

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X

DATE: 19.07.2020 to 2.08.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Ch-11 Constructions (Continuation) Ex-11.1 Constructions Ch-14 Statistics Ex-14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5 [Midterm Portion will get completed]
SCIENCE	BIOLOGY CHAPTER-8- How do Organism reproduce. (Reproduction in human beings) 1. Read the chapter (sub part) Reproduction in human beings. 2. Draw Figure 8.10 Human- male reproductive system and explain briefly (NCERT BOOK, Pg-137) 3. Draw Figure 8.11 Human- Female reproductive system and explain briefly(NCERT Book, Pg- 137) 4. What is the role of the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland? (NCERT, PG-140) 5. What are the changes seen in girls at the time of puberty? (NCERT ,pg-136) 6. How do embryo get nourishment inside the mother's body(NCERT, pg-138) CHEMISTRY CHAPTER – 4 CARBON AND ITS COMPOUNDS Read the chapter thoroughly and answer the questions. 1. Write down question no. (1,2) page 61 NCERT BOOK 2. Write down question no. 2 page68 NCERT BOOK 3. Write down question no. (4,6,9) page 78 NCERT BOOK Answer the following questions. (Short answer type questions.) 1. What is a covalent bond? What type of bond exists in carbon tetrachloride and calcium chloride? 2. Explain why carbon generally forms compounds by covalent bonds. 3. Catenation is the ability of an atom to form bonds with other atoms of the same element. It is exhibited by both carbon and silicon. Compare the ability of catenation of the two elements. Give reasons. 4. What are covalent compounds? List their three characteristic properties. 5. In electron dot structure , the valence shell electrons are represented by crosses or dots. 6(a) The atomic number of chlorine is 17. Write its electronic configuration. 6(b) Draw the electron dot structure of chlorine molecule. 7. What are hydrocarbons ? Give examples. 8(a) Draw electron dot structure of hydrogen atom, oxygen atom and nitrogen atom.

8(b) Explain the different types of covalent bond formed in the above elements.

Answer the following questions. (Long answer type questions.)

1. State the reason why carbon can neither form C^{4+} cations nor C^{4-} anions, but forms covalent compounds. Also state reasons to explain why covalent compounds:
 - (i) are bad conductors of electricity?
 - (ii) have low melting and boiling points?
2. Give two examples of covalent compounds which you have studied. State any four properties in which covalent compounds differ from ionic compounds.

Ch-10 Light

Reflection and Laws, Spherical mirrors, Terminology, Image Formation by spherical mirrors.

Q1. Why do we prefer a convex mirror as a rear view mirror in vehicles?

Ans :- This is because a convex mirror forms an erect and diminished image of the objects behind the vehicle and hence the field of view behind the vehicle is increased.

Q2. Name the type of mirror used in the following situations:

(a) Headlight of a car (b) side view mirror of a vehicle (c) Solar furnace

Support your answer with reason.

(a) Headlight of a car - Concave mirror.

When a bulb is placed at the focus of a concave mirror, then the beam of light from the bulb after reflection from the concave mirror goes as a parallel beam which lights up the front road.

(b) side view mirror of a vehicle - Convex mirror.

Image formed by a convex mirror is erect and small in size. The field of view behind the vehicle is large.

(c) Solar furnace - Concave mirror.

Concave mirror focuses rays of light coming from the sun at its focus. So the temperature at the focus is raised.

Q3. What are the values of angle of incidence $\angle i$ and angle of reflection $\angle r$ for the normal incidence of light on a plane mirror?

Ans :- For normal incidence, $\angle i = 0$. Therefore, according to law of reflection $\angle i = \angle r = 0$.

Q4. Mention the nature of image produced by a plane mirror.

Ans :- Image is Virtual, Erect, of the same size, Distance of image is same as the object, Laterally Inverted.

Q5. No matter how far you stand from a mirror, your image always appears erect and diminished. Identify the type of mirror.

OR

If the image formed by a mirror for all positions of the object placed in front of it is always diminished, erect and virtual. State the type of mirror.

Ans :- Convex mirror

Q6. Where will the image be formed by a convex mirror if object is placed between infinity and pole of the mirror?

Ans :- Between pole and focus of the convex mirror and behind the convex mirror.

Q7. Name the mirror that gives an erect and magnified image of an object.

Ans :- Concave mirror

Q8. Define Linear magnification of a mirror.

Ans :- It is defined as the ratio of the size (or height) of the image to the size (or height) of the

object.
 Q9.Name the mirror used by a dentist to examine the teeth of a patient.
 Ans:-Concave mirror
 Q10.Why does a ray of light passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror after reflection ,is reflected back along the same path?
 Ans:- A ray of light passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror falls perpendicular to the surface of the mirror i.e. $i=0$.According to the law of reflection $i=r=0$. Therefore, the ray is reflected along the same path.
 Q11.State the laws of Reflection of Light.
 Ans:-The Laws of reflection are-
 (i)The incident ray, the reflected ray and the Normal at the point of incidence lies at the same plane.
 (ii)Angle of Incidence i =Angle of Reflection r
 Q12.List difference between real and virtual image.

S.NO	Real Image	Virtual Image
1	When the rays of light after reflection meet at a point ,real image is formed	When the rays of light after reflection do not meet at a point but appears to meet at a point ,virtual image is formed
2	Real image can be obtained on a screen	Virtual image cannot be obtained on a screen
3	Real image is formed in front of a mirror	Real image is formed behind the mirror
4	Real image is always inverted	Virtual image is always erect

HINDI

हिन्दी भाषा(

डा निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रेखांकित अंश का पद परिचय दीजिए(

७० महकता गुलाब मनोहारी होता है

७७० मैंने एक बच्चे को देखा

७७७० मोहन ने उड़ता हुआ विमान देखा

७७७० राम को बार(बार घर की याद आ रही है

७७७० मुझे स्कूल जाना है

७७७० वह कौन(सा लड़का है

द्व। दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग द्द०० से द्द७० शब्दों में निबंध लिखें(

वर्तमान युग में मोबाइल फोन,संकेत बिन्दु,संचार माध्यम का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण उपकरण Cउपयोगिता Cअसुविधा का कारण Cउचित उपयोग

ध। १९७० आधुनिक सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित घर किराए पर देने के लिए विज्ञापन लगभग द्द७(७० शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए

१९७० पर्यावरण में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए लगभग द्द७(७० शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए

हिन्दी साहित्य (९माता का अंचल ०

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें १उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें०

१क० प्रस्तुत पाठ के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि बच्चे का अपने पिता से अधिक जुड़ाव था ,फिर भी विपदा के समय वह पिता के

	<p>पास न जाकर माँ की शरण लेता है,आपकी समझ से इसकी क्या वजह हो सकती है?२५</p> <p>उत्तर(बालक भोला नाथ का अपने पिता से अत्यधिक लगाव था किंतु साँप से भयभीत होकर,वह थरथर काँपता हुआ पिता के पास न जाकर माँ के आँचल में जाकर छिपता है बच्चे का माँ के प्रति स्वाभाविक लगाव होता है,माँ की ममता उसे सहज रूप से अपनी ओर खींचती है,वह माँ के आँचल में अपने को अधिक सुरक्षित अनुभव करता है,वहाँ उसे प्रेम और शांति प्राप्त होती है,उसे लगता है कि माँ ही उसके भय को दूर कर सकती है,वही उसके घावों पर मरहम लगाएंगी,माँ का हृदय पिता की अपेक्षा अधिक कोमल तथा ममता भरा होता है,इसीलिए वह विपदा के समय पिता के पास न जाकर माता की शरण में जाता है</p> <p>१२ख० आपके विचार से भोलानाथ अपने साथियों को देखकर सिसकना क्यों भूल जाता है?२५</p> <p>उत्तर(भोलानाथ अपने साथियों को देखकर सिसकना इसीलिए भूल जाता है क्योंकि उसे अपने साथियों के साथ खेलना होता है,कदाचित उसे लगता है कि उसके साथी उसे रोता देखकर उस का मजाक उड़ाएंगे,उससे रोने का कारण पूछेंगे,साथियों के साथ तरह(तरह के खेल खेलने के आनंद को याद करके भी वह सिसकना भूल जाता है और उनके साथ हो लेता है</p> <p>१२ग० बच्चे माता(पिता के प्रति अपने प्रेम को कैसे व्यक्त करते है?२५</p> <p>उत्तर(बच्चे माता(पिता के प्रति अपने प्रेम को उनके गले लगकर ,गोद में बैठकर,उनके साथ खेलकर तथा विपदा के समय उनकी शरण लेकर तथा कभी(कभी बाल हट करके अभिव्यक्त करते है,वे अपनी बाल(लीलाओं तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के खेल खेलकर भी अपना प्रेम अभिव्यक्त करते है</p> <p>१२घ० मूसन तिवारी कौन था?२५उसे किसने चिढ़ाया और दंड किसे मिला?२५</p> <p>उत्तर(मूसन तिवारी एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति था,जिसे कम सूझता था,उसे बैजू ने 'बुढ़वा बेईमान माँगे करैला का चोखा'कहकर चिढ़ाया,उसने स्कूल के गुरुजी से शिकायत कर द्रीगुरुजी ने उन लड़कों को पकड़कर मगवाया,असली शैतान बैजू तो भाग निकला किंतु भोलानाथ पकड़ में आ गया और उसे ही दंड भुगतना पड़ा</p> <p>१२ङ० 'माता का अंचल' में बालक का वास्तविक नाम क्या था?२५</p> <p>उत्तर('माता का अंचल' के बालक का वास्तविक नाम' तारकेश्वरनाथ 'था</p>
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<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>TOPIC – AMANDA (POEM)</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Robin Klein has expressed the views of a little girl, Amanda who is constantly pointed out by her mother for making mistakes. Mistakes which she considers so as they are not part of the code of good conduct laid out by the society in which we live. It highlights the struggles faced by the child. The poet makes an important point that a child should never be denied freedom and space</p> <p>SUMMARY OF THE POEM</p> <p>The poem describes a girl named Amanda and her mother who is nagging her for her mistakes. She is first pointed out most probably by her mother for biting her nails and for not sitting in the right posture. The mother also feels that Amanda sits in a very lazy manner. To this, Amanda imagines herself as a mermaid who leads a calm and relaxing life in the beautiful green sea.</p> <p>Further, she is nagged for not cleaning her room and shoes and also for not doing her homework. She then imagines herself to be an orphan because she is now fed up of being watched by her parents continuously. She says that she would have enjoyed her freedom then, by making the patterns of her bare feet on the sand and would live a peaceful life.</p> <p>Next, Amanda is scolded for eating too many chocolates as this causes pimples. She is also scolded for not listening to her mother. So, now Amanda thinks of being Rapunzel, a character from a fairy tale and wants to live in a huge tower like her. In the tower she will be alone and will live a peaceful life and will never allow anyone to come in.</p> <p>Finally, the mother asks her to stop being moody because she doesn't want anyone to blame her for harassing her daughter. At this time the poet has not written any reaction from Amanda's side. This constant nagging has made her so sad that she has even stopped to imagine herself as someone else. She used to do so in order to escape from the continuous</p>
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harassment and dominance of her parents.

Short Answer Type Questions – 20-30 WORDS

Q 1. Write a short note on the title of the poem?

Answer:

The title of the poem is Amanda as it revolves around the upbringing of little girl named Amanda. Her life is full of struggles where she is denied freedom and expression. Amanda is so much irritated that she escapes reality by living in her imaginative world. Through this gateway she experiences calmness, away from her nagging parents.

Q 2 Why is Amanda getting scolded for having chocolate?

Answer:

Amanda is getting scolded for having chocolates as previously it had caused her acne.

Amanda's mother is very particular about such things.

Amanda is made conscious about her physical appearance. It is very sad that at such a young age Amanda is made to worry about natural experiences.

Q 3 How life on a tower would be different from life anywhere else for Amanda?

Answer:

Life on tower for Amanda would be very different from her reality. Just like Rapunzel, even she desires to live on top of a tower, away from everyday chaos. Amanda suffers due to the constant nagging from her parents. She seeks a place full of peace and serenity, where there is no one to disturb her. Hence, she wishes to live on a tower.

Q 4 Why does Amanda seem moody most of the times?

Answer:

Amanda seems moody most of the time because she is trying to make an escape from her sorry reality where she is nagged most of the times. It is indeed a sorry state for a small child like Amanda to bear. Here the only defence against such reality is her imagination where she often escapes to.

Hence, it makes her look moody and uninterested.

Q 5 What is the central theme of the poem Amanda?

Answer:

The poem Amanda by Robin Klein highlights the importance of upbringing of a child. It points out that upbringing doesn't involve making a child responsible and fit for the society only. It is important to note that upbringing involves understanding from both the sides. One cannot just force a child to be civilised and good mannered. "Love and proper care is required in nurturing of a child.

Long Answer Type Questions – [100-120 WORDS]

1. State the key points in the poem Amanda. What do you learn from it?

Answer:

Every child is special in itself, and it requires a great deal of patience and love to make them understand this. Parents should give proper space to children, as they learn through experiences as well. Children do tend to learn certain bad habits, to undo that requires great level of understanding and right approach. One cannot teach their child everything in one day and expect them to behave properly henceforth. It is natural for a child like Amanda to seek freedom at her place, to curb that freedom means to make her angry and moody.

Growing up of child should not be about dos and don'ts only. To have nagging parents judging every action of child would do more harm than good. Robin Klein points to the fact that Amanda is forbidden to do anything without seeking permission. Everything she does it is corrected by her mother all the time, she cannot perform a single thing according to her will. She can't sit lazily around, she can't eat chocolate for that could cause acne. Life of Amanda is very suffocating and limited in itself. She yearns for freedom and choice. Her

mother doesn't understand the fact that Amanda is innocent and naive, she is too small to understand the benefits of advice. Only thing that matters to Amanda's mother is what society will make of Amanda. We witness miserable failure of parents when Amanda wishes to be an orphan so that she could be free.

2. Discuss the importance of proper upbringing with reference to the poem Amanda by Robin Klein. [100 -120 words]

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. I am the orphan, roaming the street.
I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.
The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.
 - a. Who calls herself an orphan?
 - i. the little girl
 - ii. Amanda herself
 - iii. Amanda's sister
 - iv. Amanda's friend
 - b. Where is an orphan roaming about?
 - i. market
 - ii. the street
 - iii. train station
 - iv. bus stand
 - c. The silence is -----.
 - i. golden
 - ii. valuable
 - iii. silver
 - iv. good
 - d. The freedom is -----.
 - i. boring
 - ii. sweet
 - iii. enjoying
 - iv. Lovely

x

TOPIC – FOOT PRINTS WITHOUT FEET [PROSE]

Introduction to the lesson

The story is about a scientist named Griffin. He discovers the rare chemicals which can make a man invisible but at the same time, the man can be touched and felt physically. Let's read and find out how he uses or misuses his powers for his own.

Footprints without Feet Summary

The story is about a scientist named Griffin. He had been discovering ways which could make a man invisible and finally swallowed certain rare drugs that made him invisible. He was first noticed by two boys in staircase of a house where they could just see his footsteps and started following it. They follow it until the footsteps are fainter and cannot be seen. First, as he is feeling cold he enters a mall for some warmth. After the stores shut down, he decides to wear some warm clothes and eat something.

He first unboxes a few clothes and wears them. Then from the kitchen of a restaurant, he

eats cold meat and some coffee. Later he goes to a grocery store and eats sweets and drinks wine. He then falls asleep on a pile of quilts. He then wakes up in the morning when some of the store assistants had seen him and started chasing him. He quickly threw away all the clothes he was wearing and became invisible again. Then he started roaming around again without any clothes in the cold winters of London.

He then decides to steal clothes from a theatre company as he knew he would get something there to cover his face as well. He then steals bandages for his face, dark glasses, false nose and a hat for covering himself.

He then hits the shopkeeper and steals all his money. Soon he realizes that London is too crowded to live like this and decides that he would go to a remote village. He books two rooms at an inn at the Iping village.

He reaches there and it is strange for the people of Iping that a stranger with such a weird appearance has come to stay at an inn during the winter season. Once his money is over, he steals from people and also hits the landlord and his wife when they try to check his room in his absence. Then the village constable is asked for help but before that Mrs. Hall, the wife of the landlord asks him questions regarding who he is and what he did to her furniture.

This makes him really furious and he decides to show her who he really is. The people then see a headless man and Mr. Jaffers, the constable also finds out that he would have to arrest a man who does not have a head. They are unable to catch Griffin as he removes all his clothes and becomes invisible. He even knocks out Jaffers as he tries to catch him.

Short Answer Type Questions – 40-50 WORDS

Q1. How did Griffin find himself invisible but naked in the chill January air for the second time?

Answer

As he had overslept in the big London store, when the store opened in the morning the store assistants came in. Griffin panicked and ran, chased by the assistants. He had to take off his newly found clothes to become invisible and escape, so that he found himself invisible but naked in the chill January air for the second time.

Q2. How did the visible man become invisible? What did he do then?

Answer

The invisible man got angry with Mrs Hall for asking an explanation for the mysterious happenings and threw off all he was wearing on his head so that he became a man without a head. Soon the constable Jaffers arrived to arrest him, but the invisible man threw off all his clothes to become invisible and, in the ensuing scuffle, knocked Jaffers unconscious and escaped.

Q3. What impression do you form of Griffin after reading the lesson, “**Footprint without Feet**”?

Answer

Griffin was a brilliant scientist, as he discovered a drug due to which his body became transparent as a sheet of glass after swallowing it. This made him invisible. But he was a lawless person. Because of his misdeeds, he became a homeless wanderer without clothes and money. He was an introvert with a desire for solitude. He was always seeking adventure, being fond of mysterious things. However, he was unscrupulous, as he robbed various people to finance his work, besides he got angry very quickly, which caused him to become a fugitive.

Long Answer Type Questions – [100-120 WORDS]

Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his scientific discovery. The lesson we learn from his example is that the misuse of a scientific discovery can play havoc with humanity. Illustrate this point by giving two incidents from the story.

Answer :

A true scientist is a law-abiding person. A scientist is also called a 'natural philosopher'. He works for the good of humanity. He does not misuse his discovery for personal gains or selfish ends. Griffin was not a true scientist as he misused his discovery of how to make himself invisible. He lost control of himself and behaved like a criminal. First, he set fire to his landlord's house and ran away. Then he stole food without paying for it in a London store. Besides, he robbed the owner of a theatrical company and stole money from a clergyman's desk. It shows that the misuse of a scientist's discovery can disturb the peace of society. Such a scientist will use his invention for self-interest and for taking revenge upon the people around him, he won't honour the law and will become a lawless person.

Answer the following questions in 20-30 words

- Q1. Why were the two boys in London surprised and fascinated?
Q2. What did Griffin, the scientist, do to escape after setting fire to the house of his landlord?
Q3. What extra ordinary things happened at the inn?

**ART EDUCATION –MAKE PICTORIAL COMIC STRIP ON THE TOPIC –
FOOT PRINT WITHOUT FEET IN YOUR SCRAP BOOK
SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION [LANGUAGE]**

1. Reported Speech

A. Read the dialogue given below and complete the report that follows :

Ranbir: Where is my car? I remember parking it here.

Policeman: The car has been towed away as you parked it in the 'no parking zone'.

Ranbir: Sir, can I be excused this once.

Policeman: I hope you will remember the lesson learnt today. OK! This should be the last time. Don't repeat the mistake again.

Ranbir asked the policeman standing there (a)_____.The policeman replied that the car (b)_____. Ranbir requested the policeman (c)_____.The policeman hoped he'd remember (d)_____.But finally he (e)_____.

B. Read the dialogue given below the complete the report that follows :

Interviewer: Was shooting in Kashmir challenging?

Santosh : Filming in any place is difficult, but in Kashmir it was even more difficult.

Interviewer: How did the locals react to it?

Santosh: Many assisted us during the making of the film. I am thankful to the local residents.

The interviewer asked Santosh (a)_____. Santosh replied that (b)_____ but in Kashmir (c)_____.The interviewer wanted to know (d)_____.Santosh told him that (e)_____. He was thankful to the local residents.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Sectors of Indian Economy

- **Read the chapter sectors of Indian economy and underline the difficult words and also find the meanings. Write the following in your Economics note book.**

Q1: Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket:

- Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production. (has / has not)
- Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)
- Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganized)
- A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganized sector. (large / small)
- Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (Natural / manufactured)
- The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____. (Independent / interdependent)

Q. 2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- employment conditions
- the nature of economic activity
- ownership of enterprises
- number of workers employed in the enterprise

b) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- primary
- secondary
- tertiary
- information technology

c) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- all goods and services
- all final goods and services
- all intermediate goods and services
- all intermediate and final goods and services

(d) In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2003 is _____

- between 20 per cent to 30 per cent
- between 30 per cent to 40 per cent

(iii) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent

(iv) 70 per cent

Answer:

(a) (iii)

(b) (i)

(c) (ii)

(d) (iii)

Q3: Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful? Explain how.

Answer: The classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed. Also this helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income.

If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, then it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this. The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to. Hence it is necessary to classify economic activities into these sectors for smooth economic administration and development.

Q4: For each of the following sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

Answer: For each of the sectors mentioned in this chapter our focus should definitely be on employment and GDP. This is because growth in GDP and full employment are common goals of Five Year Plans and they also determine the size of a country's economy. A focus on employment and GDP helps us to calculate and monitor the most important factors like: per capita income, productivity, changes in employment rate and contribution to GDP by the three sectors of economy and thus, takes necessary steps required for the upliftment of the country's economy as a whole.

Yes, the other issues which should be examined are –

1. Balanced regional development
2. Equality in income and wealth among the people of the country.
3. How to eradicate poverty
4. Modernization of technology
5. Self-reliance of the country
6. How to achieve surplus food production in the country.

Q5. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.

Answer : The tertiary sector different from the primary and secondary sectors this sector does not produce goods by itself but the other two sectors produce goods. This sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. The activities under the tertiary sector are an aid or support for the production process. For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. Similarly, doctors, teachers, lawyers, tailor, etc., come under the tertiary sector as they provide services rather than material goods. This is why this sector is also termed as the service sector.

Q6. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

Answer:

Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which people seem to be employed but are actually unemployed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This situation

is also known as Hidden Unemployment. Such a situation arises when more people are engaged in a work than required.

For example:

In rural areas, this type of unemployment is often seen in the agricultural sector. Here, if in a family five members are working on the same piece of land and that land only requires three workers then the extra two workers are said to be in a situation of disguised unemployment.

In urban areas, this type of unemployment can be seen mostly in service sectors where workers like painters, plumbers, and electricians are unable to find work on a daily basis and work less than their potential.

Q7. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Answer:

Open unemployment is when a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all. This kind of unemployment is visible. On the other hand, disguised unemployment is a situation when a person is apparently working but is made to work less than his or her potential. This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganized sector where either work is not constantly available or more people are employed for the same work than required.

Q8. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

No, it is not correct to say that the tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. The tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. This sector has a big contribution to the growth of Indian economy. The GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003.

Q9. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. A few reasons in support of this view are:

The unorganized sector does not offer any job security.

People are made to work for long hours.

They are paid less than they deserve.

Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.

Q10. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.

• **Answer:**

- In the organised sector, workers enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from

	<p>the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical insurance, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the unorganized sector, there is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, medical facilities, etc. They do get any other allowances apart from daily wages. Employment is not secure. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. <p>Q11. Using examples from your area compare and contrast that activities and functions of private and public sectors.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>In the private sector, the assets and industries are owned by the individuals whereas in the public sectors, industries are owned by the Government. Private sector gives emphasis on earning profits rather than considering the benefits and interests of its employees. The public sector, on the other hand, works to provide facilities to the public and to earn profits at the same time. Some common examples of the public sector include banks, hospitals and railways undertaken the government. The common examples of the private sector include IT companies, malls, showrooms, etc.</p>
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<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>CHAPTER-4 (Application Based) [Note down the questions from the book]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code><style></code> <code>p{Font-size: xx large ;color: maroon; text align : center, border :groove}</code> 2. The text transform property will be used by her. (Text-transform: capitalize) 3. She will use heading tag that is <code><h1></code> tag for prominent heading and <code>
</code> tag to break the paragraph. 4. <code><!Doctype html></code> <code><Html></code> <code><Head></code> <code><Title> creating ordered list</Title></code> <code><style type ="text/css"></code> <code>Ol {list-style type: upper}</code> <code></style></code> <code></head></code> <code><body></code> <code></code> <code> list item value =100>item 1</code> <code> list item value=101>item 2</code> <code></code> <code></body></code> <code></html></code>
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Chapter – 5 (application based)

[Note down the questions from the book]

1. `<style>`

`Image {border: 3px solid blue; width:110 px; height :100px}`

`</style>`

2. Border –collapse: separate – It is used to specify that borders of the table should be separate.

Empty-cells: hide- It is used to hide the cells which are empty in the table.

Border spacing:15px 25px - It is used to specifies the distance between the borders of the adjacent cells.

3. The format should be in “jpg” format.

4. She forgot to specify the table border properties while coding.

5. He will create a link by creating named anchor like

`<h3 id=“ cp”> at the bottom</h3>`

The link is

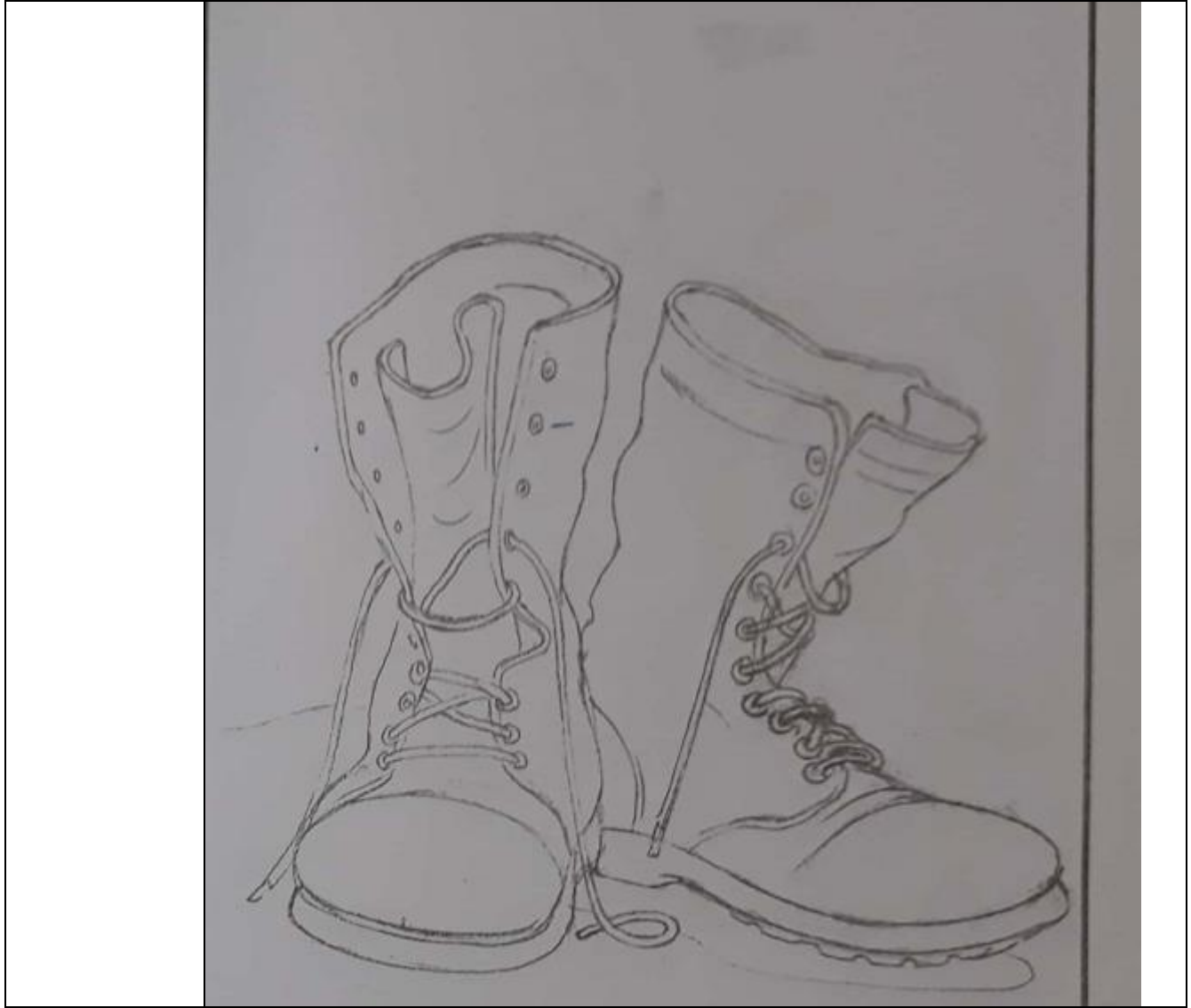
`go to top</h3>`

Here #cp is used by browser to know the destination is named within current page.

DRAWING

Topic- Still life (pencil shading)

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.





Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics