

Class - X
Subject - Biology

Lesson - I Cell - The structural and functional unit of life

Draw diagrams of Animal cell, Plant cell and nucleus. Learn Table 1.1 - Parts of cell and their main characteristics and functions; Table 1.2 - Differences between Plant cell and Animal cell; Resume of Chapter (Pg No. 7)

Lesson - 2 Structure of Chromosome, cell cycle and cell division

Draw - structure of DNA (Fig 2.2); Representation of structure of Chromosome, Chromatin fibre and DNA (Fig 2.5); Phases of cell cycle (Fig 2.8); Mitosis in Plant cell and Animal cell (Fig 2.10). Learn Differences in Mitosis in Animal cell and Plant cell (Table 2.1); Differences between Mitosis and Meiosis (Table 2.2) and Resume of Chapter (Pg No. 18)

Date _____
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Lesson 4 - Absorption by roots - process involved.

Draw - Cross-section of a part of a root showing by arrow the cell to cell conduction of water from a root hair to xylem (Fig 4.13)

Learn - Resume of chapter (Pg. No. 50)

Lesson-5 - Transpiration

Portion of a leaf epidermis showing one single stomata (Fig 5.6);
Movement of water through a leaf and probable pathway of water through leaf cell (Fig 5.8).

Learn Differences between Evaporation and Transpiration (Table 5.1)

Differences between Guttation and bleeding (Table 5.2)

Resume of chapter (Pg. No. 64)

Class - X
Subject - Chemistry

1. Learn the valency of some Common Basic and Acidic radicals.
2. Learn the formulae, Common names and chemical names of some Substances
3. Read and Learn Chapter - 1 (Periodic Table) and solve the exercises given in the chapter.
4. Read and Learn Chapter - 2 Chemical Bonding and solve the exercise.
5. Read Chapter - 3 (Acid, Bases and Salt)
Part A and Part C only

Homework for class X

English grammar

I. **Total English**

Chapters 10,11, 12 and 13

- a. Do the exercises in your grammar notebook.
- b. Write essays and letters in your notebook
- c. Write the answers of the comprehension passages in the textbook.

II. **Comprehensive grammar of current English [Revise and Learn]**

- a. Chapters 14, 16, 17, 26, and 40 ,41 42 and 44

Holidays homework

Class 10th

SUBJECT : ENGLISH LITERATURE

Learn the word meanings of Act 3 scene 2,3,4,5 of 'The Merchant of Venice'

given at the right side of the textbook. Learn the summary and word meanings of the poems- 'I know why the caged bird sings' and 'The Patriot'

Read the story 'The Little Match Girl' and learn the word meanings.

CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Q 1. What is Climate?

Ans: It is average weather conditions over a ~~small~~ large area for a long period of time. It may also call aggregate weather conditions of a very large area for a long period of time.

Q 2. Name the uniform climate experiences on the Indian sub continent.

Ans: Tropical monsoon climate.

Q 3. Explain the reason behind the formation of monsoon winds.

Ans: Uneven heating and cooling of land and sea is caused by the apparent movement of sun between tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn due to the rotation of the earth on its inclined axis and the revolution of the earth on its elliptical orbit.

Q 4. Mention important factors which influence the climate of Indian sub continent.

Ans: The latitude [i] Relief features mainly the Himalayas, [ii] Surrounding water bodies. [iii] Large size. [iv] Influence of south west monsoon wind and the north east monsoon wind. [v] The influence of Western disturbance. [vi] The Jet streams.

Q 5. Explain the influence of latitude on the climate of India. or Write the latitudinal extent of India. Name an important latitude that passes through India. Give its importance.

Ans: The latitudinal extent is $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$. The Tropic of Cancer or $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude is an important latitude that passes through India. It divides India into two climatic zones. North of it is warm temperate zone or sub tropical zone and the south of it is Torrid Zone or Tropical Zone.

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Q6. Why Kerala experiences high temperature through out the year?

Ans. Kerala is located in the Torrid Zone, so experiences vertical sun rays through out the year.

Q7. Punjab experiences severe winter. Why?

Ans. Punjab is located in the Warm temperate zone, so in winter sun rays are slanting there.

Q8. List the influence of ^{the} Himalayas on the climate of India.

(i) In winter it checks the cold siberian wind and protects our country from the severe cold.

(ii) In summer it do not allow south west monsoon wind to blow away from India, and force it to shed all its moisture only in India.

(iii) In winter, western Himalayas checks the western disturbance and causes light rainfall in the north west region of India.

Q9. How is ~~at~~ the altitude influence the climate?
Ans: Due to normal lapse rate, places which are located in the higher altitude experiences low temperature. There will decrease in temperature. 1°C in every 165 mts. So hill stations experiences cool summer.

Q10. Shimla, Mt Abu, Dargjeeling, Ooty etc experience cool summer. Why?

All these places ~~at~~ are hill stations, due to normal lapse rate. there summer is cool.

Q11. Name three relief features which influence of on the climate of India.

(i) Western Ghats: It acts as a barrier on the way of Arabian sea branch makes heavy rainfall

in the western coastal plains and the western slope of Western Ghats. low rain in Deccan plateau. In Garo, Khasi, Jaintia: It stands on the way of the Bay of Bengal branch make heavy rainfall in Chirapunchi and Mawsimram. low rain in Shillong in the Aravalli Range: It stands on the way of the Bay of Bengal branch makes more rain fall in Eastern Rajasthan. very low rainfall in Western Rajasthan or Thar Desert.

Q12. Why the Western coastal plain gets more rainfall than of the Deccan plateau from the Arabian sea branch?

Ans: The Western coastal plain is located in the wind ward side of the Western Ghats of the Arabian sea branch, the Deccan is in the lee ward side.

Q13. Why the Shillong Plateau receives less rainfall than Chirapunchi and Mawsimram?

Ans: The Shillong is in the lee ward side of the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills. Chirapunchi and Mawsimram are in the wind ward side.

Q14. Thar is a desert even though it gets the influence of the Bay of Bengal branch.

Ans: The Thar desert is in the rain shadow region of the Aravalli of the Bay of Bengal branch.

Q15. Distinguish between the wind ward side and the lee ward side.

Wind ward side

Lee ward side.

(i) It is a slope of a mountain or hill, where warm and moisture air ascends.

(ii) It is a slope of a mountain or hill, where warm dry wind descends.

(iii) In this side due to normal

(iii) In this slope due to normal

Lapse rate air cools.

So cooling makes condensation and rainfall

at Western coastal plain, western slope of Western ghats, Chirapunji, Mawsimram and Thar desert best examples.

Lapse rate air becomes hot.

In this slope, air is dry causes low rainfall.

Deccan plateau, Shillong plateau, Thar Desert, Ladakh are best examples.

Q16. What is rain shadow area? Give examples from the Indian.

Ans: A region located in the lee ward side of a mountain or hill gets low rainfall is called rain shadow region. eg:

(a) Deccan plateau, in the rainshadow region of the Western Ghats of the Arabian sea-branch.

(b) The Shillong plateau, in the rainshadow region of the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia ranges of the Bay of Bengal branch.

(c) The Thar Desert: in the rainshadow region of the Aravalli of the Bay of Bengal Branch.

Q17. Write the influence of water bodies on the climate of India.

(a) Due to the influence of water bodies, coastal peninsular India experiences equable climate.

(b) Surrounding water bodies help monsoon winds. South West monsoon in summer and North East monsoon wind ~~blow~~ over the Bay of Bengal to collect sufficient moisture before reaching in India.

Q18. What is Jet stream?

Ans: Powerful air current develops the South of Himalayas in the Sub tropical High pressure belts at an altitude of 3 to 5 km above the surface. When it contacts with the Great Himalayas, it split into two, one turns towards west is called westerly jet that makes temperate.

Q22 Distinguish between On shore wind and off shore wind.

On shore wind	off shore wind.
(i) Wind which blows from sea to land	(i) Wind which blows from land to sea.
(ii) It brings lot of moisture.	(ii) It is dry, can not carry moisture.
(iii) South West monsoon wind is on shore wind	(iii) Winter monsoon wind is except over Coromandal coast is off shore.

Seasons in India.

Q23 Name four seasons and its durations in the tropical monsoon climate.

- (i) Cold and dry season - December, January, February and upto mid of March.
- (ii) Hot and dry season - Mid of March, April and May.
- (iii) South West Monsoon season or Rainy season - June, July, August and September.
- (iv) Retreating Monsoon season - October and November.

Q24 Explain the atmosphere conditions over India during cold and dry season.

As: During this season, the sun is in the Southern Hemisphere close to the Tropic of Capricorn, so sun rays over India are slanting, Kathya Kumari, which is close to the equator experiences 30°C plus temperature, but towards north, Hyderabad 25°C , Nagpur 20°C , Kanpur 15°C and Amritsar below 10°C . Such a low temperature over Amritsar, that is a part of North West region experiences high pressure. But in the south over water bodies, temperature is high, pressure is low. So wind blows from high pressure over land to low pressure over sea, so wind is off shore, so it is a dry season.

Cyclone over the Mediterranean sea, that comes to India in the form of Western Disturbance makes light rainfall in the North West region. Another part is turning towards east along the Himalayas and reaches in the Bay of Bengal makes there tropical cyclone.

Q.19 Distinguish between monsoon winds and land and sea breeze.

Monsoon winds	Land & sea breeze.
i] It blows over a long period of time	i] It blows over a short period of time.
ii] It makes influence over large area	ii] It influence only in the coastal area.
iii] It can bring rainfall	iii] It makes temperature moderate and air humid.

Q.20 Panaji and Hyderabad, Mumbai and ~~Rana~~ Nagpur are almost same latitude, but Mumbai and Panaji experience maritime climate; but other two centers are under continental climate. Why?

Ans: Mumbai and Panaji are along the coast but Hyderabad and Nagpur are in the interior part away from the moderating influence of sea.

Q.21. Distinguish between Maritime climate and the continental climate.

Continental climate	Maritime climate
i] Climate experience in the interior of land away from the sea influence.	i] Climate in the coastal region, is under moderating influence of sea.
ii] In this climate annual and diurnal ranges of temperature are very high.	ii] In this climate both ranges of temperatures are very low.
iii] In this climate air is almost dry, chances of rainfall less	iii] In this climate air is humid, there is chance of rainfall.

bhan Delta, the state is West Bengal, the city is Kolkata.

Q.33. When the Arabian Sea branch reaches in India. How it makes influence over the Peninsular India?

An: It reaches over the Malabar coast in the 1st week of June. Due to the presence of the western Ghats it makes heavy rainfall in the western coastal plain and the western slope of western Ghats and low rainfall in the Deccan plateau.

Q.34. Why the Arabian sea branch makes heavy rainfall over the western coastal plain and the western slope of the western Ghats?

An: Both these regions are in the windward side of the western Ghats of the Arabian sea branch.

Q.35. Why the Deccan plateau gets low rainfall from the Arabian sea branch?

An: It is located in the rain shadow region or in the lee ward side of the western Ghats.

Q.36. Mumbai, Panaji, Mangalore, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram get more rain from the Arabian sea branch.

An. All these cities are located in the windward side of the western Ghats of the Arabian sea branch.

Q.37. Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune and Nagpur get low rainfall from the Arabian sea branch.

An. All these cities are in the lee ward side of the western Ghats.

Q.38. The Chottanagpur is in the east, near to the Bay of Bengal, but gets rainfall from the Arabian sea branch. Why?

An: When the Arabian sea branch reaches the southern Gujarat, a part of it turns towards east.

Tropic of Cancer. The north west side of India over the Punjab & Haryana plain gets ~~vertical~~ ^{very} powerful sun rays that creates there, very high temperature and extremely powerful low pressure. This low pressure is powerful enough to attract wind from the south even from the southern Hemisphere. So, South East trade wind of the southern Hemisphere is forced to cross the equator, due to the influence of Coriolis force, it turns toward to right and blows from the south west direction as summer monsoon wind.

Q. 30. Name the wind which comes from the southern Hemisphere to the northern Hemisphere as south west monsoon wind? Why it enters in the north? What makes change in its direction?

Ans: (i) South East trade wind.

(ii) Due to the attraction from the powerful low pressure over the Punjab and Haryana plain.

(iii) The influence of Coriolis force, that is caused by the rotation of the earth.

Q. 31. Why the south west monsoon wind which blows from the Indian ocean divides into two ~~before~~ before blowing over Indian sub continent.

Ans: Due to the triangular shape of the earth.

Q. 32. Name two branches of the south west monsoon wind. Write the regions, states and cities on which it reaches first.

Ans: (i) The Arabian sea branch.

(ii) The Bay of Bengal branch.

(iii) The Arabian sea branch reaches the region first is the Malabar coast, the state first is Kerala and the city first is Thiruvananthapuram.

(iv) The Bay of Bengal branch: The region ~~is~~ the Sunder

Q22. Name two regions get rainfall in the cold and dry season. Give reasons behind it.

An: Coramandal coast and Punjab and Haryana plain or North Western region.

Punjab & Haryana plain from the Western Disturbance or Temperate Cyclone

Coramandal Coast from North East Monsoon wind or Winter monsoon wind or North East trade wind.

Q23. Winter monsoon wind is off shore, but coramandal coast gets rainfall from it. Why?

An. Before reaching in the coramandal coast it crosses the Bay of Bengal and collects moisture from there and makes rainfall in the coramandal coast.

Q24. Rainfall is light from the Western Disturbance, but it is highly beneficial in that area. Why?

An: This rainfall occurs in the cold and dry season, there is loss of water through evaporation is minimum. So, soil gets chance to absorb it maximum. This rainfall is beneficial for rabi crops, mainly for wheat.

Q25. Cricket match in Chennai was ~~abandoned~~ cancelled in the month of December. Give reason.

An: It was due to the rainfall, ~~it~~ caused by the north east monsoon wind.

Q26. Give another name of hot and dry season.

An. Pre-monsoon season.

Q27. Give a brief note on the hot and dry season.

An: During this season the sun is in the northern hemisphere, so, the sun rays become vertical over India ~~make~~ cause gradual increase in temperature from Kanyakumari in the south to Hyderabad, Nagpur, Kanpur and Amritsar in the north. During this season due to vertical

sun rays and the interior location Amritsar experiences very high temperature and very powerful low pressure. It prepares ground for the arrival of the South West monsoon wind.

Q.28 Name four local winds of the Hot and dry season.
[i] Loo [ii] Kal Baisakhi [iii] Mango Shower [iv] Cherry Shower

Loo :- It is a hot, dry and dusty wind blows from the Thar Desert to the Punjab and Haryana plain. It is highly destructive on agriculture, mainly on sugar cane.

Kal Baisakhi or Nor Wester :- It is a local wind accompanied with thunder, lightning and torrential rainfall. It makes destruction on crops which are ready for harvest in the month of April. It blows over Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

It is constructive for rice and jute cultivations in Bengal and tea cultivation in Assam.

Mango Shower: It a warm moisture wind blows from the Arabian sea to the Malabar coast in Kerala. It brings rainfall there, gives great relief from the hot and humid oppressive weather. It also ~~is~~ beneficial for early ripening of mangoes, and also for the crops like rubber, tea and coffee.

Cherry shower :- Along the Karnataka coast. It features same as mango shower. It helps the early ripening of Cherry.

Q.29 Explain the formation of the South West Monsoon wind.

Ans: Early June the sun comes close to the

Orissa. Why?

Ans: ^{over} The eastern coastal plain ~~is~~ The Bay of Bengal branch blows parallel. so there is less chance of rainfall.

Q44. Why which branch of the South West monsoon wind makes more influence over India. Why?

Ans: The Arabian sea branch, it fully blows towards India. Major portion of Bay of Bengal branch blows towards, Bengal, Bangladesh and south East Asia.

Q45. Why does the South West monsoon wind retreats from the Indian sub continent?

Ans: In the month of October, ~~and~~ November due to the apparent movement of the sun towards the south the temperature over the Indian sub-continent decreases that ~~we~~ weakens the low pressure over the Punjab and Haryana plains. So the South West monsoon wind does not get attraction from the land, forces it to retreat.

Q46. From where the retreating monsoon wind retreat first?

Ans: It is from the Punjab and Haryana plain.

Q47. The Retreating monsoon wind is off shore but makes rainfall in the Coramandal coast. Why?

Ans: At the time of retreat a part of it enters in the Bay of Bengal and collects moisture from there. ~~comes~~ it over coramandal ~~to~~ coast with it makes rainfall there.

Q48. Name one region in India gets rainfall from two sources in the retreating monsoon season.

Ans: The coramandal coast, one from the retreating monsoon over Bay of Bengal. Another from the Tropical Cyclone from the coramandal coast.

Q49. Why the retreating monsoon season is a fearful season for the people of the eastern coastal plains?

Ans: It is season of tropical cyclone. Tropical cyclone makes

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13) The tropical cyclone make heavy rainfall for three to four day causes destructive floods.

14) It makes very powerful wind above 150km/hr uproot trees, electric post and communication towers.

15) In the coastal area, it makes destructive waves, that also causes large scale destruction in the coastal region.

Q.44. Distinguish between cyclonic rainfall in ^{the} Punjab & Haryana plain and the eastern coastal plain.

Cyclonic rainfall in Punjab & Haryana plain

In the Eastern coastal plain

1) It is in the winter

1) It is in the retreating monsoon season.

2) It is due to the temperate cyclone

2) It is due to the tropical cyclone

3) It causes light rainfall highly beneficial

3) It makes very heavy rainfall and powerful wind cause large scale destruction.

Q.45. Distinguish between ^{the} summer monsoon wind and the winter monsoon wind.

The summer monsoon wind

The winter monsoon wind.

1) It blows all over India.

1) It blows over only in the coramandal coast.

2) It brings rainfall through out India

2) It brings rainfall only in coramandal coast.

3) It blows from the south west direction

3) It blows from the north east direction.

4) It blows from the lower latitude to the higher latitude

4) It blows from the higher latitude to lower latitude.

Q.46. Name one region south of the Tropic of Cancer gets rainfall from the three sources. Name the sources and seasons.

An Coramandal coast.

This region gets rainfall in summer from the south west monsoon wind of the Arabian sea branch.

1) It gets rainfall in the winter from the north east monsoon

Class 10 – History and Civics

Civics – Chapter 1. The Union Parliament

Questions and Answers

- 1) Name the main constituents of the Indian Parliament.
Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha and the President of India.
- 2) Name the law making body of the Union Government.
The Union Parliament i.e., Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- 3) What is the maximum strength of members of Lok Sabha?
552 members.
- 4) State the composition of the Lok Sabha?
The Lok Sabha has 552 members, -- 530 elected from States—20 from the Union Territories --- two nominated by the President of India from the Anglo- Indian community.
- 5) What is the maximum gap allowed between two parliamentary sessions?
According to the constitution six months should not pass between two sessions of Parliament.
- 6) What is meant by the term *Universal Adult Franchise*?
Universal Adult Franchise means that all adult Indian citizens, without any discrimination have the right to vote at the age of 18.
- 7) Explain the term *Quorum*.
Quorum means the minimum number of members required to be present in the Legislature to carry on day to day activities. This is 10% of the membership.
- 8) What is meant by term *question hour* in the context of parliamentary procedures in India?
The question hour is the time when questions are put in order to get information and attention of the government on important matters.
- 9) By whom and on whose advice can the Lok Sabha be dissolved?
By the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.
- 10) Who is empowered to summon and to dissolve the Lok Sabha?
The President of India,
- 11) How are the members of the LOK Sabha elected?
The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India from a single member constituency.
- 12) How are the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?
They are elected by the members of the Lok Sabha elected amongst themselves.
- 13) Who presides over the joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament?
The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 14) Mention the occasion on which the President addresses a joint session of Parliament.
At the beginning of the first session of each year.
- 15) How are the members of Rajya Sabha elected? Who is presides over the Rajya Sabha? Who elects the Deputy Chairman?
The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the State Assemblies with the system of

proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The Vice- President of India. The Rajya Sabha elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.

16) What are the advantages of Lok Sabha?

Its members are directly elected by the people and it acts as the voice of the nation. It can support and throw out the government. It can check on the finances of the nation through the Money Bill, which can be first introduced only Lok Sabha.

17) What are the Exclusive Powers of the Rajya Sabha?

Rajya Sabha may, by a resolution adopted by two-thirds majority, empower the Parliament to make laws on a subject in the state list. It may declare that the creation of All-India Services be made in the national interest. Thereupon Parliament may create new services. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha takes over the functions of the Parliament. It cannot be dissolved. This is a limitation on Lok Sabha.

18) Why is the Rajya Sabha called a Permanent House?

The Rajya Sabha does not dissolve as a whole at any time. One-third members retire every two years and fresh elections take place to fill these seats.

19) Who can make laws on subjects which are not specifically mentioned in any of the three Lists?

The Parliament can make laws on subjects which are not mentioned in any three Lists. This power is called residuary power of the Parliament.

20) What are the elective powers of the Parliament?

The Vice President is jointly elected by the members of Parliament. The President is jointly elected by elected members of the Parliament and the elected members of State Legislatures. The Lok Sabha elects its own Speaker and Deputy Speaker from amongst its own members while the Rajya Sabha elects its Deputy Chairman.

21) State the qualifications of a member of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Saba

Lok Sabha

He should be an Indian citizen

He should be at least 25 years of age.

He should have his name in the electoral rolls in some part of the country.

He should not hold any office of profit under the under the government.

He should not be of unsound mind.

Rajya Sabha

He should be an Indian citizen.

He should be at least 30 years of age.

He should have his name in the electoral rolls in some part of the country.

He should not hold any office of profit under the government.

He should not be of unsound mind.

22) How does the Parliament exercise control over the Executive?

By bringing in a Vote of No-Confidence against the government if the government acts against the Constitutional provisions. The adjournment motion is admitted to highlight omission or any fault of government. Interpellation. The right of the members to ask questions from the government is known as interpellation. The first hour of a sitting in both Houses is allotted for asking and answering of questions. The questions are asked to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to highlight a grievance.

History-Chapter 1. The First War of Independence, 1857

Questions and Answers

- 1) Name the four ways in which the British expanded their territorial power in India.
1) Outright wars. 2) System of Subsidiary Alliance. 3) By adopting the Doctrine of Lapse. 4) On the pretext of alleged misrule.
- 1) Explain the term: *Doctrine of Lapse*.
The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy which meant that when a ruler of a dependent state died without a natural heir, the state passed to the East India Company. In this way Lord Dalhousie claimed many states where there were no male heirs. E.g. Satara and Jaitpur.
- 2) Explain term: *Subsidiary Alliance System*?
It was introduced by Lord Wellesley. According to this system, the Indian rulers agreed to keep up the following terms. 1) accepted the British as the supreme power. 2) surrendered their foreign relation to East India Company 3) agreed to maintain British troops at their own cost. 4) accept British resident at their headquarters.
- 3) What was the General Service Enlistment Act?
The General Service Enlistment act was passed in 1856. According to this the soldiers of India could be asked to send overseas on duty. This was resented by them. The Brahmin soldiers saw in this a danger to their caste.
- 4) Which announcement of Lord Canning adversely affects the Mughal dynasty in India?
The successors of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Mughal Ruler would not be permitted to use the Red Fort as their palace. They were required to shift to a place near the Qutab Minar. Successors would not be allowed to use the imperial title.
- 5) Under what pretext was Awadh annexed to the Company dominions?
Alleged misrule.
- 6) Mention any two consequences of the annexation of Awadh
It caused unemployment among nobles, officials and soldiers after the dissolution of the Nawab of Awadh's army The zamindars lost their lands as their estates were confiscated by the British. The Indian soldiers from Awadh had to pay higher taxes on the land held by their families in Awadh.
- 7) Why did the Indians resent introduction of railways and telegraph?
This was regarded as an attempt to interfere with the caste-rules because Brahmins and untouchables had to sit in the same compartment. There was a rumour that the telegraph poles would be used for hanging people.
- 8) Why was the "War of 1857 hailed as the First War of National Independence?
The revolt of 1857 was considered as the First War of National independence because this was the first revolt in which kings, soldiers, peasants and other common people, both the Hindus and the Muslims, all fought for a common aim to win back their lost independence.
- 9) Who was the first Viceroy of India?
Lord Canning.
- 10) Mention one reason for the unhappiness of the Indian soldiers in the British army before 1857.
The Indian soldiers were unhappy because of their low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- 11) Give the meaning of absentee sovereignty. Why was it resented by the Indians?
India was being ruled by the British government from England at a distance of thousands of miles. India's wealth was being drained to England and not utilised for their welfare.

12) What do you understand by the Policy of Divide and Rule?

The British saw that the Hindus and the Muslims had come together and fought together in 1857 and they had realized that something had to be done to keep the Hindus and the Muslims apart. This deliberate policy to keep the Hindus and the Muslims from uniting is called the Divide and Rule Policy.

13) How did the revolt of 1857 lead to the growth of nationalism?

The sacrifices made by the freedom fighters during the revolt, inspired the Indians. The heroic stories of Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb, Rani Laxmi Bai stirred the hearts and minds of the Indian youth who were now willing to follow their example.

14) The first war of independence of 1857 was the culmination of people's dissatisfaction with the British rule. In this context enumerate the following causes,

A) Political Causes: Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation and the Doctrine of Lapse made the Indian rulers angry and insecure. The prominent states which fell victim to the Doctrine were Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur. Lord Canning declared the Bahadur Shah's successor would not be allowed to use the imperial title. Lord Dalhousie stopped the pension of Nana Saheb. The kingdom of Oudh was annexed in 1856 on the ground that it was not being managed well.

B) Military Causes: The Indian soldiers were given low salaries. The Indian soldiers could not rise to a rank higher than that of a Subedar. The Indian soldiers were considered inferior and were ill-treated. The General Service Enlistment Act 1856 provided that all recruits to the Bengal Army should be ready for service anywhere. This Act caused great alarm in the minds of the Hindu soldiers, as to travel across the sea was forbidden as per Hindu religious beliefs. The affair of greased cartridges forced the soldiers to revolt against the Britishers. C)

Economic Causes: The Indian handicrafts died slowly. The machine made cloth of the British was cheaper; therefore, looms at home were shut. Peasants were forced to pay tax in cash which pushed them into the hands of the money lenders, specially as tax was collected even during famines. Zamindars also suffered as Lord Bentinck set up the Inam Commission to check the title deeds and took over land of Zamindars who could not show the title deeds. The trade and commerce of the country were monopolized by the East India Company.

15) The first war of Independence, 1857, led to several changes. With reference to this, explain,

A) The Government of India Act of 1858: It transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to the British Crown. The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors had no powers left. The Secretary of State was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible to the Parliament. The Secretary of State was to be assisted by a 15 member India Council. Of these, nine should have resided or served in India for at least 10 years. Actual governance was to be carried on, as before, by the Governor General who was also given the title of Viceroy or Crown's personal representative

. B) Queen Victoria's Proclamation- 1858: Follow a policy of non-intervention in social and religious matters of Indians; Treat all subject-Indians and Europeans – as equals; grant a general pardon to all those who had taken part in the War except those who were found guilty of murder of British subjects. Do its best to advance the industries in India; promote works of public utility in India so as to ensure the material as well as the moral progress of the people.

C) Changes in the Army: The strength of European troops in India was increased. The ratio of European to Indian troops was fixed at 1:2(Bengal army) and 2:5 (Madras and Bombay armies). European troops were kept in key geographical and military positions. The earlier policy of excluding Indians from the officer corps was strictly maintained. To desist the Indian soldiers from rising again against the British rule, the sophisticated weapons and ammunition were never placed under the charge of Indians.

HOME WORK

Mathematics - 8

Do the following works in your maths note book

- 1 L-4 Linear Inequations
- 2 L-21 Trigonometrical Identities
- 3 L-25 Probability
- 4 Write and learn all the formulae from chapters 1 to 25

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Home work

⌘ Physical Education

Bio Part

write the answers of exercises
Lesson 1 "Human Growth
and development" and Lesson 6
"Career in physical Education"
from the book.

Game Part

Learn and revise the cricket
terms 'A' to 'S' and duties
of all officials in cricket. Methods
of getting out. National and
International tournament.

Home Work of X ClassPhysics Lab Manual WorkExperiments

1. Exp. 1.1 To find the mass of the given metre scale.
2. Exp. 3 To determine the V.R and MA of given pulley system.
3. Exp. 4 To trace the course of different rays of light through a rectangular glass slab at different angle of incidence, measure the angle of incidence, refraction and emergence. Also measure the lateral displacement.
4. Exp. 5.2 To determine the focal length of convex lens with the help of needle and a plane mirror.
5. Exp. 6.1 To trace the path of a ray of light through a prism and to show that $i_1 + i_2 = A + \delta$
6. Exp. 7.1 To calculate specific heat of the material of given calorimeter, from the temp. reading and masses of cold water, warm water and its mixture taken in the calorimeter.
7. Exp. 7.3 To determine the specific latent heat of ice.
8. Exp. 8.1 To verify Ohm's law and hence find the value of unknown resistance.
9. Exp. 8.2 To set up model of household wiring circuit including main wiring circuit and to study the function of switches and fuses.

Follow Instructions given below!-

On Plane page with Pencil

1. Aim
2. Apparatus or Material required
3. Diagram
4. Observation / observation table / Calculation
5. Result

On Line page with pen

1. Aim
2. Apparatus or Material required
3. Procedure
4. Result
5. Precautions.

Home Work of Physics

Class - X

1. Chapter Force

Write on notebook.

1. Factor affecting turning of body.
 2. Define torque and its unit
 3. Conditions for equilibrium.
 4. Principle of Moments.
 5. Define centre of gravity and table of centre of gravity of some regular objects.
 6. Difference between Uniform Circular motion and Uniform Linear motion.
 7. Difference btⁿ Centripetal and Centrifugal force.
2. Read CH-11-A Calorimetry and Solve exercise questions.

SACRED HEART CONVENT SCHOOL, MALOUT (SHRI MUKTSAR SAHIB) PB.

HOME WORK (26-03-2020)

SUBJECT: PUNJABI

CLASS: X

1. ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ : 1 ਤੋਂ 150 ਤੱਕ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਨੇ ਹਨ ।

2. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਚਨਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ (ਯਾਦ ਕਰਨੇ ਹਨ) :-

(ੳ) ਅਗੇਤਰ ,

(ਅ) ਪਿਛੇਤਰ ,

(ੲ) ਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਨਾਂਵ

(ਸ) ਨਾਂਵ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

(ਹ) ਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ।

3. ਅਣਡਿੱਠਾ ਪੈਰਾ ਨੰ : 10,11,12 ਅਤੇ 13 ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖਣੇ ਹਨ।

4. ‘ਰੱਬ ਤੇ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ’ ਅਤੇ ‘ਬਾਕੀ ਸਭ ਸੁੱਖ ਸਾਂਦ ਹੈ’ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਆਉਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ।