

SANSKAR CITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Class – X

Diwali Vacation Assignment (2015-16)

Science -

Chemistry – Practical Work – Unit -4 Carbon and its Compound.

Physics - Ray diagram off concave mirror 5 times each.

Biology –

- Q.1 What is pollination? How does pollination occur?
- Q.2 What are sexually transmitted disease? Give two examples of sexually transmitted.
- Q.3 What would be the ratio of chromosome number between an egg and its zygote?
- Q.4 Distinguish between gamete and a zygote.
- Q.5 What is ovulation? How often does it happen in human females?
- Q.6 What is placenta? What is its function?

Mathematics -

1. To solve the problem of Height and distance NCERT and problems paper of Board.
2. Solve the problems of co-ordinate geometry of exercise 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and board problems also.
3. Write all the formula of both chapters. Exercise – Distance formula, Angle of elevation and Depression with diagram, and learn all the formula.

Hindi Course A

i 01- i R; d l ekl dsnl &nl mnkgj.k fy[kA

i 02- fuEu fo'k; ij vupPNn fy[kA

¼d½ VsyhQksu % l fo/kk ds l kFk vl fo/kk HkhA

¼[k½ t gk; pkg ogk; jkgA

¼x½ LoLFk thou dsfy, 0; k; keA

i 03- l p;uk y[ku

¼d½ fon; ky; ea gksus okys [ky fnol ds fo'k; ea tkudkjh nrs gq l p;uk fy[kA

Social Science – Create a poster – Topic Consumer's Rights and Duties or
Disaster Management – Topic – Sharing Responsibility



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Sanskrit

1. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत—

1 × 20 = 20

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. गजस्य | पादाः भवन्ति। | (क) चत्वारि | (ख) चतस्रः | (ग) चत्वारः | (घ) चतुर्णाम् |
| 2. वर्षे | मासाः भवन्ति। | (क) द्वादशाः | (ख) द्वादशे | (ग) द्वादश | (घ) द्वादशानि |
| 3. सप्ताहे | दिवसाः भवन्ति। | (क) सप्तः | (ख) सप्तानि | (ग) सप्ताः | (घ) सप्त |
| 4. पुरुषार्थाः | सन्ति। | (क) त्रीणि | (ख) त्रयः | (ग) तिस्रः | (घ) त्रयाः |
| 5. ग्रहाः | भवन्ति। | (क) नवाः | (ख) नव | (ग) नवानि | (घ) नवे |
| 6. हस्ते | अङ्गुल्यः सन्ति। | (क) पञ्चाः | (ख) पञ्चन् | (ग) पञ्च | (घ) पञ्चानि |
| 7. वित्तस्य | गतयः भवन्ति। | (क) तिस्रः | (ख) त्रयः | (ग) त्रीणि | (घ) त्रिभिः |
| 8. पाण्डवाः | आसन्। | (क) पञ्च | (ख) पञ्चभिः | (ग) पञ्चाः | (घ) पञ्चमः |
| 9. वेदाः | सन्ति। | (क) चतस्रः | (ख) चतुर्भिः | (ग) चत्वारि | (घ) चत्वारः |
| 10. ईश्वरः | एव भवति। | (क) एकस्मिन् | (ख) एकः | (ग) एकम् | (घ) एका |
| 11. नरस्य | पादौ भवतः। | (क) द्वे | (ख) द्वौ | (ग) द्वयोः | (घ) द्वाभ्याम् |
| 12. दशरथस्य | राज्यः आसन्। | (क) त्रयः | (ख) त्रीणि | (ग) तिस्रः | (घ) त्रिभिः |
| 13. दशरथस्य | पुत्राः आसन्। | (क) चत्वारः | (ख) चतुरः | (ग) चतस्रः | (घ) चत्वारि |
| 14. मम | नासिका अस्ति। | (क) एकम् | (ख) एकस्मिन् | (ग) एका | (घ) एकः |
| 15. मम विद्यालयः | आदर्शः विद्यालयः अस्ति। | (क) एकः | (ख) एकस्मै | (ग) एकम् | (घ) एकः |
| 16. अस्मिन् विद्यालये | प्रमुखं प्रवेशद्वारम् अस्ति। | (क) एकस्मै | (ख) एका | (ग) एकम् | (घ) एकः |
| 17. | सहायकानि द्वाराणि सन्ति। | (क) त्रयः | (ख) त्रिभ्यः | (ग) तिसृभिः | (घ) त्रीणि |
| 18. | द्वाराणि केवलं छात्राणां | (क) चत्वारः | (ख) चत्वारि | (ग) चतसृभिः | (घ) चतुर्षु |

गमनागमनकाले एव अनावृतानि भवन्ति।

1. जगति (विश्वबन्धु + तल्) भवेत्।
2. दीनजनान् (सेव् + शानच्) जनाः पुण्यं लभन्ते।
3. (पवित्र + टाप्) गङ्गा प्रदूषिता न कर्तव्या।
4. (प्रकाशमानैः) + तारकैः गगनं दीव्यते।
5. मयूरस्य (सुन्दर + तल्) तस्य पक्षेषु भवति।
6. काव्यस्य (मधुरत्वम्) + रसिकाः एव जानन्ति।
7. (परतन्त्रता) + अभिशापः अस्ति।
8. शान्तिं (लभ् + शानच्) जनः जीवनं यापयेत्।
9. अस्माभिः सेवायाः (महत्त्वं) + ज्ञातव्यम्।
10. (बन्धु + त्व) सुखम् वर्तते।
11. (अविवेक + तल्) असुखं जनयति।
12. रावणस्य (क्रूरत्वं) + जगत्प्रसिद्धम् अस्ति।
13. तस्य (क्रूर + तल्) सुराः दुःखिनः आसन्।
14. तेन भ्रातुः सम्बन्धस्य (महत् + तल्) न चिन्तिता।
15. भक्त्यै (प्रयतमानाः) + जनाः सदा शान्तिं लभन्ते।
16. कष्टानि (सह् + शानच्) वीराः कीर्तिं लभन्ते।
17. गुरोः (गुरु + त्व) वर्णयितुं न शक्यते।
18. प्रकृतेः (रमणीय + तल्) दर्शनीया अस्ति।
19. संस्कृतविषये प्रभातस्य (दक्ष + तल्) प्रशंसनीया वर्तते।

1. शुद्धं विकल्पं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत—

1/2 × 8 = 4

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|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. दर्पम् कुरु। | (क) कदापि | (ख) मा | (ग) इति |
| 2. विद्यालये परीक्षा न भविष्यति। | (क) ह्यः | (ख) यावत् | (ग) श्वः |
| 3. धर्मः पाल्यते तदैव सुखं प्राप्यते। | (क) यत्र | (ख) यदा | (ग) यावत् |
| 4. ते तु अत्र आगच्छन्। | (क) सम्प्रति | (ख) ह्यः | (ग) श्वः |
| 5. नगराद् विशालम् उद्यानम् अस्ति। | (क) इति | (ख) बहिः | (ग) सम्प्रति |
| 6. वर्षा तत्र जलम्। | (क) यदा | (ख) यदि | (ग) यत्र |
| 7. अहम् आगच्छामि तावत् त्वम् अत्र उपविश। | (क) यावत् | (ख) यत्र | (ग) यदा |
| 8. त्वम् वृथा भ्रमसि ? | (क) किम् | (ख) कदा | (ग) किमर्थम् |

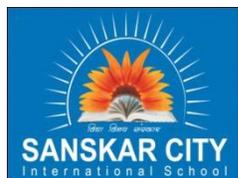
2. मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत—

1/2 × 8 = 4

सम्प्रति, ह्यः, माः, कदापि, यदा-कदा, कुतः, यत्, इति।

- (i) वयं 'बुद्ध' नाम्नः उद्याने अगच्छाम। तत्र वयं अनेकान् बालकान् दृष्ट्वा अपृच्छाम—यूयं (ii) आगच्छत ?
- (iii) । तेऽवदन् (iv) तु वयं स्वविद्यालयात् विहाराय अत्र आगताः परं वयं स्वपरिवारस्य सदस्यैः सह अपि
- (v) अत्र आगच्छामः । तेषु बालकेषु एकः बुद्धिमान् बालकः अस्मान् अकथयत् (vi) अस्मिन् उद्याने
- (vii) एकाकी (viii) भ्रमत।

1 × 4 = 4



SANSKAR CITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Class: X

Diwali Vacation Assignment 2015-16

ENGLISH

Name: _____ Roll No. _____

Read the passage carefully.

Child marriages are rampant in North India. The curse continues to blight the lives of people even as the country stands at the threshold of the 21st century. Children bound by marriage are victims of blind customs and superstitions prevalent in rural areas and in certain urban concentrations as well among the weaker socio-economic groups. Nothing seems to stop this anti-social practice despite the Child Marriage Act passed as early as in 1929, which makes child marriage, grave offence.

Why do marriage take place at all and what could be done to wean the people away from the practice? The evil thrives because of illiteracy and other related causes-the most important of which is the anxiety of parents to marry off their daughters as early as possible. In many states where illiteracy is high, like in Rajasthan, the practice of child marriage is in vogue. ' Akhha Teej' is D-day for parents of minor girls growing up in their midst.

A child marriage is less likely to take place if the parents are literate or at least the father is. He is then aware of the legal minimum age and health hazard his daughter will face by an early marriage. If the mother, otherwise literate, has been exposed to family planning message, she is also less likely to solemnize her daughter's wedding at an age below the legal minimum.

Among the other factors causing parents to give away young daughter in marriage is the need felt by families having more than one daughter, to keep wedding expenses down. By marrying two daughter at the same time parents save on expenses. Parental anxiety about grown up (14 year and above) daughters going astray, forces the less educated to give away their female children in marriage.

The present law was amended in 1978 raising the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21 years. The committee on the status of women, in its report in 1974, had recommended that all offences under the child marriage restrained Act should be made cognizable and special officers be appointed to enforce the law. The Government however did not pay heed to it while raising the minimum age of marriage. At the same time, there is no foolproof system of registering births and thus, there is no legally enforceable method for establishing the age of a male or female.

The committee also recommended that a girl should be entitled to repudiate a child marriage on attaining maturity even if such marriage was consummated. But this remained only a hope which was never implemented by law or in its true spirit. It has never been appreciated that what is needed is social action, especially by social activist and organisation so that the provisions of the legislation are rigorously practiced.

The crux of the problem is that the girl child in traditional rural areas is caught in a situation, which is pre-determined and pre-destined. Her role is circumscribed around marriage and motherhood.

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) What are the reasons for child marriage in India?
- (ii) How can the provision of the legislation be rigorously practiced?
- (iii) Why do parents want to get their girls married off early?
- (iv) Why is it often difficult to establish the age of male or female legally?

B. Find the words in the passage which convey similar meaning of the following words by choosing the correct option:

- (i) Flourishing or spreading in an uncontrolled way _____.
 - (a) prevalent
 - (b) threshold
 - (c) rampant
 - (d) vogue
- (ii) Most vital part of an issue _____.
 - (a) vogue
 - (b) crux
 - (c) legal
 - (d) astray
- (iii) Worry _____.
 - (a) solemnize
 - (b) consummate
 - (c) rigour
 - (d) anxiety
- (iv) danger
 - (a) hazards
 - (b) astray
 - (c) vogue
 - (d) offence

LITERATURE

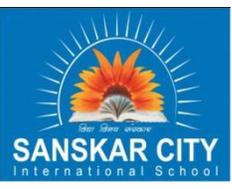
- Q.2 Write a paragraph in about 120 words on the supernatural elements in ‘ The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’.
- Q.3 The crew in “ the Rime of the Ancient Mariner’ hung the Albatross around the Ancient Mariner’s neck. As the mariner, write a page in your diary describing how it happened.

STORY WRITING

- Q.4 Develop the following outline into story in about 150-200 words:
A young boy –Travelling by a train – has a brief case containing a lot of money – befriends a fellow traveler – train stops – boy goes out to buy snacks –returns – briefcase gone.

GRAMMAR

- Q.5 Rearrange the following jumbled-up words to make meaningful sentences.
 - 1. (a) are / Bihu /held /boat races /during
 - (b) many /in these/ take /races/part/ teams
 - (c) the river/ a lot/ from /them/ of/watch/ people/ banks
 - 2. (a) drink/water/should/unclean/we/not
 - (b) dirty water/ can/ill/ drinking/ we /fall/by
 - (c) a lot /water/ drink/ of should /we /everyday



SANSKAR CITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Class: X

Diwali Vacation Assignment 2015-16

Hindi Course B

- i01- egkdfo rnyl hnkI dh l eLr jpukvka dk mYys[k djka
i02- pL=h f"kk fdruh vko"; d gB bl fo'k; ij yxHkx 150 "kCnka dk fucU/k fy[kk
i03- Lorark vknsyu eaefgykvka dh Hkh l fØ; Hkkxhmkjh jgh gA mudh tkudkjh ,d= dj ikstØV r\$ kj
dlft, A