SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	**CH-13: SURFACE AREA AND VOLUME** EX-13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8 CH-10: CIRCLES EX-10.1 & 10.2 Note: Kindly solve different question from R.S AGGARWAL book related to above topic.

SCIENCE	**PHYSICS**
	
	CHAPTER-10 Gravitation
	   1. Do Exercise question 1 to 18. (NCERT Pg no.-143,144).
	
	CHAPTER-11 WORK AND ENERGY
	
	   1. What do you mean by work?
	   2. On what factors does the work depend?
	   3. Define one Joule of work?
	   4. What do you mean by negative work, zero work and positive work?
	   5. Write the expression for work when force and displacement are in different direction?
	
	CHEMISTRY
	
	CHAPTER-4 **STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM**
	Read the chapter from page-46 to49 thoroughly NCERT BOOK
	I)Answer the following question(very short answer type question
	1:Name the three subatomic particles in an atom.
	2:Name the scientist who discovered proton.
	3:What is the charge and mass on a proton?
	4:Where is proton located in an atom?
	II)Answer the following question (Short answer type)
	1:What was the drawback of Rutherford's model of an atom?
	2:Draw a sketch of Bhor's model of an atom with three shells.
	3:What is Canal Ray?
	4:What are the limitation of J.J.Thompson model of an atom?
	III)Answer the following question (Long Answer type question)
	1:Compare the properties of electron proton and neutrons.
	2:Why did Rutherford selected a gold foil in his experiment?
	3:Describe Bhor's Model of an atom.
	
	BIOLOGY
	
	Ch-13 'WHY DO WE FALL ILL' (pg no : 184 – 187)
	1.Read pg nos: 184,185,186 and 187 thoroughly.
	2.Answer the questions given in page number 188(1,2,3,4,5&6)
	3. Answer the following questions:
	a)What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?
	b) Why antibiotics do not work against viral infections?
	c) What are the basic principles of preventing and infectious disease?

	d) What is vaccination? How is it different from the treatment of a disease? e) On what factors the signs and symptoms of a disease depend ? What is its significance? f) What is immunity? Explain natural and acquired immunity. g) Why do we consider prevention of diseases better than their cure? 4. Draw a flow diagram to show the classification of immunity.
HINDI	हिन्दी साहित्य : प्रेमचंद के फटे जूते (गद्य) प्रश्नोत्तर 1) लेखक की दृष्टि जूते पर क्यों अटक गई है? उत्तर : लेखक की दृष्टि जूते पर इसलिए अटक गई है क्योंकि चित्र में व्यक्ति ने जो जूते पहन रखे हैं उनकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। उसके दाहिने पैर का जूता ठीक है पर बाएँ जूते में बड़ा-सा छेद हो गया है जिसमें से व्यक्ति के पैर की उँगली दिखाई दे रही है। 2) पर्दे के महत्व पर लेखक और प्रेमचंद के विचारों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। उत्तर : प्रेमचंद दिखावा नहीं करते थे। वे जैसे थे वैसे ही दिखना चाहते थे और दिखते भी थे। वे पर्दा करने तथा वास्तविकता को छिपाने के पक्ष में नहीं थे। इसके विपरीत लेखक पर्दे को महत्व देते हैं। वह अपनी गरीबी और कमजोरियों को छिपाए रखना चाहते हैं ताकि समाज की नजर उनकी कमजोरी और गरीबी पर ना पड़े। 3) लेखक के अनुसार प्रेमचंद किन पर हँस रहे हैं? उत्तर : लेखक के अनुसार प्रेमचंद उन सभी व्यक्तियों पर हँस रहे हैं जो अपनी कमजोरियों को दूसरों के सामने प्रकट करने में संकोच कर रहे हैं जबकि वे इस कमजोरी से अंदर ही अंदर परेशान हैं। इसके अलावा जीवन में आने वाली समस्याओं से संघर्ष ना करके उनसे मुंह फेर लेने वालों पर भी प्रेमचंद मुस्कुरा रहे हैं। 4) प्रेमचंद के मुस्कुराने में लेखक को क्या व्यंग नजर आता है? उत्तर : प्रेमचंद के मुस्कुराने में लेखक को यह व्यंग नजर आता है कि मानो प्रेमचंद उनसे कह रहे हों कि मैंने चट्टानों से टकरा कर भले ही अपना जूता फाड़ लिया हो पर मेरे पैर तो सुरक्षित हैं और चट्टानों से बचकर निकलने वालों तुम्हारा जूता तो ठीक है पर तलवे घिसने के कारण तुम्हारा पैर सुरक्षित नहीं है। तुम्हारा पंजा लहूलुहान हो रहा है। 5) लेखक किस विडम्बना को देख कर दुखी है? उत्तर : टोपी चाहे कितनी कम कीमत की हो सिर पर रहती है जबकि कीमती से कीमती जूता पैरों में पहना जाता है। फिर भी जूते की कीमत टोपी से कम नहीं हो पाई। इस विडंबना की मार एक साहित्यकार को भी झेलनी पड़ रही है, इसे देखकर लेखक दुखी है। 6) रास्ते में पड़ने वाले टीले के विषय में प्रेमचंद और लेखक के दृष्टिकोण किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उत्तर : रास्ते में पड़ने वाले टीले के विषय में प्रेमचंद और लेखक के दृष्टिकोण में मुख्य अंतर यह था कि प्रेमचंद उस टीले को हटाने के लिए उस पर ठोकर मारते रहे। भले ही ऐसा करते हुए उनका जूता फट गया पर लेखक उस टीले से बच कर निकल जाने वालों में से थे अर्थात प्रेमचंद सामाजिक कुरीतियों से लड़ने वाले व्यक्ति थे जबकि लेखक उनसे समझौता करने वालों में थे। 7) नीचे दी गई पंक्तियों में निहित व्यंग को स्पष्ट कीजिए। क) जूता हमेशा टोपी से कीमती रहा है अब तो जूते की कीमत और भी बढ़ गई है और एक जूते प पच्चीसों टोपियाँ न्योछावर होती है। उत्तर : जूते का स्थान पाँवों में अर्थात नीचे है। यह सामर्थ अथवा ताकत का प्रतीक माना जाता है। टोपी का स्थान सिर पर है अर्थात सम्मानीय है पर स्थिति इसके विपरीत है। आज लोग अपने सामर्थ के बल पर अनेक टोपियों को (सम्मानित व्यक्तियों))को अपने जूते पर झुकने को विवश कर देते हैं और लोग अपना स्वाभिमान दूर कर अपना सिर्फ उनके सामने झुकाते हैं। ख) तुम पर्दे का महत्व ही नहीं जानते, हम पर्दे पर कुर्बान हो रहे हैं। उत्तर लोगों में एक प्रवृत्ति होती है बुराइयों को छिपाने की या उन पर पर्दा डालने की। लोग अपने

बुराइयों को दूसरों के सामने नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं पर प्रेमचंद ने अपनी बुराइयों को कभी छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया | वे भीतर बाहर एक समान थे| दूसरे लोग पर्दे की आड़ में कुछ भी करते रहते हैं|

ख) जिसे तुम घृणित समझते हो उसकी तरफ हाथ की नहीं, पाँव की उंगली से इशारा करते हो।

उत्तर: प्रेमचंद ने सामाजिक बुराइयों को अपनाना तो दूर उनकी तरफ देखा भी नहीं| उन्होंने इनकी तरफ से हाथ से इशारा भी नहीं किया |वे इन्हें इतना घृणित समझते थे कि पैर की उँगली से उस की ओर इशारा करते हुए दूसरों को भी उस से सावधान करते थे।

अनुच्छेद लेखन
1) महानगरों में यातायात की समस्या
2) मनोरंजन के आधुनिक साधन

छात्र दिए गए अनुच्छेदों को स्वयं लिखेंगे |

ENGLISH

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Topic**: Descriptive Paragraph on a Person**
Sample
Write a descriptive paragraph, in
about 100-150 words, on 'A Friendly Clown'.
On one corner of my dresser, sits a smiling toy clown on a tiny unicycle–a gift I received last Christmas from my close friend. The clown's short yellow hair, made of yarn, covers its ears but is parted above the eyes. The blue eyes are outlined in black with thin, dark lashes flowing from the brows. Ft has cherry-red cheeks, nose, and lips, and its broad grin disappears into the wide, white ruffle around its neck. The clown wears a fluffy, two-tone nylon costume. The left side of the outfit is light blue, and the right side is red. The two colours merge in a dark line that runs down the centre of the small outfit. Surrounding its ankles and disguising its long black shoes, are big pink bows. The white spokes on the wheels of the unicycle gather in the centre and expand to the black tire, so that the wheel somewhat resembles the inner half of a grapefruit. The clown and unicycle together stand about a foot high. As a cherished gift from my good friend Tran, this colourful figure greets me with a smile every time I enter my room.
Home Assignments:
Q1. Write a descriptive paragraph in
about 100-150 words, on 'Inspiring Teacher'.Take the information given below
in the input.
lecturer in Sanskrit literature — third person who has the highest knowledge of Sanskrit linguistic speciality in calligraphy and philosophy — he was a truck driver in Tamil Nadu ii — appointed to be a guest lecturer in university of Delhi — he was carrying a plastic bag wore a simpic outfit — didn't have many rules in his class — he let us feel and try the words
y—humble heart and persistence — always tried our best in the class –admired
by his attitude towards his students
Q2. 6. Write a descriptive paragraph, in
about 100-150 words, on 'My Loving Sister'. Take the information given below in
the input.
strong and caring sister — currently staying with her friend's
family pursuing an advanced academic program — tries to fit time in her busy
schedule to call or text us — sacrificed so much to be the best —
understanding, intelligent, funny and charismatic brings solution to every
problem
What is story writing?
Story Writing – A story writing is a work of "fiction or imagination" that is usually written in "easily understandable grammatical structure" with "natural flow of speech". Story writing is meant to be read at a single sitting and therefore it should be as direct and brief as possible.
Typically story writing has five key elements – Character (fewer is better), Setting (brief but poetic and vivid), Plot (as simple and interesting as possible), Conflict (intense but one), and Theme (relating to majority of readers).
A character is someone or something that takes part in actions depicted in the short story. It could be a living person, a dead person, a ghost, an imaginary character, a robot, a dog, a toy… unlimited list.

FORMAT:
Typically story writing has five key elements – Character (fewer is better), **Setting** (brief but poetic and vivid), Plot (as simple and interesting as possible), Conflict (intense but one), and Theme (relating to majority of readers).

SAMPLE:

Q1. Write a short story in 200 – 250 words, with the help of the cues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.

Satish was standing on the balcony watching the last rays of the Sun. Loud and angry voices in the street below distracted his attention. He ran down the stairs to see what had happened … … …

The Last Day
Satish was standing on the balcony watching the last rays of the Sun. Loud and angry voices in the street below distracted his attention. He ran down the stairs to see what had happened. His neighbours were again fighting over some parking issues. It was a common scene among the residents of that area. No sooner did he reach there when suddenly the land between the neighbours' buildings started tearing apart. Everyone got frightened. Satish ran back to his house to find his daughter and wife. They were both ready with their emergency baggage. The family got out of the house and started running as fast as they could, passing the falling trees and buildings. Water was penetrating out of the departing land and everyone was panicking and running in any direction to save their lives when suddenly, Satish's daughter fell down. A tree fell over her feet. Satish was trying to help his crying daughter when they both saw a building falling over them. Satish hugged his daughter and shouted at the peak of his voice which finally woke him up. With sighs of heavy breathing and excessive sweating, Satish went to his daughter's room only to find that everything was fine. He kissed her forehead, went back to his room and wondered; "Phew! This one really took the life out of me".

Home Assignment:

Q1. **Write a short story in 200 – 250 words, with the help of the cues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.**
It was Mohini's first day at the new school. She was feeling very nervous. She stood in a corner and watched the students who were laughing and talking excitedly. When she saw four senior students advancing towards her, she … … …

ENGLISH LITERATURE

ON KILLING A TREE (POEM)
By GIEVE PATEL
ABOUT THE POET
Gieve Patel (born on 18 August 1940) is an Indian poet, playwright, painter, as well as a practising physician. He belongs to a group of writers who have subscribed themselves to the 'Green Movement 'which is involved in an effort to protect the environment. His poems speak of deep concerns for nature and expose man's cruelty to it.
INTRODUCTION
The poem ―On Killing a Tree‖ by Gieve Patel presents the sturdiness of a fully grown tree, strengthened by nourishment from the earth, the sun and the air. The poem also depicts the survival instinct of a strong tree which refuses to die even when its trunk and branches have been chopped off. The real strength and vitality of a tree lie in its deep roots. It is only when these roots wither that the tree loses its life.
THEME
―On Killing a Tree is a scathing criticism of human callousness and cruelty in chopping down trees for agriculture, urbanization and industrialization. Apparently, the poem reads like a 'How-to-Do' manual of killing a tree but actually, it is a passionate appeal not to cut trees. The poem also applauds the sturdiness and resilience of trees in that they take all kinds of attacks and wounds in their stride but refuse to die.

They may be wounded, scarred or maimed, but they bounce back into life by healing themselves in due course of time. One wonders if human beings can ever have that kind of attitude to life.

SUMMARY

"On Killing a Tree" is a sensitive poem. The poet persuades the reader not to destroy trees and equates it with killing a human being. He says that a plant takes sunlight, water, air and nutrients from the soil to gradually become a huge tree. It develops a strong trunk and gets numerous leaves. Merely cutting the trunk of the tree does not kill it. When a tree is cut, the sap flows out just like a wounded man bleed. Once the wound heals, new branches and tiny leaves grow from there which grow into trees. In order to destroy a tree, it has to be uprooted. The roots which are white in colour and are damp due to the moisture that they get from the soil are hidden in a pit in the Earth. These roots are the most sensitive part of the tree as they bind it to the earth in order to kill soil. Once the tree, these roots have to be detached from the he roots are detached, the tree starts dying. It withers, dries up with the action of heat and wind, twists, hardens and finally, dies.

LITERARY DEVICES
1. No rhyme scheme is there in the poem. It is written in free verse. There is no rhyme or rhythm.
2. Enjambment: When one sentence continues into two or more lines.
"Not a simple jab of the knife
Will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth
Rising out of it, feeding
Upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water,
And out of its leprous hide
Sprouting leaves.
The most sensitive, hidden
For years inside the earth."
3. Metaphor: indirect comparison
Leprous hide - the uneven colour of the surface of the trunk of a tree is compared to the skin of a person suffering from leprosy. Bleeding bark - the sap coming out of tree where it is cut is compared to the bleeding
from the wound in a human's body.
4. Alliteration: repetition of a consonant sound in 2 or more closely placed words.
Bleeding bark - b' sound
White and wet - w' sound
5. Repetition: a word or sentence is repeated to lay emphasis on it.
Pulled out' is repeated.

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT
1. *"Slowly consuming the earth Rising out of it."*
 (a) Name the poem and the poet.
 (b) What is the poem about?
 (c) Explain consuming the earth'.
 (d) What is it'?
 Ans: (a) The name of the poem is 'On Killing a Tree', and the poet is 'Gieve Patel'.
 (b) The poem is about the destruction of a tree.
 (c) Consuming the earth means that the tree has grown by securing food
 and nourishment from the earth.
 (d) 'It' refers to the interiors of the earth.
2. "Miniature boughs
 Which if unchecked will expand again
 To former size."
(a) What is a bough'?
(b) What does the poet mean by unchecked'?
(c) What will expand again?
(d) What is the poet telling man?

Ans: (a) 'Bough' refers to the branches of a tree.
 (b) The poet is telling man not to ignore the small twigs that grow out of the stub of the chopped tree.
 (c) The unchecked twigs will grow and expand into its original size.
 (d) The poet is telling the inconsiderate human being not to do an incomplete job. He is warning them of the possibility of the tree growing back, if the sprouting shoots are not destroyed completely.
3. No,the root is to be pulled out—
   out of the anchoring earth;
(a) Who is saying these words?
(b) Why does the poet say 'No'?
(c) From where has the root to be pulled out?
(d) What is the earth anchoring'?

 Ans: (a) These are the words of warning said by the poet.
 (b) The poet says ' No' to emphasis the need for controlling the regrowth of the tree.
 (c) The root has to be pulled out from under the earth.
 (d) The earth is anchoring the root of the tree.

SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS
1. Can a simple jab of the knife kill a tree? Justify your answer
A. No, a simple jab of the knife cannot kill a tree. The place from where the tree is cut will give out sap and once the wound heals, new branches and leaves will grow from it which will develop into trees.
2. How has the tree grown to its full size? List the words suggestive of its life and activity.
A. The tree has grown by consuming nutrients from the Earth, absorbing sunlight, air and water. The words suggestive of its life and activity are - consuming the earth, rising out of it, feeding upon its crust, absorbing years of sunlight, air, water.
3. What is the meaning of bleeding bark? What makes it bleed?
A. Bleeding bark refers to the sap which flows out of the tree's bark where it is cut. The tree bleeds when it is cut with a knife.
4. The poet says 'No' in the beginning of the third stanza. What does he mean by this?
A. 'No'means that the tree will not die by cutting or chopping the trunk.
5. What is the meaning of anchoring earth and earth cave?
A. Anchoring Earth means that the Earth supports the tree firmly. "Earth cave" refers to the pit in the Earth where the roots of the tree bind it firmly to the Earth.
6. What does he mean by the strength of the tree exposed?
A. The strength of the tree exposed means that upon being uprooted, the most sensitive and important part of the tree i.e. the roots will no longer remain hidden in the Earth.
7. What finally kills the tree?
A.The tree dies when it is uprooted. When it is detached from the Earth, it withers, hardens twists and finally dies.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION
Q. What has the poet tried to express in the poem, ―On Killing a Tree?
Ans: The poet Gieve Patel has presented a very beautiful yet ironical poem, On Killing a Tree". He starts the poem with an ironical statement. It takes much time and strength to kill a tree. Then he explains the process of a tree's growth .It grows slowly and rises out of the earth by absorbing years of sunlight, air and water. So, it is not easy to kill a tree with a single stroke of a knife. One may cut off the trunk of a tree and all its branches, but the root continues to keep it alive. The tree has deep roots which draws its sap from the earth. It gives rise to tiny twigs and miniature boughs. The poet very skillfully describes the process of killing a tree. If total demolition is not done, green twigs are sure to emerge from the bleeding bark. The miniature boughs (branches) will grow from close to the ground and grow back to its normal size. The source of the tree is its roots which is white and wet. The secret of its strength is that it is hidden inside the earth for years together. It is fixed firmly in the earth. Thus, to kill a tree it has to be uprooted, scorched and choked in the sun. After uprooting, the roots are to be exposed to the sunlight till they dry and become brown. Then it stops breathing. It becomes hardened, twisted and browned.

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

Q1- What does the tree symbolise in this poem?
A) prosperity
B) greenery
C) deep rooted evil
D) none
Q2. What helps the tree to grow?
a) earth
b) air
c) gardener
d) none
Q3. Where does the strength of the tree lie?
a) in leaves
b) in fruits
c) in its roots
d) All
Q4. What killed the tree?
a) scorching and chopping
b) floods
c) irresponsible behaviour
d) All
Q5.The strength of the tree is exposed'- what do these words convey?
a) roots of the tree taken out of the earth
b) roots are withered
c) tree is withered
d) All
Q6- What is the rhyming scheme of this poem?
a) aabc
b) abcb
c) no rhyming scheme- It is written in free verse
d) None
Q7-What does the poet equate killing trees with?
a) killing animals
b) killing insects
c) killing human beings
d) None

English Literature
Literature - Reach for the Top (Part 1 and 2)
Reach for the Top (Part I) – Santosh Yadav

About Santosh Yadav - Santosh Yadav is an Indian mountaineer. She is the first woman in the world to climb Mount Everest twice, and the first woman to successfully climb Mt. Everest from Kangshung Face. She climbed the peak first in May 1992 and then again in May 1993 with an Indo-Nepalese Team. During her Everest mission of 1992 she saved the life of another climber, Mohan Singh, by sharing oxygen with him. She brought down five hundred kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern for the environment.

Question and answers:
Answer these questions in one or two sentences each

Q1. Why was the 'holy man' who gave Santosh's mother his blessings surprised?
A. The holy man who blessed Santosh's mother was surprised because Santosh's grandmother said that they did not want a son. As she already had five sons, they only wanted to be blessed with a gifted child. The holy man was surprised because every mother wanted to give birth to a son, contrary to Santosh's mother.
Q2. Give an example to show that even as a young girl Santosh was not ready to accept anything unreasonable.
A. Santosh was not always content with her place in a traditional way of life. She began living life on her own terms from the start. Where other girls wore traditional Indian dresses, Santosh preferred shorts.
Q3. Why was Santosh sent to the local school?
A. Although her parents were wealthy and could send her to a good school in the city of Delhi, they sent

her to the village school because they followed the traditions.

Q4. When did she leave home for Delhi, and why?

A. At the age of sixteen, Santosh left for Delhi and got admission in a school there. She wanted to get good education before getting married. Although her parents did not support her initially, they heeded to her determination and accepted her decision.

Q5. Why did Santosh's parents agree to pay for her schooling in Delhi? What mental qualities of Santosh are brought into light by this incident?

A. Initially, Santosh's parents refused to support her financially. She accepted this and decided to work part - time to pay her school fee. Then, her parents softened and consented to support her. This shows she was determined and did what she thought was right and that others had to change their path accordingly.

Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words).

Q1. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

A. When Santosh joined the Maharani college at Jaipur, she resided at the Kasturba hostel. It was located near the Aravalli hills. Every day she saw the villagers climb the hills and disappear behind them. She grew inquisitive and finally, one day, joined a group of mountaineers to unfold the mystery. This way she started climbing mountains.

Q2. What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh's concern for her team mates ?

A. Santosh tried to save a fellow climber but was unsuccessful at it. Later, she was successful in saving the life of a fellow climber named Mohan Singh by sharing her oxygen cylinder with him.

Q3. What shows her concern for the environment?

A. She brought down five hundred kilograms of garbage from the Himalayas. This shows her concern for the environment.

Long-Answer type Questions:

Q1. Determination and correct choice of path always lead to success. Do you agree? Elaborate with reference to the success story of Santosh Yadav.

Answer:

Santosh Yadav was quite determined to choose her correct path. Born in a traditional family, she had to face many difficulties and opposition from her own family. Her parents wanted her to get married at the age of sixteen. She firmly opposed it and warned that she would never get married unless she got proper education .She went to Delhi and got herself enrolled without her father's permission. She decided to work part-time to meet her educational expenses. She went to Jaipur and joined the Mountaineering Institute. Her firm determination and hard work put her on the top of the world. She proved that nothing is impossible in this world if we are determined.

Q2. What inspired Santosh Yadav to be a climber? How does her life inspire you?

Answer: Santosh Yadav was different from the girls of her age. She was determined to choose her own way of life. She joined Maharani College at Jaipur. Her room in the hostel faced the Aravalli Hills. One day, she saw some villagers climbing the hills. She was fascinated to see them. She decided to climb the hills. She went there and met some climbers. Seeing her mental toughness and strong determination, the climbers encouraged her to take climbing seriously. She polished her climbing skills at Nehru School of Mountaineering rapidly and conquered the Mount Everest twice.She is an insipiration for all the ambitious girls. Her mental toughness, strong determination and willpower inspire us to undertake any task that we dream of, for nothing is impossible if one is determined and clear about one's aim like Santosh.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words).

Q1. How does she describe her feelings at the summit of the Everest?

Q2. Santosh Yadav got into the record books both times she scaled Mt Everest. What were the reasons for this?

Reach for the Top Part II – Maria Sharapova

Reach for the Top Part II is about the world-renowned tennis player, Maria
Sharapova's rise to the top in the world of tennis. The secret behind her phenomenal success lies in the harsh struggle and the immense sacrifice made by her parents
Parents: Yuri, Yelena

	Profession: Tennis player Sport: Tennis **Facts about Maria Sharapova** 1.What was the name of Sharapova's mother? Answer: Yelena 2.Which tournament did Maria Sharapova win her first match? Answer: Indian Wells 3.When did Sharapova turn professional? Answer: 2001 4.At which tournament did Maria win both her first WTA singles and doubles title? Answer: Tokyo 5. Which 2 junior Grand Slams did she reach the final of in 2002? Answer: Australian Open and Wimbledon **Short Questions:** Q1. Why did Maria have to stay away from, her mother? Ans. Maria had to stay without her mother because she had to go to the United States for her professional training and her mother could not accompany her due to visa restrictions. Q2. Why does Maria call herself totally Russian? Ans. Though Marias lives in the USA, but at heart she is a Russian. She says that her blood is totally Russian and she wants to represent Russia in the Olympics. Q3. What does Maria declare to be her 'Mantra' for success? Ans. Maria considers herself very competitive and works hard to be in the best in whatever she does. She does not allow herself to be emotional and sentimental. This is her 'Mantra' for success. **Home Assignment:** Question : Both Santosh Yadav and Maria Sharapova reached the top of the world in their respective fields. How are they alike and different? Out of the two whom would you make your role model and why?
SOCIAL STUDIES	**Topic – ELECTORAL POLITICS** **READ THE CHAPTER AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS** **Day 1 (page 57)** 1. **Who was Chaudhary Devi Lal?** 2. **What did Devi Lal promise during election campaign?** 3. **What was the result of assembly election in Haryana in 1987?** **Day 2 (page 58-61)** 1. **Why do we need election?** 2. **How can we make our election democratic?** 3. **Should we have political competition? Justify your answer.** 4. **What are electoral constituencies?** **Day 3 (page 62 -64)** 1. **Why should we have reserved constituencies?** 2. **What is voters' list? How is it prepared?** 3. **What is EPIC?** 4. **Briefly describe the nomination of candidates.** **Day 4 (page 66-68)** 1. **Name some successful slogans given by different political parties.** 2. **What is Model Code of Conduct?** 3. **How the polling and counting of votes is conducted?** **Day 5 (page 69-73)** 1. **What are the functions of the Election Commission?** 2. **What are the challenges of the free and fair election? 3.What is turnout?** 4. **What is incumbent?**

COMPUTER	**Ch-10 (Introduction to spreadsheets)**
	Answer the following
	   1. **What is a spreadsheet?**
	
	And Spreadsheet is a software, which allows us to store, organise, calculate, and manipulate the available data in a tabular format, consisting of rows and columns.
	   2. **Name three important features of spreadsheets.**
	
	Ans. Three important features of Ms. Excel are :-
	      A. Formulas and Functions
	      B. Formattinng features
	      C. Auto updation of Data.
	   3. **Mention any four spreadsheet software.**
	
	Ans. Some popular spreadsheet software
	      A. Microsoft Excel
	      B. Apache openOffice calc
	      C. Google Sheets
	      D. LibreOffice Calc
	   4. **Define a workbook.**
	
	Ans. A workbook is a collection of one or more worksheetts in a single file. Each workbook has a single theme and contains, at least, one worksheet. The workbook is designed to hold multiple worksheets together in order to organise and consolidate data efficiently.
	   5. **How is a formula bar different from Name box?**
	
	Ans. The formula bar is located at the top of the sheet whereasthe Name box is located above the column heading on the left hand side of the window.
	The formula bar shows the character and formulas that you enter in an active whereas the name box shows in unique cell name/cell reference is displayed in this box
	The formulas bar displays the function or formula applied, whereas the name box displays the location of the cell pointer.
	   6. **Define cell range in Ms. Excel.**
	
	Ans. The cell range is a collection of cells within a, row or column. A range can be two or more contiguous cells, which are selected or denoted collectively. We can specify a range by writing the starting cell address followed by the ending cell address.

DRAWING	Subject – Drawing
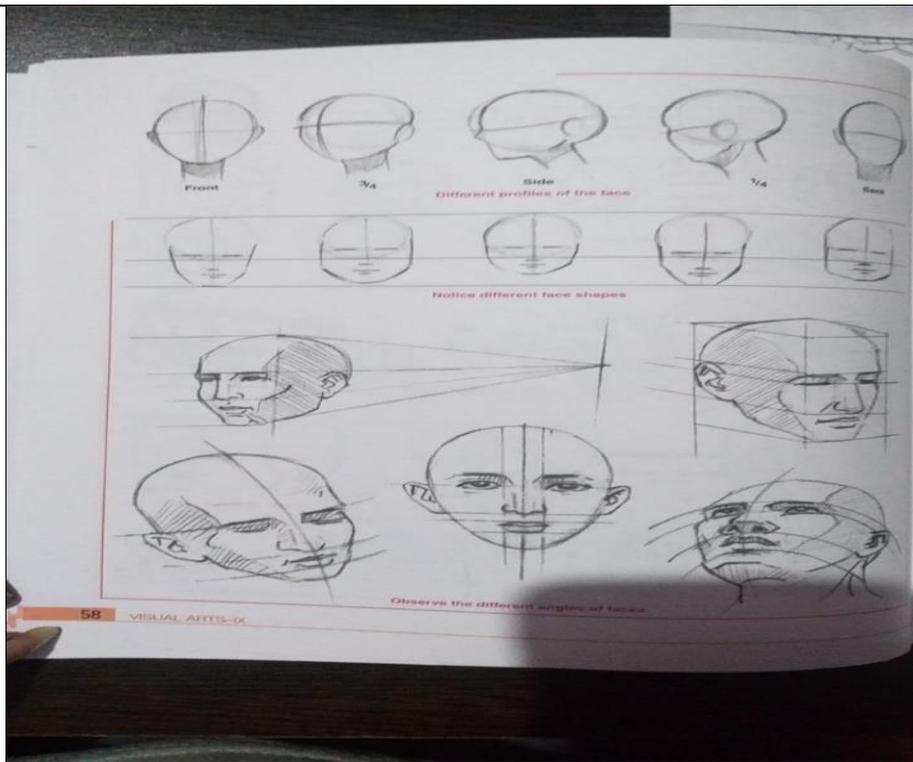
Topic- Different profiles of the face

Work to be done- Complete page 58 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics