

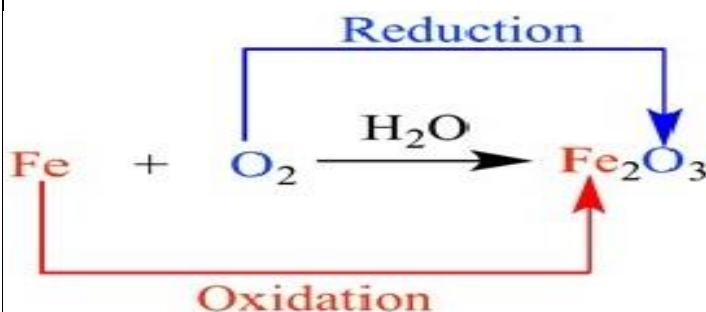


**CLASS : X**  
**DATE : 23.04.21 to 8.05.21**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	Ch-1 Real Numbers Ex- 1.1 ,Ex-1.2, Ex-1.3 and Ex-1.4 Ch-2 Polynomials Ex-2.1, Ex-2.2, Ex-2.3 Ch-3 Linear Equation in two variables Ex- 3.1 ,Ex-3.2, Ex-3.3 and Ex-3.4 To give the concept and discuss complete chapter from N.C.E.R.T and selected sums from R.S Aggarwal

<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>PHYSICS Chapter 12 Electricity (Pg no 205 – 214)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Go through the chapter thoroughly.</li> <li>2. Write the factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends.</li> <li>3. Write the numerical examples- 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 (pg no-208 &amp;209)</li> <li>4. Draw and write Activity 12.5 (pg no 211) showing resistors in series.</li> <li>5. Draw and write Activity 12.6(pg no 213) showing resistors in parallel.</li> <li>6. Write the Q/ans 1 to 5 (pg no 209) NCERT book</li> <li>7. Write the Q/ans 1 and 2 (pgno 213) NCERT book.</li> </ol> <p><b>CHEMISTRY Chapter 1 Chemical Reactions and Equations (pg no-5 to 13)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Go through the chapter thoroughly.</li> <li>2. Write the answer of the questions 1,2,&amp; 3 given in pgno 6 (NCERT book)</li> <li>3. Write the answer of the questions 1 &amp; 2 given in pgno 10 (NCERT book)</li> <li>4. Define corrosion and rancidity with examples.</li> <li>5. Write the difference between oxidation and reduction.</li> </ol>
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Oxidation	Reduction
The reactions in which oxygen or more electronegative elements are added to any substance.	The reactions in which oxygen or more electronegative elements are removed from any substance
The reactions in which oxygen or more electronegative elements are added to any substance.	The reactions in which hydrogen or a more electropositive elements are added to any substance.
Process in which a chemical species losses electrons.	Process in which a chemical species gains electrons.



. **BIOLOGY Chapter 6 Life Processes** (pg no-101 to 104)

1. Go through the chapter thoroughly.
2. Draw and write the activity 6.4, (pg-101 NCERT)
3. Draw and explain the figure 6.8- Break-down of glucose by various pathways (pg-102)
4. Draw and explain the figure 6.9- Human respiratory system (pg-104)

**हिन्दी भाषा**

1. निम्न काव्यान्श को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
2. काव्यान्श को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

कहो, तुम्हारी जन्मभूमि का है कितना विस्तार ?  
भिन्न-भिन्न यदि देश हमारे तो किसका संसार |

धरती को हम काटें छाँटें,  
तो उस अंबर को भी बांटें,

एक अनल है, एक सलिल है, एक अनिल संचार,  
कहो, तुम्हारी जन्मभूमि का है कितना विस्तार ?

एक भूमि है, एक व्योम है  
एक सूर्य है, एक सोम है

एक प्रकृति है, एक पुरुष है, अगणित रूपाकार,  
कहो तुम्हारी जन्मभूमि का है कितना विस्तार ?

क. कवि हमें किसे मातृभूमि मानने को प्रेरणा दे रहा है ?

ख. कवि के अनुसार धरती को देशों में बाँटने वालों के लिए किसे बाँटना असंभव है ?

ग. कवि हवा, पानी, आकाश, चाँद, पृथ्वी को एक बताकर क्या संदेश दे रहा है ?

घ. कवि ने जन्मभूमि का विस्तार किसे माना है ?

ङ. 'अंबर' शब्द से यहाँ क्या तात्पर्य है?

**हिन्दी साहित्य**

पाठ-11 बालगोबिन भगत (रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी)

**HINDI**



- सच्चे साधक और साधु की समस्त विशेषताओं से युक्त व्यक्तित्व
- प्रभु भक्ति में अगाध श्रद्धा, शुद्ध एवं सच्चा व्यवहार | कभी झूठ न बोलना |
- मोह माया से युक्त |
- सशक्त गीतों की भावपूर्ण प्रस्तुति क्षमता |
- सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों तथा मान्यताओं को तोड़ने तथा परम्पराओं से अलग हटकर निर्णय लेने की अद्भुत क्षमता |
- इच्छा के अनुरूप अंत |

\*पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें |

\*निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें |

### 1. खेतीबाड़ी से जुड़े गृहस्थ बालगोबिन भगत अपनी किन चारित्रिक विशेषताओं के कारण साधु कहलाते थे ?

उत्तर- खेतीबाड़ी से जुड़े गृहस्थ बालगोबिन भगत अपनी निम्नलिखित चारित्रिक विशेषताओं के कारण साधु कहलाते थे -

1. बालगोबिन भगत कबीर को अपना मालिक मानते थे | उन्हीं के गीतों को गाते, उन्हीं के आदर्शों पर चलते थे |
2. वे सदा सत्य बोलते थे | उनका व्यवहार छल-कपट रहित था |
3. वे स्पष्टवादी थे किंतु झगड़ालू नहीं |
4. वे किसी दूसरे की चीज को नहीं छूते थे और न ही बिना पूछे प्रयोग करते थे | यहाँ तक कि किसी अन्य के खेत में शौच तक नहीं जाते थे |
5. वे अपनी सभी वस्तुओं पर भगवान का अधिकार समझते थे |
6. वे हृदय से पूरी तरह भगवान के भक्त थे |
7. उनका जीवन सादा और आडंबरहीन था |

### 2. भगत की पुत्रवधू उन्हें अकेले क्यों नहीं छोड़ना चाहती थी ?

उत्तर- भगत जी वृद्ध हो गए थे | उनकी देखभाल और सेवा-बंदगी करने वाला कोई नहीं था | बुढ़ापे में उनका खाना बनाने वाला कोई नहीं था | इसीलिए उनकी पुत्रवधू उन्हें अकेले नहीं छोड़ना चाहती थी | वह उनके पास रहकर उनकी सेवा करना चाहती थी |

### 3. भगत ने अपने बेटे की मृत्यु पर अपनी भावनाएँ किस तरह व्यक्त कीं ?

उत्तर- भगत ने अपने बेटे की मृत्यु पर अपनी भावनाएँ खूजड़ी पर ताल देते हुए तन्मयतापूर्वक गाकर व्यक्त

की | उनका कहना था की यह क्षण रोने का नहीं अपितु उत्सव मनाने का है क्योंकि आत्मा का परमात्मा से मिलन हो गया है | इससे बढ़कर अन्य कोई आनंद नहीं हो सकता | आत्मा से परमात्मा से मिलने पर शोक नहीं मनाना चाहिए |

#### **4. भगत के व्यक्तित्व और उनकी वेश-भूषा का अपने शब्दों में चित्र प्रस्तुत कीजिए |**

उत्तर- भगत जी मध्यम कद के गोरे रंग के थे | उनकी आयु साठ वर्ष से अधिक थी | उनके बाल पके हुए थे | उनका चेहरा सफ़ेद बालों के बीच चमकता रहता था | उनके मुख पर तेज था | कपड़ों के नाम पर वे केवल एक लंगोटी पहने रखते और सर्दी से बचने के लिए एक पतला कंबल ओढ़ लेते थे | सिर पर कबीर पंथियों की-सी कनपटी टोपी पहने रखते थे | उनके मस्तक पर नाक से आरंभ होकर रामनंदी चन्दन का लंबा टीका लगा रहता था | वे जाति-पाँति में विश्वास नहीं रखते थे | उनका व्यक्तित्व सादा और आडंबरहीन था |

#### **5. बालगोबिन भगत की दिनचर्या लोगों के अचरज का कारण क्यों थी ?**

उत्तर- बालगोबिन भगत साठ वर्ष से अधिक के थे | वे प्रतिदिन स्नान-ध्यान करते, दोनों समय कबीर के गीत गाते, खेती-बारी करते, आराम नहीं करते, अपना भोजन बनाने से लेकर, साफ-सफाई, कपड़े धोने आदि का सभी कार्य करते, फिर भी मस्त रहते थे | उनकी इस दिनचर्या को देखकर लोग अचरज करते थे कि भगत जी वृद्धावस्था में भी बिना थके इतना कार्य कैसे कर लेते हैं |

#### **6. पाठ के आधार पर बालगोबिन भगत के मधुर गायन की विशेषताएँ लिखिए |**

उत्तर- गर्मी की उमस भरी संध्या में जब सभी प्राणी गरमी से व्याकुल हो उठते थे तो संध्या के समय भगत जी अपने आँगन में बैठकर खनजड़ी पर ताल मिलाते हुए गाने लगते थे | उस समय गाँव के कुछ प्रेमी भी उनके आँगन में एकत्र हो जाते थे | खंजड़ियों और करतालों की ध्वनि के बीच भगत जी एक पद गाते और प्रेमी-मंडली उस पद को दुहराती-तिहराती | फिर धीरे-धीरे भगत जी का स्वर ऊँचा होता जाता और उनके स्वर के साथ मन भी तन्मय हो जाता | निश्चित ताल और गति से स्वर के चढ़ाव के साथ ही श्रोताओं का मन भी ऊपर उठ जाता तो बालगोबिन भगत नाचने लगते | उनके साथ ही उपस्थित लोगों के तन-मन भी नाचने लगते थे | सारा आँगन नृत्य और संगीत से ओत-प्रोत हो उठता था |

#### **7. कुछ मार्मिक प्रसंगों के आधार पर यह दिखाई देता है कि बालगोबिन भगत प्रचलित मान्यताओं को नहीं मानते थे | पाठ के आधार पर उन प्रसंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए |**

उत्तर- बालगोबिन भगत जिन प्रचलित सामाजिक मान्यताओं को नहीं मानते थे वे प्रसंग निम्नलिखित हैं-

(क) बेटे की लाश को आँगन में एक चटाई पर लिटाकर एक सफ़ेद कपड़े से ढाँक रखा है | वह कुछ फूल तो हमेशा ही रोपे रहते, उन फूलों में से कुछ तोड़कर बिखरा दिए हैं, फूल और तुलसीदल भी | सिरहाने एक चिराग जला रखा है उसके सामने जमीन पर ही आसन जमाए गीत गाए चले जा रहे हैं | वही पुराना स्वर, वही तल्लीनता | घर में पतोहू रो रही है, जिसे गाँव की स्त्रियाँ चुप कराने की कोशिश कर रही है | किंतु बालगोबिन भगत गाए जा रहे हैं | हाँ, गाते-गाते कभी-कभी पतोहू के नजदीक भी जाते और रोने बदले उत्सव मनाने को कहते | आत्मा परमात्मा के पास चली गई, विरहिनी अपने प्रेमी से जा मिली, भला इससे बढ़कर आनंद की कौन बात ?

(ख) बेटे के क्रिया-कर्म में तूल नहीं किया | पतोहू से ही आग दिलवाई उसकी चिता को |

(ग) पतोहू के भाई को बुलाकर उसे उसके साथ कर दिया, यह आदेश देते हुए कि इसकी दूसरी शादी कर देना |

#### **8. धान की रोपाई के समय समूचे माहौल को भगत की स्वर लहरियाँ किस तरह चमत्कृत कर देती थीं ? उस माहौल का शब्दचित्र प्रस्तुत कीजिए |**

उत्तर- धान की रोपाई के समय पूरा गाँव खेतों में रोपनी करने में जुट जाता | बच्चे पानी-भरे भरे खेतों में उछल-कूद करते | औरतें नाश्ता लेकर खेतों की मेड़ पर बैठे प्रतीक्षा करती | हलवाहे हल चला रहे होते और रोपनी करने वाले रोपनी कर रहे होते | ऐसे समय में बालगोबिन भगत के मधुर गाने के स्वर उनके कानों में पड़कर एक स्वर-तरंग झंकार-सी उत्पन्न कर देते | उनके गीत को सुनकर बच्चे झूम उठते, औरतें गुनगुनाने लगतीं, हलवाहों के पैर ताल देने लगती, रोपनी करने वालों की अंगुलियाँ एक अजीब क्रम में चलने लगती |

- Topic – 1. A Triumph of Surgery(prose)**  
**2. Nelson Mandela – A Long Walk to Freedom (prose)**

**Topic - A Triumph of Surgery**

**Question and Answers**

**Q1. What kind of a person do you think the narrator, a veterinary surgeon, is? Would you say he is tactful as well as full of commonsense?**

Ans. The narrator, a veterinary doctor is a very compassionate and an honest man as he does not unnecessarily operate upon Tricki. He goes out of the way to guide Mrs. Pumphrey that she should start keeping a strict check on Tricki's diet and his exercise schedule. He is tactful because he knows how to get Tricki to the hospital and his common sense can be seen by the simple fact that he just changed the eating and exercise schedule of Tricki which helped him recover from his problems. He did not unnecessarily put him on medicines.

**Q2. Do you think Tricki was happy to go home? What do you think will happen now?**

Ans. Yes, Tricki was as happy to go home as much as he was staying in the surgery. He was happy staying in the surgery because he got many friends which he did not have at home and was happy to go back home because he did not have his lavish lifestyle at the surgery. His excitement to go back home can be seen from the fact that as soon as he saw his mistress, he jumped back into the car and started licking her face and roaming around in excitement. I think now he will be fine at home as well because earlier Mrs. Pumphrey did not take Mr. Herriot's advice seriously which led to Tricki's hospitalization.

ENGLISH

**Q3. Do you think this is a real-life episode, or mere fiction? Or is it a mixture of both?**

Ans. I feel that this story is a mixture of both because it is not a new thing that rich people overfeed their dog or maintain excessive wardrobes for their pets but for a doctor to go out of his way to help another person who doesn't want his advice is unusual. A doctor being so honest that he doesn't wrongly treat the dog and instead, just works on him by keeping him in his surgery and trackS his health by feeding him less and maintains a regular exercise schedule seems to be more of a fiction.

**Q4 Why is Mrs Pumphrey worried about Tricki?**

Ans Mrs. Pumphrey was worried about Tricki as Tricki was not eating anything, not even his favourite dishes. Tricki was vomiting and lied down on the rug, panting. He did not even want to go out for walks or anything.

**Q5 What does she do to help him? Is she wise in this?**

Ans She calls the doctor to see him as he was unwell. Yes, she was wise this time as earlier, she was acting foolish by overfeeding him. The doctor told her that Tricki needed to be hospitalized. She was crying over it but later accepted that she needed to listen to the doctor.

**Q6 Who does 'I' refer to in this story?**

Ans "I" refers to the narrator who is a veterinary doctor, Mr. Herriot.

**Q7 Is the narrator as rich as Tricki's mistress?**

Ans According to the story, the narrator is not as rich as Mrs. Pumphrey because Mr. Herriott is able to provide Tricki with a box bed whereas in Mrs. Pumphrey's house he has his own bed, different bowls to eat and servants at his disposal. Then Tricki's mistress used to send two dozen

eggs, wine and brandy everyday for Tricky's recovery. Towards the end of chapter, Tricky's mistress comes in 30 feet of gleaming black metal which is obviously a luxury car. So, it can be seen that Tricky's mistress used to live a very luxurious life in comparison to the narrator.

**Q8 How does he treat the dog?**

Ans He treats the dog very well. He knows that Tricky does not need medicinal treatment but requires a change in his lifestyle. He gives him only water for two days and then he sees that Tricky has started licking the empty food bowls and started mixing up with other dogs. Then he gives him food and Tricky starts to recover well. Then soon after living there for a few days, he is much better and goes back home.

**Q9 Why is he tempted to keep Tricky on as a permanent guest?**

Ans He is tempted to keep Tricky as a permanent guest because Mrs. Pumphrey wants Tricky to recover quickly. So she used to send two dozen eggs, wine bottles and brandy everyday. Mr. Herriot knew that there was no need of giving Tricky all that so he used to eat the extra eggs and drink the wine with his partners. With all that food and drinks coming in, Mr. Herriot used to be very happy so he was tempted to keep Tricky on as a permanent guest.

**Q10 Why does Mrs Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is "a triumph of surgery"?**

Ans Tricky had recovered completely in two weeks. He had been turned into a hard muscle animal. Upon seeing Mrs. Pumphrey, Tricky ran towards her, jumped on her lap and started licking her face. She was overwhelmed to see Tricky all well and so she says as a token of gratitude that it was "a triumph of surgery".

**Topic - Nelson Mandela – A Long Walk to Freedom**

**Question and Answers**

1. 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 an amphitheatre which was formed by Union Buildings in Pretoria. In India, we have many public buildings made of sandstone, some of which are Rashtrapati Bhavan, Red Fort and the Supreme Court of India in New Delhi.

2. Can you say how 10 May is an 'autumn day' in South Africa?

A. Since South Africa lies in the Southern Hemisphere, we can say that May falls in the autumn season.

3. 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. By "an extraordinary human disaster", Mandela is referring to the apartheid system that was prevalent in South Africa under the previous leadership. People of colour were treated unfairly and no human being deserves that. He stood against the unjust practices and finally won the democratic elections to become the first black President of South Africa. He refers to this win as "glorious human achievement".

4. What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

A. The author thanked the international leaders for joining and supporting them in their victory of freedom, justice and human dignity. Earlier, many nations had cut ties with South Africa because of

their practice of apartheid.

5. What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

A. As the newly elected President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela wanted to liberate the country of all the unjust practices. He set out ideals for a country which was free of poverty, discrimination and injustice.

6. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed, and why?

A. The military generals saluted Nelson Mandela and promised their support to the newly formed democratic government of South Africa. Their attitude has changed because earlier they were under the rule of the white supremacy. During that rule, they would have arrested Mandela as he was considered to be a criminal. Now, with the abolition of Apartheid and the formation of a democratic government, their attitude has also changed.

7. Why were two national anthems sung?

A. The two national anthems, one of the Blacks and other of the Whites were sung symbolising equality and respect for the entire community irrespective of their colour.

8. 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, white supremacy created a system of racial domination and made life a living hell for the dark-skinned people. Mandela referred it as one of the “harsh, inhumane societies” of the world.

(ii) In the final decade of the twentieth century, the system of apartheid has been changed into one that recognises all humans as equal regardless of their colour, race or gender.

9. What does courage mean to Mandela?

A. To Mandela, “courage” does not mean the absence of fear, but the victory over it. A man who is courageous is the one who has overcome his fear to fight all the odds.

10. Which does he think is natural, to love or to hate?

A. He believes love comes more naturally to humans as opposed to hate. No one is born with hatred in his heart for another.

11. What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

A. According to Mandela, every person has “twin obligations”, one towards his family and the other, towards his society.

12. What did being free mean to Mandela as a boy, and as a student? How does he contrast these “transitory freedoms” with “the basic and honourable freedoms”?

A. As a young boy, and a student, Mandela’s idea of freedom was to be able to stay out at night, read whatever he desired and go wherever he chose. On growing up as a man, he realised that these

were “transitory freedoms” he was looking for because their “basic and honourable freedoms” had been taken away. There was no liberty to have a peaceful marriage, family and life. Dark-skinned people were deprived of their fundamental human rights. For them, freedom was an “illusion”.

13. Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?

A. According to Mandela, the oppressor is as much a prisoner as the oppressed. As soon as the former robs the oppressed of their freedom he, himself gets robbed of his humanity. Thus, he thinks that the oppressor too, is not free.

14. Why did such a large number of international leaders attend the inauguration? What did it signify the triumph of?

A. At the inauguration ceremony, there were a large number of international leaders to celebrate the end of apartheid system and to display their support for South Africa. It signified the triumph of justice over prejudice, courage over fear and right over wrong.

15. What does Mandela mean when he says he is “simply the sum of all those African patriots” who had gone before him?

A. Mandela wanted to thank the generations before him who had fought for justice. He gathered his courage from these brave heroes and it is because of that, he fought fearlessly for what is right. Thus, he referred to himself as “simply the sum of all those African patriots” that had gone before him.

16. Would you agree that the “depths of oppression” create “heights of character”? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?

A. Yes, I agree that “depths of oppression” create “heights of character”. Mandela illustrated this idea by the example of all those who had emerged as great freedom fighters after years of oppression and brutality. Though unintended, effect of all this was men with extraordinary courage and strength. One of the greatest examples is of our own country, where our people were exploited under British rule for about 200 years. As a result of oppression of such magnitude, India got freedom fighters like Bhagat Singh and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

17. How did Mandela’s understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

A. As a young boy, and a student, Mandela’s idea of freedom was to be able to stay out at night, read whatever he desired and go wherever he chose. On growing up as a man, he realised that these were “transitory freedoms” he was looking for because their “basic and honourable freedoms” had been taken away. There was no liberty to have a peaceful marriage, family and life. Dark-skinned people were deprived of their fundamental human rights. For them, freedom was an “illusion”.

18. How did Mandela’s ‘hunger for freedom’ change his life?

A. Once Mandela realized his hunger for freedom, his life changed forever. It transformed him from a family-man to a man of his people and a frightened young man into a bold one. He built his entire life around fighting for the basic fundamental rights for his community. He was more selfless and virtuous than ever.



## Chap - A Tiger in the Zoo (Poem)

### Introduction

The poem written by Leslie Norris explains the agony and helplessness of a caged tiger that lives in a zoo. The poet explains what his life could be if he had been a free animal. The poet has tried to explain about the condition of animals that are caged by human beings for their own fun.

### Summary of the poem

The poem begins with a description of a tiger that is very beautiful and is walking in his little cage. He has beautiful stripes on his skin and has velvet like soft paws. But the tiger is not happy and is quite angry about being confined in the cage. The poet says that if the tiger was not confined to the zoo cage, he would have been hiding himself behind the long grass near some water body, in order to catch its prey that is the deer. Also, he would have terrorised the residents of the villages around the forest area. But the reality is totally opposite to this. He was confined in a cage which was made up of strong building material and he was helpless there. He could not show his power to the visitors, therefore, never tried to terrorize them. The tiger is described as being powerless and agonized by the poet. He says that during night also he is alone, hearing the voice of the patrolling vehicles of police and looking at the stars. The cage life has totally changed the tiger's personality. The poet is trying to say that the animal which is famous for its fearlessness and freedom is confined and sad due to the human beings who want to derive pleasure by looking at him in the zoo cage.

### **Q1- Read the poem again, and work in pairs or groups to do the following tasks.**

(i) Find the words that describe the movements and actions of the tiger in the cage and in the wild. Arrange them in two columns.

(ii) Find the words that describe the two places, and arrange them in two columns.

Now try to share ideas about how the poet uses words and images to contrast the two situations.

A1- (1)

<b>In the cage</b>	<b>In the wild</b>
Stalks, quiet rage, ignoring visitors, hears the sound of patrolling cars, stares at stars	Lurking in shadow, sliding through the long grass, snarling around houses, baring his white fangs, terrorizing the village

(2)

<b>CAGE</b>	<b>WILD</b>
Few steps of his cage	Shadow, long grass
Locked in concrete cell	Snarling around houses
His Strength behind bars	Baring his white fangs, his claws
Terrorising the village	Ignoring visitors

**Q2- Notice the use of a word repeated in lines such as these:**

**(i) On pads of velvet quiet, In his quiet rage.**

**(ii) And stares with his brilliant eyes At the brilliant stars.**

**What do you think is the effect of this repetition?**

A2- The poet has repeated the words to give a nice impact to his poem. Like the use of quiet with velvet pads describes that the tiger has to walk in the limited area of his cage. He cannot run as he would have done had it been in the forest. Whereas 'quiet rage' shows the hidden anger inside him which has grown stronger because of his confinement in the cage. The next word he used is 'brilliant'. The word brilliant in the first line means the twinkling bright stars and the brilliant words used for the tiger's eyes shows the sadness of the tiger who would have led a free and fearless life if it were in the jungle.

**Sub Economics  
Ch. Development**

**Read the chapter Power Sharing thoroughly. Click on the link and see the video. Underline the difficult words and find out their meanings.**

**<https://youtu.be/8RibpoUXxIQ>**

**Very short questions**

Question 1.

Which language was recognized as the only official language of Sri Lanka in 1956? (2012)

Answer: Sinhala

Question 2. Apart from the Central and the State governments, which is the third type of government practiced in Belgium?

Answer: Community government

Question 3. Define majoritarianism. (2013)

Answer: Majoritarianism is rule by majority community by disregarding the needs and wishes of the minority community.

Question 4. What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy? (2014)

Answer: In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.

Question 5. What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium?

Answer: People residing in Wallonia region of Belgium speak French.

**Short Questions:**

Question 6. What is meant by the system of 'checks and balances'? (2015)

Answer:

The horizontal distribution of power ensures that power is shared among different organs of government—the legislature, executive and judiciary. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. The horizontal distribution of power is also called a system of checks and balances. This system ensures that none of these organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the other.

Question 7. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?

Answer:

**SOCIAL  
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Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948 and the democratically elected government adopted a series of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

Question 8. Define the term 'Ethnic'.

Answer:

Ethnic means a social division based on shared culture and common descent. People belonging to an ethnic group need not have the same religion or nationality.

Question 9. What is vertical division of power?

Answer: When power is shared among governments at different levels, i.e., the Union or the Central Government, the State Government and the Municipality and Panchayat at the lower level. This division of power involving higher and lower levels of government is called the vertical division of power.

Question 10. Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity. (2012)

Answer:

Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies, yet they have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity very differently.

Belgium:

1. Leaders realised that for the unity of the country it is important to respect the feelings and interests of different communities. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking people shall be equal in the Central Government.
2. Both Dutch and French communities share power on an equal basis at the Centre. Along with the State Government, both communities have a third kind of Government called 'Community Government' which decides on cultural, education and language related issues.
3. Between, 1970 and 1993, the Constitution was amended four times to enable all linguistic groups to live together within the same country.

Sri Lanka:

1. In Sri Lanka, there are two major communities, the Sinhalese speaking (74%) and Tamil speaking (18%). The majority community, the Sinhalese have forced their domination over Tamils, refusing to share power.
2. Both communities have lived in tension as the Sinhalese have denied political, educational, religious, employment and economic rights to the Tamils leading to Civil War.
3. In 1956, the Government passed an Act to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

Question 11. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the spirit of democracy?

Answer: Power sharing is desirable in democracy because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Conflict between social groups 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, in the long run may undermine 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.

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. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing brings out better outcomes whereas moral reasons emphasize the act of power sharing as valuable

Q 12. How is Belgium's power-sharing path different from any other country?

Answer:

The power-sharing arrangements made by the Belgian leaders were different and more innovative than any other country. To recognise the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their Constitution four times between 1970 and 1993.

The major elements of the Belgian Model are:

1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government. No single community can take decisions unilaterally.
2. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
3. Brussels, the capital, has a separate government where both the communities have equal representation.
4. A third kind of government, 'Community Government', is elected by people belonging to one language community — Dutch, French and German speaking — no matter where they live. This government can decide on cultural, educational and language related issues.

### **Long Answer Questions (LA) 5 Marks**

Q.16. Analyse how majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? (2014, 2015)

Ans. In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala the official language.

1. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.
2. The Constitution provided for State protection and fostering of Buddhism.

The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture and the government policies denied them equal political rights which led to increased feeling of alienation among them.

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in every field.

Therefore, the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy led to distrust between the two communities which turned the widespread conflict into a Civil War.

Question 17. "Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy". Justify the statement.

Answer:

1. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise. Power sharing ensures that people have the right to be consulted and have equal participation in the government.
2. In a democracy, each individual has a say in governance through their elected representatives. This is the essence of power sharing that grants equal rights to each citizen.

3. Sharing of power ensures that respect for diversity and desire for living together becomes a shared ideal among different communities in a country. It actually makes the country united and the administration easier.
4. Prudential reasons stress that power sharing would bring out better outcomes by helping to reduce the possibility of any conflict between the social groups.
5. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order through unity of the nation.

### Ch. Development

Read the chapter **Development** thoroughly. Click on the link and see the videos . Underline the difficult words and find out their meanings.

<https://youtu.be/DaWE0fIP5NU>

<https://youtu.be/DID9AnQBcmI>

<https://youtu.be/fGKzkALXj4Q>

Question 1. Define the term National Income?

Answer: National income is defined as the total value of all final goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.

Question 2. Define GDP.

Answer: GDP or Gross Domestic Product is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year in a country.

Question 3. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?

Answer: The World Bank uses average income or per capita income as a criterion for classifying different countries.

Question 4. Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them?

Answer: The total income of countries is not used to make comparisons between them, because the population of different countries is different and does not give a clear picture if comparisons are made on this basis.

Question 5. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in which age group? (2012)

Answer: The age group of 7 years and above.

Question 6 Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank? (Board Question)

Answer:

Per capita income of different countries is calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies because the dollar has been the strongest and stablest currency since the end of the 2nd World War and it becomes easy to compare the per capita incomes of various countries when these are converted into a common currency, i.e., US dollar

Question 7 “What may be development for one may not be development for the other.” Explain with a suitable example. (Board Question)

Answer: Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. For example, Construction of dams leads to generation of hydroelectricity, thus development. However many people have to be displaced from their villages, hence it may not be development for them.

Question 8. What is meant by sustainability of development? (Board Question)

Answer: This signifies that the level of economic development of a country should be maintained or sustained in all the years. Development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the

future generations.

Question 9. Define Infant mortality rate Literacy rate Net attendance ratio BMI

Answer:

1. Infant mortality rate. It indicates the number of children that die before the age of 1 year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
2. Literacy rate. It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
3. Net Attendance ratio. It is the total number of children of age group 6 to 10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
4. BMI stands for Body Mass Index. It is calculated by dividing the weight of a person in kilograms by the square of his/her height in meters. It is an indicator of the level of nourishment in adults.

Question 10. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in which age group?

Answer: The age group of 7 years and above.

Question 11. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Answer:

1. Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is total income of the country divided by total population.
2. The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.
3. Two countries may have the same average income but in one country almost every family may enjoy more or less the same kind of income, whereas in the other, some may be very rich and others very poor. The disparity between rich and poor is an important feature that the average measure (per capita income) does not consider.  
Example: In terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity.

Question 12 What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

Answer: The total income of a country divided by its total population gives the Per Capita Income. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that are needed to live well. So income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, money can not buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that one gets unadulterated medicines, unless one can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

Question 13. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare States. Do you agree?

Answer: Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy,

etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.

Kerala ranks higher compared to Punjab even with a lower per capita income because—

1. mortality rate is lower
2. literacy rate is higher and
3. total number of children attending school (Classes I-V) is higher.

Question 14. On the basis of which three indicators of HDI 2004 Sri Lanka has better rank than India?

Answer:

Three indicators of HDI 2004 in which Sri Lanka has better rank than India:

1. Per capita income—The per capita income of Sri Lanka in US dollars was 4,390 US dollars while that of India was 3,139 US dollars.
2. Life expectancy at birth—The life expectancy at birth for Sri Lanka was 74, higher than that of India at 64.
3. Gross enrolment ratio for three levels—Sri Lanka had Gross Enrolment ratio of 69 while that of India was 60.

Question 15. 'Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals'. Elaborate with examples.

Answer: All persons do not have the same notion of development or progress. 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.

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.

### **Ch. 3: Introduction to HTML 5.0**

1. Differentiate between container and empty HTML 5 elements giving example.

Ans. Container element: These elements include both ON and OFF tags.

Eg : Head, body, title etc.

Empty element: These elements do not require an OFF tag.

Eg: br, hr etc.

**COMPUTER**

2. Identify the following as container or empty HTML5 elements.

Ans. i. <title>: container element

ii. <head>: container element

iii. <br> : empty element

iv. <hr>: empty element

3. Expand the following:

Ans. i: HTML: Hyper Text Mark Up Language

ii: CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

	<p>4. What are the different ways in which CSS styles can be included in an HTML5 document? Ans. The different ways in which CSS styles can be included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. External style sheets</li><li>ii. Embedded style sheets</li><li>iii. Inline styles</li></ul> <p>5. Name the property which is used to change the background color of a web page. Ans. background- color property</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p>Topic - still life Pg no- 34 to 38 Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>

**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**