A vibrant, cartoon-style illustration of a tropical beach scene. At the top left, a smiling sun with sunglasses and a yellow face shines against a bright blue sky with fluffy white clouds. In the center, a white rectangular area contains silhouettes of four birds flying. Below this, a large white box with a thin blue border contains the title text in bold blue capital letters. The background features two palm trees with green fronds and coconuts, a red and white life preserver on the sand, and a seashell on the beach. The overall color palette is bright and cheerful, dominated by blues, greens, and yellows.

**SUMMER
HOLIDAY
HOMEWORK
FOLDER
2020-21**



IMPORTANT TIPS FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS

1. Its SUMMER TIME again. Time for strengthening family bond tying threads of family tree, sharing joys and sorrows, having a good time together. Do shower your love and care on people you meet and get loads of blessings in return.
2. Look for interesting books and read as much as you can about the places and people. Also click lot of good pictures.
3. Take good care of your health and hygiene. Avoid heavy and oily food and increase intake of fresh fruits and water to keep yourself well hydrated and energetic.
4. Use holiday homework as an opportunity to spend quality time together. Let your child take the lead and use his/her imagination, creativity and knowledge to do the assigned task. The role of the parent is to be a facilitator and guide to steer the child in the right direction. He/she will find his own destination. Original work of students will receive greater recognition and appreciation.
5. Follow the guidelines given by teachers to complete specific activities. All the work is to be done only in school notebooks.

Holiday Homework (2020-2021)

Class 10

READING SECTION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. Reading Comprehension (RC, as it is normally called) is the most peculiar section in almost all scholastic, entrance and employment tests. The skills in RC make a lot of difference to one's chances of good grades/selection.
2. Most students find it difficult to tackle topics that are diverse from the field they are in or they are comfortable with. So one needs to develop a taste for even the most obscure and boring topic on this planet. For success in RC one should be able to understand. And even with an average speed one can succeed if one implements the strategies.
3. Broadly speaking, RC passages can be classified in a few categories. Fact based RC is the simplest form of RC. These types of passages have lot of information in the form of names, numbers etc. In this type of passages one should read very fast.
4. Don't try to memorize any facts, numbers or names etc. In fact there is no need to even remember them. Just make yourself familiar with the structure of the passage. Just see in which paragraph author is talking about what. Mark it. Then when you go to the questions, identify in which paragraph information regarding that question is mentioned. Go to that paragraph, read the numbers, names etc. and mark the answer.
5. Inference based RC is the toughest form of RC. Here the passage is fairly tough to understand. This includes passages on topics like Religion, Spirituality, Philosophy, etc. Most of the students will be comfortable attempting these passages at least in RC. The reading speed is fairly slow in this type of passages. The way to master this type of passages is to read them again and again while practising.
6. Topic based RC includes passages on any particular topic like economics, astrology, medical science, etc. Generally what makes -these passages tough is usage of technical terms. If a topic is new to us then presence of technical term scares us even if they are defined in the passage. For success in this type of passages we need to have a fan-understanding of the definition of the term if it is defined in the passage. Read that definition twice if you need to. But don't worry about technical terms if they are not defined in the passage. Assume them to be non-existent and proceed. Key principle in these passages is that don't go to the next line unless the previous line is clear.
7. Reading passage first and then questions is the most popular strategy for RC. While answering the question you may come back to the passage to find answer as you have just read the passage initially and not crammed it. But you should not come back for each and every question. If you come back for majority of questions then you haven't read the passage properly. The key to success for this strategy is that you should understand the passage very well. We will suggest students to follow this technique from the beginning and work upon this.
8. Reading questions first and then passage is the strategy followed by a few students. They just look at the questions and not options. The objective is that after seeing the questions when you read the passage then you read only that part carefully where the answer is given. The flaw with this is that you will not be able to remember all the questions. Besides this, this strategy fails when there are questions that require understanding of the passage.

A. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Most students find Reading Comprehension difficult because.....

- (a) the language is tough (b) the vocabulary is difficult
(c) the style is too involved (d) the topics are unrelated to their interest

2. Fact based RC is the easiest because.....

- (a) it is written in simple language (b) there are no allusions
(c) it contains information (d) it can be memorised easily

3. For answering a question on RC, one should.....

- (a) memorise the facts, figures, etc. (b) mark what the author is talking about in the para
(c) mark the essential details of the passage (d) remember the names, numbers, etc.

4. Topic based RC is tough as.....

- (a) it contains technical terms (b) it is based on different topics
(c) it demands instant understanding (d) one can't read them fast enough

5. Careful reading of the passage is essential for.....

- (a) answering difficult questions (b) saving time and effort
(c) proper understanding and answering correctly (d) selective identification of relevant parts

6. The word 'diverse' in para 2 means.....

- (a) similar (b) same (c) variety (d) different

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

7. What should one do for finding the right answers?
8. Why is topic based R C tough?
9. Which step is considered more essential for finding right answers? Why?
10. What is the most popular strategy for solving Reading Comprehension(RC)?

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. The Mastermind quiz is billed as a “battle of minds’. This battle is fought in two halves. In the first, each of four participants faces a barrage of questions, for two minutes, on any topic of his or her choice. In the second round, the questions are on **general knowledge**. There are two points for each correct answer and zero for wrong answers and passes. In the event of a tie, the person who has passed fewer questions wins.
2. Questions can be bizarre, but they are answered none the less. “It absolutely amazes you that these guys know so much. In KBC, it used to be, that this guy knows so little,” says Basu after the show. Siddhartha Basu was the director of Kaun Banega Crorepati (KBC).
3. This year’s Mastermind final was won by Ramanand Janardhana, a 22 year-old software engineer from Pune. Janardhana had Agatha Christie’s ‘Tommy and Tupence’ novels as his specialist topic. He even knew that Tommy used asofoetida to create a stink in his room.
4. There are, of course, all sorts of quizzers. The diary-toting, Manorama yearbook, wielding variety will typically prepare for a contest by ‘studying’. He knows that the best questions, the ones that get the ‘wah-wahs’, are always repeated. He is a **solid quizzer**, because he knows the obvious.
5. There is the other kind, like Janardhana, who claim they do nothing extra to prepare for quizzes. They read the papers and magazines, watch TV, and become quizzers because they enjoy the test of recall.
6. It was a test the nation took when KBC fever was at its height. But long before KBC, there were quiz societies across the country, in places from Guwahati to Gandhinagar. Kolkata was the hub of the game; quizzing in India began here in 1967. Even now, the majority of quizzers are from Kolkata. Of the four 2002 Mastermind finalists, two were from that city.
7. Quizzing is big in school and college festivals. It’s the ‘literary’ highlight of all fests. There are even professional quizzers, who, like mercenaries, play for money and the thrill of the game. They represent various organisations at different times.
8. Most quizzers grow out of active quizzing after college. Some, the really hardcore devotees of the game, keep at it. “I don’t get tired of quizzing,” says Pinaki Prasad Roy, a Mastermind finalist. “I get excited.” Roy is a 46-year old finance professional from Kolkata, and has been a quizzer for three decades.
9. Curiosity is the most essential quality for a quizzer. A fantastic memory and instant recall help. And for Mastermind at least, the choice of specialist subject is critical. In this year’s event, Janardhana took an unassailable lead in the specialist round itself.

A. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. The Mastermind quiz is called a ‘battle of minds’ because.....

- (a) it is a duel of wits
- (b) the participants are the most intelligent persons
- (c) the participants face a shower of questions
- (d) the mind is on the anvil

2. The participants in the quiz seem ‘masterminds’ because.....

- (a) they seem to know so little
- (b) they have very polished manner
- (c) they show lot of self confidence
- (d) they seem to know so much

3. Ramanand Janardhana won as.....

- (a) he had mastery over the specialist topic
- (b) he had gone through the quiz columns in magazines
- (c) he had chinks in his memory/recall
- (d) he knew all the often repeated questions asked by quizmasters

4. The studious quizzers are called ‘solid’ quizzers because.....

- (a) they prepare expected questions
- (b) they know the obvious
- (c) they bank on general awareness
- (d) they enjoy the test of recall

5. The quality most essential for a quizzer is.....

- (a) love of learning
- (b) mathematical accuracy
- (c) curiosity to know
- (d) comprehensive learning

6. The word 'mercenaries' in para 7 means.....

- (a) those who seek mercy (b) those who work on machines
(c) those who are lively and quick (d) those who fight for money

B. Answer the following questions in brief:

7. Why did Ramanand Janardhana win mastermind final?

8. Who are called solid quizzers? Why?

9. Which is the most essential quality of a quizzer?

10. How is Kolkata associated with quizzing game?

C. Find the words from the passage which are similar in meaning to these words.

(a) Those who fight for money (para 7)

(b) Enthusiasts (para 8)

WRITING SECTION

1. You are Mohan Bhagat, Eureka Forbes, NOIDA. You have received the reply to your inquiry letter from Woddcutters Inc, dated 2nd March, 2015. You feel positive about the company's terms and conditions. Write a letter placing order for the furniture that you have mentioned in the previous communication.
2. Write a letter to Steel House, Rawalpindi, Punjab, placing order for steel utensils for your new home at Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan. You are Abu Malik, 343, Old Fort Road, Rawalpindi.
3. **Write a letter to the Sales Manager, MMS Books, Ashok Vihar, Delhi, placing order for five titles of books that you need for educational purpose. You are Sanjeev/Sanjana, 12/CA, Model Town, Kurukshetra.**
4. **You are Nitish /Nikita, head boy girl of Tagore Public School Jaipur. Write a letter to New Star Sports Company, Kalkaji, New Delhi asking him to send more popular sports material for your games and sports department.**
5. **Write a short story in 200 – 250 words, with the help of the cues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.**

1. Going to Mumbai by train to attend the marriage of a friend got stuck in a traffic jam reached the railway station late boarded a wrong train realised after two hours now you

2. Satish was standing on the balcony watching the last rays of the Sun. Loud and angry voices in the street below distracted his attention. He ran down the stairs to see what had happened

LITERATURE

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. The house- the only one in the entire valley- sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the Earth needed was a downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho who knew his fields intimately had done nothing else but see the sky towards the North-East. "Now we're really going to get some water, woman.

" The woman who was preparing supper, replied, "Yes, God willing".

- (a) Where was Lencho's house located?
(b) What was Lencho's wife preparing?
(c) Find the word from the passage which means 'very closely'.
(d) What does 'Crest' means?

2. It was during the meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the North-East huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body.

- (a) What could be seen approaching in the North-East?
(b) Why did Lencho go out?
(c) Give an antonym of the word Big.
(d) Which word in the passage is a synonym of 'forecast'?

3. With a satisfied expression he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a. curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and alongwith the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins.

The boys, exposing themselves to the rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls.

- (a) What happened to the rain suddenly?
(b) 'The frozen pearls' refers to which thing in the paragraph.
(c) Find the similar meaning-of 'contented' in the paragraph.
(d) Find from the passage a word which means 'to take after'.

4. On that lovely autumn day I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani. On the podium, Mr de Klerk was first sworn in as second Deputy President. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first Deputy President. When it was

my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of the republic and its people.

- (a) Who accompanied Nelson Mandela on the inauguration?
- (b) Who took the oath before Mandela? For what?
- (c) Find out the word from the passage that has the same meaning as 'maintain'.
- (d) means a small platform that a person stands on when giving a speech etc.

5. 10th May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

- (a) Who were coming and for what before the inauguration?
- (b) What happened on the inauguration?
- (c) Find out the word that means the same 'commencement' from the passage.
- (d) Find the word from the passage which means 'an open space surround by sloping land'.

GRAMMAR SECTION

The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct question number in your answer sheet.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <p>1. The International Monetary Fund maintain its forecast on weak global growth and warned that further stagnation did fuel more populist sentiment for trade and immigration that would stifled activity, productivity and innovation. In the late update of their Word Economic Outlook, the IMF said a dropped in US growth for 2016 is due too a weak first-half performance.</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> maintain</p> | <p><u>maintained</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |
| <p>2. Your voice has remained very subdue and other's voices are very loud, command, because they were order and you had followed them—despite you. Naturally only one voice is missing with you, and that is you; otherwise there is a wholly crowd. And that crowd is constant driving you mad, because one voice say, "Do this," another voice says, "Never does that! Don't listen to that voice!"</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> subdue</p> | <p><u>subdued</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |
| <p>3. The issue of capital punishment involve determining whether the execution of criminals are ever justified, and if so, on what circumstances it is permissible and how to determining the limits of a crime demand execution. It also involves the issue where the society believes in corrective justice nor retributive justice. The basic assumption from retributive nation of punishment in generally is that a criminal deserves punishment.</p> | <p><i>e.g.</i> involve</p> | <p><u>involves</u></p> |
| | (a) ..... | ..... |
| | (b) ..... | ..... |
| | (c) ..... | ..... |
| | (d) ..... | ..... |
| | (e) ..... | ..... |
| | (f) ..... | ..... |
| | (g) ..... | ..... |
| | (h) ..... | ..... |

OMISSIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Thomas Hardy was younger contemporary of Charles Dickens. His style rather different, but he was influenced Dickens and achieved wide literary acclaim in own right, both as novelist and a poet. While Dicknes' novels tended to set in an urban environment, Hardy's focus was on the countryside its decline. Many his works are set in Wessex, a partly real, partly imagined, rural region harked back to England.</p> <p>2. The two new sports 2016 Olympic Games are golf and rugby sevens. There two spots for sports initially seven sports began the bidding for inclusion the 2016 program. Baseball and softball, which dropped from the program 2005, Karate, squash, golf, roller sports rugby union all were</p> | <p>e.g. was a younger
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)</p> <p>e.g. sports for 2016
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)</p> |
|---|---|

हिंदी

- 1 –यदि आपको अवसर दिया जाए तो आप अपने नगर के चौराहे पर किसकी मूर्ति लगवाना चाहेंगे और क्यों? समाज के लिए उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए
- 2 –निम्नलिखित विषयों पर एक –एक सुन्दर व आकर्षित आकर्षित विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए
क –नटराज पेंसिल
ख –पतंजलि देशी घी
- 3 –सरल वाक्य, संयुक्त वाक्य और मिश्र वाक्य तीनों के दस –दस उदाहरण लिखिए
- 4 – नेता जी का चश्मा पाठ के प्रश्न उत्तर याद कीजिए

PHYSICS

- Q1. A person needs a lens of power -4.5D for correction of her vision.
(a) What kind of defect is she suffering from?
(b) What is the focal length of corrective lens?
(c) What is the nature of the corrective lens?
- Q2. What is the difference in color of sun during sunrise / sunset and moon? Give explanation for each?
- Q3. Why do different colors get separated when white light passes through prism? How can we recombine the components of white light after prism has separated them. Explain with the help of a figure.
- Q4. Name the different eye parts and explain their functions. Explain how image is formed on the retina of the eye with the help of the diagram.
- Q5. What is myopia .List its causes. Draw a diagram to show (a) myopic eye (b) correction of myopic eye by using a suitable lens
- Q6. Draw a ray diagram to describe the nature position and size of the image formed by (a)convex lens for object at 2f (b) concave mirror for object between f and 2f.

- Q7. Define the focal length of a concave lens draw diagram to show it. A needle is placed 45 cm from a lens and forms an image on the screen placed 90cms on other side of the convex lens. Find the focal length and power what is the height of image if needle of height 5cm.
- Q8. Define (a) optical centre of lens (b) aperture of lens (c) centre of curvature of lens (d) principal axis and (e) principal focus of convex lens
- Q9. State and explain the rules which are used to draw a ray diagram using a concave mirror
- Q10. State lens formula. What is its use .What is meant by magnification? How does it explain whether image is inverted erect magnified or diminished?
- Q11. Define refractive index why is refractive index is of an medium greater than 1? Write formula for refractive index of a medium w.r.t. air
- Q12. Compare the fields of view of convex mirror and plane mirror using relevant diagram.

Chemistry(086)

- Q1. What happens chemically when quick lime is added to water?
- Q2. How will you test for the gas which is liberated when HCL reacts with an active metal?
- Q3. What is an oxidation reaction? Is it exothermic or endothermic? Give one example of oxidation Reaction.
- Q4. Give an example of photochemical reaction.
- Q5. Give an example of a decomposition reaction. Describe any activity to illustrate such a reaction by heating.
- Q6. Why is respiration considered as exothermic process?
- Q7. Balance the following chemical equation.
- $$\text{Fe(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(g)} = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$$
- $$\text{MnO}_2 + \text{HCL} = \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Ca(OH)}_2 = \text{Ca(NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Q8. On what basis is a chemical equation balanced?
- Q9. State any two observations in an activity suggesting the occurrence of a chemical reaction.
- Q10. Name a reducing agent which may be used to obtain manganese from manganese dioxide.
- Q11. What change in colour is observed when silver chloride is left exposed to sunlight? Also mention the type of chemical reaction.
- Q12. Define a combination reaction. Give one example of an exothermic combination reaction.
- Q13. What is observed when a solution of potassium iodide is added to lead nitrate solution?
What type of reaction is this? Write a balanced chemical equation for this reaction.
- Q14. Distinguish between an exothermic and an endothermic reaction.
- Q15. Distinguish between a displacement and a double displacement reaction.
- Q16. Identify the type of reaction in the following:
- $$\text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4\text{(aq)} = \text{FeSO}_4\text{(aq)} + \text{Cu(s)}$$
- $$2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Q17. What is a redox reaction?
- Q18. What is corrosion? Explain its advantage and disadvantage.
- Q19. What is rancidity? How can we reduce the problem of rancidity?
- Q20. How is corrosion different from rusting?
- Q21. What is meant by endothermic and exothermic reactions? Give suitable example for each.
- Q22. Define different types of chemical reaction and give examples for each.
- Q23. Why is photosynthesis considered as an endothermic reaction?
- Q24. In electrolysis of water, why is the volume of gas collected over one electrode double that of the other electrode?

Q25. What happens when water is added to solid calcium oxide taken in a container? Write a chemical formula for the same.

Q26. Give one use of quick lime.

Q27. Name the compound used for testing CO_2 gas.

MCQs from CBSE Class 10 Science Chapter 1: Chemical Reactions and Equations

1. Before burning in air, the magnesium ribbon is cleaned by rubbing with a sand paper to:

- Make the ribbon surface shinier
- Remove the layer of magnesium oxide from the ribbon surface
- Remove the layer of magnesium carbonate from the ribbon surface
- Remove the moisture from the ribbon surface

Answer. c. Remove the layer of magnesium carbonate from the ribbon surface.

2. In a chemical reaction between sulphuric acid and barium chloride solution the white precipitates formed are of:

- Hydrochloric acid
- Barium sulphate
- Chlorine
- Sulphur

Answer. b. Barium sulphate

3. The respiration process during which glucose undergoes slow combustion by combining with oxygen in the cells of our body to produce energy, is a kind of:

- Exothermic process
- Endothermic process
- Reversible process
- Physical process

Answer. a. Exothermic process

4. A chemical reaction does not involve:

- Formation of new substances having entirely different properties than that of the reactants
- Breaking of old chemical bonds and formation of new chemical bonds
- Rearrangement of the atoms of reactants to form new products
- Changing of the atoms of one element into those of another element to form new products

Answer. d. Changing of the atoms of one element into those of another element to form new products

5. One of the following processes does not involve a chemical reaction. That is:

- Melting of candle wax when heated
- Burning of candle wax when heated
- Digestion of food in our stomach
- Ripening of banana

Answer. a. Melting of candle wax when heated

6. It is necessary to balance a chemical equation in order to satisfy the law of:

- Conservation of motion
- Conservation of momentum
- Conservation of energy
- Conservation of mass

Answer. d. Conservation of mass

7. All the methods mentioned below can be used to prevent the food from getting rancid except:

- Storing the food in the air-tight containers
- Storing the food in refrigerator

- iii. Keeping the food in clean and covered containers
- iv. Always touching the food with clean hands
- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i) and (iii)
- c. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- d. (iii) and (iv)

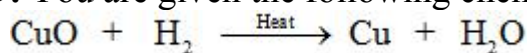
Answer. d. (iii) and (iv)

8. Rusting of iron involves a chemical reaction which is a combination of:

- a. Reduction as well as combination reactions
- b. Oxidation as well as combination reactions
- c. Reduction as well as displacement reactions
- d. Oxidation as well as displacement reactions

Answer. b. Oxidation as well as combination reactions

9. You are given the following chemical reaction:



This reaction represents:

- a. Combination reaction as well as double displacement reaction
- b. Redox reaction as well as displacement reaction
- c. Double displacement reaction as well as redox reaction
- d. Decomposition reaction as well as displacement reaction

Answer. b. Redox reaction as well as displacement reaction

10. When ferrous sulphate is heated strongly it undergoes decomposition to form ferric oxide as a main product accompanied by a change in colour from:

- a. Blue to green.
- b. Green to blue.
- c. Green to brown.
- d. Green to yellow.

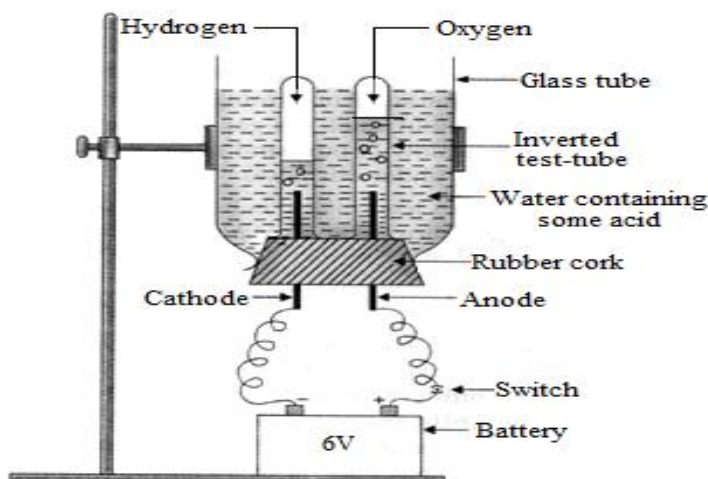
Answer. c. Green to brown

10. Which of the following gases is used in the storage of fat and oil containing foods for a long time?

- a. Carbondioxide gas
- b. Nitrogen gas
- c. Oxygen gas
- d. Neon gas

Answer. b. Nitrogen gas

11. Following is given a diagram showing an experimental set-up:



The given set-up is used to carry out:

- Distillation of water
- Purification of water
- Electrolysis of water
- Hydrolysis

Answer. c. Electrolysis of water

13. The displacement reaction between iron (III) oxide and a metal X is used for welding the rail tracks. Here X is:

- Copper granules
- Magnesium ribbon
- Sodium pellets
- Aluminium dust

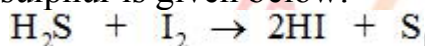
Answer. d. Aluminium dust

14. The neutralization reaction between an acid and a base is a type of:

- Double displacement reaction
- Displacement reaction
- Addition reaction
- Decomposition reaction

Answer. a. Double displacement reaction

15. The chemical reaction between Hydrogen sulphide and iodine to give Hydrogen iodide and sulphur is given below:



The reducing and oxidizing agents involved in this redox reaction are:

- Iodine and sulphur respectively
- Iodine and hydrogen sulphide respectively
- Sulphur and iodine respectively
- Hydrogen sulphide and sulphur

Answer. b. Iodine and hydrogen sulphide Aug 1, 2019 - Chapter: Chemical Reactions - Assertion Reasoning Type Questions.

ASSERTION: Combustion reactions are also called exothermic oxidation reactions

Reason- burning causes release of energy

ASSERTION: Colour of copper sulphate does not change when an iron nail is kept in it

Reason- There is change in oxidation states

ASSERTION: White silver chloride turns grey in the presence of sunlight

Reason- It is a photochemical decomposition.

Biology

Q1. Complete all work from chapter 6 & 7 and learn them.

Q2. Project: Do activity on phototropism, geotropism and hydrotropism at home and take observation, 2nd day, 4th day & 7th day and click the image and note down in note book.

Q3. WORKSHEET (From chapters 1)

- Mention the raw materials required for photosynthesis.
- Mention how organisms like bread moulds and mushrooms obtain their food.
- Name the green dot like structures in some cells observed by a student when a leaf peel was viewed under a microscope. What is this green color due to?
- In the experiment "Light is essential for photosynthesis" why does the uncovered part of the leaf turn blue black after putting iodine solution?

5. Give one reason why multicellular organisms require special organs for exchange of gases between their body and their environment.
6. State the basic difference between the process of respiration and photosynthesis.
7. Name the intermediate and the end products of glucose breakdown in aerobic respiration.
8. a) Write the balanced chemical equation for the process of photosynthesis. b) When do desert plants take-up carbon dioxide and perform photosynthesis?
9. Explain the process of nutrition in amoeba.
10. What is saliva? State its role in digestion of food.
11. What are the final products after digestion of carbohydrates and proteins?
12. Why do herbivores have longer, small intestine than carnivores?
13. In human alimentary canal, name the site of complete digestion of various components of food. Explain the process of digestion.
14. Explain the process of breakdown of glucose in a cell a) in the presence of oxygen b) in the absence of oxygen
15. "The breathing cycle is rhythmic whereas exchange of gases is a continuous process". Justify this statement.
16. In single celled organisms diffusion is sufficient to meet all their requirements of food, exchange of gases or removal of wastes but it is not the case of multicellular organisms. Explain the reason for this difference.
17. Draw the diagram of human respiratory system and label on it: diaphragm and larynx
18. State the role of the following in human digestive system a) Digestive enzymes b) hydrochloric acid c) villi
19. i) Draw a diagram to show open stomatal pore and label on it: a) guard cells b) chloroplast ii) State two functions of stomata. iii) How do guard cells regulate the opening and closing of stomatal pore?
20. a) Name the enzyme present in saliva? b) What is emulsification? c) Name the substance which is oxidized during respiration. d) Why are lungs divided into very small sac like structures?
21. What happens if a young green plant receives sunlight from one direction only?
22. Which plant hormone's function is opposite to auxins, gibberellins and cytokinins?
23. Which plant hormone helps in ripening of fruits and flowering in plants?
24. What is reflex action?
25. What are the components of the CNS (Central Nervous System)?
26. Name the hormone secreted by:
 1. Ovary
 2. Pancreas
 3. Pituitary Gland
27. Name the gaseous phytohormone.
28. Activities like coughing, sneezing and swallowing are regulated by which part of the brain?
29. How do endocrine glands help in maintaining feedback control?
30. How does a touch-me-not plant respond on touching? What is this movement called?
31. Where is Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF) present? What is its function?
32. Why endocrine glands are called ductless glands? How do they send hormones to the target organs?
33. Answer the following:
 - a) Dwarfism results due to deficiency of which hormone?
 - b) Blood sugar level rises due to deficiency of which hormone?
 - c) Which gland secretes digestive enzymes as well as hormones?
 - d) Which endocrine gland is present in males but not in females?

Social Science

Assignment 1

Solve the given questions in a notebook.

- Romanticism refers to a:
 - Cultural movement
 - Religious movement
 - Political movement
 - Literary movement
- The Civil Code of 1804 was known as the_____.
- Hindi Swaraj was written by
 - Abul Kalam Azad
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Sardar Patel
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
- The Muslim League was started by_____.
- Old Alluvial soil is called_____.
- What is the percentage of Belgium population in flemish region?
 - 41%
 - 59%
 - 40%
 - 1%
- Government for the entire country is usually called_____.
- Two important aspects of our lives other than income are _____ and_____.
- Explain the role of human in resource development
- What is a HDI? Enumerate the indicators.
- Write a short note on sustainable development
- Elaborate the various forms of power sharing.
- What policies make India is a federal country? Discuss.
- Describe the stages of Italian Unification.
- Map Work-
Identify and locate all the states with their capital on the political map of india.

Assignment 2

Solve the given questions in a notebook.

- Who among the following formed the secret society called ' Young Italy'
 - Otto Von Bismarck
 - Guiseppe Mazzini
 - Metternich
 - Johann gottfried herder
- In France The estate general was renamed as_____
- Swaraj Party was set up by_____ and_____.
- Soil is formed by the process of
 - Denudation
 - Graduation
 - Weathering
 - Erosion
- The word ethnic signifies

- a) Different religions
 - b) Social division on shared culture
 - c) A violent conflict between opposite groups
 - d) A careful calculation of gains and losses
6. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language by the _____
 7. _____ indicates the number of years a newborn is expected to live.
 8. How can we conserve land and soil resources explain briefly.
 9. How do development goals are different for different persons? Explain with appropriate examples.
 10. Power sharing leads to better and efficient outcomes. Enumerate the reason behind it.

1. What do you mean by decentralization? Explain the amendments made by the government in 1992 to make the local government is a strongest level in federalism.
2. What were the provisions of the Vienna congress?
3. Who were conservatives?
4. Describe Poona pact of 1932.
5. Map work of History chapter Nationalism in India Chapter-3:
Nationalism in India - (1918 – 1930).

For locating and labelling / Identification.

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:
 - a) Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
 - b) Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
 - c) Madras (1927)
2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement (Non cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)
 - a) Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
 - b) Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah
 - c) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
 - d) Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
 - e) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - calling off the Non Cooperation Movement
 - f) Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

Project File

Project details:

1. The total length of the project report should not be more than 15 written pages of A4 size sheet.
2. The project report should be handwritten and credit will be awarded to original drawings.
3. The project report should be presented in a neatly bound simple folder.
4. The project report should be developed and presented in this order
 - a. Cover page showing project file ,student information, school and year.
 - b. List of content with page numbers.
 - c. Certificate page
 - d. Acknowledgements (acknowledge the institution and libraries visited and person who have helped)

- e. Chapters with relevant headings.
- f. Summary and conclusions based on findings.
- g. Bibliography :should have the title, author ,publisher and if a website the name of the website with the specific website link which has been used.

5. Every student has to compulsorily undertake anyone project on the following topics:

a. Consumer Awareness

the student must write about following key matter

- Enactment of COPRA 1986 and its benefits.
- Various consumer rights.
- Role of WTO in protection of consumers

b. Social Issues

the student must write about following key matter

- Social issues in Indian society
- Reforms initiated to combat the social issues
- Role of popular leaders and movements

c. Sustainable Development

the student must write about following key matter

- Need of development
- Importance of development

Information Technology

Assignment

Q1. Fill in the blanks:-

- a. A _____ be a positive visual feedback, whereas a _____ would indicate a negative feedback.
- b. _____ feedback should help you to improve as it mainly focuses or address area in need of improvement.
- c. _____ is the situation that forms the setting for an event, statement or idea, in which your message is delivered.
- d. _____ feedback is given early in the task, helps to improve and prevent from making the same mistakes again.
- e. The study of symbols and visual communications is called _____.

Q2. Very short questions:-

- a. What is a Determiner?
- b. What is an Object?

- c. What do you mean by Complement?
- d. Explain encoding?
- e. Explain decoding?

Q3. Write the abbreviations for the following:-

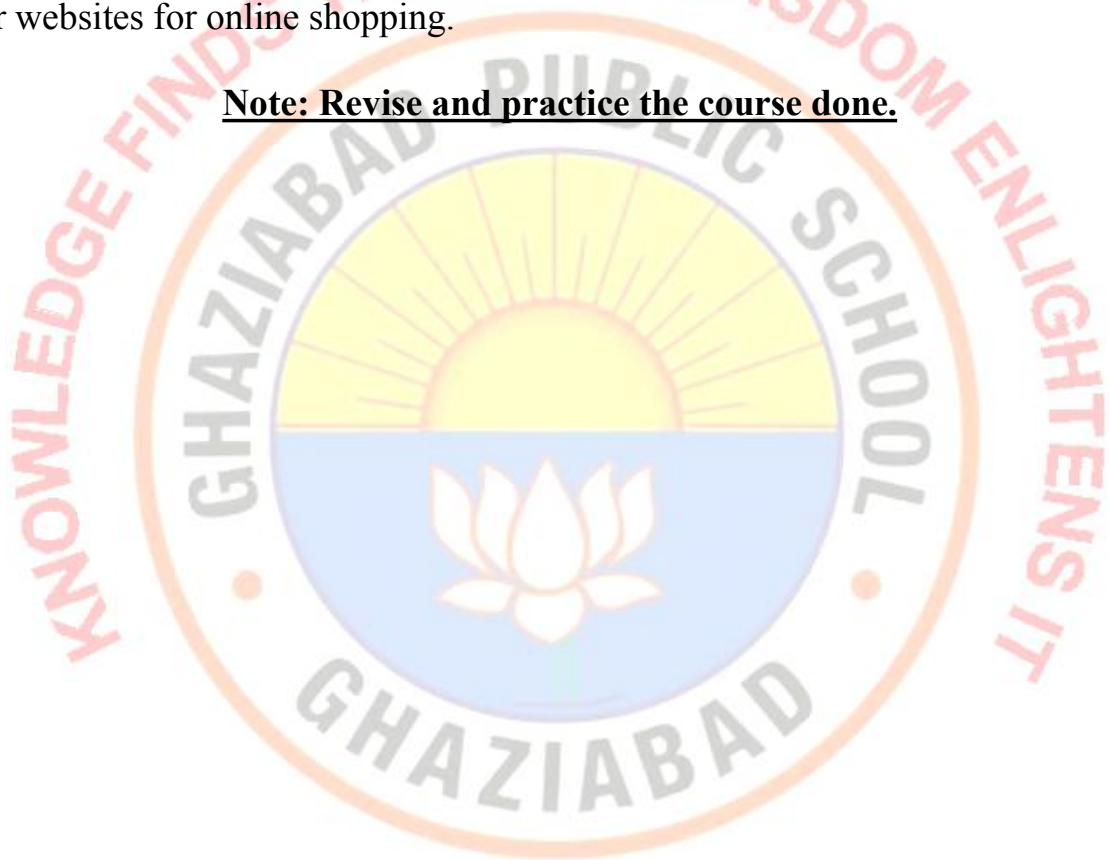
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. P2P | d. WAN |
| b. LAN | e. PAN |
| c. MAN | f. NIU |

Q4. Make a presentation on Yahoo Instant Messenger. Describe how it was initially integrated with Yahoo mail.

Q5. Visit a few ticket booking websites and identify the unique features of each website.

Q6. List four websites for online shopping.

Note: Revise and practice the course done.





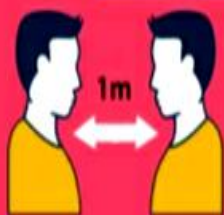
**GHAZIABAD
PUBLIC SCHOOL**

Help us to
help you

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



Protective measures against Coronavirus



A distance of at least 1 meter is necessary to ensure safety for all



Wash your hands with soap and water regularly



If soap and water is not available, use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol



Wash hands before touching eyes, nose and mouth



Throw used tissues into closed bins immediately after use



Cover your nose and mouth with handkerchief/tissue while sneezing and coughing



Avoid mass gathering and crowded places

STAY SAFE STAY HOME

Regards
Principal