

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X

DATE : 16.08.2021 to 30.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CH – ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION (EX – 5.1, 5.2, 5.3)</p> <p>CH – CO ORDINATE GEOMETRY (EX – 7.1, 7.2, 7.3)</p> <p>Note :- Kindly solve different questions related to above topic from RS Agarwal book .</p>
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICS</p> <p>Chapter 8. Light Reflecion and Refraction (Pg no 160– 167)(NCERT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly.(NCERT) 2. Draw the ray diagram of Concave mirror & Convex mirror – Fig 10.2 (pg no 162) 3. Draw and explain briefly images formed by spherical mirrors (both concave & convex) using ray diagram. (Fig 10.3 a & b, Fig 10.4 a & b, Fig 10.5 a & b, Fig 10.6 a & b) Pg no. 164 &165 4. Draw fig 10.7 – Ray diagrams for the image formation by a concave mirror.(Pg no 166) 5. Write table 10.1 – Image formation by a concave mirror for different positions of the object.(Pg no 164) 6. Draw Fig 10.8 – Formation of image by a convex mirror. (Pg no 167) 7 Write table - 10.2 –Nature, position and relative size of the image formed by convex mirror. (Pg no 167) <p style="text-align: center;">CHEMISTRY</p> <p>Chapter 3 Metals and Non-metals (Pg no 137 – 155)(NCERT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Differentiate between metals and non-metals on the basis of their physical properties. 2...Differentiate between metals and non-metals on the basis of their chemical properties 3. Write activity 3.12 given in pg on 44.(NCERT) 4. Answer the question no. 4 & 5 given in pg 46.(NCERT) 5. Draw Fig 3.5 and fig 3.6 (Dot structure of ionic compound.)(NCERT) <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGY</p> <p>chapter -8- How do Organism reproduce. (Reproduction in human beings pg no. 136-136- NCERT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter (sub part) Reproduction in human beings. 2. Draw Figure 8.10 Human- male reproductive system and explain briefly (NCERT BOOK, Pg-137) 3. Draw Figure 8.11 Human- Female reproductive system and explain briefly(NCERT Book, Pg- 137) 4. What is the role of the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland? (NCERT, PG-140) 5. What are the changes seen in girls at the time of puberty? (NCERT ,pg-136) 6. How do embryo get nourishment inside the mother’s body(NCERT, pg-138)

राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद (तुलसीदास)

प्रश्न 1. परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर लक्ष्मण ने धनुष के टूट जाने के लिए कौन-कौन से तर्क दिए ?

उत्तर-परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर लक्ष्मण ने धनुष के टूट जाने के लिए निम्नलिखित तर्क दिए-

(i) हमारे लिए शिव-धनुष और अन्य धनुष सामान है ।

(ii) शिव-धनुष पुराना और जर्जर था ।

(iii) यह तो जर्जर था कि श्रीराम के हाथ लगाने मात्र से ही टूट गया ।

(iv) शिव-धनुष के टूटने में राम का कोई दोष नहीं है ।

(v) फिर इस पुराने –जर्जर धनुष के टूट जाने पर किसी को कोई लाभ-हानि नहीं है ।

प्रश्न 2. परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर राम और लक्ष्मण की जो प्रतिक्रियाएं हुईं उनके आधार पर दोनों के स्वभाव की विशेषताएँ अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

उत्तर-परशुराम के क्रोध करने पर राम ने अत्यंत विनम्र शब्दों में—'धनुष तोड़ने वाला आपका कोई दास ही होगा' कहकर परशुराम का क्रोध शांत करने एवं उन्हें सच्चाई से अवगत कराने का प्रयास किया। उनके मन में बड़ों के प्रति श्रद्धा एवं आदर भाव था। उनके शीतल जल के समान वचन परशुराम की क्रोधाग्नि को शांत कर देते हैं।

लक्ष्मण का चरित्र श्रीराम के चरित्र के बिल्कुल विपरीत था। उनका स्वभाव उग्र एवं उद्धंड था। वे परशुराम को उत्तेजित एवं क्रोधित करने का कोई अवसर नहीं छोड़ते थे। उनकी व्यंग्यात्मकता से परशुराम आहत हो उठते हैं और उन्हें मारने के लिए उद्यत हो जाते हैं जो सभा में उपस्थित लोगों को भी अनुचित लगता है।

प्रश्न 3. लक्ष्मण और परशुराम के संवाद का जो अंश आपको सबसे अच्छा लगा उसे अपने शब्दों में संवाद शैली में लिखिए।

उत्तर- मुझे लक्ष्मण और परशुराम –संवाद का यह अंश -' तुम्हें तौ कालु..... लागि बोलावा'सबसे अच्छा लगा

| प्रस्तुत है संवाद-शैली में यह अंश ।

(परशुराम राम- लक्ष्मण को साधारण योद्धा समझकर अपनी वीरता की डींगें हाँकते रहे और और बार-बार लक्ष्मण को अपना फरसा दिखाते रहे | इस पर लक्ष्मण कहने लगे)

HINDI

लक्ष्मण –हे मुनिवर !आप तो बार-बार हाँक लगाकर ,मेरे लिए काल को बुला रहे हैं ।

परशुराम-(लक्ष्मण से)मूर्ख बालक !तुम्हारे लिए यही उचित है ।

लक्ष्मण-क्या काल आपका दास है जो आपके कहते ही यहाँ आकर मुझे मार डालेगा ।

परशुराम-(क्रोध से तमतमाते हुए हाथ में फरसा लहराते हुए सभा को संबोधित करते हुए गरजकर)हे लोगों ! अब तुम दोष मत देना । यह कटु वचन बोलने वाला एकदम वध करने योग्य है । इसको बालक मानकर बहुत देर तक बचाया है ,किंतु यह मानता ही नहीं ।

विश्वामित्र-हे मुनिवर !आप तो साधु है और साधु बालकों के गुण-दोष नहीं गिनते ।इसे क्षमा कर दीजिए ।

परशुराम-मैं स्वभाव से अत्यंत कठोर और क्रोधी हूँ और मेरे सामने यह अपराधी तथा गुरु-विरोधी लक्ष्मण बार-बार उत्तर दिए जा रहा है ।मैं इसका वध करके अपने गुरु –ऋण से उऋण हो जाऊँगा ।

प्रश्न 4.परशुराम ने अपने विषय में सभा में क्या-क्या कहा, निम्न पद्यांश के आधार पर लिखिए
बाल ब्रह्मचारी अति कोही बिस्वबिदित क्षत्रियकुल द्रोही॥

भुजबल भूमि भूप बिनु कीन्ही। बिपुल बार महिदेवन्ह दीन्ही ॥

सहसबाहुभुज छेदनिहारा। परसु बिलोकु महीपकुमारा॥

मातु पितहि जनि सोचबस करसि महीसकिसोर।

गर्भन्ह के अर्भक दलन परसु मोर अति घोर ॥

उत्तर-परशुराम ने अपने बारे में कहा कि मैं बचपन से ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत का पालन करता आया हूँ।

मेरा स्वभाव अत्यंत क्रोधी है। मैं क्षत्रियों का विनाश करने वाला हूँ, यह सारा संसार जानता है।

मैंने अपनी भुजाओं के बल पर पृथ्वी को अनेक बार जीतकर ब्राह्मणों को दे दिया। सहस्रबाहु की भुजाओं को काटने वाले इस फरसे के भय से गर्भवती स्त्रियों के गर्भ तक गिर जाते हैं। इसी फरसे से मैं तुम्हारा वध कर सकता हूँ।

प्रश्न 5.लक्ष्मण ने वीर योद्धा की क्या-क्या विशेषताएँ बताईं ?

उत्तर- लक्ष्मण ने वीर योद्धा की निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ बताई है-

(1)वीर योद्धा देवता,ब्राह्मण,प्रभुभक्त और गाय पर अपनी वीरता प्रदर्शित नहीं करते ।

(2) वीर योद्धा अपने मुख से अपनी वीरता का बखान नहीं करते ।

(3) वीर योद्धा धैर्यवान और शांत स्वभाव के होते हैं ।

(4)सच्चा योद्धा युद्ध-स्थल में वीरता भरे कर्म करता है ।

(5)केवल कहकर अपने को वीर योद्धा सिद्ध नहीं करता।

प्रश्न 6.साहस और शक्ति के साथ विनम्रता हो तो बेहतर है। इस कथन पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

उत्तर- यह पूर्णतया सत्य है कि साहस और शक्ति के साथ विनम्रता का मेल हो तो सोने पर सोहागा होने जैसी स्थिति हो जाती है। अन्यथा विनम्रता के अभाव में व्यक्ति उद्वंड हो जाता है। वह अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करते हुए दूसरों का अहित करने लगता है। साहस और शक्ति के साथ विनम्रता का मेल श्रीराम में है जो स्वयं को 'दास' शब्द से संबोधित करके प्रभावित करते हैं। वे अपनी विनम्रता के कारण परशुराम की क्रोधाग्नि को शीतल जल रूपी वचन के छीटें मारकर शांत कर देते हैं।

प्रश्न 7.भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए

भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-

(क) बिहसि लखनु बोले मृदु बानी। अहो मुनीसु महाभट मानी।

पुनि पुनि मोहि देखाव कुठारू। चहत उडावन फूँकि पहारू।

उत्तर: इन पंक्तियों में लक्ष्मण जी परशुराम पर व्यंग करते हुए कहते हैं कि आप अपने आप को बड़ा भारी योद्धा समझते हैं और बार-बार फरसा दिखा कर मुझे डरा रहे हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह एक फूँक से पहाड़ नहीं उठ सकता उसी प्रकार मुझे बालक समझने की भूल मत कीजिए कि मैं आपके इस फरसे को देखकर डर जाऊंगा।

(ख) इहाँ कुम्हड़बतिया कोठ नार्हीं। जे तरजनी देखि मटि जाही।

देखि कुठारू सरासन बाना। मैं कछु कहा सहित अभिमाना।।

उत्तर: इन पंक्तियों में लक्ष्मण परशुराम के अभिमान को चूर करने के लिए कहते हैं कि हम कोई छुईमुई के फूल नहीं हैं जो तुम्हारी तर्जनी देखकर मुरझा जाए। हम बालक अवश्य है परंतु फरसे और धनुष बाण हमने भी बहुत देखे हैं। इसलिए हमें नादान बालक समझने की भूल ना करें।

(ग) गाधिसू नु कह हृदय हसि मुनिहि हरियरे सूझा।

अयमय खाँड न ऊखमय अजहुं न बूझा अबुझा।।

उत्तर: परशुराम जी के बार बार कहने पर कि मैं लक्ष्मण को पल भर में मार दूंगा। विश्वमित्र मन ही मन कहते हैं कि गाधि-पुत्र अर्थात् परशुराम जी को चारों ओर हरा ही हरा दिखाई दे रहा है। क्योंकि वह राम लक्ष्मण को भी और क्षत्रियों की तरह सामान्य ही समझ रहे हैं। परशुराम

जी न इन्हे गन्ने की बनी तलवार के समान कमजोर समझ रहे हैं पर असल में यह लोहे की बनी तलवार है।

प्रश्न 8. पाठ के आधार पर तुलसी के भाषा सौंदर्य पर दस पंक्तियाँ लिखिए।

उत्तर-तुलसी की भाषा सरल, सरस, सहज और अत्यंत लोकप्रिय भाषा है। वे रस सिद्ध और अलंकारप्रिय कवि हैं। उन्हें अवधी और ब्रजे दोनों भाषाओं पर समान अधिकार है।

रामचरितमानस की अवधी भाषा तो इतनी लोकप्रिय है कि वह जन-जन की कंठहार बनी हुई है। इसमें चौपाई छंदों के प्रयोग से गेयता और संगीतात्मकता बढ़ गई है। इसके अलावा उन्होंने दोहा, सोरठा, छंदों का भी प्रयोग किया है। उन्होंने भाषा को कंठहार बनाने के लिए कोमल शब्दों के प्रयोग पर बल दिया है तथा वर्गों में बदलाव किया है; जैसे

का छति लाभु जून धनु तोरें ।

गुरुहि उरिन होतेऊँ श्रम थोरे ॥

तुलसी के काव्य में वीर रस एवं हास्य रस की सहज अभिव्यक्ति हुई है; जैसे

बालकु बोलि बधौं नहि तोहीं। केवल मुनिजड़ जानहि मोही॥

इहाँ कुम्हड़बतिया कोउ नाही। जे तरजनी देखि मर जाही॥

अलंकार – तुलसी अलंकार प्रिय कवि हैं। उनके काव्य में अनुप्रास, उपमा, रूपक जैसे अलंकारों की छटा देखते ही बनती है; जैसे

अनुप्रास – बालकु बोलि बधौं नहि तोही।

उपमा – कोटि कुलिस सम वचन तुम्हारा।

रूपक – भानुवंश राकेश कलंकू। निपट निरंकुश अबुध अशंकू॥

उत्प्रेक्षा – तुम्ह तौ कालु हाँक जनु लावा॥

वक्रोक्ति – अहो मुनीसु महाभट मानी।

यमक – अयमय खाँड़ न ऊखमय अजहु न बूझ, अबूझ

पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश – पुनि-पुनि मोह देखाव कुठारू।

इस तरह तुलसी की भाषा भावों की तरह भाषा की दृष्टि से भी उत्तम है।

प्रश्न 9. इस पूरे प्रसंग में व्यंग्य का अनूठा सौंदर्य है। उदाहरण के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर: तुलसीदास की भाषा सरल, सहज और अत्यंत लोकप्रिय है। तुलसीदास द्वारा लिखित रामचरितमानस अवधी भाषा में लिखी गई है। यह काव्यांश भी रामचरितमानस के बालकांड से ली गई है। तुलसीदास ने इसमें दोहा, चौपाई और छंदों का बहुत ही सुंदर उपयोग किया है। उन्होंने भाषा को कंठहार बनाने के लिए कोमल शब्दों के प्रयोग पर बल दिया है तथा वर्गों में

भी बदलाव किया है। तुलसीदास के काव्य में वीर रस, हास्य रस एवं रूपक अलंकार की भी सहज अभिव्यक्ति हुई है।

इस पूरे प्रसंग में व्यंग्य का अनूठा सौंदर्य है। उदाहरण के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर: (1) बहु धनुही तोरी लरिकाई।

कबहुँ नअसि रिस कीन्हि गोसाईं॥

लक्ष्मण जी परशुराम जी से धनुष के टूटने पर व्यंग्य करते हुए कहते हैं कि हमने अपने बालपन में ऐसे अनेक धनुष तोड़े हैं तब हम पर किसी ने क्रोध नहीं किया।

(2) मातु पितहि जनि सोचबस करसि महीसकिसोर।

गर्भन्ह के अर्भक दलन परसु मोर अति घोर॥

प्रश्न 10. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त अलंकार पहचानकर लिखिए

(क) बालकु बोलि बधौं नहि तोही।

(ख) कोटि कुलिस सम बचनु तुम्हारा।

(ग) तुम्ह तौ कालु हाँक जनु लावा। ।

बार बार मोहि लागि बोलावा ॥

(घ) लखन उतर आहुति सरिस भृगुबरकोपु कृसानु।

बढत देखि जल सम बचन बोले रघुकुलभानु॥

उत्तर-(क) 'ब' वर्ण की आवृत्ति के कारण अनुप्रास अलंकार।

(ख) कोटि-कुलिस – उपमा अलंकार।

कोटि कुलिस सम बचन तुम्हारा। – उपमा अलंकार।

(ग) तुम्ह तौ काल हाँक जनु लावा – उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार।

बार-बार मोहि लाग बोलावा – पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश अलंकार।

(घ) लखन उतर आहुति सरिस, जल सम वचन – उपमा अलंकार।

भृगुवर कोप कृसानु – रूपक अलंकार।

विद्यार्थी अन्य प्रश्नों का अभ्यास स्वयं करें।

हिन्दी भाषा

दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर लिखें ।

क्या करोगे अब ?

समय का

जब प्यार नहीं रहा

सर्वसहा पृथ्वी का

आधार नहीं रहा

न वाणी साथ है

न पानी साथ है

न कही प्रकाश है स्वच्छ

जब सब कुछ मैला है आसमान

गंदगी बरसाने वाले

एक अछोर फैला है

कही चले जाओ

विनती नहीं है

वायु प्राणप्रद

आदंकर आदमी

सब जग से गायब है

(i) कवि ने धरती के बारे में क्या कहा है ...

क) रत्नगर्भा

ख) आधारशिला

ग) सर्वसहा

घ) माँ

2. 'आदमकद आदमी' से क्या तात्पर्य है

क) मानवीयता से भरपूर आदमी

ख) ऊंचे कद का आदमी

ग) सम्पूर्ण मनुष्य

घ) सामान्य आदमी

3. आसमान की तुलना किससे से की गयी है...

क) समुद्र से

ख) नीली झील से

ग) पतंग से

घ) गंदगी बरसाने वाले थैले से

4. प्राणदान का तात्पर्य है

- क) प्राणों को पूर्ण करने वाला
- ख) प्राण प्रदान करने वाला
- ग) प्राणों को प्रणाम करने वाला
- घ) प्राणों को छीन लेने वाला

5. कवि समय से कब और क्यों कतराना चाहते हैं

- (क) किसी के पास बात करने का समय नहीं
- (ख) किसी को दो क्षण बैठने का समय नहीं
- (ग) किसी को प्यार करने का समय नहीं
- (घ) किसी को गप मारने का समय नहीं

(I) संदेश लेखन (प्रारूप और उदाहरण)

औपचारिक संदेश लेखन का प्रारूप

संदेश

दिनांक : समय :

संबोधन

विषय (जिस विषय के लिए हम संदेश भेज रहे हैं).....

अपना नाम

(ii) अनौपचारिक संदेश लेखन का प्रारूप

संदेश

दिनांक : समय :

विषय (जिस विषय के लिए हम संदेश भेज रहे हैं).....

अपना नाम

पत्र लेखन –(i) कक्षा में विलंब से पहुँचने का कारण बताते हुए प्रधानाचार्या को पत्र लिखें ।

(ii) जन्मदिन पर उपहार के संबंध में मित्र को पत्र लिखें ।

विज्ञापन लेखन

- स्थानीय विज्ञापन
- राष्ट्रीय विज्ञापन
- वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन
- औद्योगिक विज्ञापन
- जनकल्याण संबंधी विज्ञापन
- सूचनाप्रद विज्ञापन

अभ्यास:-

1 हिंदी की पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी में आधे मूल्य पर बिक रही महत्त्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों को खरीदकर लाभ उठाने के लिए लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन लिखिए।

2 अपने पुराने मकान के बेचने सम्बन्धी विज्ञापन का आलेख लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए।

पद-परिचय

पद-परिचय- वाक्य में प्रयुक्त पदों का विस्तृत व्याकरणिक परिचय देना ही पद-परिचय कहलाता है।

पदों का परिचय देते समय निम्नलिखित बातें बताना आवश्यक होता है –

1. संज्ञा-तीनों भेद, लिंग, वचन, कारक क्रिया के साथ संबंध।
2. सर्वनाम-सर्वनाम के भेद, पुरुष, लिंग, वचन, कारक, क्रिया से संबंध।
3. विशेषण-विशेषण के भेद, लिंग, वचन और उसका विशेष्य।
4. क्रिया-क्रिया के भेद, लिंग, वचन, पुरुष, काल, वाच्य, धातु कर्म और कर्ता का उल्लेख।
5. क्रियाविशेषण-क्रियाविशेषण का भेद तथा जिसकी विशेषता बताई जा रही है, का उल्लेख।
6. समुच्चयबोधक-भेद, जिन शब्दों या पदों को मिला रहा है, का उल्लेख।
7. संबंधबोधक-भेद, जिसके साथ संबंध बताया जा रहा है, का उल्लेख।
8. विस्मयादिबोधक-हर्ष, भाव, शोक, घृणा, विस्मय आदि किसी एक भाव का निर्देश

अभ्यास कार्य:

1. उदिता यहाँ बच्चों को पढ़ाती थी।

उदिता- व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग, एकवचन, कर्ताकारक, 'पढ़ाती थी' का कर्ता।

बच्चों को- जातिवाचक संज्ञा, पुल्लिंग, बहुवचन, कर्म कारक।
पढ़ाती थी- सकर्मक क्रिया, एकवचन, स्त्रीलिंग अन्य पुरुष, कर्तृवाच्य, कर्ता-उदिता

2. मधुकर यहाँ पिछले साल रहता था।

मधुकर- व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, पुल्लिंग, एकवचन, कर्ताकारक, 'रहता था' क्रिया का कर्ता।

यहाँ- क्रियाविशेषण, स्थान सूचक, 'रहना' क्रिया का निर्देश करने वाला।

रहता था- अकर्मक क्रिया, एकवचन पुल्लिंग, अन्य पुरुष, भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य, कर्ता 'मधुकर'।

3. रामचरितमानस की रचना तुलसीदास के द्वारा की गई।

रामचरितमानस- व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग, कर्म कारक।

तुलसीदास के द्वारा- व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग, करण कारक।

की गई- संयुक्त क्रिया, एकवचन, स्त्रीलिंग, कर्मवाच्य, अन्य पुरुष।

4. वह दौड़कर विद्यालय गया।

वह- अन्य पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग, कर्ता कारक, 'गया' क्रिया का कर्ता।

दौड़कर- पूर्वकालिक क्रिया, रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण, 'गया' क्रिया की विशेषता बता रहा है।

गया- मुख्य क्रिया, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग, भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य, 'कर्ता' वह।

5. बाग में कुछ लोग बैठे थे।

बाग- जातिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग, अधिकरण कारक।

कुछ- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण, 'विशेष्य' लोग।

लोग- जातिवाचक संज्ञा पुल्लिंग, बहुवचन, कर्ता कारक।

बैठे थे- अकर्मक क्रिया, बहुवचन, पुल्लिंग, कर्तृवाच्य, भूतकाल, कर्ता लोग।

Language

Topic - Letter of Complaint

Complaint Letter Format

SENDER's ADDRESS- The sender's address is usually put on the top left-hand corner of the page.

ENGLISH

DATE- The sender's address is followed by the date just below it, i.e. on the left side of the page. This is the date on which the letter is being written. It is to be written in expanded form.

RECEIVER's ADDRESS- Whether to write "To" above the address depends on the writer's preference. Make sure you write the title/name/position etc of the receiving official, as the first line of the address.

SUBJECT- Then we sum up the purpose of writing the letter in one line. This helps the receiver focus on the subject of the letter in one glance. It is important to underline the subject.

SALUTATIONS- This is where you greet the person you are addressing the letter to. Bear in mind that it is a formal letter, so the greeting must be respectful and not too personal. The general greetings used in formal letters are “Sir” or “Madam”.

BODY- This is the main content of the letter. It is either divided into three paragraphs or two paragraphs if the letter is briefer. The tone of the content should be formal. Do not use any offensive language. Another point to be kept in mind is that the letter should be concise and to the point. And always be respectful and considerate in your language. It should include- Leave a line after every paragraph.

COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE- At the end of your letter, we write a complimentary closing. The words “Yours Faithfully” or “Yours Sincerely” are used.

SIGNATURE- Here finally you sign your name. And then write your name in block letters beneath the signature followed by your designation. This is how the recipient will know who is sending the letter.

Sample Letter

QUESTION: Write a letter to M/s. Oxford Publishing House, London complaining that the books sent by them were not those you had ordered for. Ask for a replacement. You are Varun Joshi, Sector-20, Chandigarh.

Answer:

Examination Hall
Sector-20, Chandigarh

February 20, 2021

M/s. Oxford Publishing House
Consumer Complaint Division
London

Subject: Complaint regarding receipt of wrong set of books.

Sir/Madam

On February 1, 2021 I bought a book set (Order No. 000154) to be delivered to Chandigarh, Sector-20.

To my dismay, I have not received the set I ordered for and have instead, received the wrong book set. I am highly disappointed. (1st para)

To resolve the problem, I would appreciate it if you could replace the wrong book set with the one originally ordered. Please let me know as soon as possible what action you propose to take. I look forward to hearing from you within the next ten days. Enclosed are copies of the transaction document and the receipt. (2nd para)

I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem and will wait until the aforementioned time before seeking help from a consumer protection agency or the Better Business Bureau. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at 098100XXXXX. (3rd para)

Thanking you

Yours sincerely
Varun Joshi

Topic – Determiners

Quiz

1. Lisa saw _____ shooting star yesterday.

- a
- an
- the

2. Don't look directly at _____ sun.

- a
- an
- the

3. Is there any milk left in _____ fridge?

- a
- an
- the

4. I need to pack _____ apple for my lunch.

- a
- an
- the

5. The dogs were _____ given a bone.

- each
- any
- every

6. The police spoke separately to _____ suspect.

- every
- each
- some

7. She was wearing a bracelet on _____ wrist.

- each
- any
- every

8. She got her license without _____ problems.

- some
- any
- every

9. He went with _____ younger sisters.

- his both
- both his
- two his

10. I always keep _____ money in my wallet for emergencies.

- any
- every
- some

Topic – Reported Speech

Quiz

Q1. Nancy said, “I may leave tomorrow.”

- A. Nancy said that she might leave the next day.
- B. Nancy said that she might leave tomorrow.
- C. Nancy asked if she should leave the next day.
- D. Nancy informed me to leave tomorrow.

Q2. Keshav said, “Rita is busy right now.”

- A. Keshav said Rita was busy.
- B. Keshav informed that Rita was busy then.
- C. Keshav said Rita had been busy.
- D. Keshav informed that Rita is busy.

Q3. The teacher said, “You are suspended!”

- A. The teacher exclaimed that I am suspended.
- B. The teacher exclaimed to me to suspend.
- C. The teacher informed me that I was suspended.
- D. The teacher exclaimed that I was suspended.

Q4. He said, “I have been a great mentor.”

- A. He said that he had been a great mentor.
- B. He said that he was a great mentor.
- C. He exclaimed that he was a great mentor.
- D. He said that he has been a great mentor.

Q5. Vidushi said, “We went for a summer trip.”

- A. Vidushi said that they went for a summer trip.
- B. Vidushi said that they were on a summer trip.
- C. Vidushi said that they had gone for a summer trip.
- D. Vidushi said they went for a summer trip.

Q6. Rahul said, “I will manage hereafter.”

- A. Rahul said that he would manage hereafter.
- B. Rahul said that he will manage thereafter.
- C. Rahul said that he would manage thereafter.
- D. Rahul said that he will manage hereafter.

Q7. “I am going out tonight.” Manisha said.

- A. Manisha said that she was going out tonight.
- B. Manisha said that she was going out that night.

- C. Manisha said she was going out that night.
- D. Manisha said that she will be going out that night.

Q8. The guard asked, “Who are you?”

- A. The guard asked who he was.
- B. The guard asked me who he was.
- C. The guard asks me who he was.
- D. The guard asked who I was.

Q9. Ravi said, “The concert ended yesterday.”

- A. Ravi said that the concert had ended yesterday.
- B. Ravi said that the concert ended the day before.
- C. Ravi said that the concert had ended the previous day.
- D. Ravi said that the concert ended already.

Q10. She said, “Bring a glass of water, please.”

- A. She commands me to bring a glass of water.
- B. She requested me to bring a glass of water.
- C. She asked me to brought a glass of water.
- D. She ordered me to bring her a glass of water.

Q11. He said, “Let us have dinner here.”

- A. He proposed that we had dinner there.
- B. He asked if we wished to have dinner there.
- C. He said that we should have dinner there.
- D. He said that we had dinner there.

Q12. The salesman said, “Are you interested in the scheme?”

- A. The salesman said that if I was interested in the scheme.
- B. The salesman said that if I were interested in the scheme.
- C. The salesman asks if I am interested in the scheme.
- D. The salesman asked me if I was interested in the scheme.

Q13. She said, “Shut the door!”

- A. She asked me whether I would shut the door.
- B. She ordered me to shut the door.
- C. She said that I should shut the door.
- D. She shouted and said to shut the door.

Correct Ans. B

Q14. She said, “They will be leaving soon.”

- A. She said that they would leave soon.
- B. She said that they are leaving.
- C. She said that they would be leaving soon.
- D. She said that they will leave soon.

Q15. “Alas! It can’t be this bad.” He said.

- A. He exclaimed with sorrow that that couldn’t be that bad.
- B. He grieved that it couldn’t be that bad.
- C. He said that it was really that bad.
- D. He said with sorrow that that was bad.

Q16. The teacher said, “The wind is a renewable energy source.”

- A. The teacher said that the wind was a renewable energy source.
- B. The teacher said that the wind is a renewable energy source.

- C. The teacher told that the wind is a renewable energy source.
D. The teacher tells that the wind was a renewable energy source.

Q17. The secretary said, “Is Mr. Fisher in his office?”

- A. The secretary said that if Mr. Fisher was in his office.
B. The secretary enquired if Mr. Fisher was in his office.
C. The secretary enquired that if Mr. Fisher was in his office.
D. The secretary asked if Mr. Fisher had been in his office.

Q18. The policeman said, “Don’t cross the speed limit.”

- A. The policeman said not to cross the speed limit.
B. The policeman asked if I would cross the speed limit.
C. The policeman forbade me to cross the speed limit.
D. The policeman asks if I had crossed the speed limit.

Q19. Richard said, “I must attend the meeting.”

- A. Richard said that he had to attend the meeting.
B. Richard said that it was must that he attend the meeting.
C. Richard said if he must attend the meeting.
D. Richard said that he would attend the meeting.

Q20. She said, “What a beautiful view!”

- A. She said that the view was beautiful.
B. She exclaimed that the view is beautiful.
C. She exclaimed with joy and said that the view was beautiful.
D. She exclaimed that the view was beautiful.

Literature

Chapter – Foot Prints Without Feet (Footprints Without Feet)

Question and Answers

Q1) How did the invisible man first become visible?

Ans) The invisible man first became visible when he accidentally stepped into some mud and his footprints started becoming visible to two boys who followed him until his footprints faded and became invisible again. He got rid of them and spent a night at a large London store where he wore some clothes and slept on a pile of quilts. The next morning, when he was still sleeping, the store assistants started coming in and saw him which was actually the first time he was seen.

Q2) Why was he wandering the streets?

Ans) Griffin had burned down the house of his landlord who had tried to throw him out of the house. He was a lawless person and to save himself from being caught he removed all his clothes so that he could not be seen and thus, became a homeless wanderer. He did not have any money or clothing left with him.

Q3) Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Ans) Griffin arrived at an inn in Iping village during winter season which itself was an uncommon thing to happen. He also had a weird appearance. Mrs. Hall tried to be friendly with him but he was rude to her and told her that he didn’t want to be disturbed and the reason for his visit to the village of Iping was solitude. These were some of the reasons due to which Mrs. Hall

considered him to be an eccentric scientist.

Q4) What curious episode occurs in the study?

Ans) The clergyman and his wife were awakened early one morning by noises in their study room. When the clergyman went to the study with a metal rod and looked around he could not find anyone. He even looked under the desk, behind the curtain and up the chimney but no one was seen. The strangest part was that even though nobody was there the desk was opened and money was missing from the drawer.

Q5) What other extraordinary things happen at the inn?

Ans) The landlord of the inn and his wife were surprised to see the doors of Griffin's room open. They looked inside and found that nobody was inside the room and decided to investigate. They found it strange that his room's door was open as he never liked anyone even trying to enter his room. All of a sudden, while investigating, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff next to her ear and was hit by Griffin's hat on the face. Then the chair in the room charged towards Mrs. Hall and hit her in her legs.

As they both turned in terror, the chair pushed both of them out of the room and the door was slammed and suddenly a locking sound was heard. Mrs. Hall was scared and felt that the furniture was haunted by spirits and it was the stranger's work. The nearby people started talking that the work was that of a witchcraft.

MCQ Questions

Q1- Who is the author of the story "Footprints without feet"?

- A) HG Wells
- B) James Herriot
- C) John Keats
- D) WB Butler

Q2- "THE two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of _____"

- A) bare feet
- B) shoes
- C) tyres
- D) none of the above

Q3- He was leaving his imprints in _____

- A) Paris
- B) London
- C) Iping
- D) Canada

Q4- What is the meaning of "bewildered"?

- A) perplexed
- B) confused
- C) puzzled
- D) all of the above

Q5- Who were the boys following?

- A) a scientist
- B) a dog
- C) a rat
- D) none of the above

- Q6- What was he working on?
- A) making fake footprints
 - B) making human bodies invisible
 - C) making a fool of children
 - D) all of the above

- Q7- "Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a _____ person."
- A) lawless
 - B) lawful
 - C) good
 - D) rude

- Q8- What did he do for revenge?
- A) burned himself
 - B) burned the landlord
 - C) burned the house
 - D) he didn't do anything for revenge

- Q9- Griffin's body became as transparent as _____
- A) glass
 - B) ice
 - C) air
 - D) none of the above

- Q10- What suggests that he was a homeless wanderer?
- A) no clothes
 - B) no money
 - C) invisible
 - D) all of the above

- Q11- Why was it a bad time to wander in London?
- A) it was mid-winter
 - B) he was without clothes
 - C) both 1 and 2
 - D) none of the above

- Q12- Where did he find comfort in London?
- A) at the inn
 - B) a big store
 - C) theatre store
 - D) none of the above

Q13- Where did he go next?

- A) at the inn
- B) a big store
- C) theatre store
- D) none of the above

Q14- What did he take from there?

- A) food
- B) wine
- C) bandages
- D) all of the above

Q15- How did Griffin finally escape?

- A) by hitting them
- B) by taking off all his clothes
- C) by running away as fast as he could
- D) by hiding

Geography
chapter Agriculture

Read the chapter Agriculture and underline the difficult words and also find the meanings. Write the following in your Economics notebook.

Q.1 Name three features of Indian agriculture.

Ans.:

- a. Farmers own small piece of land and grow crops primarily for their own consumption.
- b. Animals play a significant role in the various kinds of agricultural activities.
- c. Farmers depend mainly upon monsoon rains.

Q.2. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rain, like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

Ans. Development of canal irrigation and tube wells have made possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

Q3. Mention some industries based on agricultural raw materials.

Ans. Tea, coffee, sugar and cotton industries.

Q.4 What are the 2 important beverage crops of India?

Ans. They are coffee and tea.

Q.5. What is gross cultivated area?

Ans. The total area on which crops are grown. It includes the area on which crops are not raised for 1 to 2 seasons.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Q.6 What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

Ans.

- a. India is an agricultural country.
- b. Nearly two-thirds of its population depends directly on agriculture for its livelihood.
- c. Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy.
- d. It accounts for 26% of the gross domestic product.
- e. It ensures food security for the country and produces several raw materials for industries.
- f. Agricultural development is therefore, a precondition of our national prosperity.

Q.7 What is plantation agriculture?

Ans

- a. Plantation farming is bush or tree farming
- b. The British introduced it in the nineteenth century.
- c. It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruits like apples, grapes, oranges etc.
- d. It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilizers, irrigation and transport facilities.
- e. Some of the plantations like tea, coffee, rubber have a processing factory within the farm itself or close to it.
- f. This type of agriculture has developed in hilly areas of north-eastern India, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom hills in peninsular India.

Q.8, Distinguish between: Rabi and Kharif Crops.

Ans

Rabi and Kharif crops

Kharif:

1. Cultivation begins with the on set of monsoons in May.
2. Sowing of seeds is done in June or early July.
3. Crops are harvested in September- October.
4. Crops depend on the monsoons.
5. Types: Rice, millets, maize, groundnuts, jute, cotton and various pulses.

Rabi

- 1 Cultivation begins with the withdrawal of monsoons in October.
2. Sowing of seeds is done in October- November.
3. Crops are harvested in April-May.
4. Crops depend on the sub-soil moisture.
5. Types : Wheat, gram and oil-seeds like mustard and rape- seeds

Q.9 Mention the climatic conditions of Tea and Coffee

Coffee

It requires warm and moist-free climate

It requires hot and humid climate

The British introduced it.

The Arabic variety was brought from Yemen.

Tea

It requires 20°C to 30°C temperatures.

It requires 15°C to 28°C temperature.

It requires 300 cm rainfall.

It requires 200 cm rainfall.

It is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

It is grown on hills around Nilgiris, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

Q.10. Describe the distribution of rice cultivation in India.

Ans. Rice is one of the major food crop in India. India is second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is grown on about one fourth of the total cropped area and provides food to about half of the country's population. Rice is a tropical plant. It requires high temperature of about 24°C with minor variation during sowing and harvesting. It requires 100cm of rain. It is grown in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, western and eastern coastal strips, Brahmaputra valley and Jammu and Kashmir.

Q.11. Name the two most important staple food crops in India. Mention the geographical conditions required for their growth.

Ans: The two most important staple food crops in India are **rice** and **wheat**.

The geographical conditions required for the growth of rice are as follows.

- It requires high temperature—above 25°C.
- It requires high humidity for its growth.
- It requires annual rainfall above 100 cm.

The geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat are as follows.

- It is a rabi crop and needs cool growing season.
- It requires bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It also requires 50 to 70 cm of annual rainfall, well distributed over the growing season.

Q.12 Suggest any five measures to enhance the agricultural production in India

Ans Agricultural is an important economic activity in our country. I would like to suggest the following measures to enhance the agricultural production in India.

- Each district and block can be made self-sufficient in agricultural production if the government provides proper agricultural infrastructure, irrigation facilities, electricity, etc.
- Loans can be provided at lower interest rates to cultivator.
- The use of latest techniques can be encouraged.
- Instead of concentrating only on rice or wheat, the food crop with a better growth potential in that particular area must be encouraged.
- Attracting foreign investment in agriculture and also free trade in grains will not only increase agricultural production, but will also create massive employment and reduce poverty in rural areas.

- Farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops.

Sectors of Indian Economy

• Read the chapter sectors of Indian economy and underline the difficult words and also find the meanings. Write the following in your Economics note book.

Q1: Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket:

- (i) Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has / has not)
- (ii) Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)
- (iii) Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganized)
- (iv) A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganized sector. (large / small)
- (v) Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (Natural / manufactured)
- (vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____. (Independent / interdependent)

Q. 2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- (i) employment conditions
- (ii) the nature of economic activity
- (iii) ownership of enterprises
- (iv) number of workers employed in the enterprise

b) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- (i) primary
- (ii) secondary
- (iii) tertiary
- (iv) information technology

c) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- (i) all goods and services
- (ii) all final goods and services
- (iii) all intermediate goods and services
- (iv) all intermediate and final goods and services

(d) In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is _____

- (i) between 20 per cent to 30 per cent
- (ii) between 30 per cent to 40 per cent
- (iii) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent
- (iv) 70 per cent

Answer:

- (a) (iii)
- (b) (i)
- (c) (ii)
- (d) (iii)

Q3: Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful? Explain how.

Answer: The classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed. Also this helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.

If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, then it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this. The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to. Hence it is necessary to classify economic activities into these sectors for smooth economic administration and development.

Q4: For each of the following sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

Answer: For each of the sectors mentioned in this chapter our focus should definitely be on employment and GDP. This is because growth in GDP and full employment are common goals of Five Year Plans and they also determine the size of a country's economy. A focus on employment and GDP helps us to calculate and monitor the most important factors like: per capita income, productivity, changes in employment rate and contribution to GDP by the three sectors of economy and thus, takes necessary steps required for the upliftment of the country's economy as a whole.

Yes, the other issues which should be examined are –

1. Balanced regional development
2. Equality in income and wealth among the people of the country.
3. How to eradicate poverty
4. Modernization of technology
5. Self-reliance of the country
6. How to achieve surplus food production in the country.

Q5. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

Answer : The tertiary sector different from the primary and secondary sectors this sector does not produce goods by itself but the other two sectors produce goods. This sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. The activities under the tertiary sector are an aid or support for the production process. For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. Similarly, doctors, teachers, lawyers, tailor, etc., come under the tertiary sector as they provide services rather than material goods. This is why this sector is also termed as the service sector.

Q6. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

Answer:

Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which people seem to be employed but are actually unemployed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. Such a situation arises when more people are engaged in a work than required.

For example:

In rural areas, this type of unemployment is often seen in the agricultural sector. Here, if in a family five members are working on the same piece of land and that land only requires three workers then the extra two workers are said to be in a situation of disguised unemployment.

In urban areas, this type of unemployment can be seen mostly in service sectors where workers like painters, plumbers, and electricians are unable to find work on a daily basis and work less than their potential.

Q7. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Answer:

Open unemployment is when a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all. This kind of unemployment is visible. On the other hand,

disguised unemployment is a situation when a person is apparently working but is made to work less than his or her potential. This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganized sector where either work is not constantly available or more people are employed for the same work than required.

Q8. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

No, it is not correct to say that the tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. This sector has a big contribution to the growth of Indian economy. The GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003.

Q9. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. A few reasons in support of this view are:

The unorganized sector does not offer any job security.

People are made to work for long hours.

They are paid less than they deserve.

Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.

Q10. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.

• Answer:

• In the organised sector, workers enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical insurance, etc.

• In the unorganized sector, there is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, medical facilities, etc. They do get any other allowances apart from daily wages. Employment is not secure. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.

Q11. Using examples from your area compare and contrast that activities and functions of private and public sectors.

Answer:

In the private sector, the assets and industries are owned by the individuals whereas in the public sectors, industries are owned by the Government. Private sector gives emphasis on earning profits rather than considering the benefits and interests of its employees. The public sector, on the other hand, works to provide facilities to the public and to earn profits at the same time. Some common examples of the public sector include banks, hospitals and railways undertaken the government. The common examples of the private sector include IT companies, malls, showrooms, etc.

COMPUTER

Ch. 6: Cyber Ethics
Short answer type questions

1. What is copyright law?

Ans. It is the law that typically protects creative works, like books, movies, music, paintings,

photographs and software. They give the creator/owner exclusive right to control the reproduction or adaptation of such works for certain period of time.

2. What is a digital certificate?

Ans. A kind of digital code or credential that authenticates the identity of the server.

3. What is the use of antivirus software?

Ans. It is used to designed to detect and remove malicious programs such as viruses, worms, and Trojan horses from a system.

4. What is plagiarism?

Ans. An act of using others ideas and works without acknowledging the source of that work.

5. Write any two advantages of e-commerce.

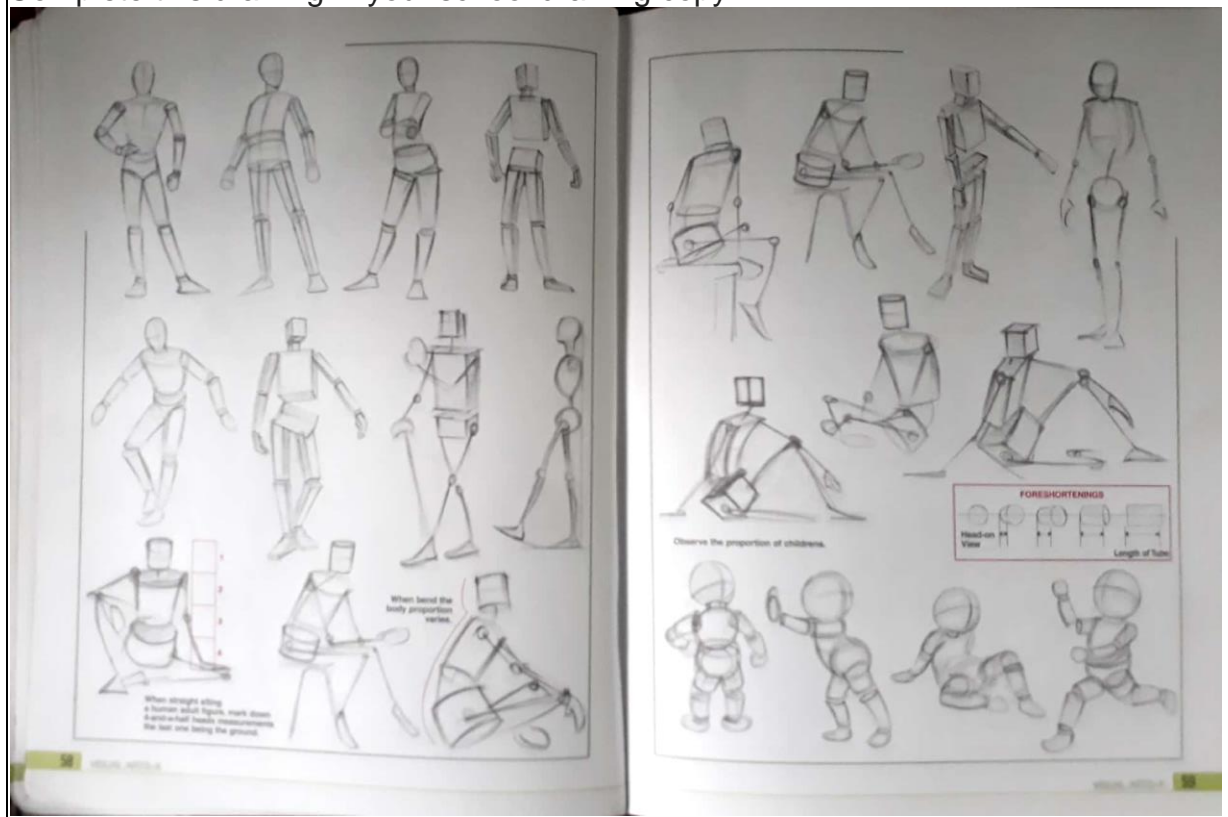
Ans.1. It is available 24x7 around years.

2. It greatly reduces the business running cost.

Topic- human figure and face

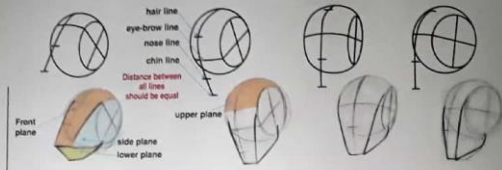
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING



Construction of Head

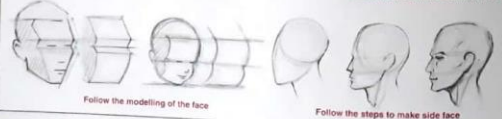
First of all, we will learn to draw heads and how to find the correct position to place the features (eyes, ears, nose and mouth) of the face. Sometime we make the features of the face in the wrong places, too high up or too low. Here are some tips that will help you avoid making mistakes.



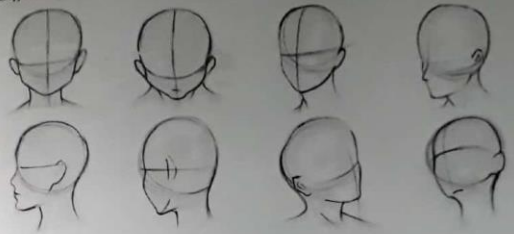
The shape of the lower jaw changes with the angle of the head



Always begin with a circle, to draw an oval shape. Always follow facial proportions. Use a cylinder for drawing a face profile for different angles.



Different profile and angles of the head



Different angles of faces



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics