

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X
DATE : 21.09.2021 to 5.10.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p style="text-align: center;">CH-4: QUADRATIC EQUATIONS</p> <p>EX-4.1,4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CH-5: ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS</p> <p>EX-5.1, 5.2 , 5.3 , 5.4</p> <p>Note: Kindly solve different question from R.S AGGARWAL book related to above topic.</p>
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICS</p> <p>Chapter-10.Light- Reflection and Refraction. (pages:168 - 184)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read page no 168-184 thoroughly.2. Underline the key words and write the question answers given on page numbers 171, 176 and 184.3. .Draw the ray diagram in each case to show the position and nature of the image formed when the object is placed: (I) at 2F of a convex lens (ii) in front of a concave lens.4. “The refractive index of diamond is 2.42”. What is the meaning of this statement in relation to speed of light?5. Explain with the help of a diagram, why a pencil partly immersed in water appears to be bent at the water surface.6. The refractive index of water is 1.33 and the speed of light in air is 3×10^8 ms⁻¹. Calculate the speed of light in water.7. For which position of the object does a convex lens form a virtual and erect image? Explain with the help of a ray diagram.8. At what distance should an object be placed from a convex lens of focal length 18 cm to obtain an image at 24 cm from it on the other side. What will be the magnification produced in this case? <p style="text-align: center;">CHEMISTRY</p> <p>Ch- 5 PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION ELEMENTS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the new words.2. Write all the important topics .3. Write the answers of question number (1 to 3) pg.no.81.4. Write the Dobereiner law of triads and Newlands law in assignment copy or note copy.5. Write Mendeleev’s periodic Table and its limitations in assignment copy.6. Write all answers of question no 1 to 4 pg.no.85 <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGY</p> <p>CH-9 ' HEREDITY'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. READ pg nos: 142,143,144,145&146 thoroughly.2. Do Qno: 1&2 of pg no-143, and Qno: 1,2,3,&4 of pg no-147.3. Answer the following questions:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Describe the hybridization technique performed by Mendel during his experiment on pea plant.

- b) Why did Mendel choose pea plant for his experiment?
- c) Differentiate between inherited and acquired characters. Give one example for each time.
- d) Acquired characters are not inherited. Explain.
- e) Describe Mendel's law of segregation with reference to monohybrid cross.
- f) Give a brief description of Mendel's principles of inheritance.

हिंदी साहित्य (कृतिका)

पाठ :- साना – साना हाथजोड़ि..... (लेखिका – मधु कांकरिया)

भावार्थ :-

साना साना हाथ जोड़ि की लेखिका मधु कांकरिया जी ने अपने यात्रा वृत्तांत के बारे में इसमें बताया है। यह यात्रा सिक्किम की राजधानी गंतोक और यूमथांग के बीच थी। लेखिका जब इस शहर में उतरी वह हैरान हो गई। उनका हैरान होने का कारण सितारों की झिलमिलाहट में जगमगाता इतिहास और वर्तमान के संधि स्थल पर खड़ा मेहनतकश बादशाहों का शहर गंतोक की सुंदरता थी। इस सुंदरता ने लेखिका के मन में भीतर-बाहर शून्य स्थापित कर दिया था। उन्होंने इस यात्रा के दौरान एक नेपाली युवती से प्रार्थना के बोल “साना-साना हाथ जोड़ि गर्दहु प्रार्थना” सीखे जिसका अर्थ था छोटे-छोटे हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना कर रही हूँ कि मेरा सारा जीवन अच्छाइयों को समर्पित हो। लेखिका ने अगले दिन यूमथांग जाने का निश्चय किया था। जैसे प्रातःकाल में उनकी नींद खुली वह बालकनी की ओर दौड़ी क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों ने उन्हें बताया था कि मौसम साफ होने पर कंचनजंघा साफ दिखाई देती है। कंचनजंघा तो ना दिखे परंतु इतने सारे फूल दिखे कि वह लिखती हैं “मानो ऐसा लगा कि फूलों के बाग में आ गई हूँ।” यूमथांग जोकि गंगटोक से 149 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर था वहाँ जाने के लिए ड्राइवर कम गाइड जितने नार्गे के साथ निकलती हैं। लेखिका जब आ रही थी तब उन्हें गदराए पार्सिन, नुकीले पेड़, पहाड़ दिखे इसके साथ ही दिखी सफेद बौद्ध पताकायें जोकि शांति व अहिंसा के प्रतीक होती हैं और बुद्ध की मान्यता के अनुसार जब किसी बुद्धिस्ट की मृत्यु होती है तब 108 श्वेत पताकाएँ लहराई जाती है जिन पर मंत्र लिखे होते हैं। कई बार नए कार्य के प्रारंभ में भी पताकाएँ फहरा दी जाती है, परंतु वह रंगीन होती है। अब गाइड नॉर्वे के साथ लेखिका की जीप उस जगह पहुँची जहाँ गाइड फिल्म की शूटिंग हुई थी यह थी जगह- कवी लॉन्ग स्टॉक। उन्हीं रास्तों के भीतर लेखिका मधु जी की एक कुटिया की तरफ नजर पड़ी जहाँ उन्होंने धर्म चक्र को घूमते देखा। इस प्रेयर व्हील के बारे में नॉर्वे ने बताया कि इसको घुमाने से पाप धुल जाते हैं, ऐसा माना जाता है। अब पर्वतों, घाटियों, नदियों की सुंदरता से आगे बढ़कर लेखिका ने फेन उगलता झरना देखा जिसका नाम- सेवेन सिस्टर्स वॉटरफॉल था। लेखिका लिखती है- पहली बार एहसास हुआ... जीवन का आनंद है -यही चलायमान सौंदर्य। वहाँ उन्होंने पहाड़ तोड़ती तथा बच्चे को पीठ पर बाँधकर पत्ते बीनती महिलाओं को देखा। वापस लौटते समय भी जीप में नॉर्वे ने कई जानकारियाँ दी। उसने गुरु नानक के फुटप्रिंट और खेदुम एक पवित्र स्थल के बारे में बताया। तभी लेखिका ने कहा गंगटोक बहुत सुंदर है, तब नॉर्वे ने कहा मैडम गंतोक कहिए जिसका अर्थ पहाड़ होता है।

नोट:- उपर्युक्त भावार्थ केवल पढ़ने और समझने के लिए है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर कॉपी में लिखें।

प्रश्न-1. गंतोक को मेहनतकश बादशाहों का शहर क्यों कहा गया ?

उत्तर- गंतोक शहर एक पहाड़ी भू-भाग में बसा है। जहाँ जिंदगी मैदानी भागों की अपेक्षा बहुत कठिन होती है। अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की तरह ही गंतोक में निवास करने वाले लोग भी बहुत मेहनती होते हैं। मशीनों पर निर्भर रहने के बजाय, ये लोग खुद की लगन व मेहनत पर ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं।

गंतोक शहर का प्रकृति की गोद में बैठे होने के कारण यहाँ के लोग अपनी जरूरत की अधिकतर वस्तुओं को प्रकृति से ही लेते हैं। जिसके लिए इनको काफी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। लेकिन ये पूरी तरह से आत्मनिर्भर होकर अपना जीवन आराम से बिताते हैं। इसलिए लेखिका ने गंतोक को “मेहनतकश बादशाहों का शहर” कहा है।

HINDI

प्रश्न-2. कभी श्वेत तो कभी रंगीन पताकाओं का फहराना किन अलग-अलग अवसरों की ओर संकेत करता है ?

उत्तर- बौद्ध धर्म का मूल सिद्धांत ही सत्य और अहिंसा है। बौद्ध धर्मावलंबी अलग-अलग अवसरों पर अलग अलग तरह की पताकाएँ फहराते हैं। जो शांति और अहिंसा का प्रतीक होती हैं। इन पताकाओं में कुछ मंत्र लिखे होते हैं।

बौद्ध धर्म में किसी बुद्धिस्ट की मृत्यु हो जाने पर उसकी आत्मा की शांति के लिए शहर से दूर किसी भी पवित्र स्थान पर 108 श्वेत (सफेद) पताकाएँ फहरा दी जाती हैं। जिन्हें कभी उतारा नहीं जाता है। धीरे धीरे ये पताकाएँ खुद ही नष्ट हो जाती हैं। ऐसे ही कोई शुभ अवसर होने पर या किसी नए कार्य की शुरुआत करने पर सफेद की जगह रंगीन पताकाएँ फहरा दी जाती हैं।

प्रश्न-3. लाँग स्टॉक में घूमते हुए चक्र को देखकर लेखिका को पूरे भारत की आत्मा एक सी क्यों दिखाई दी ?

उत्तर- कवी-लोग-स्टॉक में घूमते हुए लेखिका को एक कुटिया के अंदर धर्म चक्र घूमते हुए दिखाई दिया। इसके बारे में लेखिका के पूछने पर नार्गे ने बताया कि “यह धर्म चक्र है और इसको घुमाने से सारे पाप धुल जाते हैं”। यह बौद्ध धर्मावलंबियों का भगवान बुद्ध के प्रति गहन आस्था व विश्वास को दर्शाता है।

हमारे देश के अलग अलग प्रांतों में अलग अलग धर्म, संप्रदाय, जाति के लोग रहते हैं। और इन सबकी अपनी-अपनी आस्थायें, अपने अपने विश्वास हैं। साथ ही इनमें कुछ अंधविश्वास भी व्याप्त हैं। हर धर्म के लोग उस परमपिता को किसी न किसी रूप में अवश्य मानते हैं। सिक्किम में जब लेखिका ने आस्था व विश्वास को “प्रार्थना चक्र” के रूप में देखा तो उन्हें लगा कि पूरे भारत की आत्मा एक सी है।

प्रश्न-4. प्रकृति के उस अनंत और विराट स्वरूप को देखकर लेखिका को कैसी अनुभूति होती है?

उत्तर- प्रकृति के उस अनंत और विराट स्वरूप को देखकर लेखिका बेहद आनंदित महसूस कर रही थी। और वो प्रकृति के असीम सौंदर्य के आगे नतमस्तक भी थी। वो प्रकृति के “माया और छाया” के अनूठे खेल को अपनी आंखों में भर लेना चाहती थी। लेखिका को ऐसा लग रहा था मानो प्रकृति उन्हें “सयाना” बनाने के लिए ही जीवन के रहस्यों का उद्घाटन करती जा रही है। फूलों, घाटियों, पर्वतों, झरनों व दुर्लभ नजारों यानी प्रकृति के हर रूप व सौंदर्य को लेखिका आत्मविभोर होकर अपने मन में समा लेना चाहती थी।

प्रश्न-5. देश की सीमा पर बैठे फौजी किस तरह की कठिनाइयों से जूझते हैं? उनके प्रति हमारा क्या उत्तरदायित्व होना चाहिए?

उत्तर- हमारे देश के सैनिक ही हमारे व हमारे देश के असली रक्षक हैं। जो ऊंची ऊंची बर्फाली चोटियों में भी सीना ताने, जान हथेली में लिए चौबीसों घंटे देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा में तैनात रहते हैं। चाहे सर्दी हो या गर्मी, वो हर वक्त अपनी ड्यूटी निभाते रहते हैं। और इन्हीं वीर सैनिकों की वजह से हम आराम से अपने घरों में चैन की नींद सो पाते हैं।

जो हर वक्त हमारी सलामती के लिए दुश्मनों से दो-दो हाथ करने को तैयार रहते हैं। हमें उन वीर सैनिकों के प्रति हमेशा सम्मान की भावना रखनी चाहिए। न सिर्फ वीर सैनिकों बल्कि उनके परिवार वालों के प्रति भी हमारे दिलों में आदर व सम्मान होना चाहिए। और जब भी हम ईश्वर से अपने लिए प्रार्थना करते हैं, हमें अपनी प्रार्थनाओं में उनकी सलामती की दुआ को भी अवश्य शामिल करना चाहिए।

हिंदी साहित्य (क्षितिज)

पाठ :- ‘कन्यादान’ (लेखक - ऋतुराज)

कितना प्रामाणिक था उसका दुख
लड़की को दान में देते वक्त
जैसे वही उसकी अंतिम पूँजी हो

भावार्थ:- प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों में कवि कहता है कि अपनी लड़की का कन्यादान अर्थात् शादी के बाद विदा करते वक्त किसी माता का दुःख बड़ा ही स्वाभाविक होता है। हर माता को यह लगता है कि उसके जीवन की आखिरी जमा पूँजी भी उससे दूर चली जा रही है। बड़े ही लाड-दुलार से उन्होंने अपनी बेटी को पाल पोसकर बड़ा किया था। आखिर अपनी बेटी के साथ ही तो वे अपने जीवन का सुख-दुःख बाँटती थी। वही तो उनके जीवन की साथी थी। परन्तु अब यह साथी भी उनसे दूर चली जा रही है।

लड़की अभी सयानी नहीं थी
अभी इतनी भोली सरल थी
कि उसे सुख का आभास तो होता था
लेकिन दुख बाँचना नहीं आता था
पाठिका थी वह धुंधले प्रकाश की
कुछ तुकों और कुछ लयबद्ध पंक्तियों की

भावार्थ:- आगे कवि ऋतुराज कहते हैं कि लड़की बड़ी तो हो गई थी, लेकिन पूरी तरह से सयानी नहीं हुई थी, अर्थात् दुनियादारी की समझ अभी तक उसमें नहीं आयी थी। उसने अभी तक अपने घर के बाहर की दुनिया नहीं देखी थी। उसे जीवन की जटिलता का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा था। उसका जीवन अभी तक बड़ी सरलता से बीत रहा था। यही कारण है कि उसे खुशियाँ मनाना तो आता था, लेकिन परेशानियों का सामना कैसे किया जाए, ये अभी तक नहीं पता था। अपने घर के बाहर की दुनिया उसके लिए एक धुंधली तस्वीर की तरह थी। जिसे वो कभी ठीक से देख नहीं पाई थी। जब तक कोई व्यक्ति घर के बाहर कदम न रखे, बाहर की दुनिया में वक्त न गुजारे, तब तक उसका संपूर्ण रूप से विकास नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए अभी वह भोली बच्ची केवल सुखों की कल्पना में जी रही थी।

माँ ने कहा पानी में झाँककर
अपने चेहरे पर मत रीझना
आग रोटियाँ सेंकने के लिए है
जलने के लिए नहीं
वस्त्र और आभूषण शाब्दिक भ्रमों की तरह
बंधन हैं स्त्री जीवन के

भावार्थ:- अपनी इन पंक्तियों में कवि ने उस माँ का वर्णन किया है, जो विदाई के वक्त अपने बेटी को नसीहत दे रही है कि उसे ससुराल में किस तरह रहना है और किस तरह नहीं। सबसे पहले माँ अपनी बेटी को बोलती है कि अपनी सुंदरता पर कभी मत इतराना क्योंकि सांसारिक जीवन को सही तरह से चलाने के लिए, सुंदरता से ज्यादा हमारे गुण काम आते हैं। फिर माँ अपनी बेटी को कहती है कि आग रोटियाँ पकाने के लिए होती है, न की जलने के लिए अर्थात् वह अपने बेटी को यह कहना चाह रही हैं कि अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को अवश्य निभाना, परन्तु किसी अत्याचार को मत सहना। उसके बाद माँ कहती है कि वस्त्र-आभूषण के मोह में कभी ना पड़ना, यह केवल एक बंधन है, जिसमें कभी भी नहीं बंधना चाहिए। इसके चक्कर में बसा-बसाया संसार भी उजड़ सकता है।

माँ ने कहा लड़की होना
पर लड़की जैसी दिखाई मत देना।

भावार्थ:- इन पंक्तियों में माँ अपनी बेटी को कह रही है कि अपने आप को किसी के सामने एक दुर्बल कन्या की तरह प्रस्तुत मत करना और न ही अपनी निर्बलता किसी के सामने आने देना। इस संसार में लोग निर्बल के ऊपर ही अत्याचार करते हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने कहा कि अपने भीतर नारी के सभी गुण बनाए रखना, लेकिन दूसरों के सामने खुद को कभी निर्बल और असहाय मत दिखाना।

नोट:- उपर्युक्त भावार्थ केवल पढ़ने और समझने के लिए है।
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर कॉपी में लिखें।

प्रश्न-1. 'आग रोटियाँ सेंकने के लिए है।

जलने के लिए नहीं।

(क) इन पंक्तियों से समाज में स्त्री की किस स्थिति की ओर संकेत किया गया है?

(ख) माँ ने बेटी को सचेत करना क्यों जरूरी समझा ?

उत्तर.(क) इन परिस्थितियों में समाज में स्त्रियों की कमजोर स्थिति और ससुराल में परिजनों द्वारा शोषण करने की ओर संकेत किया गया है। क्योंकि कभी-कभी बहुएँ इस शोषण से मुक्ति पाने के लिए स्वयं को आग के हवाले करके अपनी जीवन लीला समाप्त कर लेती हैं।

(ख) माँ ने बेटी को सचेत करना जरूरी समझा ताकि वह अपने अधिकारों एवं कर्तव्यों को भलीभाँति जान सके तथा अच्छे और बुरे में अंतर कर सके तथा हिम्मत से अन्याय का सामना कर सके।

प्रश्न-2. माँ को अपनी बेटी 'अंतिम पूँजी' क्यों लग रही थी ?

उत्तर- माँ को अपनी बेटी 'अंतिम पूँजी' इसलिए लग रही थी क्योंकि बेटी ही अपनी माँ के सुख-दुख में हमेशा साथ देने वाली और चलने वाली होती है। बेटी अपनी माँ के सबसे करीब होती है। माँ अपने जीवन के संपूर्ण संस्कारों को उसमें भर देती है।

प्रश्न-3. आपके विचार से माँ ने बेटी को क्या-क्या सीख दी?

उत्तर- माँ ने बेटी को निम्नलिखित सीख दी।

*अपने रूप सौंदर्य पर कभी गर्व मत करना।

*वस्त्र और आभूषण से भ्रमित मत होना।

*आग का प्रयोग केवल रोटियाँ सेंकने के लिए करना, न कि जलने के लिए।

*लडकी होना, पर लडकी जैसी मत दिखना अर्थात कभी अपने को कमजोर मत समझना।

*घर-गृहस्थी के सामान्य कार्य तो करना, किन्तु अत्याचार न सहना।

प्रश्न-4. वैवाहिक संस्कार में कन्यादान खुशी का अवसर माना जाता है, पर यहाँ माँ दुखी क्यों थी ?

उत्तर- वैवाहिक संस्कार की रस्मों में कन्यादान पवित्र एवं महत्त्वपूर्ण रस्म है। यह खुशी का अवसर होता है परंतु 'कन्यादान' कविता में माँ इसलिए दुखी थी क्योंकि विवाह के उपरांत वह बिलकुल अकेली पड़ जाएगी। वह अपने सुख दुख की बातें अब किससे करेगी। इसके अलावा वह बेटी को पूँजी समझती थी जो आज उससे दूर हो रही है।

प्रश्न-5. 'कन्या' के साथ 'दान' के औचित्य पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

उत्तर:- 'कन्या' के साथ 'दान' शब्द लगाना मेरी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। दान तो वस्तुओं या श्रम का दिया जाता है। कन्या लो एक जीती-जागती घर की महत्त्वपूर्ण सदस्या होती है। उसका पृथक व स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व होता है। उसके जीवन का दान देना उचित नहीं है। वह स्वयं ही अपने जीवन की कर्ता-धर्ता होनी चाहिए। आज के जीवन में वह स्वयं में समर्थ है। अतः उसके जीवन के फैसले उसी पर निर्भर होने चाहिए।

हिन्दी भाषा ; - अनुच्छेद -लेखन

1. सच्चा मित्र

2. विपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे ते ही साँचे मीत

नोट :- स्वयं लिखें।

ENGLISH LITERATURE

AMANDA(Poem)

INTRODUCTION

Robin Klein has expressed the views of a little girl, Amanda who is constantly pointed out by her mother for making mistakes. Mistakes which she considers so as they are not part of the code of good conduct laid out by the society in which we live. It highlights the struggles faced by the child. The poet makes an important point that a child should never be denied freedom and space

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

The poem describes a girl named Amanda and her mother who is nagging her for her mistakes. She is first pointed out most probably by her mother for biting her nails and for not sitting in the right posture. The mother also feels that Amanda sits in a very lazy manner. To this, Amanda imagines herself as a mermaid who leads a calm and relaxing life in the beautiful green sea.

Further, she is nagged for not cleaning her room and shoes and also for not doing her homework. She then imagines herself to be an orphan because she is now fed up of being watched by her parents continuously. She says that she would have enjoyed her freedom then, by making the patterns of her bare feet on the sand and would live a peaceful life. Next, Amanda is scolded for eating too many chocolates as this causes pimples. She is also scolded for not listening to her mother. So, now Amanda thinks of being Rapunzel, a character from a fairy tale and wants to live in a huge tower like her. In the tower she will be alone and will live a peaceful life and will never allow anyone to come in.

Finally, the mother asks her to stop being moody because she doesn't want anyone to blame her for harassing her daughter. At this time the poet has not written any reaction from Amanda's side. This constant nagging has made her so sad that she has even stopped to imagine herself as someone else. She used to do so in order to escape from the continuous harassment and dominance of her parents.

ENGLISH

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Write a short note on the title of the poem?

Answer:

The title of the poem is Amanda as it revolves around the upbringing of a little girl named Amanda. Her life is full of struggles where she is denied freedom and expression. Amanda is so irritated that she escapes reality by living in her imaginative world. Through this gateway she experiences calmness, away from her nagging parents.

Q 2 Why is Amanda getting scolded for having chocolate?

Answer:

Amanda is getting scolded for having chocolates as previously it had caused her acne. Amanda's mother is very particular about such things.

Amanda is made conscious about her physical appearance. It is very sad that at such a young age Amanda is made to worry about natural experiences.

Q 3 How life on a tower would be different from life anywhere else for Amanda?

Answer:

Life on tower for Amanda would be very different from her reality. Just like Rapunzel, even she desires to live on top of a tower, away from everyday chaos. Amanda suffers due to the constant nagging from her parents. She seeks a place full of peace and serenity, where there is no one to disturb her. Hence, she wishes to live in a tower.

Q 4 Why does Amanda seem moody most of the time?

Answer:

Amanda seems moody most of the time because she is trying to make an escape from her sorry reality where she is nagged most of the times. It is indeed a sorry state for a small child like Amanda to bear. Here the only defense against such reality is her imagination where she often escapes to.

Hence, it makes her look moody and uninterested.

Q 5 What is the central theme of the poem Amanda?

Answer:

The poem Amanda by Robin Klein highlights the importance of upbringing of a child. It points out that upbringing doesn't involve making a child responsible and fit for the society only. It is important to note that upbringing involves understanding from both sides. One cannot just force a child to be civilised and good mannered. "Love and proper care is required in nurturing a child.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. State the key points in the poem Amanda. What do you learn from it?

Answer:

Every child is special in itself, and it requires a great deal of patience and love to make them understand this. Parents should give proper space to children, as they learn through experiences as well. Children do tend to learn certain bad habits, to undo that requires great level of understanding and right approach. One cannot teach their child everything in one day and expect them to behave properly henceforth. It is natural for a child like Amanda to seek freedom at her place, to curb that freedom means to make her angry and moody. Growing up of child should not be about dos and don'ts only. To have nagging parents judging every action of child would do more harm than good. Robin Klein points to the fact that Amanda is forbidden to do anything without seeking permission. Everything she does it is corrected by her mother all the time, she cannot perform a single thing according to her will. She can't sit lazily around, she can't eat chocolate for that could cause acne. Life of Amanda is very suffocating and limited in itself. She yearns for freedom and choice. Her mother doesn't understand the fact that Amanda is innocent and naive, she is too small to understand the benefits of advice. Only thing that matters to Amanda's mother is what society will make of Amanda. We witness miserable failure of parents when Amanda wishes to be an orphan so that she could be free.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the meaning of "slouching"?
 - A) Bend
 - B) Sit in a lazy way
 - C) lie down
 - D) bend backwards
2. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?
 - A) be in the green sea
 - B) lead a relaxing life
 - C) All of the above
 - D) None of the above
3. Name the literary devices used in the line "Stop that slouching and sit up straight".
 - A)Anaphora
 - B) Assonance
 - C) Metaphor
 - D) Alliteration
4. Name the literary device used in the line "Don't bite your nails, Amanda! Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!"
 - A) Anaphora
 - B) Enjambment
 - C) Metaphor
 - D) Alliteration
5. What does she want to do as an orphan?
 - A) Walk freely in the streets
 - B) play in dust with bare feet
 - C) All of the above
 - D) None of the above
6. Name the literary device used in the line "freedom is sweet"
 - A) Anaphora
 - B) Enjambment

- C) Metaphor
D) Alliteration
7. What does she imagine being when she pictures herself in a tower?
A) Mermaid
B) Orphan
C) Rapunzel
D) None of the Above
8. What does she picture herself as in the last stanza?
A)Mermaid
B) Orphan
C) Rapunzel
D) None of the Above
9. What will Amanda's behaviour make people think?
A) her mother loves her
B) her mother harasses her
C) her mother is understanding
D) both 1 and 3
10. Who is the poet of the poem "Amanda"?
A)Leslie Norris
B) Robert Frost
C) Carolyn Wells
D) Robin Klein

MADAM RIDES THE BUS (PROSE)

Introduction

The lesson "Madam Rides the Bus" is about a brave eight year old who had a strong desire and along with it, the courage to fulfill it. She liked gazing at the hustle and bustle of the street and her favourite part was the sight of a bus arriving and departing. Thus, she developed a deep desire to travel by bus. For that, she needed all sorts of information about the bus journey, collect the bus fare and then plan it so that she could be back at home before her mother woke up from her afternoon nap. Thus, the story brings us recounts of how innocently but responsibly she fulfilled her deepest desire and her experiences on the bus ride. How an incident makes her realize the reality of death.

Summary

The lesson is about an eight year old girl named Valli, who did not have friends to play with and so she would spend her time by looking at the outside affairs going on the street. Her favourite part was to look at the bus that passed by her village every hour. It gave her endless joy to look at the new set of passengers each time the bus crossed by. Gradually, even she wished to travel by bus. Soon, the wish turned into a desire and therefore, she made it her mission to fulfill it. She started listening to the conversations between her neighbours who frequently travelled by bus and in the process, would ask a few careful questions here and there to collect more information. Just like this, she knew that the town is six miles away from her village and it took the bus forty five minutes to travel one side. One-sided fare was thirty paise making it sixty for a back and forth ride. Therefore, she started planning and re-planning so that she could sneak out during her mother's afternoon nap and come back without her knowing anything. She needed to save the money which was not easy as she had to resist the temptation of candy, peppermint and merry-go-round. Finally, she saved enough money and one fine day, the brave eight year old took the bus during its not very busy hours. She refused to take any help from the conductor or fellow passengers. It was an amusing sight for everyone to see such a small girl all alone acting like an adult. The conductor was of the joking sort and thus, referred to Valli as a grown up 'madam'. Short-heighted Valli would stand on her seat to be able to see clearly from the window while everyone advised her to sit for her own safety. Each time someone would poke their nose in her business, Valli would get annoyed as she did not consider herself a child. She did not want to be friends with an elderly lady who

was worried about her because she thought she was not socially-capable enough. She enjoyed seeing what was going on outside and the sight of a running cow in the middle of a road was abruptly a funny scenario for her. Upon reaching the town, she refused to get down the bus because she was too afraid to do so alone. While returning, she carried extreme enthusiasm until she saw a cow lying lifeless on the road. It was the same cow that was so joyous previously. Valli got terrified at the fact that how a creature so full of life can instantly turn into something horrible. She sat down silently for rest of the journey. Upon reaching home, she found her mother and aunt talking about the endless possibilities in the world outside. Valli affirmed to what her mother was saying, leaving both of them astonished. She then justified her reaction by mentioning that she was casually agreeing to what her mother was saying. Her aunt then referred to Valli as a nose-poking child who acts like a grown up lady but only Valli knew what she was referring to because, after all, no one knew about her bus journey.

Character Sketch of Valli –

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

Question and Answers

Q.1 What was Valli's favourite pastime?

A. Valli's favourite pastime was to stand in the front door way of her house and watch what was happening in the street outside.

Q.2 What was a source of unending joy for Valli? What was her strongest desire?

A. A source of unending joy for Valli was the sight of the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town filled with a new set of passengers each time it passed through her street. Her strongest desire was to ride on a bus at least once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLIMPSES OF INDIA

PART 1 - A BAKER FROM GOA

By Lucio Rodrigues

About the Author

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

INTRODUCTION

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

SUMMARY

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

Main Points of the Story

1. Elders often think fondly of good Portuguese days and their famous loaves of bread.
2. The age-old furnaces still bake those bread.

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

I. Reference to Context:

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

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

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

- (b) Bread loaves, cakes, bread-bangles, sweet bread, etc.
- (c) He came twice—once in the morning on his selling round and again after the sale was over.
- (d) He emptied his huge basket in the houses of his customers.

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

Questions:

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

Answers:

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

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

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

- Ans.** (a) People need bread for daily use and it is also essential for all festive seasons.
(b) The one who wore a single piece long frock reaching below the knees or one who wore pants longer than half pants, but shorter than full pants was instantly recognized as a traditional baker.
(c) He is called a Pader or baker.
(d) The passage tells us about the dress of modern bakers.

II. Short Answer Questions

Q1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?

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

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

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

Q3. What is the baker called?

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

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

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

Q5. What does a ‘jackfruit-like appearance’ mean?

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

III. Long Answer Questions

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

Ans. A baker had an important place in the village life of Goa. Marriage gifts were meaningless without Bol or sweet bread, cakes and Bolinhas at Christmas and other festivals. In old days the bakers used to wear a peculiar dress — kabai – a single piece long frock reaching down the knees. Later they started wearing shirt and trousers which were longer than the shorts and shorter than the full-length pants. They used to be prosperous. They, their family and servants never starved. Their plump physique was a testimony of their prosperity and good income. The baker used to be a good friend, companion and guide for the author. He would come twice a day and then, the children of the house would crowd around his basket to choose the bread-bangles. Even today, baking and bakers are famous in Goa. They still use the traditional furnaces to bake bread and cakes. These bakers are known as Paders in Goa.

IV. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

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

2. What did the children long for?

- A) Loaves
- B) bread bangles

- C) banana bread
- D) all of the above

3. _____ was called kabai.

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

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

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

5. Who ruled over Goa?

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

6. Which name is used for the sweet bread?

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

GLIMPSES OF INDIA (COORG – PART 2)

INTRODUCTION

The lesson gives us a beautiful insight of the smallest district of Karnataka and its people. The place has an amazing weather throughout the year with enough rain during the monsoon season. The people of Coorg are known to be one of the bravest. Coffee is the main crop grown in this region. A variety of animals can be found here while the place is surrounded by beautiful Brahmagiri hills, islands and Tibetan settlements.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

Coorg, a place so beautiful that it seems like a piece of heaven has drifted away from God's kingdom and has settled on the Earth. It is somewhere between Mysore and Mangalore. It is an area with low hills of unequal height. The men are brave warrior; the women of Coorg are pretty. The place has a variety of wild animals too. Also known as Kodagu, it is one of the smallest districts of Karnataka. 30% of the area of Coorg is covered with evergreen rainforests and the place receives rain for most part of the year, especially during the monsoon season. The period from September to March is ideal for visiting Coorg. The weather is pleasant and there is some rain which makes it worthwhile. The air is filled with the strong fragrance of coffee due to the abundant coffee plantations. The people of Coorg are believed to be of Greek or Arabic background and are generally ferocious. This theory came into being because of their dressing style. They are generally seen wearing long and black coat with embroidered waist belt known as Kuppia. Kuppia is similar to the kuffia worn by Arabs and Kurds. It is also rumored that some people of Alexander's army could not return to their homeland and so, settled here while returning from the south. The people of Coorg marry each other and their cultures as well as rituals are very different from the ones followed by Hindus. The people are very welcoming and warm in nature. They are always ready to entertain with stories of their ancestors. They are known to be independent, ferocious and brave which is evident from the fact that the Coorg regiment in the Indian army has received the maximum number of awards for bravery. The first chief of the Indian Army named General Cariappa belonged to Coorg. Also, these are the only people permitted to carry firearms freely unlike others who need a license. This shows that the Coorgi are reliable too. The evergreen forests and hills of Coorg provide water to river Kaveri also known as Cauvery, a major river in South India. A large freshwater fish called Mahaseer is found in these waters and is looked for by the birds. Squirrels and langurs play in these waters by throwing half-eaten fruits whereas elephants enjoy bathing in it. The tourists who visit Coorg to relax in the natural beauty of the place also get attracted towards the various adventurous sports

activities available like river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain climbing. The hills have various paths formed by footsteps of walkers who trek there. While taking a walk in their region, one may find a variety of animals around them. Birds, bees and butterflies fly around you while squirrels and langurs keep an eye on you from the trees. Wild elephants can also be found in Coorg. To have an overall look of the beauty of Coorg, one must climb up to the Brahmagiri hills. Coorg is surrounded by astounding places of beauty like the island of Nisargadhama and Bylakuppe which is India's largest Tibetan settlement. Monks wearing red, orange and yellow coloured garments can also be found in the district of Coorg where their lifestyle is a fascinating view for the travellers. A mix of diverse cultures can be seen here which represent the heart and soul of India.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. What is the story about Kodavu people's Greek descent?

Ans . As per the legend, a part of Alexander's army, when retreating from India, went South and settled in Coorg when they found that they could not return home. Then they married among the locals and their descendants are the Kodavus(the people of Coorg).

Q 2. How has the Coorgi tradition of courage and bravery recognized in modern India?

Ans . The Coorgi tradition of courage and bravery has been recognized by awarding the Coorg Regiment with the most number of gallantry awards. Besides, the Coorgis are the only Indians allowed to carry firearms without a license.

Q 3. Describe the wildlife of Coorg.

Ans The wildlife of Coorg consists of animals like macaques, langurs, squirrels, loris and elephants. The birds spotted in Coorg are kingfishers.

Q 4. Describe Coorg's weather. When is it most pleasant for the tourists to visit Coorg?

Ans. The weather of Coorg is pleasant during the months from September to March. During that time, the weather is perfect with some showers thrown in for good measure. During the monsoon, it receives heavy rainfall.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q. How do Coorg's location, people and natural features add to the diversity of India?

Answer: Coorg is beautifully located and described as a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. It has rolling hillsides with a pollution free river and forests teeming with wildlife. Here nature exists in its pristine glory, which adds to the diversity of India. Further, it has coffee and spice plantations, quite different from the rest of India. The local people, the Kodavus, are a martial race. Of course, they are well known for their hospitality, just like all Indians. All these features of Coorg add to the diversity of our country.

Answer the following in 30-50 words:

1. What legacy have the colonial powers left to the district of Coorg?

2. Why has Coorg been referred to as a piece of heaven drifted from the kingdom of God'?

Answer the following in 100-120 words:

1. What do the people of Coorg teach us?

GLIMPSES OF INDIA (TEA FROM ASSAM – PART 3)

INTRODUCTION

The lesson is about two friends - Pranjol and Rajvir who are travelling to Pranjol's hometown Assam for the summer vacation. Assam is known as the tea country. It has the largest concentration of plantations in the world. During their journey they discuss about the various legends 'that are known to have discovered tea. The story tells us about the popularity of tea as a beverage.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

The scene is set on a train station where a tea vendor asks the two friends if they would like to buy some freshly-made hot tea. They decide to have two cups of tea joining almost everyone else in their compartment. With this, Pranjol highlights the fact that —almost eighty crore cups of tea are consumed everyday throughout the world while Rajvir remains surprised on listening to it. Indeed, tea is a popular beverage all over the world. As soon as the train started moving, Pranjol got engaged in reading his detective book. Both the friends were huge fans of detective books but Rajvir chose to look at the scenic beauty at the moment. There was greenery all around, something Rajvir had never seen before. After the green paddy fields, came tea plantations. As far as he was able to look, only tea bushes were visible so

much so that the narrator compared it to a sea of tea bushes. In the background, there were hills with dense forests. In between the tea plantations, there were orderly rows of tall and strong trees that were moving because of the wind. It was an amazing view. As the train was moving, next Rajvir saw was an ugly looking building with smoke coming out of it. It was a tea garden! Rajvir got excited but Pranjol who had seen all of it during his childhood didn't match up to his friend's level of enthusiasm. Pranjol tells him that they have entered Assam, which is known as the 'tea country'. The state has the maximum number of tea plantations in the world. Before visiting the Tea country, Rajvir read a lot about tea and how it was discovered. There were numerous theories and one of which was about a Chinese Emperor who had a habit of drinking boiled water. Once upon a time when he was boiling that water, few leaves fell into it and it tasted delicious. It is said that those leaves were tea leaves. On being asked by Pranjol, Rajvir told another story about an Indian legend named Bodhidharma. He was a Buddhist monk who had cut his eyelids because he used to feel sleepy while meditating. Eventually, tea plants grew out of his eyelids which upon consuming after boiling with water helped in getting rid of sleep. Further, Rajvir highlighted a few facts that stated that tea dates back to 2700 B.C. and was first consumed in China. All such words such as 'chai' and 'chini' have originated from Chinese language. Tea was introduced to Europe quite late- in the sixteenth century where it was considered to have medicinal properties. The train had stopped and the boys reached their destination where they gathered their luggage and de-boarded the train only to find a platform that was too crowded. Pranjol's parents had come to receive them. After almost an hour, they reached Dhekiabari, Pranjol's tea garden after taking a turn and making their way through a cattle-bridge. Their tea garden was stretched upon a vast area of land. All the bushes were cut to the same height and they had been taken care of. On the fields, tea pluckers were seen wearing an apron and carrying the bamboo baskets in order to pluck the freshly-sprouted leaves. On their way to the fields, Pranjol's father gave way to a tractor that was loaded with tea leaves. On seeing this, Rajvir flaunts his knowledge by mentioning that this is the second sprouting period of the year that lasts from May to July and gives excellent yield. Pranjol's father, who seems to be impressed, replies that he seems to have done a lot of research before coming. Pranjol who was excited about learning more about the amazing beverage showed his intention for the same.

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. This is a tea country now. Explain this with reference to Assam.

Answer: Assam has the world's largest concentration of tea plantations in the world. A large number of tea gardens can be found there. Most of the tea grown in Assam is supplied all over the world.

Q 2. Why did Pranjol's father say that Rajvir had done his homework before visiting Assam?

Answer: Rajvir was very excited about visiting the tea garden and thus, he studied a lot about it before visiting the tea garden. Thus, Pranjol's father said that Rajvir had already done his homework before visiting Assam.

Q 3. What legends are associated with the origin of tea?

Answer: According to Chinese legend, once a few twigs of the leaves burning under the pot fell into the water and gave it a delicious flavour. Those leaves were tea leaves. According to the Indian legend, Bodhi dharma cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditation and threw them on the earth. Ten tea plants grew out of those eyelids. When he boiled them in water and drank that water, it banished his sleep.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1 According to the text, Assam is said to be tea country'. Do you believe that Assam has some of the best plantations in the world that makes it a unique country?

Answer: In India, some of the best plantations like tea and coffee are grown in huge quantities. India is also a home to many spices like haldi and while Assam is home to tea, Coorg is home to coffee. These plantations make India a unique country which has not just traditional spices and beverage plants growing within it but also follows traditional agricultural practices.

Home Assignment

Answer the following questions in 30-50 words

1. How did Rajvir describe the tea garden at Dhekiabari?
2. How are the tea-pluckers different from other farm labourers?

Answer the following in 100-120 words

1. Rajvir seemed to have a lot of information about tea. What all does he tell? What character trait of his is revealed?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids?
 - (a) Five tea plants
 - (b) Ten tea plants
 - (c) Twenty tea plants
 - (d) Thirty tea plants

2. Why was Rajvir excited?
 - (a) because he had spotted coffee garden.
 - (b) because he had spotted tea garden.
 - (c) because he had spotted wheat garden.
 - (d) None of the Above

3. How many times did the baker come every day?
 - (a) Once
 - (b) Twice
 - (c) Thrice
 - (d) varies daily
4. Coorg is a _____ country.
 - (a) tea
 - (b) bread
 - (c) coffee
 - (d) green

5. “The climb to the _____ hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg.”
 - (a) Brahmagiri
 - (b) Himalayan
 - (c) Nilgiri
 - (d) Parvati

6. What is Assam popularly known as?
 - (a) Tea country
 - (b) Coffee country
 - (c) Green country
 - (d) Plantation country

7. What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period?
 - (a) June-August
 - (b) October-December
 - (c) May-July
 - (d) August-November

8. Why do the elders think about their past?
 - (a) They miss the good old days.
 - (b) They remember their bad days.
 - (c) They think younger are slow.
 - (d) None of the Above

9. What covers thirty percent area of the district of Kodagu?

- (a) Deciduous Forests
- (b) Evergreen Forests
- (c) Mountains
- (d) None of the Above

10. Why do the elders think about their past?

- (a) They miss the good old days.
- (b) They remember their bad days.
- (c) They think younger are slow.
- (d) None of the Above

SUB: HISTORY

CH: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Week-1

Day1-Read Page no-53-57 (UNIT1)

- * Introduction
- *The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation
- *The Rowlatt act
- *Why Non-cooperation?

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the impact of the First World War on India?
2. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
3. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhi ji.
4. Name the two movements organised by Gandhi ji successfully in favour of peasants in 1916 and 1917.
5. Why did Gandhi ji decide to launch a nationwide “Satyagraha” against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919?
6. What was Rowlatt Act? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this act?
7. Why did Gandhiji launch the Non-Cooperation movement?
8. Gandhiji proposed that the Non-Coperation should unfold in stages. Explain.

.Day2-Read Pg no-58-61 (unit 2)

- Differing strands within the Movement
- The Movement in the town
- Rebellion in the countryside
- Swaraj in the Plantation

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. What were the factors responsible for the gradual slowdown of the Non-Cooperation movement?
- Q2. Explain the course of Non-Cooperation movement in the countryside.
- Q3. Write a short note on Baba Ramchandra.
- Q4. Write a short note on Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Q5. “Plantation workers too had their own understanding of Gandhiji’s notion of Swaraj”. Explain.

Day3-Read Pg no-62-64 (unit3)

- Towards Civil Disobedience
- The Salt March and the civil Disobedience Movement

Answer these questions:

- Q1. Who formed the swaraj Party? Why was the Party formed?
- Q2. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.
- Q3. Why was the Simon Commission constituted? Why was the commission rejected by the Indians.?
- Q4. Why did Gandhiji consider salt a powerful symbol.?

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Day 4 Read Pg no65-69 (Unit3)

- How Participants saw the Movement?
- The Limits of Civil Disobedience

Answer these questions:

- Q5. Why did the poor peasants join the Civil Disobedience movement?
Why did the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remain uncertain?
- Q6. Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India.
- Q7. Why was the Civil Disobedience movement called off by Gandhiji?
- Q8. Explain the role of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar in uplifting the dalits
- Q9. When and why was the Poona Pact signed?

Day 5-Read Pg no-70-73 (unit 4)

* The sense of Collective Belonging

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. How did the idea of nationalism develop a movement to revive Indian folklore?
- Q2. How flag was used to promote the spirit of nationalism among the Indians.

ACTIVITY

Write a report on Jallianwala Bagh incident and Salt March.

NOTE: PLEASE WRITE ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS IN HISTORY NOTEBOOK.

Chapter: 5(Image, table and links in HTML5)

Answer the following:-

1. What is link?

Ans. A link or hyperlink is a word, a group of words, or an image that is used to jump to another location, which can be in the same page or in some other page, on the same website or on some other website.

2. What are the three different kinds of links?

Ans. Three different kinds of links are

- a) Internal
- b) Local
- c) Global

3. What is anchor element and what is the use of it?

Ans. The HTML tag that we use to create a link is called the **anchor link**, identified by <a>tag .

4. What is the use of href attribute?

Ans. href attribute of the <a> tag is used to set the URL of the target resource, which is the address of the document to link to

COMPUTER

5. Name the image format that is best suited for photographs.

Ans.Jpeg

6. Name the tag which is used to insert an image in an HTML5 document. Is it container and empty element?

Ans. tag, it is an empty element as it has no corresponding OFF tag

7. Name the tag which is used to define a horizontal row of cells.

Ans. Table row tag i.e, <tr> tag

8. Differentiate between <td> and <tr> tags.

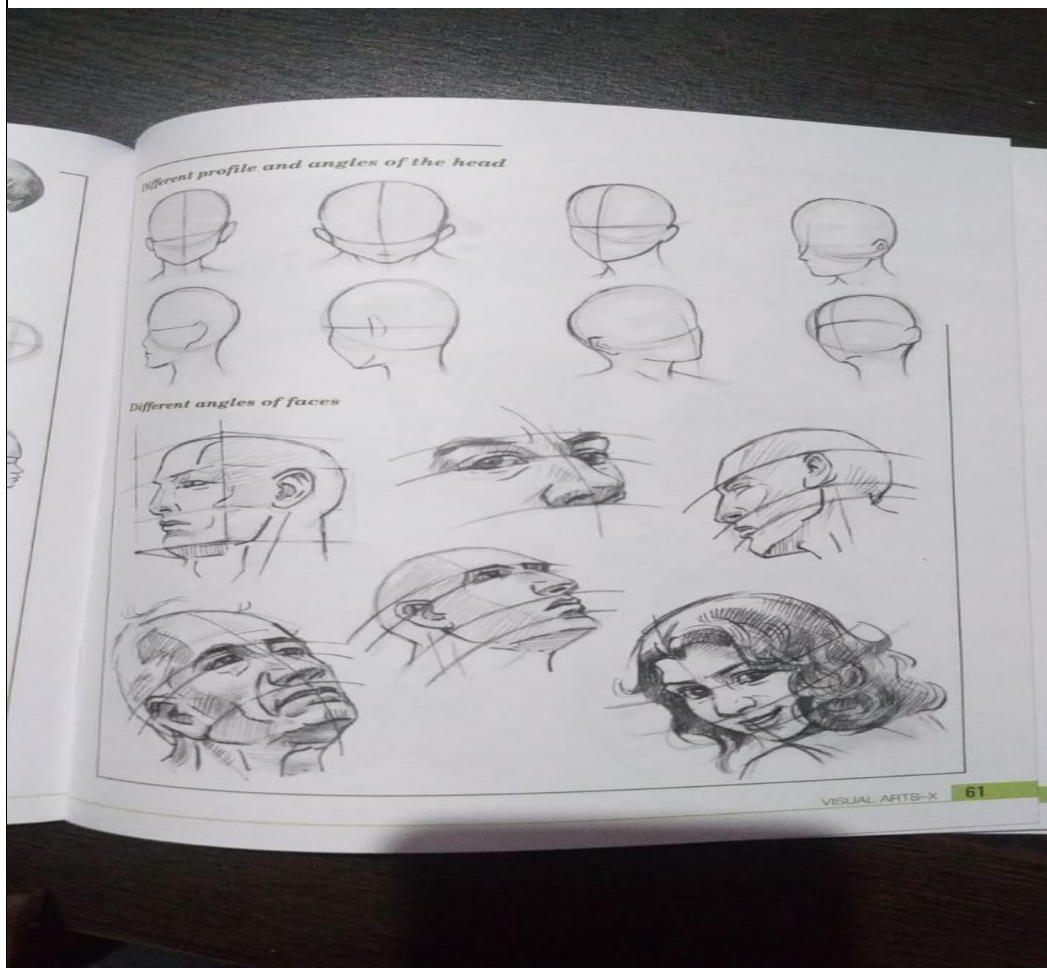
Ans.

	<td>	<tr>
1	Table data tag	Table row tag
2.	The table data tag specifies an individual block or cell in a table row	The table row tag defines a horizontal row of cells
3	<td>.....</td>	<tr>.....</tr>

9. Differentiate between colspan and rowspan .

Ans.

DRAWING



Topic- Different profile & angles of the head

Work to be done- Complete page 61 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics