why is there a controversy about whether viruses are truly alive or not? (Justify your answer on the basis of molecular movements)

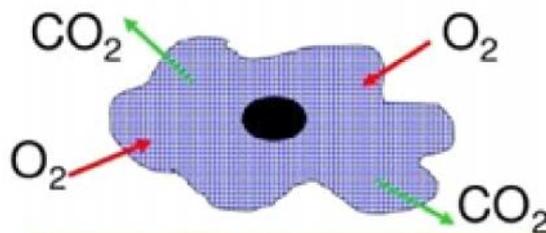


2. Why are molecular movements needed for life?

3. What are life processes?

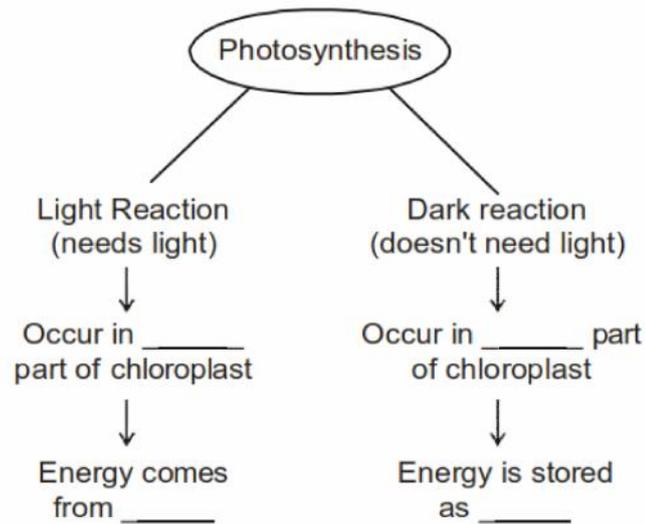
4. In a simple unicellular organism like Amoeba, diffusion is sufficient for gaseous exchange, but it is not so in a multicellular organism like human. Why?

Respiration of Amoeba sp.



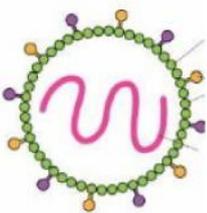
Exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs through the plasma membrane through simple diffusion.

5. Complete the following flow chart depicting the process of photosynthesis



6. On the basis of type of nutrition, how are following organisms related to each other?

a.   _____

b.   _____

7 a. Which of the following leaves will be taken for activity to show that 'Chlorophyll is essential for photosynthesis'? (referto activity 6.1 NCERT) Give reason.



b. How do we destarch a plant?

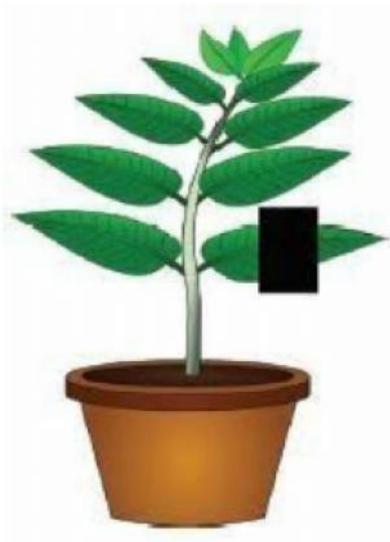
c. Why is leaf heated in alcohol?

d. What precaution should be taken while heating the leaf in alcohol and why?

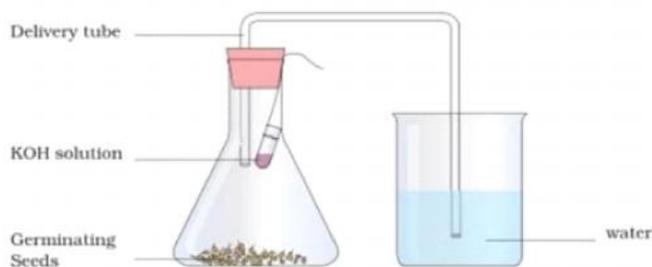
8. a. What is the need to use 'KOH' in activity to show ' CO_2 is essential for photosynthesis'? (refer to activity 6.2 NCERT)

b. What observation do you expect at the end of this experiment and why?

9. A student covered a portion of leaf of a destarched plant as shown in the figure below to show the experiment 'Sunlight is essential for photosynthesis'. After starch test what results will be observed by him? Show in the space provided.



10. Practical 'To show that CO_2 is evolved during respiration.'



- a. Why do we use germinating seeds in this experiment?

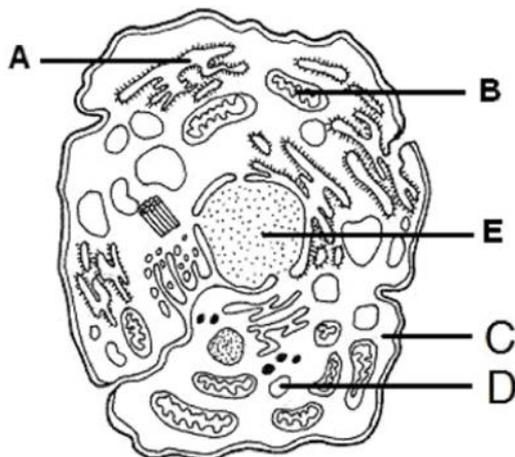
- b. What is the reason for the rise of water in test tube?

- c. Name the part of cell in which final breaking down of food taken place and energy is released.

- d. How will you make the apparatus air tight?

- e. How does the use of KOH help to show CO₂ is released during respiration in the above experiment?

- f. State any two precautions to be followed in the activity.



An animal cell

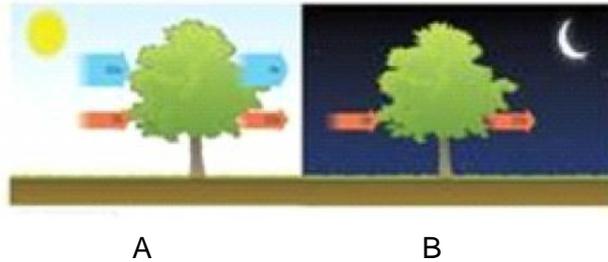
11. In which part of above the cell following processes take place
- Breakdown of 6C Glucose (C₆ H₁₂ O₆) into 3C molecule pyruvate _____.
 - Breakdown of 3C pyruvate in CO₂ and H₂O _____.
 - Breakdown of 3C pyruvate in 2C ethanol + CO₂ in a yeast cell _____.
 - Conversion of 3C pyruvate in 3C Lactic acid _____.

12. Which of the above processes take place in the presence of oxygen?
 a. (i) and (ii) b. (ii) and (iii) c. (iii) and (iv) d. (ii) only

13. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Energy released during cellular respiration is stored in the form of _____.
 b. Gaseous exchange in plants take place by the process of _____.
 c. The direction of diffusion of O_2 and CO_2 in plants depends upon _____.

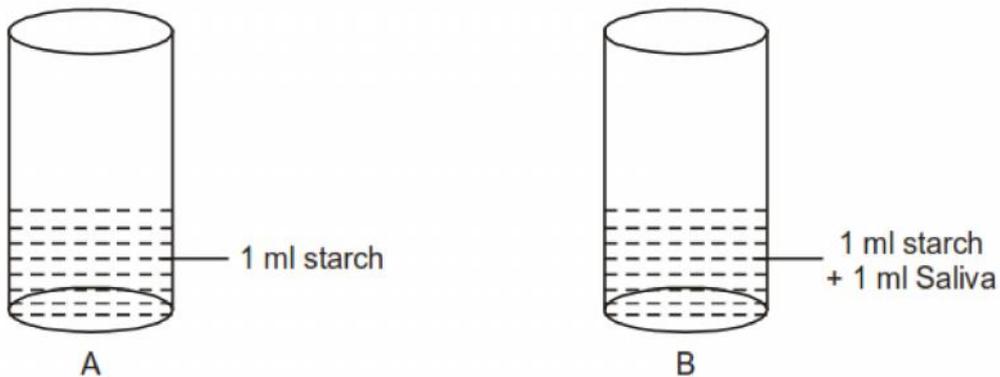
14. Following figures are showing the gaseous change occurring in the plants during day and night.



- a. Name the processes occurring in figures A and B.

- b. Explain the gaseous exchange occurring during these processes.

15. ACTION OF SALIVA ON STARCH



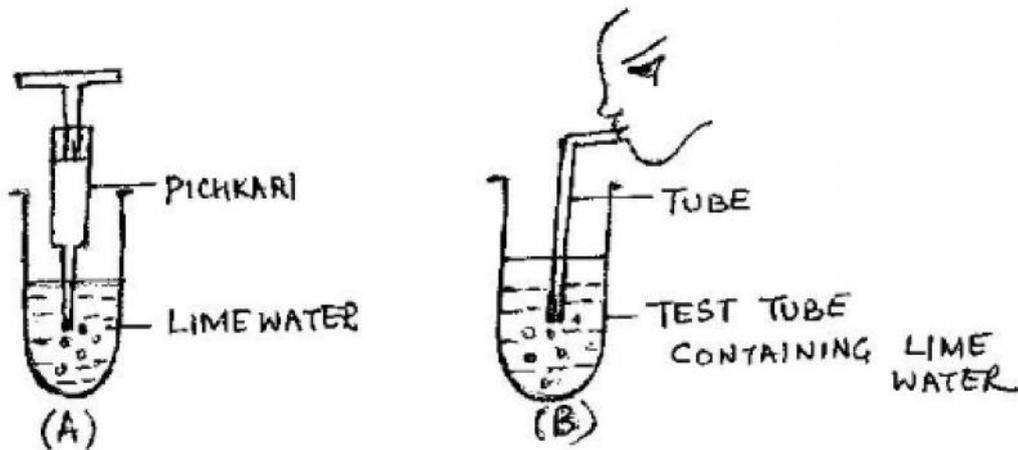
Keep Test tubes A & B undisturbed for 20-30 minutes. Now add a few drops of dilute Iodine solution to the test tubes.

- a. What change do you observe in Test tube A and Test tube B?

- b. What does the observations indicate about the presence or absence of starch in the two test tubes?

c. What does this tell us about the action of Saliva on Starch?

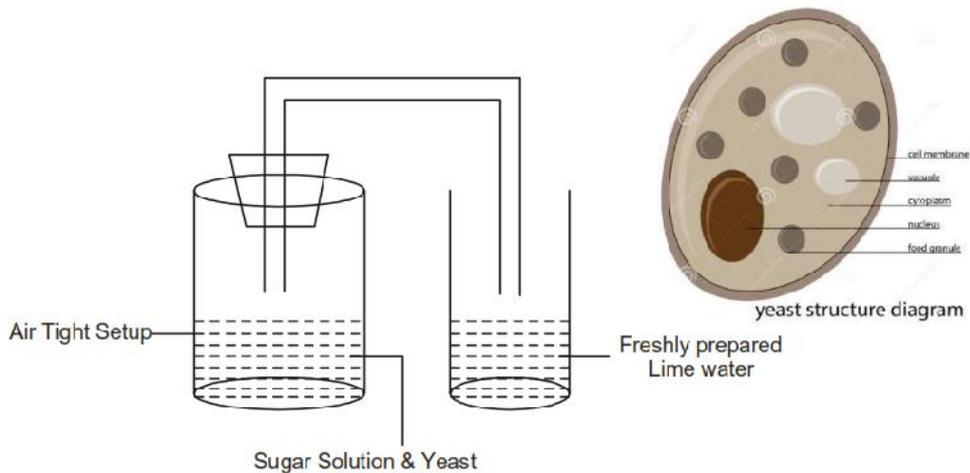
16. WHAT IS EXHALED AIR RICH IN?



a. In which of the two test tubes lime water turns milky faster? Give reason.

b. Why does lime water turn milky in both the test tube?

17. FERMENTATION BY YEAST

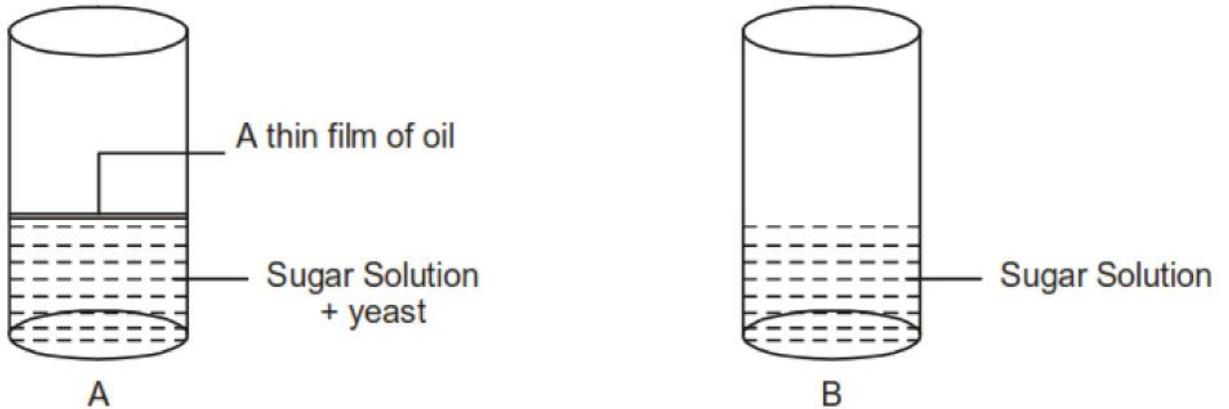


a. What change will be observed in the above given experimental set up. Why?

b. Give the chemical equation involved.

c. State any two practical applications of fermentation shown by yeast.

18. DOES YEAST SHOW AEROBIC RESPIRATION OR ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION? OR DOES IT SHOW BOTH?

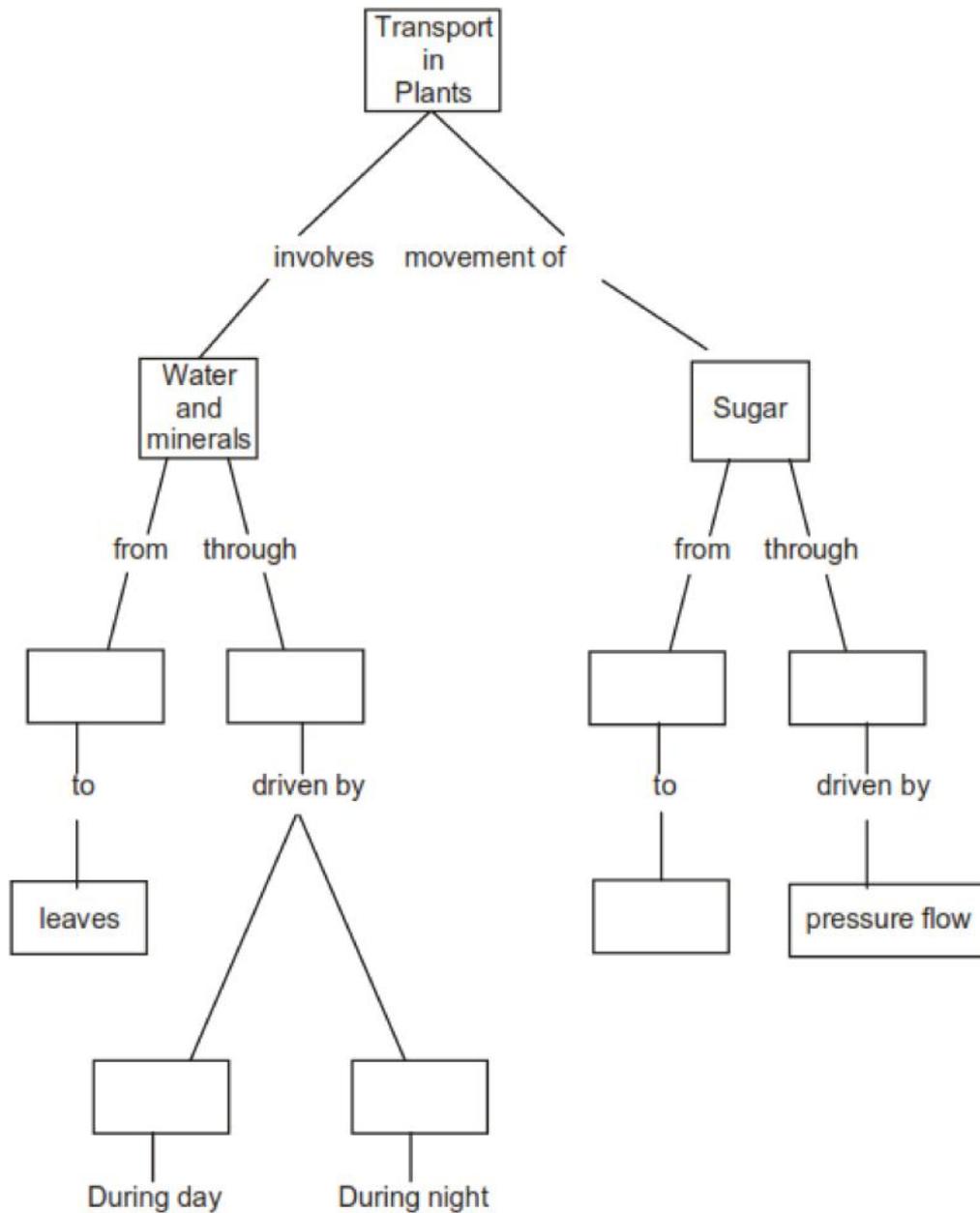


a. How will the respiration shown by yeast in set up A be different from set up B?

b. Give proper explanation for the answer given for part (a)

19. Complete the following flow chart depicting transportation in plants using the words given below :

Phloem , root pressure , xylem , source , transpiration pull , sink , roots



- 20 (i). Explain the transport of water in plants under the following headings

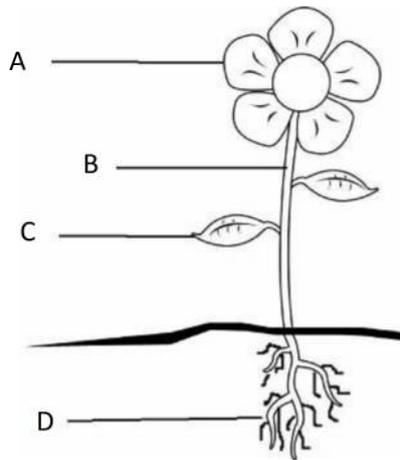
- a. Absorption of water by roots

b. Root Pressure

c. Transpiration pull

20 (ii). The following diagram shows parts of a flowering plant.

a. Where does most of transpiration take place?



b. State the significance of transpiration in plants.

SECTION-A

1.
 - a. Which criteria helps us to decide whether something is alive or not?
 - b. Name the form of food stored in plants and animals from which they derive energy.
 - c. What processes would you consider essential for maintaining life?
2.
 - a. What are bio-catalysts?
 - b. Why plants appear green in colour?
 - c. Name the organelle involved in photosynthesis.
3.
 - a. State the functions of guard cells
 - b. Name the element essential for the synthesis of proteins.
4.
 - a. List the factors which affect photosynthesis
 - b. Name a plant parasite and an animal parasite.
 - c. Which life process transfers the source of energy available from outside to inside the body of an organism?
 - d. Give two examples of plants with variegated leaves.
5.
 - a. Name the enzyme according to the given functions:
 - i. Breaks down starch into simple sugar.
 - ii. Breaks down protein in stomach.
 - b. What is succus entericus?
6.
 - a. State the function of sphincter muscle in human stomach.
 - b. Name the part of the alimentary canal which is the site for complete digestion of food in humans.
 - c. In which type of medium pepsin and gastric lipase work
7.
 - a. Accumulation of which compound in our muscle cells cause cramps?
 - b. Which molecule in our body is used to fuel all the activities in our body?
 - c. What is breathing rate under normal conditions in human beings?
8.
 - a. State the location and function of cartilaginous rings in human respiratory system.
 - b. Name the cell organelle in which cellular respiration takes place.
9.
 - a. Name the respiratory pigment in our body.
 - b. Where is the respiratory pigment present in our body?
10.
 - a. What are alveoli? How are they important?
 - b. Name the structure in human body which separates abdominal cavity and thoracic cavity.
11. Name the blood cells which perform the following functions:
 - a. Carry oxygen in our body.
 - b. Help in blood clotting at the site of injury.
12.
 - a. Which structure in human heart separates oxygenated blood from deoxygenated blood?
 - b. Which blood vessels carry oxygenated blood?
 - c. Name the instrument used to measure blood pressure.

13.
 - a. What is lymph?
 - b. Name the major veins which pour blood into right atrium.
 - c. Name the elements of Xylem and Phloem.
14.
 - a. What will happen to a plant if it's xylem is removed?
 - b. What is Translocation? In what form is food transported in plants?
 - c. State the significance of companion cells in phloem.
15.
 - a. Define Transpiration.
 - b. What is Ascent of sap?
 - c. Write one feature which is common to each of the following pairs of terms / organs.
 - i. Glycogen and starch
 - ii. Chlorophyll and haemoglobin
 - iii. Gills and lungs
 - iv. Arteries and veins.

SECTION B

1.
 - a. Why is diffusion insufficient to meet the Oxygen requirements of multicellular organisms like man? (FC)
 - b. What criteria do we use to decide whether something is alive? (F.C)
 - c. What are outside raw materials used by an organism? (F.C)
 - d. What processes would you consider essential for maintaining life? (F.C)
2.
 - a. What are differences between autotrophic nutrition and heterotrophic nutrition? (F.C)
 - b. Where do plants get each of the raw materials required for photosynthesis? (F.C)
 - c. List the events that occur during photosynthesis in plants. (FC)
 - d. 'Stomata remain closed in desert plants during daytime'. How do desert plants perform photosynthesis? (FC)
3.
 - a. What is peristalsis? Where does it take place? (FC)
 - b. What is the role of saliva in the digestion of food? (F.C)
 - c. What is the function of digestive enzymes? (F.C)
4.
 - a. Discuss the role of gastric juices released in stomach during digestion. (F.C)
 - b. State the location and significance of villi. (F.C)
 - c. State the differences between pepsin and trypsin. (F.C)
5.
 - a. What is emulsification? Give its significance. (FC)
 - b. How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food? (F.C)
 - c. Explain the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in humans. (F.C)
6.
 - a. Tabulate the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration. (F.C)
 - b. How are alveoli and lungs designed to maximize the exchange of gases? (F.C)
7.
 - a. Give the break down of glucose by various pathways. (FC)
 - b. What advantage over an aquatic organism does a terrestrial organism have with regard to obtaining oxygen for respiration? (F.C)
8.
 - a. How is oxygen and carbon dioxide transported in human beings? (F.C)
 - b. Trachea is supported by cartilaginous rings. Why (F.C)
 - c. What is residual volume? (FC) State its significance.

9.
 - a. What are components of the transport system in human beings? State the functions of these components? (F.C)
 - b. Give reasons (F.C)
 - i. Ventricles have thicker muscular walls compared to auricles.
 - ii. Mammals and birds show double circulation.
10.
 - a. Define double circulation. (FC)
 - b. Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds? (FC)
 - c. Tabulate the differences between arteries and veins. (FC)
11.
 - a. How are water and minerals transported in plants? (FC)
 - b. How does translocation occur in plants? (FC)
 - c. A variegated leaf with green and yellow patches is used for an experiment to prove that chlorophyll is required for photosynthesis. Before the experiment the green portions (A), and the pale yellow portions (B) are observed. What will be the colour of A just before and after starch test? Also write the equation of photosynthesis and mark as wells validate from which molecule the by product is obtained.
12.
 - a. Discuss the steps of holozoic nutrition in Amoeba.
 - b. Assume that you are a veterinary surgeon and you had removed a good length of the small intestine of a bear that was suffering from a intestinal tumor. Now would you suggest a plant based or a meat based diet for the bear after its recovery? Give reason for your answer.
13.
 - a. What will happen if platelet count goes down very low in our body?
 - b. What is lymph? State its significance. (F.C)
 - c. What would be the consequences of deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies? (FC)
14.
 - a. Why plants can use relatively slower transport systems compared to animals? (F.C)
 - b. What is Transpiration? State its significance in plant body. (F.C)
15.
 - a. What are the differences between the transport of materials in xylem and phloem? (FC)
 - b. Show the direction of flow of lymph in human body with the help of a flow chart(F.C)

SECTION C

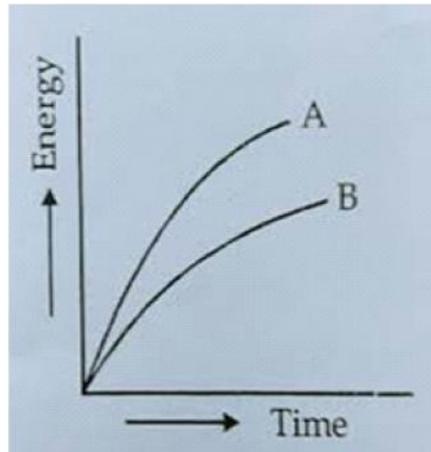
1. Draw neat labelled diagrams of the following (FC):
 - a. Cross section of a leaf
 - b. Human Alimentary Canal
 - c. Human Respiratory System
 - d. Human Heart
 - e. Flow of blood in human body showing the two types of circulations.

SECTION D

Read the following and answer the questions that follow:

1. Roma participated in a 100 m race. She was running at third position from the beginning. Just when she was close to the finishing line, she started running even faster in order to come first. When she was about to win the race, she got a severe muscle cramp in her leg calf muscle. This cramp shattered her dream of winning the race. A student researched on the cause of development of cramp in Roma's muscle and processes which were providing

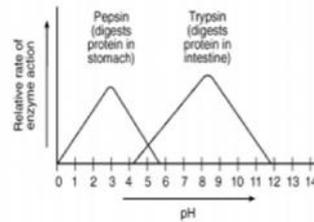
her energy to run. He plotted a graph to show the processes that were providing her energy to run in the race.



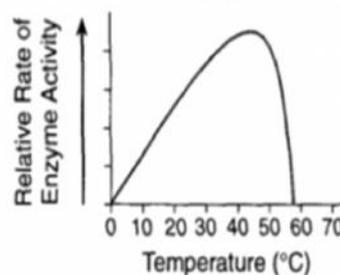
- (i) Identify the types of processes denoted by curves A and B.
- A- Aerobic respiration; B- Anaerobic respiration.
 - A- Anaerobic respiration; B- Aerobic respiration.
 - A- Anaerobic respiration; B- Fermentation.
 - A- Fermentation; B- Aerobic respiration
- (ii) How can Roma get relief from the muscle cramp?
- By taking hot water bath.
 - By massage.
 - By running again.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- (iii) Identify the substance that got accumulated in the calf muscle of Roma's leg during the race.
- Ethanol
 - Methanol
 - Acetic acid
 - Lactic acid
- (iv) Study the graph and the table provided. Choose the row that has incorrect information.

	CURVE - A	CURVE - B
a.	Most of the energy is provided by this process	Little energy is provided by this process.
b.	38 ATP's are provided by this process.	2 ATP's are provided by this process.
c.	This process occurs in the presence of oxygen.	This process occurs in the absence or lack of oxygen.
d.	This process begins and ends in the cytoplasm.	This process begins in cytoplasm and ends in mitochondria.

2. The digestion in stomach is taken care of by the gastric glands present in the wall of the stomach. These release hydrochloric acid, a protein digesting enzyme called pepsin, and mucus. The hydrochloric acid creates an acidic medium which facilitates the action of the enzyme pepsin. The mucus protects the inner lining of the stomach from the action of the acid under normal conditions. From the stomach, the food now enters the small intestine. The food coming from the stomach is acidic and has to be made alkaline for the pancreatic enzymes to act. Bile juice from the liver accomplishes this in addition to acting on fats.



- (i) In which medium Pepsin and trypsin are active -
- basic and acidic medium
 - acidic and basic medium
 - neutral medium
 - sometimes acidic sometimes basic medium
- (ii) Enzyme pepsin helps in the digestion of
- starch in mouth
 - protein in stomach
 - fat in stomach
 - protein in pancreas
- (iii) The inner lining of the stomach is protected by
- enzyme pepsin
 - mucus
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Muscle
- (iv) Which statement is a valid conclusion based on the information in the graph -

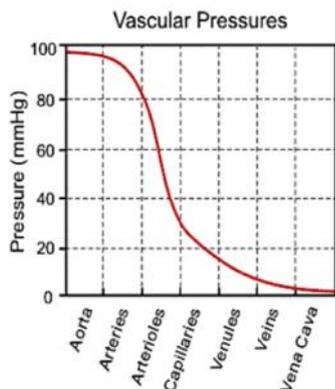


- The maximum rate of human digestion occurs at about 45 degrees Celsius.
- The maximum rate of human respiration occurs at about 570 degrees Celsius.
- Temperature can influence the action of an enzyme.
- Growth can be controlled by enzyme

- (v) Small Intestine receives the digestive secretions from for complete digestion.
- Mouth and Stomach
 - Stomach and liver
 - Liver and Pancreas
 - All the above.

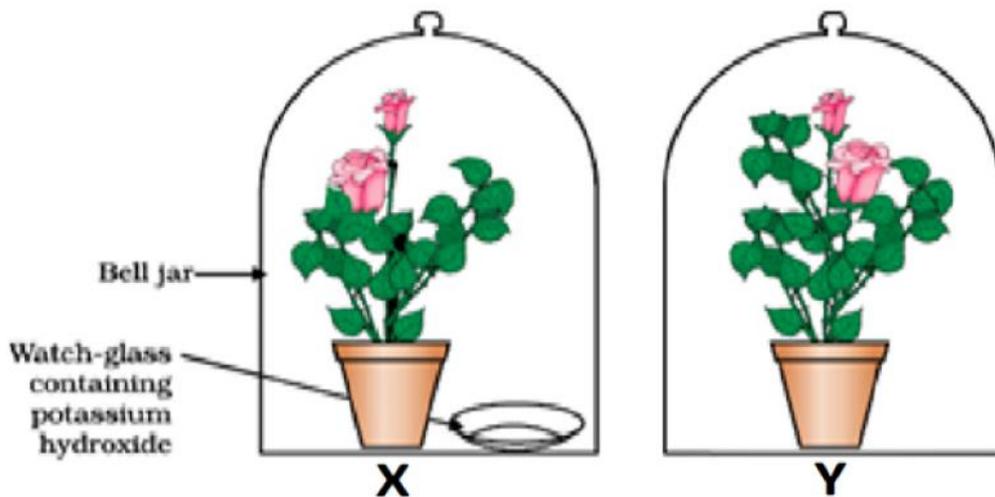
3. Blood being a fluid connective tissue. Blood consists of a fluid medium called plasma in which the cells are suspended. Plasma transports food, carbon dioxide and nitrogenous wastes in dissolved form. Oxygen is carried by the red blood corpuscles. Many other substances like salts, are also transported by the blood. We thus need a pumping organ to push blood around the body, a network of tubes to reach all the tissues and a system in place to ensure that this network can be repaired if damaged. The force that blood exerts against the wall of a vessel is called blood pressure. This pressure is much greater in arteries than in veins. The pressure of blood inside the artery during ventricular systole (contraction) is called systolic pressure and pressure in artery during ventricular diastole (relaxation) is called diastolic pressure. The normal systolic pressure is about 120 mm of Hg and diastolic pressure is 80 mm of Hg.

- (i) Blood consists of a fluid medium called as
- Plasma
 - red blood corpuscles
 - White blood corpuscles
 - Lymph
- (ii) The oxygenated blood is sent to different body parts by
- Arteries
 - Veins
 - Heart
 - Circulatory system
- (iii) In fish and humans the pumping organ to push blood are
- 2 and 3 chambered respectively
 - 2 and 4 chambered respectively
 - 4 and 2 chambered respectively
 - 2 and 2 chambered each
- (iv) The force that blood exerts against the wall of a vessel is



- a. more in arteries and less in vein
 - b. more in veins and less in arteries.
 - c. more in Blood capillaries
 - d. more in Heart
- (v) In which of the following groups of organisms, blood flows through the heart only once during one cycle of passage through the body?
- a. Rabbit, Parrot, Turtle
 - b. Frog, crocodile, Pigeon
 - c. Whale, Labeo, Penguin
 - d. Shark, dog fish, sting ray.

4. The figure shown below represents an activity to prove the requirements for photosynthesis. During this activity, two healthy potted plants were kept in the dark for 72 hours. After 72 hours, KOH is kept in the watch glass in setup X and not in setup Y. Both these setups are air tight and have been kept in light for 6 hours. Then, Iodine Test is performed with one leaf from each of the two plants X and Y.



- (i) This experimental set up is used to prove essentiality of which of the following requirements of photosynthesis?
- a. Chlorophyll
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Carbon dioxide
 - d. Sunlight
- (ii) The function of KOH is to absorb
- a. Oxygen.
 - b. Carbon dioxide.
 - c. Moisture.
 - d. Sunlight.
- (iii) Which of the following statements shows the correct results of Iodine Test performed on the leaf from plant X and Y respectively?

- a. Blue - black colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant X and no change in colour on leaf of plant Y.
 - b. Blue - black colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant Y and no change in colour on leaf of plant X.
 - c. Red colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant X and brown colour on the leaf of plant Y.
 - d. Red colour would be obtained on the leaf of plant Y and brown colour on the leaf of plant X.
- (iv). Which of the following steps can be followed for making the apparatus air tight?
- i. placing the plants on glass plate.
 - ii. using a suction pump.
 - iii. applying vaseline to seal the bottom of jar.
 - iv. creating vacuum.
- a. i and ii
 - b. ii. and iii
 - c. i. and iii
 - d. ii. and iv

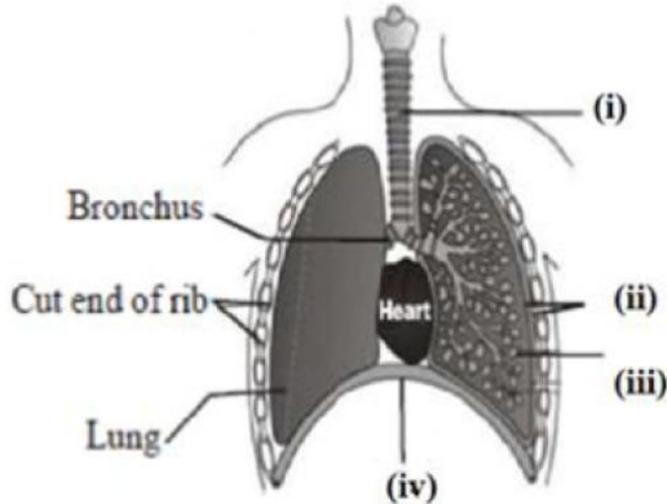
ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS:

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

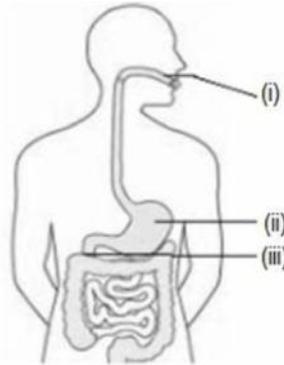
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
1. **Assertion:** The inner lining of the small intestine does not have numerous finger-like projections called villi.
Reason: The villi increase the surface area for absorption.
 2. **Assertion:** Oxygenated blood flows in pulmonary artery.
Reason: Arteries have narrow lumen.
 3. **Assertion:** Glucose is absorbed in the small intestine and reabsorbed by the kidney tubules.
Reason: Maximum absorption of glucose takes place in large intestine.
 4. **Assertion:** Respiration is an exothermic reaction.
Reason: Respiration is a process in which glucose combines with oxygen and decompose to carbon dioxide and water. This reaction also releases some energy.
 5. **Assertion:** Egestion is the removal of harmful nitrogenous waste products from the body.
Reason: Excretion is the discharge of undigested matter from the digestive tract.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

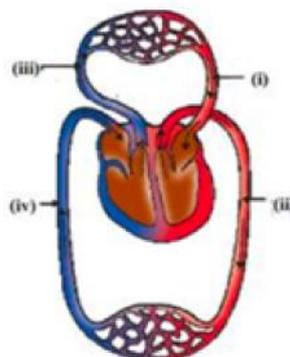
1. Carefully study the diagram of the human respiratory system with labels A, B, C and D. Select the option which gives correct identification and main function and /or characteristic.



- a. (i) Trachea: It is supported by bony rings for conducting inspired air.
 b. (ii) Ribs: When we breathe out, ribs are lifted.
 c. (iii) Alveoli: Thin-walled sac like structures for exchange of gases.
 d. (iv) Diaphragm: It is pulled up when we breathe in.
2. Identify the option that indicates the correct enzyme that is secreted in location I,ii & iii.



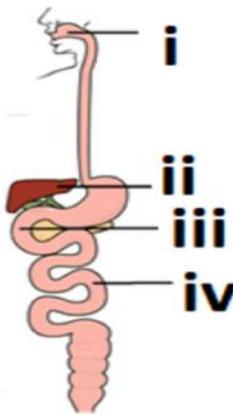
- a. (i) -lipase, (ii) -trypsin, (iii) -pepsin
 b. (i) -amylase, (ii) -pepsin, (iii) -trypsin
 c. (i) -trypsin, (ii) -amylase, (iii) -carboxylase
 d. (i) -permease, (ii) -carboxylase, (iii)-oxidase
3. The figure given below shows a schematic plan of blood circulation in humans with labels (i) to (iv). Identify the correct label with its functions?



- a. (i) Pulmonary vein - takes impure blood from body part.
 - b. (ii) Pulmonary artery - takes blood from lung to heart.
 - c. (iii) Aorta - takes blood from heart to body parts.
 - d. (iv) Vena cava takes - blood from body parts to right auricle.
4. Identify the phase of circulation which is represented in the diagram of heart given below. Arrows indicate contraction of the chambers shown.



- a. Blood transferred to the right ventricle and left ventricle simultaneously.
 - b. Blood is transferred to lungs for oxygenation and is pumped into various organs simultaneously.
 - c. Blood transferred to the right auricle and left auricle simultaneously.
 - d. Blood is received from lungs after oxygenation and is received from various organs of the body.
5. Observe the diagram of Human digestive system.



Match the labeling referred in column I and correlate with the function in column II.

Column I	Column II
i	a. The length of this depends on food the organism eats.
ii	b. Initial phase of starch digestion
iii	c. Increases the efficiency of lipase enzyme action
iv	d. This is the site of the complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

- a. i.-a); ii-b); iii-c); iv-d)
- b. i.-b); ii-c); iii-d); iv-a)
- c. i.-b); ii-d); iii-c); iv-a)
- d. i.-d); ii-a); iii-b); iv-c)



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject : History

Nationalism In India

Picture Based Questions



- Who is called as the father of the Nation?
- In which year did he send a letter to Viceroy Irwin?
- How many demands were made in the letter?
- What was Dandi March?
- Why was salt Considered as an effective symbol?
- What is the meaning of the word harijan?
- Who was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan?
- When was Gandhi irwin pact signed?
- What was Poona pact?



- Identify the figure.
- Who created it?
- What is Anandmath?
- Who painted the image of Bharat Mata?
- How is she Portrayed in his painting?
- What is nationalism?

Q.1 Very short answer type questions:

1. What was Forced recruitment?
2. Why did Gandhi Visit Champaran in 1916?
3. Write one oppressive feature of Rowlett Act?
4. When and where did Jallianwala Bagh massacre Rowlatt Take place?
5. Why could people not afford Khadi?
6. Who was the President of Congress at Lahore Session?
7. By which March was civil Disobedience movement started?
8. What was the main clause of Gandhi Irwin Pact.
9. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed classes Association in 1930?
10. Who wrote Vande Mataram?
11. Who first painted the image of Bharat Mata?
12. Why did the Indians protest against the Simon Commission?
13. Who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world?
14. Who designed the Swaraj flag?
15. Why was the demand to abolish the salt tax selected?

Q.2 Short answer type questions:

1. What were the effects of first world war on India?
2. What were the effects of Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
3. What were the economic effects of non-co-operation movement?
4. Why did the non-co-operation movement gradually died down in cities?
5. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-co-operation movement?
6. Write a note on Simon commission.
7. What happened after the failure of second round table conference?
8. Write a note on Swaraj Party.
9. What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
10. Describe the Views of Gandhi on untouchability
11. Describe the Poona pact of September 1932
12. Why were the muslims not keen on Joining civil disobedience movement?
13. Write a note on Lahore session of the Congress of 1929.
14. Describe the Dandi March.
15. What were the methods used in civil disobedience movement by people?

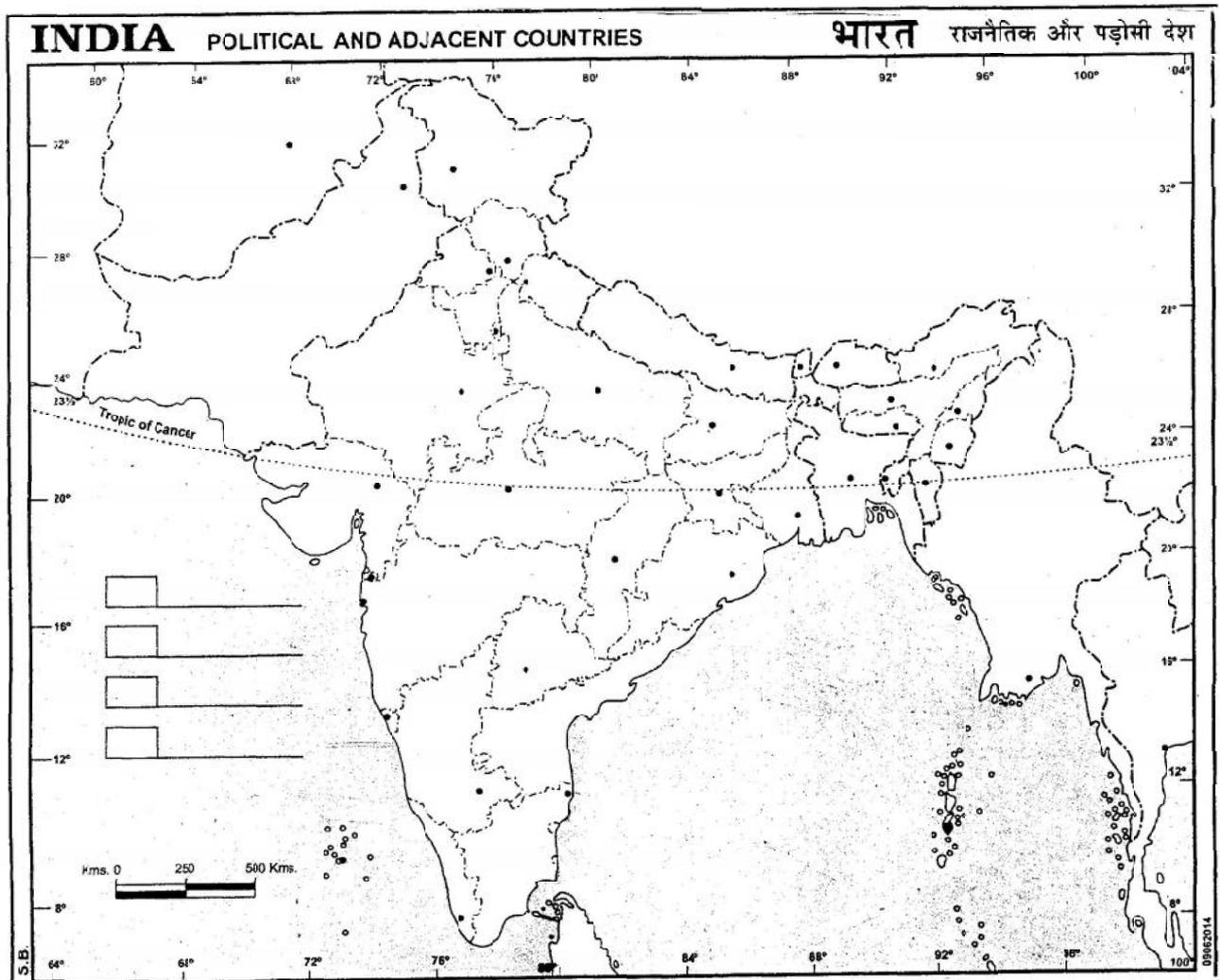
Q.3 Long Answer type questions:

1. Who was Baba Ramchandra and write a note on the movement started by him.
2. Write a note on Tribal movement of Gudem Hills,
3. Why did the following social groups Join the Civil Disobedience Movement?
Rich Peasant Communities.
Poor peasantry.
Business class
Industrial working class.
4. Describe the limits of Civil Disobedience Movement.
5. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same Nation. Support the statement.

Peer Assessment – Map – Skills

Q.11 On the political map of India name and Locate the following -

- Movement of Indigo planters.
- Peasant satyagraha
- Cotton mill workers satyagraha
- Jallianwala Bagh incident
- Calling of the non-co-operation movement
- No Tax Campaign took place
- Place where Non-Co-operation movement started



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

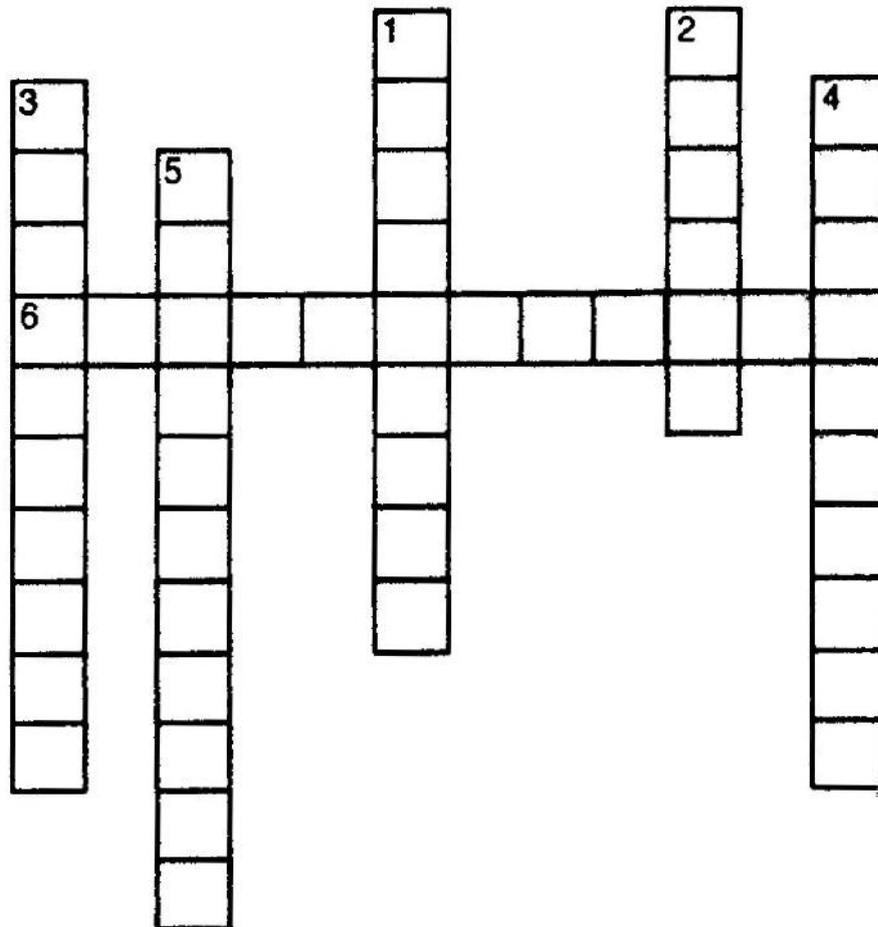
History Portfolio Worksheet 2022-23

Unit I

Class - X

Nationalism in India

Q.1 Crossword / Puzzle



Solve the crossword

Across

6. Father of Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the founders of Swaraj Party.

Down

1. Great national leader died due to lathi charge of the British.
2. Father of the nation.
3. Leader of the depressed classes, founder of Depressed Classes Association.
4. National Muslim leader, leader of Khilafat Movement.
5. Led a militant movement in Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Q.1 Multiple choice Questions

1. Spiritual head of the Islamic World -
 - a. Ottoman emperor
 - b. King of Saudi Arabia
 - c. King of England
 - d. None of the above

2. Satyagraha at Champaran -
 - a. Oppressive plantation system
 - b. Growth of opium
 - c. Oppressive revenue system
 - d. Revenue collection inspite of crop failure

3. Congress session where it was decided to start Non-Co-Operation movement in support of Swaraj -
 - a. Madras
 - b. Nagpur
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Delhi

4. President of the Congress Session of Lahore 1929 -
 - a. Motilal Nehru
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Subhas Chandra Bose
 - d. Rajendra Prasad

5. The issue of Separate electorates for Dalits was resolved by -
 - a. Poona Pact
 - b. Bombay Pact
 - c. Delhi Pact
 - d. Nagpur Pact

Q.2 Fill in the blanks : -

1. In Assam under the _____ Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
2. Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to _____ stating eleven demands.
3. The colours in the flag designed by Gandhiji were _____, _____, and _____.
4. In Awadh peasants were led by _____.
5. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was a devout disciple of _____.

Q.3 Correct the following Statements and rewrite -

- a. Begar is labour with payment of minimum wages.
- b. 75 trusted Volunteers of Gandhiji accompanied him in his salt march.
- c. Vande Mataram was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- d. The patidars were the rich communities of Uttar Pradesh.
- e. General Dyer is associated with chauri - chaura incident.

Q.4 Match the following columns.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. General Dyer | i. Chauri Chaura |
| b. Martial Law | ii. Gujranwala |
| c. Bombing | iii. Amritsar |
| d. Killing of 22 policemen | iv. Jallianwala - Wala Bagh |
| e. Armoured Cars | v. Peshawar |

Q.5 Complete the Time - Line

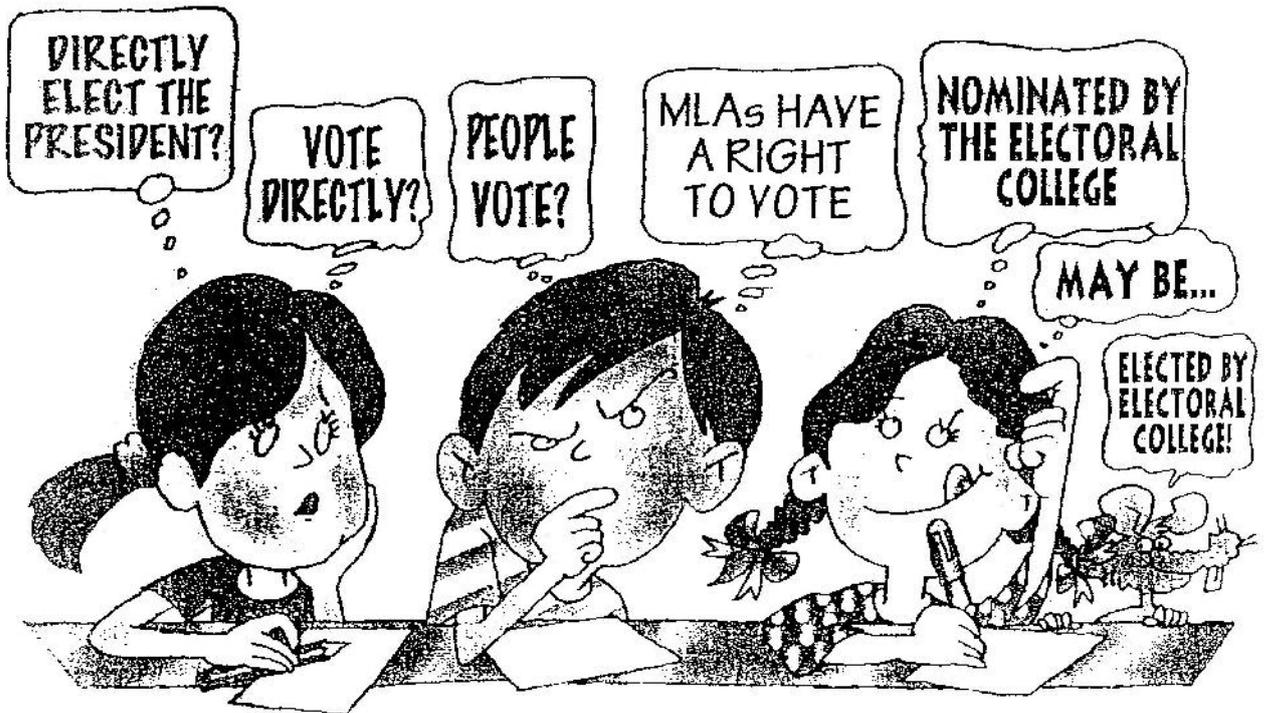
- 1. 1906 _____
- 2. 1914 _____
- 3. Jan 1915 _____
- 4. 1919 _____
- 5. 1920 _____
- 6. 1922 _____
- 7. 1929 _____
- 8. 1930 _____
- 9. 1931 _____
- 10. 1932 _____
- 11. 1934 _____
- 12. 1942 _____



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject: Political Science



Ch - 1 Power Sharing

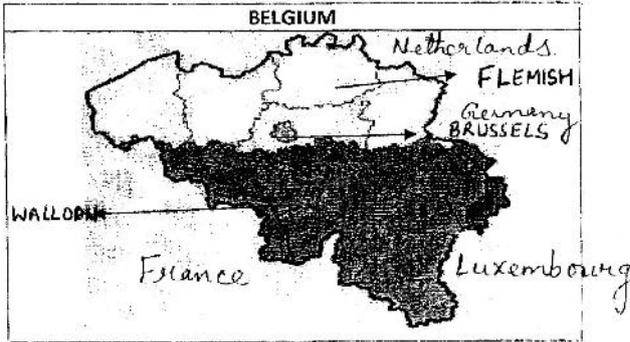
Ch - 2 Federalism

Portfolio Worksheet

- With reference to the case studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka, answer the following:

GIVE

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

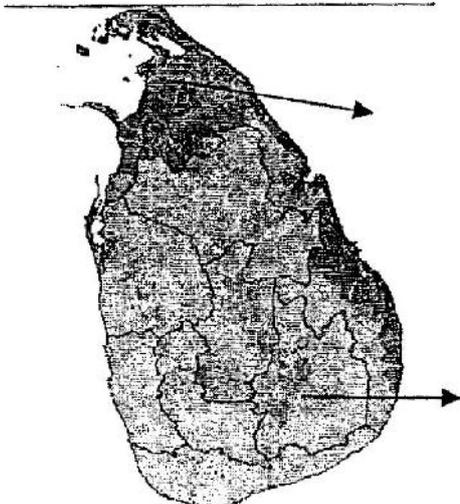


- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Give names of the following.

- a. Northern region _____
- b. Southern region _____
- c. The Capital City _____
- d. Majority ethnic group with its percentage _____
- e. Minority ethnic group with its percentage _____
- f. Majority ethnic group in Brussels _____
- g. Minority ethnic group in Brussels _____
- h. Reasons for conflict between the two ethnic groups.

SRI LANKA



- a. Majority Community _____
Its percentage _____
Minority Community _____
Its percentage _____
- b. Reason for conflict between the two ethnic communities.

• **Can you tell?**

Box 1 on the left deals with some terms. Select the appropriate definition.

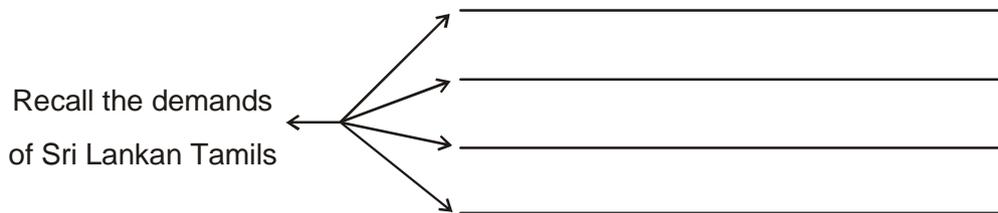
Box 1

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 1. | Majoritarianism |
| 2. | Prudential |
| 3. | Civil War |
| 4. | Ethnic |

Box 2

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | A social division based on shared culture. Believes in their common descent. |
| b. | A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that appears like a war. |
| c. | A belief that a majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants. |
| d. | Based on careful calculation of gains and losses. |

• **Scratch your brain:**



• **Multiple choice questions:**

- a. When was an Act passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language?
- i. 1955 ii. 1956 iii. 1957 iv. 1958
- b. Which regions were to be included in the Tamil Eelam?
- i. Northern ii. Southern iii. Eastern iv. Both (i) & (iii)
- c. Brussels was chosen as the headquarters of European Union because it was
- i. Centrally located
- ii. Dominated by French
- iii. Able to avoid civic strife between the two communities
- iv. All of these

d. Which language community occupies the Flemish area in Belgium?

i. French - speaking

ii. Dutch speaking

iii. German speaking

iv. Sinhala - speaking

e. Power sharing is good for.

i. Dictatorship

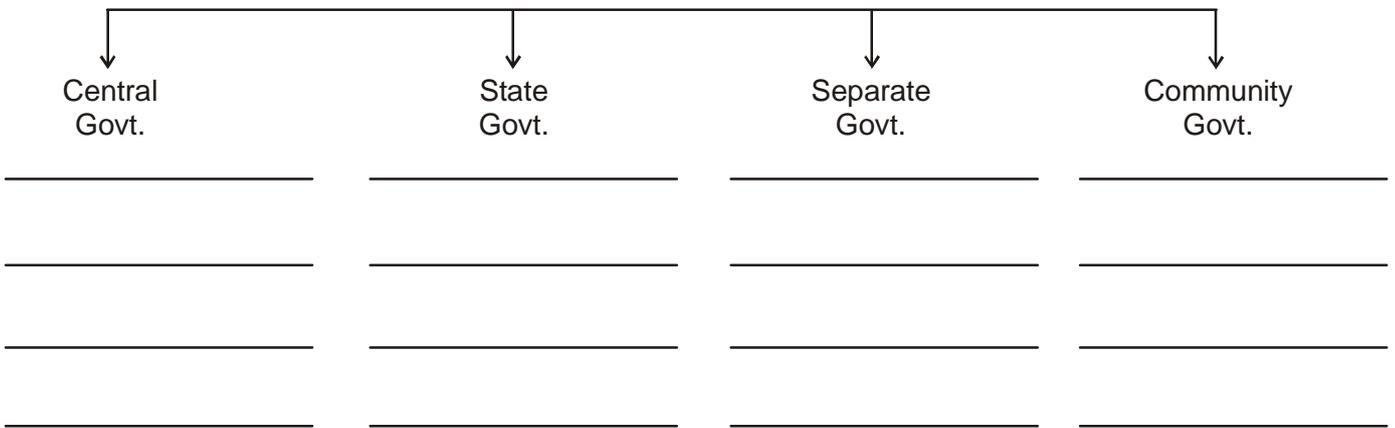
ii. Democracy

iii. Monarchy

iv. None of the above

- Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgian leaders amended the constitution four times to enable everyone to live together. Bring out the innovations of Belgian Model.

BELGIAN MODEL

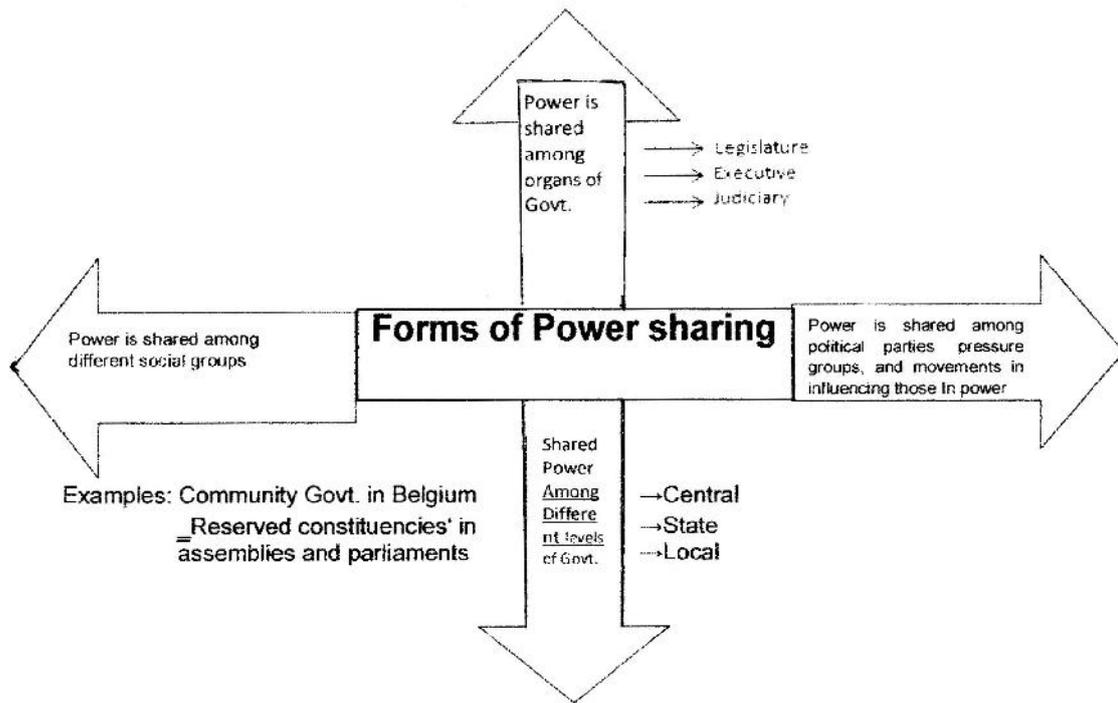


- There are two sets of reasons in favour of power sharing - Prudential and Moral reason. Of the reasons listed below identify whether it is prudential or moral.

Power sharing is good because -

- a. It reduces the conflict between social groups _____.
- b. People have the right to be consulted on how to be governed. _____.
- c. It ensures stability of political order. _____.
- d. It is the very spirit of democracy. _____.
- e. It brings out better outcomes. _____.
- f. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise. _____.
- g. Majoritarianism undermines the unity of the nation in the long run. _____.
- h. The very act of power sharing is valuable. _____.

- Study the flow chart and say whether the following statements are true or false. Rewrite the correct answer.



Statements -

- The three organs of the government are Central, State and Local.

- Community government is an example of power shared among different social groups.

- Power shared among organs of government is called vertical division of power.

- The division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called horizontal division of power.

- In democracy, political parties share power directly whereas interest groups share power indirectly.

SECTION - A

Ch. 1 : Power Sharing

Very short answer type questions.

1. What do you understand by the term 'Civil War'?
2. Which is the third unique form of government practised in Belgium?
3. Who are Indian Tamils?
4. What is majoritarianism?
5. How and when was Sinhala recognized as the official language of Sri Lanka?
6. What problem did Brussels face?
7. Which language was recognised as the official language of Sri Lanka in 1956?
8. What is the percentage of Tamil - speaking people?
9. What do you understand by Vertical division of power?
10. Where is the headquarter of the European Union?

SECTION - B

Short answer type questions.

1. What were the reasons for alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils?
2. Which three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils were accepted and met with, can settle the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka for good? Explain?
3. How is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex? Explain.
4. What was the main cause of tension between the two linguistic communities of Belgium?
5. Why is horizontal division of power referred to as a system of 'checks and balances'?
6. What do you understand by community government?
7. What was the result of civil war in Sri Lanka?

SECTION - C

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Let us call the first set of reasons PRUDENTIAL and the second MORAL. While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

1. Which reasons help in avoiding conflict in society and prevents tyranny of majority?
 - a. Prudential reasons
 - b. Moral reasons
 - c. Political reasons
 - d. Financial reasons
2. _____ stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes whereas _____ emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.
 - a. Moral reasons, Prudential reasons
 - b. Prudential reasons, Moral reasons
 - c. Political reasons, Financial reasons
 - d. Prudential reasons, Political reasons
3. Which of the statement is incorrect in relation to Prudential reasons ?
 - a. Based on prudence
 - b. Prudential decisions are usually contrasted with decisions based purely on moral considerations.

- c. Based on careful calculation of gains and losses.
 - d. Prudential decisions are - based purely on moral considerations.
4. A legitimate government is one in which
- a. Citizens can participate in decision-making.
 - b. Citizens have the right to vote,
 - c. Citizens can criticize the government.
 - d. All of these

SECTION - D

Long answer type questions.

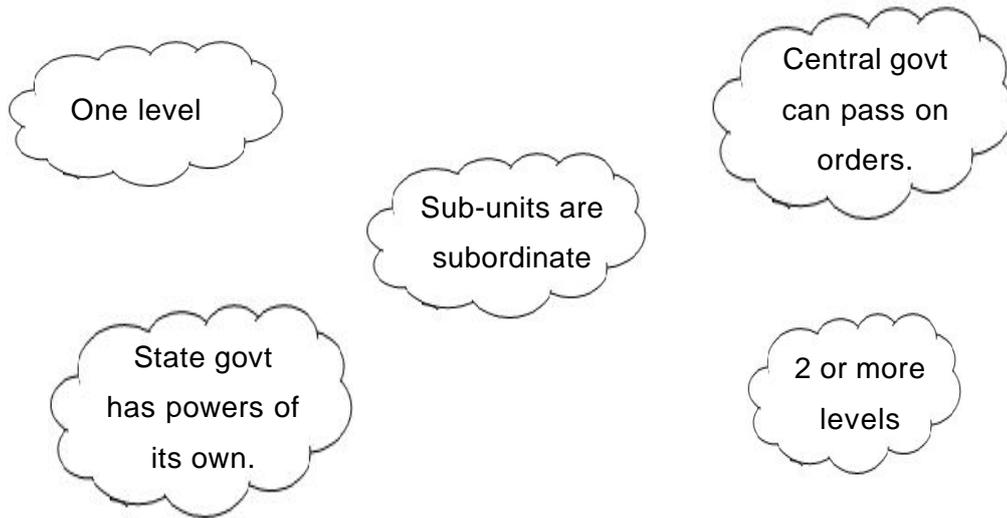
1. What factors led to a civil war in Sri Lanka?
2. Write a note on vertical division of power sharing.
3. How did Belgium solve its ethnic problem?
4. What is the difference between the two models of power sharing being followed in Sri Lanka and Belgium?
5. 'Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy.' Justify the statement.
6. What are the different forms of power sharing.? Give an example of each of these.

PORTFOLIO WORKSHEET

FEDERALISM

Q.1 Tick the correct option:

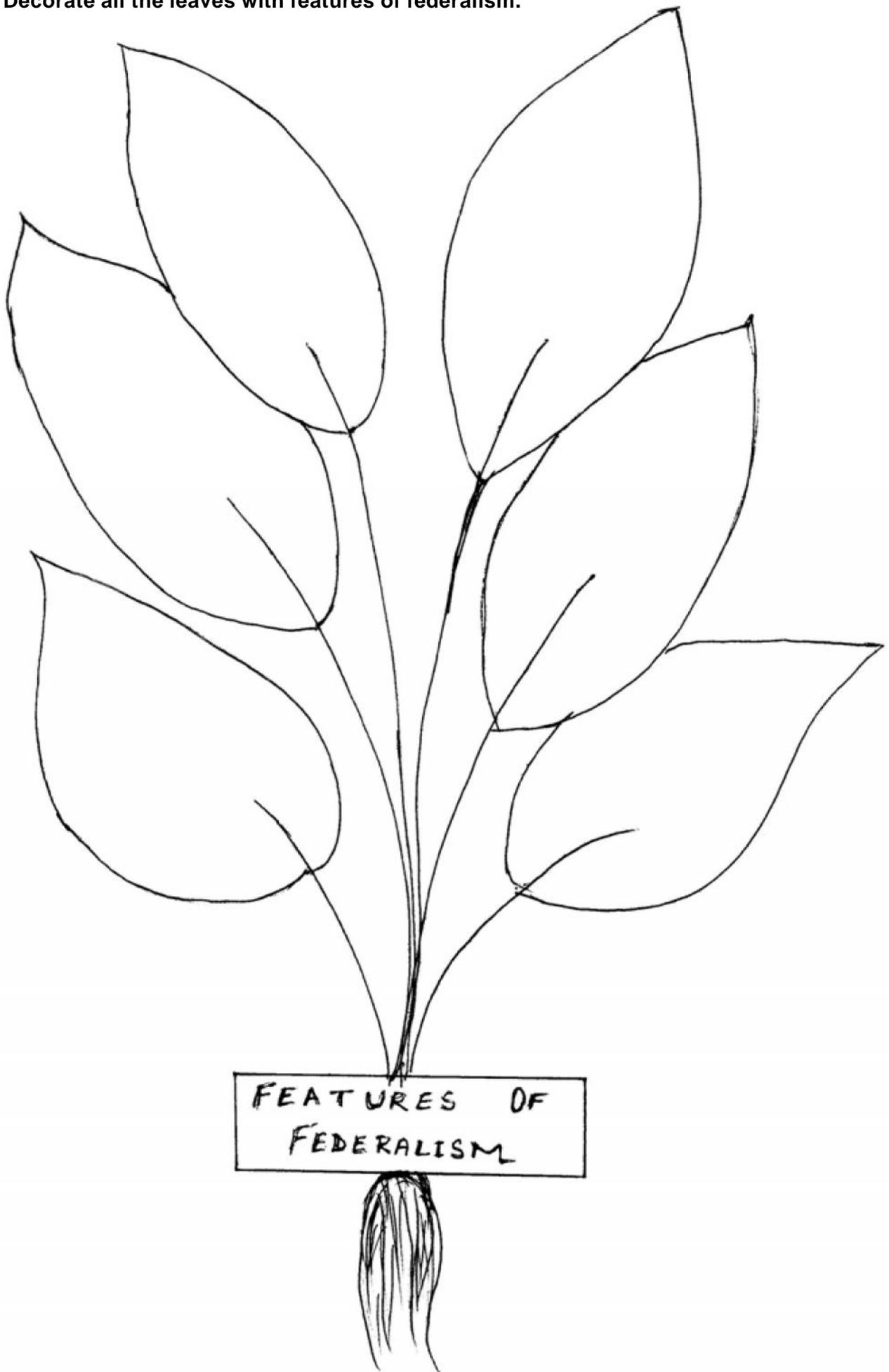
Which are the features of UNITARY governments?



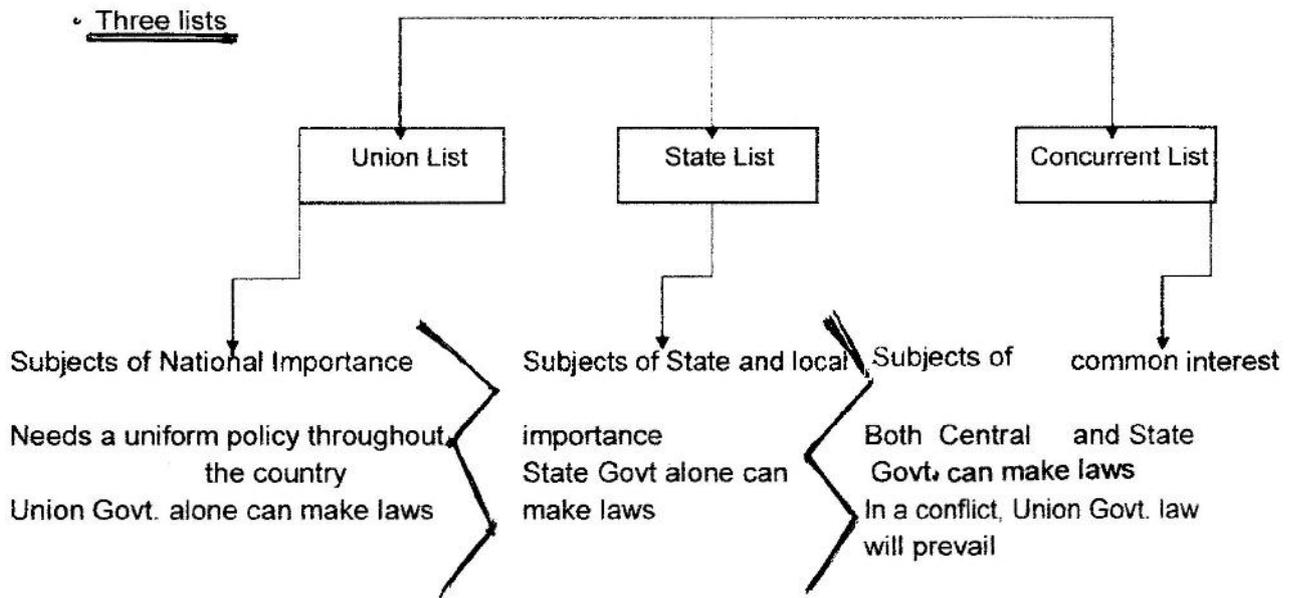
Q.2 REMEMBER : There are two kinds of routes through which federations are formed, recall and complete the table:

		FEDERATION	
		COMING TOGETHER	HOLDING TOGETHER
1	MEANING		A large country divide its power between the States and the National government
2	PURPOSE FOR FORMATION		Better administration
3	POWERFUL	States are powerful vis - a - vis the federal govt	
4	STATES	All States usually have equal power	
5	Example		

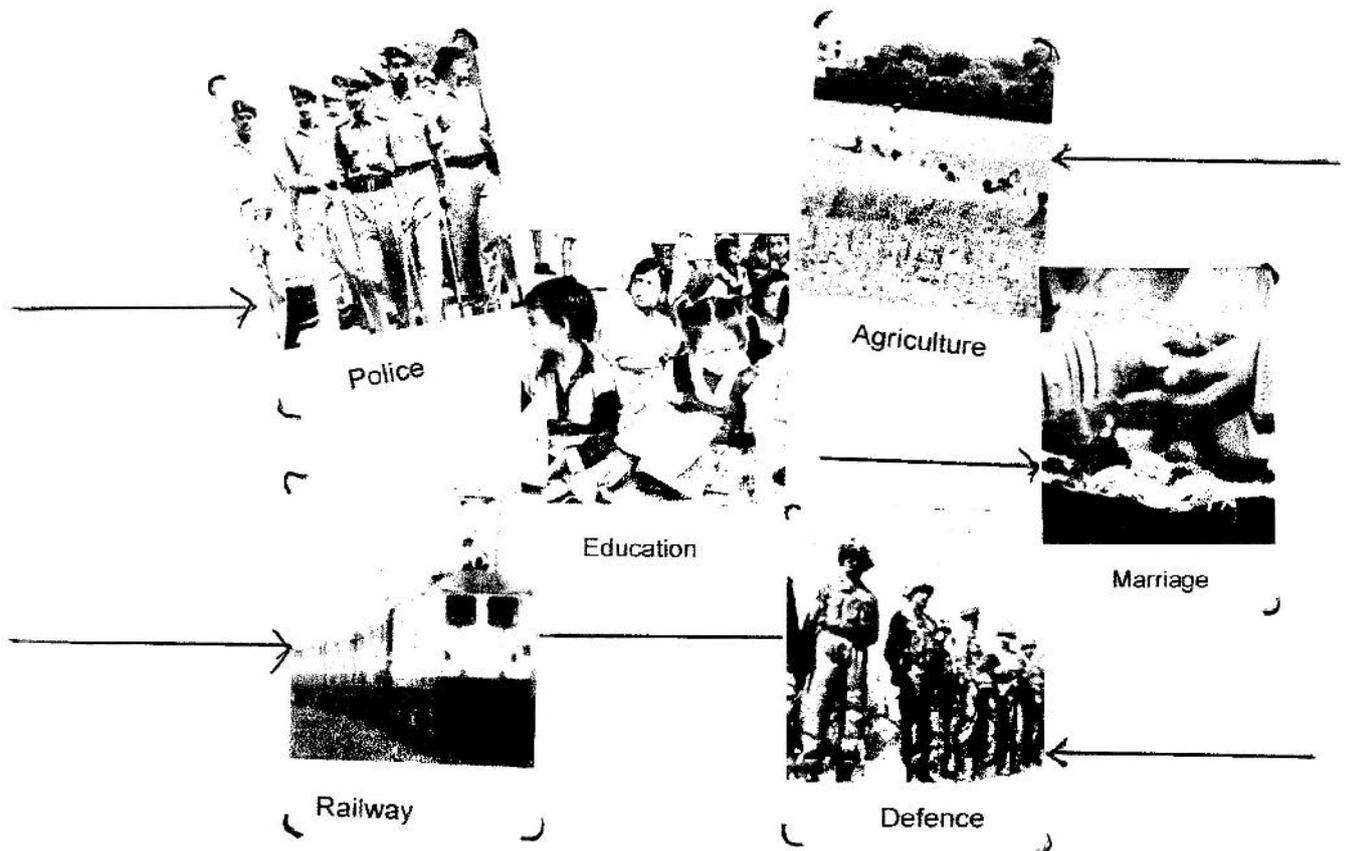
Q.3 Decorate all the leaves with features of federalism.



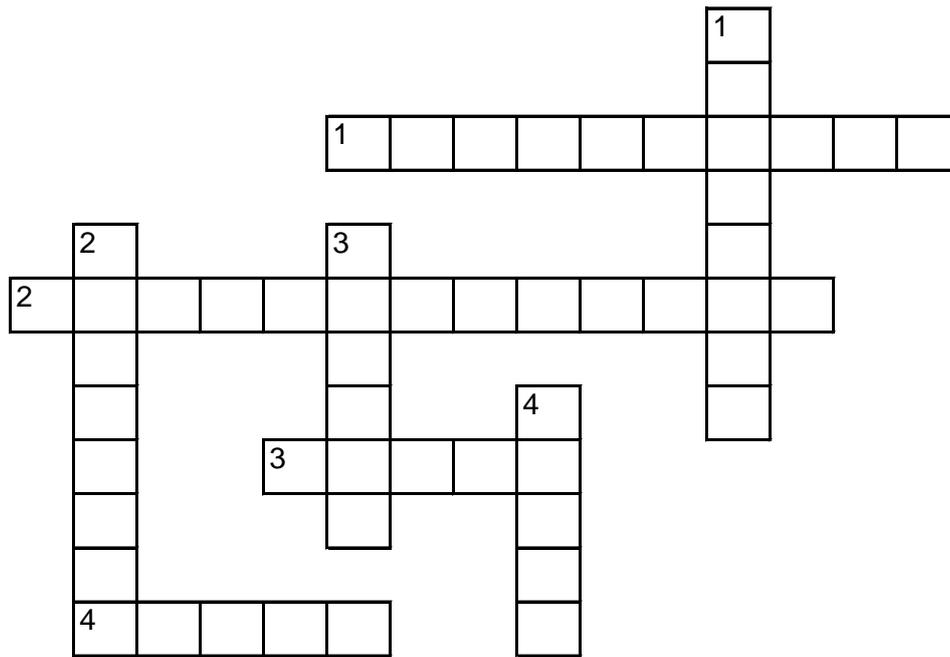
Threefold distribution of legislative powers



- From the collage given below identify the subjects which fall in the particular list. Write Union, State and Concurrent list respectively -



Q.5 Crossword Puzzle:



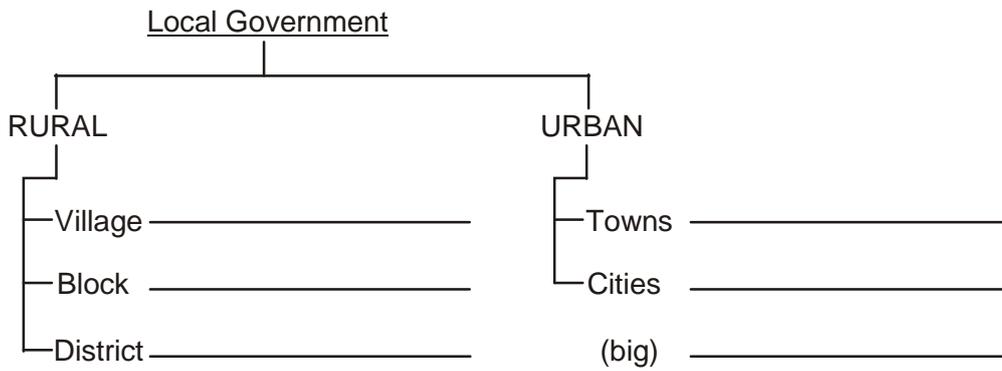
Across

1. A Union Territory.
2. Common name of rural local govt.
3. Political head of Municipal Corporation.
4. Official language of India.

Down

1. A linguistic state of North East India
2. Head of gram panchayat.
3. A tier of rural local govt.
4. A subject of state list.

Q.7 Make a flow chart of the structure of the local government.



Q.8 WHO AM I?..... [RECALL]

Power taken away from Central and State govt & given to local govt.

A council consisting of several ward members

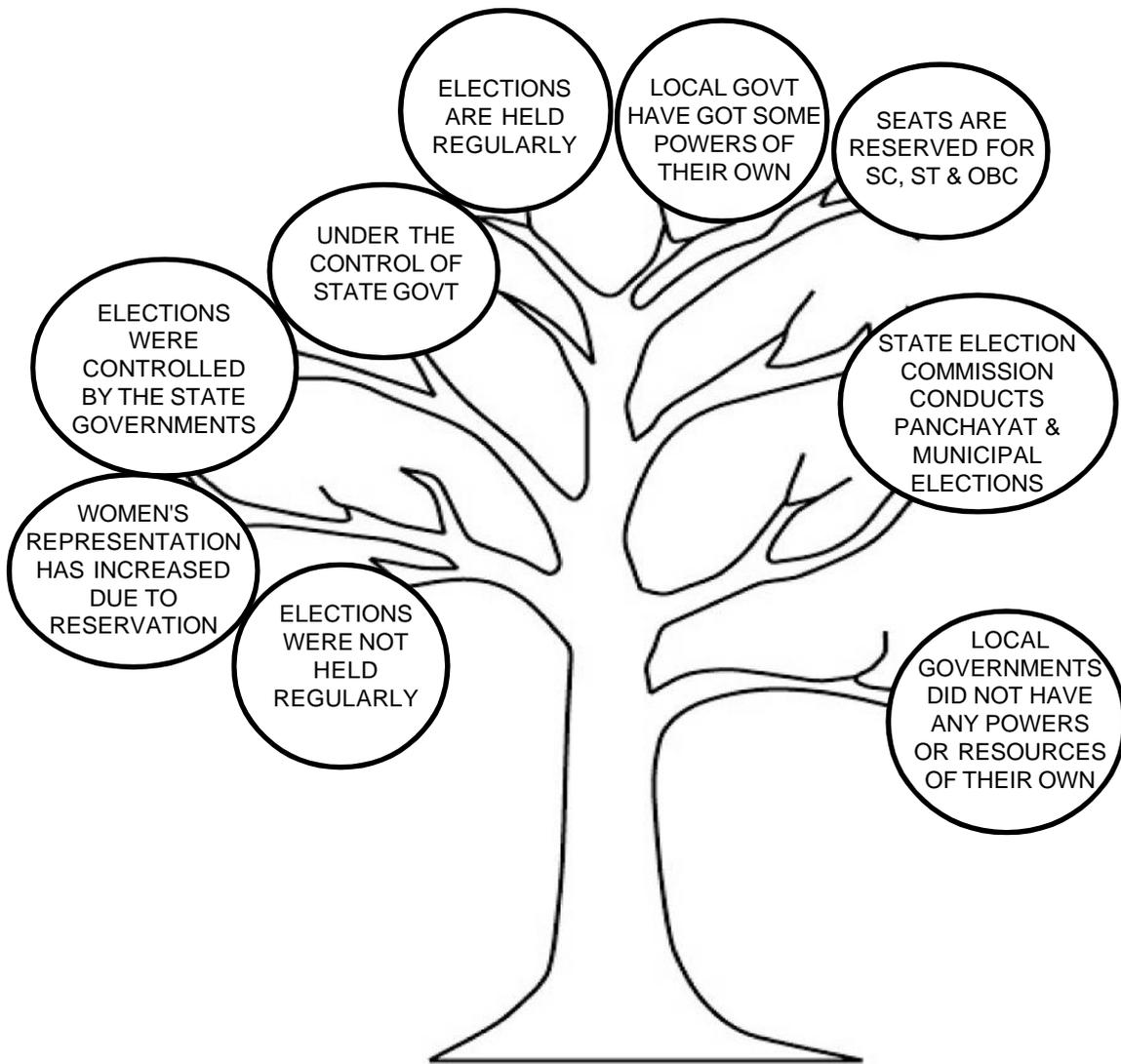
Area over which someone has legal authority

Subjects that came up after the constitution was made

Areas too small to be a state and could not be merged with existing states

System of govt in which the power is divided between the central authority & its constituent units.

Q.9 You have read about the local government before and after 1992. Taking clues from the given tree state the differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.



Before 1992

After 1992

SECTION - A

Very short answer type questions.

1. What is federalism? What are the two ways of creating a federation?
2. What are 'Union Territories'?
3. Who is the guardian of constitution of India?
4. How many languages have been recognised as Scheduled Languages?
5. Which local body has a 'mayor' as its political leader?
6. What do you understand by coalition government?
7. Which language is recognised as official language of India?
8. Which are the three levels of Panchayati Raj System?
9. Who is the political head of Zila Parishad?
10. What do you understand by Jurisdiction?
11. Why was State Reorganization Commission formed?

SECTION - B

Short answer type questions.

1. What are 'residuary subjects'?
2. Mention the difficulties faced by local government in India.
3. What was the language policy of India?
4. What is decentralisation ?
5. What is the dual objective of a federal system?
6. Differentiate between Federal and Unitary form of government.
7. Describe the features of federal government.
8. "All the states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers" Explain.

SECTION - C

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas, like Chandigarh, or Lakshadweep or the capital city of the Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not have the powers of a State, The Central Government has special powers in running these areas. This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States. The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. The Union and State governments have the power to raise resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

1. Why do some units of Indian union enjoy-less power?
 - a. These units are too small to become a state
 - b. Union government doesn't want to merge them with the existing states
 - c. Constitution doesn't provide provision for power sharing with these units

- d. Union government doesn't want to share power with them
2. Which of the following best describes union territory?
 - a. A small unit of Indian union
 - b. A unit where Central government has special powers
 - c. A unit where power sharing arrangements cannot be changed
 - d. A unit which is empowered to levy taxes
 3. Which of the following is correct about the power sharing arrangement provided in the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Power sharing arrangement cannot be changed
 - b. Parliament has the power to change the power sharing arrangement
 - c. Powers are not shared with the Union territories
 - d. Parliament can change the power sharing arrangements through a specified procedure
 4. Why the role of judiciary is important?
 - a. It defines the power sharing between the Union and the States
 - b. It frames constitutional provisions related to power sharing
 - c. It provides decision in case of dispute related to power sharing
 - d. It empowers the Union and the State government to levy taxes

SECTION - D

Long answer type questions:-

1. What makes India a federal country?
2. What is the basic idea behind decentralisation of the government?
3. Show the difference between 'coming together' and 'holding together' federation.
4. How are legislative powers divided between Union and state governments in India?
5. What major steps were taken towards decentralisation in the year 1992?
6. Critically analyse the difference between centre - state relations before and after 1990?
7. Explain any five features of Panchayati Raj system in India.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23

Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject : Geography

Ch. 1 : Resources and Development

Section-A

Q.1. Short answer type questions:

1. What is the soil type found in the Deccan Trap?
2. What is the percentage of net sown area in Manipur?
3. What is the land which is left uncultivated for 1 to 5 years called?
4. What is the percentage area of India which is covered by plateaus?
5. River Water which can be used for generating hydroelectricity is an example of which type of resource?

Q.2. Fill in the blanks

- a. Black soil is made up of _____ flow.
- b. Soil found in river terraces and alluvial fans is _____.
- c. In Chambal basin, bad lands are called _____.
- d. Ploughing along _____ lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
- e. Irrational consumption of resources may lead to _____ & _____.

Q.3. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Shelter belts | iii. Laterite soil |
| b. Land | iv. Stabilisation of sand dunes |
| c. Sheet erosion | v. Fixed asset |
| d. Leaching | i. land conservation |
| e. Control of over grazing | ii. Water |

Q.4. Answer very briefly

- a. Define resource planning
- b. Classify resources on the basis of ownership.
- c. What is land degradation?
- d. Name different regions of laterite soil.
- e. Name the two types of alluvial soil.

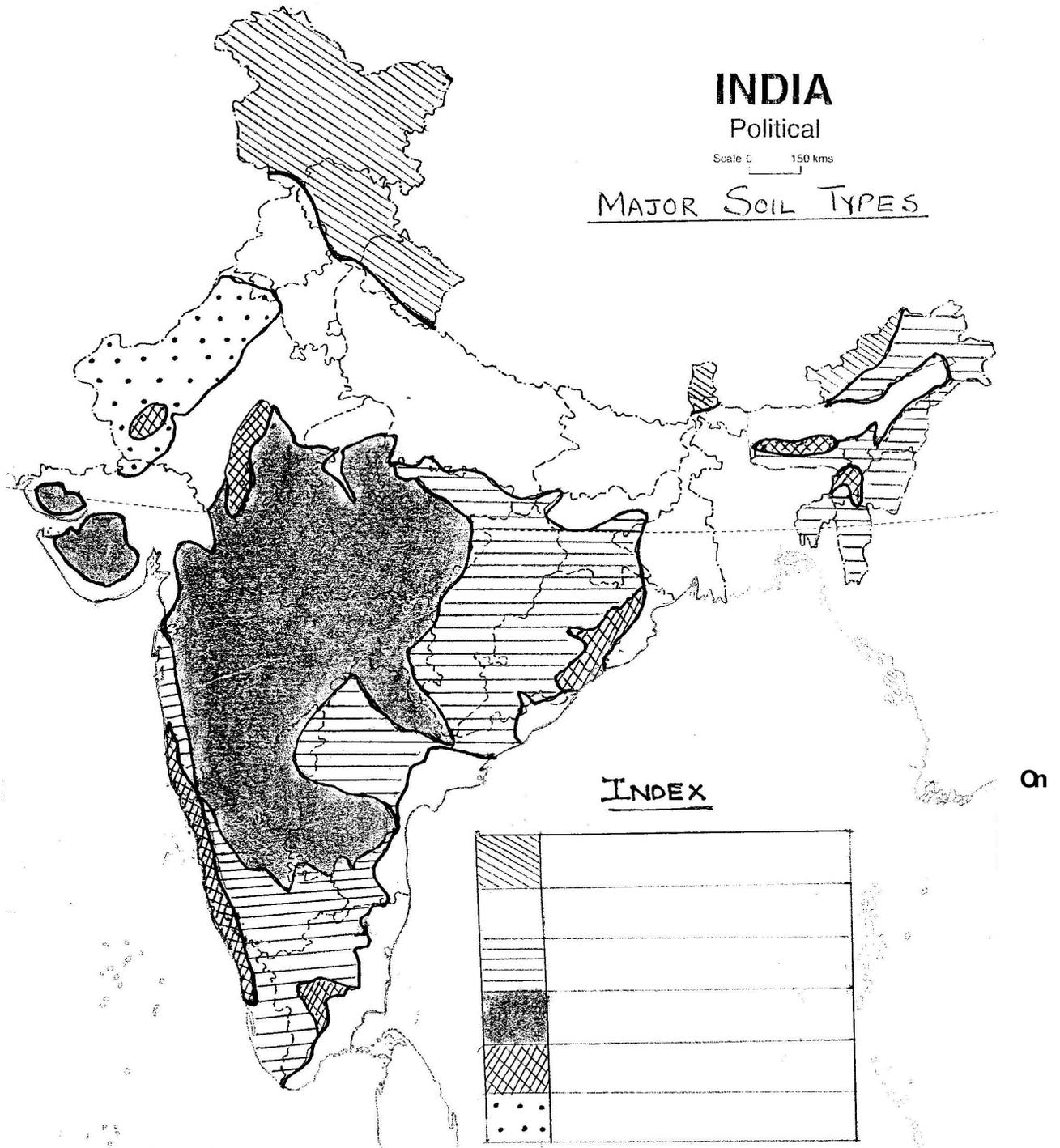
Section-B

Q.5. Answer the following:

1. Classify resources on the basis of the stage of their development.
2. Classify resources on the basis of their renewability.
3. What are the various methods of soil conservation?
4. Suggest some measures to conserve land.
5. What are the causes of land degradation?
6. What are the main characteristics of Black soil.
7. Give the important features of Alluvial soil.
8. Distinguish between Khadar & Bangar.
9. Describe the complex process of Resource planning.
10. What problems do human beings face due to indiscriminate use of resources?

WORKSHEET

Identify the Major soil types marked on the given Map of India and complete the index given on the map.



CREATIVE SECTION

On the given political map of India use the given colours to depict the soil types of India.



Soil	Colour
Alluvial Soil	Green
Black Soil	Black
Red Soil	Red
Arid Soil	Yellow
Laterite Soil	Orange
Forest and Mountain Soil	Dark green

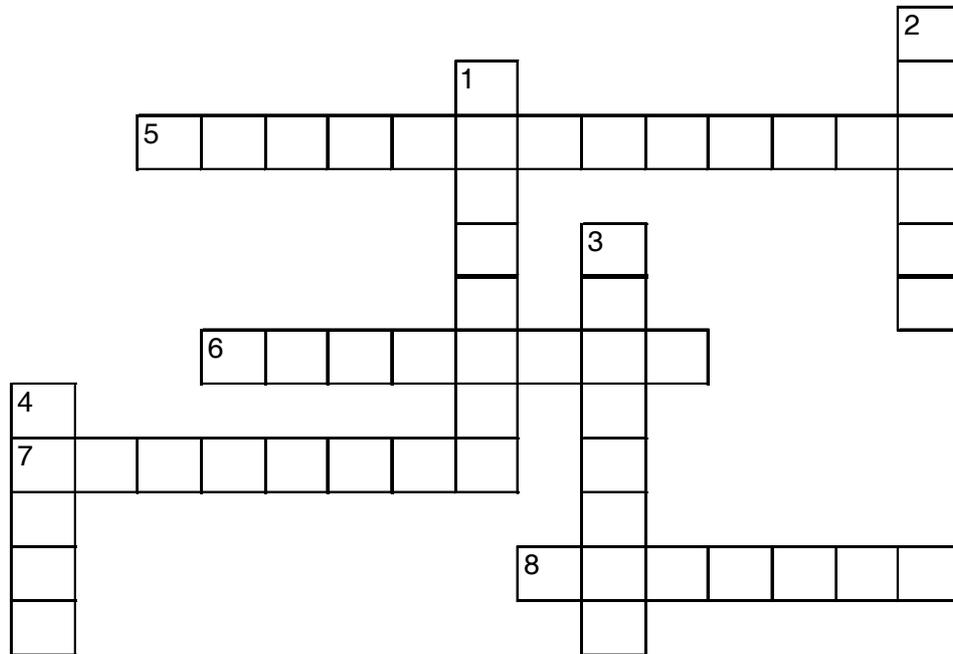


DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Portfolio Worksheet
Unit I
Class - X

Chapter 1 - Resources and Development

Solve the given crossword puzzle with the help of the hints given below: -



Down

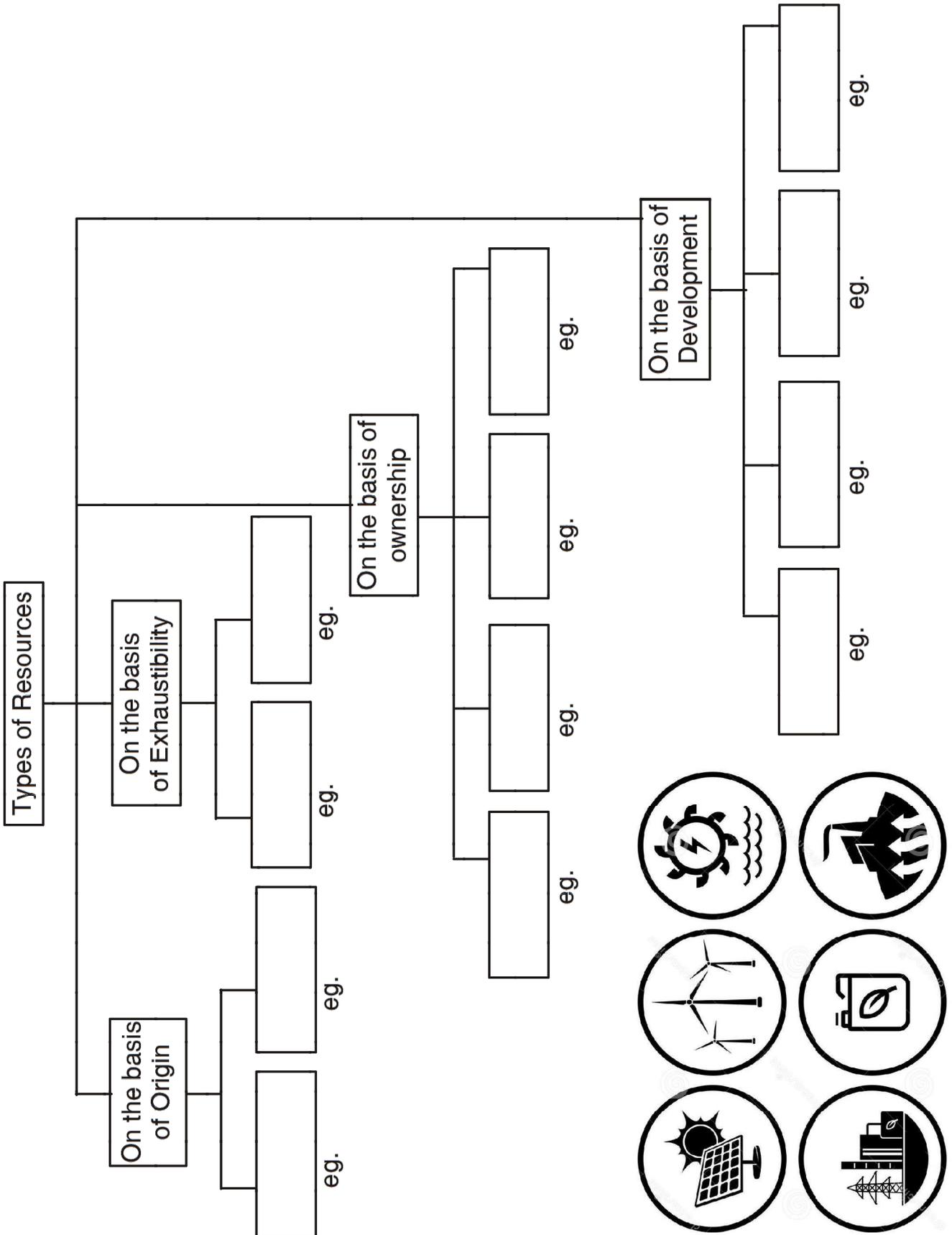
1. Natural endowments in the form of land, water, minerals etc.
2. Old alluvial soil with Kankar nodules.
3. The great plain of India are made up of these soils
4. Soil with high capacity to hold water, good for cotton cultivation.

Across

5. Plantation of trees on a large scale to check soil erosion.
6. A type of non-renewable resource
7. Intensively leached soils of the monsoon region
8. Land which is unfit for cultivation due to gully erosion

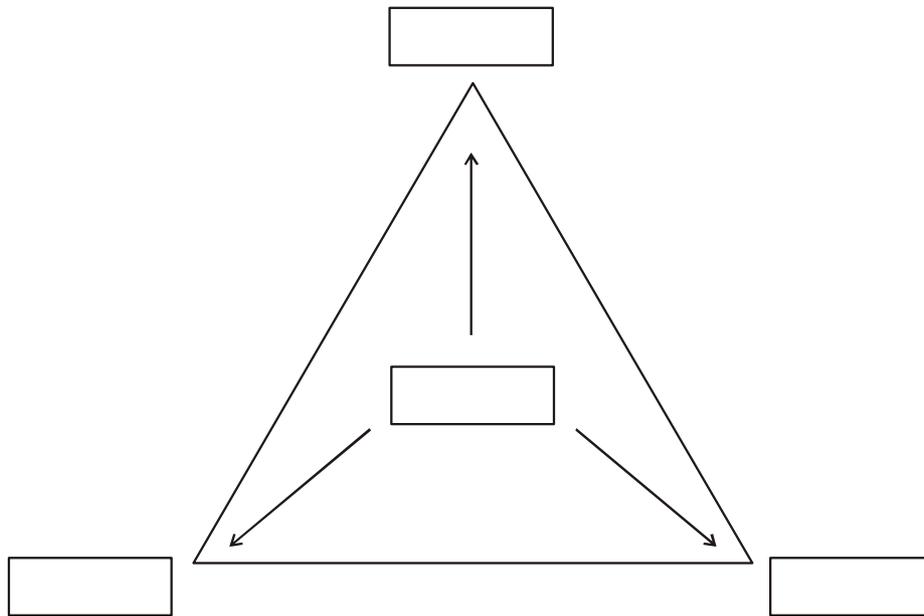


Resources can be classified on the basis of various criteria. Complete the given flow chart showing the classification of Resources.

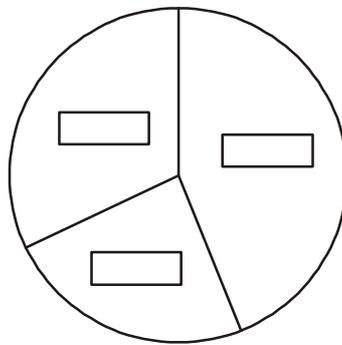


FUN TIME

Human beings play a pivotal role in resource development. Show the Interdependence between Nature, technology and Institutions.



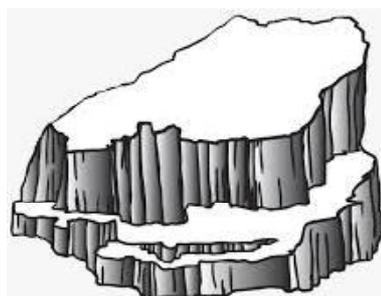
Show the percentage of land under different relief features using the specified colours. Also write the percentage in the space provided under each physiographic division.



Mountains - Pink
Plateaus - Yellow
Plains - Green



Mountains



Plateaus



Plains

SELF ASSESSMENT - CLASS WORKSHEET

Q.1 Select the correct (✓) option.

- The percentage area of India which is covered by mountains is
a. 43 b. 30 c. 27 d. 9
- The land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 years is called:
a. Barren land b. Current fallow land
c. Other than current fallow land d. Culturable waste land
- The deccan trap is known for _____ soil cover.
a. Black b. Red and Yellow c. Laterite d. Alluvial
- The percentage of net sown area in Punjab and Haryana is
a. 90 b. 85 c. 80 d. 20
- Wind energy in Rajasthan is an example of _____ resource.
a. Developed b. Stock c. Reserve d. Potential

Q.2 Fill in the blanks : -

- Irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources may lead to _____ and _____ problems.
- Land is an asset of _____ magnitude.
- In Chambal basin, badlands are called _____.
- Ploughing down _____ lines can decelerate the flow of water down slopes.
- The lower horizons of Arid soil are occupied by _____ due to increasing calcium content downwards.

Q.3 State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Plateaus which account for 27% of the total land area of India are primarily used for agricultural activities. _____
- The land use data of only 93% of the total land of India is available. _____
- Coarse alluvial soils are found in Duars, Chos and Terai region. _____
- The pattern of Net sown area is uniform in the entire country and accounts for 45.5% of the total land. _____
- Over irrigation for intensive agriculture leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity of soils. _____

Q.4 Match the following columns.

A	B
a. Fossil fuels	i. Bad land
b. Leaching	ii. Non-renewable resource
c. Chambal basin	iii. Alluvial soils
d. Black Soil	iv. Laterite soils
e. Khadar and Bangar	v. Cotton

Q.5 Write one word / term for the following : -

- Resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes.

- The widely accepted strategy for judicious use resources

- Land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.

- Deep channels made due to cutting of clayey soils by running water.

- The denudation and subsequent washing down of soil cover.

WORKSHEET - II

Soil is the most important renewable resource. It is a living system. Relief, parent rock, climate, vegetation, living organisms and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

On the basis of factors responsible for soil formation, colour, texture, properties, age etc the soils of India can be classified into different types.

Complete the given table giving a detailed account of the different soil types of India.

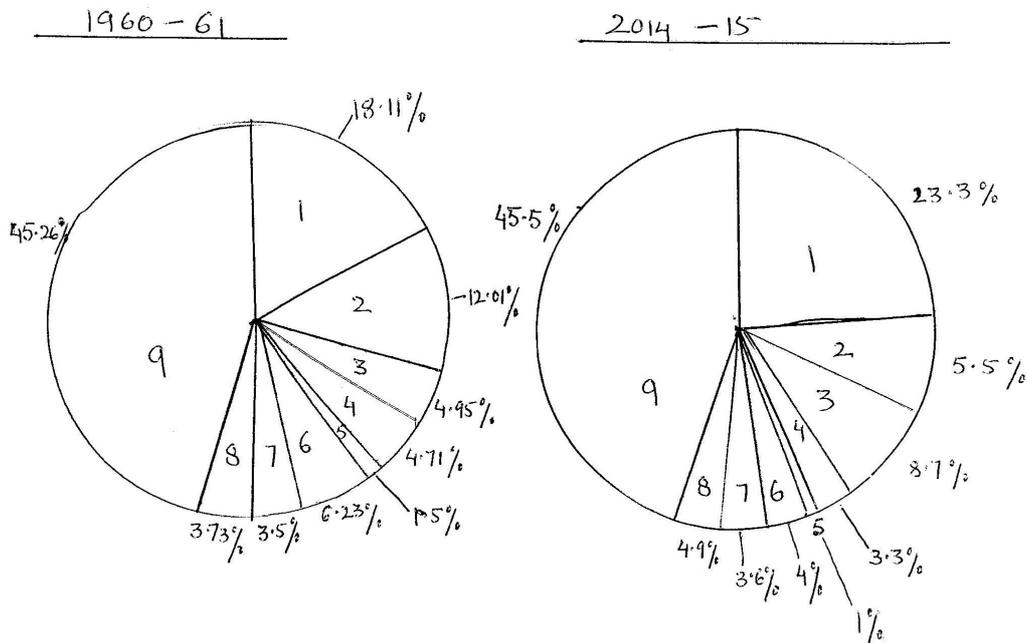
Soils of India

S.No	Type of Soil	Mode of Formation	Characteristics		Distribution	Specific Features and Crops grown
			Physical	Chemical		
1	Alluvial Soil					<u>Classification according to age</u> Khader - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Alluvial soil • Fine particles • More fertile Bangar - Crops -
2	Black soil					also called <u>Regur soil</u> Sticky when wet

3	Laterite Soil	Formed by intense leaching due to heavy rain					
4	Arid Soil		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red to brown • Sandy in texture 				
5	Red and Yellow Soil				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern and southern parts of Deccan plateau • Southern parts of middle Ganga plain • Piedmont zone of western ghats • Odisha and Chhatisgarh 		
6	Forest and Mountain Soil					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hilly and mountainous regions with forests. 	

Q.1 Compare the pie graphs showing the land use pattern of India and answer the questions that follow: -

LAND USE PATTERN OF INDIA



INDEX	COLOUR
1	Dark Green
2	Yellow
3	Red
4	Pink
5	Orange
6	Brown
7	Blue
8	Purple
9	Light green

Colour the pie graph according to the mentioned colours.

- a. The land under permanent pastures has decreased in the past five decades.
 - i. What is the percentage of area under permanent pastures according to 2014-15 data?

 - ii. What according to you can be the reason for this decrease?

 - iii. How are we able to feed our huge cattle population and what are the consequences?

- b. i. What do you understand by current fallow land and other than current fallow land?

- ii. Why do you think land is kept fallow?

- iii. Suggest some measures that can be adopted to include such areas under the NSA.

- c. 'The forest cover has increased marginally in the past fifty years'.
 - i. What is the percentage of current forest cover in India?

 - ii. How much should this cover ideally be and why?

 - iii. What according to you may be the reasons for this increase in forest cover in the past five decades?

- d. i. What is the significance of the large share of NSA in context to India?

Q.2 Answer the following questions briefly: -

- i. What are resources?

- ii. Define sustainable development

- iii. What are the factors responsible for soil session?

- iv. What were Gandhiji's's views about resource conservation?

- v. List the factors that determine the land use of a region.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in detail: -

- i. What are the problems caused by indiscriminate use of resources?
- ii. Why is resource planning considered as a complex process?
- iii. What is land degradation? How have human activities been responsible for land degradation?
- iv. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar.
- v. What are the types of soil erosion and what measures can be adopted to control soil erosion?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

Class - X
Assignment
2022-23
Unit I, Semester - 1

Subject: Economics

Chapter 1 : Development

Section - A

A. Very short answer type questions.

1. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
2. Give an example of conflicting desires.
3. Why is per capita income considered as an important criterion for development?
4. How is the development of a country determined?
5. What are the components of HDI?
6. Give an example to show that different persons can have different development goals.

Section - B

B Short answer type questions.

1. Which three developmental goals would you like to prescribe for rural labourers?
2. How is BMI calculated?
3. What are the factors that affect choice of an occupation?
4. While 'averages' are useful for comparisons, they also hide disparities. Explain.
5. Highlight any three major advantages of public facilities.
6. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well". Explain.
7. Describe any three characteristics of development.
8. 'Human development is the essence of social development'. Explain.
9. Why is the issue of Sustainability important for development?

Section - C

C. Long answer type questions.

1. Compare UNDP's and World Bank's criterion for measuring development.
2. Write a short note on natural resources.
3. There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot in our lives. Mention a few examples of such things.
4. "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
5. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own example related to the development.

In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 - (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- (i) Assertion (A) : The Developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.
Reason(R) : A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of job or run a business.
- (ii) Assertion (A) : Average income is a better measure of index of development as compared to total income
Reason (R) : It is because countries have different populations.
- (iii) Assertion (A) : Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.
Reason (R) : Sustainable development ensure that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

Comparison of two countries

Monthly income of citizens in 2022 (in Rupees)

Country -	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	1000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000

- a. Calculate average income of country A and B
- b. Are both the countries equally developed?
- c. Which country is better and why?

Identify and put them under correct heading:

It includes the qualitative aspect of development.

It classifies the countries into developed, developing and underdeveloped.

It takes into account per capita income and GDP.

It takes into account the quantitative aspect of development.

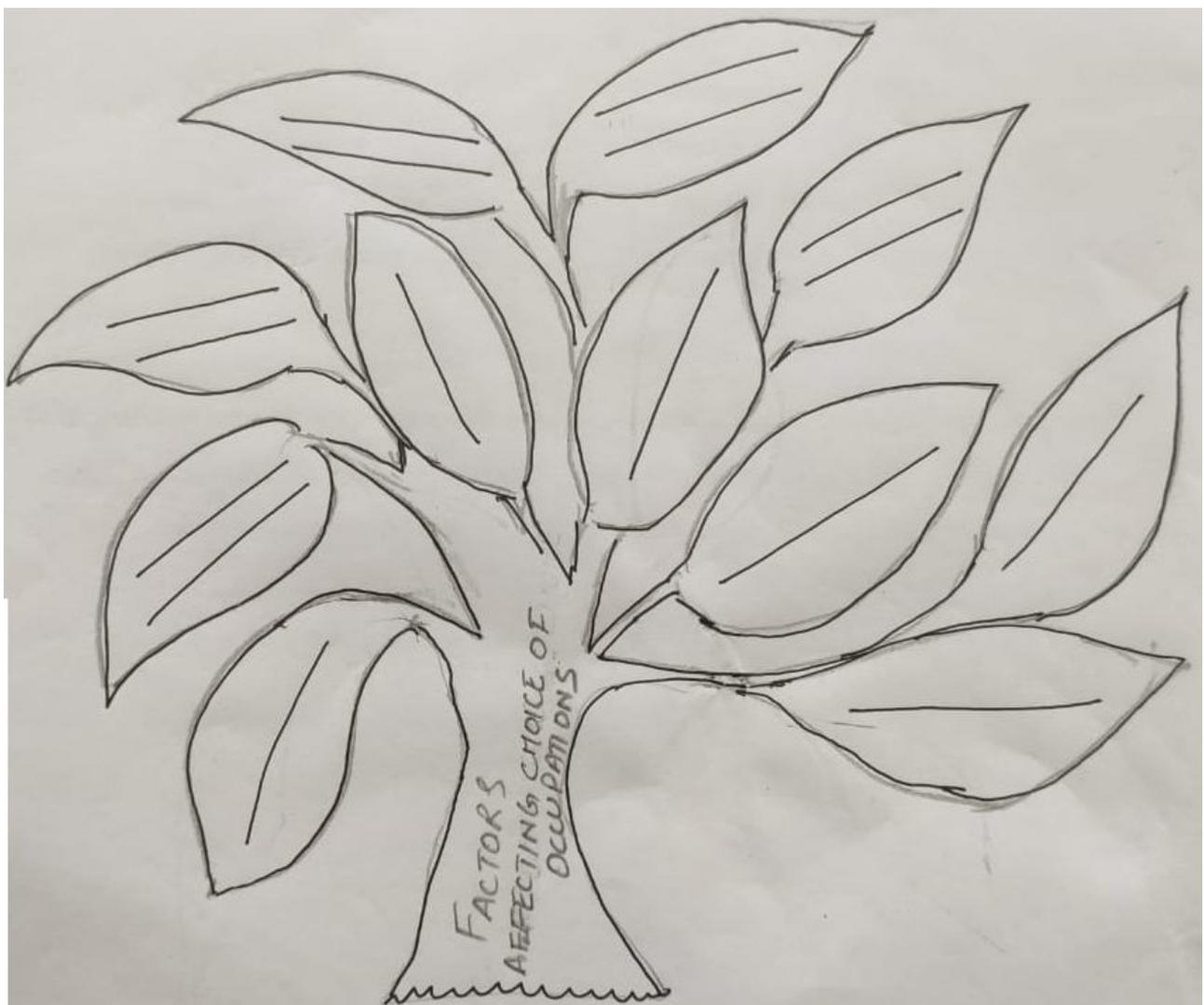
It provides a complete picture of development.

This would include the literacy rate, life expectancy and per capita income.

World Development Report

Human Development Report

Write non - wage factors affecting decisions regarding developmental goals:



Q. Mention Development Goals of different categories of persons.

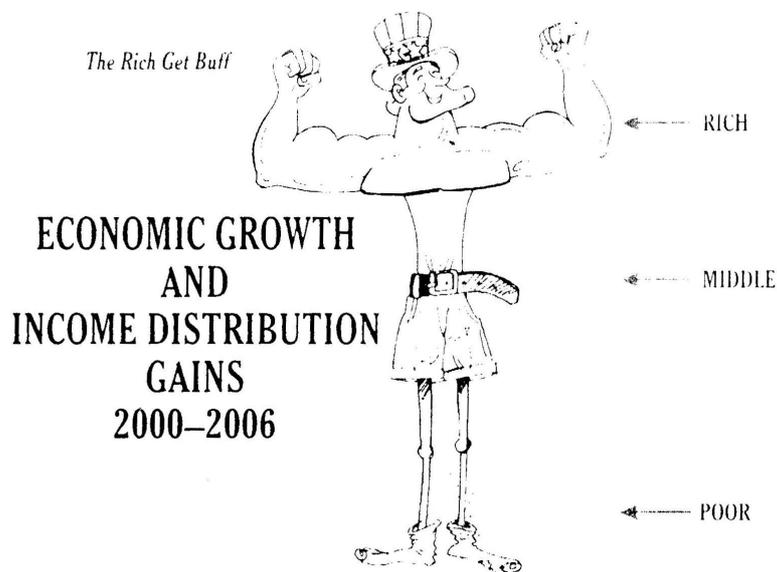
Category of Persons	Development Goals / Aspiration
1. Landless Rural labourer	_____ , _____
2. Prosperous farmer	_____ , _____
3. Rich person	_____ , _____
4. A girl from rich urban family	_____ , _____

Q. The following table shows the proportion of undernourished adults in India. It is based on a survey of various states in the country. Look at the table and answer the questions:

State	Male%	Female %
Kerala	22	19
Karnataka	36	38
Madhya Pradesh	43	42
All States	37	36

- Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- Can you guess why around 40 percent of people in the country are undernourished even though it's argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

Q. Group Activity:

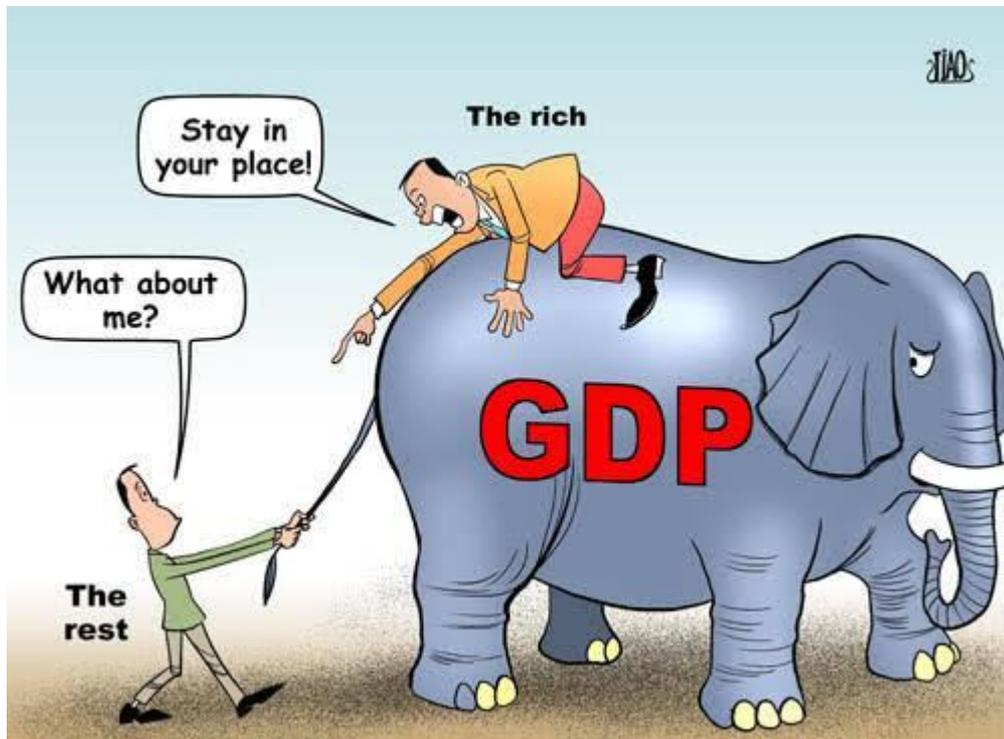


Cartoon tells us about the disparities between the rich and poor

- Should the gains of economic growth be evenly distributed?
- How can the poor get a voice for a better share in a nation?
- What can the poor countries do to receive a greater share in the world's wealth?

Assessment Worksheet

While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.



Per Capita Income

- Preferred for comparison due to difference in _____ levels.
- Comparison of per capita income does not take into account the changes in _____ levels.
- International comparisons can be distorted by differences in the _____ of living between countries.
- It does not reflect _____.
- Economic activity that does not result in income, such as services provided with the family, or for attributes, is usually _____.

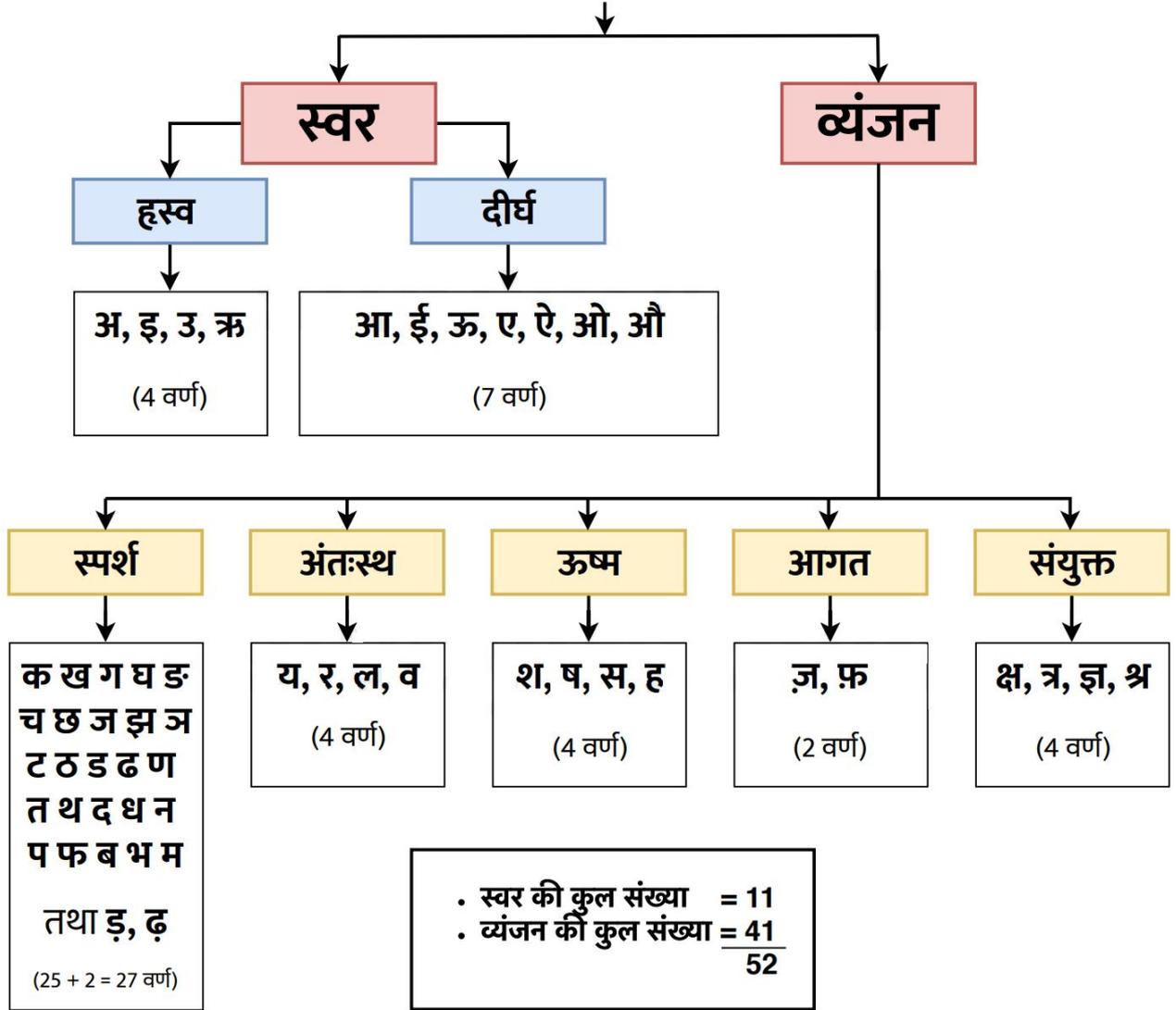
CASE STUDY :

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live. Similarly, we have ideas about what a country should be like. Do all of these persons have the same notion of development or progress? Most likely not. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced - such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. So, two things are quite clear: one, different persons can have different developmental goals and two, what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

1. There are many things that are not easily _____ but they mean a lot to our lives. These are often _____.
 - a) measured, ignored
 - b) ignored, measured
 - c) available, unavailable
 - d) available, measured
2. Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which of the following pairs are not correctly matched?
 - a) More wages to workers - against the interests of the entrepreneur.
 - b) Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices - poor workers want to purchase it at low prices.
 - c) Construction of a dam means more and cheaper power for people - The tribals do not want to leave the place.
 - d) Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.
3. Assertion: Different people have different developmental goals.
Reason: The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.
 - a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 - b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 - c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
 - d) Both assertion and reason are false.
4. What is the meaning of material goods?
 - a) They can be seen
 - b) They can be touched
 - c) They are tangible
 - d) All of these

वर्णमाला





दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

हिन्दी अतिरिक्त कार्य इकाई-1 : 2022-2023

कक्षा-10

खण्ड-क

प्र01 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पढ़कर दिए गए विकल्पों से उत्तर चुनिए

क. लोकतंत्र के मूलभूत तत्त्व को समझा नहीं गया है और इसलिए लोग समझते हैं कि सब कुछ सरकार कर देगी, हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। लोगों में अपनी पहल से जिम्मेदारी उठाने और निभाने का स्तर विकसित नहीं हो पाया है, फलस्वरूप देश की विशाल मानव शक्ति अभी खर्राटे लेती पड़ी है और देश की पूंजी उपयोगी बनाने के बदले आज बोझरूप बन बैठी है। लेकिन उसे नींद से झकझोर कर जागृत करना है। किसी भी देश को महान बनाते हैं उसमें रहने वाले लोग। लेकिन अभी हमारे देश के नागरिक अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचते रहे हैं। चाहे सड़क पर चलने की बात हो अथवा साफ-सफाई की बात हो, जहां तहां हम लोगों को गंदगी फैलाते और बेतरतीब ढंग से वाहन चलाते देख सकते हैं, फिर चाहते हैं सब कुछ सरकार ठीक कर दे। सरकार ने बहुत सारे कार्य किए हैं, इसे अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशालाएँ खोली हैं, विशाल बांध बनवाए हैं, फौलाद के कारखाने खोले हैं, आदि आदि बहुत सारे काम सरकार के द्वारा हुए हैं, पर अभी करोड़ों लोगों को कार्य में प्रेरित नहीं किया जा सका है।

वास्तव में होना तो यह चाहिए कि लोग अपनी सूझबूझ के साथ अपनी आंतरिक शक्ति के बल पर खड़े हों और अपने पास जो कुछ साधन सामग्री हो उसे लेकर कुछ करना शुरू कर दें और फिर सरकार उसमें आवश्यक मदद करे। उदाहरण के लिए गांव वाले बड़ी-बड़ी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं नहीं समझ सकेंगे पर वे लोग यह बात जरूर समझ सकेंगे कि अपने गांव में कहाँ कुआँ चाहिए, कहाँ सिंचाई की जरूरत है, कहाँ पुल की आवश्यकता है, बाहर के लोग इन सब बातों से अनभिज्ञ होते हैं।

i. निर्देश नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में दो कथनों को अभिकथन (अ) और कारण (ब) के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है। अपने उत्तर को नीचे दिए गए कोड के अनुसार चिन्हित कीजिए

अभिकथन (अ) गाँव का विकास गाँव के लोग ही कर सकते हैं।

कारण (ब) बाहर के लोग गाँव की जरूरतों से अनभिज्ञ होते हैं।

क. ब सत्य है लेकिन अ असत्य

ख. अ सत्य है लेकिन ब असत्य

ग. अ और ब दोनों सत्य हैं और ब, अ की सही व्याख्या है

घ. अ और ब दोनों सत्य हैं और अ, ब की सही व्याख्या है

ii. किसी देश की महानता निर्भर करती है

क. वहाँ की सरकार पर

ख. वहाँ के निवासियों पर

ग. वहाँ के इतिहास पर

घ. वहाँ की पूंजी पर

iiii. सरकार के कामों के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है

क. वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशालाएँ बनवाई हैं।

ख. विशाल बांध बनवाए हैं।

ग. वाहन चालकों को सुधारा है

घ. फौलाद के कारखाने खोले हैं

- iv. सरकारी व्यवस्था में किस कमी की ओर लेखक ने संकेत किया है ?
- क. गांव से जुड़ी समस्याओं के निदान में ग्रामीणों की भूमिका को नकारना
 ख. योजनाएं ठीक से न बनाना
 ग. आधुनिक जानकारी का अभाव
 घ. जमीन से जुड़ी समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान न देना
- v. "झकझोर कर जागृत करना" का भाव गद्यांश के अनुसार होगा –
- क. नींद से जगाना
 ख. सोने ना देना
 ग. जिम्मेदारी निभाना
 घ. जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति सचेत करना
- vi. लोकतंत्र में लोग समझते हैं –
- क. सरकार सबकुछ देगी
 ख. हमें सबकुछ करना होगा
 ग. राजनीतिक पार्टी हमें सब देगी
 घ. समाज हमें सबकुछ देगा
- vii. गाँव वाले क्या नहीं समझ सकेंगे
- क. कहाँ पुल की आवश्यकता है
 ख. कहाँ कुआँ चाहिए
 ग. पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को नहीं समझ सकेंगे
 घ. कहाँ सिंचाई की जरूरत है
- viii. सरकार के कामों के बारे में कौन सा कथन सही है
- क. वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशाला बनवाई है
 ख. विशाल बांध बनवाए हैं।
 ग. फौलाद के कारखाने खुले हैं
 घ. उपरोक्त तीनों
- ix. देश के नागरिक अपनी कौन सी जिम्मेदारी निभाते हैं?
- क. साफ-सफाई की
 ग. नियमानुसार सड़क पर वाहन चलाने
 ख. नियमानुसार सड़क पर चलने की
 घ. इनमे से कोई नहीं
- x. लोगों को कैसा होना चाहिए ?
- क. अपनी सूझ-बूझ से काम करें
 ख. अपनी आंतरिक शक्ति के बल पर खड़े हों
 ग. उपलब्ध साधन सामग्री से काम शुरू कर दें
 घ. उक्त सभी

ख. समाज में सर्वाधिक ताकत यदि किसी के पास है तो वह युवा वर्ग के पास है। लेकिन ताकत सदैव अग्नि के समान होती है और अग्नि के दो ही प्राकृतिक रूप विद्यमान हैं – एक रूप तो यह की अग्नि जला सकती है इस कदर जला सकती है कि सारे विश्व को राख के ढेर में बदल दे और दूसरा रूप यह है कि अग्नि प्रकाश दे सकती है यह इस कदर प्रकाशित कर सकती है कि सारे विश्व का अंधकार समाप्त कर दें मनुष्य एक बुद्धिमान प्राणी है जो इन दोनों का प्रयोग अपने हित के लिए करना जानता है यदि रोटी को बिना तवे की सहायता से सेंका जाए तो रोटी सिक नहीं पाएगी बल्कि जल जाएगी। जिस प्रकार मनुष्य को रोटी बनाने के लिए तवे की जरूरत पड़ती है ठीक उसी प्रकार से ताकत का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए संयम की आवश्यकता होती है। जिस प्रकार तवा रोटी को जलने से बचाता है, रोटी को पकने में मदद करता है उसी प्रकार संयम ताकत का सही दिशा में प्रयोग करना सिखाता है। सृजन करने में मदद करता है। ताकत का आप जिस दिशा में प्रयोग करेंगे वह उसी दिशा में रंग दिखाएगी किंतु इतना समझ लीजिए कि जिस प्रकार अग्नि को विनाशक बनाना आसान है, सृजनकर्ता बनाना कठिन है, उसी प्रकार ताकत के प्रयोग से विनाश करना आसान है लेकिन निर्माण करना अत्यंत मुश्किल।

i. समाज का सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली वर्ग है –

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| क. पुरुष वर्ग | ख. किशोर वर्ग |
| ग. युवा वर्ग | घ. मजदूर वर्ग |

ii. अग्नि के दो रूपों से तात्पर्य है –

- | |
|----------------------------------------------|
| क. राख के ढेर में बदलने वाली, गर्मी वाली |
| ख. भोजन पकाने वाली, अंधकार को खत्म करने वाली |
| ग. बलवान और प्रकाश वाली |
| घ. जलाने वाली और प्रकाश देने वाली |

iii. ताकत का सही इस्तेमाल करने के लिए आवश्यकता होती है –

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| क. जल्दबाजी की | ख. संयम की |
| ग. समय की | घ. मनुष्य की |

iv. ताकत के प्रयोग से आसान हो जाता है –

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| क. रोटी सेकना | ख. साहस करना |
| ग. निर्माण करना | घ. विनाश करना |

v. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक होगा –

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| क. ताकत का सही प्रयोग | ख. अग्नि और हम |
| ग. अग्नि के उपयोग | घ. साहस भरी जिंदगी |

ग. निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :

महासागर, बर्फ की चोटी सहित पूरा पर्यावरण और धरती की सतह का नियमित गर्म होने की प्रक्रिया को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग कहते हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में वैश्विक तौर पर वातावरणीय तापमान में वृद्धि देखी गई है। पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा एजेंसी के अनुसार, पिछले शताब्दी में 1.4 डिग्री फॉरेनहाइट (0.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस) के लगभग धरती के औसत तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा भी आकलन किया गया है कि अगली शताब्दी तक 2 से 11.5 डिग्री F की वृद्धि हो सकती है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के बहुत सारे कारण हैं, इसका मुख्य कारण ग्रीनहाउस गैस है जो कुछ प्राकृतिक प्रक्रियाओं से तो कुछ इंसानों की पैदा की हुई है। जनसंख्या विस्फोट, अर्थव्यवस्था और ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल की वजह से 20वीं सदी में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों को बढ़ते देखा गया है। वातावरण में कई सारे ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के निकलने का कारण औद्योगिक क्रियाएँ हैं, क्योंकि लगभग हर जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये आधुनिक दुनिया में औद्योगिकीकरण की जरूरत है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कार्बनडाई ऑक्साइड (CO₂) और सल्फरडाई ऑक्साइड (SO₂) 10 गुना से बढ़ा है। ऑक्सीकरण चक्रण और प्रकाश संश्लेषण सहित प्राकृतिक और औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार कार्बनडाई ऑक्साइड का निकलना बदलता रहता है। कार्बनिक समानों के सड़न से वातावरण में मिथेन नाम का ग्रीनहाउस गैस भी निकलता है। दूसरे ग्रीनहाउस गैस है—नाइट्रोजन का ऑक्साइड, हैलो कार्बन्स, (CFCS) क्लोरिन और ब्रोमाईन कम्पाउंड आदि। ये सभी वातावरण में एक साथ मिल जाते हैं और वातावरण के रेडियोएक्टिव संतुलन को बिगाड़ते हैं। उनके पास गर्म विकीकरण को सोखने की क्षमता है जिससे धरती की सतह गर्म होने लगती है।

अंटार्कटिका में ओजोन परत में कमी आना भी ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का एक कारण है। (CFCS) गैस के बढ़ने से ओजोन परत में कमी आ रही है। ये ओजोन परत का काम धरती को नुकसान दायक किरणों से बचाना है। जबकि, धरती के सतह की ग्लोबल वार्मिंग बढ़ना इस बात का संकेत है कि ओजोन परत में क्षरण हो रहा है। हानिकारक अल्ट्रा वाइलेट सूरज की किरणें जीवमंडल में प्रवेश कर जाती हैं और ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के द्वारा उसे सोख लिया जाता है जिससे अंततः ग्लोबल वार्मिंग में बढ़ौतरी होती है। अगर आँकड़ों पर नजर डाले तो ऐसा आकलन किया गया है कि अंटार्कटिका (25 मिलियन किलोमीटर) की छेद का दोगुना ओजोन परत में छेद है। सर्दी और गर्मी में ओजोन क्षरण का कोई खास चलन नहीं है।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से बहुत सारे जलवायु परिवर्तन हुए हैं जैसे गर्मी के मौसम में बढ़ौतरी, ठंडी के मौसम में कमी, तापमान में वृद्धि, वायु चक्रण के रूप में बदलाव, जेट स्ट्रीम, बिन मौसम बरसात, बर्फ की चोटियों का पिघलना, ओजोन परत में क्षरण, भयंकर तूफान, चक्रवात, बाढ़, सूखा आदि।

सरकारी एजेंसियों, व्यापारिक नेतृत्व, निजी क्षेत्रों और एनजीओ आदि के द्वारा, कई सारे जागरूकता अभियान और कार्यक्रम चलाये और लागू किये जा सरकारी एजेंसियों, व्यापारिक नेतृत्व, निजी क्षेत्रों और एनजीओ आदि के द्वारा, कई सारे जागरूकता अभियान और कार्यक्रम चलाये और लागू किये जा रहे हैं। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के द्वारा कुछ ऐसे नुकसान हैं जिनकी भरपाई असंभव है (बर्फ की चोटियों का पिघलना)। हमें अब पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के मानव जनित कारकों को कम करने के द्वारा हर एक को इसके प्रभाव को घटाने के लिये अपना बेहतर प्रयास करना चाहिए। हमें वातावरण से ग्रीनहाउस गैसों का कम से कम उत्सर्जन करना चाहिये और उन जलवायु परिवर्तनों को अपनाना चाहिये जो वर्षों से होते आ रहे हैं। बिजली की ऊर्जा के बजाये शुद्ध और साफ ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल की कोशिश करनी चाहिये अथवा सौर, वायु और जियोथर्मल से उत्पन्न ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये। तेल जलाने और कोयले के इस्तेमाल, परिवहन के साधनों, और बिजली के सामानों के स्तर को घटाने से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव को घटाया जा सकता है।

- क. उपरोक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए?
- ख. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग क्या है?
- ग. गद्यांश के आधार पर ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के क्या क्या कारण हैं?
- घ. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का हमारी जलवायु क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? बताइये।
- ङ. ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या से हम किस प्रकार बच सकते हैं?

खंड (ख)

व्यावहारिक व्याकरण

प्र02

पाठों पर आधारित मुहावरे

1. जल्दबाजी से काम लेना – जल्दी से काम निपटाना
2. जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार होना – पूरा-पूरा अधिकार
3. बुनियाद मजबूत बनाना – नींव पक्की बनाना
4. हँसी – खेल समझना – सरल समझना
5. प्राण सूखना – भयभीत होना

6. ऐरा – गैरा नत्थू-खैरा – कोई भी साधारण व्यक्ति
7. आँखें फोड़ना – बहुत अधिक पढ़ना
8. खून जलाना – अथक परिश्रम करना
9. सूक्तिबाण चलाना – दिल दुखाने वाली बातें कहना
10. निराशा के बादल फटना – निराशा दूर होना
11. जिगर के टुकड़े-टुकड़े होना – दिल दुखना
12. गाढ़ी कमाई – परिश्रम की कमाई
13. सिर पर नंगी तलवार लटकना – भय बना रहना / खतरा होना
14. आड़े हाथों लेना – खरी-खोटी सुनाना
15. दिली हमदर्दी होना – सच्ची सहानुभूति
16. घाव पर नमक छिड़कना – दुखी को और दुखी करना
17. हेकड़ी जताना – घमंड करना
18. तलवार खीचना – डाँट-डपट करना।
19. दिमाग हो जाना – झूठा अभिमान होना
20. दिल मजबूत होना – पक्का इरादा
21. नाम – निशान मिटा देना – किसी को पूर्णतः नष्ट कर देना
22. अंधे के हाथ बटेर लगना – भाग्य से कुछ पाना
23. दीन – दुनिया से जाना – किसी काम का न रहना
24. नक्शा बनाना – योजना बनाना
25. अंधा चोट निशाना पड़ना – कोई वस्तु अचानक प्राप्त हो जाना
26. चुल्लू भर पानी देने वाला न होना – संकट के समय मददगार न होना
27. दाँतों पसीना आना – हालत खराब हो जाना
28. लोहे के चने चबाना – बहुत कठिन काम करना
29. आँधी रोग होना – भ्रम में पड़ना
30. अक्षर – अक्षर रटना – बिना समझे रट लेना
31. बे – सिर – पैर की बातें – व्यर्थ की बातें
32. पन्ने रंगना – बिना सोचे – समझे लिखना
33. आटे – दाल का भाव मालूम होना – जिंदगी समझ में आ जाना
34. जमीन पर पाँव न रखना – बहुत घमंड करना
35. गिरह बाँधना – पूरी तरह से समझ लेना
36. चोरों का – सा जीवन कटना – अपराध बोध होना
37. प्राणांतक परिश्रम करना – अत्यधिक परिश्रम करना
38. एक-एक शब्द चाट लेना – रट लेना
39. मुद्रा कांतिहीन होना – चेहरा मुरझाना
40. खुशी आधी होना – खुशियाँ कम होना
41. विधि की बात कौन टाले – भाग्य बदल नहीं सकता

42. तकदीर बलवान होना – भाग्यशाली होना
43. हाथ – पाँव फूलना – घबरा जाना
44. मुहताज होना – लाचार होना
45. मुँह चुंराना – सामना न कर पाना
46. घर में लक्ष्मी आना – बरकत होना
47. बेराह चलना – उचित कार्य न करना
48. ज़हर लगना – बुरी लगना
49. नतमस्तक होना – आदर सहित झुकना
50. टूट पड़ना – हमला करना
51. तीर मार लेना – बड़ा काम करना
52. साये से भागना – सामने न पड़ना
53. दबे पाँव आना – बिना आहट किए आना
54. पहाड़ होना – बड़ी मुसीबत होना
55. लगती बात – चुभती बात कहना
56. हाथ डालना – कार्य की शुरुआत करना
57. प्राण निकलना – अत्यधिक डर जाना।
58. घुड़कियाँ खाना – डाँट-डपट सहन करना
59. सिर फिरना – घमंड होना
60. हाथ लगना – किसी वस्तु की प्राप्ति होना
61. पापड़ बेलना – कठिन काम करना
62. पैसे – पैसे को मुहताज होना – गरीबी के दिन देखना
63. हाथ में लेना – काम की जिम्मेदारी उठाना
64. जी ललचाना – मन में लालच आना
65. अमर दिन होना – यादगार दिन
66. सिर कटना – सिर से खून बहना
67. टूट जाना – बिखर जाना
68. आँखें मिच जाना – देख न सकना
69. ठंडा पड़ना – शांत हो जाना
70. रंग दिखाना – असलियत सामने आना
71. बात निराली होना – कुछ अलग दिखाई देना
72. कलंक धुलना – बदनामी समाप्त होना
73. सुध-बुध खोना – अपने – आप को भूल जाना
74. तंद्रा भंग होना – विचारों से बाहर आना
75. सम्मोहित होना – मुग्ध होना
76. बाट जोहना – रास्ता देखना
77. राह न सूझना – उपाय न मिलना

अभ्यास कार्य

1. अपने शत्रु की दुर्दशा देखकर उसका ----- हो गया । उपयुक्त मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करें।
क. घी के दिए जलाना
ख. कलेजा टंडा करना
ग. बाजे बजवाना
घ. रंग खेलना
2. 'पत्थर की लकीर' मुहावरे का अर्थ है –
क. उंगली उठाना
ख. दृढ़ विचार
ग. निरादर करना
घ. बाल की खाल निकालना
3. आज सब्जियों के दाम ----- हैं उपयुक्त मुहावरे से रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें।
क. जमीन पर
ख. ऊंचे आसमान पर
ग. सातवें आसमान पर
घ. नभ में
4. इस नेता को ----- खूब आता है।
क. कांटा होना
ख. गाल बजाना
ग. दिल जलाना
घ. सभी गलत है
5. माली के हाथों में डंडा देखकर राजू के ----- गए। उपयुक्त मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करें।
क. प्राण सुखना
ख. आग बबूला
ग. मर मिटना
घ. भाग जाना
6. 'दांतों तले उँगली दबाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है –
क. डर जाना
ख. शर्मिदा होना
ग. हैरान होना
घ. कष्ट अनुभव करना
7. दूसरों पर ----- के बदले अपना काम जल्दी पूरा करो । वाक्य में उपयुक्त मुहावरे से रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें।
क. सिर चढ़ना
ख. गले लगना
ग. उँगली उठाना
घ. कलंक लगाना
8. 'अक्ल पर पत्थर पड़ना' मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है –
क. मूर्ख होना
ख. बुद्धि भ्रष्ट होना
ग. बुद्धि होना
घ. प्रतिभावान होना
9. उससे सावधान रहना है वह तो ----- है उपयुक्त मुहावरे से वाक्य पूरा करें।
क. हाथ मलना
ख. बाज न आना
ग. आस्तीन का साँप
घ. चूड़ियाँ पहनना
10. 'आंखें फोड़ना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है –
क. बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ना
ख. बहुत कष्ट झेलना
ग. पसीना बहाना
घ. बहुत मेहनत करना

वाक्य रूपांतरण

वाक्य – शब्दों के सार्थक समूह को वाक्य कहते हैं।

संरचना-बनावट के आधार पर वाक्य के तीन भेद होते हैं – सरल, संयुक्त, मिश्रित वाक्य।

सरल वाक्य – इस प्रकार के वाक्य में एक क्रिया पद या क्रिया पदबंध होता है।

जैसे – रमेश पढ़ रहा है।

मुग्धा बहुत आलसी है।

संयुक्त वाक्य –

1. दो या दो से अधिक वाक्यों को जोड़कर बनाया जाता है।

2. दोनों वाक्य अपने-आप में स्वतंत्र होते हैं।

3. जोड़ने के लिए समुच्चयबोधक शब्द जैसे और, तथा, किन्तु, परंतु, वरना आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे – मैं पास हो गया। मैं दर्जे में प्रथम आया।

का संयुक्त वाक्य होगा। मैं पास हो गया और दर्जे में प्रथम आया।

मिश्रित वाक्य –

1. दो वाक्यों को जोड़कर एक वाक्य बनाया जाता है।

2. एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य पर निर्भर करता है।

3. दोनों वाक्यों को तीन प्रकार से जोड़ा जा सकता है –

क. कि लगाकर

ख. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम लगाकर

जैसे – जो-वो

जिसने – उसने

जिसकी – उसकी आदि

ग. क्रिया विशेषण शब्दों से

जैसे – जब – तब

जहाँ – वहाँ

जैसे – वैसे

ज्योंहि – त्योंहि आदि

अभ्यास कार्य

1. 'मयंक सुंदर है, वह हँसमुख भी है' इस वाक्य का सरल वाक्य में रूपांतरण होगा –

क. मयंक सुंदर है तथा हँसमुख भी है

ख. मयंक सुंदर है लेकिन हँसमुख भी है

ग. मयंक सुंदर और हँसमुख है

घ. मयंक सुंदर भी है और हँसमुख भी।

2. निम्न वाक्यों में से संयुक्त वाक्य कौन सा है
- क. मेरा छोटा सा जो गाँव है उसके चारों ओर जंगल है।
 ख. मेरे छोटे से गाँव के चारों ओर जंगल है।
 ग. मेरा गाँव छोटा सा है और उसके चारों ओर जंगल है।
 घ. गाँव छोटा सा है और चारों ओर जंगल है।
3. 'उसने कुछ नहीं खाना खाया और सो गया।' रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद है –
- क. सरल वाक्य
 ख. मिश्रित वाक्य
 ग. संयुक्त वाक्य
 घ. इनमें से कोई नहीं
4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में मिश्रित वाक्य है –
- क. जैसे ही वह घर से बाहर निकले जैसे ही जोर से धमाका हुआ
 ख. वे लोग घर से बाहर निकले और जोर से धमाका हुआ
 ग. धमाका होते ही घर से बाहर निकले
 घ. उनके घर से निकलते ही जोर से धमाका हुआ
5. 'सूर्य निकला और प्रकाश हो गया' रचना के आधार पर वाक्य का भेद है
- क. इच्छा वाचक
 ख. सरल वाक्य
 ग. मिश्रित वाक्य
 घ. संयुक्त वाक्य
6. 'तेज वर्षा हुई नदी में बाढ़ आ गई।' इन वाक्यों से बना मिश्रित वाक्य है –
- क. नदी में बाढ़ आ गई क्योंकि तेज वर्षा हुई।
 ख. तेज वर्षा के कारण नदी में बाढ़ आ गई
 ग. तेज वर्षा हुई और नदी में बाढ़ आ गई।
 घ. जब तेज वर्षा हुई तब नदी में बाढ़ आ गई।
7. दिए गए वाक्यों में संयुक्त वाक्य है –
- क. ज्योंही जनवरी का महीना आया ठंड बढ़ने लगी।
 ख. जनवरी का महीना आते ही ठंड बढ़ने लगी।
 ग. जैसे ही जनवरी का महीना आया जैसे ही ठंड बढ़ने लगी।
 घ. जनवरी का महीना आया और ठंड बढ़ने लगी।
8. 'सुरेश सुबह उठा उसने चाय पी।' इन वाक्यों से बना संयुक्त वाक्य है –
- क. सुरेश ने सुबह उठकर चाय पी।
 ख. जब सुरेश सुबह उठा तब उसने चाय पी।
 ग. सुरेश सुबह उठा और उसने चाय पी।
 घ. सुरेश ने सुबह उठते ही चाय पी।

9. दिए गए वाक्य में सरल वाक्य है –
- क. आप द्वार पर बैठकर उसकी प्रतीक्षा करें।
 ख. आप द्वार पर बैठें और उसकी प्रतीक्षा करें।
 ग. जब आप द्वार पर बैठें तब उसकी प्रतीक्षा करें।
 घ. आप द्वार पर बैठे और उसके आने की प्रतीक्षा करें।
10. 'जैसा करोगे वैसा भरोगे' रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद हैं –
- क. इच्छा वाचक
 ख. सरल वाक्य
 ग. मिश्रित वाक्य
 घ. संयुक्त वाक्य
11. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में संयुक्त वाक्य हैं –
- क. परिश्रम करने से सफलता मिली।
 ख. क्योंकि उसने परिश्रम किया उसे सफलता मिली।
 ग. उसने परिश्रम किया और उसे सफलता मिली।
 घ. परिश्रम करने वाले ने सफलता प्राप्त की।
12. 'वह आया था परंतु मैं न मिल सका।' रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद है –
- क. संयुक्त वाक्य
 ख. मिश्रित वाक्य
 ग. सरल वाक्य
 घ. निषेधात्मक वाक्य
13. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में सरल वाक्य है –
- क. अपराध सिद्ध हुआ और उसे सजा हुई।
 ख. जब अपराध सिद्ध हो गया तब उसे सजा हो गई।
 ग. जैसे ही अपराध सिद्ध हुआ वैसे ही उसे सजा हो गई।
 घ. अपराध सिद्ध होने पर उसे सजा हुई।
14. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में मिश्र वाक्य है –
- क. वेतन मिलेगा और कर्ज उतर जाएगा।
 ख. अगर तुम झूठ नहीं बोलते तो तुम्हें नौकरी मिल जाती।
 ग. हमें बड़ों का आदर करना चाहिए।
 घ. थोड़ा रुकिए और आगे जाइए।
15. 'वह कौन-सा व्यक्ति है, जिसने जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम ना सुना हो।' निम्नलिखित वाक्य है –
- क. सरल वाक्य
 ख. संयुक्त वाक्य
 ग. मिश्र वाक्य
 घ. इनमें से कोई नहीं

खंड ग

बड़े भाई साहब

प्र01 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्पों का चयन कीजिए

दैव न करें, आज मैं बीमार हो जाऊँ तो तुम्हारे हाथ पाँव फूल जाएँगे। दादा को तार देने के सिवा तुम्हें और कुछ ना सूझेगा, लेकिन तुम्हारी जगह दादा हों, तो किसी को तार न दें, न घबराएँ न बदहवास हों। पहले खुद मरज पहचान कर इलाज करेंगे, उसमें सफल न हुए तो किसी डॉक्टर को बुलाएँगे। बीमारी तो खैर बड़ी चीज है। हम तुम तो इतना भी नहीं जानते की महीने भर का खर्च महीना भर कैसे चले। जो कुछ दादा भेजते हैं, उसे हम बीस बाइस तक खर्च कर डालते हैं और फिर पैसे पैसे को मोहताज हो जाते हैं। नाश्ता बंद हो जाता है, धोबी और नाई से मुँह चुराने लगते हैं, लेकिन जितना आज हम और तुम खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसके आधे में दादा ने अपनी उम्र का बड़ा भाग इज्जत और नेकनामी के साथ निभाया है और कुटुंब का पालन किया है, जिसमें सब मिलाकर नौ आदमी थे।

i. 'हाथ पाँव फूलना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है –

क. घबरा जाना

ख. डर जाना

ग. भाग जाना

घ. कमजोरी होना

ii. किसने बीमार होने की बात किससे कही?

क. बड़े भाई ने छोटे भाई से

ख. छोटे भाई ने बड़े भाई से

ग. बड़े भाई ने दादा से

घ. दादा ने लेखक से

iii. लेखक के परिवार में कितने लोग थे?

क. दो आदमी

ख. नौ आदमी

ग. तीन आदमी

घ. दस आदमी

iv. लेखक और उसके भाई के पैसे कितने दिनों में खत्म हो जाते हैं –

क. बीस से इक्कीस दिनों में

ख. बीस से तेईस दिनों में

ग. बीस से बाईस दिनों में

घ. उन्नीस से बीस दिनों में

v. हमें जब कुछ नहीं सूझता तो किसके पास जाते हैं

क. अपने परिवार के पास

ख. अपने से बड़ों के पास

ग. अनुभवी व्यक्तियों के पास

घ. उपयुक्त सभी

प्र02 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्पों का चयन कीजिए

आदमी और जो कुकर्म चाहे करे, पर अभिमान न करे, इतराये नहीं। अभिमान किया और दीन-दुनिया दोनों से गया। शैतान का हाल भी पढ़ा ही होगा। उसे यह अभिमान हुआ था कि ईश्वर का उससे बढ़कर सच्चा भक्त कोई है ही नहीं। अंत में यह हुआ की स्वर्ग से नरक में ढकेल दिया गया। शाहेरूम ने भी एक बार अहंकार किया था। भीख माँग माँग कर मर गया। तुमने तो अभी केवल एक दरजा पास किया है और अभी से तुम्हारा सर फिर गया, तब तो तुम आगे पढ़ चुके। यह समझ लो कि तुम अपनी मेहनत से नहीं पास हुए, अंधे के हाथ बटेर लग गई। मगर बटेर केवल एक बार हाथ लग सकती है। बार-बार नहीं लग सकती। कभी-कभी गुल्ली डंडे में भी अंधा-चोट निशाना पड़ जाता है। इससे कोई सफल खिलाड़ी नहीं हो जाता। सफल खिलाड़ी वो है जिसका कोई निशाना खाली ना जाए।

i. मनुष्य को क्या नहीं करना चाहिए?

क. प्रेम

ख. अहंकार

ग. धोखा

घ. सभी

- ii. शैतान को किस बात का घमंड था?
- क. उससे बड़ा कोई ज्ञानी नहीं है
ख. वह भगवान का सबसे बड़ा भक्त है
ग. वह संसार में सबसे शक्तिशाली है
घ. उपयुक्त सभी बातों का
- iii. अहंकार के कारण कौन भीख माँग कर मर गया?
- क. रावण
ख. शैतान
ग. शाहेरूम
घ. सभी
- iv. सफल खिलाड़ी कौन होता है?
- क. जो घमंड नहीं करता है
ख. जो ईश्वर को मानता है
ग. जिसका कोई निशाना खाली नहीं जाता है
घ. जो शक्तिशाली होता है
- v. 'अंधे के हाथ बटेर लगना' का आशय है –
- क. बहुमूल्य वस्तु मिलना
ख. अयोग्य व्यक्ति को कीमती वस्तु मिलना
ग. बहुत धन मिलना
घ. कोई नहीं

पाठ – बड़े भाई साहब

प्र03 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :-

1. 'बड़े भाई साहब' पाठ के कथानायक की रुचि किन कार्यों में थी?
2. 'बुनियाद ही पुख्ता न हो, तो मकान कैसे पायेदार बनें'—आशय स्पष्ट करें।
3. छोटे भाई के मन में बड़े भाई के प्रति कैसे भाव रहते थे? पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट करें।
4. कहानी का सन्देश स्पष्ट करें।
5. बड़े भाई साहब ने जिंदगी के अनुभव और पुस्तकीय ज्ञान में से किसे अधिक महत्व दिया? क्यों?

प्र04 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से लिखिए:-

1. बड़े भाई साहब की स्वभाव गत विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट करें।
2. पाठ में समूची शिक्षा प्रणाली पर ब्यंग्य किया गया है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं? यदि हाँ तो कैसे?
3. बड़े भाई साहब को अपने मन की इच्छाएँ दबानी क्यों पड़ती थी?
4. छोटा भाई बड़े के नरम व्यवहार का क्या फायदा उठाता था?
5. बड़े भाई की डाँट-फटकार न मिलती तो क्या छोटा भाई कक्षा में अब्बल आ पाता? अपने विचार लिखें।

पाठ – डायरी का एक पन्ना

प्र05 क. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-

1. आज का दिन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में किस प्रकार अलग था?
2. जुलूस को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रबंध किए गए थे?
3. 'यह एक ओपन लड़ाई थी।' लेखक ने किस लड़ाई को ओपन लड़ाई कहा है?
4. पुलिस ने आंदोलन कारियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया?
5. कौंसिल का नोटिस किस बात को स्पष्ट करता है?
6. आज का दिन निराला क्यों था? (26 जनवरी 1931)

- ख. 1. दूसरा स्वतंत्रता दिवस कलकत्तावासियों के लिए क्यों महत्त्वपूर्ण था? इस दिन को मनाने के लिए क्या – क्या तैयारियाँ की गईं?
2. लेखक की 'डायरी का एक पृष्ठ' भावी पीढ़ी को किस प्रकार प्रेरित करता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

पाठ – 'साखी' (कबीर)

प्र06 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर हेतु उचित विकल्प चुनें –

ऐसी वाणी बोलिए मन का आपा खोड़।

अपना तन सीतल करें, औरन को सुख होइ।।

सुखिया सब संसार है, खाए अरु सोवे।

दुखिया दास कबीर है, जागे अरु रोवै ।।

i. कवि कैसी वाणी बोलने पर बल देते हैं?

क. मधुर

ख. क्रोध शांत करने वाली

ग. अहंकार शून्य मधुर वाणी

घ. मन को भाने वाली

ii. 'मन का आपा खोने' का क्या आशय है?

क. मन का विचलित होना

ख. क्रोध समाप्त होना

ग. दूसरों के वश में होना

घ. अहंकार नष्ट होना

iii. संसार में सभी कबीर की दृष्टि में सुखी क्यों हैं?

क. क्योंकि सभी ज्ञानी हैं

ख. क्योंकि वह सच्चे हैं

ग. क्योंकि उन्हें जीवन के उद्देश्य का यथार्थ ज्ञान नहीं है

घ. क्योंकि वह प्रसन्न हैं

iv. कबीर क्यों जागते और रोते हैं?

क. उन्हें नींद नहीं आती

ख. वे सबको सुखी देख कर रोते हैं।

ग. उन्हें समाज की चिंता है

घ. उन्हें जीवन का यथार्थ ज्ञान हो चुका है ।

v. कबीर की भाषा ----- है

क. संस्कृत

ख. खड़ी बोली

ग. सधुककड़ी

घ. ब्रज

प्र07 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें:-

क. कबीर ने वाणी की मधुरता पर क्यों जोर दिया है?

ख. 'जब मैं था तब हरि नहीं' पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट करें।

ग. ईश्वर के विरह में भक्त की क्या स्थिति हो जाती है?

घ. कबीर ने स्वयं को 'दुखिया' और सारे संसार को 'सुखिया' क्यों कहा है? वास्तव में सच्चा सुख कहाँ है?

- ड. कबीर के अनुसार निन्दक से कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए?
 च. कबीर के 'राम' कौन है? यह संसार 'राम' के दर्शन क्यों नहीं कर पाता है?

प्र08 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से दें:-

- क. कबीर के दोहों को 'साखी' क्यों कहा जाता है? क्या ये साखियाँ आज भी प्रासंगिक हैं? कैसे?
 ख. कबीर घर जलाने की बात क्यों कहते हैं? यहाँ 'घर' किसका प्रतीक है स्पष्ट करें।
 ग. कबीर की भाषा-शैली की विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट करें।

कविता आत्मत्राण

प्र01 'आत्मत्राण' कविता मूल रूप से किसने किस भाषा में लिखी ?

इस कविता के अनुवाद कर्ता कौन है?

प्र02 कविता में कवि ईश्वर से क्या प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं?

प्र03 कवि कोई सहायक न मिलने पर क्या कामना करते हैं?

प्र04 अंतिम पंक्तियों में कवि क्या अनुनय करते हैं?

प्र05 क्या यह प्रार्थना गीत अन्य प्रार्थना गीतों से भिन्न है? तो कैसे?

परियोजना – रविंद्रनाथ ठाकुर द्वारा कोलकाता के निकट स्थित एक सुप्रसिद्ध शिक्षण संस्थान शांतिनिकेतन के संबंध में जानकारी हासिल करें और चित्र एकत्र करके कोलाज बनाएं।

संचयन (पूरक पुस्तिका)

हरिहर काका

प्र01 हरिहर काका और लेखक के बीच कैसे संबंध हैं स्पष्ट करें।

प्र02 'ठाकुरबारी' का पाठ के आधार पर वर्णन करें?

प्र03 महंत जी ने हरिहर काका की किस प्रकार आवभगत की?

प्र04 हरिहर काका को महंत और अपने भाई एक ही श्रेणी के क्यों लगने लगे?

प्र05 अनपढ़ होते हुए भी हरिहर काका दुनिया की बेहतर समझ रखते हैं कैसे कह सकते हैं?

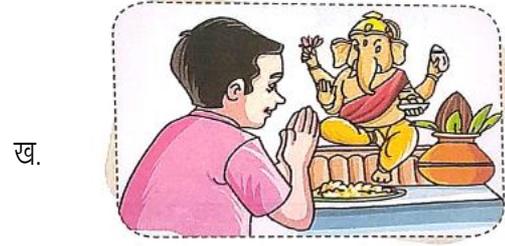
प्र06 हरिहर काका की चारित्रिक विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट करें और बताएँ कि आप हरिहर काका के व्यक्तित्व को किस रूप में आँकते हैं

प्र07 हरिहर काका कहानी समाज के किन पहलुओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करती है?

प्र08 समाज में रिश्तों की क्या अहमियत है इस विषय पर अपने विचार प्रकट करें?

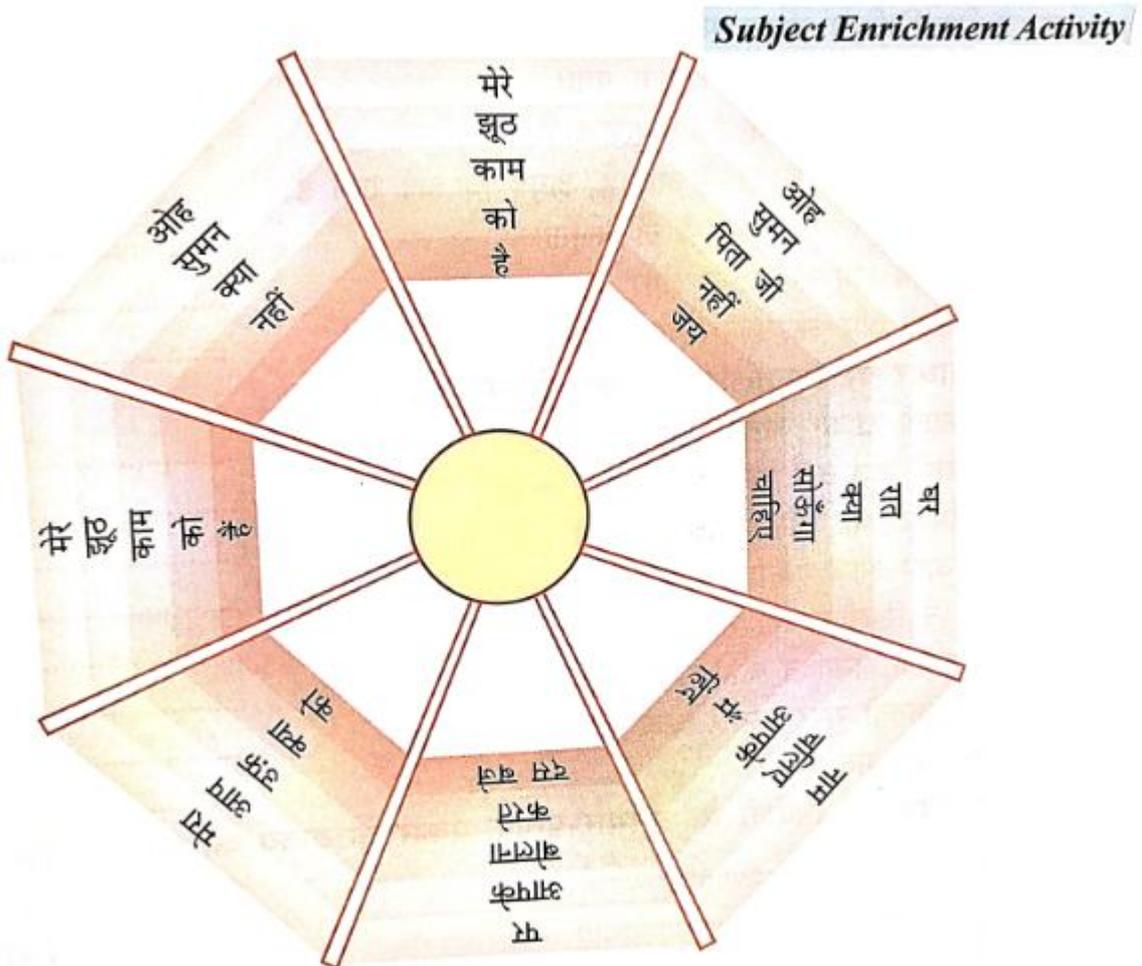
खण्ड – घ
पोर्टफोलियो गतिविधि

प्र01 निचे दिए गए चित्रों के आधार पर सरल, संयुक्त और मिश्रित वाक्य बनाएं



विषय संवर्धन गतिविधि

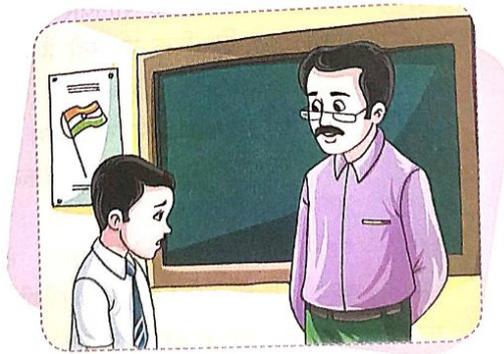
प्र02 नीचे दिए गए जाल में शब्द फँसे हुए हैं, आप इन शब्दों से सरल, संयुक्त और मिश्रित वाक्य बनाइए:



प्र03 नीचे दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को शहर में फैल रही गंदगी के कारण होने वाली परेशानी के बारे में बताते हुए पत्र लिखिए। आप राजेन्द्र नगर, जयपुर के निवासी राधेश्याम हैं।



प्र04 नीचे दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर पत्र लिखिए।

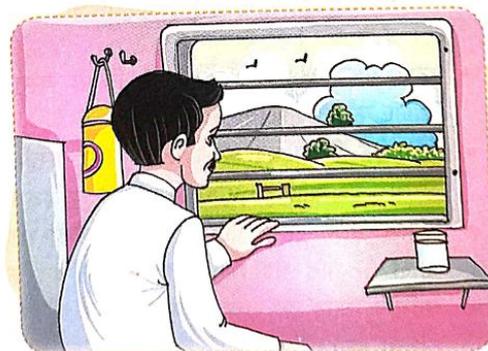


अनुच्छेद लेखन

प्र05 नीचे दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर सुबह की सैर तथा प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य का वर्णन करिए :



प्र06 मेरी पहली रेल यात्रा विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।



कहानी लेखन

प्र07 नीचे दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए :

क.



ख.



ग.



घ.



प्र08 चारों चित्रों के वर्णन के आधार पर पूरी कहानी लिखिए तथा बताइए कि कहानी से क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?





दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

दशमी कक्षा

संस्कृत अतिरिक्त कार्यम् 2022-2023

इकाई - 1

(अपठितवाचनम्)

पाठ-1 : शुचिपर्यावरणम्

पाठ-2 : बुद्धिर्बलवती सदा

प्र01 निम्नलिखितान् अंशान् पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत

क. एकस्य कृषकस्य पुत्रः अध्ययनार्थं पाठशालां गच्छति स्म। तस्य गुरुः अपाठयत् 'ईश्वरः सर्वव्यापी। नीचैः उपरि इतः ततः भूमौ आकाशे जले स्थले गृहे बहिः सर्वत्रव्यापी अस्ति। वयम् यत्किञ्चित् कुर्मः, सः पश्यति'। पुत्रे गृहे आगते पिता तमवदत्, 'त्वं मया सह क्षेत्रं चल।' द्वौ गृहात् निरगच्छताम्। क्षेत्रम् उपसृत्य पिता अवदत् - 'आवाभ्याम् सायंकाले दूर्वानाम् आवश्यकता वर्तते। अत्र कोऽपि न पश्यति। अहं प्रतिवेशिनः क्षेत्रात् दूर्वाः कर्तयामि। त्वम् अत्र स्थित्वा पश्य यत् कोऽपि न आगच्छत्। इति पुत्रः अतिष्ठत् पिता च खनित्रेण दूर्वाः कर्तयति स्म। किञ्चित् क्षणं व्यतीतम्। पिता अपृच्छत्, 'किं कोऽपि पश्यति?' पुत्रोऽवदत् 'मम आचार्यः अपाठयत्-ईश्वरः सर्वत्र व्याप्तः, सः च सर्वं पश्यति। अद्यपि अत्र कोऽपि जनः नास्ति परं ईश्वरः तु सर्वं पश्यति। इदं श्रुत्वा एव पितुः नेत्रे उद्घाटिते। सः दूर्वाकर्तनम् त्यक्त्वा पुत्रेण सह गृहं गतवान्।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत :-

- क. पुत्रः किमर्थं पाठशालां गच्छति स्म?
- ख. द्वौ कृतः निरगच्छताम्?
- ग. पिता कस्य क्षेत्रात् दूर्वाः कर्तयति स्म?
- घ. ईश्वरः कुत्र व्याप्तः?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत :-

- क. गृहे आगते पुत्रे पिता किम् अवदत्?
- ख. किं श्रुत्वा पितुः नेत्रे उद्घाटिते?

इ. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं निर्देशानुसारं चित्वा लिखत :-

क. 'निरगच्छताम्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदम् किम्?

- (i) पिता
- (ii) पुत्रः
- (iii) भूमौ
- (iv) द्वौ

ख. 'आचार्यः' इति पदस्य कृते किं पर्यायपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

- (i) कृषकः
- (ii) गुरुः
- (iii) ईश्वरः
- (iv) पिता

ग. 'सर्वव्यापी' इति पदस्य विशेष्यपदम् किम्?

- (i) गुरुः
- (ii) ईश्वरः
- (iii) पिता
- (iv) पुत्रः

ई. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते एकं समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।

ख. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत ।

एकस्मिन् ग्रामे एकः चतुरः कृषकः अवसत् । तस्य एकोऽश्वः आसीत् । कश्चित् चौरः तमश्वमपाहरत् । यदा असौ कृषकः अन्यमश्वं क्रेतुम् आपणगमच्छत् तदा सः तत्र अपहृतमश्वम् अपश्यत् । “एषः तु ममैव अश्वः” इति विचार्य सः कृषकः उच्चैः अवदत् – “भो जनाः । एषः मम अश्वोऽस्ति । यः एतस्य विक्रेताऽस्ति सः वस्तुतः चौरः ।” तदा चौरैणापि उच्चैरुक्तम् – “एषः अश्वः जन्मनः प्रभृति मया स्वक्षेत्रे पालितः । कदाचित् एषः तव अश्वेन सदृशः स्यात् ।” ततः सः कृषकः सत्वरं स्वहस्ताभ्याम् अश्वस्य नेत्रावरणं कृत्वा चौरम् अपृच्छत् – “यदि त्वया एषोऽश्वः जन्मनः प्रभृति पालितः तर्हि कथय केन नेत्रेण काणः एषोऽश्वः?” चौरैणोक्तम् – “दक्षिणेन नेत्रेण काणः अस्ति ।” कृषकः उच्चैः अपृच्छत् – “अरे! किं दक्षिणेनेति त्वं वदसि । चौरः संभ्रान्तः सन् अवदत् “न न, वामेन नेत्रेण काणः अस्ति ।” ततः असौ कृषकः अश्वस्य नेत्राभ्यां स्वहस्तौ अपानयत् अकथयच्च – “भो जनाः! एषोऽश्वः केनापि नेत्रेण काणः नास्ति । अतः एतत् सिद्धं नैषः अश्वस्य स्वामी अपितु चौरः । धि प्रयतामेषः ।”

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत –

क. चौरः कम् अपाहरत्?

- (i) कृषकम् (ii) नेत्रम् (iii) अश्वम् (iv) विक्रेतारम्

ख. अश्वस्य विक्रेता कः आसीत्?

- (i) कृषकः (ii) काणः (iii) साधुः (iv) चौरः

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –

क. कृषकः किमर्थम् आपणम् अगच्छत्?

ख. भ्रान्तः चौरः किम् अवदत्?

इ. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत –

क. ‘अकथयत्’ इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं चित्वा लिखत ।

- (i) अश्वः (ii) चौरः (iii) कृषकः (iv) साधुः

ख. ‘यदि त्वया एषोऽश्वः जन्मनः प्रभृति पालितः’ अत्र त्वया इति पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

- (i) अश्वाय (ii) चौराय (iii) कृषकाय (iv) भिक्षुकाय

ग. ‘शीघ्रम्’ इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं चित्वा लिखत ।

- (i) सत्वाम् (ii) निरन्तरम् (iii) उच्चैः (iv) अनुकूलम्

घ. दक्षिणेन इति पदस्य किं विशेष्यपदम्?

- (i) चौरः (ii) नेत्रेण (iii) कृषकः (iv) याचकः

ई. अस्य गद्यांशस्य उचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

(रचनात्मक-कार्यम्)

प्र02 क. भवती श्यामला। भवती पितरं प्रति एकं पत्रं लिखति। मञ्जूषायाः उचितानि पदानि चित्वा पत्रं पूरयतु।

(i) _____

पितृश्रीचरणसन्निधौ,

सादरं (ii) _____ ।

भवतः पत्रं प्राप्तम्। पत्रं पठित्वा बहु आनन्दः (iii) _____ । अहम् अत्र (iv) _____ । भवतः मातुः च (v) _____ अधिकं चिन्तयामि। अत्र मम प्रशिक्षणं सम्यक् प्रचलति। भवता दत्तं (vi) _____ आगमनसमये मार्गं एव मया पठितम्। प्रशिक्षणस्य (vii) _____ अहं शैक्षिकप्रवासाय गमिष्यामि। ततः (viii) _____ गृहम् आगमिष्यामि। उतं विषयं पूज्यमातरम् अपि सूचयतु। (ix) _____ अपि मम वन्दनानि अनुजाय च शुभाशिषः।

भवदीयः प्रियपुत्री

(x) _____

मञ्जूषा – अभवत्, श्रीनगरतः, स्वास्थ्यविषये, आगत्य, प्रणामः, पश्चात्, पुस्तकं, कुशलिनी, श्यामला, मातृचरणयोः।

ख. भवान् महेशः। भवतः विद्यालये सर्वशिक्षाकार्यक्रमः आयोजितः। स्वविद्यालयस्य कार्यक्रमविषये मित्रं रमेशं प्रति लिखिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः पदैः पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः लिखतु—

मञ्जूषा – गतगुरुवासरे, पञ्चविंशतिः, निवसतः, दिल्लीतः, निर्धनाः, रमेश, कार्यक्रमस्य, अशिक्षितक्षेत्राणि, महेशः, प्रेरितवन्तः

गृहसंख्याः

अ-1, मोतीनगर

(1) _____

तिथिः – _____

प्रिय मित्र (2) _____ ।

सप्रेम नमो नमः।

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु। मित्र! अस्माकं विद्यालये (3) _____ सर्वशिक्षा-कार्यक्रमः आयोजितः। वयं छात्राः भिन्नवर्गेषु विभक्ताः भूत्वा विद्यालस्य समीपस्थानि (4) _____ गतवन्तः। तत्र लघुकुटीरे (5) _____ निरक्षरान् जना शिक्षायाः महत्त्वं बोधितवन्तः। बालकान् विद्यालये प्रेषणार्थं तान् (6) _____ । अस्माकं कार्यक्रमस्य प्रभावेण इदानीम् अस्माकं विद्यालये (7) _____ परिमिताः (8) _____ बालकाः पठितुम् आरब्धवन्तः। भवान् स्वविद्यालयस्य (9) _____ विषये लिखतु।

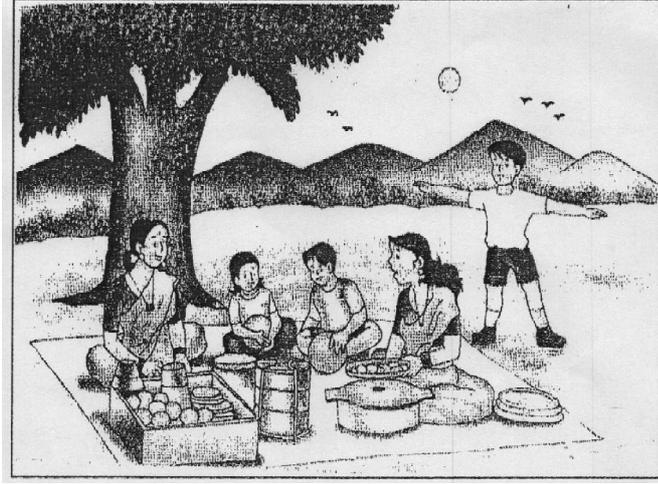
भवतः मित्रम् (10) _____

प्र03 क. अधोदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा संस्कृतभाषायां पञ्च वाक्यानि लिखत।



मञ्जूषा— श्यामपट्टे, कक्षायाः, दीर्घ पीठिका, उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम्, वार्तालापम्, शिक्षकः, ध्यानेन, छात्राः

ख. चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्च संस्कृतवाक्यानि लिखत ।



मञ्जूषा परिवारः, व्यायामं, पर्वताः, एकः बालकाः आकाशे, परिवारसदस्याः, प्रातराशे, दीव्यति, छायायाम्, विविधानि, अधः ।

खण्ड "ख"

प्र04 अधोलितानां हिन्दी वाक्यानां संस्कृतानुवादः क्रियताम् ।

- क. छात्र पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकें पढ़ते हैं ।
ख. हम सब अपना कर्म करते हैं ।
ग. तुम सब वृक्षों का आदर करो ।
घ. प्रकृति हमारी माँ है ।
ङ. विज्ञान के अनेक लाभ होते हैं ।

(अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम्)

प्र05 अधोलिखितेषु पदेषु समासं कृत्वा उचितं समस्तपदं चिनुत -

- क. साधूनाम् वृत्तिः
1. साधूवृत्तिः 2. साधूनांवृत्तिः 3. साधुवृत्तिः 4. साधोवृत्तिः
- ख. गृहस्य आभ्यन्तरे
1. गृहाभ्यन्तरे 2. गृहस्याभ्यन्तरे 3. गृहेऽभ्यन्तरे 4. ग्रहोभ्यन्तरे
- ग. काकस्य ध्वनिः
1. काकस्याध्वनिः 2. काकध्वनिः 3. काकस्यध्वनिः 4. काकोध्वनिः
- घ. सरसः तीरम्
1. सरःतीरम् 2. सरस्तीरम् 3. सरतीरम् 4. सरस्तीरे
- ङ. वाचि पटुः
1. वाचपटुः 2. वाक्पटुः 3. वाचिपटुः 4. वाङ्पटुः
- च. फलेन पूरितः
1. फलपूरितः 2. फलपूरः 3. फलपूर्णः 4. फलाफूरित

छ. सर्पाणाम् भक्षकः

1. सर्पाभक्षकः 2. सर्पाणां भक्षकः 3. सर्पभक्षकः 4. सर्पाभक्षक

ज. ज्ञानेन समम्

1. ज्ञानसम 2. ज्ञानसमम् 3. ज्ञानसमा 4. ज्ञानसमे

झ. कृष्णम् आश्रितः

1. कृष्णाश्रितः 2. कृष्णआश्रितः 3. कृष्णाश्रितः 4. कृष्णाश्रित

ञा. अध्ययनाय शाला

1. अध्ययनशालः 2. अध्ययनशाला 3. अध्ययनशाली 4. अध्ययनशालाम्

प्र06 अधोलिखितसमस्तपदेषु कृते विग्रहे शुद्धविकल्पं चिनुत-

क. नीतिनिपुणः

1. नीतिः निपुणः 2. नीतेः निपुणः 3. नीतौ निपुणः 4. नीत्या निपुणः

ख. कुन्तिसुताः

1. कुन्तेः सुताः 2. कुन्तः सुताः 3. कुन्तौ सुताः 4. कुन्तयःसुताः

ग. विश्वसिद्धम्

1. विश्वस्य प्रसिद्धम् 2. विश्वे प्रसिद्धम् 3. विश्वप्रसिद्धम् 4. विश्व प्रसिद्धम्

प्र07 शुद्धम् उत्तरम् चिनुत ।

क. कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ।

1. जगत्+गुरुम् 2. जगद्+गुरुम् 3. जगन्+गुरुम् ।

ख. गुरुः शिष्याय वक्+दानं करोति ।

1. वाग्दानम् 2. वाचदानम् 3. वाग्दानम् 4. वाग्दानम्

ग. अजन्तः प्रकरणम् ।

1. अच्+अन्तः 2. अज्+अन्तः 3. अच्+अन्तः 4. अच्+अतः

घ. जगदीशः सहायकः भवेत् ।

1. जगद्+ईशः 2. जग+दीशः 3. जगत्+ईशः 4. जगत्+ईशः

प्र08 यत् उत्तरम् शुद्धम् अस्ति तत् चीयताम् ।

क. एषा ————— (मास+ठक्) पत्रिका अस्ति ।

1. मासिकी 2. मासीकि 3. मासिका 4. मासिकम्

ख. (हनु+मतुप्) ————— रामभक्तः आसीत् ।

1. हनुमान् 2. हनुमान 3. हनुमानः 4. हनुमतः

ग. (आत्मा+ठक्) ————— कार्यं कुरु ।

1. आत्मिकं 2. आत्मिकः 3. आत्मिकी 4. आत्मिक

घ. वयं समाज+ठक् कार्यं कुर्मः ।

1. सामाजिकम् 2. समाजक 3. समाजिक 4. सामाजिकी

ङ. यथा ————— (फलवान्) वृक्षः भवति तथैव गुणवान् जनः अपि भवति ।

1. फल+वान् 2. फल+मतुप् 3. फल+ठक् 4. फल+मत्

- च. मम देशः (शक्ति+मतुप्) ————— भवेत्।
 1. शक्तिमन्तः 2. शक्तिमान् 3. शक्तिमत् 4. शक्तिमती
 छ. (सप्ताह+टक) ————— अवकाशः रविवारे भवति।
 1. साप्ताहिकः 2. साप्ताहिकी 5. साप्ताहिकम् 4. साप्ताहिक

प्र09 प्रकृति-प्रत्यय-विग्रहं कुरुत।

बुद्धिमान्, कीर्तिमान्, धनवान्, सामाजिक, धार्मिकः, शाब्दिकः, नास्तिकः, आस्तिकः, पौराणिकः, लक्ष्मीवान्।

प्र013 अस्मिन् अनुच्छेदे कानिचित् रेखांकितानि पदानि पुरुष-वचन लिंग लकारदृष्ट्या अशुद्धानि सन्ति। एतानि शुद्धिकृत्य उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत -

- क. त्रयः शिशवः रोदनं करोति।
- ख. अयं तेषां जननी अस्ति।
- ग. माता शिशून् शान्तान् करिष्यसि।
- घ. शिशवः रुदन्ति स्म यतः ते दुग्धम् न पिबन्ति।
- ङ. एकः पथिकः ह्यः गच्छति।
- च. अहं स्वकर्म सदा निष्ठया अकरोत्।
- छ. अहं पत्रवाहकः अस्ति।
- ज. सः बहूनि भवनं दृष्ट्वा चकितः अभवत्।
- झ. बालिकया पुस्तकम् आनय।
- आ. इदं दिवसे जनाः प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति।

(पठितवाचनम्)

पाठ-1- शुचिपर्यावरणम्

प्र01 अधोलिखितं श्लोकं पठित्वा एतदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराधि लिखत -

कज्जलमलिनं धूमं मुञ्चति शतशकटीयानम्।
 वाष्पयानमाला संधावति वितरन्ती ध्वानम्।।
 यानानां पङ्क्तयोः ह्यनन्ताः कठिनं संसरणम्।
 शुचिपर्यावरणम्।।

अ. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

- क. शतशकटीयानं कीदृशं धूमं मुञ्चति?
 ख. कस्य माला संधावति?

आ. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

- क. का ध्वानं वितरन्ती संधावति?
 ख. यानानां पङ्क्तयोः किं भवति?

इ. भाषिककार्यम् –

क. 'कोलहलम्' इत्यर्थे अस्मिन् श्लोके किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्?

- (i) ध्वानम् (ii) धूमम् (iii) यानम् (iv) संसरणम्

ख. श्लोकात् एकम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा लिखत ।

- (i) यथा (ii) च (iii) हि (iv) तथा

ग. 'मलिनम्' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यपदं किम्?

- (i) यानम् (ii) धूमम् (iii) मुञ्चति (iv) ध्वानम्

घ. 'अन्ताः' इत्यस्य पदस्य कः विपर्ययः श्लोके आगतः?

- (i) अनन्ताः (ii) पङ्क्तयः (iii) यानानि (iv) हि

प्र02 अधोलिखतं श्लोकं पठित्वा एतदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत –

हरिततरुणां ललितलतानां माला रमणीया ।

कुसुमावलिः समीरचालिता स्यान्मे वरणीया ।

नवमालिका रसालं मिलिता रुचिरं संगमनम् ॥

शुचि-वर्यावरणम् ॥

क. एकपदेन उत्तरत –

1. केषां पङ्क्तिः वरणीया स्यात्?
2. केषां नवमालिका शोभते?

ख. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –

कासां माला रमणीया अस्ति?

ग. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत –

1. 'वरणीया' अत्र प्रकृतिप्रत्ययविभागं कुरुत ।
2. 'माला रमणीया' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदम् किम्?

प्र03 निम्नलिखितेषु अन्वयेषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत ।

क. महानगरमध्ये चलदनिशं कालायसचक्रम् ।

मनः शोषयत् तनुः पेषपद् भ्रमति सदा वक्रम् ॥

अन्वयः – महानगरमध्ये _____ चलत् _____ मनः _____ तनुः पेषयद् सदा _____ भ्रमति ।

मञ्जूषा – वक्रम्, कालायसचक्रम्, अनिशं, शोषयत्

ख. कञ्चित् कालं नय मामस्मान्गराद् बहुदूरम् ।

प्रपश्यामि ग्रामान्ते निर्झर-नदी-पयः पुरम् ॥

अन्वयः – कञ्चित् _____ माम् अस्मात् _____ बहुदूरं नय । _____ निर्झरं नदीं पयः पुरं च _____ ।

मञ्जूषा – ग्रामान्ते, कालं, प्रपश्यामि, नगरात्

ग. हरितरुणां ललितलतानां माला रमणीया ।

कुसुमावलिः समीरचालिता स्यान्मे वरणीया ॥

नवमालिका रसालं मिलिता रुचिरं संगमनम् । शुचिपर्यावरणम् ।

घ. अन्वयः – हरिततरुणां _____ रमणीया माला, समीर चालिता _____ मे वरणीया
_____ ।
मिलिता _____ रुचिरं _____ संगमनम् । शुचि _____ ।

मञ्जूषा पर्यावरणम्, कुसुमावलिः, ललितलतानां, स्यात्, नवमलिका, रसालम्

प्र04 प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत –

- क. शकटीयानम् कज्जलमलिनं धूमं मुञ्चति ।
(i) कथम् (ii) कीदृशं (iii) कुतः (iv) कुत्र
- ख. उद्याने पक्षिणां कलरवं चेतः प्रसादयति ।
(i) केषाम् (ii) कम् (iii) काम् (iv) कस्याः
- ग. महानगरे अहर्निशं कालायसचक्रं चलति ।
(i) कुत्र (ii) कस्याम् (iii) कम् (iv) कदा
- घ. जगति अन्तः बहिः च शुद्धीकरणं करणीयम् ।
(i) कम् (ii) किम् (iii) काम् (iv) कान्
- ङ. प्रस्तरतले नो पृष्ठाः भवन्तु ।
(i) कदा (ii) के (iii) कम् (iv) कुत्र
- च. प्रकृत्याः सन्निधौ वास्तविकं सुखं विद्यते ।
(i) कस्याः (ii) कस्य (iii) काः (iv) कुत्र

प्र05 शब्दानाम् अर्थैः सह मेलनम् कुरुत

शब्दाः	अर्थाः
क. तनुः	वने
ख. निसर्गं	जलाशयम्
ग. रुचिरम्	प्रकृत्याम्
घ. कान्तारे	शरीरम्
ङ. पयः पुरम्	सुन्दरम्

प्र06 समुचितानां पर्यायपदानां मेलनं कुरुत

खण्डः 'क'	खण्डः 'ख'
1. जीवितम्	अत्यधिकम्
2. दुर्वहम्	कुटिलम्
3. रसालम्	जीवनम्
4. वक्रम्	दुष्करम्
5. भक्ष्यम्	आम्रम्
6. संसरणम्	वने

7.	भृशम्	खाद्यपदार्थम्
8.	यानानाम्	इच्छामि
9.	कान्तारे	सञ्चलनम्
10.	कामये	वाहनानाम्

प्र07 समुचितानां विपर्ययपदानां मेलनं कुरुत

	खण्डः 'क'	खण्डः 'ख'
1.	बहु	निर्मलम्
2.	बहुदूरम्	ग्रहणाति
3.	बन्धो!	सरलम्
4.	जीवितम्	समीपम्
5.	मानवाय	न्यूनम्
6.	भृशम्	शत्रो!
7.	दूषितम्	दानवाय
8.	मलिनम्	अल्पम्
9.	मुञ्चति	अदूषितम्
10.	कठिनम्	मरणम्

पाठ-2 – बुद्धिर्बलवती सदा ।

प्र01 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा एतदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत –

अस्ति देउलाख्यो ग्रामः । तत्र राजसिंहः नाम राजपुत्रः वसति स्म । एकदा केनापि आवश्यककार्येण तस्य भार्या बुद्धिमती पुत्रद्वयोपेता पितुर्गृहं प्रति चलिता । मार्गे गहनकानने सा एकं व्याघ्रं ददर्श । सा व्याघ्रमागच्छन्तं दृष्ट्वा धाष्टर्यात् पुत्रौ चपेटया प्रहृत्य जगाद- “कथमेकैकशो व्याघ्रभक्षणाय कलहं कुरुथः? अयमेकस्तावद्विभज्य भुज्यताम् । पश्चाद् अन्यो द्वितीयः कश्चिल्लक्ष्यते ।”

क. एकपदेन उत्तरत –

1. ग्रामे किं नाम राजपुत्रः अवसत्?
2. बुद्धिमती मार्गे कम् अपश्यत्?
3. व्याघ्रः कुत्र आसीत्?

ख. एकवाक्येन उत्तरत –

1. बुद्धिमती पुत्रौ प्रहृत्य किम् अवदत्?
2. बुद्धिमती किमर्थं कुत्र च गच्छति स्म?

ग. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत –

1. गद्यांशे “राजपुत्रः” विशेषणपदम् कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

(i) पुत्राभ्याम् (ii) व्याघ्राय (iii) राजसिंहाय (iv) बुद्धिमत्यै

2. 'वने' इत्यर्थे किम् पदम् गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?
 (i) अरण्ये (ii) ग्रामे (iii) कानने (iv) ददर्श
3. "वसति स्म" अस्य क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
 (i) राजसिंहः (ii) पुत्रौ (iii) राजपुत्रः (iv) बुद्धिमती
4. "बुद्धिमती" अस्य क्रियापदस्य क्रियापदं किम्?
 (i) अस्ति (ii) चलिता (iii) कुरुथः (iv) ददर्श

प्र02 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा एतदाधारितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत -

भयाकुलं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा कश्चित् धूर्तः शृगालः हसन्नाह- "भवान् कुतः भयात् पलायितः?"

व्याघ्रः - गच्छ, गच्छ जम्बुक! त्वमपि किञ्चिद् गूढप्रदेशम्। यतो व्याघ्रमारीति या शास्त्रे श्रूयते तयाहं हन्तुमारब्धः परं गृहीतकरजीवितो नष्टः शीघ्रं तदग्रतः।

शृगालः - व्याघ्र! त्वया महत्कौतुकम् आवेदितं यन्मानुषादपि विभेषि?

व्याघ्रः - प्रत्यक्षमेव मया सात्मपुत्रावेकैकशो मामत्तुं कलहायमानौ चपेटया प्रहरन्ती दृष्टा।

क. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

1. शृगालः कीदृशः आसीत्?
2. "गच्छ, गच्छ जम्बुक!" इति कः वदति?
3. "मानुषात् अपि विभेषि" इति कः कदति?

ख. एकवाक्येन उत्तरत -

1. भयाकुलं व्याघ्रं शृगालः किम् आह?
2. व्याघ्रः प्रत्यक्षमेव किं दृष्टम्?

ग. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -

1. 'धूर्तः शृगालः' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम्?
2. 'भक्षयितुम्' इत्यर्थे अत्र किम् पदम् प्रयुक्तम्?

प्र03 रेखांकितपदमाधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत -

क. बुद्धिमती चपेटया पुत्रौ प्रहृतवती।

ख. व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा शृगालः अवदत्।

ग. बुद्धिमती पितुर्गृहं चलिता

घ. भवान् भयात् पलायितः।

प्र04 निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि कथाक्रमानुसारं संयोज्य पुनः लिखत

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. क. बुद्धिर्बलवती तन्वि सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा। | ख. तस्य भार्या बुद्धिमती आसीत्। |
| ग. मार्गे सा एकं व्याघ्रं ददर्श। | घ. बुद्धिमती व्याघ्रजाद् भयात् पुनरपि मुक्ताऽभवत्। |
| ङ. राजसिंहरू नाम राजपुत्रः वसति स्म। | च. अस्ति देउलाख्यो नाम ग्रामः। |
| छ. सा पुत्रद्वयोपेता पितुर्गृहं प्रति चलिता। | ज. सा धाष्ट्यत् पुत्री चपेटया प्रहत्य जगाद्। |
| 2. क. कथम् एकैकशः व्याघ्रभक्षणाय कलहं कुरुथः ? | ख. कश्चित् धूर्तः शृगालः हसन् अवदत्। |
| ग. त्वं मानुषादपि विभेषि। | घ. तस्य भार्या बुद्धिमती पुत्रद्वयोपेता पितुर्गृहं प्रति चलिता। |
| ङ. भवान् कुतः भयात् पलायितः? | च. तौ एक विभज्य भुज्यताम्। |
| छ. व्याघ्रः भयाकुलचित्तो नष्टः। | ज. बुद्धिमती व्याघ्रजाद् भयात् पुनरपि मुक्ताऽभवत्। |

प्र05 अघोप्रदत्तपर्यायपदानाम् उचितं मेलनं कुरुत

खण्डः 'क'	खण्डः 'ख'
1. शीघ्रम्	अवलोक्य
2. उच्यते	मत्या
3. जगाद	अवदत्
4. ददर्श	उत्सुकता
5. पुरा	खादितुम्
6. सत्वरम्	भार्या
7. कौतुकम्	पश्यति
8. दृष्ट्वा	कथ्यते
9. ययौ	दृष्टवान्
10. बुद्ध्या	गतवान्
11. वनम्	सत्वरम्
12. पत्नी	शीघ्रम्
13. ईक्षते	प्राचीनकाले
14. अत्तुम्	आक्षेपं कुर्वन्ती
15. आक्षिपन्ती	काननम्

प्र06 अघोप्रदत्तविपर्यायपदानाम् उचितं मेलनं कुरुत

खण्डः 'क'	खण्डः 'ख'
1. अत्तुम्	पतिः
2. बध्यते	बुद्धिमान्
3. पुरा	मुक्त्वा
4. वनम्	गृहम्
5. पत्नी	आगच्छसि
6. गच्छसि	भवती
7. बद्ध्वा	अधुना
8. सत्वरम्	पृष्ठतः
9. दूरात्	समीपात्
10. बुद्धिमती	पातुम्
11. भवान्	शनैः शनैः
12. अग्रतः	मुच्यते



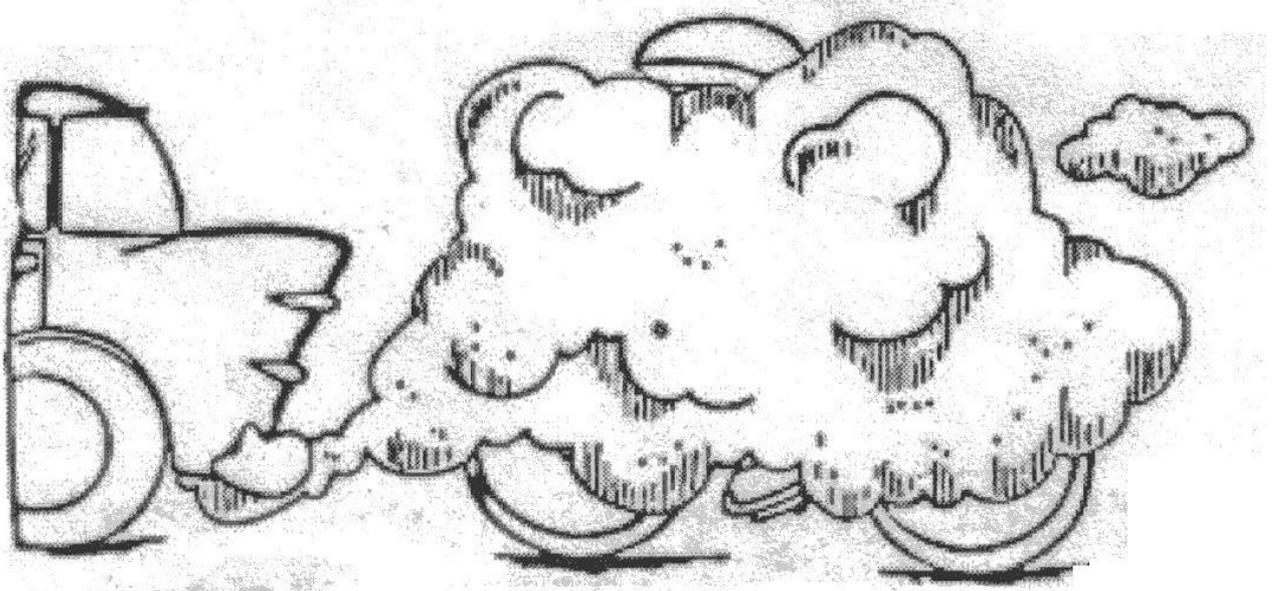
दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल @ सेक्टर-98

संस्कृत- पोर्टफोलियो अभ्यासकार्यम्
कक्षा - दशमी

“पाठ शुचिपर्यावरणम्”

प्राचीन - भारतीय - परम्परायां प्रचलित - प्रकृतिसंरक्षणस्य उपायान् स्वीकृत्य, वर्तमान - भारते तेषाम् उपयोगं कृत्वा प्रदूषणस्य समस्यायाः निराकरणं कथं स्यात्। इति स्वभाषायां पञ्चवाक्येषु लिखित्वा अधोदत्तेषु चित्रेषु उपयुक्तानि रंगानि च पूरयत।







DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

French Portfolio 2022-2023, Semester-I Unit-I

Class - X

Q.1 Dessinez la carte de la France et étiquetez ses dix villes importantes.

Q.2 Dessinez et coloriez les images des billets et des pièces de la monnaie européenne.



- Comment on doit faire le paiement de 200,61 € en espèces?
- En quoi sont les pièces de cents et euros?
- De quelle couleur est le billet de «deux cents»?
- Il y a une image de quel monument sur chaque billet?
- On a une pièce ou un billet de cinq euros?

Q.3 Préparez un dialogue pour retirer de l'argent de la banque à l'aide du chèque en utilisant le vocabulaire donné ci-dessous.

LES SERVICES • SERVICES

la banque • bank



le client
customer

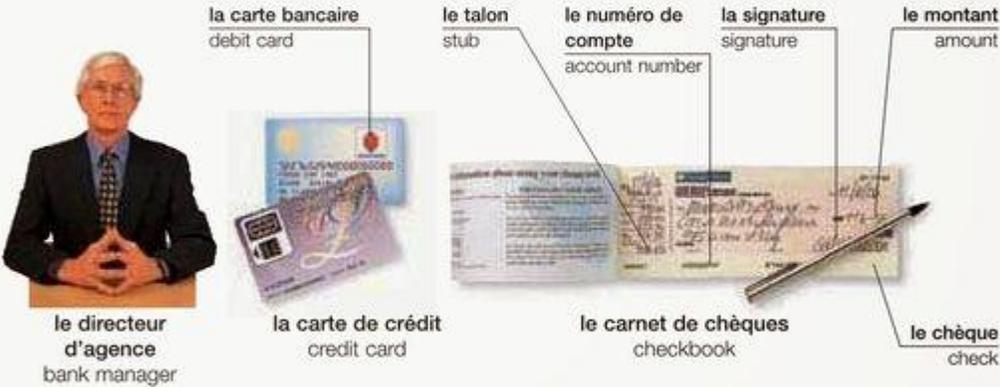
le guichet
window

le caissier
teller

les dépliantes
brochures

le comptoir
counter

les fiches de versement
deposit slips



le directeur d'agence
bank manager

la carte bancaire
debit card

la carte de crédit
credit card

le talon
stub

le numéro de compte
account number

la signature
signature

le montant
amount

le carnet de chèques
checkbook

le chèque
check

vocabulaire • vocabulary

l'épargne savings	l'hypothèque mortgage	le paiement payment	verser deposit (v)	le compte courant checking account
l'impôt tax	le découvert overdraft	le prélèvement automatic payment	les frais bancaires bank charge	le compte d'épargne savings account
le prêt loan	le taux d'intérêt interest rate	la fiche de retrait withdrawal slip	le virement bancaire electronic transfer	le code secret PIN

Q.4 Remplissez le formulaire bancaire:

Civilité	<input type="radio"/> Mme <input type="radio"/> Mlle <input type="radio"/> M.
Nom de naissance	<input type="text"/>
Nom d'usage	<input type="text"/>
Prénom	<input type="text"/>
Date de naissance	JJ ▼ Mo ▼ AAA ▼
Commune de naissance	<input type="text"/>
Département / TOM / Pays de naissance	<input type="text"/>
Nationalité 	Française ▼
Email	<input type="text"/>
Etes-vous fiscalement domicilié en France ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non

J'autorise La Banque Postale, les sociétés du groupe auquel elle appartient, ses partenaires* et prestataires à m'adresser par courrier électronique et/ou par sms des informations commerciales.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL @ SECTOR-98

French Assignment 2022-2023, Semester-I Unit-I

Class - X

Q.1 Compléter avec des articles convenables.

- a. J'ai ___ chien.
- b. Je ne bois pas ___ Coca-Cola, je bois ___ eau.
- c. Il offre ___ fleurs à Julie.
- d. ___ chien de Pierre s'appelle Paf.
- e. ___ enfants mangent ___ bonbons.
- f. Donne-moi ___ assiette jaune.
- g. Je suis dans ___ rue du Général de Gaulles.
- h. Je déteste ___ araignées.
- i. J'aime le café avec beaucoup ___ lait.
- j. Donne-moi un peu ___ confiture.
- k. Il a ___ voiture mais il n'a pas ___ vélo.
- l. Michel n'a pas ___ télévision chez lui.
- m. Tu bois ___ thé ou ___ café ? - Je bois ___ thé, je n'aime pas ___ café !
- n. Daniel a ___ amis qui habitent à Madrid.
- o. Ce soir, Laura porte ___ chemisier bleu et ___ jupe de sa sœur.
- p. Je n'ai pas ___ frère, ni ___ sœur.
- q. Tu vois ___ avion dans ___ ciel ?
- r. Michel porte ___ lunettes.
- s. ___ fenêtre est ouverte.
- t. Je n'aime pas ___ nouvelle amie de Julien.

Q.2 Conjuguez les verbes donnés entre parenthèses:

Départ

1 Ma mère (acheter) des légumes au marché.

2 Sophie et Luc (arriver) en Espagne cette semaine.

3 Nous (étudier) tous les jours pour passer les examens.

4 Mes amis (chanter) dans une bande de rock.

5 Le mari de Louise ne (cuisiner) jamais.

6 Je (danser) de la musique latine.

7 Charles (regarder) la télé tous les jours.

8 J' (écouter) la radio avant d'aller au lit.

9 Le père de Stéphanie (enseigner) le français et l'anglais.

10 Daniel (se laver) les mains avec du savon.

11 Mes enfants (jouer) au tennis.

12 Amandine (penser) à son petit ami.

13 Nous (manger) des fruits et des légumes.

14 Le bébé de Jean et Inès (pleurer) beaucoup.

15 Tu (téléphoner) à tes parents tous les jours?

16 Mes voisins (voyager) à l'étranger tous les ans.

17 Le frère de Chloé (travailler) dans une boulangerie.

18 On (entrer) dans la cuisine pour prendre un verre.

19 Les ministres (gagner) beaucoup d'argent.

20 Mon oncle (planter) des arbres dans la forêt.

21 Comment (s'appeler) tes grands-parents?

22 Les classes (commencer) à 9h30.

23 Ma fille ne (fermer) pas la porte de sa chambre.

24 Tu (se doucher) tous les jours?

25 Les enfants (se lever) très tôt pour aller au collège.

26 La tante de Valentin (habiter) à Montréal.

27 J' (adorer) les langues étrangères.

28 Ma sœur (détester) le sport.

29 Tu (préférer) la physique ou la chimie?

30 On (aimer) bien cette tarte aux pommes.

31 Vous (visiter) des châteaux en Europe.

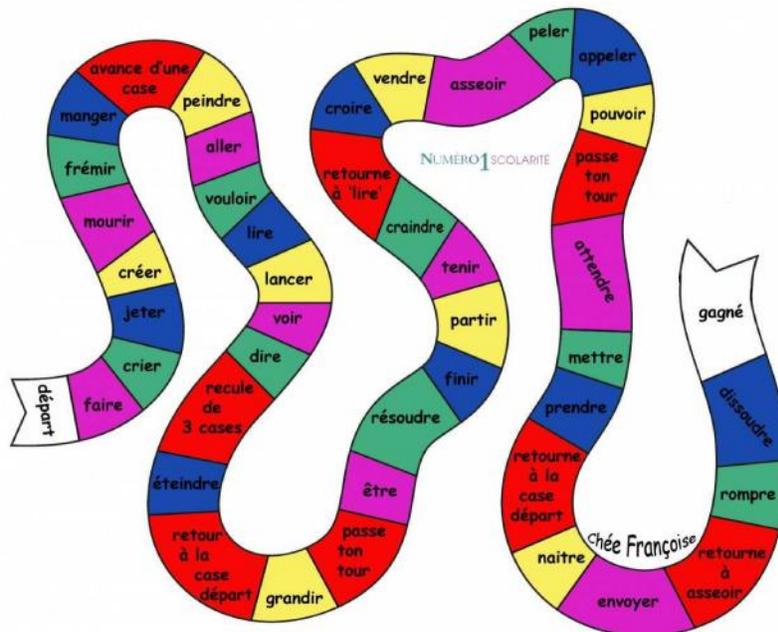
32 Mon ami Léo (parler) chinois et japonais.

33 Les voisins (monter) les meubles au premier étage.

34 L'inspecteur (chercher) des traces du voleur.

Arrivée

Q.3 Jouez le jeu de conjuguez les verbes.



Q.4 Écrivez les verbes au passé composé.

- a. Il me (vendre) son vélo.
- b. Que me (demander) -tu?
- c. Michel (recopier) son devoir.
- d. Je ne (pouvoir) pas venir ce soir.
- e. Elle s'(apercevoir) de son erreur.
- f. Tu te (mettre) en colère facilement.
- g. Le commerçant (fleurer) son magasin
- h. Quand il y a de la poussière, tu (éternuer) souvent.
- i. J'(oublier) ce que j'ai appris.
- j. Quand (parler) -tu sérieusement?
- k. Les usines ne (polluer) plus autant qu'il y a cinquante ans.
- l. Pourquoi (courir) -tu si vite?
- m. Est-ce que tu (avouer) ce que tu as fait?
- n. On (apprécier) beaucoup votre amabilité.

Q.5 Mettez les verbes au futur antérieur et faites l'accord du participe passé.

- a. Je t'enverrai les photos que je (prendre) pendant le voyage.
- b. Dans deux heures, nous (cueillir) au moins dix kilos de fraises.
- c. Quand ils reviendront, elle (revenir) sûrement
- d. J'espère qu'Émilie (réussir) cette entrevue.
- e. Nous sortirons dès qu'il (ouvrir) la porte.
- f. Aussitôt que vous (obtenir) votre diplôme, vous pourrez travailler.
- g. Pourras-tu me prêter les DVD que tu (voir)
- h. Ces gens sont de vieux amis que je (ne pas connaître).....
- i. Elle révisera les documents que nous (préparer)
- j. Quand je te (présenter)..... Juliette, tu l'aimeras.
- k. Nous ferons une fête quand nous (déménager).....
- l. Vous pourrez voter aussitôt que vous (s'inscrire).....

- m. Pascal dira la même version que nous dès que je le
(convaincre)..... .
- n. Après que vous (recevoir) vos résultats, vous pourrez
vous plaindre.
- o. Je vous communiquerai ses coordonnées(f) quand elle me les (donner)
.....

Q.6 Complète avec les pronoms relatifs simples « que », « qui », « dont » ou « où » :

PRONOMS RELATIFS SIMPLES

● **QUI** : Reprend le sujet du verbe qui suit :

*La fille **qui** parle est ma sœur.
Le sac **qui** est sur la table est à moi.*

QUI
+ verbe

⇒ Après une préposition, remplace une personne (jamais un objet)

*Voici la femme chez **qui** j'habite.
Tu es une personne en **qui** j'ai confiance.*

● **QUE** : Reprend le complément d'objet du verbe qui suit :

*Les documents **que** j'ai mis sur la table sont pour toi.
C'est l'homme **qu'**elle a rencontré hier.*

QUE
+ sujet
+ verbe

● **OÙ** : Reprend le lieu ou le moment :

*Regarde ! C'est l'entreprise **où** je travaille.
À l'époque **où** j'habitais en Suisse, j'ai fait beaucoup de ski .*

OÙ
+ sujet
+ verbe

● **DONT** : Reprend le complément + de :

*La seule chose **dont** j'ai besoin c'est dormir.
Le livre **dont** je cherche le nom est de Stefan King.*

DONT
+ sujet
+ verbe

- a. Le prof travaille à côté est anglais ?
- b. Les amis vous attendez sont italiens ?
- c. Quel est le mois il fait le plus chaud ?

- d. La voiture est garée dehors est à vous?
- e. Quels sont les sujets intéressent le plus les ados ?
- f. Quels sont les objets tu te sers ?
- g. Quels sont les exercices tu aimes le moins ?
- h. Le tableau est sur le mur est de Van Gogh ?
- i. Comment s'appelle la personne vous soignez ?
- j. La pollution est un problème nous concerne tous.
- k. Le travail je fais est assez complexe.
- l. C'est une machine je me sers souvent.
- m. Le film je préfère est La vie est belle.
- n. J'aime la façon elle rit.
- o. Tu as lu le livre je t'ai prêté ?
- p. La pièce vous êtes a été construite en 1684.
- q. Il attend sa femme rentre de voyage.
- r. Tu portes le collier il t'a offert.
- s. J'ai un chien aime se baigner.
- t. C'est d'une pause j'ai envie !

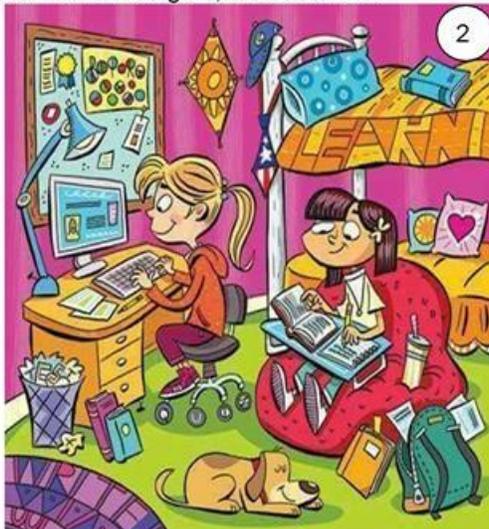
Q.7 Complétez les phrases suivantes en utilisant les pronoms relatifs lequel, laquelle, lesquels ou lesquelles.

- a. Les raisons (f) pour _____ nous sommes parties sont confidentielles.
- b. Elle a un sac à main dans _____ elle garde son argent.
- c. Les deux hommes entre _____ je me trouvais ne me parlaient pas.
- d. La chaise sur _____ je suis assise est inconfortable.
- e. Les pièces (f) de tissu avec _____ j'ai travaillé étaient soyeuses.
- f. Je ne trouve plus le bout de papier sur _____ j'avais écrit les informations.
- g. Les poupées (f) avec _____ elle joue sont très vieilles.
- h. Je repeins le mur sur _____ il avait écrit.
- i. Les personnes (f) parmi _____ je me suis retrouvé avaient beaucoup voyagé.
- j. Ces dernières semaines pendant _____ j'ai voyagé étaient agréables.

Q.8 Rédigez les réponses de la compréhension d'image.

Chambre des filles

Regarde les images et lis les affirmations. Dis si elles décrivent l'image 1, 2 ou les deux.



1. La fille est blonde.
2. Le chat est gris.
3. Il y a un lit dans la chambre.
4. Une fille aime dessiner.
5. Il y a un sac bleu par terre.
6. Une fille porte un pantalon bleu.
7. Le chien dort.

8. Il y a un rideau violet devant la fenêtre.
9. La fille est en train de lire.
10. Il y a un lit superposé.
11. La fille blonde écrit sur son ordinateur.
12. La corbeille à papier est pleine.
13. La fille est assise sur le lit.
14. Il y a un fauteuil rouge.
15. Il y a des livres par terre.
16. Il y a une lampe bleue sur le bureau.
17. Une fille porte des baskets violettes.
18. C'est l'automne.
19. Les murs sont bleus.
20. Il y a des images sur le mur.
21. On peut voir un oreiller.
22. Il y a un crayon.
23. Le sac à dos est à côté du fauteuil.
24. La chaise est devant le bureau.
25. Il y a un tapis rose devant le lit.

Réponds aux questions avec des réponses complètes.

1. Tu as une chambre pour toi ou dois-tu le partager avec une soeur ou un frère?
.....
2. Quels meubles y a-t-il?
.....
3. De quelle couleur sont les murs?
.....
4. As-tu un rideau?
.....
5. Qu'est-ce que tu fais dans ta chambre?
.....
6. Tu as un ordinateur?
.....
7. Qu'est-ce que tu préfères, lire ou dessiner?
.....