

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

SESSION -2020-21 - TERM II

ENGLISH - ASSIGNMENT-I

Class – X

A. Answer the following short questions within 30-40 words.

1. Did Lencho try to find out who had sent the money to him? Why/Why not?
2. How did the hungry seagull try to pretend to attract his mother's attraction?
3. Describe the Chinese legend regarding the discovery of tea leaves.
4. What do people think about the end of the world? Who does the poet side with and why?
5. Why do humans keep awake in the dark and weep for their sins while animals never do such things?
6. Why has Dr Herriot tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?

B. Answer the following long questions within 100-120 words.

1. How did Hari Singh steal the money? Describe the circumstances that brought him back to work for Hari Singh. What was the main motivating factor that forced him to take that decision?
2. When and how did the landlady Mrs. Hall and her husband see their furniture moving and behaving strangely in the stranger's room. What was the result?

C. Writing.

1. Write a letter to M/s. Oxford Publishing House, London complaining that the books sent by them were not those you had ordered for. Ask for replacement. You are Varun Joshi, Sector-20. Chandigarh.
2. Write an application to the Principal of your school for improving classroom facilities.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

SESSION -2020-21 - TERM II

ENGLISH - ASSIGNMENT-II

Class – X

A. Answer the following short questions within 30-40 words.

1. Was Anne right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old girl?
2. Why did Maddie think of writing a letter to Peggy? Why did she tear it into bits?
3. Why didn't Valli accept a free drink from the bus conductor? What does this act show about her character?
4. What did the Buddha want Kisa Gotami to understand?
5. Besides Oxen Meadows what is the other important cause of quarrel between Lomov and Natalya?
6. Why does the poet say: '*No use to say 'O dear there are other balls?'*

B. Answer the following long questions within 100-120 words.

7. How did the hack driver sketch the character of Lutkins?
8. Narrate Bholi's first experience in the class. How was she treated by her teacher?

C. Writing

9. Our metropolitan cities witness a large number of accidents every day. What do you think is the reason? What can be done to bring down the rate of accidents? Write a letter in 100-120 words to the editor of a national daily expressing your concerns and offering solutions to this problem. You are Arun/Aruna, 112 Model Town, Delhi.
10. You are Mr.Malik, the coordinator of the ABC Public School. Write a letter to place a bulk order for school uniform to M/S Sinha Garments.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL

SESSION 2020 – 2021

ASSIGNMENT-1

CLASS – X

SUBJECT- MATHEMATICS

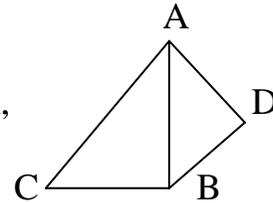
Q.NO.

QUESTIONS

1) State and prove Thale's Theorem.

2) Solve : $a^2x + b^2y = c^2$, $b^2x + a^2y = d^2$.

3) In the figure, $AD = 4\text{cm}$, $BD = 4\text{cm}$ and $CB = 12\text{cm}$, find $\cot x$, $\angle ACB = x^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ and $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$



4) If $3\cos x = 5 \sin x$, then find the value of $(5\sin x - 2\sec^3 x + 2\cos x) \div (5\sin x + 2\sec^3 x - 2\cos x)$.

5) The sum of its first 7 terms of an AP is 182. If its 4th and 17th terms are in the ratio 1:5, find the AP

6) Draw two concentric circles of radii 3cm and 5cm. Taking a point on the outer circle, construct the pair of tangents to the inner circle

7) If $x = a\cos^3 x$ and $y = b\sin^3 x$, prove that $(x/a)^{2/3} + (y/b)^{2/3} = 1$

8) Find the value of k for which $kx + 3y = k - 2$ and $12x + ky = k$ has no solution

9) If O is the centre of two concentric circles, PA and PB are tangents to the outer and inner circle respectively from an external point P. Here $OA = 6\text{cm}$, $OB = 4\text{cm}$ and $PA = 10\text{cm}$, find PB.

10) Two stations due south of a leaning tower which leans towards north are at a distance a and b from its foot. If α and β be the elevations of the top of the tower from these stations, prove that its inclination θ to the horizontal is $\cot \theta = (b \cot \alpha - a \cot \beta) \div (b - a)$

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL

SESSION 2020 – 2021

ASASIGNMENT-2

CLASS – X

SUBJECT- MATHEMATICS

Q.NO.

QUESTIONS

- 1) If $\tan x = 1/\sqrt{7}$, find $(\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \sec^2 x) \div (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \sec^2 x)$.
- 2) Prove that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
- 3) In a trapezium ABCD, O is the point of intersection of AC and BD, $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = 2CD$. If the area of $\Delta AOB = 84\text{cm}^2$. Find the area of ΔCOD .
- 4) Prove $\{(\sin x + \cos x) \div (\sin x - \cos x)\} + \{(\sin x - \cos x) \div (\sin x + \cos x)\}$ is equal to $2 / (2\sin^2 x - 1)$.
- 5) If $1 + \sin^2 x = 3 \sin x \cos x$ then prove that $\tan x = 1$ or $1/2$.
- 6) Find the value of k for which $(k - 1)x - y = 5$ and $(k+1)x + (1 - k)y = 3k + 1$ has an infinite number of solutions.
- 7) Draw two tangents to a circle of radius 3.5cm from a point P at a distance of 6.2cm from its centre.
- 8) How many terms of the AP 9,17,25,..... must be taken so that their sum is 636?
- 9) If the radii of the circular ends of a bucket 28cm high, are 28cm and 7cm, find its capacity and total surface area.
- 10) Prove that the line segment joining the points of contact of two parallel tangents of a circle, passes through its centre.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

Assignment - 1 (2020 – 21)

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CLASS : X

1. Two metallic wires A and B of same material are connected in parallel. Wire A has length l and radius r and wire B has length $2l$ and radius $2r$. Compare the ratio of total resistance of parallel combination and the resistance of wire A.
2. A current carrying conductor is placed perpendicular to the magnetic field of a horse shoe magnet. The conductor is displaced upward. What will happen to the displacement of the conductor if:
 - (i) current in the conductor is increased,
 - (ii) the horse shoe magnet is replaced by another magnet of greater strength and
 - (iii) the length of the conductor is increased.
3. A needle placed 45 cm from a lens forms an image on the screen placed 90cm on the other side of the lens. Identify the type of lens. Determine the focal length and power of the lens. What is the size of the image if needle is 5cm in height?
4. Explain with the help of diagram why the sun is visible to us two minutes before the actual sunrise and two minutes after the sunset.
5. A green coloured hydrated metallic salt on heating loses its water of crystallisation molecules and gives a suffocating smell. Identify the salt and write the chemical equation.
6. Does tartaric acid help in making cake or bread fluffy? Explain.
7.
 - a) Name a liquid which is a good conductor of electricity but doesnot undergo electrolysis on passing electric current.
 - b) If pure water is used, no electrolysis takes place. Why?
8. Draw the electron dot structure of first member of alkene and alkyne families.

9. State the group to which elements oxygen and sulphur belong?
Give reason.
10. (a) Write the function of the following in the human alimentary canal:
(i) Saliva (ii) HCL in stomach
(iii) Bile juice (iv) Villi
- (b) Write one function of each of the following enzymes:
(i) Pepsin (ii) Lipase
11. Differentiate between self-pollination and cross-pollination.
12. Name the plant Mendel used for his experiment. What type of progeny was obtained by Mendel in F_1 and F_2 generations when he crossed the tall and short plants? Write the ratio he obtained in F_2 generation plants.
13. Define a food chain. Design a terrestrial food chain of four trophic levels. If a pollutant enters at the producers level, the organisms of which trophic level will have the maximum concentration of the pollutant in their bodies? What is this phenomenon called?

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

Assignment - 2 (2020 – 21)

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CLASS : X

1. List four factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends. The resistivities of some of the substances are given below:

Material	A	B	C	D	E
Resistivity (Ωm)	1.6×10^{-8}	6.4×10^{-8}	10×10^{-8}	96×10^{-8}	100×10^{-8}

Answer the following questions:

- (i) Which material is best for making connecting cords?
 - (ii) Which material do you suggest to be used in heater elements?
 - (iii) You have two wires of same length and same thickness. One is made up of material A and other is of material D. If the resistance of wire made of A is 2Ω , what is the resistance of other wire?
- 2.
- (i) What is electric motor? What is the principle of electric motor?
 - (ii) What is the role of split ring in an electric motor?
 - (iii) Explain the construction and working of an electric motor using a well labeled diagram.
 - (iv) Name any two devices where electric motor is used.
3. An object of 5cm in size is placed at a distance of 20cm from a concave mirror of focal length 15cm. At what distance from the mirror, should a screen be placed to get the sharp image? Also calculate the size of the image.
4. Why is the colour of clear sky blue? Explain.
5. Write chemical equations for the reactions taking place when:
- a) Iron reacts with steam
 - b) Magnesium reacts with dilute HCl
 - c) Copper is heated in air.
6. Why hydrochloric acid is regarded as a strong acid while acetic acid is a weak acid?
7. Name a metal which a) is preserved in kerosene b) can melt when kept

on palm c) is a poor conductor of heat.

8. What are covalent compounds? Why are they different from ionic compounds? List their three characteristic properties.
9. Write the symbols of elements with atomic numbers 12, 14 and 19. Which of these has maximum atomic size?
10. What is transpiration? List its two functions.
11. What is placenta? Mention its function in humans.
12. How did Mendel's experiments show that different traits are inherited independently? Explain.
13. How can we help in reducing the problem of waste disposal? Suggest any three methods.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
SESSION 2020-21
CLASS – X
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
ASSIGNMENT-1

SECTION -A (HISTORY)

CHAPTER 1: NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Choose the correct option:

- i. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
a) Britain b) Russia c) Prussia d) Switzerland
- ii. Who was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861?
a) Victor Emmanuel II c) Louis Phillippe
b) Mazzini d) Cavour
- iii. Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?
a) Philip Veit c) Ernst Renan
b) Frederic Sorrieu d) Richard M.Hoe
- iv. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France ended in
a) Danish victory c) Prussian victory
b) French victory d) German victory
- v. What does 'Absolutist' mean?
a) A Philosophy c) A Theory
b) Monarchical Government d) A Painting

CHAPTER 2 : NATIONALISM IN INDIA

2. Explain:

- i. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement.
- ii. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India.
- iii. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act.
- iv. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

Source: The Idea of Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians

- i. Write any three features of satyagraha
- ii. What was expected of a satyagrahi? Mention any one point
- iii. According to Gandhiji, through which procedure could all Indians be united?

CHAPTER 4 : THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

4.
 - i. Who were the Gomasthas? Why did the weavers and Gomasthas clash?
 - ii. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
 - iii. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

SECTION –B(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER 1:POWER SHARING

5. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. Which language was recognised as the only official language of Sri Lanka in 1956?
- ii. What is meant by the system of ‘checks and balances’?
- iii. Why is power sharing desirable?
- iv. Define ethnic and majoritarianism.

CHAPTER 2: FEDERALISM

6. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. What makes India a federal country?
- ii. What are the dual objectives of Federalism?
- iii. Give two examples of ‘coming together’ federation

- iv. What are residuary subjects? Who can make laws on these subjects?

CHAPTER 3 : POLITICAL PARTIES

7. **A. Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and write the answer separately**

List I	List II
1. Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance
2. BharatiyaJanta Party	B. State Party
3. Communist Party of India	C. United Progressive Alliance
4. TeleguDesam Party	D. Left Front

B. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. What is a political party? What are its characteristics?
- ii. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
- iii. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

8. **CHAPTER 4: OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertions

- i. Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.
- ii. Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens
- iii. Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure
- iv. In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER 1: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

9. **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. What is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
- ii. State three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
- iii. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

CHAPTER-4AGRICULTURE

Answer the questions briefly:

10. i. Name the system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
ii. Name a leguminous crop.
iii. Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

CHAPTER-6MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

11. **A. Match column I with column II and write answers correctly**

Column I	Column II
1. Basic industry	A. Electrical goods industry
2. Agro based industry	B. Toothpaste industry
3. Consumer industry	C. Iron and steel industry
4. Light industry	D. Cotton industry

B. Fill in the blanks:

- i. _____, the raw material used in the smelters of aluminium industry.
ii. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as _____.
iii. _____ is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular.

CHAPTER 7: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Answer the questions briefly:

12. i. What is the significance of border roads?
ii. State any three merits of roadways.
iii. Write a note on the changing nature of international trade in the last fifteen years.

SECTION-D(ECONOMICS)

CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT

13. **Answer the questions briefly**

- i. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
ii. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
iii. What is Human Development Index?

CHAPTER 2:SECTORS OF ECONOMY

A **Choose the correct answer:**

14. i. Underemployment occurs when people
a) do not want to work b) are working in a lazy manner
c) are working less than what they are capable of doing
d) are not paid for their work
- ii. GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.
a) all goods and services b) all final goods and services
c) all intermediate goods and services
d) all intermediate and final goods and services
- iii. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:
a) employment conditions b) the nature of economic activity
c) ownership of enterprises
d) number of workers employed in the enterprise

B. **Answer the questions briefly**

- i. Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'?
- ii. What is the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy? How does it help in the economic development of the country?
- iii. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

CHAPTER-3MONEY AND CREDIT

15. **A.** **Read the information given below and select the correct option -**
Ravi is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Ravi repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland.
Over the years his debt will –
- A. **Increase** - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount
- B. **Remain constant** - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
- C. **Reduce** - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment

D. **Be totally repaid** - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour

B. Answer the questions briefly

- i. What is a cheque?
- ii. What is debt trap?
- iii. How are demand deposits accepted as a means of payment?

CHAPTER-4GLOBALISATION & THE INDIAN ECONOMY

16. A Answer the questions briefly

- i. What does the term ‘liberalisation’ mean?
- ii. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process?
- iii. ‘Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991’. Justify the statement.
- iv. “Wide ranging choices of goods are available in the Indian markets.” Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation.

B Read the source given below and choose the appropriate answer:

Source:Using IT in Globalisation

A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi. The text of the magazine is sent through internet to the Delhi office. The designers in the Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities. The designing is done on a computer. After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London. Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet(e-banking).

- i. How is Information Technology connected with Globalisation?
- ii. Would Globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT?
- iii. What is Globalisation?
- iv. What are the advantages of using IT in Globalisation?

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
SESSION 2020-21
CLASS – X
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
ASSIGNMENT-2

SECTION -A (HISTORY)

1. A CHAPTER 1: NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Match the following:

A	B
a. Giuseppe Mazzini	i. German philosopher
b. Johann Gottfried Herder	ii. ruler of Sardinia Piedmont
c. Wilhelm Wolff	iii. member of the secret society of the Carbonari
d. Victor Emmanuel II	iv. Journalist

B Answer the questions briefly:

- i. “The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.” Give reasons.
- ii. Explain the unification of Great Britain.
- iii. Explain the various interpretations of the term liberalism.

CHAPTER 2 : NATIONALISM IN INDIA

2. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1.
- ii. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?
- iii. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.
- iv. Write a short note on Gandhiji’s Quit India Movement.

CHAPTER 4 : THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

3. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. Mention the name of three Indian entrepreneurs and their individual contribution during the 19th century.

- ii. “Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production had not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century.” Explain reasons in favour of your answer.
- iii. How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect Indian economy?

4. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source: The Age of Indian Textiles

Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles. Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.

A variety of Indian merchants and bankers were involved in this network of export trade – financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters. Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions. They gave advances to weavers, procured the woven cloth from weaving villages, and carried the supply to the ports. At the port, the big shippers and export merchants had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants operating inland.

- i. Name a few Indian ports where a vibrant sea-trade existed in the pre-colonial era.
- ii. Explain the role of Indian merchants and bankers in the network of export trade prior to British colonisation.
- iii. What was the function of the brokers during the above mentioned time?

SECTION -B(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER 1:POWER SHARING

5. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. Explain the various forms of power sharing.
- ii. Explain the main features of the accommodation policy adopted by Belgium.
- iii. Write about the ethnic population of SriLanka.
- iv. Define civil war. Why did SriLanka experience a civil war?

CHAPTER 2: FEDERALISM

6. Answer the questions briefly:

- i. State any two differences between the local governments before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992?
- ii. What status has been given to 'Hindi' language by the Constitution of India?
- iii. How different is the federation of India from that of USA?
- iv. Define coalition government

CHAPTER 3: POLITICAL PARTIES

7. A Write the answer in one word OR in one line:

- i. How many parties are registered with the Election Commission of India?
- ii. What are the three main components of a political party?
- iii. Why did India adopt a multi-party system? Give a reason.

B Read the source given below and choose the appropriate answer:

Source: State Parties

Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

- i. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called _____.
a) front b) fall c) alliance d) both a and c
- ii. The coalition governments led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of _____ Governments in India.
a) Union b) State c) Local d) Community
- iii. INC, BJP, BSP, CPI-M, CPI and NCP are examples of _____ party.
a) Union b) State c) Local d) Community

CHAPTER 4 : OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

8. A With regard to democracies, which of the following ideas is

correct?

Democracies have successfully eliminated:

- A. conflicts among people
- B. economic inequalities among people
- C. differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
- D. the idea of political inequality

B **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
- ii. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?
- iii. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER 1: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

9. **Answer the questions briefly:**
- i. What are biotic and a-biotic resources? Give some examples.
 - ii. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?
 - iii. Describe any three main characteristics of arid soil of India.
 - iv. Why is resource planning essential? Mention any three points.

CHAPTER-4AGRICULTURE

10. **Answer the questions briefly:**
- i. Write one featureof commercial farming.
 - ii. What is a plantation crop? Give examples.
 - iii. State the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of rice in India. Name the regions where rice is grown in India.
 - iv. Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

CHAPTER-6MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

11. **A** **Complete the table with suitable information:**

Type of industry	Example
a) Joint sector industry	?
b) Public sector industry	?

B **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. Why Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industry?
- ii. What is the full form of NMCC?
- iii. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other." Explain with examples.
- iv. Describe the ways by which the NTPC has preserved the natural environment and other resources like water.

CHAPTER 7: LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Answer the questions briefly:

12.
 - i. What are the advantages of pipeline transport?
 - ii. "Railways are the principal mode of transportation in India." Explain.
 - iii. Write a short note on the major sea ports of India.
 - iv. Write a short note on the telecom networks in India.

SECTION- D (ECONOMICS)

CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT

13. **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. "For development, people look at a mix of goals." Support the statement with three suitable examples.
- ii. Explain with examples that there are other important development goals besides income.
- iii. What is per capita income? How is it calculated? Why is per capita income not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country? Explain.
- iv. "The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation." Explain the statement giving suitable examples.

CHAPTER 2: SECTORS OF ECONOMY

14. **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. Name the sector that generates services rather than goods?
- ii. Differentiate between the public and private sectors in an economy with examples.
- iii. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in agriculture sector.

- iv. What is GDP? Explain with an example the method of its calculation.

CHAPTER-3 MONEY AND CREDIT

15. A Choose the correct option:

- i. Organised credit is also called _____.
- a) Informal credit c) Cooperative credit
b) Formal credit d) None of these
- ii. Chit funds come under _____.
- a) Organised credit c) Unorganised credit
b) Discounted coupon d) None of these
- iii. Money is a measure of _____.
- a) Value b) Transfer c) Currency d) All of these

B Answer the following questions:

- i. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange?
- ii. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?
- iii. Self-help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector. Justify.
- iv. Dhananjay is a government employee and belongs to a rich household whereas Raju is a construction worker and comes from a poor rural household. Both are in need and wish to take loan. Create a list of arguments explaining who between the two would successfully be able to arrange money from a formal source. Why?

CHAPTER-4 GLOBALISATION & THE INDIAN ECONOMY

16. A Choose the correct option:

- i. Liberalisation is _____.
- a) More trade
b) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government
c) Checking barriers by the government
d) Help by the government
- ii. Globalisation will result in _____.
- a) More competition among producers
b) Less competition among producers
c) No change in competition among producers
d) None of the above

B **Answer the questions briefly:**

- i. Why are 'Special Economic Zones' being set up by Central and State Governments in India?
- ii. Why are Chinese toys so popular in India?
- iii. Describe the major problems created by the globalisation for a large number of small producers and workers.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT-[2020-2021]

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CLASS - X

SET-1

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1. Name the different forms of Communication.
2. Differentiate between Endorphins and Dopamine.
3. Define Self Regulation. Write the components of Self-Regulation.
4. When a folder is copied to another place do the subfolders in the folder also gets copied?
5. Name the personal working space for each user on Linux.
6. What is anti-virus software? Name a malicious program written to harm data and applications on computer.
7. Creating a copy of the data on computer and storing at a safe place is called as backup. State (True Or False)
8. List some of the qualities of a Successful Entrepreneur.
9. What are document hyperlinks? Name the two types of Hyperlinks.
10. You want to add a link to one of the three tables in an HTML file (result.html).List some steps to be done in Calc?

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BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT-[2020-2021]

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CLASS - X

SET-1

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1. List some features which are not available in Shared document mode.
2. What is Macro?
3. As you record a macro, Calc converts your keystrokes into:
 - a. Formulas
 - b. Hyperlinks
 - c. Internal Code
 - d. Shortcuts
4. Define database. Give the limitations of database functioning.
5. Give one difference between data redundancy and data inconsistency.
6. Give the full form of RDBMS and SQL.
7. What are the main building blocks of a database?
8. When a primary key contains more than one field, it is known as _____
9. What is closed captions feature?
10. Name the platform required by the OOo BASE database.

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL ,BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT

NAME OF THE CHAPTER -1.संधि,समास,प्रत्यय ,सौहार्दम् प्रकृते: शोभा

CLASS-X,SUBJECT-L2 संस्कृत ,WORKSHEETNO.1 FM-10

सर्वेषाम् प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

- 1.वाग्दानम् इति पदस्य संधिविच्छेदम् किम् ?
- 2.सदाचारः इति पदस्य संधिविच्छेदम् किम् ?
3. रामश्शेते इति पदस्य संधिविच्छेदम् किम् ?
- 4.राष्ट्रपतिः इति पदस्य समासविग्रहम् किम् ?
- 5.अनुरथम् इति पदस्य समासविग्रहम् किम् ?
- 6.रामसीतेइति पदस्य समासविग्रहम् किम् ?
- 7.शक्तिमान् इति पदस्य प्रकृति -प्रत्ययम् किम् ?
- 8.काकः कथं वातावरणम् आकुलीकरोति ?
- 9.पिककाकयोः भेदः कदा जायते ?
- 10.पार्थिवरूपेण कः कृतांतः ?

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL ,BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT

NAME OF THE CHAPTER -1.जननीतुल्यवत्सला,समयलेखनम्,समास,प्रत्यय

CLASS-X,SUBJECT-L2 संस्कृत ,WORKSHEETNO.2 FM-10

सर्वेषाम् प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

- 1.क्रुद्धः कृषीबलः किम् अकरोत् ?
- 2.माता सुरभिः किमर्थम् अश्रुणि मुंचति स्म ?
- 3.मातुः : अधिका कृपा कस्मिन् भवति ?
- 4.9:15 - प्रातः ----- वादने सरस्वती वंदना ।
5. 9:45 - प्रातः ----- सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमः ।
- 6.'लवकुशौ' इति पदस्य समास विग्रहम् किम् ?
- 7.'अनुशंभू' इति पदस्य समास विग्रहम् किम् ?
- 8.'बुद्धिमान्'इति पदस्य प्रकृति - प्रत्ययम् कुरुत ।
- 9.महत्त्वम् इति पदस्य प्रकृति - प्रत्ययम् कुरुत ।
- 10.आचार्या" इति पदस्य प्रकृति - प्रत्ययम् कुरुत ।

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR
ASSIGNMENT (SET-A) --:2020----2021
SUBJECT: BENGALI
CLASS-X

1) সন্ধি করো :

- a) সৎ+উপায়। =
- b) উৎ +ডীন =
- c) উৎ+ছল =

2) সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করো :

- a) রাজচ্ছত্র =
- b) রবিচ্ছায়া =
- c) সংশয় =

3) প্রদত্ত বাক্যগুলিকে (সরল জটিল ও যৌগিক বাক্যে) রূপান্তরিত কর :

- a) আমি মরলে সেও মরবে।
যৌগিক বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে-
- b) লোহা জলে ডুবে কিন্তু শোলা জলে ভাসে।
সরল বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে-
- c) সকাল সাতটায় হাওড়া স্টেশনে পৌঁছালাম।
জটিল বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে-

4) প্রদত্ত বাক্যগুলির (সাধু ও চলিত ভাষা) রূপান্তরিত কর :

- a) “আজ শুধু ধর্ম, কর্তব্য, সমাজ লইয়া ছুটিয়া বেড়াইতেছে”।
---এটিকে চলিত ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে---
- b) “ওপারে গিয়েই মোটর গাড়িতে চড়ব বলে বসে আছি”-।
---এটিকে সাধু ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে---

5) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :

“এবার মারি তো হাতি, লুটি তো ভান্ডার”—
বক্তা কে? কোন প্রসঙ্গে বলেছেন?

6) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :

‘হাওয়া বিলাসী তিন জোড়া চোখ আটকে গেল ক্রেমে’।
কবি কে? কবিতার নাম কি?

7) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :

“হা রে কোথায় রে, তোদের নতুন রাজা ”?
বক্তা কে ? নতুন রাজার নাম কি ?

8) নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :

“ তপনের মনে হয় আজ যেন তার জীবনের সবচেয়ে দুঃখের দিন ।”
বক্তার এরূপ মনে করার কারণ উল্লেখ করো ।

9) নিচের প্রশ্নটির নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :

“ শোনো কোরানের সুরাহার সঙ্গে উপনিষদের মন্ত্র”
প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ পূর্বক বক্তার বক্তব্য বিশ্লেষণ করো ।

10) নিচের প্রশ্নটির নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :

“কিন্তু হয় বিধাতা সে -সাথে বাধ সাধলেন”

কার কোন সাধের কথা বলা হয়েছে গল্প অনুসারে লেখ ।

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR
ASSIGNMENT (SET-B) --:2020----2021
SUBJECT: BENGALI
CLASS-X

1) সন্ধি করো :

- a) বসুম্ + ধরা =
- b) বি+ ছেদ =
- c) শরৎ + চন্দ্র =

2) সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করো :

- a) জগজ্জননী =
- b) রবিচ্ছায়া =
- c) অহংকার =

3) প্রদত্ত বাক্যগুলিকে (সরল জটিল ও যৌগিক বাক্যে) রূপান্তরিত কর :

- a) সকাল সাতটায় হাওড়া স্টেশনে পৌছলাম। (জটিল বাক্যে)
- b) যদি আপনার দয়া হয়, তাহলে নিজেই দিয়ে দিন। (সরল বাক্যে)
- c) আমি মরলে সেও মরবে। (যৌগিক বাক্যে)

4) প্রদত্ত বাক্যগুলির (সাধু ও চলিত ভাষা) রূপান্তরিত কর :

- a) কিন্তু শরীরের দিকে তাকাইবার অবসর কুবেরের নাই ”----।
-এটিকে চলিত ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে---
- b) সন্সার কিছু পরেই মেয়েটি চোখ খুলিয়াছিল।
-এটিকে চলিত ভাষায় রূপান্তরিত করলে হবে---

5) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :

“বলতে বলতে সিঁড়ি থেকে নেমে গেলেন বিরাগী”।
বিরাগীর পরিচয় দাও ?

6) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :

“আয় আরো বেঁধে বেঁধে থাকি”
কোন পরিস্থিতিতে, কাদের জন্য এই আহ্বান ?

- 7) নিচের প্রশ্নটির অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও :
শিলাদিত্যঅধ্যায়ে গায়েব গায়েবী কে ছিল ?
বয়স বাড়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে গায়েব গায়েবীর কী হয়েছিল ?
- 8) নিচের প্রশ্নটির নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :
বিরাগী কাকে কি কি উপদেশ দিয়েছিলেন ?
- 9) নিচের প্রশ্নটির নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :
“আয় আরো বেঁধে বেঁধে থাকি”-- কবি কে ? কবিতার নাম কি ?
“বেঁধে বেঁধে থাকি”---বলার কারণ কি ?
- 10) নিচের প্রশ্নটির নাতিদীর্ঘ উত্তর দাও :
‘বৎসে, দেবতার বরে মৃত্যু হয় না , দেবতার অভিশাপে মৃত্যু হয়, তুমি বর প্রার্থনা কর ।
উক্তিটি কার ? বক্তাকখন এই উক্তিটি করেছেন ?

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT(SET -A)2020-21

CLASS-10

SUBJECT -HINDI

- १ जॉर्ज पंचम को नाक लगाने के लिए मूर्तिकार ने क्या क्या यत्न किये ?
 - २ नई दिल्ली की काया पलट के क्या क्या प्रयत्न किये गए ?
 - ३ नाक किस प्रकार मन सम्मान का प्रतीक है ?
 - ४ कविता में बादल किन किन अर्थों की ओर संकेत करता है ?
 - ५ कविता का शीर्षक उत्साह क्यों है ?
 - ६ कवि की आँखे फागुन की सुंदरता से क्यों नहीं हट रही है ?
 - ७ उत्साह कविता का सार लिखे ?
 - ८ फागुन की मस्ती का वर्णन करे?
 - ९ कवि निराला का जीवन परिचय लिखे ?
 - १० गरीब मजदूर पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखे?
-

BURNPUR RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, BURNPUR

ASSIGNMENT(SET -B)2020-21

CLASS-10

SUBJECT -HINDI

- १ फादर बुल्के को भारतीय संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग किस आधार पर कहा गया है ?
- २ फादर का हिंदी प्रेम कैसे प्रकट होता है ?
- ३ "मेरा देश "पर अनुच्छेद लिखे ।
- ४ लॉगस्टोक में घूमते चक्र देख कर लेखिका को पूरे भारत की आत्मा एक जैसे क्यों दिखाई दी ?
- ५ गंगटोक को मेहनत कश बादशाहों का शहर क्यों कहा गया है ?
- ६ पताकाओं के बारे में जितेन ने क्या बताया ?
- ७ इस यात्रा वृत्तांत में लेखिका ने हिमालय के किन रूपों का वर्णन किया है ?
- ८ लक्ष्मण ने धनुष के टूट जाने के लिए कौनकौन से तर्क दिए ?
- ९ माँ ने क्यों कहा की लड़की होना पर लड़की जैसे मत दिखाई देना ?
- १० कवि स्त्री के आभूषणों को भ्रम क्यों मानता है ?