

GREENWAYS SCHOOL

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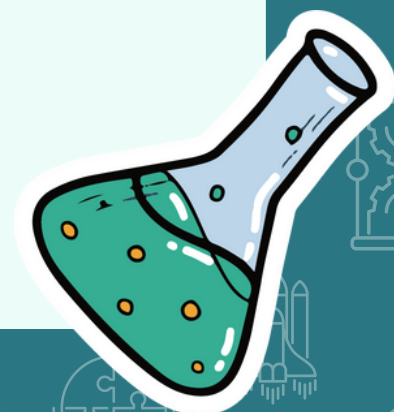
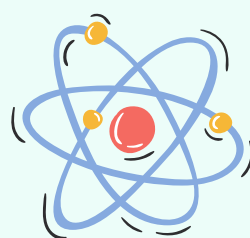
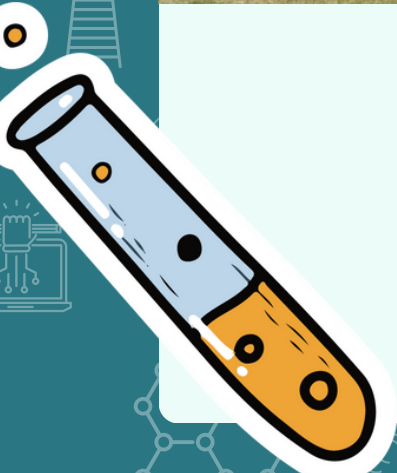


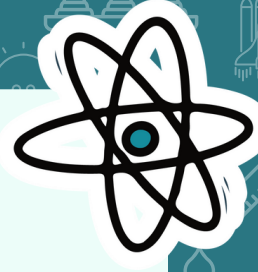
Holidays Home-Work

Session 2023-24



Class - X





English

1. Make project report on chapter " The Triumph of surgery ".
2. Make chart of tenses on a A4 sheet.
- 3 Do practice of reading from Focus book Module -A on page no. - 11,14,17 classroom assignment 1,2,3.
4. Revise the whole syllabus done in classroom.

Math

1. Write about any one famous mathematician and their contributions. Present this information in a creative way on assignment sheets.
2. Write down the following formulae in your notebook:
Distance formula, Section formula for internal points, for k:1, mid point formula, direct method for finding mean, assumed mean method, step deviation method, mode, median.
3. Write down definitions and examples of the following numbers:
Natural numbers, whole numbers, integers, rational numbers, irrational numbers, real numbers, prime numbers, composite numbers, co-prime numbers.

Physics

- (1) Do chapter reading and write 20 questions from following chapters:
 1. Reflection and refraction of light.
 2. Human eye and colorful world





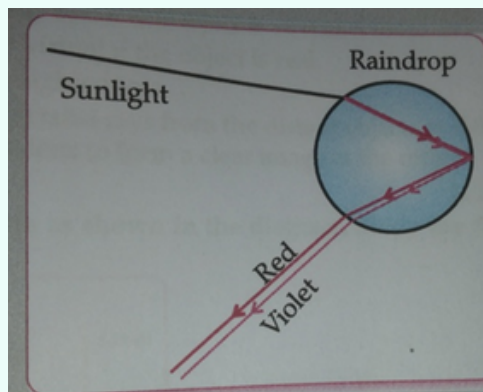
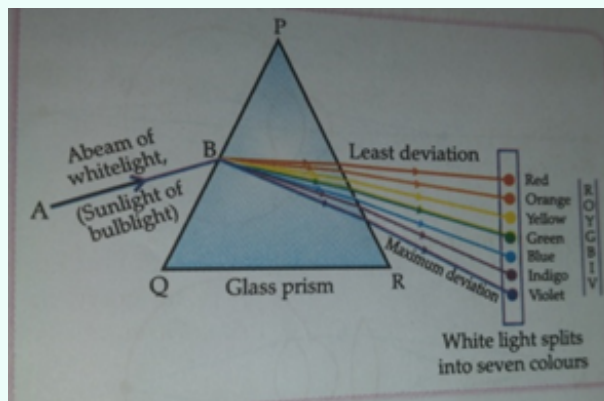
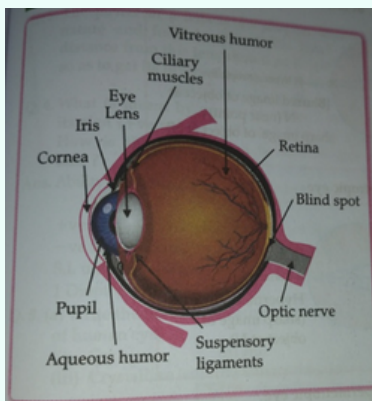
PHYSICS

STUDY THE FOLLOWING TOPICS IN DETAILS

1. Mirrors (spherical)
 - a. Image formation at various locations of object.
 - b. Relation $R = 2f$
 - c. Numerical problems on focal length of spherical mirrors: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
2. Lenses
 - a. Convex and Concave Lenses
 - b. Image formation at various locations of object.
 - c. Lens formula $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$
 - d. Numerical Problems
3. Dispersion of light through prism spectrum.
4. Laws of refraction.
5. Snell's Law.
6. Eye and its defects.
7. Correction applied for Myopia, hyper myopia and astigmatism.
8. Numerical problems for power of lenses.
9. Lenses in contact (derivations of important relations).
10. Pure and impure spectrum of white light.

(3) Maintain note books and learn all NCERT Questions.

(4) Explain the following topics and make the poster on them





Chemistry



1) Do chapter reading from reference and NCERT books and learn all NCERT questions.

2) Do the following assignment in notebook.

1) Why do fireflies glow at night?

2) Why do we store silver chloride in dark coloured bottles?

3) Zinc liberates hydrogen gas when reacted with dilute hydrochloric acid, whereas copper does not. Explain why?

4) State the kind of chemical reactions in the following examples.

1) Digestion of food in stomach.

2) Combustion of coal in air.

3) Heating of limestone.

5) State reason for the following

1) Potato chip manufacturers usually flush bags of chips with nitrogen gas.

2) Iron articles lose their shine gradually.

5) Why are some medicines and chemicals stored in dark coloured bottles?

6) What would happen if dilute H_2SO_4 is not added to water?

7) What is a balanced chemical equation? Why should chemical equations be balanced?

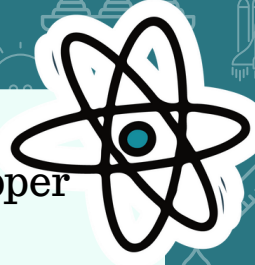
8) What do you mean by a precipitation reaction? Explain by giving an example.

9) A magnesium ribbon is burnt in oxygen to give a white compound X accompanied by emission of light. If the burning ribbon is now placed in an atmosphere of nitrogen, it continues to burn and forms another compound Y.

1) Write the chemical formula of X and Y.

2) Write a balanced chemical equation when X is dissolved in water.





- 10) what happen when a piece of silver metal is added to copper sulphate solution?
- 11) Can corrosion of metals be an advantage? Explain with an example.
- 12) Give an example of a double displacement reaction.
- 3) Maintain notebook and learn all NCERT questions.
- 4) Learn all the symbols of elements and their valencies also.
- 5) Make a chart of symbols of elements.

Biology.

- 1)Do chapter reading from reference and NCERT books and learn all NCERT questions.
- 2)Do the following assignment in notebook.
 - 1)How is the small intestine designed to absorb the digested food?
 - 2)How is food transported in plants ?
 - 3)What are the different ways in which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in various organism.
 - 4)What are the method used by plants to get rid of excretory products?
 - 5)What would be the consequences of a deficiency of haemoglobin in our body?
 - 6)What causes the opening and closing of stomata?
 - 7)Name the components of the blood ?
 - 8)Explain digestion in the small intestine.
- Fishes show single circulation .Explain
- 9)Give difference in arteries and veins
- 10) Draw the structure of nephron and label the following on :
glomerulus ,bowman's capsule, renal artery, collecting duct.
- 11) Describe double circulation in human beings. why is it necessary?





12) Differentiate between aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.

3) maintain notebook and learn all NCERT questions.

4) Make charts.

1) Heat

2) excretory system in human being

Punjabi

Note down in Grammar Note Book

ਲੇਖ:- ਡਾ: ਏ. ਪੀ. ਜੇ. ਅਬਦੁਲ ਕਲਾਮ, ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਮੋਹਨ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪਹਾੜੀ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੈਰ, ਕਰੋਨਾ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ, ਵੱਧਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਜਨਸੰਖਿਆ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ
ਰਚਨਾਤਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ: ਜੂਨ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਖਬਰਾਂ ਕੱਟ ਕੇ ਚਾਰਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

1. अनुच्छेद लिखिए : बेटी बचाओ : बेटी पढ़ाओ (सजावट के साथ अपनी हिन्दी की कॉपी में ही)
2. सहेली की बड़ी बहन के नीट परीक्षा में सफल होने के लिए उसकी बड़ी बहन को एक बधाई पत्र लिखिए। (सजावट के साथ अपनी हिन्दी की कॉपी में ही)
3. “दंतुरित मुस्कान के पाठ के अधार पर अलग अलग मुस्कान का चित्र या दृश्य बना या लगाकर मुस्कान की बारे में लिखे (असाइनमेंट शीट्स पर सजावट के साथ)
4. फ़सल पाठ के अधार पर अलग अलग तरह की फसलों का चित्र लगाकर उनके बारे में। जनकारी प्राप्त कर असाइनमेंट बनाए (चित्रों के साथ) (कोई भी 6 फसलें)
5. करवाए गए पाठ को याद करें।





Social Science

* Learn all question answers of chapters those we have already done.

History

Source-based Questions (1 × 4 = 4)

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

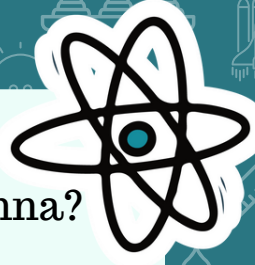
1.1. Which of the following countries defeated Napoleon collectively?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia
- (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria
- (c) Russia, Prussia, Austria
- (d) Prussia, Austria, Germany

1.2. Who hosted the congress at Vienna?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Duke Metternich
- (c) Victor Emmanuel II
- (d) Kaiser William I





1.3. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option. (a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe

(b) To introduce democracy in France

(c) To create a new conservative order in Europe

(d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

1.4. What was the name of the confederation of 39 German states established by Napoleon?

(a) La Patrie

(b) Zollverein

(d) Germania

(c) Marianne

2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertyed men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

2.1. In the early nineteenth century, idea of nationalism was associated with

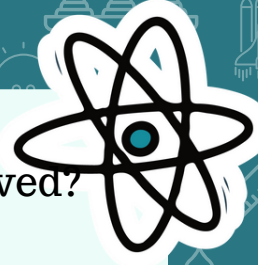
(a) Universal suffrage

(b) Liberalism

(c) Communalism

(d) Socialism





2.2. From which language has the term 'liberalism' been derived?

- (a) Greek
- (b) Latin
- (c) English
- (d) French

2.3. What is the ideology of 'liberalism'?

- (a) stressed the violability of private property.
- (b) It emphasised the concept of government by consent
- (c) It wanted autocracy to be continued
- (d) It wanted to continue the clerical privileges

2.4. Read the given statements in the context of the 'right to vote' and choose the correct option. (a) In the revolutionary France, liberalism stood for universal suffrage

- (b) In the revolutionary France, right to vote was granted to all men
- (c) In the revolutionary France, right to vote was granted to all men and women
- (d) In the revolutionary France, right to vote was granted to only property-owning men

Geography

Source-based Questions

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (1 × 4 = 4)
- India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils. Alluvial Soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley, i.e., near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.





Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1.1. Which is the most common soil found in the northern India?

- (a) Black soil
- (d) Red soil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Alluvial soil

1.2. Alluvial soil is very useful for growing:

- (a) Rice, wheat and sugar cane
- (b) Tea, coffee and cashew nut
- (c) Pulses, sugar cane and cotton
- (d) None of the above

1.3. Khadar is a type of

- a) Black Soil
- (b) Alluvial Soil
- (c) Laterite Soil
- (d) Desert Soil

1.4. Soil is a

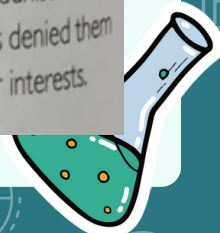
- (a) Renewable Resource
- (b) Potential Resource
- (c) Non-Renewable Resource
- (d) None of them

Political science

Source-based Questions

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (1 × 4 = 4)

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.





Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1.1. What does the word ethnic signify!

- (a) Social division on shared culture
- (b) Careful calculation of gains and losses
- (c) A violent conflict between the opposite groups
- (d) Different religions

1.2. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:

- (a) Power-Sharing
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Majoritarianism
- (d) Community Government

1.3. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:

(i) Major social groups are the Sinhala-speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)

(ii) Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils

iii. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala

(iv) Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil-speaking are Buddhists .

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only (i), ii and (iii)
- (b) only I , ii, and iv
- (c) only i, iii, and iv
- (d) I,ii,iii, and iv





1.4. Identify the major social group that constituted the largest share in the population of Srilanka

- (a) Sn Lankan Tamils
- (b) Indian Tamils
- c .Musli Muslims
- (d) Sinhalas

Economics

Source-based Questions

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

(1 × 4 × = 4)

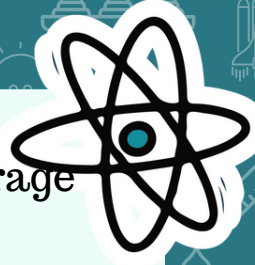
Usually we take one or more important characteristics of persons and compare them based on these characteristics. Of course, there can be differences about what are important characteristics that should form the basis of comparison: friendliness and spirit of cooperation, creativity or marks secured. This is true of development too. For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world?

- (a) Countries which have accumulated huge amount of wealth and always secure future of their citizens. These countries are considered to be developed.
- (b) Countries which are among the highest in the Human Development Index are considered to be the developed countries.
- (c) Only rich countries are considered to be developed because people have money to buy everything needed for human beings- both material and non-material
- (d) Iran is a rich country and therefore it is a developed country.





1.2. Pick out the correct meaning listed below to define 'average income.'

- (a) Average income of the country means the total income of the country
- (b) Average income in a country is the income of only employed people
- (c) Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population
- (d) Average income includes the value of property held

1.3. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to have a good life. How can we say this in terms of development?

- (a) Money cannot buy a pollution-free environment
- (b) Money cannot give full protection from infectious diseases
- (c) Money cannot ensure that one gets unadulterated medicines
- (d) All of the above

1.4. is the income of a country?

- (a) Income of all the residents of the country
- (b) Income of all the industrialists
- (c) Income of all the farmers
- (d) Income of all adult people

