

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



**CLASS : X**

**DATE: 05.10.2020 to 22.10.2020**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	Chapter – 5 : Arithmetic Progressions [ Ex – 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 ] Chapter – 7 : Coordinate Geometry [ Ex – 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 ] Note – Follow Different Types Of Questions From R.S Aggarwal Book And R.D Sharma Book.
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>PHYSICS</b> <b>Chapter – Light</b> <b>Sub topic – Reflection of light</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is light ? What are the laws of reflection of light ?</li><li>2. Define an image. Explain the formation of an image by a plane mirror.</li><li>3. Give the characteristics of an image formed by a plane mirror.</li><li>4. Differentiate between a real image and a virtual image .</li><li>5. Define the following terms in a spherical mirror Pole (P), centre of curvature (C), principal axis, focus point (F), focal length (f), radius of curvature (r), aperture.</li><li>6. Draw the diagrams of the images formed by a concave mirror.</li><li>7. Draw the diagrams of the images formed by a convex mirror.</li><li>8. Define the term Magnification .</li><li>9. Write the mirror formula.</li><li>10. Why a ray of light coming through centre of curvature reflects back along the same path ?</li><li>11. Write two uses of convex mirror and concave mirror.</li></ol> <p>NOTE : 1) Numericals given in NCERT exercise and inside the chapter to be done. 2) Refer to Diksha app and other reference books for more numericals and HOTS.</p> <p><b>Chapter-5. Periodic classification of elements.</b> <b>(Modern Periodic Table)</b> Read the chapter thoroughly. Pages( 87 to 90)NCERT BOOK Do questions 1-6.Page no -90. NCERT BOOK Complete the exercise questions given in pages 91 and 92. NCERT BOOK. Answer the following questions( Very short answer type).</p> <p>(I) What is Valency? (ii) Define the term atomic size.</p>

	<p>(iii) Briefly explain the metallic and Non-metallic properties of elements.</p> <p>5. The atomic number of an element 'X' is 19. Write its electronic configuration. To which group and period does X belong in the Modern Periodic Table.</p> <p>6. Four elements P, Q, R and S have atomic numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15 respectively. .Answer the following questions given reasons: i) What is the valency of element Q? ii) Classify these elements as metals and non-metals. iii) Which of these elements will form the most basic oxide?</p> <p>7. Arrange I, Cl, F in increasing order of their atomic size.</p> <p><b>BIOLOGY</b></p> <p><b>Ch-9 Heredity (Sex determination in humans)</b></p> <p>A. Read the portion of the chapter thoroughly and answer the following questions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do question number 3 and 4 of page 147 of NCERT book.</li> <li>2. What are sex chromosomes ?</li> <li>3. How is the sex of a newborn determined in humans ?</li> <li>4. Describe how the sex of the offspring is determined in the zygote in human beings ?</li> <li>5. Explain that it is a matter of chance whether a couple will give birth to a boy or a girl.</li> <li>6. The sex of the children is determined by what they inherit from their father and not the mother. Justify.</li> <li>7. A man has type 'A' blood and his wife has type 'B' blood . All their four children have four different blood groups. Explain how is it possible.</li> <li>8. Do genetic combination of mother play a significant role in determining the sex of a newborn ?</li> <li>9. A woman has only daughters . Analyse the situation genetically and provide a suitable explanation.</li> <li>10. In human beings the statistical probability of getting either a male or female child is 50 : 50 give a suitable explanation.</li> <li>11. Why do all the gametes formed in human females have an x-chromosome ?</li> <li>12. Why are human females called 'homogametic' ?</li> </ol>
<b>HINDI</b>	<p>STD:-X</p> <p><u>हिंदी साहित्य (पाठ—कन्यादान)</u></p> <p>Q .1 आप के विचार से माँ ने ऐसा क्यों कहा कि लड़की जैसी मत दिखाई देना ?</p>

**Ans.** माँ को अपने जीवन का अनुभव था | अपने अनुभव के अनुसार माँ अपनी बेटी को विवाहित जीवन में आने वाली कठिनाईयों के प्रति सचेत कर रही थी |” लड़की होना पर लड़की जैसी मत दिखाई देना” यह माँ ने इसलिए कहा जिससे उसकी बेटी विपरीत परिस्थितियों का सामना कर सके और अत्याचार का शिकार न होने पाए |

**Q .2** “आग रोटियाँ सेंकने के लिए है जलने के लिए नहीं “

इन पंक्तियों में समाज में स्त्री की किस स्थिति की ओर संकेत किया गया है ?

**Ans.** इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से कवि ने स्त्रियों को कमजोर बना कर मात्र सजावट की वस्तु बनाने के सामाजिक नियमों का विरोध किया है | उसका मानना है कि रूप—सौन्दर्य ,वस्त्र ,आभूषण आदि स्त्री—जीवन को बंधन में डालने के कारण बनते हैं |अतः स्त्री—जाति को इससे सतर्क रहना चाहिए और अपने आपको विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी डटकर मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रखना चाहिए |

माँ ने बेटी को सचेत करना क्यों जरूरी समझा ?

**Ans.** माँ को समाज का अनुभव है ,इसलिए माँ अनेक आशंकाओं से चिंतित है कि जो उसने देखा है ,झेला है ,ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ बेटी के लिए भी आयेंगी| माँ यह भी जानती है कि मेरी बेटी अभी सरल हृदया है |सामाजिक कठिनाईयों का उसे किंचित अनुभव नहीं है |अभी तक तो माँ के सानिध्य में रह—रही स्नेह की छाया से वंचित नहीं हुई थी |इसलिए वह सभी परिस्थितियों के प्रति उसे सचेत करना चाहती थी |

**Q .3** “ पाठिका थी वह धुँधले प्रकाश की कुछ तुकों कुछ लयबद्ध पंक्तियों की |”

इन पंक्तियों को पढ़कर लड़की की जो छवि आपके सामने उभरकर आ रही है उसे लिखें|

**Ans.** प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों से लड़की की वह छवि हमारे सामने उपस्थित होती है जिसमें अल्पवयस्क लड़की परिवार ,माँ के सानिध्य में पोषित बचपन जैसी कल्पनाओं को संजोए हुए थी | उसने अभी सुखों को भोगा था पर अभी दुखों से पूर्णता अनजान थी |वह अभी व्यावहारिक ज्ञान से अपरिचित थी |

**Q .4** माँ को अपनी बेटी “ अंतिम पूँजी” क्यों लग रही है ?

**Ans.**माँ के लिए बेटी उस संचित पूँजी की तरह होती है ,जिसे कोई मनुष्य आपतकाल में काम आने के लिए बचा कर रखता है |माँ के लिए बेटी सुख—दुख की साथी होती है ,वह उससे अपने मन की बात प्रकट करती है |माँ अपनी अंतिम पूँजी का कन्यादान तो करती है किंतु उसके जीवन में रिक्तता आ जाती है| यही कारण है माँ अपनी बेटी को अंतिम पूँजी समझती है |

**Q .5** माँ ने बेटी को क्या—क्या सीख दी ?

**Ans.** माँ अपना दायित्व समझकर बेटी को निम्न सीख देती है—

(क) पानी में झाँककर अपने सौन्दर्य से अभिभूत मत होना|

(ख) वस्त्रों और आभूषणों को बंधन मत बनने देना |

(ग) आभूषण बंधनों में बाँधने के लिए नहीं होते हैं ,अपितु सौंदर्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए होते हैं |

(घ) मर्यादाओं का पालन करने वाली लड़की बनकर तो रहना किंतु बेचरी ,भोली—भाली दिखने वाली ,निरी सहिष्णु बनकर मत रहना |

**Q .6** आपकी दृष्टि में कन्या के साथ दान की बात करना कहाँ तक उचित है ?

**Ans.** “कन्यादान “ शब्द में अर्थ दोष है |” कन्या का दान “ इस अर्थ में कि कन्यादान—ऐसी अनिवार्य परंपरा ,जिसे करना ही है के अंतर्गत कन्या को ऐसी वस्तु समझना कि यह त्याज्य है | यह भाव में कन्या एक वस्तु है और ऐसी वस्तु जो अतिरिक्त है ,उसे “ दान “ के नाम पर किसी को दे देना पुण्य है |यह भाव सर्वथा दोषपूर्ण है |

**हिंदी भाषा—रस**

**Q .1** निम्नलिखित काव्य पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त रस बताये—

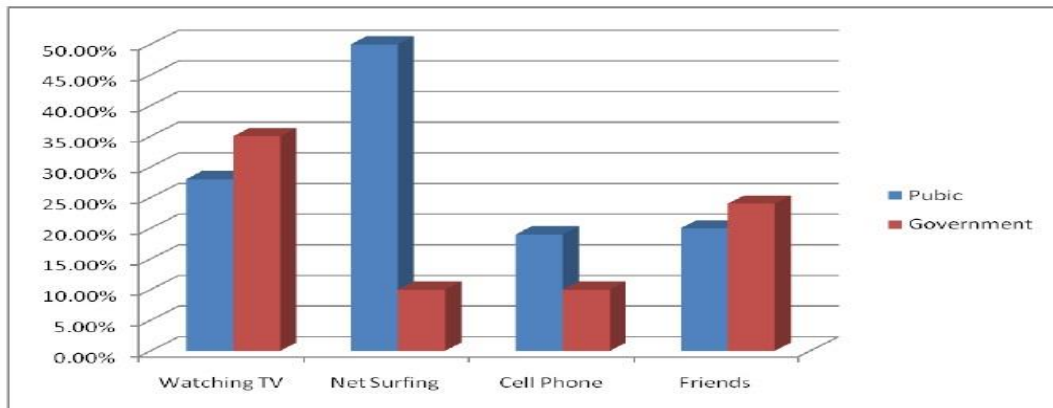
पत्तों से लदी डाल ,कहीं हरी ,कहीं लाल |

	<p>कहीं पड़ी है उर में ,मंद -गंध-पुष्प -माल    पाट —पाट शोभा —श्री ,पट नहीं रही है    वीर तुम बढ़े चलो ,धीर तुम बढ़े चलो   सामने पहाड़ हो कि सिंह की दहाड़ हो    तुम कभी रुको नहीं ,तुम कभी झुको नहीं    सुत मुख देखि जसोदा फूली    हर्षतिदेखि दूध की दंतियाँ ,प्रेम मगन तन की सुधि भूली    रे नृपबालक कालबस ,बोलत तोहि न सँभार   धनुही सम त्रिपुरारिधनु, बिदित सकल संसार    मेरे हृदय के हर्ष हा !  अभिमन्यु अब तू है कहाँ   मेरी काल कोठरी काली ,टोपी काली ,कमली काली ,मेरी लौह-शृंखला काली  पहरे की हुंकृति की ब्याली ,तिस पर है गाली ,ऐ आली    मोटे व्यक्ति की स्कूटर से भिडंत  लोगों ने पूछा —“अरे क्या हुआ “  बोला वह “—जी ,मैं ठीक —ठाक हूँ  स्कूटर का अंजर —पंजर ढीला हो गया    Q .2 निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-  (क) किस रस को रसराज कहा गया है ?  (ख) शृंगार रस के भेदों के नाम लिखिए ?  (ग) रस के अंगों के नाम लिखें?  (घ) मुख्य रसों की संख्या नौ है ,पर दसवाँ रस किसे माना गया है ?  (ङ) वीर रस का स्थायी भाव क्या है ?  (नोट -*सभी रसों के स्थायी भाव याद करें   *अभ्यास पुस्तिका में दिए प्रश्नों का भी अभ्यास करेंगे  </p>
ENGLISH	<p><b>Subject – English Language</b>  <b>Topic – Analytical Paragraph</b>  <u><b>Analytical Paragraph writing</b></u> - An analytical paragraph is a form of descriptive writing which is written on the basis of a given chart, graph, data, outline, clues, table, etc. When <b>writing an analytical paragraph</b>, one should remember to describe the facts in the best possible manner and to cover the information provided. The <b>analytical paragraph</b> has to be written in around 100-120 words. So the paragraph must use clear and crisp language along with providing complete details of the chart given in the question.  <u><b>Features of an analytical paragraph writing-</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It describes the given chart, table, data, graph, cues etc.</li> </ul>

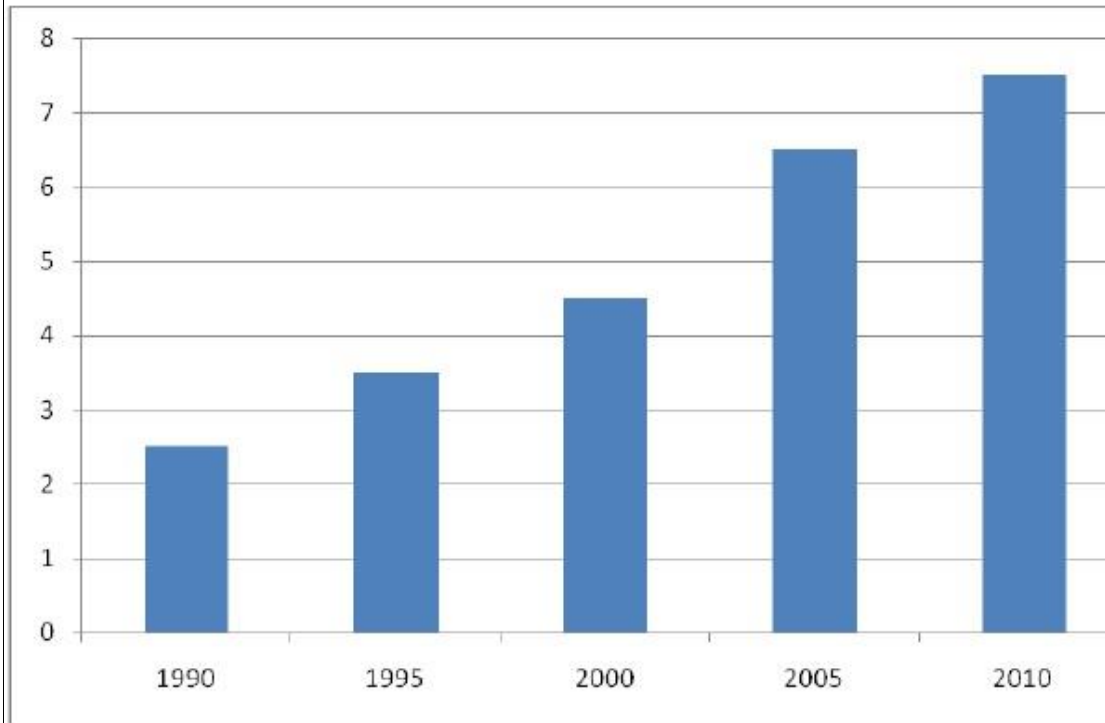
- It should be brief and comprehensive (include complete information) at the same time.
- It should state facts that are provided by the chart.
- It is necessary to make use of simple and accurate language.
- It should mention figures and quantities appropriately.
- It is appropriate to use the same tense throughout the analytical paragraph.
- No personal observation or response should be provided.
- It would be preferable to use the passive form of the verb.

### Questions

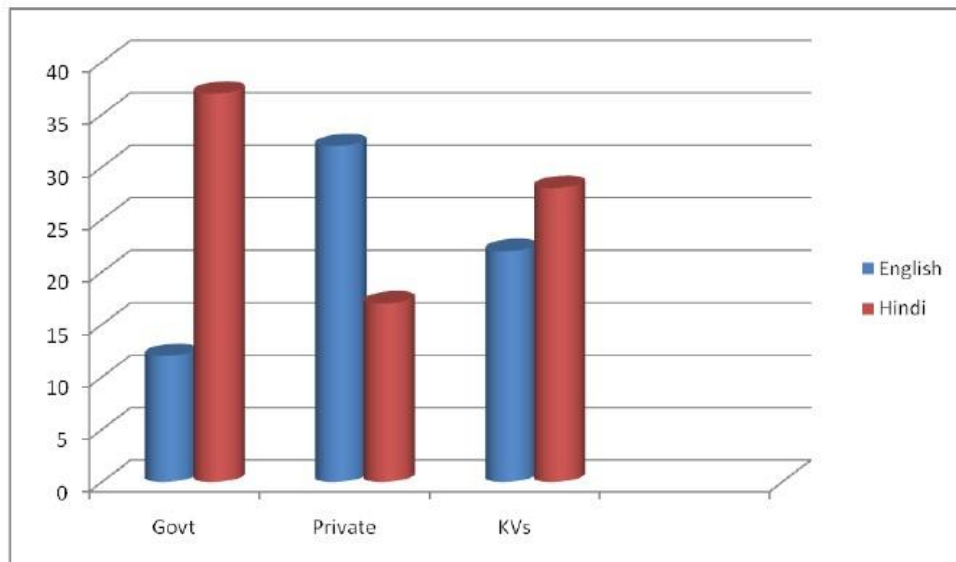
**Q.1** Study the chart given below, which is the result of the survey conducted in the public schools and government schools of Vadodara. This depicts the types of activities the teenagers (Age 13- 19 years) are involved during their leisure time). Complete the summary in about 80 words.



**Q.2** The following data in the form of histogram shows that death due to violence has increased considerably during recent years. Write its interpretation in 100 words on how educated youth can play a major role in establishing peace in society.

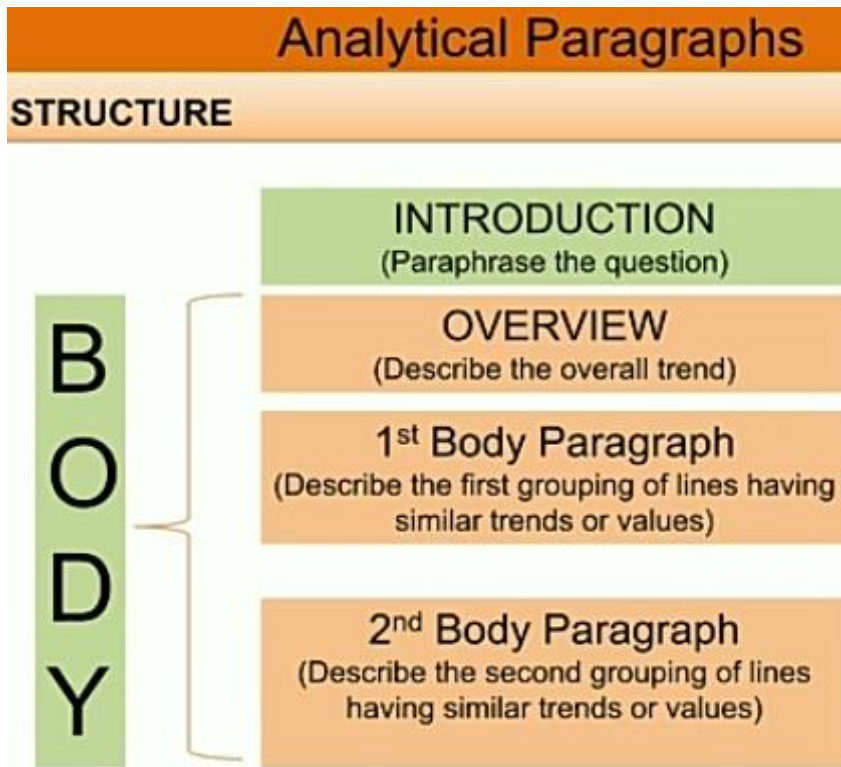


**Q.3** Study the graph given below, which is based on a survey done on students of tenth class in three different types of schools in Ahmedabad. The chart depicts the number of students speaking English and Hindi. On the basis of the details given in the bar-graph given below, briefly summarize the data making comparison wherever necessary in about 80 words.



Hint- Compare the percentage of students speaking English and Hindi in all three schools giving the possible reasons.

Note -When writing the analytical paragraph the verb is often in the past tense. The Analytical Paragraph Format is given below for reference.



**Subject – English(Lit)**

**Chapter – The Sermon At Benaras**

Summary -

Gautama Buddha was born to a North Indian royal family as a prince and was named Siddhartha Gautama. When he was twelve years old, he was sent to a far away place to study Hindu sacred scriptures and upon returning four years later, he

got married to a princess. Soon, they both had a son and they continued to live the royal life for about ten years. The royals were shielded from all the unpleasant experiences of the world until one day, on his way to hunt, the Prince met a sick man, an aged man, a funeral procession and a monk begging for alms. These experiences acted as eye-openers for him and thus, he left all the royalty behind to seek a higher sense of spiritual knowledge. Upon attaining salvation, he began preaching. He gave his first sermon in the city of Benares. There was a lady named Kisa Gotami whose son had died. Suffering with unending pain, she went from house to house looking for a medicine to bring her son back to life. People started thinking that the lady had lost her senses. One day, she met a man who directed her towards Lord Buddha who could possibly have a solution for her problem. Buddha asked her to look for mustard seeds and the seeds must be procured from a house that had seen no death. Reinstated with hope, Kisa Gotami once again went on a search from house to house but to her dismay, she could not find mustard seeds from a house that would fulfill Buddha's condition. Disheartened, she sat at the edge of the road thus realizing how selfish she had been. She became conscious to the fact that men were mortal and no one could escape the cycle of life. This was exactly what Buddha wanted her to understand. According to Lord Buddha, feelings of grief and sorrow only increases man's pain and suffering thus, deteriorating his health. Therefore, a wise person fully aware about nature's functioning must not grieve at something bound to happen and only then he can be happy and blessed.

**Theme** - *According to Lord Buddha, the life of mortals is troubled because they have not made peace with the fact that the one who is born, must rest eternally.*

*There is no way a living being can avoid facing death. Just like a ripe fruit is more prone to falling, an aged mortal is bound to die. Just like all earthen vessels break at some point, so do men. Whether old or young, foolish or wise, death leaves none.*

*“The only way death works is by withdrawing the person from the living world i.e, the person ceases to exist. No one has control over death, neither a father can save his son nor a kinsmen his relative. Just like an ox is taken to the slaughter house to be killed, so does death do with mortals, leaving none behind. Thus, the one who knows this truth and doesn't grieve at his loss is the one who has been called wise by Lord Buddha.*

*“Not from weeping nor from grieving will anyone obtain peace of mind; on the contrary, his pain will be the greater and his body will suffer. He will make himself sick and pale, yet the dead are not saved by his lamentation. He who seeks peace should draw out the arrow of lamentation, and complaint, and grief. He who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed will obtain peace of mind; he who has overcome all sorrow will become free from sorrow, and be blessed.”*

*According to Lord Buddha, one should not grieve, weep or be miserable at something which is bound to happen for it will keep man away from obtaining peace of mind. It will only multiply the pain and suffering thus leading to physical weakness and moreover, no amount of grief would bring back the dead. It is very important to understand that one must move past feelings like sorrow and grief as it is the only way that leads to the path of salvation.*

**Short Answer Questions –**

Q.1 What did Kisa Gotami do when her only son died? What did her neighbours



think about her?

A.1 Kisa Gotami's only son had died. She was overwhelmed with grief. She carried the dead child to all her neighbours. She asked them for the medicine to cure her son. The neighbours thought she had lost her senses. A dead child could never be cured.

Q.2 How did Kisa Gotami go to the Buddha? What did Buddha ask Gotami to do?

A.2 A man advised Kisa Gotami to go to Sakyamuni, the Buddha. He was the physician who could cure her dead son. She went to Buddha. He asked her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house. The house must be such where no one has lost a child, husband, parent or friend.

Q.3 How did Kisa Gotami realize that life and death is a process?

A.3 Kisa Gotami went from house to house but was unable to find one house where nobody had died. She was tired and hopeless and sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city as they flickered up and were extinguished again. She realized that similar to the city lights human lives also flicker up for sometime and extinguished again.

Q.4 Why did Kisa Gotami say, 'How selfish I am in my grief!' What did she realize about the fate of mankind?

A.4 Kisa Gotami became weary and hopeless. At last the darkness of the night reigned everywhere. She realized that she had been very selfish in her grief. Death spares none, one who is born is destined to die sooner or later. No grieving for lamenting would bring a dead man to life.

Q.5 How did Siddhartha Gautama get enlightenment? Why did he name the fig tree as the Bodhi tree?

A.5 Gautama wanted a final solution for the pain and suffering that afflicted the people of the world. He wandered for seven years for seeking enlightenment. Finally he sat under a fig tree. He vowed to stay there until enlightenment came.

Enlightened after seven days he renamed the fig tree as Bodhi Tree or the Tree of Wisdom. He gave his first sermon at the city of Benaras on the River Ganges.

Q.6 What did Buddha say about the life of mortals?

A.6 Buddha said that the life of mortals is troubled and brief and is combined with pain and suffering.

Q.7 What did Buddha want Kisa Gotami to understand?

A.7 Buddha wanted Kisa Gotami to understand that death is the common end to all and that there is no medicine to bring the dead back to life.

Q.8 Do you think Kisa Gotami was selfish in her grief?

A.8 We can't say that Kisa Gotami was selfish in her grief. She was only ignorant of hard reality. In her grief she had forgotten the fact that the dead cannot be brought back to life.

### **Long Answer Questions –**

Q.1 How did the Buddha make Kisa Gotami realise that death is inevitable?

A.1 A lady named Kisa Gotami had only one son. One day her son died. She wanted her son to come back to life again. She wanted some medicine which could make her son live again. People called her insane. At last she came across a man who asked her to meet Buddha. She approached Buddha and asked him to give his son some medicine which could bring him back to life. After deep thought the Buddha asked

to bring him a handful of mustard seeds. But there was a condition that she should get it from a house where nobody has died. Kisa Gotami went door to door to get the mustard seeds. She found mustard seeds in every home but could not find a home where nobody had ever died. By evening she was sad and tired. She saw the lights of the city flickering and soon the darkness everywhere. Seeing those dying out lights she considered the fate of man. She realized that death is inevitable and that no one can escape it.

Q.2 Describe the journey of Siddhartha Gautama becoming the Buddha?

A.2 Gautama Buddha began his life as a royal prince. He was named as Siddhartha Gautama. At the age of twelve Gautama was sent away for schooling to learn the Hindu sacred scriptures. At the age of sixteen he returned home to marry a princess. The Prince was deliberately shielded from all the sufferings of the world. But this attempt failed when the prince while hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, a funeral procession and finally a monk begging for alms. These types of suffering, sickness and death shocked and moved the Prince. He wanted to seek the final solution to all these sorrow and sufferings. He wanted for seven years in search of enlightenment. Finally he sat down under a fig tree where he meditated until he attained enlightenment after seven days. He renamed the tree as Bodhi Tree or the Tree of Wisdom. He became to be known as the Buddha or the Awakened or the enlightened one. The Buddha gave his first sermon at Benaras at River Ganges.

Q.3 The Buddha said, 'the world is afflicted with decay and death and therefore the wise will never grieve knowing about the terms of the world'. Do you think the statement is appropriate in today's life too?

A.3 The Buddha's words convey the eternal truth. Every living thing is subject to decay and death. One who is born is sure to die one day. We should not trouble ourselves about things that can't be helped. What cannot be cured must be endured patiently. This is one of the greatest secrets of living a happy and healthy life. Death is inevitable and it has to come to all the mortals on this earth.

Q.4 What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what the Buddha wanted her to understand?

A.4 When Kisa Gotami failed to find mustard seeds that could fulfill Lord Buddha's condition of having seen no deaths in the family, she became disheartened. After deep reflection, she realised that the man's fate was just like the city lights that flickered and extinguished repeatedly. The cycle of birth and death was nature's way of working. Suddenly, she became conscious as to how selfish she had been in her sorrow and that one who was born must rest eternally. Men are mortal. Yes, this is exactly what Lord Buddha wanted her to understand.

Q.5 Why do you think Kisa Gotami understood this only the second time? In what way did the Buddha change her understanding?

A.5 Kisa Gotami was too overwhelmed with sorrow and pain that her ability to think clearly got clouded. She couldn't realise that no one can escape the cycle of death. When Kisa Gotami failed to find mustard seeds that could fulfill Lord Buddha's condition of having seen no deaths in the family, she became disheartened. After deep reflection, she made peace with the terms of the world. Lord Buddha played a major role in facilitating the shift in her understanding by teaching her a lesson that one must not grieve for what is bound to happen for it will only deepen the pain and

suffering.

**Make Sentences –**

Disheartened -

Overwhelmed -

Inevitable -

Mortals -

Enlightenment -

Lamenting -

MCQ's –

1. Gautama was born in \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) 563 B.C.

(B) 483 B.C.

(C) 463 B.C.

(D) 383 B.C.

2. Which family did Gautama belong to?

(A) farmer

(B) royal

(C) monk

(D) none of the above

4. In his childhood what was Gautama shielded from?

(A) pleasures

(B) money

(C) wisdom

(D) sorrows of the world

5. Gautama was sent for schooling at the age of.

(A) eight years

(B) ten years

(C) twelve years

(D) sixteen years

6. At what age did Gautama leave home for wisdom?

(A) sixteen years

(B) twenty years

(C) twenty-two years

(D) twenty-five years

7. Gautama left home in search of

(A) power

(B) money

(C) enlightenment

(D) all of the above

8. Where did Gautama give his first sermon?

(A) Benares

(B) Patna

(C) Haridwar

(D) Gaya

9. What is inevitable?

- (A) life  
(B) enlightenment  
(C) death  
(D) youth
10. For how many years did Gautama wander in search of enlightenment?  
(A) five years  
(B) seven years  
(C) ten years  
(D) sixteen years
11. Kisa Gotami went from house to house demanding a handful of  
(A) rice  
(B) food  
(C) mustard seed  
(D) all of the above
12. According to Buddha, how is the life of the mortals in this world?  
(A) troubled  
(B) brief  
(C) combined with pain  
(D) all of the above
13. Gautama Buddha was born in India.  
(A) northern  
(B) southern  
(C) central  
(D) eastern

**Note - Difficult words to be written in the fair notebooks. Neat work and beautiful handwriting is anticipated.**

### **BHOLI** **INTRODUCTION**

‘Bholi’ is a story written by **K.A. Abbas**. The story revolves around a girl who due to accidental fall and disease in her childhood faces the problem of being dull and ugly. She is always a target by everyone for not being good looking and intelligent. Her life turns when she joins a nearby school where her teacher encourages her and helps her to become a learned and confident person. Later in the story, circumstances arise where Bholi has to give acceptance to the marriage with an unequal match but rejects it when she sees her father pleading to the bridegroom when he demands dowry. The story shows the rise of a girl against social injustice.

### **SHORT SUMMARY**

**1. Bholi, the Simpleton:** Bholi was the fourth daughter of Numberdar Ramlal. She had fallen off the cot when she was just ten months old. Perhaps some part of her brain was damaged. Out of all children, only she remained backwards. Therefore, she was called Bholi, the simpleton.

**2. Pock-marks All Over the Body:** At birth, Bholi was very fair and pretty. When she was two years old, she had an attack of smallpox. Her eyes were saved but her entire body was disfigured. She had deep black pock-marks all over the body. Little

Sulekha (Bholi) learnt how to speak at five. She stammered. Children often made fun of her. So, Bholi talked very little.

**3. Seven Children in the Family:** Ramlal had seven children—three sons and four daughters. Bholi was the youngest. It was a prosperous family. There was plenty to eat and drink. Every child was healthy except Bholi. The sons were sent to study in the city. Radha was already married. Mangla's marriage had been fixed. The third one was Champa. All the girls except Bholi were good looking and healthy. There was no difficulty in marrying them. Ramlal was worried about Bholi. She had neither good looks nor intelligence.

**4. Bholi at Village School:** A primary school was opened in the village. The Tehsildar came to perform its opening ceremony. He asked Ramlal to set an example and send all his daughters to school. He had no courage to disobey the Tehsildar. The next day, he caught Bholi by the hand and took her to school. She was frightened and shouted in terror. Bholi was lucky to receive a clean dress that no longer fitted Champa. She was bathed and oil was rubbed in her matted hair. Bholi now began to think that school was a better place than home.

**5. Kind-hearted Teacher:** Bholi was glad to find so many girls there. They were almost her age. She hoped that one of these girls might become her friend. Bholi was impressed by the pictures of birds and mammals on the wall. The teacher came to her and asked for her name. She stammered again and again but could not pronounce her full name. The teacher encouraged her. She decided to make another effort. And this time she succeeded in pronouncing her full name. "Bh-Bh-Bho — Bholi." The teacher patted her affectionately. She assured her that she would be able to speak like everyone else soon. She asked her to come to school every day. She said, "Ye-Ye-Yes." Bholi was herself surprised that she had been able to say this. The teacher assured her that within a month she would be able to read the picture book. In time, she would be more learned than anyone else in the village. Then no one would be able to laugh at her. Bholi's heart was throbbing with new hope and a new life.

**6. Bholi's Marriage Plan:** At last, an offer came from a well-to-do bridegroom for Bholi. He had a big shop, a house of his own and several thousand in the bank. He was not asking for dowry. The bridegroom was almost the age of Bholi's father and he also limped. The children from his first wife were quite grown up. These things didn't matter to Bholi's parents. They were happy that she was, at least, going to be married.

**7. Bholi's Wedding Day:** Bishamber Nath, the bridegroom of Bholi, was a prosperous grocer. He came with a big party of friends and relatives. A brass band was playing a popular filmy tune. Ramlal was overjoyed to see such pomp and splendour. Bholi's elder sisters were jealous of her luck.

**8. Garland ceremony and a Quick Glance of Bholi:** The bridegroom lifted the garland of yellow marigolds. A woman slipped back the silken veil of Bholi. Bishamber took a quick glance. The garland remained poised in his hands. He cried that she had pock-marks on her face. If he was to marry her, her father must give him 5000 rupees as dowry. Ramlal placed his turban at Bishamber's feet. He was ready to pay two thousand rupees. The bridegroom didn't budge from 5000. At last, Ramlal went in and opened the safe and counted the notes. He placed the bundle of

notes on Bishamber's feet. The greedy Bishamber had a triumphant smile on his face. He was ready to garland the bride.

**9. Bholi Threw Away the Marriage Garland into the Fire:** Before Bishamber could garland her, Bholi's hand struck out like a streak of lightning and the garland was flung into the fire. She got up and threw away the veil. All her relatives and her parents were stunned to hear her speak without stammering. Bholi asked her father to take the money back. Ramlal called her crazy and she wanted to disgrace the family. Bholi replied that she would not have such a mean, and greedy man as her husband. Bishamber Nath started to go back to his party. Ramlal turned to Bholi and asked what she would do as no one would ever marry her. Sulekha (Bholi) said in a firm voice that they didn't need to worry about her. She would serve her father and mother in their old age. She would teach in the same school where she had learnt so much. Bholi's teacher had been watching the drama standing in a corner. She said, "Yes Bholi, of course".

#### **REFERENCE TO CONTEXT**

1. **Little Sulekha could not speak till she was five, and when at last she learnt to speak, she stammered. The other children often made fun of her and mimicked her.**

- (a) What did Sulekha later on come to be known as?
- (b) Why did children make fun of her?
- (c) What does the word, 'mimicked' mean?
- (d) When did Sulekha learn to speak?

**Answer:**

- (a) Sulekha later on came to be known as 'Bholi'.
- (b) As being a late speaker, she could not speak clearly. So, children made fun of her.
- (c) to imitate and make fun of.
- (d) Sulekha learnt to speak after the age of five.

2. **It was a prosperous farmer's household and there was plenty to eat and drink. All the children except Bholi were healthy and strong. The sons had been sent to the city to study in schools and later in colleges, of the daughters Radha, the eldest, had already been married.**

- (a) What did Bholi's father do ?
- (b) How many of his children were healthy and strong ?
- (c) Find out a word from the passage which means the same as 'enough'.
- (d) Where did Bholi's father send his sons and why ?

**Answer:**

- (a) Bholi's father was a revenue officer.
- (b) His six out of seven children were healthy and strong.
- (c) 'plenty'.
- (d) Bholi's father sent his sons to the city to study in schools and later in colleges.

#### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi?

**Answer:** When Sulekha was 10 months old, she fell from the cot. By this accident, her head and some part of brain got damaged. She also stammered. She remained a backward child. Being simple, she was nicknamed Bholi.

2. Give examples from the text, that Bholi was a neglected child.

**Answer:** Bholi was quite a neglected child at home, and this is evident from many citing in the passage. No new clothes were made for her and she was always passed on dresses of her elder sisters. No one cared to bathe her or oil her hair or even wash her clothes. The neglect was probably due to the fact that she was the youngest in a household of seven children. It might be that she failed to draw attention and affection of her parents because of her disadvantageous looks or her physical setbacks.

3. Why did the other children make fun of Bholi?

**Answer:** Some part of Bholi's brain had got damaged when she fell from a cot at the age of ten months. This made her a little backward and simpleton. She learnt to speak a little late and stammered a lot. Thus, the children made fun of her and mimicked her.

4. Why was Bholi's father worried about her?

**Answer:** Bholi's father was worried about the fact how he would marry her. This was because not only did Bholi look ugly due to the pock marks but also she was like a dumb cow. To top it all, she used to stammer also which caused her father to be very concerned about her.

5. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi and not about his other children?

**Answer:** Ramlal was more worried about Bholi because she was the weakest child in their family while her brothers and sisters were healthy. He was worried about her ugly looks because of the pock-marks all over her body and also because of her stammering. He was worried that no one would come forward to marry Bholi because of her being weak and ugly.

6. For what unusual reasons was Bholi sent to school?

**Answer:** The Tehsildar Sahib put the responsibility of sending the girls of the village on Ramlal, the revenue official as he was the representative of village. Ramlal had not the courage to disobey him. He also felt that there was a little chance of Bholi's getting married due to her ugly face and lack of sense.

7. Why did Bholi react when her father caught her by the hand to take her to school? How did her fear disappear after she had gone to school?

**Answer:** Bholi, the weakest child of the family, was suffering from physical disability and mental infirmity, because of which she didn't want to go to school. But then, her teacher proved a gem to her who always provided all possible help and assistance to her and turned her into a bold and confident girl. The teacher always encouraged her and asked her to come to school daily.

8. How does Bholi become her teacher's masterpiece?

**Answer:** Bholi was definitely her teacher's masterpiece because under her guidance,

she overcame her handicap of stammering. The shy and reticent child bloomed into a bold and confident girl. She was a true masterpiece because she had the courage to revolt against a social evil of dowry and refused to marry the greedy Bishamber Nath.

9. How did Bholi find her school teacher different from her family members?

**Answer:** Bholi found her school teacher to be different from her family members because the teacher was a kind and considerate lady. She had a soft and soothing tone. She gave Bholi a lot of encouragement and inspiration which she was not getting from her family.

10. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber at last?

**Answer:** In the end, Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he was greedy and mean. She refused to allow him to garland her and told him that he was a contemptible person.

#### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Q. "Don't you worry, Pitaji! In your old age I will serve you and mother."**

Through the statement the narrator wants to highlight moral values Bholi was imbued with. Based on the reading of the lesson, what made Bholi aware of her rights and how did she use them?

**Answer:** It was teacher's love and her education that transformed her totally. Social discrimination against women has been highlighted in the narrative of 'Bholi', where women are considered a liability, a burden to be borne till they are eventually disposed off in marriage.

The family in particular and the society at large have no faith in their capabilities and hence do not consider it essential to educate them. But Bholi's incidence proves that daughters are capable and responsible in supporting the family just the same as the men folk and can be the bread winners, if the family invests in their education. A significant change in the social attitudes can be brought about by creating awareness and counselling. Mass media such as television is very influential and significant work is already being done to initiate a change in attitude towards the girls. Women in our Indian culture are the 'Ghar ki Lakshmi' and deserve to be honoured.

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING ANSWER THE FOLLOWING)**

1. What do you mean by the word "simpleton"?

- A) simple
- B) foolish
- C) basic
- D) none of the above

2. What was Bholi's real name?

- A) Sulekha
- B) Mangla
- C) Champa
- D) Sushila



3. What damaged some part of her brain?  
A) falling off a cot  
B) falling off the stairs  
C) falling off a veranda  
D) small-pox
4. At what age did she begin to speak?  
A) 2  
B) 5  
C) 4  
D) 1
5. Why did she talk very little?  
A) she stammered  
B) other kids mimicked her and made fun of her  
C) she was an introvert  
D) none of the above
6. What was the purpose of the Tehsildar's village visit?  
A) to inaugurate a girl's school  
B) to address complaints of the village  
C) to meet the people of the village  
D) none of the above
7. What did the Tehsildar ask Ramlal to do?  
A) drop him back to the city  
B) have dinner with him  
C) send his daughters to school  
D) none of the above
8. How did Ramlal's wife react about sending her girls to school?  
A) she laughed  
B) she got angry  
C) no reaction  
D) she cried
9. Why did she suggest they send Bholi to school?  
A) there was little chance of her getting married  
B) her husband couldn't disobey Tehsildar's orders  
C) she took it to teachers at school to worry about her  
D) all of the above
10. What did it take for Bholi to believe she was being taken to a place better than home?  
A) clean dress  
B) hair oiling  
C) a bath  
D) all of the above
11. What is the meaning of the word "envious"?  
A) jealous

	<p>B) looking down on someone  C) hatred  D) none of the above</p> <p>12. Who is referred to as the "artist" in the lesson?  A) Bholi's friend  B) Bholi  C) Bholi's cow  D) Bholi's teacher</p>
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<p><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p><b>SUB: HISTORY</b>  <b>CH: NATIONALISM IN IND</b>  <b>-Read Page no-53, 54 (UNIT1)</b>  * Introduction  *Effects of the First World War</p> <p><b>Answer the following questions:</b>  1. Mention any four factors responsible in arousing the spirit of nationalism in India.  2. What was the impact of the First world war on India?</p> <p><b>Read Pg no-55,56 (unit 1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Idea of Satyagraha</li> <li>• The Rowlatt Act</li> </ul> <p><b>Answer the following questions:</b>  Q1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa ?  Q2. What was Satyagraha? Name any two places where Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi ji.  Q3. What was the idea of Satyagraha?  Q4. What was Rowlatt act ? How did the Indians show their disapproval towards this Act ?  Q5. Write a short note on Jallianwala bagh massacre</p> <p><b>-Read Pg no-56,57 (unit1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khilafat movement</li> <li>• Why Non-cooperation ?</li> </ul> <p><b>Answer these questions:</b>  Q1. Who launched the Khilafat movement? Why was the movement launched?  Q2. Who was the writer of the book ‘Hind Swaraj’?  Q3. Mention three main proposals with reference to the Non- cooperation Movement as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.</p>
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**-Read Pg no- 58,59 (unit 2)**

**Differing strands within the movement.**

- \* The Movement in the Towns
- \* Rebellion in the countryside.

**Answer the following questions:**

- Q1. How did Non-cooperation movement spread in cities across the country?  
Q2. Why did the Non-cooperation movement gradually slowdown in the cities?  
Give reasons.  
Q3. How did the Non-cooperation movement spread to the countryside?  
Q4. Write a short note on Baba Ram Chandra.

**- Read Pg no-60,61 (unit 2)**

- Q1. Describe the contribution made by Alluri Sitaram Raju to the Non-cooperation movement in Andhra Pradesh.  
Q2. "Plantation workers too had their own understanding of Gandhiji's notion of Swaraj." Explain.

**NOTE: PLEASE WRITE ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS IN HISTORY NOTEBOOK.**

**Towards civil Disobedience**

**-Read Page no-62,63,64 (UNIT 3)**

- \* Swaraj Party
- \* Simon commission
- \* The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience movement

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Who were the founders of Swaraj Party? Why was the party formed?
2. Why was the Simon commission constituted? Why was the commission rejected by the Indians?
3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi perceive 'Salt' as a powerful symbol that unite the nation?
4. Write a short note on Dandi march.
5. How Civil Disobedience movement was different from Non-cooperation movement

**2-Read Pg no-65, 66 (unit 3)**

- \*How Participants saw the Movement?

**Answer the following questions:**

- Q1. Explain the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside.  
Q2. Why the industrial working class did not participate in the movement in large numbers?  
Mention any two demands of the workers.  
Q3. What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience movement?

**-Read Pg no-67,68,69 (unit3)**

- \*The Limits of Civil Disobedience

**Answer these questions:**

- Q1. How did Gandhiji view the Dalits? What did he do for them?  
Q2. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed class associations?  
Q3. Why there was a clash between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

	<p>Q4. Write a short note on Poona pact.  <b>-Read Pg no- 70,71,72 (unit4)</b>  <b>The Sense of Collective Belonging</b>  * The identity of the nation  <b>Answer the following questions:</b>  Q1. Who designed the Swaraj flag? What were the features of this flag?  Q2. How did the idea of nationalism develop a movement to revive Indian folklore? Explain  Q3. What did the image of Bharat Mata painted by Abanindranath Tagore portray?  Q4. State the icons and symbols that advocated nationalism in India.  <b>5- Read Pg no-53 to 73 (unit 1-4)</b>  Go through the entire chapter and clear your doubts with the help of your subject teacher.  <b>NOTE: PLEASE WRITE ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS IN HISTORY NOTEBOOK.</b></p>
<b>COMP SC</b>	<p>Chapter 4: Basic HTML 5 elements  * Read the chapter thoroughly from (pg 60- 79)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Explain the following statement:  , &lt;Body bgcolor ="red" text="blue" vlink="green"&gt;</li> <li>2. Write a code to create the following list of definitions using &lt;DL&gt;, &lt;DT&gt; and &lt;DD&gt; tags  Enjoy foods  South Indian  DOSA  Chinese  Chowmein noodles  Italian  pizza</li> <li>3. How nested list are implemented in HTML? give an example</li> <li>4. Write the attributes of &lt;body&gt; tag. Also explain them briefly.</li> <li>5. Discuss the basic tags which are used in developing HTML web page.</li> </ol>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p><b>Topic- pencil shading</b>  <b>Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</b></p>



**Dr.Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**