

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X

DATE: 17.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Ch-6 Heights and Distances Ex-9.1 Ch-1 Real Numbers Ex-1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4 Please try different types of questions from R.S.AGGARWAL
SCIENCE	<p><u>- Biology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the chapter thoroughly. ch- 7 Control and Co-ordination• Draw a well labeled diagram of nerve cell.• Explain the parts of Neuron- (write in your note book), Neuron has three prominent parts,<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Cyton- It receives the stimuli through dendrites and changes it into electric impulse.b) Dendrites- These are branched processes connected to the cyton. They receive stimuli and pass it to cyton. The stimuli may be physical, chemical, mechanical or electrical.c) Axon—It conducts impulse away from the cell body. It is the longest part of the neuron consisting of single, elongated fibre. It has an insulating and protecting sheath called myelin sheath which improves the conduction of nerve impulse.• What is reflex action?• What is reflex arc .Draw figure 7.2 Reflex arc page no. 117 (N C E R T) Write the path way of reflex arc. Stimulus → Receptor Organ (sensory nerves) → Spinal cord → Motor nerves → Effector Organ → Response.• Read page no. 117 , (Human brain)• Draw a well labeled diagram of human brain.• Write the major parts or regions of brain, fore-brain, mid-brain and hind-brain and explain the function of each in brief.• Nervous system in Human are of two types, Central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS)• Write these answer in your note book (question no 1 to 5 ,page no, 119, ncert)

CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER-3 METALS AND NON-METALS

1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (37-49) NCERT BOOK
2. Write question no. (1 & 2) page 40 NCERT BOOK
3. Do question no. (1 to 5) page 46 NCERT BOOK
4. Do question no. (1 & 2) page 49 NCERT BOOK
5. Do MCQ question no. (1 to 4) page 56 “
6. Do question no. (5 ,6 & 7) page 56 “

Answer the following questions. (Short Answer Type Questions)

1. i) Explain why Calcium metal after reacting with water starts floating on its surface. Write the chemical equation for the reaction. Name one more metal that starts floating after sometime when immersed in water.

ii) Write chemical equations that shows aluminium oxide reacts with acid as well as base.
iii) Write balanced chemical equations for the following reactions.
 - a) Dilute sulphuric acid reacts with aluminium powder.
 - b) Dilute nitric acid reacts with Magnesium metal.
 - c) Dilute nitric acid reacts with Manganese metal.
2. State three reasons for the following facts.
 - (a) Sulphur is a non-metal.
 - (b) Magnesium is a metal.
3.
 - (a) Write the electron dot structure for potassium and chlorine.
 - (b) Show the formation of KCl by the transfer of electrons.
 - (c) Name the ions present in this compound, KCl.
4.
 - (a) Write the electron dot structure for calcium and sulphur.
 - (b) Show the formation of CaS by the transfer of electrons.
 - (c) Name the ions present in this compound, CaS.

Answer the following questions. (Long Answer Type Questions)

1.
 - (a) Define activity series of metals. Arrange the metals gold, copper, iron and magnesium in order of their increase in reactivity.
 - (b) What will you observe when :
 - (i) Some zinc pieces are put in copper sulphate solution.
 - (ii) Some silver pieces are put into green coloured ferrous sulphate solution.
2.
 - (a) Write electron dot structure for chlorine and calcium. Show the formation of calcium chloride by the transfer of electrons.
 - (b) Identify the nature of the above compound and explain three physical properties of such compounds.

PHYSICS

- Read the chapter - Sources of Energy
- What is Bio-mass? Explain briefly about Bio-mass (ncert pg- 247)
- Draw Schematic diagram of a bio-gas plant.
- Write short notes on a) Wind energy (page no 247 ncert)

	<p>b) Solar energy (page no 249 ncert) c) Tidal energy (page no. 250 ncert) d) Wave energy (page no. 250 ncert) e) Geo- thermal energy (page no. 251 ncert) f) Nuclear energy (page no. 251 ncert)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Nuclear fusion (Write about Nuclear fusion , given in page no. 252, N C E R T) • Read the chapter magnetic effect of electric current. ch-13 • Draw fig. 13.8 (ncert) pg. no 228 • Explain briefly about- Magnetic field due to a current through a circular loop. (page 228 ncert) • Draw and explain briefly , Fleming ‘s left- hand rule. (page no. 231 ncert) • Draw and explain an Electric motor (page no. 232 ncert)
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>भाषा- 1.वाच्य परिवर्तन कीजिए- (क)माँ अभी भी खड़ी नहीं हो पाती (भाववाच्य) (ख)बीमारी के कारण उससे उठा नहीं जाता (कर्तृवाच्य) (ग)वह माता-पिता की सेवा कर रहा है (कर्मवाच्य) (घ)अब तो चला जाए?(वाच्य का प्रकार बताएं) (ङ)कौआ उड़ता है (भाववाच्य में बदले) (च)हम निबंध लिखेंगे (कर्मवाच्य में बदलें) (छ)किसान खेतों में बीज बोता है (कर्मवाच्य में बदलिए) साहित्य-(लखनवी अंदाज) (क)लेखक ने सेकंड क्लास का टिकट क्यों लिया? (ख)डिब्बे में घुसते ही लेखक ने क्या देखा ? (ग)लेखक ने खीरा न खाने का क्या कारण बताया? (घ)नवाब साहब ने खीरे का क्या किया और क्यों?</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p><u>CHAPTER - HOW TO TELL WILD ANIMALS (POEM)</u></p> <p><u>SUMMARY OF THE POEM</u> The poet Carolyn Wells in her poem ‘How to Tell Wild Animals’ is describing the various wild animals. These animals are very dangerous and she has introduced them one by one in a very funny way. First of all she tells us about an Asian lion. She says that if you are visiting the jungles of the east and there you see an animal which has tawny skin and he roars so loudly that you will</p>

die out of fear. This means that you have seen an Asian lion.

Next in the line is the Bengal tiger that she has explained to be a royal animal that at once attacks and kills a man. She says by adding humour that if this beautiful black striped animal kills you and eats you, then you have surely met a Bengal tiger.

After this, she says that if the reader met an animal that has black spotted skin and it at once jumps on him, then it means that the reader has met a leopard.

Moreover, she says that if one will cry out in pain, it may be of no use as the leopard will not stop attacking him.

Then she moves on to the bear that she says will hug very tightly. This is the way to recognize a bear as it kills a person by hugging him very tightly. So, she says that the bear will continue to hug us tightly and that is the only way to recognize him.

After this, she asks a question to the readers that do they know how to recognize beasts that hunt their prey. Here she explains about hyenas which she thinks have a smiling face and the crocodiles that have tears in their eyes.

This can be seen when they are killing their prey. The last one in the list is the Chameleon. She says that it is a lizard - like creature which doesn't have ears and wings just like a lizard. Only this can help you differentiate between a lizard and chameleon. She further says that the chameleon has a quality of changing its color according to the colour of the surface. So, to explain this she says that if the reader looks at the tree and if he can only see the tree, this means that there is a chameleon sitting on it which has already turned its color to brown just like the branch of the tree.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (SHORT ANSWER TYPE)

Q1 How can you identify the Asian lion and the Bengal Tiger?

Ans - The Asian Lion has a large body and a brownish-yellow coat. It roars loudly when it attacks its prey. On the other hand, the Bengal Tiger has black stripes on its yellow coat. It silently attacks its prey.

Q2 Write the sum and substance of the poem, "How to Tell Wild Animals".

Ans The poet, Carolyn Wells, in the poem suggests some of the dangerous ways to identify the wild animals. The poem is full of humorous examples when the poet tries to distinguish one animal from the other. Moreover, the poem educates us by describing the various features of wild animals.

Q3 How can you distinguish between a tiger and a leopard?

A tiger has black stripes on its yellow coat. A leopard on the other hand, does not have any stripes. It has spots peppered on its body. Moreover, a tiger kills only when it is hungry, while a leopard can kill for the pleasure of killing by pouncing continuously on its prey.

Q4. How does a leopard behave when he sees someone?

Ans - As leopard has black spots all over its body. As soon as it sees someone, it leaps over him at once. It keeps on pouncing continuously on its victim, attacks him and starts eating him.

Q 5 What is so weird about the Hyena and the crocodile?

Ans - Some animals such as the hyena and the crocodile are famous for their weird behaviour. For example, a laughing hyena's voice resembles human's laughing sound. Moreover, a hyena laughs while swallowing its prey, while a crocodile shed tears.

Q 6 Describe a few characteristics of a chameleon.

Ans - A chameleon is a garden lizard and is an expert at camouflage. It changes its colour as per its surroundings. This ability of camouflage helps it in saving it from the hunters. A chameleon does not have – any ears or wings.

Long Answer (Value Based) Type Question

Question 1.

‘Humour is the best medicine for every ailment in life’. Comment.

Ans - Humour is infectious. When humour is shared, it binds people together and increases happiness. Humour strengthens our immune system, boosts our energy, diminishes pain and protects us from the damaging effects of stress. It is the priceless medicine for every ailment in life. The poet, in the poem ‘How to tell Wild Animals’ creates a humour by describing various beasts of prey. The way the poet explains the things is very funny yet interesting. The poet has depicted the wildlife very vividly and in a lively manner. While reading the poem, the readers enjoy the poet’s work and it leaves them refreshed and happy.

Extract Based Question

Read the following extract and choose the correct option:

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus

The crocodile you always may

Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles;

But if they weep they’re crocodiles.

- i. Which two beasts are difficult to recognize?
 - a. Hyena from crocodile
 - b. Tiger from leopard
 - c. Lions from Bengal Tiger
 - d. Sloth bear from polar bear
- ii. Who laughs while it swallows its victims?
 - a. Leopard
 - b. Tiger
 - c. Crocodile
 - d. Hyena
- iii. Which word in the stanza will be antonym of ‘expert’?
 - a. novice
 - b. teacher
 - c. non plus
 - d. merry
- iv. What is famous idiom about a crocodile?
 - a. Crocodile smiles
 - b. Crocodile tears
 - c. Crocodile’s pretending
 - d. Crocodile’s laughter

CHAPTER - FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK

About Anne Frank

Annelies Marie "Anne" Frank was born in June 1929 and died of typhus somewhere in February or March 1945) was a German-Dutch diarist of Jewish origin. One of the most discussed Jewish victims of the Holocaust, she gained fame posthumously with the publication of *The Diary of a Young Girl*. It is one of the world's best known books and has been the basis for several plays and films.

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, she lived most of her life in or near Amsterdam, Netherlands, having moved there with her family at the age of four and a half when the Nazis gained control over Germany. Born a German national, she lost her citizenship in 1941 and thus became stateless. By May 1940, the Franks were trapped in Amsterdam by the German occupation of the Netherlands. As persecutions of the Jewish population increased in July 1942, the Franks went into hiding in some concealed rooms behind a bookcase in the building where Anne's father, Otto Frank, worked. From then until the family's arrest by the German officials in August 1944, she kept a diary she had received as a birthday present, and wrote in it regularly. Following their arrest, the Franks were transported to concentration camps. In October or November 1944, Anne and her sister, Margot, were transferred from Auschwitz to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where they died (probably of typhus) a few months later. They were originally estimated by the Red Cross to have died in March, with Dutch authorities setting 31 March as their official date of death, but research by the Anne Frank House in 2015 suggests it is more likely that they died in February.[3]

Brief Explanation of the chapter

In this lesson, Anne talks about being lonely and having no one to talk to despite being surrounded by family and around 30 people whom she called her "friends". Thus, she takes the decision of writing her feelings in a diary. It is unusual for her to write in a diary but she is really in need of a true friend. Thus, she decides to name her diary "kitty" and unlike other people, she is not going to mention just facts in it. She starts with writing her background, to make it easier to understand for anyone who reads it later. She describes her family and early childhood when they all migrated, her early schooling. After giving a brief account of her background, she comes to the present day where she tells us about the result day. Everyone in the class is nervous about their result and boys are even making bets. Anne was quite sure about herself and her friends. She had a good equation with all the teachers except her maths' professor, who was constantly annoyed at her for her talking habits. Thus, he started giving her punishments in the form of essays on weird topics such as "Chatterbox" to which she replied with full wit. She wrote essays that were funny and explained that this was a trait that she inherited from her mother and not much could be done about it. He kept on giving her essays until she wrote a satire. After that third and last assignment, Mr Keesing never pointed her out for talking.

Question and Answers

Q1. What makes writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne Frank?

A. It was the first time Anne was writing in a diary. She felt that later no one would be interested in reading about the thoughts of a young girl. Both these facts made it a strange experience for her.

Q2. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

A. Anne wanted to keep a diary and write in it because she had a lot going on in her head. She had no friend with whom she could talk about such personal stuff. Thus, she decided to maintain a diary.

Q3. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people?

A. According to Anne Frank, “paper has more patience than people”. She chose to confide more in her diary because she felt there was no friend who could listen to her with enough patience.

Q4. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?

A. The fact that Anne spent some part of her childhood with her grandmother is self-sufficient to imply connection between the two. Also, she explicitly mentioned in her diary that she misses her grandmother more than anyone is aware of is evident enough that she loved her grandmother.

Q5. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?

A. Mr Keesing, Anne’s maths professor was annoyed with her because she would not stop talking during his lectures as a result of which, he gave her assignments as punishments.

Answer the following.

Q1. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat ‘Kitty’ as an insider or an outsider?

Q2. How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing? What do these tell you about her?

Q3. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable? How?

Q4. What do these statements tell you about Anne Frank as a person?

i. We don’t seem to be able to get any closer, and that’s the problem. Maybe it’s my fault that we don’t confide in each other.

ii. I don’t want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would, but I want the diary to be my friend.

iii. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February, when I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.

LANGUAGE

TOPIC - Letter of Complaint

Format for Writing a Formal Letter

There’s a strict format to follow while writing a formal letter which is explained below:

1. Sender’s address: On the left side of the page, just next to the margin, write the sender’s address/ contact details.

2. Date: Below the sender's address write the date after leaving one line.
3. Receiver's address: After date, write the address of the recipient (The Officer / Principal / Editor).
4. Subject of the letter: Here you have to mention the main purpose of the letter in 4 - 5 words.
5. Salutation: Respected Sir / Madam
6. Body: Here you have to explain the matter of your letter. Body of letter must be divided into 3 to 5 paragraphs as follows:
First Paragraph: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.
Second Paragraph: It should include the matter in detail.
Third Paragraph: Here you have to conclude your letter by mentioning the conclusion or solution. Always leave a line after every paragraph.
7. Complimentary Closing:
Thanking you
Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely
Designation in brackets followed by name

QUESTION: Write a letter to M/s. Oxford Publishing House, London complaining that the books sent by them were not those you had ordered for. Ask for replacement. You are Varun Joshi, Sector-20, Chandigarh.

Answer:
Examination Hall
Sector-20, Chandigarh

20 February 2019

M/s. Oxford Publishing House
Consumer Complaint Division
London

Subject- Complaint regarding receipt of wrong set of books.

Sir/Madam
On February 1, 2019 I bought a book set (Order No. 000154) to be delivered to Chandigarh, Sector-20.

To my dismay, I have not received the set I ordered for and have instead, received the wrong book set. I am highly disappointed. (1st para)

To resolve the problem, I would appreciate it if you could replace the wrong book set with the one originally ordered. Please let me know as soon as possible what action you propose to take. I look forward to hearing from you within the next ten days. (2nd para)

Enclosed are copies of the transaction document and the receipt.
I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem and will wait until the aforementioned time before seeking help from a consumer protection agency or the Better Business Bureau. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at 098100XXXXX.
(3rd para)

Yours sincerely

Varun Joshi

Homework

QUESTION: You are Sanjeet of 122, Arjun Nagar, New Delhi. A number of scooters and cars are parked in your locality without any order, causing blockage of the streets. Write a letter to the local Secretary of the Resident's Association complaining against this problem.

Story Writing

A story is basically a narrating of real or imaginary events, involving real or imaginary people. A story needs to be represented in words necessarily. Even images or moving pictures (movies) can narrate a story. A story is generally designed to entertain, and/or send a message across.

How to Write a Story Step by Step-

1. Remember that the whole literature is based on Illusion, Pleasure and Truth (IPT). Decide what feelings you want to arouse in the reader's mind.
2. The first paragraph should be catchy which attracts the reader's interest with something unusual and unexpected. Don't insert too much of your own feelings but target the reader and let them think.
3. Always introduce lively and multi-faceted characters but remember to give them qualities according to your plot.
4. As a writer, you have to decide who is going to narrate the story because the story is the one which has a narrator. It is much different from a novel.
5. Include some meaningful dialogues. Let your readers understand the personality of your characters and flow with them.
6. Set up the plot it is how you set up the situation, where the turning points of the story are, and what the characters do at the end of the story. "A plot is a series of events deliberately arranged so as to reveal their dramatic, thematic, and emotional significance."—Jane Burroway
7. Create conflict and tense atmosphere. According to Janet Burroway- "Conflict is the fundamental element of fiction because in literature only trouble is interesting. It takes the trouble to turn the great themes of life into a story: birth, love, work, and death."
8. Build a climax. The main character understands what hasn't been seen before, and realizes what must be done, or finally decides to do it.
9. Conclusion- The central character may win or may lose exposing the reality of society's reality.

The format of Story Writing-

1. Beginning- Interesting phrases like- "The day was departing", "Every morning I used to

walk there but that day was different”

2.Character Introduction- A few dialogues can reveal the characters in a well way but remember to keep them limited otherwise the story will look like a one-act play.

3.Plot- Description of happenings in their best order.

4.Conclusion- End of the story

Assignments for story writing practice- (Do solved example 1 and 2 in your English notebook)

Solved Example-

1. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang

Rahul’s Presence of Mind

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang. He hesitated for a moment but then picked up the receiver. Though he said ‘Hello’, there was no response from the other side. He repeated ‘Hello’ ‘Hello’... but still no one replied from the other end. The phone rang again but this time somebody asked if his father was at home. When Rahul asked who was calling, the caller refused to tell about him and kept on asking his parents’ whereabouts. When Rahul refused to answer, the line was disconnected.

After some time, the doorbell rang. As Rahul peeped through the keyhole, he found a tall man with a beard, outside the door. Rahul got scared and quickly ran towards the phone and called up his father’s friend who lived in their colony and told him about the incident. His uncle asked him not to worry as he would reach soon. He quickly collected some other men from the neighbourhood, and with his pet dog, reached Rahul’s home. The tall man was looking for a way to get into the house when the dog of Rahul’s uncle held his leg with its teeth the man panicked and tried to run away but was overpowered by all the men of the colony.

Soon, the police reached Rahul’s home and his parents also returned and thanked the neighbours. Everyone praised Rahul’s presence of mind which saved his life.

2. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she.....

A Childhood Saved

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless. Suddenly she noticed a child begging at the platform. He appeared to be a little, sweet boy who had a small bag on his shoulder. She noticed a book in his bag. Ruhi was eager to know where the child lived. There was still more than an hour left for her train to arrive. So, she got up and started following him. The boy moved out of the station and entered a slum nearby. He got into a house which appeared to be a very dirty and unhygienic place. There were other child beggars in the house who were in the age group of 5 — 12 years. They were thin and weak. They had money but nothing to eat. Just then, a burly man entered the house. The children became quiet. He asked them for the money that they had collected by begging. The poor children handed all the money they had to him.

Ruhi understood that it was a racket of child beggars. She felt pity for those small children. She decided to inform the police. The police and an NGO ‘Bachpan Bachao’ soon reached the place. The man was perplexed on seeing the police. The police arrested him and the

children were sent under the protection of the NGO from where they would be sent to their homes. Ruhi felt relieved and was appreciated by everyone. She was later rewarded by the government for her effort in rescuing the children.
 Unsolved (Practice in your rough notebook)

3. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.
 “It was a rainy day, and I was all alone at home. It was pitch dark outside. Suddenly I heard someone knocking at my door..... .”

OR

“I was walking alone near the sea beach when I heard somebody screaming from the fine bushes.....”

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter -Federalism
Read the chapter Federalism .
Underline the key words and find out the meanings.
Answer the following questions in civics note book.

Q.1) what is federalism?
 ANS. 1) Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Q.no. 2). What are the two levels of government?
 Ans. 2) A federation has two levels of government. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

i) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 ii) Governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

Q. No.3) Differentiate between unitary and federal system.
 Unitary System Federal System
 There is only one level of government or the Sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
 The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.
 The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.
 The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

Q.no.4 What are the key features of federalism?
 The key features of federalism are:

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3. The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.

5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.

6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

Q.no.5 Mention the different routes through which federations can be formed.

Ans.5) Two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism: mutual trust between the government of different levels and agreement to live together. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.

1. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. This kind of “coming together” federations is formed in the USA, Switzerland and Australia.

2. The second route is that a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. This kind of ‘holding together’ federations is followed in India, Spain and Belgium countries

Q.no.6 What makes India a federal country?

Ans.6 All the features of the federal system apply to the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution is a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. The 3 lists are mentioned below:

1) Union List: It includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

2) State List: It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

3) Concurrent List: It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. The list includes education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.

Q.no.7 How is federalism practiced?

The real success of federalism in India is attributed to its nature of democratic politics. Have a look at some of the major ways in which federalism is practised in India.

Linguistic States

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India. From 1947 to 2017, many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. Some States has been formed of the people who spoke the same language. These states are known as the Linguistic States.

Language Policy

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. States too have their own official languages and government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Centre-State relations

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. If no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties can alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the

autonomy of State Governments.
 Q . Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992

The constitutional amendment of 1992 introduced the concrete shape of decentralisation. The three tier of democracy have been made more effective . The provisions of constitutional amendment are as follows

- A) To hold regular elections to the local government bodies has been made compulsory
- B) Reservation of seats for SC ,ST and OBC in the elected bodies
- C) 1/3 that is 33% of the seats to be reserved for women
- D) To conduct elections for the local government bodies at rural and urban levels , state election commission an independent institution has been constituted
- e) The state Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies

COMPUTER

(CH -3,4,5) HTML Tags names and their uses
SHORT NOTES

Html means hypertext markup language. It is a language which is used in making websites. There are two types of HTML editors.

- ❖ WYSIWYG - It stands for what you see is what you get. It is used to create web pages without the use of Html coding.
- ❖ Text Editor – It is used to create Html documents with notepads, WordPad or any other text editor.
- ❖ <HTML> It is a container element that starts with < html> and ends with < /html>
- ❖ <Head> It is also a container element that includes identification. It starts with<head> and ends with < /head>
- ❖ <body> This section contains everything that is displayed on the webpage. The closing tag of body is </body>
- ❖ <Title> This element has the title of web page. The closing tag is </title>.
- ❖
 It is used to insert a line break.
- ❖ Container element- This element has on and off tag both.
- ❖ Empty element – This element only has on tag.
- ❖ <Style> These elements apply style to the Html document. The closing tag is </style>
- ❖ <Tr> The full form of Tr is table row tag. This tag defines the horizontal row of a table. The closing tag of Tr is </Tr>
- ❖ <Td> The full form of Td tag is table data tag. It specifies an individual block of table. The closing tag of Td is</Td>
- ❖ Unordered list – It is used for the items in which orderd appearance of the items does not matter.It uses bullets as symbols.The opening tag is and closing tag is

- ❖ Background color –It specifies the background color required to be displayed on the screen. Example : bg color: yellow
- ❖ Background image – It is used to insert background image in a document .Example : Background Image: URL(img.jpg)

Linking within a page

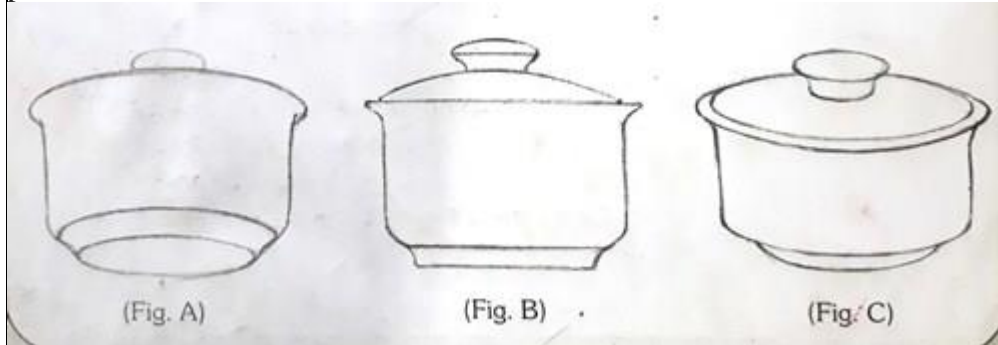
It means linking two or more web pages together in a website. It can be done by creating a name.

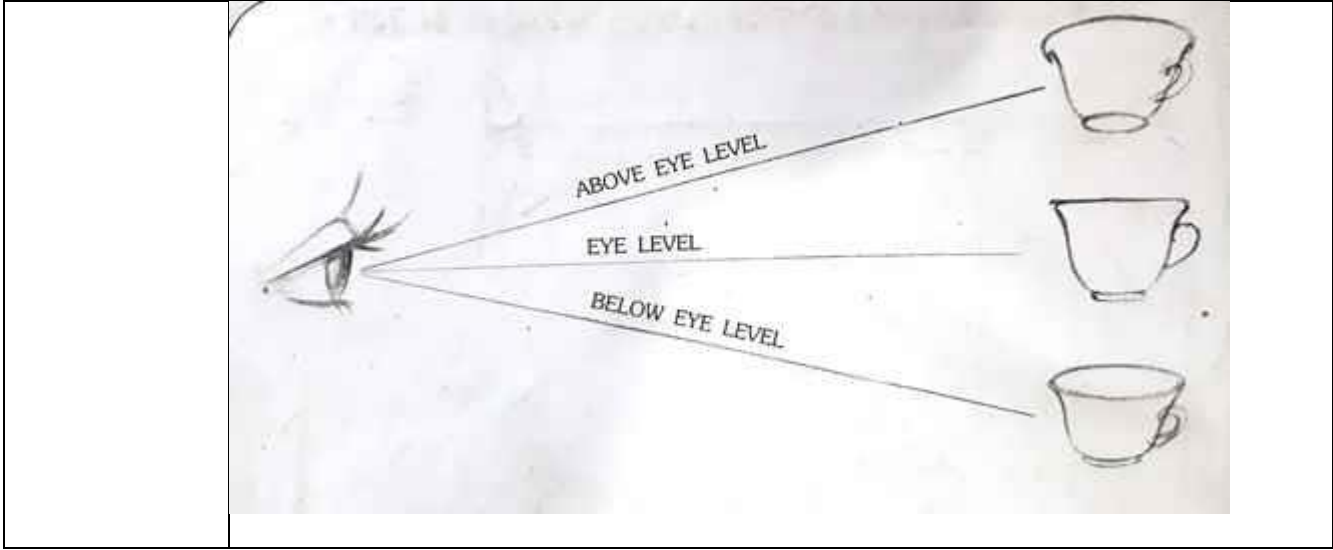
- ❖ Hyperlink – It is a most important part of [www.It](#) ties webpages together. It is a word or group of word that is used to jump to another location either on same page or on another page.
- ❖ Href Attribute: The full form is hyperlink reference.It specifies the destination file of hyperlink.
- ❖ It specifies the image i.e. to be displayed in the Html document. It is an empty element and does not have the closing tag.
- ❖ It is used to specify the value of the first list item. The value must be a number and is used only in the ordered list.

DRAWING

Topic- PERSPECTIVE EYE LEVEL

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy. As per instruction given in pictures.





Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics