

10th computer App

Complete your project work given in the class in the prescribed note book.

All 5 questions based on the chapter methods given in the project work are to be done

Leave 1 page blank between 2 questions for variable description which will be discussed in the class later

Cover your project copy with brown paper and fill in the index leaving the last column blank

Question 7

- (a) A homozygous dominant tall pea plant bearing red flowers (TTRR) is crossed with a homozygous recessive dwarf pea plant bearing white flowers (ttrr).
- What is the phenotype and genotype of F_1 individuals?
 - Write the possible combination of gametes that are obtained when two F_1 hybrid plants are crossed.
 - Mention the phenotypic ratio of the F_2 generation.
 - State Mendel's Law of Independent Assortment.
 - Name two X-linked disorders found in humans.

(b) Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the type of pollution.
- (ii) Name one pollutant that causes the above pollution.
- (iii) Mention the impact of this pollution on human health.

(iv) State one measure to control this pollution.

(v) What is a 'Pollutant'? Explain the term.

(a) In Mendel's experiments, tall pea plants (T) are dominant over dwarf pea plants (t). [5]

(i) What is the phenotype and genotype of the F_1 generation if a homozygous tall plant is crossed with a homozygous dwarf plant?

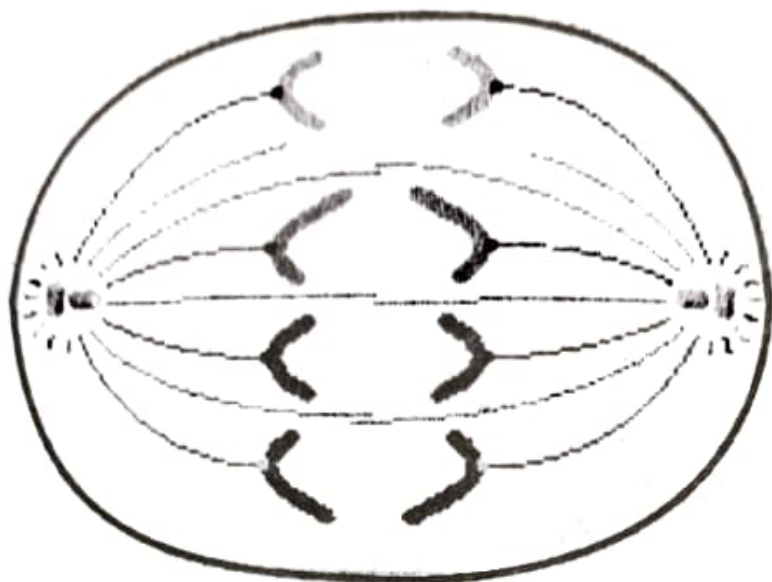
(ii) Draw a Punnett square board to show the gametes and offspring when both the parents are heterozygous for tallness.

(iii) What is the phenotypic ratio and genotypic ratio of the above cross in (ii)?

(iv) State Mendel's Law of Dominance.

(v) What is a Dihybrid Cross?

- (b) Given below is a diagram representing a stage during the mitotic cell division. Study the diagram and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the stage by giving a suitable reason.
- (ii) Is it a plant or an animal cell? Give a reason to support your answer.
- (iii) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of the stage which follows the one shown in the diagram.
- (iv) How many chromosomes will each daughter cell have after the completion of the above division?
- (v) Name the four nitrogenous bases.

- (g) Given below is a representation of a type of pollution.

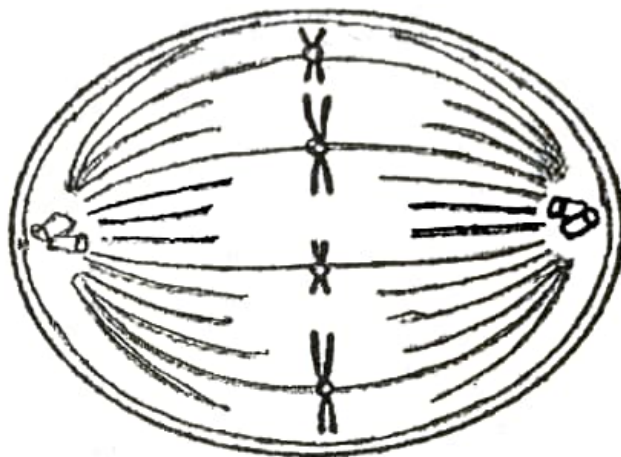
Study the picture and answer the questions:



- (i) Name the type of pollution shown in the picture.
- (ii) Name one source of this pollution.
- (iii) How does this pollution affect human health?
- (iv) Write one measure to reduce this pollution.
- (v) State one gaseous compound that leads to the depletion of the ozone layer and creates 'Ozone holes'.

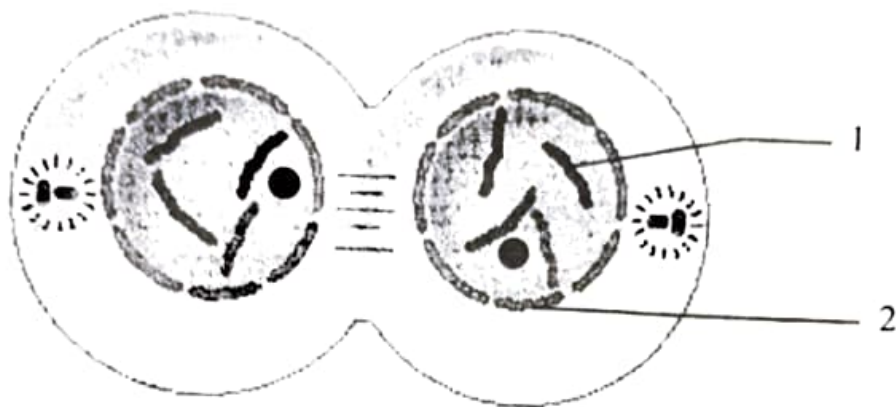
Question 2

- (a) The diagram given below represents a stage during cell division. Study the same and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify whether it is a plant cell or an animal cell. Give a reason in support of your answer.
- (ii) Name the stage depicted in the diagram. What is the unique feature observed in this stage?
- (iii) Name the type of cell division that occurs during:
1. Replacement of old leaves by new ones.
 2. Formation of gametes.

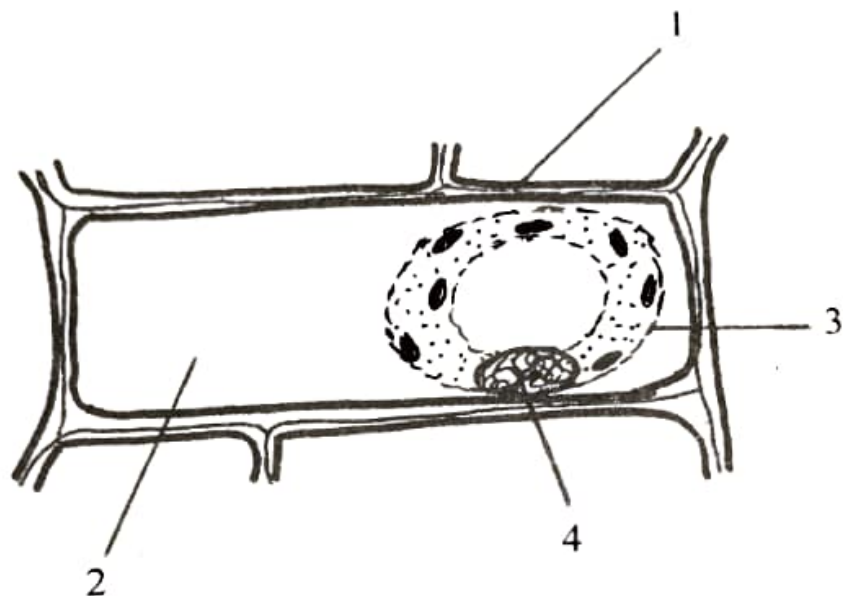
- (a) Study the diagram given below which represents a stage during the mitotic cell division and answer the questions that follow: [5]



- (i) Identify the stage giving suitable reasons.
- (ii) Name the parts numbered 1 and 2.
- (iii) What is the technical term for the division of nucleus?
- (iv) Mention the stage that comes before the stage shown in the diagram. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the stage mentioned.
- (v) Which is the cell division that results in half the number of chromosomes in daughter cells?

Question 3

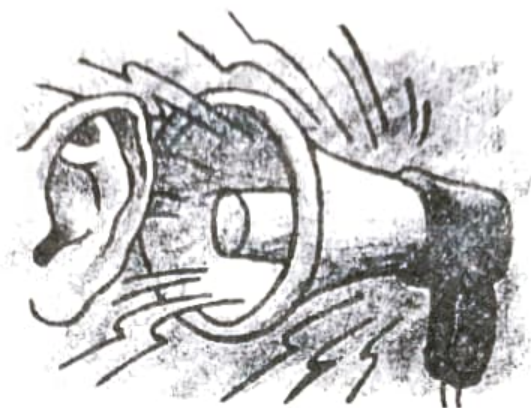
- (a) The diagram given below represents a plant cell after being placed in a strong sugar solution. Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What is the state of the cell shown in the diagram?
- (ii) Name the structure that acts as a selectively permeable membrane.
- (iii) Label the parts numbered 1 to 4 in the diagram.
- (iv) How can the above cell be brought back to its original condition? Mention the scientific term for the recovery of the cell.
- (v) State any two features of the above plant cell which is not present in animal cells.

- (b) Given below is a representation of a kind of pollution. Study the same and answer the questions that follow:

[5]



- (i) Name the kind of pollution.
- (ii) List any three common sources of this pollution.
- (iii) Mention three harmful effects of this pollution on human health.
- (iv) Explain the term 'Pollutant'.
- (v) Name two soil pollutants.

(a) In a homozygous pea plant, axial flowers (**A**) are dominant over terminal flowers (**a**).

(i) What is the phenotype and genotype of the **F₁** generation if a plant bearing pure axial flowers is crossed with a plant bearing pure terminal flowers?

(ii) Draw a Punnett square board to show the gametes and offsprings when both the parent plants are heterozygous for axial flowers.

(iii) What is the phenotypic ratio and genotypic ratio of the above cross shown in (ii) ?

(iv) State Mendel's Law of Dominance.

(v) Name two genetic disorders commonly seen in human males.

Commercial Studies Project

Students are required to prepare two projects

1. Banking – How to open a savings account in bank
2. Consumer Protection

Chapters :--

BANKING

i) Acknowledgement

ii) Certificate

iii) Contents

1. Introduction
2. Advantages and disadvantages of a project
3. What is a Bank and banking
4. About banking and your Bank
5. How to open a savings account in bank
6. Documents required
7. Conclusion

CONSUMER PROTECTION

1. What is Consumer protection?
2. Why is Consumer protection necessary?
3. About Consumer Protection Act
4. Who is a consumer?
5. How does Consumer protection act provides remedies to an exploited consumer?
6. What is the three tier grievance redressal system under the consumer protection act?
7. Conclusion.

Cover the project copy with thin Black chart paper .

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2023-24

ECONOMICS PROJECT

STANDARD – 10

TOPICS

1. Banking
2. Village Survey
3. Market Survey
4. Household Survey

Each Project 25 Marks

Two Projects in two Practical copies to be used.

Two Projects in each copy.

Project -1

Banking

1. Acknowledgement
2. Content
3. Location of the Bank
4. Explain about the function of the Bank . Refer Book -Chapter -17 Banking
5. Function of commercial and Central Bank in detail.
6. Take interview of Bank employee
7. Question to be asked
 - (a) What is your Name ?
 - (b) From How many years you are in this job?
 - (c) Are you satisfied with your job?
 - (d) What is your future prospect in this job?
 - (e) Any problem that particular branch is facing?
8. Conclusion

Project -2

Village Survey

1. Acknowledgement
2. Content
3. Name and Location of the village from nearest railway station
4. Area of the particular village.
5. Population ratio of Male and Female.
6. Educational facilities – School and College 7. Occupation – Like farming ,Cattle rearing etc.
8. Write about MGNREGA.
9. Transportation facility
10. Sources of water like well , tube well

11. Electricity facilities
12. Waste management – How they dispose waste ? Whether they have proper drainage system? Sanitation facility
13. What problem that particular village is facing like lack of electricity, road
14. What step should be taken by the Govt. for the upliftment of the village
15. Conclusion

Project -3

Household Survey

Take ten houses for survey and collect these information from each household.

1. Name of the head of the family
2. Number of family members in the house and children.
3. Number of earning members
4. Whether joint/Nuclear family
5. Income and expenses of the family on various head.
6. Items Expenditure
 - Food
 - Cloth
 - Rent
 - Education
 - Electricity
 - LPG
 - Expenditure on LIC premium
 - Servant
 - Other expenses Medicine etc.
 - Saving
7. Conclusion

Project-4

Market Survey

Select ten shops for Markey Survey

1. Location of the shop
2. Name of the owner
3. Five products weekly sale
4. Five brands of each product to be selected to observe their sale.
5. Product : Pen , Shop, Shampoo , Toothpaste, Chocolates Eg.

Cello	Agni	Trimax	Link	Flair
10	50	5	20	50
.....

6. Interview of the consumer
 - (a) Which product do you like ?
 - (b) What is the basis behind the choice of the product?
 - (c) Conclusion

ENGLISH LANGUAGE –CLASS X – SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

NOTE:

- COPY DOWN ALL THE PROVERBS, PHRASAL VERBS, IDIOMS, QUOTATIONS AND COLLOCATIONS IN YOUR LANGUAGE NOTEBOOK.
- MEMORIZE AS MANY OF THEM AS POSSIBLE.
- READING TASK-READ THE NEWSPAPER DAILY.

PROVERBS

1. "Knowledge is power." - Education and learning are essential for success and empowerment.
2. "Practice makes perfect." - Consistent effort and repetition lead to improvement and excellence.
3. "Early bird catches the worm." - Being punctual and proactive yields advantages and opportunities.
4. "Actions speak louder than words." - One's deeds have more impact than mere promises or talk.
5. "Where there's a will, there's a way." - Determination and perseverance can overcome obstacles.
6. "The pen is mightier than the sword." - The power of words and ideas can influence and change the world.
7. "A stitch in time saves nine." - Addressing a problem early can prevent it from escalating.
8. "Honesty is the best policy." - Being truthful and ethical is always the right choice.
9. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." - Diversifying one's efforts reduces risk and increases opportunities.
10. "Look before you leap." - Considering the consequences before acting can prevent mistakes.
11. "Knowledge is the key to success." - Acquiring knowledge is crucial for achieving goals.
12. "Hard work pays off." - Diligence and effort lead to positive outcomes.
13. "You reap what you sow." - Your actions and choices have consequences.
14. "Never judge a book by its cover." - True value lies beyond appearances.
15. "Time is money." - Efficient use of time leads to productivity and success.
16. "The early bird catches the worm." - Being proactive and starting early leads to advantages.
17. "All that glitters is not gold." - Appearances can be deceiving; things may not be as good as they seem.
18. "Two heads are better than one." - Collaboration and teamwork yield better results.
19. "Don't count your chickens before they hatch." - Don't anticipate success before it actually happens.
20. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." - Being active and constantly seeking new experiences prevents stagnation.
21. "The grass is always greener on the other side." - People tend to believe others have it better, but appearances can be misleading.
22. "Better late than never." - It's better to do something late than not at all.
23. "Learn from your mistakes." - Errors provide valuable lessons for personal growth.
24. "Patience is a virtue." - Being patient leads to better outcomes and reduced frustration.

25. "Don't bite off more than you can chew." - Avoid taking on more than you can handle to prevent overwhelm.

PHRASAL VERBS

Break down

Meaning: To stop working or functioning properly.

Example: My car broke down on the way to work this morning.

Call off

Meaning: To cancel or abandon something.

Example: The outdoor concert was called off due to bad weather.

Carry out

Meaning: To complete or perform a task or action.

Example: The research team carried out a series of experiments to test their hypothesis.

Come across

Meaning: To find or encounter something unexpectedly.

Example: I came across an interesting article while browsing the internet.

Cut off

Meaning: To disconnect or separate something from its source.

Example: The storm cut off the power supply to the entire neighbourhood.

Figure out

Meaning: To solve or understand something.

Example: It took me a while to figure out how to assemble the furniture.

Get along

Meaning: To have a good relationship or rapport with someone.

Example: Despite their differences, Sarah and her roommate get along quite well.

Give up

Meaning: To stop doing or trying something.

Example: After numerous failed attempts, he finally gave up on learning the piano.

Hang out

Meaning: To spend time or relax in a casual manner.

Example: Let's hang out at the park this afternoon.

Look forward to

Meaning: To be excited or eager about something in the future.

Example: I'm really looking forward to the weekend getaway.

Make up

Meaning: To reconcile or resolve a disagreement.

Example: The siblings made up after their argument and apologized to each other.

Put off

Meaning: To postpone or delay something.

Example: We had to put off the meeting until next week due to scheduling conflicts.

Run out

Meaning: To exhaust or consume the entire supply of something.

Example: We ran out of milk, so I need to go to the grocery store.

Set up

Meaning: To establish or arrange something.

Example: They set up a new company to develop innovative technologies.

Take off

Meaning: To leave or depart, especially by air.

Example: The plane will take off in half an hour.

Turn on

Meaning: To activate or start a device or system.

Example: Can you turn on the lights, please? It's getting dark.

Bring up

Meaning: To mention or raise a topic for discussion.

Example: During the meeting, she brought up an important issue that needed to be addressed.

Get over

Meaning: To recover from an emotional or physical setback.

Example: It took her a long time to get over the loss of her pet.

Look after

Meaning: To take care of or attend to someone or something.

Example: Can you look after my plants while I'm on vacation?

Put up with

Meaning: To tolerate or endure something unpleasant.

Example: I can't put up with his constant complaining anymore.

Take care of

Meaning: To be responsible for or manage something or someone.

Example: She takes care of her younger siblings while their parents are at work.

Check out

Meaning: To examine or investigate something.

Example: The police were called to check out the suspicious

Idioms

1. A piece of cake: Something that is very easy.

Example: Don't worry about the test; it'll be a piece of cake.

2. A drop in the bucket: A small and insignificant amount compared to what is needed.

Example: The money I donated to the charity was just a drop in the bucket compared to what they need.

3. Barking up the wrong tree: To make a wrong or mistaken assumption or accusation.

Example: If you think I stole your wallet, you're barking up the wrong tree.

4. Break a leg: A way to wish someone good luck.

Example: You have a big performance tonight. Break a leg!

5. Butterflies in your stomach: Feeling nervous or anxious.

Example: Before giving a speech, I always get butterflies in my stomach.

6. Cry over spilled milk: To be upset about something that has already happened and cannot be changed.

Example: There's no use crying over spilled milk. Let's focus on finding a solution.

7. Cutting corners: Taking shortcuts or doing something quickly and without care.

Example: If you keep cutting corners, the quality of your work will suffer.

8. Don't put all your eggs in one basket: Do not rely on a single option or opportunity.

Example: Instead of investing all your money in one stock, diversify and spread the risk. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

9. Fish out of water: Feeling uncomfortable or out of place in a particular situation.

Example: As an introvert, attending parties always makes me feel like a fish out of water.

10. Get a taste of your own medicine: To experience the same negative treatment that one has given to others.

Example: After years of bullying his classmates, he finally got a taste of his own medicine.

11. Hit the nail on the head: To accurately state or do something.

Example: When Sarah said I was feeling tired, she hit the nail on the head.

12. In the same boat: In the same situation or predicament.

Example: We're all struggling with our studies, so we're in the same boat.

13. Kick the bucket: To die.

Example: Unfortunately, my great-grandmother kicked the bucket last night.

14. Let the cat out of the bag: To reveal a secret or surprise.

Example: I accidentally let the cat out of the bag and told Alex about the surprise party.

15. Make a mountain out of a molehill: To exaggerate a small or unimportant issue.

Example: Sarah's complaint about the office coffee was making a mountain out of a molehill.

16. On the ball: Being alert, quick, and competent.

Example: Jane is always on the ball and never misses a deadline.

17. Piece of mind: A feeling of calmness or contentment.

Example: After resolving the conflict, I finally had peace of mind.

18. Pull someone's leg: To tease or joke with someone.

Example: I didn't actually win the lottery; I was just pulling your leg.

19. Rule of thumb: A general principle or guideline.

Example: As a rule of thumb, it's best to arrive 15 minutes early for a job interview.

20. See eye to eye: To agree or have the same opinion.

Example: We may have different tastes in movies, but we see eye to eye on most things.

21. Spill the beans: To reveal a secret.

Example: Don't spill the beans about the surprise party; it's supposed to be a secret.

22. Take the bull by the horns: To confront a difficult situation directly and with courage.

Example: Instead of avoiding the problem, it's time to take the bull by the horns and address it head-on.

23. The ball is in your court: It's your turn to take action or make a decision.

Example: I've presented all the options to you, and now the ball is in your court. It's up to you to choose.

24. When pigs fly: Something that is highly unlikely or impossible to happen.

Example: Sure, I'll believe that when pigs fly. It's never going to happen.

QUOTATION

1. "A wise man learns more from his enemies than a fool from his friends." - Baltasar Gracian
2. "A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life." - Charles Darwin
3. "True courage is knowing what not to fear" - Plato
4. "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." - Steve Jobs
5. "The unexamined life is not worth living." - Socrates
6. "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." - Winston Churchill
7. "I can accept failure, everyone fails at something. But I can't accept not trying." - Michael Jordan
8. "In the middle of every difficulty lies opportunity." - Albert Einstein
9. "You cannot swim for new horizons until you have courage to lose sight of the shore." - William Faulkner
10. "Man cannot remake himself without suffering, for he is both the marble and the sculptor." - Alexis Carrel
11. "A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor." - Franklin D Roosevelt
12. "The best revenge is massive success." - Frank Sinatra
13. "The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." - Thomas Paine
14. "He who conquers others is strong; he who conquers himself is mighty." - Lao Tzu
15. "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work." - Thomas Edison
16. "The man who moves a mountain begins by carrying away small stones." – Confucius
17. "A ship in harbour is safe, but that is not what ships are built for." - John A. Shedd
18. "It's not whether you get knocked down, it's whether you get up." - Vince Lombardi
19. "Your time is limited, don't waste it living someone else's life." - Steve Jobs
20. "It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop." - Confucius
21. "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." - Winston Churchill
22. "The secret of getting ahead is getting started." - Mark Twain
23. Albert Einstein: "Imagination is more important than knowledge."
24. "Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid."
25. "Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the things you did." ~ Mark Twain

COLLOCATION

1. Make a decision - To choose or reach a conclusion.

Example: After much deliberation, she finally made the decision to accept the job offer.

2. Take a shower - To cleanse the body with water.

Example: I usually take a shower in the morning to wake up and feel refreshed.

3. Break the news - To inform someone about something important or significant.

Example: It was difficult for her to break the news to her parents that she had failed her exam.

4. Catch a cold - To become infected with a common viral illness.

Example: Be sure to dress warmly outside, or you might catch a cold.

5. Have a good time - To enjoy oneself or have a pleasant experience.

Example: We went to the concert last night and had a really good time.

6. Keep an eye on - To watch or monitor someone or something.

Example: Could you please keep an eye on my bag while I use the restroom?

7. Pay attention - To focus or concentrate on something.

Example: The teacher reminded the students to pay attention during the lecture.

8. Run out of - To exhaust or use up the available supply of something.

Example: I need to go to the grocery store because we've run out of milk.

9. Get married

Example: They're planning to get married next summer.

10. Give a hand - To offer assistance or help.

Example: Can you give me a hand with carrying these boxes upstairs?

11. Take a break - To temporarily stop working or engaging in an activity.

Example: Let's take a break and grab a cup of coffee.

12. Make a mistake - To commit an error or do something incorrectly.

Example: I apologize for the inconvenience; I made a mistake with your order.

13. Take a look - To observe or examine something briefly.

Example: Can you take a look at this document and let me know what you think?

14. Make progress - To advance or move forward in development or achievement.

Example: With consistent practice, she was able to make significant progress in her piano skills.

15. Have a conversation - To engage in a verbal exchange with someone.

Example: We sat down and had a long conversation about our plans for the future.

16. Do the dishes - To wash or clean the dishes after a meal.

Example: I'll cook dinner if you agree to do the dishes afterward.

17. Make a phone call - To initiate or dial a telephone conversation.

Example: I need to make a phone call to confirm our dinner reservation.

18. Take a nap - To rest or sleep briefly during the day.

Example: I feel tired after work, so I'm going to take a short nap before dinner.

19. Catch a bus - To successfully board or get on a bus.

Example: Hurry up, or we'll miss the bus. I don't want to wait for the next one.

20. Hold a meeting - To organize or conduct a gathering for discussion or decision-making.

Example: The manager scheduled a meeting to discuss the new project proposal.

21. Break a record - To achieve a new or better result than before.

Example: The athlete's incredible performance allowed her to break the world record.

22. Take a trip - To go on a journey or travel somewhere.

Example: We're planning to take a trip to Europe next summer.

23. Have a meal - To eat or consume food.

Example: Let's have a meal together and catch up on what's been happening.

24. Have a meal - To eat or consume food.

Example: Let's have a meal together and catch up on what's been happening.

25. Make an effort - To put in energy, time, or work towards achieving something.

Example: She made a conscious effort to improve her fitness by going to the gym regularly.

26. Take a seat - To sit down.

Example: Please take a seat and make yourself comfortable while we wait for the presentation to begin.

Holiday Homework
English Literature
Std. 10

Answer the following questions.

Q 1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Shylock: How now Tubal! What news from Genoa? Hast thou found my daughter?
Tubal: I often came where I did hear of her, but cannot find her.

- a) Who is Tubal? What does Salanio say about him when he enters?
- b) What does Shylock say when Tubal said that he could not find his daughter?
- c) What information does Tubal now give to Shylock concerning Antonio? How does Shylock react to the information given by Tubal?
- d) What instructions does Shylock give to Tubal at the end of the scene?
- e) What is your opinion of Shylock as a father? Give reasons to justify your answer.

Q 2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Portia: I could teach you
How to choose right, but I am then forsworn;
So will I never be: so may you miss me;
But if you do, you'll make me wish a sin,

- a) What did Portia feel like teaching Bassanio? Why does she feel so?
- b) What does Portia mean by saying, ‘..but I am then forsworn:’?
- c) What did Portia curse in her speech? Why did she do so?
- d) How long would Portia like to detain Bassanio in Belmont? What reason does Portia give to Bassanio for speaking at length?
- e) Later Bassanio says, ‘Let me choose; For as I am, I live upon the rack.’
What is a rack? What does Bassanio mean by this remark?

Q 3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Bassanio - “Therefore, thou gaudy gold,
Hard food for Midas, I will none of thee,
Nor none of thee, thou pale and common drudge
‘Tween man and man:”

- a) Give any two reasons why Bassanio rejects the gold casket.
- b) What is the inscription on the silver casket? Why does Bassanio not choose this casket?
- c) Quote the inscription on the lead casket. What is the reason for Bassanio’s choice of the lead casket?
- d) What comment does Bassanio make about the artist who painted Portia’s portrait that was in the lead casket?

- e) Unfortunately Bassanio's and Portia's happiness is interrupted by a messenger who brings some sad news. What is the news?

Geography Project Work (2023-24)

For Class- X

Name of the Topic: **TRANSPORT IN INDIA**

Format of the project

1.Acknowledgement

2.Contents:

- a) Introduction of the topic
- b)Importance of Transport
- c)Means of transport in India
- d) Roadways
- e) Railways
- f) Waterways
- g) Airways
- h) The role of transport network in the development of India.
- i) Bibliography

Points to be noted when writing a Project :

- 1. Follow the format of the project which is given to you.
- 2. Handwriting should be neat and words should be clearly written.
- 3. Use either blue or black Gel pen for writing.
- 4. Headings and sub-headings should be clearly written and highlighted.
- 5. Pictures should be pasted neatly and headings should be given
- 6. Pictures should be Photostatted and diagrams and sketches should be used to explain facts.
- 7. No decorative materials to be used
- 8. The topic heading ,the name ,the class and roll no. of the student should be written on the first page of the project copy.
- 9. Refer to the textbook chapter 12.

10. Use only a practical notebook prescribed by the school.

STD-10 (H.H.W) 2023-2024

हिंदी परियोजना कार्य :-

हिंदी भाषा

1-मेरी प्रिय पुस्तक-रामचरितमानस

2- 'प्लास्टिक मुक्त भारत स्वच्छ भारत' इस अभियान को सफल बनाने हेतु सरकार के तथा अपने प्रयासों पर एक प्रस्ताव लिखिए ।

हिंदी साहित्य-

3-कहानीकार श्री हरिशंकर परसाई का साहित्यिक परिचय देते हुए उसके द्वारा रचित व्यंग्यात्मक कहानी

'भेड़ें और भेड़िए' की सार्थकता को स्पष्ट करें।

4-बड़े घर की बेटी

किन्हीं तीन विषयों पर हिंदी परियोजना कार्य विद्यालय की परियोजना कॉपी में सूची के साथ लिखें। (प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 600 शब्दों से कम न हो।)

नोट-नवम् वर्ग में हिंदी साहित्य में पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों के प्रश्नोत्तर की पुनरावृत्ति करें ।

History holiday homework 2023- 24 for

Class 10

1. Write all the question answers from previous years board papers from 2015 onwards for the following Chapters :

1. Union Legislature
2. Union Executive
3. The First War Of Independence
4. Factors Promoting The Growth Of Nationalism

Make 20 MCQs from all the chapters taught:

Civics: chapter 1 and 2

History :chapter 1 and 2

Learn all the question answers of the Chapters taught in the class.

Prepare a project on :

Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement.

Holiday Home work

Std –10 (2023- 24)

Mathematics

Chapter 2. -	Exercise 2(A) -	Q 4, Q7, Q8, Q10, Q11
	Exercise 2 (B) -	Q5, Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11
Chapter 4.-	Exercise 4 (A)	Q10, Q11, Q12
	Exercise 4 (B)	Q7, Q12, Q13, Q22, Q31, Q37
Chapter 5.	Exercise 5(B)	Q7 ,Q8, Q9, Q15, Q17.
	Exercise 5(C)	Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7
	Exercise 5(D)	Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6
	Exercise 5 (E)	Q5, Q9, Q10, Q11
	Exercise 5(F)	Q6, Q14, Q15, Q16

Note: Use a separate copy.

PHYSICS (CLASS -X)

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2023-24)

A. ICSE BOARDS QUESTIONS OF YEAR 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022 AND 2023 FROM CHAPTER 1, CHAPTER 2 and CHAPTER 3.

B. Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

QUESTION 1

The moment of force of 12 N force about a point X is 3 Nm. What is the distance of the point of application of the force from the point X?

- (a) 25 m (b) 25cm (c) 0.25cm (d) 0.4cm

QUESTION 2

The iron door of a building is 3m broad. It can be opened by applying force of 100 N normally at the middle of the door. Calculate the least force needed to open the door.

- (a) 0 N (b) 25N (c) 50N (d) 100N

QUESTION 3

A body is acted upon by two unequal forces in opposite direction, but not in the same line and there is no fixed pivoting point. what will happen to the body?

- (a) body will have rotational motion
(b) body will have rotational motion
(c) body will have both rotational and translational motion
(d) no motion will be there in the body.

QUESTION 4

The centre of gravity of solid cone of height h is at a distance " x " from its vertex. The value of x is-

- (a) $2h/3$ (b) $3h/4$ (c) $h/3$ (d) $h/4$

QUESTION 5

Which among the following is correct regarding centrifugal force:

- (a) it is a real force
(b) it acts along the radius towards the centre of the circular path
(c) it is not a force of reaction due to centripetal force
(d) numerically centripetal force is greater than centrifugal force

QUESTION 6

A uniform half meter rule can be balanced at the 30 cm mark when a mass of 40 g is hung from its one end. The mass of the meter scale is-

- (a) 20 g (b) 80 g (C) 40 g (d) 100 g

QUESTION 7

The centre of gravity of a body depends upon:

- (a) mass of the body
(b) density of the body
(c) acceleration due to gravity
(d) distribution of mass of the body

QUESTION 8

A steering wheel of diameter 50 cm is rotated clockwise by applying couple with each force of magnitude 7 N. The moment of couple applied is :

- (a) 1.75 N m (b) - 1.75 N m (c) 3.5 N m (d) - 3.5 N m

QUESTION 9

What should be the angle between direction of force and direction of displacement so that work done is maximum?

- (a) 0° (b) 90° (c) 180° (d) 45°

QUESTION 10

Work done by an opposing force on a moving body is 40 J such that the initial K.E of the body of "x" J decreases to 50 J. The value of x is:

- (a) 10 J (b) 90 J (c) 50 J (d) 40 J

QUESTION 11

Which physical quantity does the "electron volt" measure?

- (a) energy (b) power (c) torque (d) focal length

QUESTION 12

A force of 10^6 dyne displaces a body by a distance of 4m at an angle θ to its own direction. If the amount of work done is 20 J, then θ is

- (a) 0° (b) 60° (c) 45° (d) 30°

QUESTION 21

In a block and tackle system, the distance moved by load is 20 m when the distance moved by effort is 100 m (effort being applied in downward direction) .

(i) find its velocity ratio.

- (a) 0.2 (b) 5 (c) 120 (d) 80

(ii) what is the mechanical advantage of the above pulley, if its efficiency is 80 %.

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 4.5 (d) 3.5%

(iii) what is the total number of pulleys in the above block and tackle system

- (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 6

QUESTION 22

A man opens a nut by applying a force of 200 N by using a lever handle of length 0.5 m. what should be the length of the handle if he wants to open it by applying a force of 50 N?

- (a) 2 m (b) 3 m (c) 0.25 m (d) 1 m

QUESTION 23

Nm/s is the unit of which physical quantity?

- (a) work (b) force (c) torque (d) power

QUESTION 24

Which principle is used in nuclear power plant to generate electricity?

- (a) law of conservation of energy
(b) principle of moments
(c) nuclear fusion
(d) nuclear fission.

QUESTION 25

A boy weighing 360 N climbs up 50 steps, each 20 cm high in 2 minutes. Calculate the power spent. ($g=10 \text{ N/Kg}$)

- (a) 30 W (b) 20 W (c) 300 W (d) 3 W

STD 10 - CHEMISTRY
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Chemical Bonding.

20/8.

[a] Give one word or phrase for the following statements:

(i) Process of formation of ions from molecules which are not in ionic state.

[b] Give a reason for the following.

(i) Ionic compounds have a high melting point.

(ii) Sweet / ss

[c] Fill in the blanks:

Ionic or electrovalent compounds do not conduct electricity in their --- state. (fused/solid).

[d] (i) What do you understand by a lone pair of electrons?

(ii) Draw the electron dot diagram of hydronium ion. ($H=1; O=8$).

[e] Copy and complete the following table which refers to the conversion of ions to neutral particles.

Conversion	Ionic Equation	Oxidation/ Reduction	
		(i)	(ii)
Chloride ion to Chlorine molecule	(i) _____	(ii) _____	
Lead (II) ion to lead.	(iii) _____	(iv) _____	

2019

[a] Give the appropriate term defined by the statements given below:

(i) The covalent bond in which the electrons are shared equally between the combining atoms.

[b] Draw the electron dot structure of:

(i) Nitrogen molecule ($N = 7$)

(ii) Sodium chloride [$Na = 11, Cl = 17$]

(iii) Ammonium ion [$N = 7, H = 1$]

Percentage Composition, Empirical and molecular formulae.

2018

- [a] The percentage composition of a gas is Nitrogen 82.35% Hydrogen 17.64%. Find the empirical formula of the gas.
[N = 14, H = 1]

2019

- [a] Find the empirical formula and the molecular formula of an organic compound from the data given below:

C = 75.92%, H = 6.32% and N = 17.76%.
The vapour density of the compound is 39.5.
[C = 12, H = 1, N = 14]

- [b] Give the appropriate term defined by the statements given below:
- (i) The formula that represents the simplest ratio of the various elements present in one molecule of the compound.

Periodic Properties

2018

[a] Give one word or a phrase for the following statements:

(i) The energy released when an electron is added to a neutral gaseous isolated atom to form a negatively charged ion.

[b] Give a reason for each of the following:

(i) Inert gases do not form ions.

(ii) Ionisation potential increases across a period from left to right.

(iii) Alkali metals are good reducing agents.

[c] In period 3 of the Periodic Table, element B is placed to the left of element A.

On the basis of this information, choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the following statements:

(i) The element B would have (lower/higher) metallic character than A.

(ii) The element A would probably have (lesser/higher) electron affinity than B.

(iii) The element A would have (greater/smaller) atomic size than B.

2019

[a] Give the appropriate term defined by the statements given below.

(i) The tendency of an atom to attract electrons towards itself when combined in a covalent compound.

(ii) The covalent bond in which the electrons are shared equally between the combining atoms.

[b] Arrange the following according to the instructions given in the brackets.

(i) $\text{Li}, \text{K}, \text{Na}, \text{H}$ (In decreasing order of their ionisation potential).

(u) F, B, N, O (In the increasing order of electron affinity)

(iii) C_2H_6 , CH_4 , C_2H_2 , CH (in the increasing order of the molecular weight).
[$H=1$, $C=12$]

[c] Study the extract of the periodic Table given below and answer the questions that follow. Give the alphabet corresponding to the element in question. Do not repeat an element.

[illegible]

(ii) which element forms electrovalent compound with Ca ?

(4) The ion of which element will migrate towards the cathode during electrolysis?

(iii) Which non-metallic element has the valency of 2?

(iv) which is an inert gas?