

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS:X**

**DATE: 04.08.2020 to 16.08.2020**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p>Q1. An electric pole is 10 m high. If its shadow is <math>10\sqrt{3}</math> m in length, find the elevation of the sun.</p> <p>Q2. From a point p on level ground the angle of elevation from top of a tower is <math>30^\circ</math> If the tower is 100 m high. How far is p from the foot of the tower.</p> <p>Q3. From a point p on the ground the angle of elevation of the top of a 10 m tall building and a helicopter hovering over the top the building are <math>30^\circ</math> and <math>60^\circ</math> respectively. Find the height of the helicopter above the ground.</p> <p>Q4. A person standing on the bank of a river observes that the angle subtended by a tree on the opposite bank is <math>60^\circ</math>, when he retires 20 m from the bank, he finds the angle to be <math>30^\circ</math>. Find the height of the tree and the breadth of the river.</p> <p>Q5. The horizontal distance between two towers is 140 m. the angle of elevation of the top of the first tower when seen from the top of the second tower is <math>30^\circ</math>. If the height of the second tower is 60 m. Find the height of the first tower.</p> <p>Q6. An aircraft is flying at constant height with a speed of 360 km/h. From a point on the ground the angle of elevation of the aircraft at an instant was observed to be <math>45^\circ</math>. After 20 second, the angle of elevation was to be <math>30^\circ</math>. Determine the height at which the aircraft is flying.</p> <p>Q7. Two pillars of equal heights stand on either side of a roadway, which is 150 m wide. At a point in the roadway between the pillars the elevations of the tops of the pillars are <math>60^\circ</math> and <math>30^\circ</math>, find the height position of the pillar and the position of the point.</p> <p>Q8. From the top the cliff, 60 m high the angle of depression of the top and bottom of the tower are observed to be <math>30^\circ</math> and <math>60^\circ</math>. Find the height of the tower.</p> <p>Q9. A man in a boat rowing away from a light house 150 m high, takes 2 minutes to change the angle of elevation of the top of the light house from <math>60^\circ</math> to <math>45^\circ</math>. Find the speed of the boat.</p> <p>Q10. If <math>\sin\theta = \cos\theta</math>, then <math>\theta=?</math></p> <p>Q11. If <math>\sqrt{3} \tan A = 3 \sin A</math> then find the value of <math>\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A</math>.</p> <p>Q12. Prove that : <math>(\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A) (\sec A - \cos A) = \frac{1}{\tan A - \cot A}</math></p> <p>Q13. Prove that : <math>\frac{(\sin A - \cos A + 1)}{(\sin A + \cos A - 1)} = \frac{(1 + \sin A)}{\cos A}</math></p> <p>Q14. Prove that : <math>\tan^4 A + \tan^2 A = \sec^4 A - \sec^2 A</math></p> <p>Q15. Prove that : <math>\frac{\tan A + \sec A - 1}{\tan A - \sec A + 1} = \frac{1 + \sin A}{\cos A}</math></p> <p>Q16. Evaluate : <math>\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}</math></p> <p>Q17. If <math>A = 30^\circ</math>, prove that : <math>3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A = \sin 3A</math>.</p> <p>Q18. If <math>\sin(x+y)=1</math> and <math>\cos(x-y)=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math>. find x and y</p> <p>Q19. In a right angle triangle ABC, right angled at B. if <math>\tan A=1</math>, then verify that <math>2 \sin A \times \cos A = 1</math></p> <p>Q20. In triangle OPQ, right angled at P, <math>OP=7\text{cm}</math> and <math>OQ-PQ=1\text{cm}</math>, determine the values of <math>\sin Q</math> and <math>\cos Q</math>.</p>
	<p><b><u>PHYSICS</u></b>  <b><u>Ch – Electricity</u></b></p>

## SCIENCE

- Learn the definitions of Charge, Electric Current, Electric Potential difference, Ohm's law, Resistance, Resistivity, Power, kWh.
- Make a list of all the formulae and expressions given in the chapter
- Some formulae :-  
 $Q = ne$ ,  $I = q/t$ ,  $V = W/q$ ,  $V = IR$ ,  $P = VI$  etc.
- Learn how to draw circuit diagram containing different devices like a battery, voltmeter etc.
- Derivations of equivalent resistance for series and parallel combination,  $H = I^2Rt$  ( Joule's law of heating )
- Numericals on all topics to be done.
- Calculation of equivalent resistance for different circuits connecting resistances in mixed combination ( series and parallel ).
- Exercise given at page no. 221 ( NCERT ) to be completed compulsorily.

### Ch – MAGNETIC EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

- Definitions of magnetic field lines and their properties, solenoid, electromagnetic induction, AC and DC current.
- Statement of Maxwell's right hand thumb rule, Fleming's left hand rule and Fleming's right hand rule.
- Learn to draw the magnetic field pattern around a bar magnet around a straight current carrying wire, across a circular loop wire, around a solenoid .
- Read the activity to show the force experienced by a current carrying wire placed in a magnetic field perpendicularly.
- Principle and working of a DC motor.
- Exercise given at page no. 240 ( NCERT ) to be revised.

NOTE :- 1) Refer to different reference books and DIKSHA app for HOTS, sample question paper and different numericals.

2) In the exercise the questions based on deleted topics can be escaped

## CHEMISTRY

### Ch-1 CHEMICAL REACTION

- i. Why is it necessary to balance a chemical equation? ii. Write two observations that are noticed when an iron nail is put inside copper sulphate solution. Write chemical equation for the reaction that occurs iii. Write balanced chemical for the following statement.
- a. Copper(II)oxide reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid
  - b. Egg shells are dropped in hydrochloric acid
  - c. Solid calcium oxide was taken in a container and water was added slowly to it
  - d. Natural gas burns in air and combines with oxygen to form carbon Dioxide and water.
  - e. During respiration glucose combines with oxygen and forms carbon and water along with the release of energy.
- iv. Define redox reaction with example?
- v. What is precipitation reaction with example.
- vi. Why do we store silver chloride in dark coloured bottles.
- vii. Why does copper not evolve hydrogen on reacting with dilute sulphuric acid.

### Ch-2 ACID BASE SALT

- i. pH has great importance in our daily life. Explain by giving three examples.
- ii. Define a universal indicator. Write one use.

- iii. Write name and chemical of two such compound whose one formula unit is associated with 10 and 2 water molecule respectively
- iv. Why does bee sting cause pain and irritation. Rubbing of backing soda on the sting area gives relief. How?
- v. Define chlor alkali process? Write the name of the product form in the chlor alkali process. Write the chemical reaction of chlor alkali process?
- vi. Explain why sodium hydroxide solution cannot be kept in aluminum container.
- vii. Write equation for the reaction that may take place for the same.
- viii. HCl and HNO<sub>3</sub> show acidic character in aqueous solution while alcohol and glucose solution do not. Give reason

### **Ch-3 METAL AND NON METAL**

- i. What is ionic bond ? Write the dot structure of MgCl<sub>2</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>O, NaCl.
- ii Differentiate between metal and non metal.
- iii. Write the chemical properties of metal and non metal.
- iv. Why are metal good conductor of electricity?
- v. Why do silver article become black after some times?
- vi. Aluminum occupies in the combine state while gold does not. Why?
- vii. Copper coin was kept dipped in AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution for few hours. What happened to
  - a. Copper coin
  - b. Colour of the solution .
- viii. Write the name of the bond form when a metal atom combine with the atom of a non metal

### **BIOLOGY**

#### **LIFE PROCESSES :**

##### **NUTRITION:**

- A. Read the topic thoroughly and answer the following questions :
1. What are the raw materials required for the process of photosynthesis?
  2. What are the steps involved in the process of photosynthesis ?
  3. What do you mean by peristalsis ? What role does it play in the digestive system of human beings?
  4. Describe the role of pancreas in the digestive system of human beings.
  5. Bile does not contain any enzyme, it is necessary for digestion of food. Explain.
  6. State two functions of chewing of food.
  7. Mention the functions of hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach during digestion.
  8. How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food ?
  9. What is the role of saliva in the digestion of food ?
  10. What are the functions of digestive enzymes ?

##### **RESPIRATION:**

- B. Read the topic thoroughly and answer the following questions:
1. How does breathing differ from respiration ?
  2. What is the role of cartilaginous rings in trachea ?
  3. How are alveoli designed to help in exchange of gases ?
  4. Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

	<p>5. Why do fishes die when taken out of water ?</p> <p>6. What is the carbondioxide compensation point ? Explain.</p> <p>7. What is the function of epiglottis ?</p> <p>8. State the basic differences between the process of respiration and photosynthesis.</p> <p><b><u>TRANSPORTATION</u></b></p> <p>C. Read the topic thoroughly and answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. What do you mean by double circulation? Explain with reference to human heart.</p> <p>2. How is it useful to keep away Oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing in birds and mammals ?</p> <p>3. Mention the advantages of transpiration.</p> <p>4. Why is the fish heart called venous heart? What type of blood circulation does it represent ?</p> <p>5. Why do veins have thin walls as compared to arteries.</p> <p><b><u>EXCRETION</u></b></p> <p>1. Describe the structure and functioning of Nephrons.</p> <p>2. Does the liver have any role in excretion? Explain</p> <p>3. If human urine is allowed to stand for some time, it smells strongly of ammonia. Why?</p> <p>4. What are the functions performed by human kidney ?</p> <p>5. Differentiate between excretion and osmoregulation.</p>
<p><b>HINDI</b></p>	<p>हिंदी साहित्य-</p> <p>पाठ-जॉर्ज पंचम की नाक</p> <p>निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार में दे –</p> <p>1. सरकारी तंत्र में जॉर्ज पंचम की नाक लगाने को लेकर जो चिंता या बदहवासी दिखाई देती है वह उनकी किस मानसिकता को दर्शाती है ?</p> <p>2. "और देखते ही देखते नयी दिल्ली का काया पलट होने लगा "नयी दिल्ली के काया पलट के लिए क्या –क्या प्रयत्न किये गए होंगे ?</p> <p>3. आज की पत्रकारिता में चर्चित हस्तियों के पहनावे और खान –पान संबंधी आदतों आदि के वर्णन का दौर चल पड़ा है क )इस प्रकार की पत्रकारिता के बारे में आपके क्या विचार हैं ?</p> <p>ख )इस प्रकार की पत्रकारिता आम जनता विशेषकर युवा पीढ़ी पर क्या प्रभाव डालती है ?</p> <p>4. जॉर्ज पंचम की लाट की पुनः लगाने के लिए मूर्तिकार ने क्या –क्या यत्न किये ?</p> <p>6. नाक मान –सम्मान व प्रतिष्ठा का द्योतक है  यह बात पूरी व्यंग्य रचना मई किस तरह उभरकर आई है ?लिखिए  </p> <p>7. जॉर्ज पंचम की लाट पर किसी भी भारतीय नेता ,यहाँ तक कि भारतीय बच्चे की नाक फिट न होने की बात से लेखक किस ओर संकेत करना चाहता है ?</p> <p>8. नयी दिल्ली में सब था .....सिर्फ नाक नहीं था  इस कथन के माध्यम से लेखक क्या कहना चाहता है?</p> <p>हिंदी भाषा - संदेश लेखन एवं विज्ञापन लेखन</p> <p>1. झारखण्ड के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा अपने राज्य के लोगों को त्योहार में एकता ,प्रेम एवं भाईचारा बनाये रखने के लिए संदेश लिखे  </p> <p>2. टेस्टी केक एंड बेकर्स की ओर से अपने उत्पादों के लिए 25-50 शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिये  </p>
<p><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b><u>Madam Rides The Bus</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Question and Answers :-</u></b></p> <p>Q. 1 What was Valli's favourite pastime ?</p> <p>A. 1 Valli's favourite pastime was to stand in the front door way of her house and watch what was happening in the street outside.</p> <p>Q. 2 What was a source of unending joy for Valli? What was her strongest desire?</p> <p>A. 2 A source of unending joy for Valli was the sight of the bus that travelled between her</p>

village and the nearest town filled with a new set of passengers each time it passed through her street. Her strongest desire was to ride on a bus at least once.

Q. 3 How did Valli save money for her first bus journey ?

A. 3 To save money for her first bus journey, she resisted the temptation of buying balloons, toys, etc in the village fair. She also didn't enjoy merry-go-round there. Hence she collected the amount required for the bus journey.

Q. 4 Why does Valli stand up on the seat?

A. 4 Valli could not see anything outside as the blind of the bus was covering the lower part of the window. So Valli stood up on her seat. Now she was able to see the canal and the greenery beyond it.

Q. 5 Why did Valli not get off the bus when the bus terminated at the bus stand?

A. 5 It was because she had come in the bus just for a ride and would go back in the same bus.

Q. 6 How did Valli react when she saw the dead cow at the roadside?

A. 6 When Valli saw the dead cow by the roadside she became very sad, she was now in pensive mood as it was shocking to her that the animal she was laughing a while ago was lying in the stillness of death.

Q. 7 What information did Valli collect from her first bus ride?

A. 7 The information that she collected was that the town was six miles from her village and it took thirty paise one way. She also came to know that the one way ride was of forty five minutes.

Q. 8 What does Valli tell the elderly man when he calls her a child?

A. 8 When the elderly man calls Valli a child then she tells him that there is nobody on the bus who is a child. Valli thinks she is a grown up and she doesn't like to be called a child. She tells him that she too has paid her fare of thirty paise like everyone else.

Q. 9 Why does the conductor call Valli 'Madam'?

A. 9 Valli is trying to behave more mature than her age. She is trying to look over confident and smart. When the conductor tries to help her get on the bus she replies that she will manage and doesn't need his help. The conductor is amused at her behaviour and in an effect to tease her calls her 'Madam'.

Q. 10 Why didn't Valli want friends with the elderly woman?

A. 10 Valli found that elderly women absolutely repulsive. She saw that the woman had big holes in her ear lobes with huge earrings in them. She was chewing betel nuts and beet juice was about to spill over her lips. That is why she did not want to make friends with her.

**Character Sketch of Valli** – Valli (Valliyammai) is a very intelligent, sensitive, clever, fast forward, self respecting and courageous girl. She is only 8 years old but looks more mature than her age. She has curiosity about things and because of this curiosity she starts travelling alone by bus. She has a passion to fulfill her designs and therefore she saves money by reducing her daily expenses to raise the bus fare. If thought then it was not an easy task for an 8 year girl to control her desire to eat or drink. She is also self respecting and hence pays the full fare of the bus and refuses to get help from the bus conductor. She is fast forward and clever so she argues with the conductor of the bus. She also has sensations that is the reason she becomes very upset on seeing the date cough and forgets her happiness and becomes calm. She has courage that is the reason being only 18 year old girl she left alone to travel in a bus without even telling her mother.

Q. 11 What does Valli mean when she says, "I was just agreeing with things happening without our knowledge".

A. 11 Valli agrees to the statement of a mother that things happened without our knowing them. She says that her mother was ignorant of her bus journey.

**\*Underline at least 20 difficult words and write in your fair notebooks.**

**\*Write the word meanings in the fair notebooks.**

## ANIMALS (Poem)-

Write the complete poem in your notebook followed by the difficult words and synonyms. Summary –Having fed up with the company of human beings ,the poet wants to turn his ways and live with animals. He finds the animals peaceful and satisfied. They do not have any feeling of repentance, lust or greed. They have nothing to do with the material things. There is complete equality among animals. They do not have any hierarchy. They don't need to bow down before others. Poet feels that the traits of human beings like truthfulness, honesty,commitment,loyalty, purity and innocence has now passed onto the animals. He wonders how these qualities have passed onto the animals. Did human negligently dropped all these qualities and the animals acquired them? The poem 'Animals' is from the work 'Song of Myself' in Leaves of Grass.

About the Poet -Walt Whitman was born on 31<sup>st</sup> of May 1819,South Huntington,Long Island, New York.He admired the works of Dante, Shakespeare and Homer. He was the editor of 'The Brooklyn Eagle'a respected newspaper, but was fired because of his outspoken opposition towards slavery. He was an apprentice to a printer and taught school at the age of 17. He wrote poetry in free was based in reality and not on morality and the vocabulary drawn from everyday speech. The first version of his masterpiece 'Leaves of Grass' appeared in the year 1855. Walt Whitman is known as the Bard of Democracy and the father of free verse. Published his first poem in free fire in the year 1850 "Blood Money". Some of his famous works are 'OCaptainmyCaptain', 'When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd',Novel-Franklin Evans, Song of Myself , I Hear America Singing(patriotic lyric)

Question and Answers :-

Q. 1 Why does the poet show a preference of living with the animals?

A. 1 The poet says it is better to live with animals as they show tokens of goodness. They are peaceful self-contained and happy. Animals show innate goodness which is lacked in human beings. Animals do not grumble about their lives for cry over their sins.

Q. 2What is the theme of the poem 'Animals'?

A. 2The theme or the central idea of the poem is the superiority of the animal life over human beings. The poet which man compares animal with human beings. Human beings are always dissatisfied.All their actions are with selfish motive. But animals are far away from this bad qualities. Show the poet wishes to turn and live with animals.

Q. 3 what isthe difference between animals and humans regards their attitudeto their condition, sins and God?

A. 3 Human beings cry about their condition. They lay awake at night and weep for their sins. The make the poet sick by discussing about their duty towards God. But the animals do not do any of these things that is the reason poet likes them.

Q. 4 Why do humans keep away in the dark and weep for their sins while animals never do such things?

A. 4Animals have a clear conscience. They are not confused or muddle headed. Humans are ambitious greedy and suffer from the need of possessing and owning things. Their sins and misdeeds do not allowthem to sleep soundly at night.They over their sins.

Q. 5 Mention three things that humansdo and animals don't?

A. 5 Humans whine and sulk about the amount of work they have to do to survive whereas animals do not sulk about their condition. Humans lie awake at night and cry for the wrongs they have done. Animals don't cry for what they do and therefore sleep peacefully. Finally humans make eachothersick by discussing their duties to God. However animals do not have any God and they survive without prayers and fasts.

Very short answer questions –

Q. 1.Do humans kneel other humans who lived thousands of years ago?

A. 1 Yes because they have helped them with new inventions and discoveries which has improved their life.

Q. 2 What does the poet refer to when he uses the word tokens?

A. 2 The word tokens according to the poet is the good quality in human beings which the human beings have lost in order to acquire the worldly pleasures.

Q. 3 Who is the poet of the poem ?

A. 3 Walt Whitman is the poet.

#### **Reference to Context –**

1. “Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things.”

- a) What does the poet wish to convey through these lines?
- b) Give the meanings of demented and mania.
- c) Who is referred to as ‘one’?

2. “Not one kneels to his another nor to his kind that lives thousand of years ago”.

- a) What does the poet convey through these lines?
- b) What do you understand by ‘to his kind’?
- c) Who is compared to whom and on what context?

#### **Make Sentences –**

A) Dementia B) Placid

Long Answer Questions –

Q. 1 It is not complaining but accepting the situation as it is the key to happiness in life. Elaborate in context of the poem ‘The Animals’.

A. 1 The greatest quality a person can possess is to accept the situation quietly. If we learn to do things quickly then surely the earth will become a nice place to live on. We have dropped certain tokens of love and fellow feelings, sympathy, respect, co-operation, friendship. These qualities will only make us accept the things as they are not to lose our identity. A person who has lived in a given situation peacefully has always strived to the top. The poem ‘Animals’ gives us very important messages. We human beings are gripped with the feelings of ill will, hatred and despise but animals are far away from these ideas. We should learn from animals to be happy and let others also live happily.

Q. 2 ‘We must not cry at work condition rather we must try to improve if we can’. Explain it with reference to the poem ‘Animals’.

A. 2 Change is the rule of nature and everything undergoes some change with the passage of time. Some changes face weather conditions while some changes touch the worse. Being partner of the changing situations we should accept both the happiness and the sadness that emerge from the womb of change. Change is cyclic and therefore we must not be selective all the time we must not weep for our sadness. This is one of the things which the poet finds missing in the human beings as compared to animals. Animals never weep for either for their worsening condition like the human beings. They embrace whatever comes in their way be it joy or pain. The poet teaches us that we should learn from the qualities of animal to live at peace with contentment and acceptance.

#### **English Language**

#### **Data Interpretation or Analytical Paragraph**

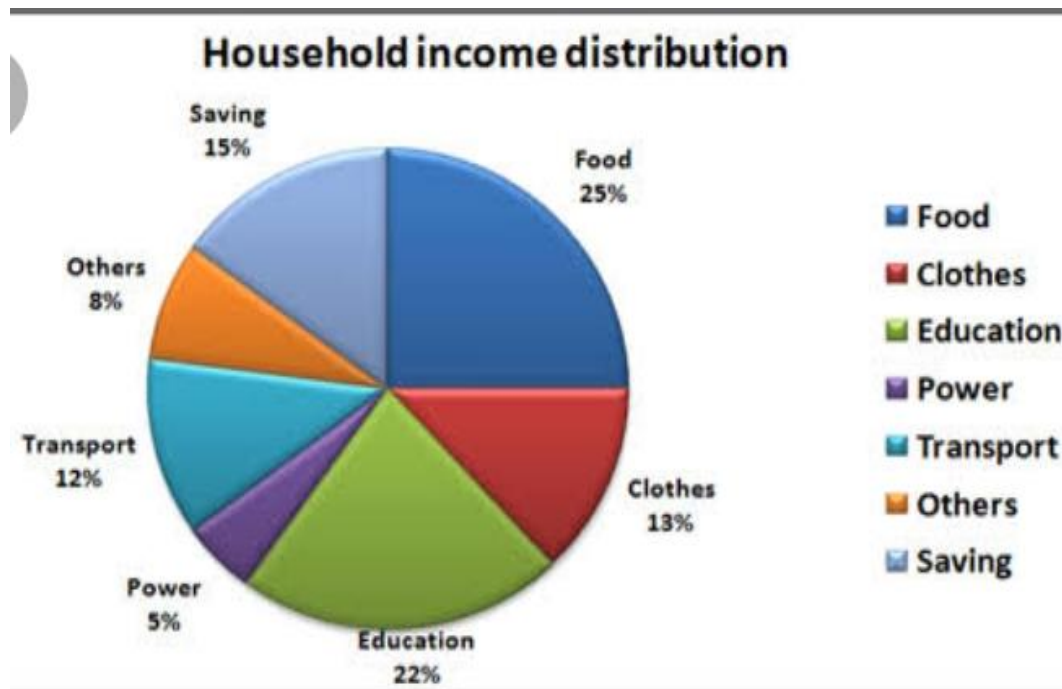
#### **Points to Remember -**

- Analytical Paragraph is a form of writing used to interpret the facts presented in the form of a chart / graph / table.
- It requires an analysis and comparison of the given facts and drawing conclusion based on the given data.
- It has three main points – 1) Introduction 2) Body 3) Conclusion.

- Read the question carefully and summarize the information by selecting the main features.
- Relevant comparisons if needed can be made.
- No other information or data to be added except from what is given.
- Don't use first person pronoun in the paragraph.
- Take time to go through the content of each paragraph.
- Make sure that there is logical order of information in the body paragraphs.
- Be careful in the use of verbs, nouns, adverbs and adjectives.
- Do provide a suitable title.

To be solved :-

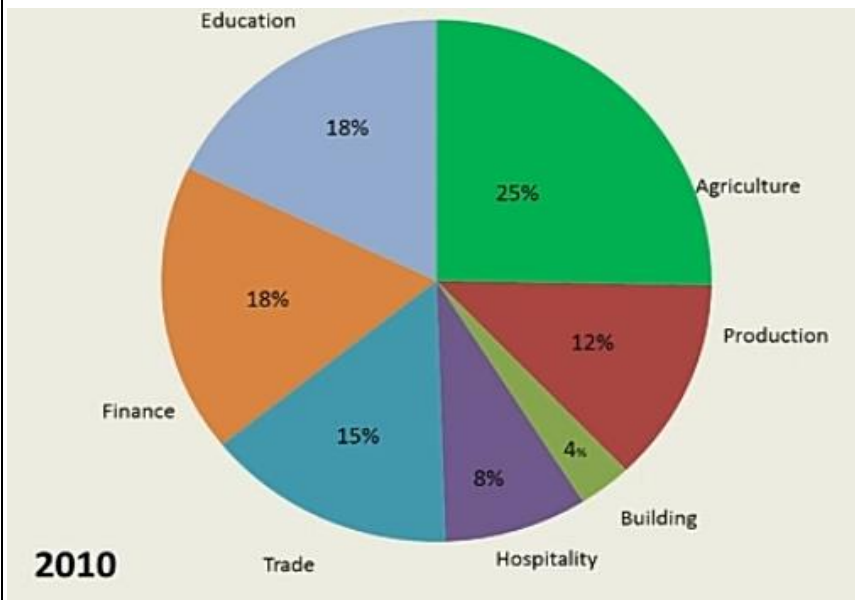
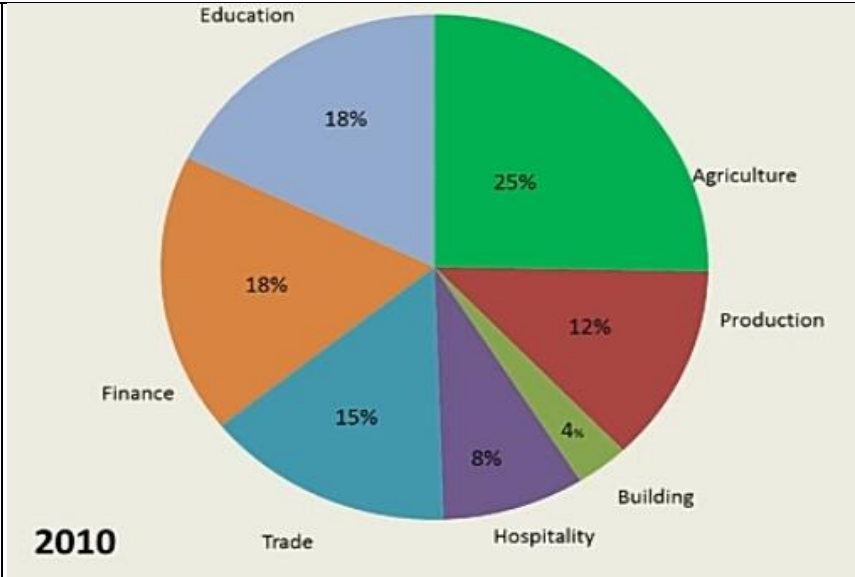
Q. 1 The pie chart below shows the household income distribution. Write an analytical report by using the main points and make relevant comparisons wherever required within a word limit of 150-200.



Solved sample –

Question-The two pie charts show the percentage of different sectors of India in 2010 to 2020 .Write an analytical paragraph on the basis of the pie chart given below. Make use of significant points and make relevant comparisons wherever required within a word limit of 150-200.





Contribution of Various Sectors of India  
 Introduction-The two pie Charts display the contribution of two different sectors to the growth of India in the years 2010 and 2020. The building sector contributed the least to the

growth of India while agriculture sector was the most important sector. In the later period education seems to be the largest sector while production and building made the lowest contribution.

Body –Building and hospitality sector showed a significant increase from 4% and 8% from 2010 to 11% and 12% in the year 2020. Furthermore trade and education had a slight rise of 1% and 2% accounting to 16% and 20% at the end of the period. Agriculture sector showed major decline from 25% to 12% in 2020. The production sector showed a poor growth with decrease by 1% from 12% to 11%. Additionally the growth at finance sector remained the same at 18%

Conclusion - To conclude building and hospitality sector has shown a drastic lift followed by trade and education. Unaffected was the finance sector and agriculture and production sector showed a poor dip too.

### **GLIMPSES OF INDIA**

#### **PART 1 - A BAKER FROM GOA**

**By Lucio Rodrigues**

About the Author

Lucio Rodrigues (1916-73) was a great Konkani essayist. He wrote several articles in English and Konkani to various periodicals and magazines. He served as the visiting professor of folklore at many universities and also as a professor of English in Mumbai and Goa. His essays were posthumously published under the title 'Of Soil and Soul' and Konkani Folk Tales'. Subtle humor and informal narration are the essential features of his writings.

### **INTRODUCTION**

'A Baker from Goa' revolves around the relevance of a baker in the Goan culture which dates to the time when Portuguese ruled over the city of Goa. The Portuguese may have left but the bread-makers continue to have an inevitable stature. In this story, the author recalls his childhood days and their excitement on seeing the baker. They were enthusiastic to the point that they would run to him as soon as they woke up without even brushing their teeth.

### **SUMMARY**

The lesson begins with how narrator's elders often recall the time when Goa was under the rule of the Portuguese. They talk how the importance of bakers is still maintained in their villages even after the Portuguese have left. They are known as 'Paders' in Goa. The mixers, moulders and their time-tested furnaces continue to serve the people of Goa with their famous bread loaves. It is possible that the original ones may not exist, but their profession is being continued by their sons. The thud of their bamboo stick can still be heard in some parts of the village. The same jingling thud would wake the narrator and his friends during their childhood days who would go running to him without brushing or washing their mouth properly. It was the maidservant of the house who collected the loaves while children sorted out the bread bangles for themselves. Bakery products have importance in the culture and traditions of Goa. Bol or sweet bread is a part of marriage gifts, cakes and Bolinhas or coconut cookies are eaten at every festival and the lady of the house prepares sandwiches at her daughter's engagement. Earlier bakers wore a unique frock of knee-length known as 'kabai' but during the narrator's childhood days, they wore shirt and trousers of length slightly shorter than the usual ones. They generally collected their bills at the end of every month. Bakery has continued to be a profitable profession, managing to keep their families joyous and prosperous.

### **Main Points of the Story**

1. Elders often think fondly of good Portuguese days and their famous loaves of bread.
2. The age-old furnaces still bake those bread.
3. The thud and jingle of the baker's bamboo announcing his arrival can still be heard in some places.
4. Even today, these bakers are known as Pader in Goa.
5. The children ran to meet and greet him.
6. They longed for bread-bangles and sweet bread of special make.
7. Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as the 'bor.
8. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.
9. Cakes and 'Bolinhas' are a must for Christmas and other festivals.
10. The presence of the baker's furnace in the village is essential.
11. The bakers in the old days used to wear a dress known as the kabai.
12. Baking was quite a profitable profession in the old days.
13. The baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous

**I. Reference to Context:**

1. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again when he returned after emptying his huge basket'.

- (a) Who is 'he' and where is he from?
- (b) Name the items he sold from his huge basket.
- (c) When did he come during the day?
- (d) Where did he empty his huge basket?

Ans. (a) 'He' is the 'baker'. He is from 'Goa'.

(b) Bread loaves, cakes, bread-bangles, sweet bread, etc.

(c) He came twice—once in the morning on his selling round and again after the sale was over.

(d) He emptied his huge basket in the houses of his customers.

2. Marriage gifts are meaningless without sweet bread known as the Bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on her daughter's engagement. Cakes and Bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is essential.

Questions:

- (a) What is the importance of the Bol?
- (b) What usual dish is prepared on the daughter's engagement?
- (c) What are the essentials for Christmas?
- (d) What is the position of the baker's furnace in the village?

Answers:

- (a) Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread or the bol.
- (b) The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on her daughter's engagement.
- (c) Cakes and 'Bolinhas' are a must for Christmas.
- (d) The presence of the baker's furnace in the village is essential.

3. The presence of the baker's furnace in the village is essential. The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the kabai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood, we saw bakers wearing shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a Pader!

- (a) Why is a baker essential in the Goan village?
- (b) How is a traditional baker recognized?
- (c) What is a person called if he wears half pant that reaches just below his knees?
- (d) What does the passage tell us about?

Ans. (a) People need bread for daily use and it is also essential for all festive seasons.

(b) The one who wore a single piece long frock reaching below the knees or one who wore pants longer than half pants, but shorter than full pants was instantly recognized as a traditional baker.

(c) He is called a Pader or baker.

(d) The passage tells us about the dress of modern bakers.

#### II. Short Answer Questions

Q1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

A. The narrator often finds his elders thinking about 'those good old days' and telling them about the famous breads that date back to the time when Portuguese ruled over Goa. They ponder over the past and tell them that though the Portuguese have left Goa, but the bakers still exist, if not the original ones, their legacy is being continued by their sons.

Q2. Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?

A. Yes, bread-making is still popular in the city of Goa. It is evident from the existence of time-tested furnaces, mixers and moulders. The legacy of bakers is being continued by their sons. You will find a bakery in every Goan village as bread is an important part of the Goan culture.

Q3. What is the baker called?

A. The baker is referred to as 'Pader' in the city of Goa.

Q4. When would the baker come every day? Why did the children run to meet him?

A. The baker would come twice every day during the narrator's childhood days. Once in the morning to deliver the loaves of bread and secondly, in the evening on his return after selling his stock. The children would go running to him to take the special bread bangles he had made for them.

Q5. What does a 'jackfruit-like appearance' mean?

A. 'Jackfruit-like appearance' means a well-built or plump physique, similar to a jackfruit. In those days, bakers had plump physique because baking was a profitable profession. His family and servants never starved and were prosperous.

#### III. Long Answer Questions

Q. Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.

Ans. A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without Bol or sweet bread, cakes and Bolinhas at Christmas and other festivals. In old days the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress — kabai — a single piece long

frock reaching down the knees. Later they started wearing shirt and trousers which were longer than the shorts and shorter than the full-length pants. They used to be prosperous. They, their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread-bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use the traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as Paders in Goa.

#### **IV. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

- A) Pader
- B) Portuguese
- C) Baker

2. What did the children long for?

- A) Loaves
- B) bread bangles
- C) banana bread
- D) all of the above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ was called kabai.

- A) Baker's dress
- B) baker's basket
- C) baker's bamboo
- D) baker's song

4. How many times did the baker come every day?

- A) Once
- B) Twice
- C) Thrice
- D) varies daily

5. Who ruled over Goa?

- A) British
- B) Portuguese
- C) French
- D) Dutch

6. Which name is used for the sweet bread?

- A) bol
- B) kabai
- C) Bolinhas

#### **English Grammar**

##### **Q. Read the passage carefully:-**

The Road to Success

1. The road to success is not straight, there is a curve called failure, loop called confusion, speed bumps called friends, caution light called family and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spare called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance

	<p>called faith and a driver called God, you will make it to a place called success!</p> <p>2.in spite of all are planning and preparations, unexpected challenges are certain to arise, the bumps in the road are unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The difference between disaster and triumph lies in whether or not you're prepared and willing to weather the storm. If you are ready, those bumps will become the stepping stones.</p> <p>3. The key thing to realise is that working harder is same as working smarter. How do you work smarter? You just need to have the right skills.People want improved circumstances and better life without an improved self.They want victory without paying the priceor making efforts. It's really cannot happen without the other.any improvements that have not been generatedby improving yourself are superficial and short-lived. If you want to have a better future, you have to change yourself. Stop worrying about the various challenges, that will come your way.Just believe in yourself and use them as stepping stones.</p> <p>4. 'Success' is getting whatever you want out of life without violating the rights of others". It is not an accident.Success is the result of our attitude, and our attitude is a choice. Hence, success is a matter of choice not chance.</p> <p>5.Today success represents a holistic positive attitude to life. Attitude is everything.Success is not restricted within some kind of brick or mortar premises. It assumes the individuality of a complete act executed with perfection;material achievements do not define life. We don't remember sports stars for the products they endorsebut the spirit of achievementtheyrepresent. Inthe abundance of positive attitude underline the grandeur of a truly rewarding rich life.</p> <p>6. Success can be measured from two standpoints- the external and internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfillment of desire.</p> <p><b><u>Q.Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What qualities lead one to the place called success?</li> <li>2.What is the difference between disaster and triumph?</li> <li>3. How can one have a better future?</li> <li>4. Describe two words to measure success.</li> </ol> <p>Q. On the basis of your understanding of the above extract, answer the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The synonym of the word 'victory' as given in paragraph 2 is       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Planning    (ii) Preparation    (iii)Triumph    (iv) Challenges</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) The synonym of 'surplus' as given in paragraph 5 is _____</li> <li>(c) The antonym of 'defeat' as given in paragraph 6 is _____       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Recognition.    (ii) Achievement.    (iii) Completion.    (iv) Success</li> </ol> </li> <li>(d) The antonym of 'deep' as given in paragraph 3 is _____</li> </ol>
<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p><b><u>CHAPTER - AGRICULTURE</u></b></p> <p>Read the following pages and answer the questions.</p> <p>VOL - 1 (PAGE -34&amp;35)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.What is Primitive Subsistence farming?</li> <li>2.What are the different names of 'slash and burn' agriculture in different parts of the world?</li> <li>3.What is Intensive Subsistence farming?</li> <li>4.What are the features of commercial farming?</li> <li>5.Give some examples of plantation crops.</li> </ol> <p>(PAGE - 36)</p>

	<p>1.What are the sowing and harvesting seasons of rabi crops?  2.Give some examples of rabi crops.  3.In which states of India are rabi crops grown?  4.What are the sowing and harvesting seasons of kharif crops?  5.Give some examples of kharif crops.  6.In which states of India are kharif crops grown?  7.What is zaid season?  8.Which crops are grown during zaid season?  (PAGE 36&amp;38)</p> <p>1.Mention in a table the climate, soil and major producing areas of  a) Rice  b) Wheat  c) Millets  d) Maize  (PAGE - 38&amp;40)</p> <p>1.Mention in a table the climate, soil, major producing areas and other features of  a) Pulses  b) Sugarcane  c) Oil seeds  d) Tea  (PAGE 41)</p> <p>1.In a table mention the special features and producing areas of  a) Coffee  b) Different fruits  c) Different vegetables  VOL - 2  (PAGE - 42)</p> <p>1.Mention the climate, producing areas and other features of the following crops in a table.  a) Rubber  b) Cotton  c) Jute  2.Name the four major fibre crops grown in India.  3.What is sericulture?  (PAGE 43)</p> <p>1.Name some institutional reforms which have been introduced after independence in India.  2.Name two strategies initiated in India to improve agriculture.  3.When was a comprehensive land development programme initiated in India? What were the different institutional and technological reforms included into it?  (PAGE 43 &amp; 44)</p> <p>1. Write a short note on Bhoodan and Gramdan movement.  2.Analyse the contribution of agriculture in the Indian economy and employment.  (PAGE - 44&amp;45)</p> <p>1. Write a short note on the food security programme of the government.  2.What are the limitations of the food security programme? Describe five Points.  (PAGE - 46 &amp;47)</p> <p>1.Analyse five challenges faced by Indian farmers.  2.What is Genetic Engineering?</p>
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## **Director Academics**