

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, RAICHUR

WINTER BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS X

Sub: Hindi

शीतकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य
कक्षा - 10 , विषय - हिन्दी

दिनांक के अनुसार गृहकार्य :-

- (1) 24/12/2017 :- "राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर ।
- (2) 25/12/2017 :- "रुक कहानी यह भी" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
- (3) 26/12/2017 :- (i) "वाच्य" कितने कहते हैं ? इसके प्रकारों को उदाहरणों सहित समझाइए ।
(ii) "पद परिचय" कितने कहते हैं ? उदाहरण लिखकर उनका पद परिचय दीजिए ।
- (4) 27/12/2017 :- "छाया मत घूना" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
- (5) 28/12/2017 :- "कनी शिवा के विरोधी कुतर्कों का खण्डन" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
- (6) 29/12/2017 :- (i) "साना-साना हाथ जोड़ें" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
(ii) "रस" कितने कहते हैं ? 8 रस के कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ? उदाहरण सहित लिखिए ।
- (7) 30/12/2017 :- (i) "कन्यादान" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
(ii) "नीलवतखाने में इबादत" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
- (8) 31/12/2017 :- (i) "सही ठैया झुलनी हैरानी हो राम" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
(ii) बचन के आधार पर वाक्यभेद बताते हुए उदाहरणों सहित समझाइए ।
- (9) 01/01/2018 :- (i) "संगतकार" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।
(ii) "संस्कृति" पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए ।

शीतकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य

विषय - संस्कृतम्

कक्षा - दशमी

दिनांक

कार्य

24/12/17

राष्ट्र संरक्षणेन हि, नवमः पाठः अध्यासकार्यम्

25/12/17

दशमः पाठः - सुस्वार्गतं श्रौ अरुणान्पलेडस्मिन
समस्त अध्यास कार्यम्

26/12/17

एकादशः पाठः - कालोऽहम् समस्त अध्यास कार्यम्

27/12/17

समासाः

28/12/17

प्रत्ययाः - ल्व, ल्ल, टाप, डीप

29/12/17

अपठितांशबोधनाध्यासः

29/12/17

चित्राधारित वाक्य निमग्नम्

30/12/17

पत्रलेखनम्

1/1/18

संधि

2/1/18

धातु रूप (गम् - पठ) पञ्चलकारेणु

Holiday Homework [Winter Break]
English Class-X

① Comprehension Passage

Edit / Omit Passage - Pg 84 - Workbook ²⁴⁻¹²⁻²⁰¹⁷

Letter Writing to Editor about Ill health of Children
Unit - Health and Medicine

Lesson - Two Gentlemen of Verona

The Frog and The Nightingale

Novel - 1, 2, 3

② Poem Comprehension

Jumbled words - Pg 82 - Workbook

Unit - Education

25-12-2017

Article writing on Education of Girls in Slum Areas.

Lesson - Mrs. Packitide's Tiger

Novel - 4, 5, 6

③ Comprehension Passage

Story Writing about Ghost Encounter

Unit - Science

26-12-2017

Lesson - Mirror

Not Marble nor the Gilded Monuments

Novel - 7, 8, 9

④ Poem Comprehension

Gap filling - Pg 53 Work Book

Letter to the Editor about Tree ²⁷⁻¹²⁻²⁰¹⁷
Plantation

Unit - Environment

Lesson - The Dear Departed Novel - 10, 11, 12

The Letter

⑤ Unseen Passage Comprehension
Article writing on Tourism on India
Unit - Travel and Tourism 28-12-2017
Lesson - Ozymandias
The Shady Plot
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
Novel - 13, 14, 15

⑥ Poem Comprehension
Unit - National Integration 29-12-2017
Lesson - Patol Babu
Novel - 16, 17, 18

⑦ Passage Comprehension
Lesson - Virtually True 30-12-2017
Novel - 19, 20, 21

⑧ Poem Comprehension
Lesson - Snake
Novel - 22, 23 31-12-2017
Jumbled Sentences

⑨ Article writing on Environment Conservation 1/1/2018, 02/1/2018
Letter Writing to the Editor about Child Marriage in Slum Areas
Jumbled Sentences - Pg 112 - Workbook
Edit/Omit - Pg 76 - F3 - Workbook

Class - 10

Page No	
Date	/ /

24 → Do Revision of examples & exercise problems in separate note book of Introduction To Trigonometry

25 → Do same for Some Applications of Trigonometry

26 → Do same for Circles

27 → Do same for Constructions

28 → Do same for Areas Related to Circles

29 → Do same for Surface Areas & Volumes

30 → Do same for Statistics

31 → Do same for Probability

1 → Do same for Real Numbers & Coordinate Geometry

2 → Do same for Triangles

Class X

- * Prepare an abstract chart describing in brief about the chemical properties/reactions of carbon compounds.
- * Draw the structural isomers of carbon compounds of alkanes ~~etc~~ from Butane to Octane.
- * Draw the Mendel's monohybrid cross with phenotype and genotype ratios of F_2 generation obtained.
- * Describe the various possibilities of position of object with concave, convex mirrors and concave, convex lenses and study the images obtained accordingly.
- * Revise all the chapters and note down the salient points.

Blue 1

CBSE TOPPER'S Sheet

1. Which one of the following refers to investment?

- (a) The money spent on religious ceremonies (b) The money spent on social customs
(c) The money spent to buy assets such as land (d) The money spent on household goods

Ans. C) The money spent to buy assets such as land.

2. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?

- (a) The Right to Property Act (b) The Right to Education Act
(c) The Consumer Protection Act (d) The Right to Information Act

Ans. D) The Right to Information Act

3. Which one of the following is the deepest, land-locked and well-protected port of India?

- (a) Haldia (b) Paradip
(c) Vishakhapatnam (d) Tuticorin

Ans. C) Vishakhapatnam

4. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer from following:

- (a) Autocratic (b) Democratic
(c) Aristocratic (d) Dictatorial

Or

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau?

- (a) Prince Cuong De (b) Phan Boi Chau
(c) Phan Chu Trinh (d) Liang Qichao

Ans. A) Autocratic

5. In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formed in December 1929?

- (a) Madras Session (b) Lahore Session
(c) Calcutta Session (d) Nagpur Session

Ans. B) Lahore Session

6. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

- (a) The Communist Party (b) The Republican Party
(c) The Socialist Party (d) The Conservative Party

c) The Socialist Party

7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of electrical goods?

- (a) ISO (b) ISI
(c) Hallmark (d) Agmark

Ans. b) ISI

8. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Monarchy
(c) Military Rule (d) Democracy

Ans. D) Democracy

9. Which one of the following is a 'National Political Party'?

- (a) Samajwadi Party (b) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(c) Rashtriya Lok Dal (d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans. D) Bahujan Samaj Party

10. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development?

Ans. Credit plays a vital and positive role for development. For example, Salim was a shoe manufacturer. He was given more orders during festive season. So, he bought loan from a source and with this money, bought raw materials and hired some labourers. After selling the shoes, he earned a profit after the repayment of loan. Here credit helps in the development of the individual. Thus credit is important for development.

11. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples.

Ans. Government (democratic) is known as a responsive government. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. eg: The Right to Information Act was passed by the Government of India in 2005. By this Act, almost all the citizen can have the right to be informed about the goods and services they have bought. This Act was passed with respect to the need of the citizen. Thus a democratic government produces a responsive govt where people can easily access to the decisions taken by it. This phenomena is known as transparency.

12. What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it.

Appropriate Analysis

Ans. In Bolivia's popular struggle, the struggle was against a particular aspect of a democratic government. I get an inspiration from Bolivia's struggle when reading about the democratic conflict through mass mobilisation. I am inspired by the popular participation and democracy democratic conflict through political organization. When the rights of people are underkept, people can force the government through popular participation. The political organizations which helped in Bolivia's water war, came to power in next elections. Thus Bolivia's water war reflects mass mobilisation, helping mentality of political organization and concerned individuality of people as a citizen.

13. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin.

Appropriate Reasoning

Ans. The factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin are:

- (i) Abundant water availability: Abundant water is available in the Hugli river for the processing of jute fibres.
- (ii) Jute growing belt: It is the jute growing belt in the country so, it is easy for the industrialists.
- (iii) Availability of cheap labour from Kolkata (West Bengal) and adjoining states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, etc.
- (iv) Cheap transport facility and nearness to the port enables the easy export of jute in textiles.

14. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category.

Ans. Energy Resources can be classified into two - Conventional and Non Conventional energy resources.

(i) Conventional energy resources are the non-renewable energy resources
eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas.

(ii) Non-conventional energy resources are the renewable energy resources
eg: Wind energy, Tidal energy.

To the mark classification

15. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.

Or

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government's efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for 'white collar jobs'? Explain.

Ans.

The German states were divided into a confederation of 39 states each state had its own currency, weights and measures. If a merchant wants to transport the goods from Hamburg to Nuremberg, he had to pass each state's barrier and pay custom duties. The measurement of cloth called *elle* was different for different state. Often it took time consuming calculation.

Accuracy of Facts

Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by new middle class during the nineteenth century Europe. So, a customs union named Zollverein was formed in 1834 to abolish tariff barriers and for the freedom of transportation of goods. Zollverein reduced currencies from over thirty to two.

16. Name any three 'National Political Parties' along with their symbols.

Ans.

(i) Indian National Congress - human palm (1885)

(ii) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) - lotus (1980)

(iii) Bahujan Samaj Party - elephant (1964)

(iv) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) - lock (1999)

Accurate Identification

17. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain.

Ans.

Gandhiji decided to launch a nation-wide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919. This Act gave the Government the power of detention of political leaders without trial for two years. This Act was passed despite the united opposition of Indians in the Imperial Legislative Assembly. This reflected the brutal repression of the British. So Gandhiji decided to organise a hartal on 6 April 1919 against this Rowlatt Act.

Correct Interpretation

But the hartal was unsuccessful. Many political leaders were arrested from Amritsar and Gandhiji was banned from entering Delhi. Government imposed martial law and General Dyer took command.

18. Describe the main features of the 'Salt March'.

Ans. Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that would unite all the Indians. The British had the monopoly right to manufacture salt. This reflected the repressive British rule. In January 1930, Gandhiji wrote a letter to viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Lord Irwin denied them even on the last day of ultimatum on March 11 1930. Gandhiji started the Dandi march starting from his ashram at Sabaramati to the coastal town of Dandi in Gujarat. 784 followers. They walked for 24 miles a day with 10 miles a day. On April 5, he reached Dandi and ceremonially broke salt law by manufacturing salt.

Correct Identification

19. How are Multinational Corporations spreading their products? Explain with examples.

Ans. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) spread their products globally. They set up production where they could get cheap, skilled and unskilled labours. They spread their products through foreign trade. Goods or products are transferred to another markets. This rapid integration of markets is called globalization. For eg: for a well reputed company, the product is designed in United States. The components are manufactured in China and the components are assembled in Mexico and Eastern Europe. From there, the product is exported globally. The company's call centre is located in India. MNCs set up production in collaboration with local producers or buy up local productions. Sometimes it may give orders to produce goods to local producers. For eg: Parle's foods was bought up by Cadbury Foods and expanded its production. Thus production in these widely located markets is thus getting interlinked. It spread products through advertisements also.

Accurate Interpretation

20. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain.

Ans. Consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming. It is often expensive as consumer has to engage lawyers for representation. It takes a lot of time for filing the cases and for appealing to the court. In case of small purchases, cash memos are not issued. Thus evidence is not easy to gather. Thus people refuse to seek redressal from the court. It is the major drawback. As it is difficult, time consuming and expensive, people do not bother about exploitations.

Correct Interpretation of the issue

21. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain.

Ans. Goods do not travel from supply locales to demand locales on its own. Goods are transported from one place to another by different means of transport. Many people are engaged in this sector of transporting goods. Efficient means of transport enables the easier transport of goods and in turn increases development. In older days, there were no such efficient transport and thus development was not upto the level. So, efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development of the country.

Correct Analysis

22. Why are rules and regulations required in the market-place? Explain.

Ans. We participate in the market both as producers and consumers. Producers produce their goods and sell their products in the market. Consumers buy those goods produced and they buy the final finished goods.

Rules and regulations have been made to protect workers in the unorganized sector. Similarly rules and regulations have also been made to protect environment. In such a way rules and regulation have been made to protect consumers in the market place because consumers are often exploited in the market place. If we complaint about a product, the shopkeeper turns the responsibility to the consumers. As if they are not bothered when the sale is over. For eg: the shopkeeper tells the consumers, "If you don't like what you bought, please go else where". Consumers are also exploited in the market place

by some false methods such as reducing the weight of the product, black-marketing, hoarding, rampant food shortages, adulteration, etc. In older days, it was the responsibility of the consumer to be aware of the products. But now different consumer groups have been formed and it gives us several rights such as

- (i) Right to safety
- (ii) Right to information
- (iii) Right to choose
- (iv) Right to seek redressal
- (v) Right to represent

Accurate Interpretation

23. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain with examples.

Ans. People belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging through the cultures. In India, nationalists collected ancient cultures, folklores, rhymes, stories, literature and fiction to carry the idea of nationalism and ancient national spirit. They reflect the spirit of nationalism even to the uneducated crowd. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee formed the first image of Bharat Mata. (Nations were personified as female figures to carry the idea of nationalism). He composed Vande Mataram and included it in his novel Anandamath. It was sung widespread during the swadeshi movement in Bengal. Abanindranath Tagore painted another form of Bharat Mata. Jawaharlal Nehru collected all the folklores of ancient India and developed a sense of pride and national belonging to the common people. In Tamil Nadu, Natesha Shastri collected the folklores and named it 'folklores of southern India'. Gandhiji developed a national flag of tricolour (red, white, green) after which Bengali developed another flag. It was widely used during the movements. British considered Indians as primitive, least valuable and old. But Indians looked upon the ancient cultures, glories and praises with pride. This also helped in the developing of nationalism.

24. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers." Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Globalisation has given different impacts on different kinds of people. It has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers.
(i) Globalisation has enabled the 'well off buyers' in rich households of urban areas in purchasing varied products. Globalisation has given them a greater opportunity for selecting very varied products with so much of special features. Globalisation has also given the consumers good products with cheap prices. Many consumers have taken advantage of those products with less expensive rates.

Correct Interpretation

(ii) Globalization has enabled the producers to use new and developed technologies. The printing press in Delhi is an example. It prints the magazine for London. It got to use newer technology like information and communication technology. Local producers also benefit from globalization as they jointly produce with MNCs. Globalization has also enabled many of the local industries to become MNC on its own. For eg: Asian paints, Ranbaxy, etc.

25. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples.

Or

Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

Ans. Revolutionaries spread their ideas of creating nation-state in Europe in variety of way. They formed societies, secretly joined people to oppose collectively against monarchy. Giuseppe Mazzini was one such leader. He was born in Genoa in 1805. He formed secret societies of the Carbonari. He was sent to exile in when he was 24 yrs old. He formed underground societies like Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. The members of his societies were like-minded young men from Italy, France and Denmark. He did not want Italy to be patchwork of many states. God has intended to make Italy as a nation-state. He prepared the grounds for Cavour to unify Italy. Giuseppe Mazzini was thus a revolutionary leader and Metternich described him as the 'enemy of the social order'.

26. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.

Ans. There is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India.

- (i) There is only limited supply of energy resources in India. Conventional sources are limited and it takes long time to renew back. So, renewable energy source should be use.
- (ii) For a sustainable development, one should press on renewable energy resources because conventional sources should be left for future use.
- (iii) Most of the conventional sources are pollutants. It causes pollution when burnt in air. For eg: coal, petroleum emits carbon dioxide when burnt in air.
- (iv) Renewable energy resources are eco-friendly. They can be retained back and also they do not cause pollution.
eg: Solar energy, wind energy.
- (v) The cost of harnessing electricity (conventional source) is very expensive. But renewable source (electricity), initial cost is high but has a long run.

27. How do democracies accommodate various social divisions? Explain with examples.

Ans. Democracies accommodate social diversities. Democracy leads to a peaceful and flourishing life.

Lucid presentation

(i) Democracy usually develop a procedure to resolve conflicts. This reduces the tension becoming more violent or explosive.

(ii) No society can fully or permanently resolve conflicts. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences.

(iii) For example, in Srilanka, the majority and minority always oppose each other but in Belgium, it has successfully resolved conflicts. Thus reducing conflicts is a definite plus point in democracy.

(iv) But Democracy does not mean rule by majority. The majority and minority should work together to govern according to a general view. Democracy should promote the views of majority and minority both.

(v) Rule by majority does not mean rule by majority community or religion. In a democracy majority and minority opinion may vary but each citizen should get the chance of being a majority at any point of time.

28. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity." Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Advancement of international trade is an index to country's prosperity.

International trade means exchange of goods between two or more countries. Local trade means trade between town and cities. A state trade means trade between two states. International trade represents country's economic growth. A country can develop only when it reduces the trade barriers and allow free-flow of goods into the country. A country should participate in trade because resources are space bound. Only through trade, resources can be exchanged from surplus area to deficient area. The balance of trade determines country's development.

A favourable balance of trade is when the exports exceeds the value of import. An unfavourable balance of trade occurs when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports. A favourable balance of trade is required for development.

So, Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its prosperity. It is the pre-requisite for development.

Lucid presentation of facts

29. "About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties." Examine this statement.

Ans. It is true that before a hundred years ago, there were few countries with political parties. Now there are more than 750 political parties in India which have registered with the Election Commission of India. It is true that we cannot live without political parties but these enormous amounts of political parties often create a mess. But a political party is very much important for a country's development. If there is no political party, then all the candidates would be independent, and they seek to promote interest of their own area only. This can decrease development. Political parties play a crucial role in a country. They offer choices to citizens, takes decision for citizen's favour, etc. There are national parties and state parties. Since the last three decades, no single party has got a clear majority at the centre. So national party had to form an alliance with regional parties to hold power in the centre. This has strengthened federalism in our country. When there is a lot of political parties, competition for getting power is high, so many of the parties tend to use unfair ways to get elected. So, government has passed laws to reform political parties.

Accurate Interpretation

30.1 Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India (on page 15). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

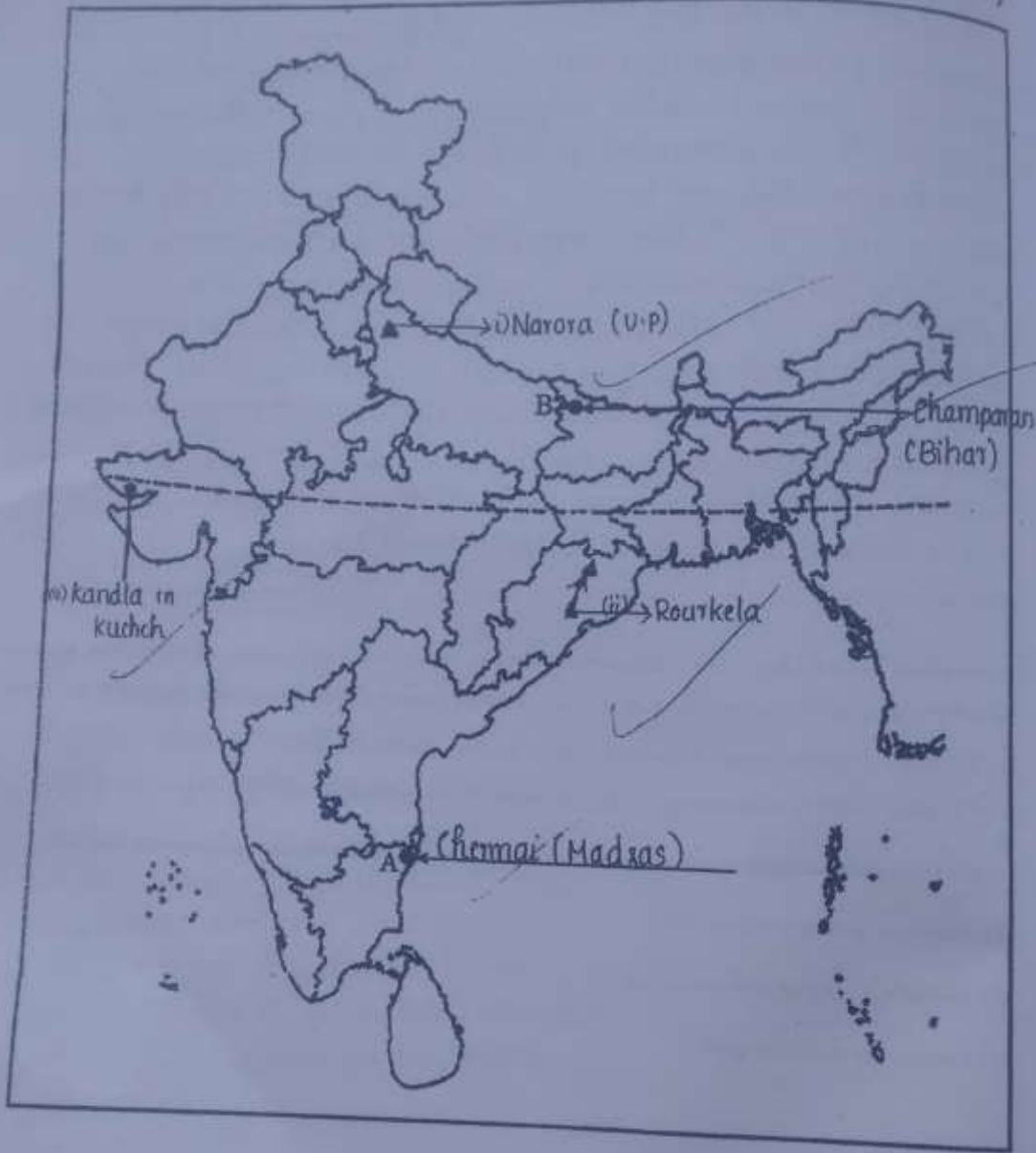
- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
- B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

30.2 On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) Narora — a nuclear power plant
- (ii) Rourkela — an iron and steel plant
- (iii) Kandla — a major sea port

Ans. In Map →

Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Neatly labelled