

**SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA**

**Class – 10th (Revisional Assignment)**

**Date-08.01.2026**

**Dear students in revisional assignment is divided into two parts**

**1. Study material of topic\ chapter**

**2. Quiz related to topic**

**So students please read carefully all the key details of chapter and at the end there is quiz related to topic . it is must to solve all quiz questions .**

**Instructions to Attempt Quiz & Send Certificate Screenshot to class in charge.**

**○ Open the Quiz Link**

**○ Click on the quiz link shared by your teacher.**

**○ Enter your Name, last name and email id correctly then start quiz.**

**○ Select the correct answer and submit the quiz.**

**○ Take a clear screenshot of the certificate and send to class in charge.**

**○ Do all assignment work on fair notebook.**

## **Math**

### **Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables – Substitution Method**

#### **Explanation / Hints:**

The **substitution method** is used when one equation can be easily solved for one variable.

Steps:

1. Express one variable in terms of the other from one equation.
2. Substitute this value in the second equation.
3. Solve to get the value of one variable.
4. Substitute back to find the other variable.

#### **Example (for understanding):**

Solve:  $x + y = 10$ ,  $x - y = 2$

Hint: From first equation, write  $y = 10 - x$  and substitute in the second.

#### **Self-Practice Questions:**

1.  $x + y = 12$ ,  $x - y = 4$
2.  $2x + y = 9$ ,  $x = y + 1$
3.  $3x - y = 7$ ,  $x + y = 11$
4.  $x + 2y = 14$ ,  $x = y + 4$
5.  $5x + y = 16$ ,  $2x - y = 2$

Quiz <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mtq3oajbmy>

## **Science**

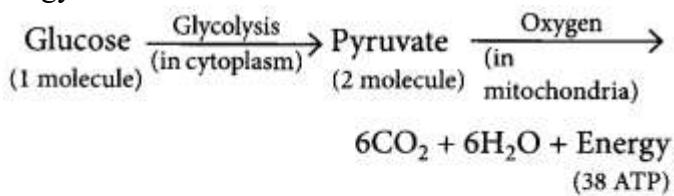
**Note- Write all questions on fair notebook .**

**1. Write two different ways in which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in human body. Write the products formed in each case. (3 marks)**

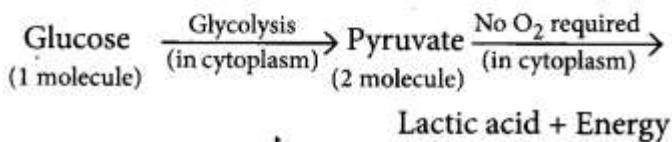
**Answer:**

**The two different ways by which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in human body are:**

(i) Aerobic respiration : The end products in aerobic respiration are carbon dioxide, water and energy.



(ii) Anaerobic respiration : The end products are lactic acid and energy.



2. What do the following transport?

- (i) Xylem
- (ii) Phloem
- (iii) Pulmonary vein
- (iv) Vena cava
- (v) Pulmonary artery
- (vi) Aorta (5 marks))

Answer:

- (i) Xylem is a specialised plant conducting tissue that transports water and minerals from roots to all aerial parts of plants which occurs against gravitational force with the help of ascent of sap.
- (ii) Phloem transports food that is prepared in the leaves, through photosynthesis, to various parts of plant. This process is called translocation. Phloem also transports amino acids, hormones synthesised in the shoot tips and root tips and other metabolites.
- (iii) Pulmonary vein present in human circulatory system brings oxygenated blood from lungs to the left atrium of heart.
- (iv) Vena cava transports deoxygenated blood collected by all veins of body except pulmonary vein and pass it to the right atrium of heart.
- (v) Pulmonary artery transports deoxygenated blood from right atrium of heart to lungs for oxygenation.
- (vi) Aorta transports oxygenated blood from left atrium to systemic arteries which further take the blood to various body parts and organs.

3. Give reasons:

- (a) Ventricles have thicker muscular walls than atria.
- (b) Transport system in plants is slow.
- (c) Circulation of blood in aquatic vertebrates differs from that in terrestrial vertebrates.
- (d) During the daytime, water and minerals travel faster through xylem as compared to the night.
- (e) Veins have valves whereas arteries do not. (5 marks)

Answer:

- (a) Since ventricles have to pump blood into various organs with high pressure, they have thicker walls than atria.
- (b) Transport system in plants is less elaborate than in animals, as plants are less active, so their cells do not need to be supplied with materials so quickly.
- (c) The aquatic vertebrates like fish have gills to oxygenate blood. The flow of blood in a fish is single circulation because the blood passes through the heart only once in one complete cycle of body. The terrestrial vertebrates like birds and humans have double circulation as the blood travels heart twice in one complete cycle of blood and they have lungs for oxygenation of blood.
- (d) It is because during daytime rate of transpiration is higher.

(e) The lumen of veins have valves, which allow the blood in them to flow in only one direction. Thus prevent back flow of blood.

### **Social Science**

1. Write three examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.

Answer:

Three examples of community participation:

(i) In 'Sariska Tiger Reserve', Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves, are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting Government involvement.

(ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar District of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forest as the 'Bhairudev Dakav Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations, which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

(iii) The famous Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation and has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be a great success.

2. "Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life.

Answer:

(i) Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(ii) Many Forests dependent communities directly depend on them for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality etc.

(iii) Forest provide us timber.

(iv) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, grass, charcoal, fruits, flowers, etc.

3. "Grazing and fuel-wood collection are responsible for deforestation in India." Support the statement with suitable reasons

Answer:

(i) Overgrazing destroys the saplings and plants are tom out by the roots by animals.

(ii) Overgrazing also leads to soil erosion. Soil erosion is one of the important factors for deforestation.

(iii) While collecting fuel wood the locals also destroy the trees, which lead to deforestation.

4. What are the main objectives of JFM?

Answer:

(i) Under the Joint Forest Management programme, local communities are involved in the management

and restoration of degraded forests.

(ii) The major purpose of the JFM is to protect the forests from encroachments, grazing, theft and fire and also to improve the forests in accordance with an approved Joint Forest Management plan.

(iii) In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber

## English

### CHARACTER SKETCH

Ali is an engaging character and the central character of the story, The Letter. Ali's character is full of feelings of love and separation. He is a simple, ordinary man but his heart is highly sensitive and soft. He is an epitome of patience and perseverance.

He had been a clever hunter in his youth and loved to hunt birds and animals. He had a good eye sight, the moment he sighted a partridge, the bird was in his bag. He had immense love for his daughter. He suffered pangs of loneliness and separation and gave up hunting after his daughter Miriam went to Punjab after her marriage. It was then that he realized the pain that the young ones of the birds and animals suffered whom he had hunted dead. He too feels lonely and desperately waits for a letter from his daughter. For 5 years he goes to the post office every morning, in the hope of getting a letter from her. It seemed that the only aim of his existence was to get a letter from his daughter which came only after his death. He just wanted to know about her well-being. He desperately waits for her letter, but in

vain. In spite of being subjected to mockery and ridicule, he doesn't lose hope and visits the post office every morning until one day when he dies of old age and suffering. Through Ali's character, the writer has brought to light, the profound love a father has for her daughter.

The postmaster was a rude and arrogant person. He is initially stubborn and emotionless but undergoes a change of heart in the story. He only cared about himself. He was full of over confidence and treated others as inferior. He was an ill-tempered and haughty man who cared the least about any other person's life and plight. He was not at all compassionate towards anybody in need and paid no heed to anyone. He called Ali "pest" and always made fun of him. He behaved insensitively and indifferently to Ali until

he himself went through a similar pain and suffering. However, his character saw a drastic change when

he too became anxious of not receiving any news from his ill daughter. He deeply felt the suffering of Ali and realised the affection a father could have for his daughter. After going through the pain of separation from his own daughter, his arrogance was completely transformed into sympathy for Ali. He

empathized with him. He realizes his mistake and goes to Ali's grave to place the letter there.

## Hindi

राम लक्ष्मण परशुराम संवाद संक्षिप्त सार-प्रस्तुत अंश रामचरितमानस के बालकांड से लिया गया है, जिसके कवि गोस्वामी तुलसीदास हैं। इसमें शिव धनुष टूटने के बाद परशुराम और राम-लक्ष्मण के बीच हुए संवाद का वर्णन है। शिव धनुष टूटने पर परशुराम क्रोधित हो जाते हैं और सभा के सभी लोग भयभीत हो उठते हैं। श्रीराम विनम्रता से कहते हैं कि धनुष तोड़ने वाला उनका कोई सेवक होगा, परंतु परशुराम इसे शब्दुता मानते हैं।

लक्ष्मण व्यंग्यपूर्ण और कठोर वचनों से परशुराम को और अधिक क्रोधित कर देते हैं। वे परशुराम के क्रोध, फरसे और स्वयं की बड़ाई पर कटाक्ष करते हैं। परशुराम लक्ष्मण को मारने के लिए उद्यत हो जाते हैं, पर विश्वामित्र उन्हें रोकते हैं। लक्ष्मण के कटु वचनों से सभा में हाहाकार मच जाता है।

अंत में श्रीराम अपने शांत, मधुर और विनम्र वचनों से हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और परशुराम से लक्ष्मण को क्षमा करने की प्रार्थना करते हैं। श्रीराम के शीतल वचनों से परशुराम के क्रोध को शांत करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

## Punjabi

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ : ਮਨਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੋਖੋਂ ਦੇ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ 'ਦੂਜਾ ਵਿਆਹ' ਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਹਸਮੁੱਖ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੀ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ, ਸੱਸ, ਸਹੁਰੇ ਤੇ

ਨਨਾਣ ਆਦਿ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਅੱਤੇਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਜੁਆਬ ਦਲੀਲ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਸੁਹਿਰਦ ਮੁਟਿਆਰ ਹੈ।

\*ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2. ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੌਰ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿਉ।

ਉਤਰ:- ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੌਰ ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੇਖੋਂ ਦੇ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ 'ਦੂਜਾ ਵਿਆਹ' ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ, ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਤੇ ਸੁਖਦੇਵ ਕੌਰ ਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮਨਜੀਤ ਦੀ ਸੱਸ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨੁਕਸ ਕੱਢਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਸੋਚ ਵਾਲੀ ਅੱਤੇਂ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਅੱਤੇਂ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਸ਼ੱਕੀ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਮਾਲਕ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਮੌਕੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸੋਚ ਬਦਲ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਅੱਤੇਂ ਹੈ।

Quiz Link-

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1F46JlgtV1MZBss0lMa7OwVNklWrvSQiHCpyOqzj9fg8/edit>