

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X
DATE:05.12.2020 to 20.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Sums to be practiced from R.S.Aggarwal and R.D.Sharma book.
SCIENCE	<p>PHYSICS Chapter – Electricity</p> <p>I. Definition of the following terms or topics :- Electric Charge, Electric Current , Potential difference, Ohm’s law, Resistivity, Power, kWh</p> <p>II. Important topics</p> <p>a) Statement of Ohm’s law, how is it verified in the lab, graph of V – I graph, circuit diagrams.</p> <p>b) Derivation of expression for equivalent resistance for both series and parallel combination of resistance.</p> <p>c) Factors on which resistance of a wire depends.</p> <p>d) Difference between resistance and resistivity,</p> <p>e) Calculation of equivalent resistance for a given circuit.</p> <p>III. Numericals</p> <p>1) A wire of length l and area of cross section A has the resistance 2Ω if it is pulled to double its length then find the new resistance.</p> <p>2) How can we connect three resistances of 3Ω, 4Ω, 6Ω to get the equivalent resistance 6Ω if circuit is connected to a battery of $12V$ then calculate the current flowing through 6Ω resistance?</p> <p>3) Two bulbs each of $100W$, three tubelights each of $40W$ and a fan of $80W$ are used for 10 hours everyday. Find the total consumption of electrical energy for 1 week.</p> <p>4) How many bulbs each of $20W$ can be connected in parallel across $220V$ source if maximum allowable current is 5 ampere?</p> <p>NOTE : More numericals to be done from the textbook and other reference books.</p> <p>Chapter : Magnetic effect of electric current</p> <p>I. Important topics</p> <p>1) Characteristics of magnetic field lines.</p> <p>2) Magnetic field pattern produced by a straight wire, a circular loop wire, a solenoid</p> <p>3) Maxwell’s right hand thumb rule, Fleming’s left hand rule etc.</p> <p>4) Principle and working of a DC motor.</p> <p>5) Electromagnetic Induction, Fleming’s right hand rule.</p> <p>NOTE : 1) Numericals given in NCERT exercise and inside the chapter to be done.</p>

2) Refer to Diksha app and other reference books for more numericals and HOTS.

3) See the CBSE sample papers from the app Mycbseguide

CHEMISTRY

Carbon and it's compounds (Revision)

Q1. Define the following terms.

- Covalent bond
- Catenation
- Isomerism
- Homologous series.
- Saturated Hydrocarbon

Very short answer type questions.

Q 2

- Name a molecule that has triple bond.
- Write the general molecular formula of alkane series.
- How many covalent bonds are there in a molecule of ethane, C₂H₆?
- Write the structural formula of a saturated hydrocarbon whose molecule contains three atoms of carbon.
- Name the hardest substance which is an allotrope of carbon.

Short answer type questions.

Q2.

- What is the difference in the molecular formula of any two consecutive members of a homologous series of organic compounds?
- Why are covalent compounds generally poor conductors of electricity?
- State two characteristic features of carbon which when put together give rise to large number of carbon compounds.
- Write the electron dot structure of ethene molecule (C₂H₄).
- Draw the structures of possible isomers of butane, C₄H₁₀.

Long answer type questions.

Q3

- A hydrocarbon molecule contains 4 hydrogen atoms. Give its molecular formula, if it is an:(i) alkane, (ii) alkene
(iii) alkyne.
- What are the hydrocarbons, write the name and general formula of (i) saturated hydrocarbons, (ii) unsaturated hydrocarbons, and draw the structure of one hydrocarbon of each type.
- Draw the electron- dot diagram showing the formation of the following compounds/ molecules;
 - Chlorine molecule
 - ammonia molecule.
 - ethane
 - ethene
 - carbon tetrachloride

BIOLOGY

Ch-15 Our Environment (Revision)

A. Read the chapter thoroughly and answer the following questions :

- Describe the different components of a forest ecosystem.
- What are decomposers? Write their role in the environment.
- Describe the different trophic levels in an ecosystem.

	<p>4. What is land filling? How is it beneficial to the environment</p> <p>5. Differentiate between lentic and lotic ecosystem.</p> <p>6. What is eutrophication? Increased eutrophication is harmful. Comment.</p> <p>7. The percentage of energy fixed as chemical energy rises progressively at higher trophic levels. Explain how?</p> <p>B. Give reasons for the following:</p> <p>1. Autotrophs also called transducers.</p> <p>2. Length of food chains in an ecosystem is generally limited to two three or four trophic levels.</p> <p>3. In a terrestrial ecosystem ,the pyramid of number and biomass is always upright.</p> <p>4. Damage to the ozone layer is a cause for concern.</p>
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>SUB - HINDI</p> <p>पाठ- राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद (पद्य)</p> <p>प्रश्नोत्तर</p> <p>1) परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर लक्ष्मण ने धनुष के टूट जाने के लिए कौन-कौन से तर्क दिए?</p> <p>उत्तर: परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर लक्ष्मण ने धनुष के टूटने के निम्नलिखित तर्क दिए :-</p> <p>1) धनुष पुराना तथा अत्यंत जीर्ण था।</p> <p>2) राम ने इसे नया समझकर हाथ लगाया था पर कमजोर होने के कारण यह छूते ही टूट गया।</p> <p>3) लक्ष्मण की दृष्टि में सभी धनुष एक समान है तो ऐसे पुराने धनुष के टूटने पर लाभ हानि की चिंता करना व्यर्थ है।</p> <p>2) लक्ष्मण ने वीर योद्धा की क्या-क्या विशेषताएं बताईं?</p> <p>उत्तर: लक्ष्मण ने वीर योद्धा की निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं बताईं:-</p> <p>1) वीर योद्धा रण क्षेत्र में शत्रु के समक्ष पराक्रम दिखाते हैं।</p> <p>2) वे शत्रु के समक्ष अपनी वीरता का बखान नहीं करते हैं।</p> <p>3) वे ब्राह्मण, देवता, गाय और प्रभु भक्तों पर पराक्रम नहीं दिखाते हैं।</p> <p>4) वे शांत, विनम्र और धैर्यवान होते हैं।</p> <p>5) वीर योद्धा शोभरहित होते हैं तथा अपशब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं।</p> <p>3) 'साहस और शक्ति के साथ विनम्रता हो तो बेहतर है।' इस कथन पर अपने विचार लिखिए।</p> <p>उत्तर: यह सत्य है कि साहस और शक्ति हर व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व की शोभा बढ़ाते हैं तथा योद्धाओं के लिए यह गुण अनिवार्य भी हैं किंतु यदि इनके साथ विनम्रता का</p>

मेल हो जाए तो ये और भी उत्तम बन जाते हैं। विनम्रता से बेकार में होने वाले वाद विवाद या अप्रिय घटनाएं होते होते रुक जाती हैं। विनम्र व्यक्ति के सामने शत्रु का क्रोध भी शांत हो जाता है और अपनी विनम्रता के कारण वह शत्रु के लिए भी सम्मान का पात्र बन जाता है।

4) 'गाधिसूनु' किसे कहा गया है? वे मुनि की किस बात पर मन ही मन मुस्कुरा रहे थे?

उत्तर: 'गाधिसूनु' विश्वामित्र को कहा गया है। वे परशुराम की इस बात पर मुस्कुरा रहे थे कि मुनि राम लक्ष्मण को अत्यंत कमजोर समझने की भूल कर रहे थे और बार-बार अपने फरसे का भय दिखा रहे थे।

5) परशुराम की गर्वोक्ति का लक्ष्मण ने किस प्रकार उपहास किया?

उत्तर: परशुराम की गर्वोक्ति पर लक्ष्मण ने उनकी वीरता का खूब उपहास किया। लक्ष्मण ने कहा- आप स्वयं को महा योद्धा मानते हुए मुझे बार-बार अपना कुठार दिखा रहे हैं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आप सामान्य फूंक से ही विशाल पर्वत को उड़ा देना चाहते हैं।

6) स्वयंवर- स्थल पर शिव धनुष तोड़ने वाले को परशुराम ने किस प्रकार धमकाया?

उत्तर: स्वयंवर-स्थल पर शिव धनुष तोड़ने वाले को धमकाते हुए परशुराम ने कहा कि शिव का धनुष तोड़ने वाले ने शत्रु का कार्य किया है। वह सहस्रबाहु के समान ही मेरा शत्रु है। वह राज सभा से अलग हो जाए अन्यथा स्वयंवर स्थल पर उपस्थित सभी राजा मारे जाएंगे।

पद -परिचय

1) रेखांकित पदों का व्याकरणिक परिचय दें:-

- 1) कुछ विद्यार्थी कक्षा में नहीं हैं ।
- 2) अरे! तुम भी आ गए?
- 3) मैं विद्यालय से अभी-अभी आया हूँ ।
- 4) वे आगरा जा चुके हैं ।
- 5) बच्चे बगीचे में क्रिकेट खेल रहे थे ।
- 6) यह उपहार उसे ही देना ।
- 7) वह बालक थोड़ा खाता है ।
- 8) वह बगीचे के सामने बैठी है ।
- 9) छात्र पत्र लिख रहा है ।
- 10) लंका के राजा रावण को राम ने मार दिया ।

ENGLISH

Literature

The Proposal

Summary

It is a one-act play written by the Russian story writer and dramatist Chekhov in 1888–89. The play is about the tendency of rich families to hunt ties with other wealthy families, to extend their estates by encouraging marriages that observe economic sense. Ivan Lomov, a wealthy neighbor of Stephen Chubukov, also wealthy, who seeks the hand of Chubukov's twenty-five-year-old daughter, Natalya. All three are argumentative, and they argue over petty issues. The proposal is on the verge of losing in the middle of all this quarrelling. But economic common sense ensures that the proposal is formed, in any case — although the quarrelling perhaps continues.

The curtain rises with Lomov entering his neighbour Chubukov's house in neatly dressed up attire. Chubukov in great curiosity to see him well-dressed and asks him the occasion. Lomov reveals that he had come for a desire. Chubukov assumes that he must have come to ask for money which he does not want to return. After knowing that Lomov had come to invite Chubukov's daughter, Natalya's hand in marriage, Chubukov leaves to call Natalya. Lomov is a 35 years old gentleman who suffers from palpitations and gets upset very easily. He thinks it's the right age for him to marry and is happy that he is choosing Natalya. He believes, Natalya is average-looking and an honest caretaker.

On Natalya's arrival, Lomov initiates the conversation about the cordial terms of both the families. While continuing to speak about his land, he somehow mentions Oxen Meadows which earlier was a disputed property but is now his. Natalya is in the perception that Oxen Meadows belong to her family. Both enter into a heated discussion and act childishly and Chubukov's entry made it more heated. They shout and scream while Lomov suffers from extreme palpitation and a numb foot. They throw Lomov out of the house and continue abusing him. While defaming him, Chubukov accidentally reveals that he had a wedding proposal for Natalya which surprises Natalya, and she suddenly regrets sending him out. She tells her father to bring him back and Chubukov banes himself for being the father of a young daughter. When Lomov returns, Natalya tries to deviate the topic by talking about shooting. Little later they enter into a debate on their dogs. Natalya strongly believes that her dog Squeezer is better in comparison to Lomov's Guess. They continue arguing when Chubukov enters the scene only to form things worse again. Everyone gets hyper and Lomov finally falls because of palpitations. Even then, the cursing continues when suddenly Natalya notices that he's unconscious. As they find him unable to drink water, declare him dead. After a while Lomov moves a bit, they give him some water to drink and Chubukov forcefully hands over Natalya's hands to him, gives his blessings and asks them to kiss. After regaining his senses, he expresses his excitement and kisses Natalya's hands. Natalya again keeps convincing him that Squeezer is better than Guess but Lomov, being adamant refuses to accept this and the quarreling continues.

Moral

The drama displays the greed of rich families to marry their children into other wealthy families with the aim of enhancing their wealth.

Theme

The Proposal' is a one-act play. Actually, it is a farce written by Anton Chekhov in 1888-89. The play is about the tendency of wealthy families to seek matrimonial ties. The real purpose is to increase their estates and landed properties. Ivan Lomov was a wealthy neighbour of another wealthy farmer Stephan Chubukov. Lomov comes to seek the hand of Chubukov's twenty-five-year-old daughter, Natalya. Lomov, Chubukov and Natalya'-all three are quarrelsome people. They quarrel over petty or small issues. Each one of them has a claim over a particular piece of land. They also quarrel over their dogs. Amidst this quarrelling, they completely forget the real issue — the marriage proposal. But good sense prevails in the end. Economic good sense ensures that the proposal is made. Chubukov doesn't want to miss the opportunity. He puts his daughter's hand into Lomov's hands. He doesn't waste any time and blesses them. However, old habits die hard. The newly married couple starts their married life with a fresh quarrel.

Short Answer Questions

Q 1.Who is Lomov? Why does he visit Chubukov?

A.1 Lomov is a wealthy youngman .He visits Chubukov to seek the hand of his wealthy daughter. **Q.2** What makes Chubukov misunderstand the purpose of Lomov's visit?

A.2 Chubukov – misunderstands that Lomov had come to borrow money.

Lomov had come to trouble him with a request for help.He didn't reveal his purpose of coming directly. **Q.3** Why does Natalya quarrel with Lomov? What is the result?

A.3 Lomov fought with Natalya for a piece of land. Both of them wanted to have a claim for the same piece of land, i.e., Oxen Meadows. The second time they fought for their dogs to establish the superiority of one over the other.Lomov and Natalya are not able to decide whose dog is superior as Natalya is proud of her dog, Squeezer who is young and belongs to a pedigree, whereas Lomov considers it to be uppershot and boasts of his pet 'Guess' who he thinks is a first rate dog. But Natalya considers 'Guess' to be old and as ugly as a worn out cab horse.

Q.4 What is the play "The Proposal"?

A.4 The play "The Proposal' is about Lomov's visit to his neighbor's Chubukov house. Lomov is wearing a formal dress. He has come with the intention of making a marriage proposal to Chubukov's daughter, Natalaya.

Q.5What does Lomov think when he is alone?

A.5 Lomov thinks that Natalaya is an excellent housekeeper, not bad looking, well educated. It is impossible for him not to marry. In the first place, he is already thirty-five. He ought to lead a quiet and regular life. He suffers from palpitations. He is excitable and always getting upset.

There are some other problems too which trouble him.

Q.6 Why does Lomov wish to propose to Natalaya?

A.6 Lomov wishes to propose to Natalaya because he feels she is an excellent housekeeper, not bad looking, and is also well-educated. Moreover he feels that he is already thirty-five, which is

a critical age and he ought to lead a regular and settled life.

Q.7 Justify, in brief, the title of the play “The Proposal”.

A.7 The title of the play “The Proposal” is apt. Lomov comes to Chubukov’s house to propose his daughter. He talks to Chubukov about his intention and the old man is very happy to have Lomov as the husband of this ageing daughter. When Natalaya comes and there begins an argument. It reminds us of a married couple.

Q.8 Who is Lomov? Why does he visit Chubukov?

A.8 Lomov was a young wealthy landowner and an unmarried man of thirty-five. He was anxious to get married as he had already reached a critical age. So he decided to propose Natalaya, a girl of twenty-five years old. He visited Chubukov to ask for his daughter Natalaya’s hand in marriage.

Q.9 How does Natalaya react when she comes to know that Lomov had come to propose for her hand?

A.9 When she knows that Lomov came to propose to her, she starts weeping. She calls her father to bring him back at once. He has gone out after the quarrel. She also accuses Chubukov that he drove Lomov out. She becomes hysterical.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Why did Lomov visit Chubukov?

A.1: Lomov visited Chubukov’s house to propose to Natalya.

Q.2 What does Chubukov suspect?

A..2 Chubukov suspects that Lomov has come to borrow money from him.

Q.3 What does Lomov think about Natalya?

A.3 He thinks that Natalya is an excellent housekeeper, not bad looking, and well-educated. **Q.4** How old was Lomov?

A.4 Lomov was already thirty-five years old.

Q.5 Where was the Oxen Meadows situated?

A.5 Oxen Meadows were wedged in between Chubukov’s Birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh. **Q.6.**What does Natalya guess on seeing Lomov?

A.6 She thinks that he is perhaps going to a ball for dancing.

Q.7 Why is Lomov not able to answer properly?

A.7 Lomov is nervous and confused as he is going to propose to Natalya, so he is not able to answer properly.

Q.8 What does Natalya say about Oxen Meadows?

A.8 Natalya says that Oxen Meadows belong to her.

Q.9 What does Lomov say on his part?

A. 9 Natalya says that Oxen Meadows belong to her.

Q.10 What does Lomov say on his part?

A.10 Lomov says that Natalya can see from the documents.

Q.11 Who is a land grabber?

A.11 A land grabber is a person who grabs the land of others.

Q.12 What threatening was given by Lomov?

A.12 Lomov told him to go to the court for a decision.

Q 13What is the last threatening to Lomov?

A.13 Chubukov warned Lomov never to set foot in his house again.

Q.14What was felt by Lomov?

A.14Lomov felt heart-palpitation.

Q.15 How does Chubukov behave in the end?

A.15 Chubukov gives Lomov’s hand into Natalya’s hands and advises them for a kiss.

Q 16 Write down the final advice of Chubukov?

A.16 Chubukov advised Natalya and Lomov to start their family bliss.

Reference To Context

1. Chubukov: We just get along somehow, my angel, thanks to your prayers, and so on. Sit down, please do... Now you know, you shouldn't forget all about your neighbours, my darling. Me dear fellow, why are you so formal in your get-up! Evening dress, gloves, and so on. Can you be going anywhere, my treasure?

(i) Who is the speaker?

(ii) Who do 'my darling' and 'my Angel' refer to?

(iii) Do you think Chubukov means all the nice words he speaks?

(iv) What is antonym of 'formal'?

Answer:

(i) Chubukov is the speaker of these lines.

(ii) 'My darling' and 'my angel' refer to Lomov.

(iii) Not at all, he is a bit hypocritical and shows excess hospitality to Lomov.

(iv) 'informal'.

2. No you're simply joking, or making fun of me. What a surprise! We've had the land for nearly three hundred years, and then we're suddenly told that it isn't ours! Ivan Vassilevitch, I can hardly believe my own ears. These Meadows aren't worth much to me. They only come to five dessiatins, and are worth perhaps 300 roubles, but I can't stand unfairness. Say what you will, I can't stand unfairness.

(i) Who is the speaker? Who is being addressed?

(ii) How much are the Meadows worth.

(iii) What does she find 'unfair'?

(iv) Pick out the word from the passage that means opposite to 'gradually'.

Answer:

(i) Natalaya is the speaker. She is speaking to Lomov.

(ii) The Meadows are worth 300 roubles.

(iii) Natalaya finds Lomov claim that Oxen Meadows are his as unfair.

(iv) 'suddenly'.

3. It's not true! My dear fellow, I'm very liable to lose my temper, and so, just because of that, let's stop arguing. You started because everybody is always jealous of everybody else's dogs. Yes, we're all like that! You too, sir, aren't blameless! You no sooner begin with this, that and the other, and all that... I remember everything!

(i) Who is the speaker of these lines?

(ii) Who give this advice to whom?

(iii) Who is not blameless? Why?

(iv) Pick out the synonym of innocent or guiltless from the passage.

Answer:

(i) Chubukov is the speaker of these lines.

(ii) Chubukov gives this advice to Lomov.

(iii) According to Chubukov, Lomov is not blameless because he had tried to prove that Guess, his dog, is superior to Squeezer.
(iv) blameless.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1 Anton Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Illustrate with examples from the lesson, "The Proposal". Also mention the values, you think, any healthy relationship requires.

OR

The principle 'forgive and forget' helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbours. Do you think Chubukov conveys this message in the play "The Proposal"?

A.1 Lomov and Natalaya meet for a serious purpose, i.e., to talk about marriage that decides the progress of one's life as a member of the conventionally established society. But the purpose of their meeting gets lost on two consecutive occasions because Lomov's faith in the values of his society disrupts his approach to the topic of marriage. He learns that the girl and her father like him, but, instead of proposing to marry her and discussing how their marriage should be organised, he goes on to talk about properties, relations, family histories, and pets, draws them into an unnecessary argument, and antagonises both of them. Finally, Chubukov marries Lomov and Natasha by force before another problem crops up. Thus the play ends in a comic note, just because the couple gets together with their father to celebrate their marriage while the dispute over the pets is still continuing. For any healthy relationship there should be mutual understanding and respect. Quarreling over trivial issues like dog cannot guarantee longevity of a relationship.

Q.2 What type of person is Natalaya? Give two examples to show her quarrelsome nature.

A.2 Natalaya is also rather hypocritical, and she is obstinate and argumentative. When Natalaya first enters the room, she greets Lomov with warmth and is very gracious as she permits him to smoke and compliments him upon his appearance. However, when Lomov speaks of "my meadows," she abruptly interrupts and contradicts him. An argument then ensues over who owns what land. Even when Lomov offers them to her as a gift, she continues to insist upon her ownership of them in the first place, reigniting the argument until Lomov leaves. When her father finally reveals to Natalaya that Lomov has actually come to propose marriage; she is infuriated, blaming her father for causing the neighbour to depart.

The Hack Driver (Prose)

Summary

This is a story of a lawyer who after completing his graduation started working with a famous firm in the city. He was working as an assistant clerk there. He did not like the

job of serving summons because sometimes he had to face harsh situations. One day, he had to give summons to Oliver Lutkins who was a key witness in some case. He lived in a small village New Mullion. He was happy to go to the village but the village looked very dull and lifeless. The narrator saw a hack driver on a platform that was cheerful. He inquired him about Lutkins and came to know he was a shrewd man and had taken loan from many people. The hack driver cunningly extracted from lawyer that he has come here to give court summon to Lutkin. The lawyer decided to rent Bill's hack and search for Lutkins. Bill manipulated the lawyer and made him visit different places in search of Lutkins. He always goes ahead and inquires about Lutkins. They went to Fritz's shop to catch Lutkins where he plays poker. They have been told that he has gone to Gustaff barber for shaving. Later at Gustaff's place also they could not meet him and somebody told them they saw him in the pool room. They could not find him there and told he left the poolroom after buying cigarettes. In Afternoon Bill asked the lawyer to buy food from his wife as it would be less costly than a restaurant. They had their lunch at Wade's hill which is a beautiful place.

By now the lawyer was fully convinced that Bill is a generous and helpful person. He even started comparing city people and villagers. Later they went to Lutkins mother's house but she was a horrible lady and she was close to attacking them with a hot iron rod. At last, the lawyer has to leave without serving to summon to Lutkins. He was badly scolded by his Chief the next day and was sent again to New Mullion with a colleague who knew Lutkins. On reaching station the lawyer happily acknowledged that Bill was such helpful people to him in searching Lutkins. At this point, he was told by his colleague that the hack driver was none other than Oliver Lutkins. The lawyer felt ashamed of himself.

Moral.

The story teaches us that we should not trust anyone without knowing them otherwise people will make fool of us.

Theme

The Hack Driver' is the story of a very cunning manipulator Bill (Oliver Lutkins). It also shows that appearances are often deceptive. Once, the narrator, a junior clerk in a law firm, had to go to New Mullion to serve a summon to Oliver Lutkins. There he met Bill (Oliver Lutkins), the hack driver. When the narrator asked about Oliver Lutkins, Bill took him to Fritz who replied that Oliver had been there a little while ago. Bill, who was Oliver Lutkins himself, made a plan to befool the narrator. In a very friendly but subtle way, Bill manipulated the tour, taking the lawyer around the village. He arranged meetings with Fritz, Gustaf's shop owner, a barber etc. Then Bill took him to Oliver Lutkins' mother who was a terrible, huge woman who threatened to beat them. At last, he returned disappointed. He couldn't trace Oliver Lutkins. His boss rebuked him badly and asked him to go back to New Mullion with a person who knew Lutkins. When they reached there, he found Bill and Lutkins' mother together. The man recognised Lutkins. He told that Bill no one but Lutkins himself

Character Sketch

Oliver Lutkins: Oliver Lutkins is a crook who lives in the country town of New Mullion.

Though he lives in a small town, he easily cheats the lawyer who comes to serve a summons on him. He pretends to be Bill Magnuson, the hack driver and manages to cheat the narrator of his money. He manages to convey the lawyer that it is very difficult to trace Lutkins. He takes the lawyer to many shops but does not allow the lawyer to directly talk with the people. Over a few hours, Bill takes the narrator all over the town where they keep missing Lutkins by small periods of time. He is also a friendly person. When the lawyer comes to New Multi on a second time, Lutkins invites the lawyer for a cup of coffee in his friend's house. Bill painted Lutkins as a dishonest person. He owed money to a lot of people. He had a talent for dishonesty. Though he lived in a rural town, he managed to trick and mislead a lawyer belonging to the city.

The Narrator: The narrator is a lawyer who hates city life. He thinks of pursuing a career in a small town. He goes to New Mullion to serve a summons on Oliver Lutkins. We find him gullible, and he is easily misled by Lutkins himself, who poses as the hack driver, Bill. Bill takes money from the lawyer and gives misleading information about Lutkins. He visits a number of places in New Mullion with Bill but is not able to meet Lutkins. Since he visited New Mullion for an important matter, he failed to be careful in carrying out his job. The narrator appears to be a novice and not a seasoned legal mind. He had a romantic view of country (rural) life but was easily conned by crooks in New Mullion.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1 What job did the narrator get after graduation? Did he like his work?

A.1 After doing his graduation, the narrator got the job of a junior assistant clerk in a law firm. No, he did not like his work. He had to serve a summons on the wanted people. He had to visit many dirty places. He never liked his work.

Q.2 Why was he happy to go to New Mullion? Why did he go there?

A.2 The narrator did not like the dirty and dark sides of the city life. He thought that he would find some pleasant sights in New Mullion. So, he was happy to go there. He went there to serve summons on Oliver Lutkins.

Q.3 Why did the lawyer find the sight at the station 'agreeable'?

A.3 The narrator was disappointed to see the dirty roads and rows of wooden shops. But there was a man who made the dull scene of the station agreeable by adding his cheerfulness. He was the delivery man at the station.

Q.4 How did the hack driver sketch the character of Lutkins?

A.4 In fact, the hack driver was Lutkins himself. He sketched Lutkins as a very clever man who was good at deceiving people. He never repaid the money he had taken from others.

He had a passion for Poker.

Q.5 What did the hack driver tell the narrator about Lutkins' mother?

A.5 The hack driver told the narrator that Lutkins' mother was a real terror. She was nine feet tall, four feet thick and as quick as a cat.

Q.6 How did Lutkins' mother receive the narrator?

A.6 Lutkins' mother was not ready to tell them anything about Lutkins'. She tried to avoid their enquiry. When she came to know about the purposes of the narrator, she got furious. She went to the kitchen and came out with an iron rod. She marched towards

them with a threat. They had to retreat from there.

Q.7 What does the narrator describe as “pretty disrespectful treatment”?

A.7 The narrator describes the treatment given to them by Lutkins’ mother as a pretty disrespected treatment. She insulted them. She marched towards them with a hot iron rod. She laughed at them when they retreated with a fear from there.

Q.8 Why was he sent back to New Mullion? Who went with him?

A.8 The lawyer was sent back to New Mullion to serve summons on Lutkins. He had failed in his mission earlier. This time another man who had worked with Lutkins was also sent with him.

Q.9 Who was the hack driver? What really hurt the feelings of the narrator in the end?

A.9 The hack driver was Lutkins himself. He had driven the lawyer previous day. The narrator was really hurt when Lutkins and his mother were laughing at him as if he were a bright boy of seven.

Q.10 How did the lawyer find the streets and shops of New Mullion?

A.10 The lawyer found the streets of New Mullion muddy. With rows of wooden shops, either painted in sour brown or not painted at all. He was disappointed because he expected to see a sweet and simple country village.

Q.11 Did the lawyer and the hack driver find Lutkins at Gustaff’s barber shop? What did Gustaff say about Lutkins?

A.11 No, they did not find Lutkins at Gustaff’s barber shop. Gustaff told the hack driver that he had neither seen Lutkins nor he cared to see him. He asked him that if he finds Lutkins, he might collect the thirty , five dollars which Lutkins owes to him.

Q.12 How did the lawyer feel after knowing that the hack driver was Oliver Lutkins himself?

A.12 The law firm sent the lawyer again to New Mullion to serve the summons to Lutkins. The lawyer was shocked and his feelings were hurt when the man told him that Bill or the hack driver was Lutkins himself.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1 A person may appear humble but in actually he may not be so. Appearances can be deceptive. Explain with reference to the story ‘The Hack Driver’.

A.1Appearances are not always true. At times a person on first meeting appears to be friendly, co-operative, understanding but as the time unfolds a different story is revealed. When the lawyer comes to the city for first time he is very happy to meet the hack driver. In fact the hack driver himself is Oliver Lutkins. The hack driver seemed to be a simple country man ready to help. The hack driver showed affectionate behaviour. He left a favourable impression on the narrator’s mind. But very soon lawyer was able to realize that hack driver himself was Oliver Lutkins. It is so foolish to find that a wise person like lawyer is befooled by a simple country man.

Q.2 Intelligence or cleverness cannot be identified only on the basis of our work or profession but it comes from our inside. Explain it with reference to the chapter, ‘The

Hack Driver’.

A.2 Yes, it is quite right that intelligence and cleverness come automatically from our inside because it is our birth quality, it cannot be created, that’s why our intelligence or cleverness cannot be identified only on the basis of our work or profession. Many times in our daily life, we can find such examples. For example, a policeman is always considered brave and fighter because he has to face many difficulties daily and if he is not like that, he cannot defeat criminals, dacoits, burglars and cheaters. But sometimes we find some policemen opposite to it. Some policemen run away from the place where the people need them very much. Such policemen never think about their duty. They think only to save their lives. Such examples can easily be found in many different fields like medical, political. Some doctors don’t fulfill expectation of the common people, they think only for their families. So it is clear that our work or profession cannot disclose our internal quality like intelligence or cleverness. As we find in this story, the lawyer is not so clever or intelligent but the hackman is very cunning.

Q.3 Give a brief character sketch of Oliver Lutkins.

A.3 Oliver Lutkins was a jolly natured and fun loving person. He had a pleasant appearance. He impressed the lawyer at the railway station by his friendliness and simplicity. But he was not so simple and honest as he appeared to be. He knew about the lawyer’s ignorance and his purpose. He decided to be fool him. He introduced himself as Bill. He had a lot of fun out of his ignorance. But Oliver had no other intention to befool the narrator besides having simple fun and enjoyment. He had a good understanding with the town folks who helped him in his plan. He loved poker. Lutkins never harmed anybody. He was very kind and well mannered too. He was a talented actor who made fun of an intelligent lawyer. He was very clever and smart to plan at the moment and include everyone in his plan right before the narrator’s eyes.

Q.4 Do you think the lawyer was gullible? How could he have avoided being taken for a ride?

A.4 The lawyer seems to be a simpleton and inexperienced person. He has yet to come to terms with the way the people in this world function. Being a lawyer, he could have easily avoided being duped by a stranger. Before visiting that village, he could have gathered important information regarding Lutkins. He could have taken a photograph of Lutkins along with him, most importantly, he should not have discussed his purpose of his visit with a total stranger, as it was a matter that involved law and security.

Language

Letter Writing

1. You are Rahul/Renu of 97, Prashan Vihar, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, studying at a coaching centre in Model Town, Delhi. You need accommodation for yourself. Write a letter to the Manager of Paying Guest Services, 108, students Complex, Model Town, Delhi, inquiring about the details such as the type of accommodation, monthly charges and other facilities.

2. Inclusive Education has the potential to reduce discrimination and poverty through enabling children with and without disabilities to grow together. Write a letter to the Editor of a National daily highlighting the importance and benefits of Inclusive Education in not more than 120 words. You are Sujata a resident of the-76 Panchsheel

road, New Delhi.

GRAMMAR

I. In the following passages, one word has been omitted in each line. Against which a blank is given. Write the missing word along with the words that come before and after it in the space provided.

	<u>Before</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>After</u>
1. Most of us are familiar with fact	E.g. With	the	fact
(a) that silk derived from the cocoons of
(b) mulberry silkworms. However insects
(c) like spiders, beetles and fleas produce silk.
(d) Silk is mass produced by silkworms are reared to produce white silk.

	<u>Before</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>After</u>
2.			
(a) Imagine there a bank that credits your
(b) account morning with a lot of money
(c) It carries over no balance day to day.
(d) Every evening bank deletes whatever
(e) part the balance you failed to use during
(f) the day. If this true, what would you
(g) do? Draw every penny, of course! Each
(d) of us has such banks, its name is Time Bank.

II. In the following passages, each line has an error. Against which a blank is given. Write the correct and the incorrect word in the space provided.

	<u>Incorrect</u>	<u>Correct</u>
1.		
(a) A priest is walking down the street one day
(b) when he noticed the small boy
(c) trying to press the doorbell of the house
(d) across the street. And the boy was really
(e) small and the doorbell was place at
(f) normal adult height, which the little
(g) fellow just can't reach. After watching
(h) the boy's sorry efforts in some time, the priest stepped across the street and gave the doorbell a solid ring

	<u>Incorrect</u>	<u>Correct</u>
2.		
(a) To accomplish anything, you need the driving
(b) force. Motivation is this force. A wish
(c) was not strong enough to make you take
(d) action. A wish is the weak desire. Only
(e) a desire could push you forward to act
(f) and accomplish our goals. To get motivated,

- (g) you need for identify what you want;
- (h) possesses a strong desire and be willing to do whatever it takes to make things happen

III. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

- (a) thirst-quenchers/one of the best/watermelon/in summer/is
- (b) cultivated /96 countries/it is/around/in the world
- (c) grown/about 5000 years/first/ago/it was/in Africa
- (d) is heard/is dialed/when/the dial tone/required/the/number
- (e) at/end/picked/the receiver/is/the/other
- (f) go/as/can/the/conversation/long/as one likes/on for
- (g) Kali/Ram's/prayers/sincere/heard/mother
- (h) she/before/him/in/appeared/glory/all her
- (i) was filled/he/when/saw her/he/with amazement

SOCIAL STUDIES

POLITICAL PARTIES

READ THE CHAPTER AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

(page 1-4)

- 1. What is a political party? Give example.
- 2. Name the components of political parties.
- 3. What is the need to have political parties?

(page 1-4)

- 1. What are the major function of the political parties?
- 2. Define

- a) Partisan b) Ruling Party

(page 75-77)

- 1. What is single party system? Mention the disadvantage of this system.
- 2. What is a bi -party system? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
- 3. What is a multiparty system? What are its advantages? Why do we have a multiparty system in India?

(page 79)

- 1. What are recognised political parties? Give examples.
- 2. Distinguish between a regional and a national party. (page 80&81)

- 1. Make a table classifying the national parties of India according to their year of formation, ideology ,symbol and other features.

(page 82)

- 1. Find out the names and symbols of the regional parties in different states of India.

(page 83 - 84)

- 1. What are the major challenges which the political parties face in the present era? Explain in detail.

(page 85-87)

- 1. Explain some reforms to strengthen the working of political parties.
- 2. What steps can be taken to reform the political parties of India?

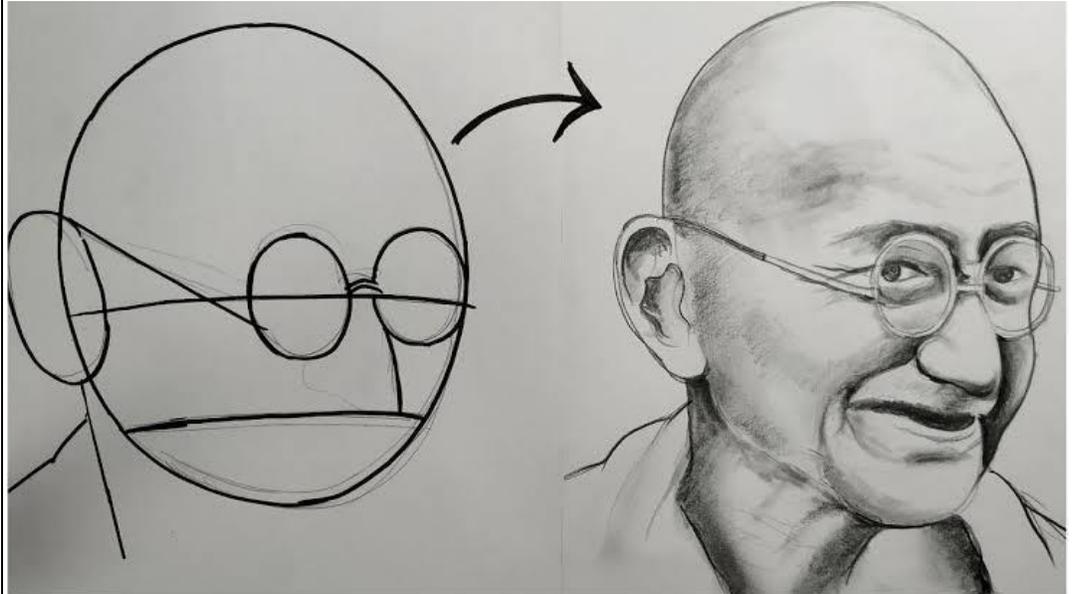
- 3. Define

- a) Defection b) Affidavit

DRAWING

TOPIC :-FACE STUDY (PENCIL SHADING)

NOTE:- FREDOOM FIGHTER



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics