

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOME

ASSIGNMENT



CLAS S	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINK
X	ENG LANG	Letter writing	Q1:- write a letter to your friend from another school, requesting him to join a trekking expedition that you have organised and telling him about the arrangements you have made for the occasion	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_7PZMXnOXhU
	ENG LIT	<p>Poetry I know why the caged birds sing <i>By Maya Angelou</i> Theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Freedom versus Enslavement ➤ Racism and slavery ➤ Voice against oppression 	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows:-</p> <p>A free bird leaps.. And dares to claim the sky.(Line 1 to 7)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who is referred to as a free bird in the poem? Why? To what is the free bird compared in the first two lines of the extract? How is the action of the bird shown to be free and enjoyable? Explain what is meant by the orange sun rays. How does the free bird dare to claim the sky? Whom does the free bird represent in the poem? Why? 	https://youtu.be/OglS5SO5wIU
	PHYSICS	Ch – 1 Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Define moment of force and state its S.I. unit. State two factors affecting the turning effect of a force. State one way to reduce the moment of a force about a given axis of rotation. Why is it easier to open door by applying the force at the free end of it. A spanner has long handle. Why? <p>Numerical: Ex 1(A) Q1 to Q6.</p>	https://youtu.be/uZQpNECJH_4
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State the relation between the S.I. unit and CGS unit of moment of force. Give four examples in our daily life where couple is applied to turn a body. What do do you mean by equilibrium of a body? State two conditions for a body, acted upon by several forces, to be in equilibrium. State principle of moment of force.name one device based on it. <p>Numerical: Ex 1(A) Q7 to Q12</p>	https://youtu.be/v3sifdsqMj0

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the term center of gravity. State a factor on which CG of body depends. Explain your answer with an example. 2. State the position of CG of (i) solid cone(ii) hollow cone (iii) cylinder. 3. Is it possible to have accelerated motion with constant speed? Name such type of motion. 4. Name the force required for circular motion. State its direction 5. Explain the motion of a planet around the sun in circular path. <p>Numerical: Ex 1(A) Q13 to Q18</p>	
	CHEM	Ch1 – Periodic Table	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many groups are there in the modern periodic table ? 2. Write the names and symbols of the first two elements of group 2. 3. Boron is the first element of group 13. Name the second element of this group. 4. Name the first and second & element of groups 14. 5. To which group does nitrogen (at no. 7) belong in the periodic table. 6. Name the first two elements of group 17. 7. Write the number of electrons in the outermost shell of an element of group 17. 8. Define a period of the modern Periodic table of elements. 9. Name the first element and the last element of period 2. 10. Which one is the fundamental property of an element – atomic number or mass number ? 11. Lithium is the first metal of group 1. Name the second and third metals of this group. 12. Match the atomic number 2, 4, 8, 15 and 19 with each of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A solid nonmetal belonging to the third period b. A metal of valency 1 c. A gaseous element with valency 2 d. An element belonging to group 2. e. A Noble gas 	<p>https://www.vedantu.com/icse/class-10-chemistry-revision-notes-chapter-1</p> <p>www.quiznext.in</p> <p>https://www.topperlearning.com/</p> <p>https://www.aplustopper.com/</p>

History and Civics	Ch 1:The Union Parliament	<p>Exercises on : Page 32 to 33 Question No : 1 to 17_ Answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What are the exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha 2) Imagine that when you grow up, you will be given a chance to be an MP. Would you like be an MP in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha ? Why <p>NOTE: Read the chapter thoroughly before answering the questions and try to write your answers in points.</p>	<p>www.youtube.com [the union parliament by T S SUDHIR or concept clarity union legislature part 1 & 2</p>
GEOG	CH3 : SOIL RESOURCES.	<p>Q1. DEFINE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pedogenesis (b) In-situ (c) Ex-situ (d) Leaching <p>Q2. Differentiate between:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Khadar and banger (b) Soil erosion and soil conservation. (c) Alluvial soil of northern India and alluvial soil peninsular India. (d) Transported soil and residual soil. <p>Q3. Answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) What are the characteristics of alluvial soil? (b) How is black soil formed? (c) Why are red soil not suitable for agriculture? <p>Q4. Give reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Black soil needs to be tilled after the first rain. (b) Alluvial soil can hold moisture and is very fertile. 	<p>https://youtu.be/JBmcBQRqChk</p>

Comp. Appl	CONCEPT OF OOPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the term <i>programming language</i>. 2. What are the characteristics (elements) of a programming language? 3. How many types of programming languages are there? Give examples. 4. Explain the difference between syntax and semantics. 5. What is paradigm. 6. Explain the two types of approach in programming languages. 7. What is a module? 8. What is class? 9. What is object? 10. What is Object Oriented Programming approach? 11. What is an abstraction? 12. What is Encapsulation? 13. What is inheritance and how it is useful in Java. 14. What are the features/Principle of OOP's? 15. What are the advantages of OOPs. 16. What do you understand by procedural language? 17. What is Data hiding? 18. What is Polymorphism? 19. What is Modularity? 	
ECO APPL	Ch - 1: Law of Demand (Question Bank)	<p>Very Short answer type questions</p> <p>Q1) Define:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demand b) Individual Demand c) Market Demand <p>Q2) Define Giffen goods.</p> <p>Q3) Why does the demand curve slopes downward? Explain (2 points) (Hint: refer to reasons for downward slope of demand curve topic)</p> <p>Q4) What are normal goods?</p> <p>Q5) Define:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Substitute goods b) Complementary goods 	

		<p>Q6) Explain with example, what kind of a commodity will have an inverse relationship between income and demand.</p> <p>Q7) If the demand for good Y increases as the price of another good X rises, how are the two goods related?</p> <p>Q8) If the demand for good Y decreases as the price of another good X rises, how are the two goods related?</p> <p>Q9) Explain how the following phenomena are exceptions to the law of demand :</p> <p>i) Expectations regarding future price</p> <p>ii) Conspicuous consumption by a consumer.</p> <p>Q10) What do you understand by Movement along the same demand curve?</p> <p>Q11) What is meant by Shift in the demand curve?</p> <p>Q12) Explain briefly two exceptions to the law of demand.</p> <p>Q13) Give two reasons for increase in demand for a commodity.</p> <p>Q14) Give two reasons for decrease in demand for a commodity.</p>	
		<p>Long Answer Questions</p> <p>Q1) Define demand. Explain four factors determining the demand for a commodity.</p> <p>Q2) State the Law of Demand with four assumptions and explain it with the help of an individual schedule and diagram.</p> <p>Q3) Discuss four exceptions to the Law of Demand.</p> <p>Q4) Differentiate between extension of demand and increase in demand using diagrams.</p> <p>Q5) Distinguish between contraction of demand and decrease in demand and show it diagrammatically.</p>	

Sample Answers as per ICSE pattern

Very Short answer type

Q1) Define Giffen goods.

Answer 1) Giffen goods are the inferior goods on which consumers spends a large part of his income and the demand falls with fall in the price of the commodity.

For example: Maize and Jowar are inferior goods.

Q2) If the demand for good Y increases as the price of another good X rises, how are the two goods related?

Answer 2) Good X and Good Y are substitute goods. Substitute goods are the goods which satisfy the same type of need and hence can be used in place of one another to satisfy a given want. For example – Tea and coffee, Coke and Pepsi. There is a direct relationship between demand for tea and price of substitute good coffee.

Q3) If the demand for good Y decreases as the price of another good X rises, how are the two goods related?

Answer 3) Good X and Good Y are Complementary goods.

Complementary goods are the goods which are used jointly or consumed together to satisfy a given want. For example – Car and petrol, Ink and pen.

There is an inverse relationship between the demand for car and the price of petrol.

Q4) Explain how the following phenomena are exceptions to the law of demand i) Expectations regarding future price, ii) Conspicuous consumption by a consumer.

Answer 4) The following are the exceptions to the Law of Demand:

i) **Expectations regarding future prices:** If the prices are high today and the price will rise more in the future, people will buy more even at existing high price today and store up the goods.

If the prices are low today, but it is expected to fall in future, people will buy less quantity even at lower prices today.

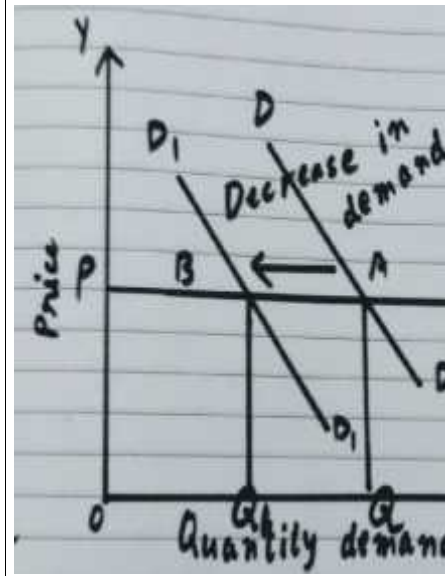
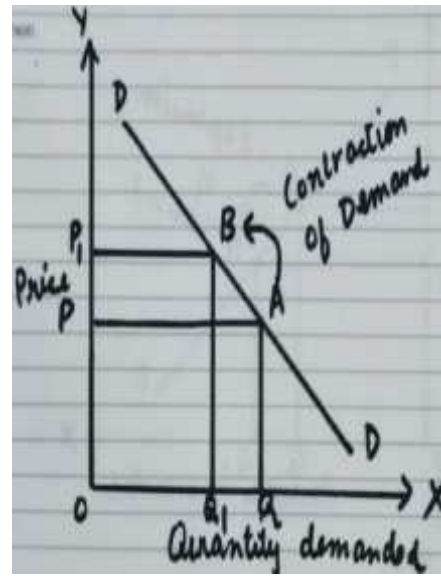
		<p>ii) Conspicuous consumption by a consumer or Articles of Snob Appeal: The Law of demand does not apply to the commodities which serve as 'status symbol'. Veblen termed these goods as articles of Conspicuous Consumption. Diamond is an example of such goods. Rich women will demand more of diamond when the price of diamond increases because the prestige value of diamond goes up.</p>	
		<p>Long Answer Questions (6 marks questions)</p> <p>Q1) Define demand. Explain four factors determining the demand for a commodity.</p> <p>Answer 1) Demand for a commodity refers to the amount of a commodity which consumers are willing to buy and able to buy at a particular price during particular time period.</p> <p>The factors that determine the demand for a commodity are:</p> <p>i) Price of the Commodity: There is an inverse relationship between price of the commodity and quantity demanded. When the price of the commodity increases, the quantity demanded will decrease and when the price decreases, the quantity demanded will increase.</p> <p>ii) Consumers' Tastes and Preferences: Taste and Preferences of consumers depend upon social customs, habits of the people, fashion, etc. These factors keep on changing resulting in changes of consumers' taste and preferences. For example: The physical fitness craze in India leads to increase in demand for gyms.</p> <p>iii) Prices of Related Goods: Related goods can be classified into two categories:</p> <p>a) Substitute goods b) Complementary goods</p> <p>a) Substitute goods: Those goods which satisfy the same type of need and hence can be used in place of one another to satisfy a given want are called substitute goods. For example – Tea and coffee, Coke and Pepsi</p> <p>There is a direct relationship between demand for tea and price of substitute good coffee. When the price of coffee rises, consumers shift from coffee to tea and therefore the demand for tea increases.</p>	

b) Complementary goods: Complementary goods are the goods which are used jointly or consumed together to satisfy a given want. For example – Car and petrol, Ink and pen.
 There is an inverse relationship between the demand for car and the price of petrol. When the price of petrol increases, the demand for petrol decreases and along with it demand for cars will also decrease.

iv) Consumer – Credit facilities: If consumers are able to get easy credit facilities, loans for buying commodities, the demand for commodities will be more. For example: Home Loans are now easily available and this has increased the demand for houses in India.

Q2) Distinguish between contraction of demand and decrease in demand and show it diagrammatically.

Contraction of Demand	Decrease in Demand
i) When the quantity demanded of a commodity decreases due to rise in the own price of the commodity, it is called Contraction of Demand.	i) When the quantity demanded decreases due to change in other factors affecting demand, it is called Decrease in Demand.
ii) It occurs due to rise in own price of the commodity.	ii) Decrease in demand occurs due to change in other factors affecting demand.
iii) Contraction of Demand involves upward movement along the same demand curve.	iii) Decrease in demand results in leftward shift of the entire demand curve.



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