

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : X**

**DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b>Chapter – 3. Linear equations in two variables</b>                      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><b>Please try different types of questions from R.S.AGGARWAL book.</b></p>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b><u>CHAPTER – SOURCES OF ENERGY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics of an ideal fuel.</li> <li>• Definition of the terms, Ignition temperature and calorific value of a fuel. Q/Ans. of pg. no. 243 (NCERT)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Geothermal energy</li> <li>• Nuclear energy (Fission and Fusion reactions ) Q/Ans. of pg. no. 253 ( NCERT )</li> </ul> <p>NOTE:- Refer to Diksha app for the better understanding. Watch the videos on the related topics.</p> <p><b><u>CH-2 – ACIDS BASES AND SALTS</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (1 to 17).</li> <li>2. Write question no (1 to 3) page -5.</li> <li>3. Do question no (1 to 6) page -8.</li> <li>4. Do question no (1 to 4) page -11.</li> <li>5. Do question no (1 to 5) page -16.</li> <li>6. Do M.C.Q question no (1 to 4) page -18.</li> <li>7. Write short answer (5 to 9) page -18.</li> <li>8. Write long answer (10 to 15) page-19.</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTES-</b> Find the attachment of self study page (18 to 20).</p> <p><b>DINESH SUPER SIMPLIFIED SCIENCE CHEMISTRY (Reference book).</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Question no (32 to 44) short answer type .</li> <li>2. Question no (9 to 17) long answer type.</li> <li>3. Question no (28 to 41) very short answer.</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTES-</b> Attachment given (Reference book) page -97, 102 ,103,106,107,108.</p> <p><b><u>CHAPTER-6 (LIFE PROCESSES) SUB UNIT: EXCRETORY SYSTEM</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Study the Excretory system thoroughly and note down the difficult words.</li> <li>2) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of “Excretory system in human beings”. (fig: 6.13)</li> <li>3) Draw the diagram showing the structure of a NEPHRON (fig: 6.14)</li> </ol>

- 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).

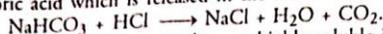
**NOTE-** please find the following attachment and learn the question answers



102

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.

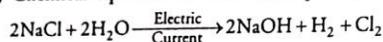


- Q. 32. (a) Write the name given to bases that are highly soluble in water. Give an example.  
 (b) Why does bee sting cause pain and irritation? Rubbing of baking soda on the sting area gives relief. How?

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 (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>) 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.  
 (ii) Write the balanced chemical equation of chlor-alkali process.

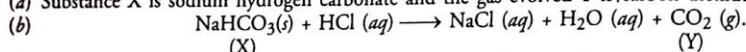
Ans. (i) The yellowish white solid is known as bleaching powder. Chemically, it is known as calcium oxychloride or calcium hypochlorite. Its chemical formula is CaOCl<sub>2</sub>. For its manufacture and uses, consult section 2.15.  
 (ii) Chemical equation for chlor-alkali process.



- 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.



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

Ans. (i) Dilute acids like HCl and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> evolve H<sub>2</sub> gas on reacting metals like Zn, Mg and Ca etc. but dilute bases do not evolve hydrogen gas.

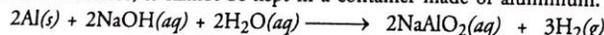
(ii) Acids react with oxides of metals while bases react with oxides of non-metals.

- 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<sup>+</sup> ions and can not behave as an acid. But in the presence of moisture, the gas dissolves to form hydrochloric acid. It releases H<sup>+</sup> 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)



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.

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

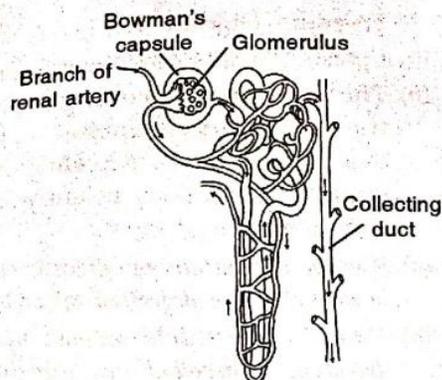


Fig. Structure of a nephron.

(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)

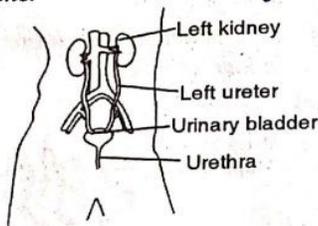


Fig. Excretory system in human.

(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)

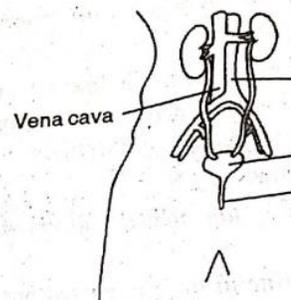


Fig. Excretory system in human.

(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 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.

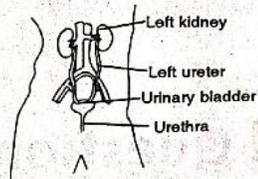


Fig. Excretory system in human.

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]

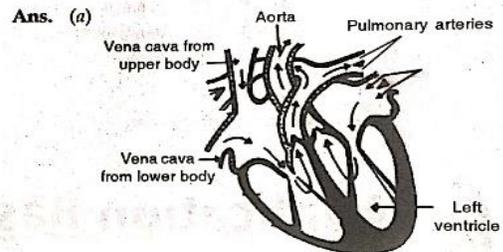


Fig. Sectional view of human heart.

- (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  $80 \text{ m}^2$ .

### 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.

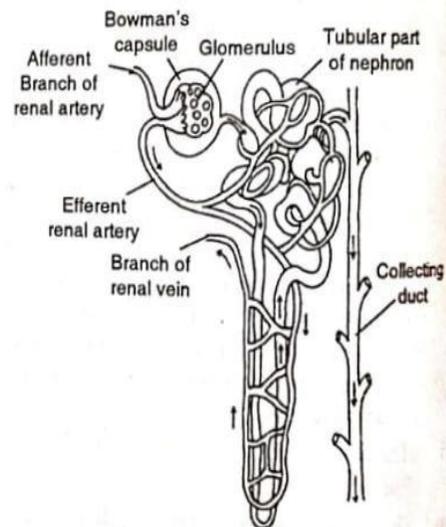


Fig. Structure of a nephron.

**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><b>HINDI</b></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 सोंस 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><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b><u>The Ball Poem</u></b> <b><u>By John Berryman</u></b></p> <p><b><u>About the Poet</u></b></p> <p><b>John Berryman</b> (October 25, 1914 – January 7, 1972) was an American poet and scholar, born in McAlester Oklahoma. He was a major figure in American poetry in the second half of the 20th century and is considered a key figure in the Confessional school of poetry. His best-known work is 'The Dream Songs'.</p> <p><b><u>Introduction</u></b></p> <p>'The Ball Poem' underlines the idea that the loss of one thing or the other in a world of possessions is inevitable. The loss is universal. Nothing remains forever. Each one of us has to be brave and cope with the loss. I think once something is lost, it cannot be regained. The boy in the poem seems to be quite attached emotionally to his ball. He continues to stare at the ball which falls into the water. The poet does not want to go and console him he wants him to grow up and overcome his grief and understand the fact that loss is a part and parcel of a life.</p>

### **A Brief Summary**

A boy loses a ball in the water. He is very upset. Though the ball does not cost too much, it gives a big shock to him. He keeps staring at the place where his ball has gone. The poet sees all this but he doesn't interfere with the boy's ruminations.

The poet thinks that the loss of the ball will teach the boy a lesson of accepting the loss with tolerance and pleasure. Everyone has to lose something or the other in this world still they are to survive and fulfil their obligations. This loss makes the boy learn that gains and losses are part and parcel of life. One should accept them .

### **Main Points of the Poem**

- The young boy lost his ball.
- He was playing and saw the ball bouncing down the street.
- Then, in the end, the ball fell down into the water and lost forever.
- The boy sees everything happening before his eyes but he is helpless.
- He only stands there helplessly moaning at the loss of the ball.
- The loss of the ball may appear to be an ordinary incident.
- It seems that boys lose such balls many times while they are playing.
- The boy should not make a fuss over it.
- The loss of ball is symbolic. It has a deeper meaning.
- The loss of the ball is the loss of childhood and the loss of his dreams. And if it is lost, it never comes back again.
- Similarly, we can't console the child that he can have another ball.
- Actually, he is sad that the ball he has lost can't be brought back.
- The innocent childhood that he has lost can't be replaced or bought back with money.
- Wealth can't buy life and time.
- Ultimately, a change comes in the grieving boy.
- He comes to know that losing is a part of life.
- The loss must not break his spirits.
- There is no use of grieving over what has been lost.
- He must stand up to face such losses with courage and determination.

- Life has to be lived and not wasted in grieving and mourning over the losses suffered in the past.

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who loses his ball?

- (A) The poet (B) The boy  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

Ans. (B) the boy

2. Where has the boy lost his ball?

- (A) in the water (B) in the school  
(C) in the fire (D) at home

Ans. (A) in the water

3. How does the boy feel when he loses his ball?

- (A) confused (B) shaken  
(C) trembling (D) all of the above

Ans. (D) all of the above

4. What does the poet say about this world is made of?

- (A) possessions (B) happiness  
(C) joys (D) troubles

Ans. (A) possessions

5. The boy remembers his days of -

- (A) Childhood (B) infancy  
(C) old (D) all of the above

Ans. (A) Childhood

6. What meaning is the boy learning?

- (A) meaning of loss (B) meaning of life  
(C) meaning of playing (D) the meaning of happiness

Ans. (A) meaning of loss

#### Reference to context

An Ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy  
As he stands rigid trembling, staring down  
All his young days into the harbour  
Where is ball went.

I would not intrude on him.

A dime, another ball is worthless.

Now he senses first responsibility

In a world of possessions.

(a) What is the boy's reaction to his loss?

Ans: The boy is shattered and grieving over his loss. He is turned into a picture of grief.

(b) Why would not the poet intrude on him ?

Ans: The poet refused to intrude on the boy because he wants him to cope with his sense of loss bravely.

(c) What is dime?

Ans : A dime is a small amount of money equal to 10 cents

People will take

Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.

(a) Why does the poet say ' balls will be lost always' ?

Ans: The poet wants to say that the loss of dear things is a fact of life.

(b) Why does the poet say that no one buys a ball back?

Ans: The poet says so because no one can buy the ball back because it is lost. He means to say that money cannot compensate for the sense of loss.

(c) What does the poet mean by ' Money is external' ?

Ans : It means that it always meant to be spent.

### **Short Answer Questions**

1. What is the theme of the poem —'The Ball Poem' ?

Ans. In this world sometimes we lose things which we love and are attached to. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding as the boy who lost the ball he loved was trying to learn.

2. A ball is an easily available, inexpensive thing. Then, why is the boy so sad to lose it?

Ans. No doubt the ball is an easily available and inexpensive item but the ball, the boy has lost is valuable for him. His memories of young days are associated with it for he had been playing with it for a long time. It was not an ordinary but special a ball for him. No other ball could take its place. So, he is sad to lose it.

3. What shows that the ball was valuable for the boy?

Ans. The ball was valuable for the boy is obvious (clear) from the way he reacts after losing it He was shocked, remained fixed, trembled with grief staring at the place where the ball had fallen. All this shows that he loved the ball and it was valuable for him.

4. 'He senses first responsibility' —what responsibility is referred to here?

Ans. The responsibility referred to here is how to stand up or bear the loss through self-understanding and trying to console oneself on his own as the boy who lost his ball was trying to do.

5. Why did the poet not console the boy?

Ans. The poet did not console the boy for two reasons—One, the boy was too shocked and grief-stricken to listen to anyone. Second, the poet also observed that the boy was trying to stand up or bear the loss on his own through self-understanding which is much more reflective and lasting. The poet's or anybody else's consoling would not be that effective.

6. Why does the poet say, " Balls will be lost always" ?

Ans. The balls are the symbol of man's possessions. We love our things. Some things are dearer to us than the others. But nothing is permanent in life. We may lose our dear things. Then we suffer from a sense of loss. This is experienced by everyone in life. That is why, the poet says, " Balls will be lost always.

7. How is the boy learning the 'epistemology of loss' from the loss of his ball? What he has to learn?

Ans. The boy has to understand the nature of the loss. He has to understand what it means to lose something. Gain and loss are the two sides of the same coin. The boy has to learn how to move forward forgetting everything about the losses he has suffered in the past.

### **Long Answer Question**

Q.1 How is the lost ball, the metaphor of the lost childhood of the boy? Why doesn't the poet want to ' intrude on' the boy by offering him money to buy another ball?

Ans. The boy has a ball. Perhaps he has been keeping it for a long time. He must have developed a lot of attachment and love with the ball. Suddenly while he is playing, the ball bounces down the street. And after a few bounces, it falls down into the harbour. It is lost forever. The boy stands there shocked and fixed to the ground. He constantly goes on staring at the spot where his ball fell down into the water. Outwardly, the loss seems to be quite small. The boy seems to be making a fuss over the loss. Many boys have lost such balls and will lose so in future. A new ball can be easily bought in a dime. The metaphor of the lost ball is beautifully linked to the loss of sweet childhood. No amount of money can buy the ball back that has been lost forever. Similarly, no worldly wealth can buy back the lost childhood. The poet doesn't want to sermonise on this issue. The boy himself has to learn epistemology or the nature of the loss. He has to move ahead in life forgetting all the

losses he has suffered in the past.

Q 2. What is the epistemology of loss in this world of possessions? How has the child learned to stand up in life?

Ans. Gain and loss are the two sides of the same coin. Getting, spending and losing things form a natural cycle of life. The boy is inconsolable at the loss of his ball. Actually, it is not the ordinary ball but his long association and attachment with it that makes the loss so unbearable. It is like the good sweet days of childhood that the boy cherishes so much but are lost and gone forever. They will never come back again. So, what is the remedy? He can bear this loss by understanding the epistemology or nature of the loss. In this world of material wealth and possessions, it seems that money can buy anything. However, it is a false conception. Money has its own limitations. Its nature is external. It cannot compensate for the losses that a person suffers emotionally or internally. No wealth can buy back the ball that has been lost forever. Similarly, no wealth can buy back the lost childhood. The child will have to move ahead and stand up in life. He has to stop weeping over his past losses and start living life as it should be lived.

### **Literature – Two Stories About Flying**

#### **His First Flight (Part 1)**

- Write the Message and Title of the story.
- Textual Short Answer Questions (Q. 2,3)
- Additional Short Answer Questions (Q. 3,5,6,7,8,9,10)
- Long Answer Questions (Q. 2,5,6)
- Reference to Context (Q. 2,4,5,6)
- Difficult Words from the chapter (at least 20)
- Synonyms whatever is given in the text book.

#### **The Black Aeroplane(Part 2)**

- Write the Title and the Message .
- Textual Short Answer Questions – (Q. 2,4,5)
- Additional Short Answer Questions –(Q. 3,5,6,7)
- Long Answer Questions –(Q. 2,4,6)
- Reference to Context – (Q.2,3,4,6,7)
- Difficult words from the chapter (at least 20)
- Synonyms whatever is given in the text book.

#### **Language**

Re arrange the following sentences :-

of a / beginning / speech/ at the/ a short/ prologue/ is / play  
was introduced / higher education /as a / English / Lord Macaulay /medium of/ by

Illaid / great works / Odyssey / and / are/ of / poet / the / Homer  
gaseous / earth / surrounds / is a / that / the / atmosphere / cover  
takes / 43 minutes / of the / and revolution / to complete / moon/ one / 11.47secs / earth / 27  
days / 7 hours

### 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 .**

	Incorrect	Correct
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  
SCIENCE**

**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  
APPLICATIONS**

**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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