

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BALCO

Dear Parents

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Sd/-

Kailash Pawar
Principal

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BALCO
MATHEMATICS ASSIGNMENT FOR 2020 (CLASS 10)

1. State the following
 - a) Fundamental Theorem of arithmetic
 - b) Euclid's division lemma
2. Factorize 9240 using Fundamental theorem of Arithmetic.
3. Prove that $2 + \sqrt{5}$ is irrational number
4. Convert $2.3\overline{56}$ in the form $\frac{p}{q}$
5. Find HCF of 196 and 38220 using Euclid's division.
6. If \sqrt{ab} be an irrational number, prove that $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ is irrational.
7. Write the following number in decimal form

a) $\frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{4}{9}$ c) $\frac{17}{90}$

8. Check whether 4^n can end with digit Zero (0) for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$
9. Show that any positive odd integer is of form $4q + 1$ or $4q + 3$ where q is some integer.
10. Given that HCF of (306, 657) = 9, Find the LCM of (306, 657).
11. Draw the graph of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 - 2x + 3$ and read off zeroes from the graph.
12. Draw the graph of the polynomial $y = x^3$.
13. From a cubical polynomial with Zeroes $\alpha=3, \beta = 2, \gamma = -1$ and hence find i) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ ii) $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \alpha\gamma$ iii) $\alpha\beta\gamma$.
14. Find all the integral zeroes of the polynomial $f(y) = y^3 - 2y^2 + y + 4$.
15. Obtain all the zeroes of $3x^4 + 6x^3 - 2x^2 - 10x + 5$
16. For which value of h , will 4 be a zero of $f(x) = x^2 + hx + 4$.
17. Show that $x^2 + 4x + 5$ has no Zero.
18. Plot the graph of the function $f(x) = -2x^2 + 4x - 4$. Also determine the point where the function is maximum.
19. Find a quadratic polynomial each with the given numbers as the sum and the product of its zeroes respectively. a) 3 and 5 b) 0 and $-\frac{10}{3}$.
20. Apply division algorithm to find the Quotient and remainder
 $p(x) = 6 + x^4 - 5x, g(x) = 2 - x^2$
21. What is Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic?
- 22.** What is the HCF of two coprime number p and q .
23. If the HCF of 408 and 1032 is expressible in the form of $1032m - 408 \times 5$, find m .
24. Use Euclid's division algorithm to find the HCF of 255 and 687.
25. Express each of the following as a rational number in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$ in the simplest form:
 (i) $1.\overline{17}$ (ii) $0.\overline{18}$
26. Show that every positive even integer is of the form $8p, 8p + 2, 8p + 4$ and $8p + 6$ where p is some integer.
27. Three bells are ringing continuously at intervals of 30, 36 and 45 minutes respectively. At what time will they ring together again if they ring simultaneously at 7 am.

28. Show that 4^n can never end with zero for any natural number n
29. Use Euclid's division lemma to show that the cube of any positive integer is of the form $9m$ or $9m+1$ or $9m+8$ for some integer m .
30. (i) Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number
(ii) Prove that $2 - 3\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational.
31. Express 156 and 5005 as a product of their prime factors.
- 32.** Classify $\frac{49}{500}$ and π as a rational or irrational number.
33. Two tankers contain 496 litre and 770 litre petrol respectively. Find the maximum capacity of a container which can measure the petrol of either tanker in exact number of times.
34. Use Euclid's division algorithm to find the HCF of 867 and 255 .
35. Express each of the following as a rational number in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$
in the simplest form: (i) $1.\overline{7}$ (ii) $0.\overline{18}$
36. Show that every positive even integer is of the form $2q$, and that every positive odd integer is of the form $2q+1$, where q is some integer.
37. Three bells are ringing continuously at intervals of 30, 36 and 45 minutes respectively. At what time will they ring together again if they ring simultaneously at 7 am.
38. Find the least number which is divided by 35, 45 and 55 leaves the remainder 18, 28 and 38 respectively.
39. Use Euclid's division lemma to show that the cube of any positive integer is of the form $9m$ or $9m+1$ or $9m+8$ for some integer m .
40. (i) Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number
(ii) Prove that $3 + 5\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational.

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Principal

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1ST ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS X (SESSION : 2020-2021)

PHYSICS

INSTRUCTION:- DO ALL THE QUESTIONS IN CLASS-WORK COPY

1. What do you mean by an electric charge? When a body is said to be an electrically charged body? Write the SI unit of electric charge.
2. Is there any transfer of mass possible when a body becomes electrically charged? Give reason in support of your answer.
3. Write four properties of electric charge.
4. Find the number of electrons present in (i) 2C (ii) $6\mu\text{C}$ (iii) 3mC charge.
5. What do you mean by electric current?
6. If 10mC charge is passing through a conductor for two minutes then find (i) amount of current passed through the conductor and (ii) the number electrons transferred to the conductor during this time interval.

BIOLOGY

Note: You can use white papers/ruled papers/pages from old copies.

A. Prepare a file consisting of the topics given below:-

1. List any 15-20 constructive suggestions (change in our habits /lifestyle/way of thinking) which can be implemented by common people to make the earth a better place to live in after learning lesson from this pandemic due to Corona Virus.
2. Write in details about activity related to photosynthesis along with diagram;
 - a) Chlorophyll is necessary for photosynthesis.
 - b) Carbondioxide is essential for photosynthesis.
3. Draw labeled diagram of digestive system.

B. Prepare short note on the topics taught in the class room.

C. Write the answers for following questions in your class work note book.

1. Which tissue transports soluble products of photosynthesis?
2. What is the role of saliva in digestion of food?
3. The photosynthetic pigments are located in-
 - a) Chloroplasts
 - b) leucoplast
 - c) nucleus
 - d) ribosomes
4. To show that light is necessary for photosynthesis a science teacher told Romit to cover a leaf with a thick black paper. The reason behind this can be
 - a) to destarch the leaf
 - b) to prevent the light from entering the leaf
 - c) to decolourise the leaf
 - d) to turn leaf blue black
5. It is essential to boil the destarched leaf in alcohol using a water bath because –
 - a) alcohol is highly volatile
 - b) steam from the water bath helps in dissolving chlorophyll
 - c) alcohol is inflammable
 - d) steam from the water bath helps in softening the leaf.

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Principal

CLASS-X
HINDI

SUBJECT-

1. दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 80 से 100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

(i) विज्ञापनों से भरी दुनिया

संकेत बिंदु – विज्ञापन का युग

विज्ञापन का प्रभाव

विज्ञापन के लाभ व हानि

(ii) नारी भाक्ति

संकेत बिंदु – नारी की वर्तमान दशा

नारी का महत्त्व

नारी सशक्तीकरण

2. अपने क्षेत्र में विद्यमान पेयजल की समस्या के समाधान के लिए संबंधित स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।

3. विद्यालय में आयोजित होने वाली वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के लिए एक सूचना लगभग 25-40 शब्दों में हिंदी शिक्षक की ओर से लिखिए।

4. पिता और पुत्र के बीच में परीक्षा-परिणाम के विशय पर लगभग 50 शब्दों में संवाद लिखिए।

5. पेंसिल बनाने वाली किसी प्रसिद्ध कंपनी की ओर से लगभग 25-50 शब्दों में विज्ञापन लेखन कीजिए।

(विज्ञापन लेखन ए4 साइज के पेपर में करें ताकि सब्जेक्ट इनरिचमेंट एक्टिविटी के रूप में काम आ सके।)

CLASS-X
SANSKRIT

SUBJECT-

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1. स्वविद्यालयस्य वर्णनं कुर्वन् मित्रं संजीवं प्रति लिखितं पत्रम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कृत्वा पुनः लिखत।

परीक्षाभवनम्

तिथि:.....

....

प्रिय (1).....,

सस्नेहं नमस्कारः।

भवतः (2)..... प्राप्तम्। मनः प्रासीदत्। यथा भवता कथितं तथा अहं पत्रोत्तरे स्वविद्यालयस्यवर्णनं

(3).....। मम (4).....अतीव वि ालः सुन्दरः च अस्ति। अत्र त्रिसहस्रं छात्राः

(5).....पठन्ति। (6)..... पुस्तकानां पत्र-पत्रिकाणां च सुव्यवस्था अस्ति।(7)....

.....

वालीवाल-बैडमिन्टन-क्रिकेट रज्जु आकर्षणादि खेलानाम् उत्तमः प्रबन्धः अस्ति। बोर्डस्य परीक्षापरिणामः प्रतिवर्षं

(8).....भवति। मातपित्रोः (9).....प्रणामाः।

भवतः (10).....

....

मञ्जूशा-(पुस्तकालये , चरणयोः , संजीव , अभिन्नमित्रम् , भातप्रति ातम् , मनोयोगेन , करोमि , क्रीडाक्षेत्रे , पत्रं , विद्यालयः)

2. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिविच्छेदं वा कृत्वा लिखत-

- (1) ।ट् + ऋतवः एव मे नाभयः ।
- (2) भानैः भानैः गज चलति ।
- (3) प्रति + अक्षम् प्रमाणम् नापेक्षते ।
- (4) पापिनाम् + च सदा दुःखम् ।
- (5) तावत्र आगच्छतः ।

3. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु समासं विग्रहं वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत—

- (1) यथा ।क्ति कृतं कार्यम् फलं ददाति ।

(क) भाक्तिः अनतिक्रम्य	(ख) भाक्तेः अनतिक्रम्य
(ग) भाक्तिम् अनतिक्रम्य	(घ) भाक्तीः अनतिक्रम्य
- (2) तौ दम्पती परस्परम् अवलोकयन्तौ अतिश्रुताम् ।

(क) पतिः च दमः च	(ख) दम च पति च
(ग) जाया च पति च	(घ) पतिः च पत्नी च
- (3) नीलकण्ठः िवः हिमालये वसति ।

(क) नीलं कण्ठं यस्य सः	(ख) नीलं कण्ठं सः
(ग) नीलस्य कण्ठः	(घ) नीलः कण्ठः
- (4) मातापितरौ एव पूज्यौ ।

(क) माता च पितृ च	(ख) माता च पिता च
(ग) मातृ च पितृ च	(घ) मातृ च पिता च
- (5) प्रच्छन्नं भाग्यं यस्य सः स्वपत्निं सम्बोध्य उवाच ।

(क) प्रच्छन्नभाग्यः	(ख) प्रच्छन्नभाग्य
(ग) प्रच्छन्नभाग्याः	(घ) प्रच्छन्नभाग्यम्
- (6) मम् गृहं उपगंगम् अस्ति ।

(क) गङ्गायां समीपम्	(ख) गङ्गा समीपम्
(ग) गङ्गां समीपम्	(घ) गङ्गायाः समीपम्

4. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा समुचितम् उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत—

(1) अजा भानैः भानैः चलति ।

(क) अजः+ आ +आप् (ख) अजा +टाप् (ग) अजः+टाप् (घ) अजः

(2) प्रकृतेः सुन्दर + तल् रमणीया ।

(क) सुन्दरतां सुन्दरता (ख) सुन्दरतल् (ग) सुन्दरताः (घ)

(3) अद्य अस्माकं पूर्व वर्षा +ठक् +डीप् परीक्षा समाप्ता ।

(क) वर्षिकी वर्षाकी (ख) वार्षिकी (ग) वार्षिक (घ)

(4) जीवने धनस्य अपि महत्त्वं वर्तते ।

(क) महत् + त्वं महत्त्व + त्व (ख) महत् + त्व (ग) महत् + मतुप् (घ)

(5) दुष्टैः सह मित्र + तल् मा कुरु ।

(क) मित्रतां मित्रता (ख) मित्रताल् (ग) मित्रतया (घ)

(6) आचार्यस्य गुरु +त्व वर्णयितुं न भावयते ।

(क)गुरुत्वं गुरुत्वाः (ख) गुरुत्वः (ग) गुरुत्वा (घ)

CLASS –X (CHEMISTRY)

Read the given study material (or refer NCERT book chapter-1) and answer the following questions

1. Give 5 examples of chemical changes with equation for the reaction that takes place.
2. Write any four characteristics of chemical reactions.
3. Write the chemical formula of following compounds:
 - (i) Aluminium sulphate
 - (ii) Ammonium phosphate
 - (iii) Sodium sulphide
 - (iv) Aluminium carbonate
 - (v) Zinc carbonate
4. A chemical reaction which is both combination as well as exothermic, is used for white washing purpose. Write the equation for the same.
5. Give an example of decomposition reaction. Describe an activity to illustrate decomposition reaction by heating.
6. Write the difference between displacement reactions and double displacement reactions.
7. Why do we apply paint on iron articles?

8. What is rancidity ? Mention two ways by which rancidity can be prevented.
9. State the reason for the following:
 - (i) Potato chips manufacturers usually flush bags of chips with nitrogen gas.
 - (ii) Iron articles lose their shine gradually.
 - (iii) Food should be kept in airtight containers.
10. Write the name of compounds given in attached page (criss- cross method)

BIOLOGY

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 - b) Carbondioxide is essential for photosynthesis.
3. Draw labeled diagram of digestive system.

B. Prepare short note on the topics taught in the class room.

C. Write the answers for following questions in your class work note book.

1. Which tissue transports soluble products of photosynthesis?
2. What is the role of saliva in digestion of food?
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4. To show that light is necessary for photosynthesis a science teacher told Romit to cover a leaf with a thick black paper. The reason behind this can be
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 - a) alcohol is highly volatile
 - b) steam from the water bath helps in dissolving chlorophyll
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 1: POWER SHARING

1. Give an account of the ethnic composition of Belgium.

Ans. The ethnic composition of Belgium is as follows:

- a. About 59% of country's total population live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch.
- b. Another 40% live in the Wallonia region and speak French.

- c. Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German.
- d. In the capital city of Brussels, about 80% people speak French and 20% speak Dutch.

2. What is Majoritarianism? What was its consequence in Sri Lanka?

Ans. Majoritarianism is a concept, which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

It's consequences on Sri Lanka are:

- a. Democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- b. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- c. The Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- d. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- e. All these Government measures gradually increase the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils

They felt that none of the major political parties led by Buddhists Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. The relation between Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

3. Give an account of the Belgian model of accommodation.

Ans. **Here are some of the elements of the Belgian Model:**

- a. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking people shall be equal in the Central government as the Ministers.
Some special laws required the support of majority members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- b. Many powers of the Central government have been to the State governments of the two regions.
The State governments are not the subordinate to the Central government.
- c. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch speaking people had accepted the equal representation in Central government.
- d. Apart from the Central and the State government, there is a third kind of government called the Community government, elected by the people belonging to one language group- Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live.
This government has the right in cultural, educational and language related issues.

4. Why power sharing is desirable? Give two reasons.

Ans. **Power sharing is desirable because of the following two set of reasons:**

PRUDENTIAL REASON:

- a. It stresses that power sharing will bring out better outcomes. It '*reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups*'. Social conflicts often lead to political instability and violence.
- b. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the political order. Imposing the will of majority over the others in long run undermines the unity of the nation.

- c. Tyranny of the majority not only is oppressive for the minority, sometimes it brings ruin to the majority as well.

MORAL REASONS:

- a. It emphasizes that very act of power sharing is valuable. It is the '*very spirit of democracy.*'
- b. People have the right to be consulted on how they should be governed.
- c. A legitimate government is where citizens through participation acquire a stake in the system.

5. Write a Short note on Civil War in Lanka.

Ans. By the 1980s, several widespread organizations like the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) were formed demanding an independent Tamil Elam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. The conflict the two communities turned into the Civil War.

The Civil War resulted in the killing of thousands of people of both the communities. This Civil War also caused the terrible set back to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and lots of people lost their life.

6. Why Horizontal Form of Power Sharing is also called as System of Checks and Balance?

Ans. Horizontal Form of Power Sharing is also called as System of Checks and Balance because:

- a. In the Horizontal Form of Power Sharing, the power is divided among the organs of the Government, i.e Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- b. None of the organ is subordinate and each of them exercise their own power within their jurisdiction.
- c. None of the government can exercise unlimited power and their functioning is judged by the other. For ex- the Legislature legislate the laws, the Executive ensures the proper execution and the Judiciary solves the disputes.

7. What do you understand by Vertical Form of Power Sharing?

Ans. The Vertical Form of Power Sharing is also called as 'Federal System of Power Sharing' where the government shares the powers at the different levels. Some of its features are:

- a. There is a hierarchy of power through different forms of government i.e. the general or Central government for entire country and the government at regional or state levels for different states.
- b. The same hierarchy can further be extended into lower level of govt. such as municipalities and Panchayats.
- c. Though, each level of government have definite jurisdiction but they are subordinate to the higher levels.

8. How power can be shared through different Social and Religious Groups?

Ans. Power can be shared through different Social and Religious Groups in following ways:

- a. Power sharing through different social and religious groups is the best example of giving equality of each and every citizen.

- b. Different religious and linguistic groups are given constitutional and legal protection to safeguard their diversities.
- c. Fundamental Rights like Right to Freedom of Religion and Cultural and Educational Rights and the system of Reserved Constituencies for specific caste groups ensures such type of power sharing.

9. How Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movement Groups contribute to power sharing?

Ans. In a democracy, political parties, pressure groups and movement groups influence power sharing in the following ways:

- a. Political parties sitting in the opposition act like a watchdog and control the ruling party.
- b. Pressure and interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers etc influence the govt. to make certain laws in the favour of them.
- c. Movement Groups such as those based on social issues and causes also influence the government not to take any irrational decision. For example-Narmada Bachao Movement, Fights for rehabilitation of villagers.

10. Discuss the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Ans. Sri Lanka is a small country which has following ethnic composition:

- a. The majority of population (about 74%) is Sinhalese. They are Buddhist and speak Sinhalese language.
- b. About 18% of population is Tamil speaker and they include Sri Lankan and Indian Tamils both. These are generally Hindus and Muslims.
- c. A small number of people also follow Christianity and they are both Tamil and Sinhala community.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CH-1 DEVELOPMENT (ASSIGNMENT-1)

1. Which state of India has the lowest infant mortality rate and highest literacy ratio?
Ans Kerala has the lowest infant mortality rate and highest literacy ratio.
2. Write the components of Human Development Index.
Ans. The components of Human Development Index are Life expectancy, gross enrolment ratio & per capita income.
3. Define PCI.
Ans. $PCI = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$
4. Name two criterion other than income which may reflect the level of development.
Ans. Life expectancy, Gross enrolment ratio.
5. Define BMI.
Ans. $\text{Body Mass Index} = \frac{\text{Weight(Kg)}}{\text{Height (M}^2\text{)}}$
6. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
Ans. It refers to the number of children that die below the age of one year out of 1000 children in a particular year.
7. What is Per Capita Income? Why is 'Per Capita Income' not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Explain.
Ans. i) Per Capita Income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year.
ii) $PCI = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Total population}}$

iii) It is not an adequate indicator because:

- a) It does not tell us how this income is distributed.
- b) Life expectancy & infant mortality rate are other important criteria for measuring development.

8. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Ans. Sustainable economic development means that development should take place without damaging the environment, & development in the present should not compromise on the needs of the future generation. It is important :

1. To protect the people against pollution ensuring their quality life & health.
2. To conserve environment which is crucial for sustainable development.
3. To raise the standard of living of the present generation without compromising the interests of the coming generations.

9. What is development? What are the indicators used by UNDP for measuring development? Compare it with world bank report.

Ans. Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per capita income, there is improvement in the economic welfare & well-being of the people.

The UNDP has taken:

- a) Educational level of the people
- b) Health status of the people
- c) Per capita income of the country as the indicators.

ii) Compared to the world bank report:

- a) It is a broader concept of development.
- b) Countries have been ranked & goals other than level of income are being taken into account.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BALCO
ASSIGNMENT 2020-2021
SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CLASS X

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Xeriscaping is landscaping and gardening that reduces or eliminates the need for supplemental water from irrigation. It is promoted in regions that do not have easily accessible, plentiful, or reliable supplies of fresh water, and is gaining acceptance in other areas as access to water becomes more limited.

In some areas, terms such as *water-conserving landscapes*, *drought-tolerant landscaping*, and *smart scaping* are used instead. Plants whose natural requirements are appropriate to the local climate are emphasized, and care is taken to avoid losing water to evaporation and run-off. The specific plants used in Xeriscaping depend upon the climate. Xeriscaping is different from natural landscaping, because the emphasis in xeriscaping is on selection of plants for water conservation, not necessarily selecting native plants.

Public perception of Xeriscaping has generally been negative as many assume that these types of landscapes are ugly or limiting. However studies have shown that education in water conservation practices in the garden can greatly improve the public's perception of Xeriscaping.

Once a base plan of an existing site has been determined, the creation of a conceptual plan that shows the areas for turf, perennial beds, views, screens, slopes, etc. is undertaken.

Most plants will benefit from the use of compost, which will help the soil retain water. Some desert plants prefer gravel soils instead of well-amended soils. Plants should either fit the soil or soil should be amended to fit the plants.

Xeriscape can be irrigated efficiently by hand or with an automatic sprinkler system. If watering by hand, avoid oscillating sprinklers and other sprinklers that throw water high in the air or release a fine mist. Water deeply and infrequently to develop deep roots. Never water during the day to reduce water loss to evaporation. To minimize water waste, group together plants with similar light and water requirements and place them in an area that matches these requirements. Mulch keeps plant roots cool, prevents soil from crusting, minimizes evaporation and reduces weed growth. Organic mulches, such as bark chips, pole peelings or wood grindings, should be applied 2 to 4 inches deep. Use the appropriate grass and limit the amount of grass to reduce the watering and maintenance requirements.

- (a) What kind of gardening is Xeriscaping?
- (b) In what kind of areas is Xeriscaping farming promoted and why is it gaining acceptance?
- (c) What are the other terms used for Xeriscaping?
- (d) How is Xeriscaping different from natural landscaping?
- (e) What do people think of Xeriscaping and how can that perception be changed?
- (f) How does the use of compost benefit plants?
- (g) What precautions should be taken while irrigating plants?
- (h) What is mulch and which kind of mulch is the best for plants?

2. Read the following passage carefully.

1. Few guessed that this quiet, parentless girl growing up in New York City would one day become the First Lady of the United States. Even fewer thought she would become an author and lecturer

and a woman much admired and loved by people throughout the world.

2. Born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in 1884 to wealthy, but troubled parents who both died while she was young, Roosevelt was cared for by her grandmother and sent to school in England. In 1905, she married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She and her husband had six children. Although they were wealthy, her life was not easy and she suffered several personal tragedies. Her second son died when he was a baby. In 1921, her strong athletic husband was stricken with polio, which left him physically disabled for life.

3. Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable woman who had great intelligence and tremendous strength of character. She never let things get her down. She nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics. She then helped him to become Governor of New York, and in 1933, President of the United States.

4. While her husband was President, she took a great interest in all the affairs of the country. She became her husband's legs and eyes; she visited prisons and hospitals; she went down into mines, up scaffoldings and into factories. She was tireless and daring. During the depression she travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and help to people without food and jobs. During World War II she visited American soldiers in camps all over the world. The United States had never known a First Lady like her.

5. Roosevelt also kept in touch with the American people through a daily newspaper column called 'My Day'. She broadcast on the radio and delivered lectures, all first for a First Lady.

2.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the following questions:

- a. How was Eleanor Roosevelt's personality in contrast to what she became?
- b. Apart from being the First Lady what else did she have to her credit?
- c. What challenges did she face in her personal life but remained unfazed?
- d. Eleanor was a strong woman who helped her husband become the President of America. How?
- e. What does the statement: 'she became her husband's legs and eyes' mean?
- f. What was her special contribution during the depression?
- g. How did she motivate soldiers during World War II?
- h. What did she do for the first time for a First Lady?
- i. What side of her personality is reflected in this passage?

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

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death.

2. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories. Even species listed as non-poisonous aren't completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. So, the species doesn't take any chance it crushes its prey and injects poison as an extra step.

3. Do vipers need poison powerful enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all,

they eat only one or two at a time.

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4. While hunting animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey using any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. For instance, Californian ground

squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake.

5. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more deadly poison. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

6. Some snake killers have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve a more deadly poison to stop mongooses.

7. Poison has another important role. It's an extreme meat softener; specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid digestion. But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

3.1 Read the questions given below and answer in 30-40 words each.

- Russell viper and rat snake have different methods to attack prey. How?
- How does Sand Boa kill its prey?
- There is a constant tussle between the hunting animal and its prey? Why?
- What makes mongoose a snake predator?
- What difficulty does the writer face when he is entertained in the remote parts of India?

3.2 On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the following blanks.

Overpowering _____ is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs.

- a. killer b. humans c. a python d. prey

Poison _____ meat.

- a. enhances taste of b. hardens c. softens d. breaks down

Californian squirrels are _____ rattlesnake poison.

- a. afraid of b. helpless against c. resistant to d. indifferent to

3.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as:

- Another (para 1)
- Liquid substances released from glands (para 2)
- Particular (para 7)

LITERATURE

FIRST FLIGHT

A LETTER TO GOD BY G.A FUENTES

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

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, and when he returned, he exclaimed, These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are fives.

- (a) Why did Lencho go out in the rain?
- (b) Lencho compares the rain drops to new coins. Why?
- (c) Which word in the extract means the same as very big.
- (d) To what are the raindrops compared.

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Question 2.

The moment the letter fell into the mail box the post master went to open it. It said, God: of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks.

- (a) What does Lencho mean by the rest?
- (b) What was in Lenchos mind when he was writing the letter?
- (c) Find out a word from the passage which is the opposite of honest.
- (d) Who are denoted a bunch of crooks?

Question 3.

God he wrote. If you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year. I need a hundred pesos in order to sow my field again and to live until the crop comes, because the hail storm.

- (a) Who is **he**?
- (b) Why did the speaker need money?
- (c) How much money, does the speaker need?
- (d) Who are **you** in the passage?

Question 4.

So, in order to not to shake the writers faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea : answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than good will, ink and paper. But he stuck to his resolution: He asked money from his employees.

- (a) Who decided to answer the letter?
- (b) How did the postmaster help the writer of the letter?
- (c) Which word in the extract means the same as **firm decision**?
- (d) Who is **he** in the passage?

Question 5.

The following Sunday Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office. Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistakenot could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

- (a) Why was Lencho not surprised on seeing the money?
- (b) Why did Lencho become angry while he got the money?
- (c) What was the belief of Lencho?

(d) Who handed the letter to Lencho?

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Question 6.

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 along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall.

- (a) Who was satisfied?
- (b) Why was he satisfied?
- (c) Which word in the extract means the same as **covered**?
- (d) Why was Lencho satisfied?

Question 7.

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 were 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?

Q8. Answer the given question in not more than 120-150 words.

Imagine that you are in place of Lencho and you urgently need help from God. You decided to write a letter to god seeking his help. Pen down your sincere emotions to god and request for his kindness and generosity.