

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21



CLASS : X

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE:27.03.2020 to 14.04.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS
HINDI	<p>NOTE;- [सभी छात्र-छात्राए अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका मे लिखें]</p> <p>1."कोरोना वायरस" के जन्म , इस महामारी के लक्षण साथ ही इससे बचने के उपाय और सरकार ने इसको फैलने से बचाने हेतु क्या क्या कदम उठाए है आप अपने शब्दो मे कम से कम 200 शब्दो मे दे </p> <p>परियोजना कार्य –“नेताजी का चश्मा” पाठ के हालदार साहब तथा कैप्टन के चरित्र चित्रण करे </p> <p>भाषा [सभी विद्यार्थियों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में ही लिखना है]</p> <p>निबंध लेखन –“यदि मेरे पास जादू की छड़ी होती “[150-200] शब्दो में]</p> <p>साहित्य –“नेताजी का चश्मा “पाठ के आधार पर किसी भी पात्र के बारे मे लिखिए </p>
MATHS	<p>Probability</p> <p>Diksha App [Long Answers], [short questions],M.C.Q Ch 12.1 Probability (N.C.E.R.T. book), N.C.E.R.T questions</p> <p>Polynomials</p> <p>N.C.E.R.T (Ex-2.1 -2.2)questions Diksha App [Long Answers], [short questions],M.C.Q, very short answers</p> <p>Students are requested to download Diksha App .Refer to the videos /ppt given in the app .Answer the questions given in the app .</p>
ENGLISH	<p>Nelson Mandela: A Long Walk to Freedom</p> <p>Introduction The present chapter is an extract from the autobiography of Nelson Mandela titled, ‘A Long Walk to Freedom’. In this chapter, there is a glimpse of the inauguration ceremony along with the memories of the past.</p> <p>Who is Who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I – He is the author, Nelson Mandela. He was the first black President of South Africa who fought against the apartheid.• Zenani – She is Nelson Mandela’s daughter• Mr. de Klerk – He was sworn in as the first deputy President of South Africa• Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthuli, Yusuf Dadoo, Bram Fischer, Robert Sobu Kwes – These are prominent names in the struggle against apartheid. <p>Chapter Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nelson Mandela swears in as the first black President of South Africa on 10 May 1994.• The swearing in ceremony took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre in Pretoria• He addressed the rainbow gathering with a zest telling that never, never, and never again should it be that that beautiful land would experience the oppression of one by another.• He wished that freedom in Africa should reign.

- The army officials who could have caught him and put him in jail before were saluting him to pay respect to the newly born democracy.
- The two national anthems were sung at the time of his swearing in ceremony.
- He recalls back the history and pays homage to the national martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland.
- He tells that the martyrs were the men of extraordinary courage and wisdom and generosity.
- The country of South Africa is rich in minerals and gems but the greatest wealth of country is its people.
- He tells no one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background, or his religion.
- If people learn to hate, they can be taught to love too.
- He talks that man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never exhausted.
- He talks about the twin obligations-obligation towards his family & obligation towards his nation. While discharging his duties he found he was not free.
- Hence, he joined African National Congress fought for the freedom of his country.
- He knew that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed.
- The oppressor and oppressed are alike and robbed of their humanity.

Summary of the Chapter

Nelson Mandela, the first Black president of South Africa, after more than 3 centuries of white rule, celebrated very vividly the grand ceremony of the first democratic non-racial government. Being sworn in, he said radiantly that "Never, never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another". He pays homage to the freedom fighters like Oliver Tambo, Luthuli, Yusuf Dadoo. They were men of uncommon courage, wisdom and generosity. He regards the death of thousands of people who sacrificed their lives for the cause of courage. It is not the absence of fear but the victory over it. No man is born with harassment rather love which comes natural to the human heart. He says every man has his duties to his family, to the community and to his country to perform honestly.

Question & Answers

Q1: Where did the ceremonies take place? Can you name any public buildings in India that are made of sandstone?

A: The ceremonies took place in the sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

The Parliament House in New Delhi, the Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi, the Supreme Court of India in New Delhi and Madras High Court in Chennai are some examples of Indian public buildings that are made of sandstone.

Q2: Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

A: 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa because on this day there was the largest gathering of international leaders on South African soil for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

Q3: At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this? What is the "glorious ... human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

A: The 'extraordinary human disaster' that Mandela mentioned at the beginning of his speech refers to the inhuman practice of apartheid i.e., the racial discrimination suffered by the blacks at the hands of whites in South Africa. At the end, the 'glorious human achievement' that he spoke refers to the establishment of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

Q4: What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

A: Mandela felt privileged to be the host to the nations of the world because not too long ago, the South Africans were considered outlaws. He thus thanked the international leaders for having come to witness his investiture as President since this event could be considered as a common victory for justice, peace and human dignity.

Q5: What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

A: Mandela had high hopes for the future of South Africa. He pledged to liberate all South Africans from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He also stressed that the beautiful land of South Africa would never ever experience racial discrimination again.

Q6: What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?

A: The highest military generals of the South African defense force and police saluted Mandela and pledged their loyalty. When the military generals saluted Mandela, he was not unmindful of the fact that not too many years ago, they would not have saluted him, but arrested him. This change in attitude was due to the fact that a new, non-racial government was elected and Mandela was the President of South Africa.

Q7: Why were two national anthems sung?

A: On the day of the inauguration, two national anthems were sung, one by the whites, and the other by the blacks. This symbolized the equality of blacks and whites.

Q8: How does Mandela describe the systems of government in his country (i) in the first decade, and (ii) in the final decade, of the twentieth century?

A: (i) In the first decade of the twentieth century, the white-skinned people of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against dark-skinned people of their own land, thus creating the basis of one of the harshest and most inhumane societies the world had ever known.

(ii) In the last decade of the twentieth century, the previous system had been overturned forever and replaced by one that recognized the rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of the colour of their skin.

Q9: What does courage mean to Mandela?

A: On seeing men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking and thus showing strength and resilience that defied the imagination, Mandela learnt that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it.

Q10: Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

A: For Mandela, love comes more naturally to the human heart than hate.

Q11: What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

A: Mandela mentions that every man has twin obligations. The first is to his family, parents, wife and children; the second obligation is to his people, his community and his country.

Q12: Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?

A: Mandela does not feel that the oppressor is free because according to him an oppressor is a prisoner of hatred, who is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. He feels that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity.

Test Your Self

1. In which country was Nelson Mandela born?

- a. Jamaica
- b. Mali
- c. South Africa
- d. Tanzania

2. What was "apartheid"?

- a. An Africa country
- b. Nelson Mandela's middle name
- c. A fatal disease
- d. Racial segregation

3. Which President of South Africa ordered Nelson Mandela's release from prison?

- a. Pik Botha
- b. Cecil Rhodes
- c. Jongintaba Dalindyebo
- d. F.W. De Klerk

4. Where was Nelson Mandela held prisoner?

- a. Crobben Prison
- b. Crobben Island
- c. Robben Island
- d. Robben Prison

5. What year was Nelson Mandela born?

- 1918
- 1925
- 1922
- 1915

	<p>6. Who did Nelson Mandela live with when his father died?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalindyebo Jongintaba • Jintaba Bellina • Justice Bellina • Jongintaba Dalindyebo <p>7. From which school was Nelson Mandela expelled?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College for Africans • African College • Fort Hare • Fort Bare <p>8. Which African city did Nelson Mandela live in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matruh • Johannesburg • Sabhah • Atar <p>9. What group did Nelson Mandela help to found in 1944, along with Peter Gombart, Ashley Mda, Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Knowledge Society • ANC • ANC Youth League • South African Protesters Group <p>10. Which of the following was never married to Nelson Mandela?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evelyn Mase • Graca Machel • Evelyn Machel • Winnie Madikizela <p>Home Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy the question answers and notes in your note book in a very neat handwriting using blue ball pen. • Divide your note book into Language and Literature. • Go through your text book and solve the MCQs questions or reference to context.
<p>SOCIAL SCIENCE</p>	<p>Open Diksha app and go to contemporary India 11. See the video of Geography's first chapter: Recourse and Development and underline the key words.</p> <p>I. Answer the following questions in your Geography note book</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Define the term Natural Resources. 2) What do you mean by sustainable development? 3) What is land degradation? 4) What do you mean by waste land? 5) Why is equitable distribution of resources essential? 6) What is resource development? 7) Explain the classification of resources. (Through a flow chart) 8) What are the stages of resource planning? 9) Why we should conserve resources? 10) What is soil? How is soil formed? 11) What is land degradation? What are its causes? 12) What is wasteland? 13) Why was the Rio de Jenerio Earth Summit of 1992 convened? 14) Why human beings are essential components of resources? 15) How physical features of India are complementing to each other?

1. Open Diksha app and go to India and the contemporary world contemporary India 11. See the video of the chapter 5 from History The Age of Industrialization

2. Answer the following questions in your History note book

3. How was trade carried out in 17th and 18th centuries?

4. List some of the inventions of the 18th century that revolutionized textile production.

5. Describe India's trade before the period of industrialization.

6. List some of the early entrepreneurs of India .

7. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

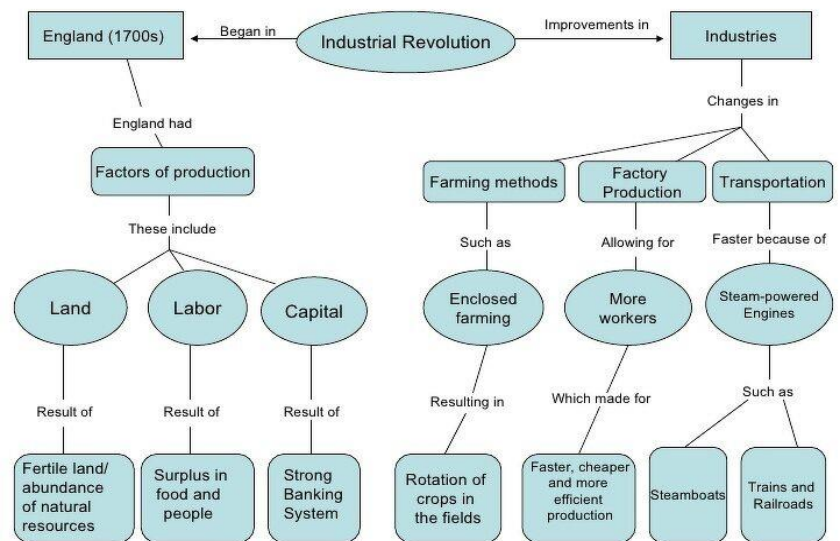
8. Explain the term proto industrialization.

9. Long Answer type Questions:

10 Advertisement used by Indian manufacturers register a subtle and strong message of nationalism. Do you agree with this statement?

11. The English East India company developed a strong system of management and control to eliminate competition threatening the traditional practice of weaving. Comment.

12. Draw the given concept map in your notebook and go through it.



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