

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
**Class - 10 (2020-2021)**  
**Assignment - 1**

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All the students must do the following work in their English Language registers:  
In case the students don't have registers right now, they can do it in rough for the time being:

(i) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb form: (choose the right option)

1. The boys were playing when it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.  
(a) was raining                      (b) started                      (c) had rained
2. You were playing when I \_\_\_\_\_ for my test.  
(a) prepared                      (b) preparing                      (c) was preparing
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for a long time .  
(a) knew                      (b) know                      (c) have known
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ nothing from the past.  
(a) learnt                      (b) would learn                      (c) have learnt
5. Though I \_\_\_\_\_ well for the test, I failed.  
(a) have prepared                      (b) was preparing                      (c) prepared
6. Unless you hurry you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
(a) will miss                      (b) will not miss                      (c) would miss
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ an important chapter yesterday.  
(a) explains                      (b) explained                      (c) had explained.
8. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ since morning.  
(a) was ringing                      (b) is ringing                      (c) has been ringing

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# **ENGLISH LITERATURE**

## **CLASS X (2020-21)**

### **ASSIGNMENT - I**

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#### **STORY - MY GREATEST OLYMPIC PRIZE**

NOTE – Refer to the story in your textbook. Read it carefully and answer the given questions in your own words.

#### **A brief commentary on the story –**

The story is an **autobiographical** piece written in 1960 by the world-famous athlete Jesse Owens. The **title** of the story refers to the friendship of Luz Long as the writer's greatest Olympic prize. Though Owens won four gold medals, the life-long friendship was a much bigger achievement for him.

The story is set in the backdrop of Berlin Olympics 1936 where the writer first met his German rival, Luz Long in the board jump and thereafter, they went on to become good friends. **True friendship and true sportsmanship** are the main **themes** of the story.

The narration and language used are rather simple. The author has been able to draw the two main **characters** well. Jesse has been a motivated athlete determined to prove his worth. On the other hand, Luz Long represents the epitome of true friendship with his friendly blue eyes and firm handshakes. He has shown great character in encouraging and helping his rival, Owens in a difficult situation. Hitler is shown as a proud administrator whose main agenda is to prove his race superior. Jesse went on to prove him wrong. But all this wouldn't have been possible without the broad-mindedness of Luz Long.

"My Greatest Olympic Prize" has been one of the most memorable stories in English literature. It boosts one's belief in essential human goodness, true friendship and sportsmanship.

Q1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow –

"I wasn't too worried about all this. I'd trained, sweated and disciplined myself for six years, with the Games in mind. While I was going over on the boat, all I could think about was taking home one or two of those gold medals. I had my eye especially on the running broad jump. A year before, as a sophomore at Ohio State University, I'd set the world's record of 26 feet 8-1/4 inches. Everyone kind of expected me to win that Olympic event hands down"

- When and where is this story set? Who is the narrator here?
- In which event is the narrator confident of winning a gold medal? How did he prepare for this event?
- What had the narrator achieved as a sophomore? What was the expectation of his people from him?
- What was Hitler's belief regarding the winning of these 'Games'?
- Later in the lesson, there is a surprise for the narrator. What was this surprise?

\*Continue revision of class IX<sup>th</sup> syllabus from all books (drama, prose, poetry).

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# MATHEMATICS

## Class – 10 (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

## Banking

### Important points to Remember

In this account a depositor chooses a specified amount and deposits that every month for a fixed period this period may vary from 6 months to 10 years .The depositor is paid a lump sum payments after the expiry of fixed period.

### •computation of interest and maturity value by using the formula

For Savings Account	For Recurring Deposits Account	
$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$	Let monthly instalment = ₹ $x$ Principal for 1 month = Monthly instalment $\times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = x \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ Amount deposited = Monthly instalment $\times n$ Interest = $x \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times \frac{R \times 1}{100 \times 12}$ Amount on maturity = Total amount deposited + Interest	Here, $n$ = Number of months Take $T = 1/12$ and $T = 1$ When interest to be calculated monthly and yearly, respectively.

### Solved Examples

**Ex.1. Kiran deposited 200 per month for 36 months in a bank's Recurring Deposit Account. If the bank pays interest at the rate of 11% per annum, find the amount she gets on maturity.**

<b>Sol.</b>	Monthly instalment = ₹ 200	
	Time = 36 months	
	Total amount deposited = Monthly instalment $\times n = ₹ 200 \times 36 = ₹ 7200$	
	Principal for one month = Monthly instalment $\times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = ₹ 200 \times \frac{36(36+1)}{2}$	
	$= ₹ 100 \times 36 \times 37 = ₹ 133200$	
	Interest = $\frac{133200 \times 11 \times 1}{12 \times 100} = ₹ 1221$	[S.I. = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$ ]
	$\therefore$ Amount received on maturity = Total amount deposited + Interest = ₹ 7200 + ₹ 1221 = ₹ 8,421	

**Ex.2. Ahmed has a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank. He deposits 2,500 per month for 2 years. If he gets ₹ 66,250 at the time of maturity, find**

- (i) the interest paid by the bank.
- (ii) the rate of interest.

[2011]

**SOL.** Monthly Deposit = ₹ 2,500  
 Time = 2 years = 2 x 12 months = 24 months  
 $n = 24$

Amount received on maturity = ₹ 66,250

Amount deposited in 24 months = 2,500 x 24 = 60,000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Equivalent principal for 1 month} &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times \text{Monthly installment} \\ &= ₹ \frac{24(24+1) \times 2,500}{2} = 12 \times 25 \times 2,500\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Interest} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = ₹ \frac{12 \times 25 \times 2,500 \times R \times 1}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 625R$$

∴ Amount on maturity = Total amount deposited + Interest = 60,000 + 625 R

$$\Rightarrow 66,250 = 60,000 + 625 R$$

$$\Rightarrow 6,250 = 625 R$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{6250}{625} = 10$$

i. The interest paid by the bank = 625 x 10 = 6,250 [Putting R = 10 in (i)]

ii. The rate of interest = 10% p.a.

**Ex.3. Saloni deposited 150 per month in her bank account for eight months under the Recurring Deposit Scheme. What will be the maturity value of her deposit, if the rate of interest is 8% per annum and the interest is calculated at the end of every month?**

**Sol.** Monthly installment = ₹ 150

Time = 8 months

Total amount deposited = 150 x 8 = 1200

$$\text{Principal for one month} = \text{Monthly installment} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 150 \times \frac{8 \times (8+1)}{2} = \frac{150 \times 8 \times 9}{2} = ₹ 5400$$

$$\text{Interest on 5400 for one month at the rate of 8\% p.a.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$\frac{5400 \times 8 \times 1}{12 \times 100} = ₹ 36$$

Amount received on maturity = 1200 + 36 = 1,236

**Ex.4. Mr. Gupta opened a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank. He deposited 2,500 per month for two years. At the time of maturity, he got 67,500. Find:**

i. the total interest earned by Mr. Gupta.

ii. the rate of interest per annum.

**Sol.** Monthly deposit = 2,500

Number of months (n) = 24

∴ Amount deposited in 24 months = 24 x 2,500 = 60,000

$$\text{Principal equivalent for one month} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times \text{Monthly deposit} = \frac{24(24+1)}{2} \times 2500 = 12 \times 25 \times 2500$$

$$\text{Interest} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{12 \times 25 \times 2500}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 625 \text{ R}$$

$$\text{Now, Amount received on maturity} = \text{Total amount deposited} + \text{Interest} = 60,000 + 625 \text{ R}$$

According to question,

$$\text{Amount received} = 67,500$$

$$67,500 = 60,000 + 625 \text{ R}$$

$$7,500 = 625 \text{ R}$$

$$\text{R} = 12$$

$$(i) \text{ The total interest earned by Mr. Gupta} = ₹ 67,500 - ₹ 60,000 = ₹ 7,500$$

$$(ii) \text{ The rate of interest per annum} = 12\%$$

**Ex.5.** Ashima has a Cumulative or Recurring Deposit Account in a bank for 5 years at 9% p.a. At the time of maturity, she gets 51,607.50. Find the monthly installment.

**Sol.** Suppose the monthly installment is ₹  $x$ , then total amount deposited by Ashima = ₹  $60x$

$$\text{Equivalent principal for 1 month} = \text{Monthly installment} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = ₹ x \frac{60(60+1)}{2} = ₹ 1830x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interest on ₹ } 1830x \text{ for 1 month at the rate of 9\% p.a.} &= \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} \\ &= ₹ 1830x \times \frac{9}{100} \times \frac{1}{12} = ₹ \frac{549}{40}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Amount received on maturity} = \text{Total amount deposited} + \text{Interest} = ₹ 60x + \frac{549}{40}x = ₹ \frac{2949}{40}x$$

$$₹ \frac{2949}{40}x = 51607.50 \Rightarrow x = ₹ 700$$

∴ The monthly installment = ₹ 700

## Practice questions

1. Mrs. Goswami deposits Rs1000 every month in a Recurring Deposit Account for 3 years at 8% simple interest per annum. Find the matured value.
2. Amit deposited Rs800 per month in a Recurring Deposit Account for 1 year at the rate of 10% per annum. Find the amount Amit will get on maturity.
3. Mrs. Sarojini deposits Rs1600 per month in a Cumulative or Recurring Deposit Account at 9% p.a. simple interest. If she gets Rs 65,592 at the time of maturity, find the total time for which account was held
4. Dinesh has a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank for 3 1/2 years at 9.5 % p.a. If he gets 78,638 at the time of maturity, find the monthly installment.

5. Sahil opened a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank and deposits Rs150 per month for 8 months. At the time of maturity, he received Rs 1,236. Find the rate of interest.
6. David opened a Recurring Deposit Account in a bank and deposited Rs300 per month for two years. If he received Rs 7725 at the time of maturity, find the rate of interest per annum.

**Ans:**

1- Rs. 40440

2-  $I = \text{Rs } 520$ ,  $MA = 10120$

3- 3 Yrs,

4- Rs.1600

5- 8%

6- 7%

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**PHYSICS**  
**Class – 10 (2020-2021)**  
**Assignment 1**

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**Force, Work, Energy and Power**

**Turning Forces**

**1. A rigid object has two types of motion, viz. translatory motion and rotatory motion.**

**2. In a rotatory motion, when a force is applied on an object at a fixed point, an object starts rotating about that point with its particles moving along concentric circles with different speeds.**

**3. Rotational effect of a force depends on two factors, viz.**

**i) the magnitude of the force (F), and**

**ii) perpendicular distance of its line of action from the axis or point about which rotation is taking place.**

**4. Point of action of force** is that point on a rigid object where a force acts.

**5. Line of action of forces** is an imaginary line passing through point of action of forces drawn in the direction of forces.

**6. The turning effect of a force acting on an object about axis is called moment of force or torque. Mathematically, moment of forces or the torque exerted by the force about the point** is the product of the applied force (F) and the perpendicular distance of its line of action from the point about which the object is free to rotate.

**Moment of force or torque** produced by a force about an axis is equal to the product of the magnitude of force and its lever arm about the axis. It is represented by  $\tau$  (tau).

$$\text{Torque } (\tau) = \text{Force } (F) \times \text{Lever arm } (d)$$

Moment of forces or torque is a vector quantity. Its SI unit is newton-meter (N-m) and CGS unit is dyne-centimeter (dyne-cm).

$$1 \text{ N-m} = 10^7 \text{ dyn-cm.}$$

**7. Moment of force** is assigned a positive sign if the turning tendency of the force is anticlockwise and a negative sign if the turning tendency of the force is clockwise.

**8.**

**i) Couple** is a pair of equal and opposite forces whose lines of action of forces are not the same. Couple causes the object to execute rotational motion.

**ii) Arm of the couple** is the perpendicular distance between two equal and unlike parallel forces.

**9. The moment of a couple** is equal to the product of either of forces and the perpendicular distance (called the arm of the couple) between their lines of action. i.e.,

Moment of a couple = either forces  $\times$  perpendicular distance between the forces  
= force  $\times$  couple arm  
=  $f \times d$

The SI unit of moment of couple is newton –meter denoted by N-m. Its CGS unit is dyn-cm.

**10.According to the principle of moments** , the sum of anticlockwise moments of forces about any point must be equal to the sum of clockwise moments of the forces about the same point.

**11.An object is said to be in equilibrium** if a number of forces acting on it produce no change in its state of rest or of uniform motion (translational or rotational).

**An object in equilibrium is not necessarily in rest while an object at rest is necessarily in equilibrium.**

**12.An object is said to be in static equilibrium** if it remains in the state of rest under the influence of applied forces.

**13.An object is said to be in dynamic equilibrium** if it remains in the state of uniform motion (translational or rotational).

## NUMERICALS

1)The moment of a force of 10N about a fixed point O is 5 Nm. Calculate the distance of the point O from the line of action of the force . Ans.0.5

2)A nut is opened by a wrench of length 10cm. If the least force required is 5.0N , find the moment of force needed to turn the nut. Ans.0.5

3)A steering wheel of diameter 0.5 m is rotated anticlockwise by applying two forces each of magnitude 5N.Draw a diagram to show the application of forces and Calculate the moment of the forces applied.

4) A uniform meter rule is provided at its mid-point .A weight of 50gf is suspended at one end of it. Where should a weight of 100gf be suspended to keep the rule horizontal?

Ans. At distance 25cm from the other end.

5) A uniform metre rule balances horizontally on a knife 20gf is suspended from one end.

i) Draw a diagram of the arrangement.

ii) What is the weight of the rule?

Ans.105gf

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**CHEMISTRY**  
**Class 10**  
**Assignment - 1**

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**Chapter – Ammonia**

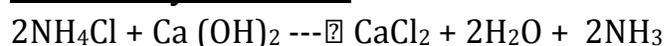
**Properties of Ammonia gas**

1. It is a colourless gas with a pungent smell.
2. It is a basic gas and turns moist red litmus blue.
3. It is highly soluble in water.
4. It is lighter than air.
5. It is a strong reducing agent and reduces gases like oxygen, chlorine and metallic oxides.

**Laboratory preparation of Ammonia gas**

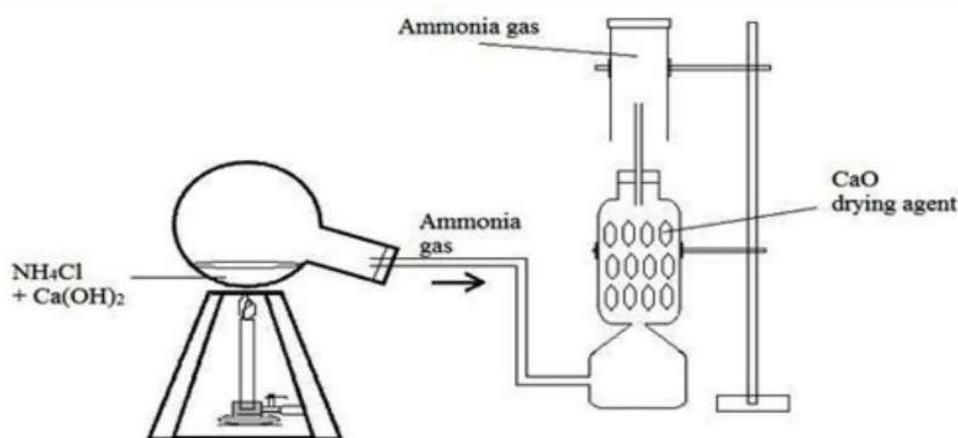
**Reactants used** :- ammonium chloride (commonly called sal ammoniac) and calcium hydroxide (commonly called slaked lime).

**Laboratory reaction:-**



(Remember when any ammonium salt reacts with an alkali, ammonia gas is given out)

**DIAGRAM**



1. Ammonium chloride is used as a reactant as it is cheap and easily available.
2. Sodium hydroxide is not used as a reactant as it is deliquescent. So calcium hydroxide is used as a reactant.
3. Ammonium nitrate is not used as a reactant as it is an explosive compound and decomposes violently on heating according to the equation-  
$$\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
4. The flask is kept tilted in the above laboratory preparation to prevent water vapours from condensing and trickling back on the hot flask, which might break the flask. In the tilted position, vapours move out of the flask without condensing.

### **Drying agent used:-**

Calcium oxide (also known as quicklime) is used as a drying agent as it is basic in nature and does not react with the basic ammonia gas.

Drying agents like concentrated sulphuric acid and phosphorus pentoxide are not used to dry the gas as they are acidic in nature and react with the basic ammonia gas.



### **Collection of the gas**

Ammonia gas is collected by the downward displacement of air as it is lighter than air.

The is not collected by the downward displacement of water as it is highly soluble in water.

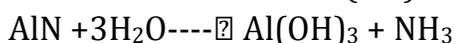
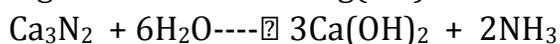
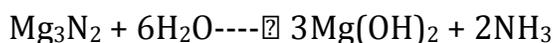
### **Identification of the gas**

When a glass rod dipped in concentrated hydrochloric acid is brought near the mouth of the jar containing the gas, produces dense white fumes.

## **Alternate laboratory method**

### **Preparation of Ammonia gas from metal nitride**

Metal nitrides when react warm water , liberate ammonia gas.



**Drying agent used** ----- Quicklime or calcium oxide.

### **Collection of the gas**

The gas is collected by the downward displacement of air.

**NOTE**:-The method is not preferred as metal nitrides are expensive.

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### **Attempt the following questions:-**

**Ques a)** With respect to the laboratory preparation of Ammonia gas , answer the following questions-

1. Write a balanced chemical equation for the preparation.
2. Name the drying agent used.
3. How is the gas collected ?
4. Why is ammonium nitrate not used in the above preparation.?

**Ques b)** Name a compound that reacts with warm water to liberate a pungent smelling gas that produces dense white fumes with a glass rod dipped in concentrated hydrochloric acid

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**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS- 10 (2020-21)**  
**ASSIGNMENT – 1**

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**TOPIC-CELL**

**CELL-** cell is the structural and functional unit of living organism (except viruses, protozoa, euglena, and bacteria).

Q1 Draw the structure and give the characters and functions for the following parts of cell and cell organelles as given below:

1. Cell wall
2. Cell membrane/ plasma membrane/plasma lemma
3. Cytoplasm
4. Endoplasmic reticulum
5. Ribosome
6. Golgi Apparatus
7. Lysosome
8. Mitochondria
9. Plastids (only in plant cells)
10. Centrosome (only in animal cells)
11. Nucleus
12. Vacuoles
13. Nucleoli
14. Chromosomes

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# HISTORY

## Class 10 (2020-2021)

### Assignment 1

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#### **LESSON 1 THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN 1857**

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The Great revolt of 1857 is also known as the 'First war of Indian Independence' as for the first time people of various sections of the society fought against one common enemy, the British. Hindus and Muslims fought unitedly. Army and the civilians revolted against the British. This revolt was led by many kings and queens from different states. Some pre 1857 revolts are Bhil revolt, Sanyasi revolt and revolt by the tribes of Jaintia and Garo hills.

**Causes of the revolt-** Political, Economic, Socio-Religious, Military and Immediate  
**Political causes--**

1. **Subsidiary Alliance**-It was a policy of annexation introduced by Lord Wellesley to capture Indian states.
2. **Doctrine of Lapse**-It was an annexation policy brought by Lord Dalhousie. Under this policy, if a king of a dependent state died without a natural heir, the kingdom was annexed by the British. The states of Nagpur, Satara, Jhansi, Jaitpur, Bharatpur etc were annexed by the British.
3. **Humiliation of Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah II**-He was asked to vacate his palace Red Fort, not to use the title 'Mughal' and after his death his sons would not be allowed to become the next ruler.
4. **Disrespect shown to Nana Saheb**-He was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II who was deported to Bithoor. Nana Saheb's pension was stopped by the British, he was not allowed to use the title 'Peshwa' and not allowed to become the king as he was the adopted son.
5. **Annexation of Awadh**-The state of Awadh was annexed on the ground of misgovernment. The ruler Wajid Ali Shah was deported to Calcutta. The British refused to recognize the right of Begum Hazrat Mahal and her son Birjis Qadr.

Q1. Why is the revolt of 1857 known as the first war of independence?

Q2. Name some pre 1857 revolts.

Q3. Explain the Doctrine of Lapse. Name the states annexed by it.

Q4. Why did Bahadur Shah Jafar join the revolt?

Q5. Why was Nana Saheb dissatisfied with the British?

Q6. What happened in the state of Awadh?

**CIVICS**  
**Class : X**  
**Session : 2020-21**  
**Assignment – 1**

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**Topic : The Union Parliament**

The Parliament refers to a country's supreme legislative body. The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature. It has two house – Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

The Lok Sabha is a lower house. It represents the people of India. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house. It represents the states of India. The president is an integral part of the parliament though he/she is not a member of either the Rajya Sabha or Lok Shabha. President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India.

**Federal Set-up in India**

A federal government is system that divides the country's administrative powers between a strong central government and smaller state governments. Both these governments draw their authority from the same constitution.

**Federal features of India**

The federal features of India are discussed in brief.

- 1. Division of powers :-** The Constitution of India divides powers between the union and states. It divides all the subjects of administration into three lists – union, state and concurrent.
  - \* The union list contains 97 subjects such as defence, foreign affairs, railways etc.
  - \* The state list contains 66 subjects such as police, public health, education, agriculture etc.
  - \* The concurrent list contains 47 subjects such as criminal law, marriage, divorce, bankruptcy, trade unions etc.
- 2. Dual administration :-** In a federal state, there are two governments – the national or union government and the state governments. There is a dual polity (a form of government) in India.
- 3. Written Constitution :-** India has a written Constitution, which lays down the division of powers between the union and the states. The Indian Constitution is a comprehensive document containing 395 Articles and 12 Schedules.

- 4. Supremacy of the Constitution :-** Both the union and state governments derive their powers from the constitution. No one can violate the constitution. The Supreme Court has the power to enforce and interpret.
- 5. Rigidity of the Constitution :-** The Indian constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible. Article 368 lays down the procedure for amendment of the constitution.
- 6. Supremacy of the Judiciary :-** There is an independent judicial system in India to interpret the constitution and to maintain its sanctity. The Supreme Court of India has the original jurisdiction to settle disputes between the union and the states and acts as the final interpreter of the constitution.
- 7. Bicameral union legislature :-** A bicameral system is an essential feature in a federation. In such a legislature, the upper house represents the units of the federation. The constitution of India also provides for a bicameral legislature at the centre consisting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

### **EXERCISE**

**Answer the following questions :-**

1. Explain the term 'Parliament'.
2. Mention the constituents of the Indian Parliament.
3. Name the two Houses of the Parliament.
4. Which house is called lower house?
5. What is the other name of Rajya Sabha ?
6. Who is the head of executive, legislature and judiciary of India?
7. What do you understand by a federal form of government.
8. What are the federal features mentioned in the constitution of India? Explain in detail.

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**GEOGRAPHY**  
**CLASS X (2020-2021)**  
**ASSIGNMENT - I**

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**INDIA – CLIMATE**

The area north of the Tropic of Cancer is treated as the sub-tropical region while the area south of the Tropic of Cancer is treated as the tropical region. Also, the monsoons are winds which show a complete reversal in their direction over the year, largely control the climate of India. Thus, India experiences a tropical monsoon type of climate.

**Factors affecting the climate of India –**

- **Latitudinal extent-** India's latitudinal extent is from about 8°N to 37°N. The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) divides the country into two parts – the southern half lies in the tropical belt close to the Equator, and is surrounded by water bodies. The northern half which is above the Tropic of Cancer lies in the temperate/sub-tropical area. This part is not only away from the Equator, but also away from the moderating influence of the water bodies.
- **Altitude –** The temperature decreases with increase in height (6°C decreases for every 1000m increase in height). Thus, places in the mountains are cooler than in the plains. The hill stations like Srinagar, Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling, etc. remain cold throughout the year. Thus, places or cities in the plains are much warmer than the hill stations.
- **The Himalayan mountain ranges –** The Himalayas and its western and eastern offshoots (branches of the main mountain range/ranges) act as an effective climatic divide/barrier. They protect India from the extremely cold winds coming from Central Asia. Also, during summers, the Himalayan mountain ranges check the moisture laden winds and help in bringing plenty of rainfall.
- **Presence of water bodies –** The Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east exert a moderating influence on the climate of the coastal areas. These areas experience a maritime type of climate; the coastal areas enjoy nearly the same type of climatic conditions throughout the year. The places which are far away from the water bodies experience a continental type of climate, as they are far way from the water bodies. These places mostly experience hot summers and cold climate.
- **Presence of Relief Features –** Relief features affect the temperature, air pressure, direction and speed of wind and the amount and distribution of rainfall. For eg, the windward side of Western Ghats and Assam receive heavy rainfall during summers, while the southern plateaus remain dry or get less rainfall due to its leeward situation along the Western Ghats.
- **Prevailing winds –** The monsoons are the prevailing winds over the whole of India. The complete reversal in the direction of monsoon winds brings a sudden change in the seasons. The southwest summer monsoons blow from sea to land and bring rainfall nearly to the entire country. The northeast winter monsoons travel from land to sea and do not cause much rainfall except along the Coromandel coast.
- **Upper Air Circulation –** The jet stream is the upper air system which influences the Indian climate. At a height of about 10 to 14km, these winds blow from west to east, north of the Himalayas and roughly parallel to the Tibetan plateau. They are responsible for bringing Western disturbances into north-west India during winters and play a key role in bringing tropical cyclones in east India.

- Q1. What is the Jet Stream? How does it affect the climate of India?
- Q2. a) Why do you think Shimla experiences a colder climate than Agra?  
b) Lucknow experiences continental climate while Mumbai experiences maritime climate.  
Why?
- Q3. How do the Himalayas act as a 'climatic barrier'? Give two reasons.
- Q4. Distinguish between southwest and northeast monsoons (any two points only).
- Q5. Why does the plateau region of south India mostly get less rainfall?
- Q6. Name the type of climate experienced by India.

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# COMMERCIAL STUDIES

## Class X (2020-2021)

### Assignment – 1

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#### STAKE HOLDER

**Stakeholder is either an individual, group or organization who is impacted by the outcome of a project. They have an interest in the success of the project, and can be within or outside the organization that is sponsoring the project.** Stakeholders can have a positive or negative influence on the business

In business, a stakeholder is any individual, group, or party that has an interest in an organization and the outcomes of its actions. Common examples of stakeholders include employees, customers, shareholders, suppliers, communities, and governments. Different stakeholders have different interests, and companies often face trade-offs in trying to please all of them

Definitions and explanations:

#### **Primary stakeholders:**

Stakeholders that hold a direct interest in a business or organization and its dealings are known as primary stakeholders. These stakeholders usually invest their financial capital directly into the business. Examples of primary stakeholders include shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, vendors and business partners.

#### **Secondary stakeholders:**

Stakeholders that do not hold direct interests in a business but can have a reasonable influence over a business's dealings are known as secondary stakeholders. An organization does not directly depend upon these stakeholders for survival of its immediate interests. Business competitors, trade unions, media groups, pressure groups and state or local government organizations are some examples of secondary stakeholders.'

#### INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

Every company has both internal and external stakeholders. The internal stakeholders are often easily defined, because they have a financial interest in the company. External stakeholders are not as easily defined – they are not involved in the operations or decisions of the company. While the external stakeholder has no direct financial stake in the company, they do have an interest in the success, failure and direction of a company. They are critical to the overall success of businesses growing in any community.

- Internal stakeholders are entities within a business (e.g., employees, managers, the board of directors, investors).
- External stakeholders are entities not within a business itself but who care about or are affected by its performance (e.g., consumers, regulators, investors, suppliers)

The following are the major differences between internal and external stakeholders:

1. The individual or group that works for the organisation and they actively participate in the management of the company are known as Internal Stakeholders. External Stakeholders, on the other hand, are the individual or group that is not employed by the organisation but they get affected by its activities.
2. Internal Stakeholders serves the organisation, but External Stakeholders deals with the company externally.
3. Internal Stakeholders are directly influenced by the company's activities because they are the part of the organisation which is just opposite in the case of External Stakeholders.
4. Internal Stakeholders are employed by the company, but external stakeholders are not.
5. Internal matters of the company are known to internal stakeholders. However, external stakeholders are not known about such matters.
6. Internal Stakeholders are the primary stakeholders whereas External stakeholders are the secondary stakeholders.

#### **QUESTIONS:**

- 1. Define stake holders?**
- 2. Who are considered as primary stakeholders?**
- 3. State any two examples of secondary stakeholders?**
- 4. Explain internal stakeholder?**
- 5. What do you understand by external stakeholders?**

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# ECONOMICS

## Class -10 (2020-2021)

### Assignment - 1

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#### LESSON -1 PRODUCTIVE MECHANISM

##### MEANING OF PRODUCTIVE MECHANISM - DEFINITION

The productive mechanism is the system which determines the production of various goods and services in the economy.

All the services, even though important for the prosperity and economic welfare of human beings (military personnel, doctors, lawyers, teachers, domestic servants, etc.) cannot be called production.

##### DEFINITION OF PRODUCTION - DEFINITION

According to economist Adam Smith, "Production means production of material goods only." In modern economics, the term production is used in wider connotation. Thus, modern economists have defined production as a creation which is capable of satisfying human wants.

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF FACTORS OF PRODUCTION - DEFINITION

Factors of production or inputs possess some important characteristics that are of fundamental economic significance for the producer. These characteristics are as follows:

1. Sustainability
2. Complementarity
3. Specificity

##### CLASSIFICATION OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION - DEFINITION

**Traditional view :** The classification of factors of production changed with the economic development, but all the economists agree about three important basic factors.

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Capital

**Modern view :** However, modern economists propounded that factors of production are not one or two but they exist in millions. Prof. Alfred Marshal included a fourth factor i.e. Organisation, to the three basic factors mentioned above.

Thus, the four factors of production are:

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Capital
4. Entrepreneurship.

## Questions

- 1-What did you understand by the word productive mechanism?
- 2-What Adam Smith has to say about production?
- 3-What are the factors responsible for rise or fall in production of a firm ?
- 4-Give a few examples of the processes involved in production of any particular product.
- 5-Expalin all four factors of production and how they contribute in productive mechanism.

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# COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

## Class – X (2020 – 2021)

### Assignment 1

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Answer the following:

1. What is an object?
2. What do you mean by a class?
3. What are the features of Java language?
4. What are the different types of Java programs?
5. What are comments in java programming?
6. What is java byte code?
7. What is the difference between compiler and interpreter?
8. What is JVM?
9. What are the basic OOP's concepts?
10. Explain the following:
  - a. Abstraction
  - b. Encapsulation
  - c. Polymorphism
  - d. Inheritance

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## हिंदी परियोजना कार्य -कक्षा 10 के लिए

यह परियोजना कार्य का दूसरा भाग है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न की शब्द सीमा 300 शब्दों से कम न हो।

### हिंदी भाषा

प्रथम प्रश्न - " जल ही जीवन है ,जल के बिना सुनहरे कल की कल्पना करना व्यर्थ है।"वर्तमान युग में जल संकट की समस्या किस प्रकार विकराल रूप लेती जा रही है ?'जल संरक्षण 'की आवश्यकता तथा इसके विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए अपने विचार चित्रों एवं लेखन के द्वारा प्रभावी ढंग से प्रकट कीजिए।

### हिंदी साहित्य

प्रश्न संख्या २

"जिन बातों का हम प्राण देकर भी विरोध करने को तैयार रहते हैं ,एक समय आता है ,जब चाहे किसी भी कारण से भी हो उन्हीं बातों को हम स्वीकार कर लेते हैं।" उक्त तथ्य की सत्यता को एकांकी के आधार पर प्रमाणित करते हुए एकांकी "संस्कार और भावना" में निहित संस्कारों पर भावना की विजय किस प्रकार हुई ? कथा के पात्रों के संवादों एवं चित्रों और लेखन की सहायता से प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रस्तुत करें।

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