

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT (22nd To 30th June 2020)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
X	ENGLISH LANG	Notice and Email Writing 22.06.2020	(i) You are the secretary of the Quiz Club of your school. Your school is organising an Inter School Quiz competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting the participants. (ii) Write an email to the principal of your neighbouring school informing him / her about the Inter School Quiz competition to be held in your school and also requesting him / her to send a team of participants.	https://meritnation.com
		Letter Writing Informal 25.06.2020	You have just got a new computer. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about it.	_ https://www.successcds.net
		Transformation of Sentences 26.06.2020	Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes as necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He never admitted that he had cheated me. (Begin: At no Time.....) 2. I expect that he will get there by lunch time. (Begin: I expect him.....) 3. It was fortunate that I was not there. (Use: fortunately) 4. “Punish the culprit,” said the captain. 5. The man is too old to learn new things. 6. It was not my intention to offend you. (End: intentionally) 7. Three men are loading the cart. (Begin: The cart.....) 8. How stupid of me to forget his name. (Begin : It was.....) 	http://www.perfectyourenglish.com
		Total English Book X Page 116 – 117 29.06.2020	(do the given exercises in the text book) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Join the sentences without using ‘and’ OR ‘but. B. Combine each of the following sentences according to the direction given in the bracket.’ 	_ https://www.successcds.net

ENGLISH LIT	POEM: I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings 23.06.2020	<p>Revision</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does the caged bird signify? 2. What does the free bird dare to claim? Why? 3. Who is referred to as free bird in the poem? 4. Under what circumstances does the caged bird sing? 5. Why does the caged bird sing of things unknown? 6. Why is the singing of the caged bird heard on a distant hill? What does it signify? 7. What is the “grave of dream”? why does the caged bird stand on the grave of dreams? 8. Who are the free bird and the caged bird compared to in the poem? 	https://www.extramark.com
	MERCHANT OF VENICE ACT III Scene v 24.06.2020	<p>Extract: Launcelot : Truly, the more to blame he:.....we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.(line – 9 to 14)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Launcelot? What is he discussing and with whom? 2. Who is to be blamed more and for what reasons? 3. How would Jessica’s becoming a Christian affect the price of hogs? 4. What did Launcelot say earlier about damnation of Jessica? 5. How did Launcelot justify his opinion of damnation? How does Jessica hope to escape damnation? 	https://www.extramark.com
	MERCHANT OF VENICE ACT III Scene v 27.06.2020	<p>Extract Jessica: Past all expressing.In reason he should never come to heaven.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is ‘past all expressing’? 2. Why does Jessica suggest that Bassanio should lead an upright life? 3. What does Jessica say immediately after this extract praising Portia? 4. Earlier when Bassanio saw the portrait of Portia, how did he praise her? 5. Give a brief character sketch of Launcelot in this scene? 	https://www.extramark.com

	MERCHANT OF VENICE ACT IV Scene i 30.06.2020	<p>Extract Antonio: I have heard Your grace..... The very tyranny and rage of his.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where does the scene take place? What has the Duke said before this extract about the hard – hearted adversary? 2. What rigorous course is referred to in the extract? 3. Why does Antonio say that no lawful means can carry him out of his enemy’s reach? 4. Give the meaning of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. I do oppose / My patience to his fury..... ii. arm’d / To suffer..... 5. From the speech of the Duke, after the extract, give an example to show that the Duke was annoyed with Shylock? 	https://www.extramark.com
MATHS	Ch-7 Ratio and Proportion: (June 22nd to 30th) – 7 Modules.	<p>Learn different types of ratio with example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compounded ratio 2. Duplicate ratio 3. Sub-duplicate ratio 4. Triplicate ratio 5. Sub-triplicate ratio 6. Reciprocal ratio <p><u>Exercise 7.1</u> Q.No. 8 to Q.No. 20.</p> <p><u>Exercise 7.2</u> Q.No. 1 to Q.No. 17</p> <p><u>Exercise 7.3</u> Q.No. 1 to Q.No. 12</p> <p><u>Instructions:</u> Watch all modules and Links to answer different types of questions</p>	https://youtu.be/RvWy1wu_4ME https://youtu.be/6hwsQCd8hjA

CHEM	Analytical Chemistry Assignment 5	<p>1. You are provided with solutions of sodium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide. How would you identify each cation in the following pairs of cations which are provided in separate test tubes as solutions?</p> <p>(a) Pb^{2+} and Cu^{2+} (b) Pb^{2+} and Fe^{2+} (c) Pb^{2+} and Fe^{3+} (d) Zn^{2+} and Cu^{2+} (e) Zn^{2+} and Fe^{2+} (f) Zn^{2+} and Fe^{3+} (g) Cu^{2+} and Fe^{2+} (h) Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} (i) Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}</p> <p>2. Sodium hydroxide solution can be used to distinguish between iron (II) sulphate solution and iron (III) sulphate solution because these solution give different coloured precipitates with sodium hydroxide solution. Give the colour of the precipitate formed with (i) iron (II) sulphate solution and (ii) iron (III) sulphate solution.</p> <p>3. Copy and complete the following table which summarises the effect of adding a small amount of sodium hydroxide to various salt solutions followed by an excess of the reagent, and then adding ammonium hydroxide (ammonia solution) in a small amount followed by an excess to another sample of each of the salt solutions.</p>	
	Assignment 6	<p>A. Fill in the blanks :</p> <p>1. _____ salts give a reddish brown precipitate with excess of sodium hydroxide.</p> <p>2. _____ and _____ ions give white precipitates with NaOH solution which are soluble in excess of the reagent.</p> <p>3. _____ gas is evolved when ammonium sulphate is heated with sodium hydroxide solution.</p> <p>4. _____ salts give a dirty green precipitate which turns brown on warming.</p> <p>5. The hydroxides of _____ and _____ are amphoteric in nature.</p> <p>B. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'</p> <p>1. When an ammonium salt is warmed with sodium hydroxide, ammonia gas is evolved.</p> <p>2. On adding excess of sodium hydroxide solution to a zinc salt, it forms a white gelatinous precipitate of zinc hydroxide.</p>	

3. Ammonium hydroxide can be used to distinguish between $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ and $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$.
4. Zinc oxide and aluminium oxide are amphoteric in nature because both of them react with acids as well as alkalis.
5. Ammonium hydroxide gives a white precipitate with a calcium salt.

C. Name the following :

1. A salt whose solution gives a white precipitate which is soluble in excess of NaOH or NH_4OH .
2. A chloride of a metal which is soluble in excess of ammonium hydroxide.
3. A yellow monoxide that dissolves in hot and concentrated alkali.
4. A white insoluble oxide that dissolves when fused with caustic soda or caustic potash.
5. An oxide which forms salts when it reacts both with acids and alkalis. (2005)
6. A compound which is insoluble in cold water but soluble in excess of ammonium hydroxide. (2009)
7. The gas evolved on reaction of aluminium with boiling concentrated caustic alkali solution. (2012)
8. Cation that does not form a precipitate with ammonium hydroxide but forms one with sodium hydroxide. (2017)

D. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
(i) A solution of this compound gives a pale blue precipitate which turns black on warming.	(a) Ammonium sulphate
(ii) A solution of this compound gives a dirty green precipitate with sodium hydroxide.	(b) Copper sulphate
(iii) A metal which reacts with hot and concentrated sodium hydroxide to evolve hydrogen gas.	(c) Ferrous sulphate
(iv) A compound which on heating with sodium hydroxide produces a pungent smelling gas which turns moist red litmus blue.	(d) Zinc oxide
(v) An amphoteric oxide which reacts with NaOH to give salt and water.	(e) Aluminium

			<p>E. Multiple choice Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Copper dissolves in excess of ammonium hydroxide to give a deep blue coloured solution. It is due to the formation of soluble complex of : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ Cu_2O $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]\text{SO}_4$ $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{SO}_4$ The hydroxide which is soluble in excess of NaOH solution is : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ The salt in solution which gives a pale green precipitate with sodium hydroxide solution and a white precipitate with barium chloride solution is : (2008) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iron (III) sulphate Iron (II) sulphate Iron (II) chloride Iron (III) chloride The metal oxide which can react with acid as well as alkali is : (2009) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> silver oxide copper(II) oxide aluminium oxide calcium oxide Hydroxide of this metal is soluble in sodium hydroxide solution.(2011) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> magnesium lead silver copper A chloride which form a precipitate that is soluble in excess of ammonium hydroxide, is : (2017) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> calcium chloride ferrous chloride ferric chloride copper chloride The salt solution which does not react with ammonium hydroxide is : (2018) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> calcium nitrate zinc nitrate lead nitrate copper nitrate 	
		<p>SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS</p>	<p>Short Answer Type :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name three cations which are coloured. Name three anions which are colourless. Name three salts which produce coloured solutions. Which of the following ions in their aqueous solutions do not produce any precipitate with sodium hydroxide ? Zinc ions (Zn^{2+}), Lead ions (Pb^{2+}), Sodium ions (Na^+), Ammonium ion (NH_4^+) 	

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Out of Al^{3+}, Cu^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, and Zn^{2+} ions, which ion forms a white hydroxide which dissolves in excess of aqueous NaOH or NH_4OH? 6. Why is ZnO called an amphoteric oxide? Name another amphoteric oxide. How do these oxides react with NaOH? 7. What do you observe when sodium hydroxide is added to lead nitrate solution first in little and then in excess? 8. What happens when zinc reacts with hot and conc. Sodium hydroxide solution? <p>Long Answer Type :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State why an aqueous solution of ammonia (NH_4OH) is used for identifying cation? 2. A yellow solution of a sulphate salt, X gives a reddish brown precipitate with caustic soda solution the precipitate does not dissolve in excess of the alkali. Identify the salt X. 3. You are given a mixture of precipitated copper (II) hydroxide and zinc hydroxide. Name a solvent which will dissolve. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both copper (II) hydroxide and zinc hydroxide (b) only zinc hydroxide. 4. Sodium hydroxide solution is added to solution A. A white precipitate is formed which is insoluble in excess of sodium hydroxide solution. What is the metal ion present in solution A? 5. When ammonium hydroxide is added to solution B, a pale blue precipitate is formed. The pale blue precipitate dissolves in excess of ammonium hydroxide giving an inky blue solution. What is the cation present in solution B? What is the probable colour of solution B? 	
HIST		Ch-4:Second Phase of the Indian National Movement:Partition of Bengal and Other Developments	<p>Answer the following short questions in your notebook</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mention any two measures that illustrate Lord Curzon's repressive policy. 2. What were Curzon's two real motives behind the Partition of Bengal? 3. How did Lord Curzon justify the Partition of Bengal? 4. Mention any one belief of the assertive nationalists. What was their ultimate objective? 5. What was the main difference between between the 'ultimate object' of the early nationalists and the assertive nationalists? 6. Who led the Home Rule League? 	

		<p>7. Name two books authored by a. Bipin Chandra Lal, b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.</p> <p>8. Mention two important contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai.</p> <p>9. Name two Acts enacted by the government to suppress the Anti-Partition Movement.</p> <p>10. In what way was Tilak the forerunner of Gandhi?</p> <p>STRUCTURED QUESTIONS: Pg 149...Nos.3 and 4</p>	
	Ch5: Factors Leading to the Formation of Muslim League	<p>Short Questions:</p> <p>1. Why did the British follow the policy of 'Divide and Rule' in India?</p> <p>2. Mention any two demands made by the Muslim Deputation in 1906?</p> <p>3. When was the Muslim League formed? Who presided over its first Session at Dhaka?</p> <p>4. List two important events that led to the formation of the Muslim League.</p> <p>5. When was the Indian Council Act passed? What was its other name?</p>	
GEOG	MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES	<p>*The assignments given below have to be done in the Geography Notebook. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>Q1. What do you understand by minerals?</p> <p>Q2. What is an ore? Name any two iron ores.</p> <p>Q3. Give the names of four important types of iron ore found in India.</p> <p>Q4. Mention any two uses of manganese.</p> <p>Q5. What are conventional sources of energy?</p> <p>Q6. Which is the most important energy resource of India?</p>	https://youtu.be/19bjJ_EW-Yg
	23.06.2020 (MODULE 1)		
	25.06.2020 (MODULE 2)	<p>Q7. What is lignite? Name the two areas where lignite is found in India.</p> <p>Q8. Why is petroleum called 'mineral oil'?</p> <p>Q9. State four economic uses of mineral resources.</p> <p>Q10. Which state is the largest producer of mineral oil? Name two coastal and two inland oil refineries in India.</p> <p>Q11. Why is coal known as 'Black Gold'?</p> <p>Q12. Where would you find important reserves of Gondwana coal in India?</p>	https://youtu.be/qI7F4NlfCv8
27.06.2020	Q13. What are the uses of coal?		https://youtu.be/D8I3P2f3XDw

		(MODULE 3)	<p>Q14. What are the drawbacks of coal mines in India?</p> <p>Q15. How can we solve the problem related to coal?</p> <p>Q16. Why is petroleum known as liquid gold?</p> <p>Q17. What is offshore drilling? What do you understand by 'Mumbai High'?</p> <p>Q18. Why is bauxite important?</p> <p>Q19. What are the uses of copper?</p> <p>Q20. What is hydroelectricity?</p> <p>Q21. What is bio gas?</p> <p>Q22. What are the uses of biogas?</p>	
		30..06.2020 (MODULE 4)	<p>Q23. What are the advantages and disadvantages of biogas?</p> <p>Q24. how is nuclear power generated?</p> <p>Q25. What are the advantages of Nuclear energy?</p> <p>Q26. Why is non-conventional source of energy the most reliable source of energy?</p>	
COMM APPL	Ch-4 Sales and Selling Process	<p>Answer the following short questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define sales. 2. What is AIBCAM ? 3. Explain any two qualities of a good sales man. 4. Give one differences between advertising and personal selling. 5. What is sales approval? <p>Essay type questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the various methods of selling. 2. What are the qualities of a good salesman? explain 3. Explain the steps involved in personal selling. 		
	Ch-5 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	<p>Answer the following short questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Fixed assets should be valued at market price 'comment 2. 'Every transaction affects at least three accounts. 'Comment. 3. 'Accounting records serve as a source of information to the creditor of an organization.. 4. Give any two differences between booking and accountancy. <p>Essay type questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the accounting cycle.. 2. What is GAAP? Why is it needed? 		

			3. Explain the accounting period concept.	
		Case Study	To solve the case study which is given in the question Paper of board examination at least 5 of it from the year 2015.	
ECO APPL	CH 3: Elasticity of Demand and Supply	Q1) Define Price Elasticity of Supply. Q2) Explain the various degrees of Price Elasticity of Supply with suitable diagrams. Q3) If the price of a commodity falls from Rs 10 to Rs 5, the quantity supplied decreases from 500 units to 300 units. Calculate Price Elasticity of Supply. Q4) Discuss the following determinants of Elasticity of Supply: a) Time Factor b) Nature of the Commodity c) Risk – Taking d) Nature of Inputs	Module 5 Link https://youtu.be/de1nDN0dq00 Module 6 Link https://youtu.be/JCB_XM2Adpg Module 7 Link https://youtu.be/Pyd2ETvtr5I	
	CH 4: Factors of Production: Land and Labour	Q1) What do you understand by Factors of Production? Q2) List the four factors of Production. Q3) Explain any five characteristics of factors of production. Q4) Why is Land considered a passive factor of production? Q5) Discuss any four characteristics of Land as a factor of production. Q6) Give five points highlighting the importance of land as a factor of production.	Module 1 Link https://youtu.be/mJiYpLNjVbo Module 2 Link https://youtu.be/Bq4avDpjH00 Module 3 Link https://youtu.be/7dCOOIGE8kg	

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