

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X

DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Chapter – 3. Linear equations in two variables Diksha App (M . C .Q) Diksha App (Short Answers) Diksha App(very short Answers) EX - 3.1, EX - 3.2, EX – 3.3, EX – 3.4, EX – 3.5 EX – 3.6</p> <p>Please try different types of questions from R.S.AGGARWAL book.</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER – SOURCES OF ENERGY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Characteristics of an ideal fuel.• Definition of the terms, Ignition temperature and calorific value of a fuel. Q/Ans. of pg. no. 243 (NCERT)• Conventional sources of energy, Coal (Thermal power plant), Water (Hydro power plant), Wind energy, Bio mass (bio gas plants). (To be studied in detail) Q/Ans. pg. no. 248 (NCERT)• Non- conventional source of energy – Solar energy (Solar constant, Solar cells, Solar cookers), Ocean energy (Tidal energy, Sea wave energy, OTEC).(Study these topic in detail)• Geothermal energy• Nuclear energy (Fission and Fusion reactions) Q/Ans. of pg. no. 253 (NCERT) <p>NOTE:- Refer to Diksha app for the better understanding. Watch the videos on the related topics.</p> <p><u>CH-2 – ACIDS BASES AND SALTS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (1 to 17).2. Write question no (1 to 3) page -5.3. Do question no (1 to 6) page -8.4. Do question no (1 to 4) page -11.5. Do question no (1 to 5) page -16.6. Do M.C.Q question no (1 to 4) page -18.7. Write short answer (5 to 9) page -18.8. Write long answer (10 to 15) page-19. <p>NOTES- Find the attachment of self study page (18 to 20).</p> <p>DINESH SUPER SIMPLIFIED SCIENCE CHEMISTRY (Reference book).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Question no (32 to 44) short answer type .2. Question no (9 to 17) long answer type.3. Question no (28 to 41) very short answer. <p>NOTES- Attachment given (Reference book) page -97, 102 ,103,106,107,108.</p> <p><u>CHAPTER-6 (LIFE PROCESSES) SUB UNIT: EXCRETORY SYSTEM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Study the Excretory system thoroughly and note down the difficult words.2) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of “Excretory system in human beings”. (fig: 6.13)3) Draw the diagram showing the structure of a NEPHRON (fig: 6.14)

- 4) Explain the three steps of urine formation in detail.
- 5) Write a short note on HAEMODIALYSIS. (Pg-111).
- 6) Write down the answers of Q.no- 1,2 and 3 from NCERT. (Pg-112).

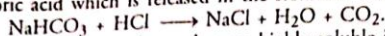
NOTE- please find the following attachment and learn the question answers



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DINESH Super Simplified Chemistry-X

(b) Sodium hydrogen carbonate is an essential constituent of antacids because it neutralises the effect of hydrochloric acid which is released in the stomach. That is why it is called antacid.

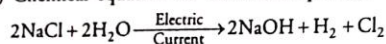


- Q. 32. (a) Write the name given to bases that are highly soluble in water. Give an example.
(b) Why does bee sting cause pain and irritation? Rubbing of baking soda on the sting area gives relief. How?

Ans. (a) Highly soluble bases are known as alkalis. For example, NaOH.
(b) The pain caused by bee sting is due to formic acid (HCOOH) which enters our body. Rubbing by baking soda (NaHCO₃) neutralises the effect of formic acid and gives relief.

- Q. 33. (i) Identify the compound of calcium which is yellowish powder and is used for disinfecting drinking water. Write its chemical name and formula. How is it manufactured? Write the chemical equation for the reaction involved. Also list two other uses of the compound.

Ans. (i) The yellowish white solid is known as bleaching powder. Chemically, it is known as calcium oxychloride or calcium hypochlorite. Its chemical formula is CaOCl₂. For its manufacture and uses, consult section 2.15.
(ii) Write the balanced chemical equation of chlor-alkali process.



- Q. 34. A substance X used as an antacid reacts with hydrochloric acid to produce a gas Y which is used in fire extinguishers

(a) Name the substances X and Y.
(b) Write a balanced equation of the reaction between X and hydrochloric acid.

Ans. (a) Substance X is sodium hydrogen carbonate and the gas evolved Y is carbon dioxide.
(b)
$$\text{NaHCO}_3(\text{s}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$$

(X) (Y)

- Q. 35. List two differences between acids and bases on the basis of chemical properties.

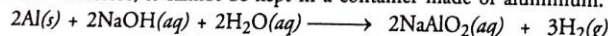
Ans. (i) Dilute acids like HCl and H₂SO₄ evolve H₂ gas on reacting metals like Zn, Mg and Ca etc. but dilute bases do not evolve hydrogen gas.
(ii) Acids react with oxides of metals while bases react with oxides of non-metals.

- Q. 36. In a gas jar containing hydrogen chloride gas, a dry blue litmus paper is dropped. What change is observed? Now a blue litmus paper is moistened and dropped into the gas jar. State what is observed and give a reason for this.

Ans. Dry blue litmus remains unchanged in colour in the gas jar containing hydrogen chloride gas but when blue litmus paper is moistened, its colour changes to red. Actually, in the absence of moisture, hydrogen chloride gas does not release H⁺ ions and can not behave as an acid. But in the presence of moisture, the gas dissolves to form hydrochloric acid. It releases H⁺ ions and as a result, the colour of blue litmus changes to red.

- Q. 37. Explain why sodium hydroxide solution cannot be kept in aluminium containers? Write equation for the reaction that may take place for the same.

Ans. Sodium hydroxide solution reacts with aluminium to form sodium metaaluminate and hydrogen gas is evolved. Therefore, it cannot be kept in a container made of aluminium.



Sodium metaaluminate

- Q. 38. State what does pH of a solution signify. Three solutions A, B and C have pH values of 6, 2 and 10 respectively. Which of these solutions is highly acidic? Which solution will turn red litmus blue?

Ans. pH of a solution predicts the nature of a solution whether neutral, acidic or alkaline. For details, consult section 2.6.

- Solution with pH value of 2 is highly acidic in nature.
- Solution with pH value of 10 is alkaline or basic in nature. It will turn red litmus to blue.

- Q. 39. A white chemical compound becomes hard on mixing proper quantity of water. It is also used to maintain joints in a fixed position. Name the chemical compound and write its chemical formula. Write chemical equation to show what happens when water is added to this compound in proper quantity.

(C.B.S.E. 2016, Sample Paper 2018)

- (iii) (a) Most acidic is A (pH = 6) and most basic is C (pH = 12).
 (b) The increasing order of H⁺ ion concentration is : C < B < D < A.
 (c) The pH paper acquires dark purple colour in solution C and green in solution D.

Q. 12. Write the chemical name of Na₂CO₃·10H₂O and Na₂CO₃. Write the significance of 10H₂O. Mention the term used for water molecules attached with a salt. With the help of chemical equation explain the method of preparation of both Na₂CO₃·10H₂O and Na₂CO₃. Also list two uses of Na₂CO₃·10H₂O. (C.B.S.E. 20)

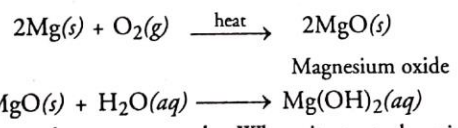
Ans. Chemical name for Na₂CO₃·10H₂O : Washing soda
 Chemical name for Na₂CO₃ : Soda ash
 10H₂O molecules attached with Na₂CO₃ molecule are known as molecules of water of crystallisation. the preparation of both the salts, consult section 2.12.

Q. 13. The crystals of a compound A on keeping in air get converted into a white powder. Its solution in water gives blue colour with red litmus. It is used to remove permanent hardness from water.
 (a) Identify the substance. Write chemical formula for its crystalline form.
 (b) From the given information, identify the nature of the substance.
 (c) Write two more uses of the substance. (C.B.S.E. 2)

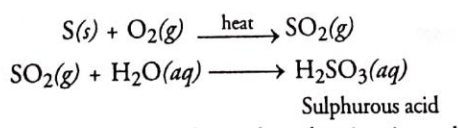
Ans. (a) The substance is washing soda. Its chemical formula is Na₂CO₃·10H₂O.
 (b) Since the aqueous solution of the substance in water turns red litmus blue, it is of basic nature.
 (c) (i) It is used in laundry for washing clothes.
 (ii) It is used in the manufacture of glass, paper and chemicals like caustic soda (NaOH), and borax (Na₂B₄O₇) etc.

Q. 14. You are provided with magnesium ribbon and sulphur powder. Explain with the help of an activity that metal oxides are basic and oxides of non-metals are acidic. (C.B.S.E. 2)

Ans. Clean the surface of the magnesium ribbon. Hold it in a pair of tongs and burn in air. Collect the ash formed in a china dish. Transfer it in a test tube and dissolve in water. Dip a red litmus paper strip in the solution. It will change to blue showing that the metal oxides are of basic nature. The chemical equations involved are :

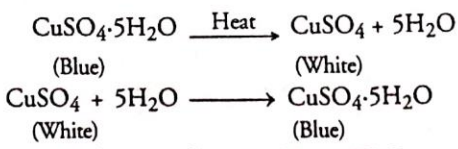


Similarly, heat the sulphur powder on a spatula. When it starts burning, immediately dip it in a test tube containing water. Now dip a blue litmus paper in the solution. It will immediately acquire red colour. This shows that oxides of non-metals are acidic in nature.



Q. 15. (a) The blue colour of crystals of a substance changed on heating in a closed test tube but the colour regained after sometime on cooling. Name the substance and write its chemical formula. Explain the phenomenon involved. (C.B.S.E.)
 (b) Write name and chemical formula of two such compounds whose one formula unit is associated with 10 and 2 water molecules respectively.

Ans. (a) The available information suggests that the blue crystals are of hydrated copper sulphate (CuSO₄·5H₂O). Upon heating, they were dehydrated. On cooling, they were again hydrated. The chemical reactions involved are :



(b) Hydrated sodium carbonate (Washing soda) : Na₂CO₃·10H₂O
 Hydrated calcium sulphate (Gypsum) : CaSO₄·2H₂O.

Q. 16. Five solutions A, B, C, D and E showed pH as 4, 7, 1, 11 and 9 respectively when tested with a universal indicator. Which solution is :

- (i) Neutral (ii) Strongly acidic (iii) Strongly alkaline (iv) Weakly alkaline (v) Weakly acidic

Arrange the pH in increasing order of H^+ ion concentration.

Ans. (i) Neutral ($pH = 7$); (ii) Strongly acidic ($pH = 1$); (iii) Strongly alkaline ($pH = 11$); (iv) Weakly alkaline ($pH = 9$); (v) Weakly acidic ($pH = 4$).

- Please note that higher the pH of a solution, lesser will be H^+ ion concentration.

In the light of the above information, the pH values in increasing order of H^+ ion concentration are:

(iii) < (iv) < (v) < (i) < (ii).

Q. 17. (a) Define a universal indicator. Mention its one use.

(b) Solution A gives pink colour when a drop of phenolphthalein indicator is added to it. Solution B gives a red colour when a drop of methyl orange is added to it. What type of solutions are A and B? Which of these will have higher pH value?

(c) Name one salt whose solution has pH less than 7 and one salt with pH more than 7.

Ans. (a) A universal indicator is a mixture of several indicators. By comparison, it can predict the nature of a solution. For details, consult section 2.6.

(b) Solution A is acidic whereas solution B is of basic nature. Solution B has a higher pH value than solution A.

(c) A salt of strong acid and weak base (e.g., NH_4Cl) has pH less than 7. A salt of weak acid and strong base (e.g., Na_2CO_3) has pH more than 7.

Q. 18. pH has a great importance in our daily life. Explain by giving three examples.

(C.B.S.E. Sample Question)

Ans. For answer, consult section 2.7.

Ans. (a)

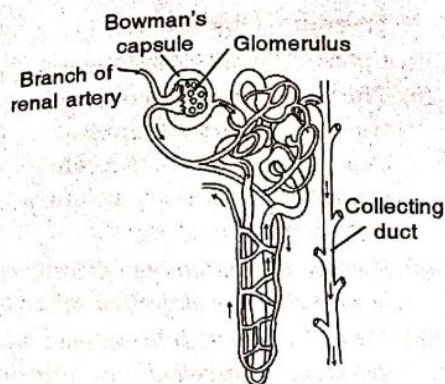


Fig. Structure of a nephron.

(b) Glucose that enters the nephron along with the filtrate after passing through the glomerulus, passes from the tubule of nephron where it is selectively reabsorbed and sent back to blood.

Q.7. (a) Draw a diagram of the human urinary system and label in it :

- (i) Kidney (ii) Ureter
(iii) Urinary bladder (iv) Urethra

(b) Name the two major components of normal human urine. [CBSE-2013]

Ans. (a)

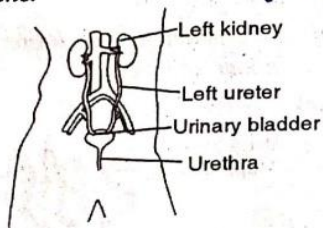


Fig. Excretory system in human.

(b) The two major components are water and nitrogenous waste, of which is urea.

Q.8.

(a) Draw a diagram of excretory system and label on it : Aorta, Vena cava, Urinary bladder, Urethra.
(b) List two vital functions of kidney.

Ans. (a)

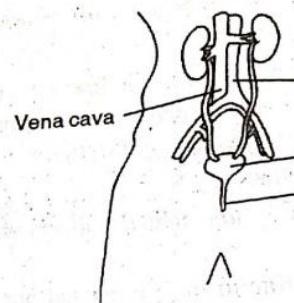


Fig. Excretory system in human.

(b) Two vital functions of kidney

- (i) They maintain the osmotic concentration of body fluids and regulate the water balance.
(ii) They help in removal of nitrogenous wastes that are harmful for the body.



Application Based Questions

Q.1. Define enzyme. Name one enzyme in humans which digests fats. [AI- 2016]

Ans. • Enzymes are biological catalysts which catalyse all the biological reactions that occur in the living world. They are proteinaceous in nature.

- Lipase digests fats.

Q.2. Explain giving any three reasons the significance of transpiration in plants. [Delhi- 2015]

Ans. • Transpiration is the loss of water in the form of water vapours from the surface of the leaf.

- Transpiration helps in transport of minerals by producing a suction pull from the top of a plant. The leaves concentrate the osmotic pressure. This draws water from the cells of the lower level in the same manner and finally absorb it from the soil.

- Significance of transpiration
 - (i) It produces cooling effect.
 - (ii) It helps in transport of water and minerals.

- (c) Valves prevent backflow of blood and help in the contraction of auricles and ventricles by opening and closing.

Arteries	Veins
Arteries have thick, elastic, muscular walls	Veins have thin walls with few elastic fibres

2. (a) Define excretion.
 (b) Name the basic filtration unit present in the kidney.
 (c) Draw excretory system in human beings and label the following organs of excretory system which perform following functions :
 (i) form urine.
 (ii) is a long tube which collects urine from kidney.
 (iii) store urine until it is passed out.

[CBSE-2017]

- ns. (a) The biological process involved in the removal of harmful wastes (nitrogenous) from the body is called excretion.
 (b) Nephron
 (c) (i) Kidney
 (ii) Ureter
 (iii) Urinary bladder.

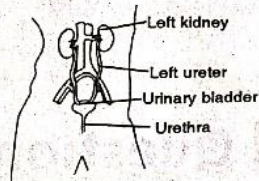


Fig. Excretory system in human.

3. (a) Name the hormone which is released into the blood when its sugar level rises. Name the organ which produces this hormone and its effect on blood sugar level. Also mention the digestive enzymes secreted by this organ with one function of each.
 (b) Explain the need of Chemical communication in multicellular organisms. [CBSE-2015]
 ns. (a) Insulin, Pancreas, reduces sugar level in blood
 Pancreatic amylase - Neutralizes acidic food coming from stomach

Trypsin - Digests Proteins

Lipase - Breaks down emulsified fats.

- (b) The cells cannot continually create and transmit electrical impulses, so multicellular organisms use another means of communication namely chemical communication.

- Q.4. (a) Bile doesn't contain any digestive enzyme, yet it is important for digestion of food. Why ?
 (b) Name the products formed after complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in small intestine. [CBSE-2014]

- Ans. (a) Bile makes the acidic food coming from stomach alkaline which enables pancreatic enzymes to act. Bile salts break the large fat globules into smaller globules due to which efficiency of enzyme action increases.
 (b) Carbohydrates : Glucose
 Proteins : Amino acids
 Fats : Fatty acids and glycerol

- Q.5. (a) Draw a sectional view of the human heart and label on it Aorta, Pulmonary arteries, Vena cava, Left ventricle.
 (b) Why is double circulation of blood necessary in human beings ? [CBSE-2012]

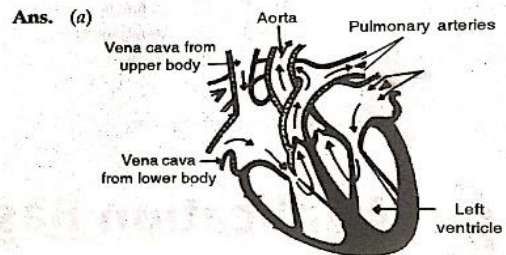


Fig. Sectional view of human heart.

- (b) Double circulation of blood is necessary to :
 (i) separate deoxygenated blood from oxygenated blood.
 (ii) meet high energy and oxygen demands.
 (iii) maintain constant body temperature.
 Q.6. (a) Draw the structure of a nephron and label the following on it : Glomerulus, Bowman's capsule, Renal artery, Collecting duct.
 (b) What happens to glucose that enters the nephron along with filtrate ? [CBSE-2012]

Ans. Translocation : Transport of food prepared in the leaves to the other parts of the plants is known as **translocation**.

Translocation is essential for the plants for the supply of food to all parts of the plants. As food is needed for producing energy during its oxidation. Energy is then needed by all parts of the plants to perform their activities.

(i) **Sugars** are synthesized in the leaves and then transported to storage organs of roots, fruits and seeds.

(ii) **Hormones** are synthesized at the tip of the stem and at the tip of the roots.

Q.23. Name the glands associated with digestion of starch in human digestive tract and mention their role.

How is required pH maintained in the stomach and small intestine? [CBSE-2013]

Ans. Salivary glands - salivary amylase break starch into sugar.

Pancreas - pancreatic amylase (juice) digest starch.

Intestinal glands - intestinal amylase - digest starch.

Acidic pH in stomach - due to Hydrochloric acid secreted by stomach.

Alkaline pH in small intestine - due to bile (liver)/pancreatic juice (pancreas).

Q.24. Name the following with reference to the alimentary canal :

- (a) (i) the largest gland.
(ii) the gland that secretes digestive enzymes as well as hormones.

(iii) the part where digested food is absorbed.

(b) What are villi? Mention their function.

[CBSE-2012, 2013]

Ans. (a) (i) Liver (ii) Pancreas (iii) Small intestine
(b) Numerous finger like projections present in the inner lining of the intestine which increase the surface area for absorption.

Function : It absorbs digested food in small intestine. Absorbs water in large intestine.

Q.25. List the three kinds of blood vessels of human circulatory system and write their functions in tabular form. [CBSE-2016]

Ans.

Blood vessels	Functions
Arteries	They carry blood away from the heart to various organs of the body.
Veins	They collect the blood from different organs and bring it back to the heart.
Capillaries	Exchange of material between the blood and surrounding cells takes place across the thin walls of capillaries.

Q.26. Explain how the human body responds when adrenaline is secreted into the blood.

[CBSE-2013-2016]

Ans. The heart beats faster, resulting in supply of more oxygen to our muscles. The blood to the digestive system and skin is reduced due to contraction of muscles around small arteries in these organs.

This diverts the blood to our skeletal muscles.

The breathing rate also increases because of the contractions of the diaphragm and the rib muscles.

Q.27. (a) Name the following :

- (i) part in which urine is produced
(ii) part which stores the urine
(iii) part which connects (i) and (ii)
(iv) part from which urine is passed out.

(b) Name the factors on which the amount of water reabsorbed along the tubular part of nephron depend on ? [CBSE-2017]

Ans. (a) (i) Kidney (ii) Urinary bladder
(iii) Ureter (iv) Urethra.

(b) The amount of water reabsorbed depends on how much excess water there is in the body and on how much of dissolved waste there is to be excreted.

Q.28. (a) Name the following :

- (i) part where air is filtered by fine hair and mucus.
(ii) part which terminates in balloon - like structures.
(iii) balloon - like structures where exchange of gases takes place.
(iv) part which separates chest cavity from abdominal cavity.

compared to oxygen and is hence mostly transported in the dissolved form in human blood.

Q.4. How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximise the area for exchange of gases ?

[CBSE- 2013]

Ans. The **trachea** (windpipe) divides into **bronchi** which enter the lungs. In the lungs, the bronchi divide into smaller tubes called **bronchioles** which finally terminate in balloon-like structures called **alveoli**. These alveoli provide a large surface area where the exchange of gases can take place. The walls of alveoli contain an extensive network of blood-vessels for easy exchange of gases.

Remember : If the alveolar surface were spread out, it would cover about 80 m².

Questions : Page 110

Q.1. What are the components of the transport system in human beings? What are the functions of these components ?

- Ans.**
1. Heart (Pumps the blood).
 2. Blood vessels (Arteries to distribute blood ; veins to collect blood ; capillaries for exchange of nutrients between blood and tissues).
 3. Blood (Consists of three types of cells : RBCs for transport of oxygen ; WBCs for providing immunity ; Blood platelets for clotting of blood).
 4. Lymph and tissue fluid.

Q.2. Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds ?

[CBSE- 2012]

Ans. They have high energy requirement for maintaining their body temperature. This is possible only if oxygenated and deoxygenated blood remains separated.

Q.3. What are the components of the transport system in highly organised plants ?

[CBSE- 2013]

- Ans.**
1. **Xylem** : For moving water and minerals obtained from the soil.
 2. **Phloem** : Transports products of photosynthesis from the leaves where they are synthesised to other parts of the plant.

Q.4. How are water and minerals transported in plants ?

[CBSE- 2012]

Ans. They are transported in dissolved form through xylem elements. For this process, transpiration helps in the absorption and upward movement of water and minerals from roots to the leaves.

Q.5. How is food transported in plants ?

[CBSE- 2013]

Ans. Food is transported in dissolved form through phloem. This process is known as translocation.

Questions : Page 112

Q.1. Describe the structure and functioning of nephron.

[CBSE- 2014]

Ans. **Structure of Nephron :** The filtration units in the kidney are called nephrons. Each kidney has a large number of nephrons which are packed close together. Nephron consists of a cup shaped structure called **Bowman's capsule** in which a cluster of very thin walled blood capillaries form **glomerulus**. This cup shaped structure is followed by long tubular structure which is convoluted, twisted and finally leads to the collecting duct.

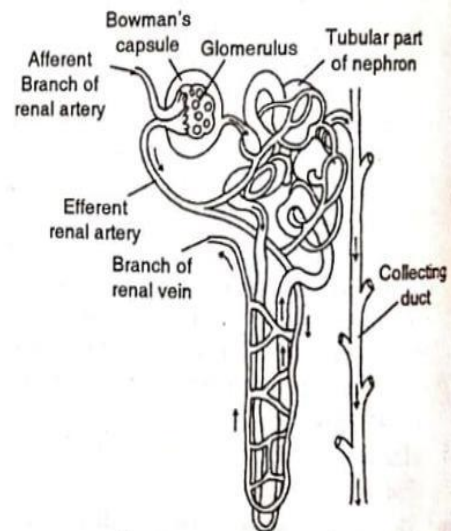


Fig. Structure of a nephron.

Functioning of nephron : Nephrons help in filtering nitrogenous waste from the blood. The blood entering the glomerulus contains waste which are filtered in the Bowman's capsule. The filtrate formed may contain some useful substances such as glucose, amino acids, salts and a major amount of water. These are selectively reabsorbed as the urine flows along the tube. The amount of water reabsorbed depends on how much excess water there is in the body and on how much of dissolved waste there is to be excreted.

<p>HINDI</p>	<p>हिंदी भाषा - औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र</p> <p>(1) आपकी बड़ी बहन डॉक्टर बनना चाहती है, इसके लिए वह प्रवेश परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रही है, वह सफल हो सके, इसकी शुभकामना देते हुए उसे पत्र लिखें ।</p> <p>(2) समाज में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए किसी समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को पत्र लिखें ।</p> <p>हिन्दी साहित्य - उत्साह एवं अट नहीं रही है । (पद्य)</p> <p>(3) निम्न पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ।</p> <p>विकल विकल, उन्मन थे उन्मन विश्व के निदाघ के सकल जन, आए अज्ञात दिशा से अनंत के घन ! तप्त धरा, जल से फिर शीतल कर दो - बादल, गरजो !</p> <p>(क) बादलों के न बरसने से लोगों तथा धरती की क्या दशा हो रही थी ? (ख) कवि बादलों से क्या अनुरोध करता है और क्यों ? (ग) कवि ने बादलों को 'अनंत के घन' कहकर संबोधित किया है क्यों ?</p> <p>(4) निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।</p> <p>(क) कवि की आँख फागुन की सुंदरता से क्यों नहीं हट रही है ? (ख) 'उड़ने को नभ में तुम पर-पर कर देते हो' - का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए । (ग) 'कहीं सौंस लेते हो' का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए बताइए कि उसका संसार पर क्या पभाव पड़ रहा है ? (घ) कवि बादलों से गरजकर बरसने के लिए क्यों कह रहा है ? (ङ) कविता का मुख्य स्वर क्या है? स्पष्ट कीजिए ॥</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p><u>Literature –</u> <u>Two Stories About Flying</u> <u>His First Flight (Part 1)</u> <u>Message –</u> We learn that we should never allow fear to overcome us. If we remain fearful we lag behind others. Sometimes the fear may prove fatal. Whenever we face any kind of fearful situation, we should be courageous and take the first step forward. If we move forward we soon overcome fear. This is what the young seagull in the story experiences. He is afraid of flying. However, once he comes out of his nest, his fear is gone. He gains confidence and succeeds in his effort. Success comes to those who overcome all fears and move ahead.</p> <p><u>Title –</u> The title of the story 'His First Flight' is appropriate. The story relates the young seagull's maiden flight after he is stuck up in his high nest as a result of his fear of flight. The focus is on a peculiar situation in which the young seagull finds himself. He wants to fly and go down to catch and eat fish as his brothers and sisters are doing. But he finds no courage to take his first step. He becomes hungry. Hunger forces him to come to the ledge. His sudden fall seizes him with panic. But soon his wings are spread and he finds himself flying. The first flight fills himself with great joy and shrill. He goes up and down and thus overcome his fear.</p> <p><u>Textual Short Answer Questions-</u> Q.2 'The sight of the food maddened him'. What does this suggest? What compelled the</p>

young seagull to finally fly?

A. 2 The young seagull was hungry. He had not taken any food since the previous night. When he saw food it increased his hunger manifold. He felt an intense desire to have food. He felt as if he were mad with hunger. The mother took a piece of fish in her mouth and came close to the hungry seagull. In an attempt to catch the fish the hungry seagull fell out of the ledge. Now he had to make efforts to fly. Thus in a way it was his hunger and mother's clever trick that taught him to take flight.

Q. 3 "They were beckoning to him, calling him shrilly". Why did Seagull's mother and father threaten him and cajole him to fly?

A. 3 The seagull was afraid to fly and his family wanted him to learn how to fly. All of them left thinking that they would come after them. But he remained in the hole on the ledge. He was hungry, his parents cajoled and threatened him to fly. They knew he was hungry. They did all this to encourage him to take his first flight.

Additional Short Answer Questions-

Q. 3 What training did the young seagull's parents give to his brothers and sister?

A. 3 The young seagull's parents flew about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. The parents saw with satisfaction the young ones making efforts and catching fish for food.

Q. 4 Why did the seagull's family mock at the young one?

A. 4 Though the seagull's two brothers and sister were comfortable in their flight after being trained by their parents, the seagull himself failed to shed his diffidence. He was terribly scared of the sea. So he became the object of mocking with his family for his failure to go with them.

Q. 5 Describe what the coward seagull saw his family members doing ?

A. 5 The coward seagull saw his brothers and sister dozing with their beaks sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back. Only his mother was looking at him. She would tear a piece of fish and scrap each side of her beak on the rock.

Q. 7 What made the young seagull finally fly?

A. 7 The young seagull was terribly hungry. The mother took a piece of fish in her mouth. She came very close to the seagull. In an attempt to catch the piece of fish the seagull fell out of the ledge. Now we have to make efforts to fly. Thus in a way it was his hunger and his mother's clever trick that taught him to take flight.

Q. 8 How did the mother trick the young Seagull into flying ?

A. 8 The young Seagull was afraid to take his first flight. While the brothers and sister had faced no fear in taking the flight. But his mother was bent upon teaching him how to shed fear and take a bold step. So she came nearer to him with a piece of fish in her beak. But as the young one came near, she did not allow him to reach it. When the young one fell down he had no alternative but to make frantic efforts at flying for survival. In this way the mother could teach him how to fly in the sky.

Q. 9 How did the young seagull's family celebrate his first flight?

A. 9 The young seagull's family became extremely excited over the successful attempt made by the young one in taking his flight. When they saw him floating comfortably on the surface of the sea, they commended his efforts, praised him and offered him scraps of dogfish. It was a family rejoicing.

Q. 10 What was the young seagull's experience during his flight?

A. 10 As the young seagull fell from the ledge he was seized by panic. But soon his wings spread and he found himself flying. He was overjoyed and thrilled. He soared high and forgot that he did not know how to fly. As he was landing he became fearful again, but soon he was at ease.

Q. 11 The young seagull was afraid flying. Why?

A. 11 The young seagull was afraid of flying because he thought that his wings were too

weak to support him. He could not muster courage to come out of his ledge.

Long Answer Questions –

Q. 2 What do you think of the value of courage? Discuss it in relation to the story “ His First Flight”.

A. 2 Only a man of courage succeeds in life. A timid person can hardly achieve anything. We need to be fearless and courageous, but it is not easy. Many difficult situations make us fearful. The way to overcome fear varies from situation to situation. In this story ‘His First Flight’ the young seagull fails to gather courage. He refuses to take the first flight. He is left alone by his family and remains hungry. His mother comes to him with a piece of fish. She withdraws when he comes to catch it. He falls down headlong. He is filled with fear then he takes courage and is able to fly. The story thus makes it clear that we can learn nothing without courage and strong will.

Q. 3 How did the seagulls family help the young seagull overcome his fear and fly?

A. 3 All the members of the seagulls family tried to encourage the young seagull to fly. They even threatened him to leave to starve. His brothers and sister soared in the sky and showed their skill in flying. They tried their best but there was no result. Ultimately they ignore them but the mother seagull looked at him. He pretended to fall asleep. His mother thought of a plan. She took a piece of fish and flew towards him. She wanted to tempt him by food. He felt angry on seeing the piece of fish and dived to catch it. In the process he fell out of the ledge. Gradually started floating in the air. His fear of flying had disappeared. He felt amused in taking the first flight.

Q. 4 Do we learn something from the incident related to the young seagull?

A. 4 The story tells us about the value of courage and hard work. A person having willpower and determination achieves success easily. Lack of courage results in failure and inaction. In the story, the young seagull's experience of taking the first flight carries this message for us. It makes him a role model for all of us. In the beginning the young seagull fails to gather courage. He fears that his wings would not support him. His brothers and sister who have much shorter wings learn to fly much earlier. In the end he takes courage and learns flying. His mother helps him take the plunge. The way he learns flying becomes an objective lesson for us.

Reference to Context –

Q. 1 That was twenty four hours ago. Since then nobody has come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it standing on a rock while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

(a) Did anybody meet him for twenty four hours ?

(b) What were his parents doing the day before ?

(c) What had his elder brother done ?

(d) Where was his elder brother and what was his parents doing ?

Answers –

No, he was alone for twenty four hours.

The day before his parents were flying about. They were perfecting his brothers and sister in the art of flying.

His elder brother had caught his first herring and devoured it.

His elder brother was standing on a rock and his parents were raising a proud cackle while they circled around him.

Q.4 But when she was just opposite to him she halted. Her wings motionless the piece of fish in her beak almost within reach of his beak. He waited a moment in surprise wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger he dived at the fish. With the loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into the space. Then a monstrous terror seized

him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing but this only lasted for a moment. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers and then under the stomach and then under his wings.

- (a) When did she halt ?
- (b) Did she carry something in her beak ?
- (c) Why did he wait 'a moment in surprise' ?
- (d) What happened when he fell outward ?

Answers –

She halted when she was just opposite to him.

Yes, she carried a piece of fish in her beak.

He waited a moment in surprise because his mother had not come nearer. Carrying a piece of fish she had gone away instead of coming closer to the seagull.

When he felt outward, he felt his heart standing still. But it lasted a moment only.

Q. 5 He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming he saw his two brothers and sister flying around him curveting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he has not always been able to fly, and commended himself to dive and soar and curve shrieking shrilly. He was near the sea now flying straight over it, facing straight out over the ocean. He saw a vast green sea beneath him, with little ridges moving over it and he turned his beak sideways and cawed amusedly.

- (a) How does he answer her ?
- (b) Mention the activities of his brothers and sisters that the seagull has seen ?
- (c) What did he forget ?
- (d) Did he feel afraid any longer ? What shows this ?

Answers –

He answers her with another scream.

He had seen them flying. They indulged in soaring curveting banking and diving.

He forgot that he had not been able to fly.

No, he no longer felt afraid. He moved over the sea, turned his beak sideways and cawed amusedly. All this shows he is not afraid now.

Q. 6 His parents and his brothers and sister had landed on this green flooring ahead of him. They were beckoning to him calling shrilly. He dropped his legs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. He screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea and then his belly touched it and he sank no farther. He was floating on it and around him his family was screaming, praising him and their beaks were offering him scraps of dogfish.

- (a) Where did the young seagull land ?
- (b) Why did he scream ?
- (c) What made him tired ?
- (d) How did his parents brothers and sister encourage him ?

Answers –

(a) The young seagull landed on the green sea.

(b) He felt his legs sinking into the sea and screamed with fright.

- (c) Hunger and the effort to fly made him tired.
- (d) His parents brothers and sister encouraged him by screaming and offering him scraps of dogfish.

The Black Aeroplane(Part 2)

The Message –

Black aeroplane seems to be a mystery story. However it teaches us that one must not give up in face of troubles and obstacles. One needs to be courageous and fearless only then one can achieve success. The narrator flying is Dakota over France is suddenly the narrator flying is Dakota over France is suddenly in the middle of a terrible storm. He has inadequate fuel to fly up or over the storm on north and south of it. His radio contact is also snap and he finds himself entirely on his own. When he sees a pilot of a mysterious plane beckoning to him to follow him, it takes the rest and follows in like a child. Which heroic efforts able to land is plane safety.

Title – The title of the story ‘The Black Aeroplane’ is quite appropriate. The narrator of the story intends to focus on the mysteriousness of the black aeroplane throughout the story. The pilot flying his Dakota over France is surprised to see the black aeroplane. It is this mysterious aeroplane which helps him to land safely. When he makes an enquiry about the plane he is surprised to know that there has been no other plane than his in the sky that night. We are the need to think beyond the text. What is the reality of the black what is the reality of the black aeroplane who was piloting it ? Was he a ghost or a supernatural thing who had come to help the pilot? Nobody knows. The Black Aeroplane continues to haunt us.

Textual Short Answer Questions –

Q. 2 Describe the narrator’s experience as he flew the aeroplane into the storm ?

A. 2 The narrator had a very frightening experience. There was utter darkness he found the radio contact lost. The compass was out of order, the aeroplane twisted and jumped in the storm. It was difficult to fly the plane.

Q.4 What made the woman in the control centre look at the narrator strangely ?

A.4 When the narrator asked the woman in the control centre about the pilot of the plane which helped him land safely, she looked at him strangely. As no plane was there in the sky that night ,she looked upon the question as absurd.

Q. 5 Who do you think helped the narrator to reach safely?

A. 5 There could be two views as to who helped the narrator to reach safely. If we believe in God or supernatural forces then we can say that either God or some supernatural force helped the pilot. If we are rational human beings then we can say that it was the narrator's determination and courage that helped him to reach safely and that the sight of the black aeroplane is only a figment of his imagination.

Additional Short Answer Questions –

Q. 4 What risk did the narrator decide to take ?

A. 4 The narrator could easily turn back to Paris and land there. There was not much fuel left to fly around the threatening clouds. But he took the risk to wade through stormy clouds. He had thought of the English breakfast so the risk of the tempestuous cloud did not seem big in front of the tempting breakfast.

Q. 7 What kind of strange experience did the pilot have during his flight ?

A. 7 Though the flight seemed to be an easy one initially, the pilot of Dakota was suddenly caught in the stormy clouds. All the instruments to control the plane had gone out of control. But there was providential help as if out of the blue. A strange aeroplane appeared before him and guided the pilot to safety. But soon it disappeared and no radar showed any other

plane than Dakota.

Long Answer Questions –

Q. 2 Why does the narrator say ‘ I landed and I was not sorry to walk away from the Dakota’.....?

A. 2 The narrator took the risk and flew his Dakota plane straight into the storm clouds. The plane twisted and turned and there was darkness all around. He could not find the way out and all the instruments were dead. Suddenly saw a black aeroplane flying near him. He followed that plane and landed safely. He did not suffer any injury or loss. He did not have to feel sorry for his decision of taking risk. He was not troubled at all. He felt like offering his thanks to the pilot of the black aeroplane. He thought the plane must be there somewhere on the runway. He was not unhappy with the decision of taking the risk. Had something gone amiss he would have felt sorry.

Q. 6 From the beginning to the end of the lesson ‘The Black Aeroplane’ is a mystery. How?

A. 6 The lesson ‘The Black Aeroplane’ from the beginning to the end is a mystery. The flight in The Dakota from Paris to England continues in the clear sky at night. The pilot has nothing to worry. He thinks of a nice English breakfast. But then all of a sudden he finds himself surrounded by black clouds. It is a mystery from where these clouds have come. Then its again a mystery that all the instruments stop working. The contact with the radio control also snaps.

Then a really marvellous thing happened. The pilot of Dakota sees another in the black clouds. The plane coming from nowhere is a subject of mystery. It is this black aeroplane that guides the Dakota and helps it to land safely. As the pilot of The Dakota looks for the black aeroplane in the sky he finds it nowhere. The lady in the control room deepens the mystery with the remark ,“No other aeroplane was flying tonight, yours was the only one I could see on the radar”.

Reference to Context –

Q. 2 suddenly I came out of the clouds and saw two long straight lines of light in front of me. It was a runway! An airport! I was safe! I turned to look for my friend in the black aeroplane, but the sky was empty. There was nothing there the black aeroplane had gone. I could not see it anywhere.

(a) What did he see when he came out of the clouds ?

(b) Why did he think he was safe ?

(c) Why did he turn to look at the black aeroplane ?

(d) What did he see?

Answers –

(a) He saw two straight lines of light in front of him. It was a runway.

(b) Since he had seen the runway he felt he was safe.

(c) He turned to look for his friend in the black aeroplane.

(d) He could not find anything the black aeroplane was gone.

Q. 6 The voice turn the radio and send me immediately “DS 088, I can hear you. You ought to turn twelve degrees west now, 088.Over”.

I checked the map and the compass, switched over to my second and last fuel tank, and turned the Dakota twelve degrees west towards England. “I will be in time for breakfast, I thought. A good big English breakfast ! Everything was going well - it was an easy flight.

- (a) What did the voice from the radio ask him to do?
- (b) To which direction did he turn ?
- (c) What did he do before turning his aeroplane ?
- (d) What did he think about the flight?

Q. 7 Paris was about 150 kilometers behind me, when I saw the clouds, the Storm Clouds. They were huge like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them or to the north or south. “ I ought to go back to Paris”, I thought, but I wanted to get home.I wanted that breakfast! “I will take the risk, I thought” and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

- (a) How far was Paris when he saw the clouds?
- (b) What did the clouds look like?
- (c) Could he fly up and above them?
- (d) Why did he not go back to Paris?

Answers –

- (a) Paris was 150 kilometers behind when he saw the clouds.
- (b) The clouds looked like black mountains.
- (c) No, he could not fly up and above them.
- (d) He did not go back to Paris because he wanted to reach home.

Language

A. Re arrange the following sentences :-

- 1) of a / beginning / speech/ at the/ a short/ prologue/ is / play
- 2) was introduced / higher education /as a / English / Lord Macaulay /medium of/ by
- 3) *Illaid* / great works / Odyssey / and / are/ of / poet / the / Homer
- 4) gaseous / earth / surrounds / is a / that / the / atmosphere / cover
- 5) takes / 43 minutes / of the / and revolution / to complete / moon/ one / 11.47secs / earth / 27 days / 7 hours

B. Gap Filling

Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below :-

Three years ago, fresh (a) _____ of school, I (b) _____ the intimating task of choosing a career (c) _____ college started. My uncle, (d) _____ of the elders at the family, suggested (e) _____ I do a summer job in (f) _____ multinational company followed by a month of social service with (g) _____ NGO. He said that (h) _____ I could (i) _____ which career to choose.

- (a) (i) from (ii) out. (iii) in. (iv) when
- (b) (i) in (ii) was (iii) have. (iv) had
- (c) (i) for. (ii) to. (iii) before (iv) in
- (d) (i) are. (ii) was . (iii) one. (iv) who
- (e) (i) when (ii) that (iii) which. (iv) has
- (f) (i) an. (ii) a. (iii) the. (iv) of
- (g) (i) an. (ii) a. (iii) the. (iv) on
- (h) (i) before (ii) them (iii) after. (iv) in
- (i) (i) made (ii) decision (iii) make. (iv) decide

C . Edit the text :-

Find the errors in the paragraph and correct them where necessary .

	<u>Incorrect</u>	<u>Correct</u>
The passenger were waiting at the	a) _____	_____
station when five policemen rushing	b) _____	_____
into difference compartments of a	c) _____	_____
train. After sometimes one of them	d) _____	_____
comes out with two young men	e) _____	_____
and soon the other policemen joined her	f) _____	_____
The men which had been arrested	g) _____	_____
Was been caught for a theft	h) _____	_____.

Points to Remember –

- Language and Literature notebooks are separate.
- Make use of blue gel pens only .
- Difficult words and synonyms from each chapter has to be done.(both prose /poem)
- Maintain good handwriting.
- Neat work with proper margin and date is anticipated .
- In case of poem, begin the chapter by writing the poem first.
- Read the chapters carefully with understanding before attempting the assignments.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

**CIVICS
CHAPTER-POWER SHARING**

Read the page before you attempt the questions

PAGE 2&3

1. Which countries are neighbours of Belgium?
2. What do you mean by ethnic ?
3. What is the ethnic composition of Belgium ?
4. Why did a tension rise between Dutch speaking and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s ?
5. What is the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka ?

PAGE -3

1. Define the term Majoritarianism.
2. In which year did Sri Lanka get independence ?
3. Briefly describe the majoritarian policies that Sri Lanka followed after independence.
4. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils ?

PAGE 4&5

1. How did the Tamils in Sri Lanka protest majoritarianism ?
2. How did the Belgium leaders arrange an accomodation among different ethnic groups ?
3. What is meant by Civil War ?

PAGE -6

1. Why is the power sharing desireable ?
2. What is the moral reason of power sharing ?
3. What is the prudential reason of power sharing ?
4. What is meant by the term prudential ?

PAGE -8&9

1. What are the major forms of power sharing ?
2. What is the horizontal distribution of power sharing ?
3. What is the vertical distribution of power sharing ?
4. How can the power be shared among different social groups ?

COMPUTER

Chapter2: Internet Service

1. Name a Popular Search engine?

Ans- Google, yahoo, web crawler.

2. Mention any two advantage of e-mail.

- Speed- Email is a faster mean of communication than ordinary post.
- Cost- It is very cheap and also free of cost.

3. What do you mean by spam?

Ans-It is an unwanted e-mail usually with the malicious intent that is sent to multiple people.

4. What is the difference between Cc and Bcc?

- Cc stands for carbon copy
- This field allows you to send a copy of current email to several people at the same time.
- The full form of Bcc is blind carbon copy.
- This field sends a copy of current email to several people without giving knowledge to each other.

5. What are the benefits of e learning to the students?

- It reduces the travel time and cost.
- Develops computer skills and the use of internet
- It encourages students to take the responsibility of their learning

6. What are the advantages and limitations of e banking?

Advantages:

- It provides service 24*7 around the year.
- It saves time.
- It reduces the paper work.

Limitation:

- Security is major concern.
- The cost of establishing and maintaining e banking infrastructure is very high.

7. Mention two ways to stay safe on social networking sites?

- Do not post your personal information on social networking sites.
- Adjust your primary setting on social networking sites so as to control who can access your information.

8. Expand the following.

SMS-Short message service that is usually sends by mobile device

VTC-Video tele conference. It creates the real life meeting environment.

MMS-Multimedia messaging services are a way to send messages that include contents such as audio and video.

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Director Academics