

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

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

**Date-05.01.2026**

**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 \Questions 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**

**Most Repeated CBSE PYQs (with Solutions)**

**Q1. Find the 10th term of the AP:**

**2, 7, 12, 17, ...**

**(CBSE 2020 – 2 Marks)**

**Solution:**

**First term,  $a = 2$**

**Common difference,  $d = 7 - 2 = 5$**

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d \quad a_{10} = 2 + (10 - 1) \times 5 = 2 + 45 = \boxed{47}$$

**Q2. Find the nth term of the AP:**

**-3, -1, 1, 3, ...**

**(CBSE 2019 – 2 Marks)**

**Solution:**

**$a = -3$**

**$d = -1 - (-3) = 2$**

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d \quad a_n = -3 + (n - 1) \times 2 = \boxed{2n - 5}$$

Q3. How many terms of the AP 3, 7, 11, ... must be taken so that their sum is 406?  
(CBSE 2022 – 3 Marks)

Solution:

$$a = 3, d = 4, S_n = 406$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] \quad 406 = \frac{n}{2}[6 + 4n - 4] \quad 406 = \frac{n}{2}(4n + 2) \quad 812 = n(4n + 2)$$

$$4n^2 + 2n - 812 = 0 \quad 2n^2 + n - 406 = 0$$

Solving:

$$n = \boxed{14}$$

Q4. Find the sum of first 20 terms of the AP:

-2, -5, -8, ...

(CBSE 2018 – 3 Marks)

Solution:

$$a = -2, d = -3, n = 20$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] \quad S_{20} = 10[-4 + 19(-3)] = 10[-4 - 57] = 10(-61) = \boxed{-610}$$

Q5. If the 7th term of an AP is 13 and the 13th term is 31, find the AP.

(CBSE 2023 – 5 Marks)

Solution:

$$a_7 = a + 6d = 13 \quad (1) \quad a_{13} = a + 12d = 31 \quad (2)$$

Subtract (1) from (2):

$$6d = 18 \Rightarrow d = 3$$

Substitute in (1):

$$a + 6(3) = 13 \quad a = -5$$

AP:

$$\boxed{-5, -2, 1, 4, 7, \dots}$$

Q6. Which term of the AP 3, 8, 13, ... is 78?

(CBSE 2021 – 3 Marks)

Solution:

$$a = 3, d = 5$$

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d \quad 78 = 3 + (n-1)5 \quad 75 = 5(n-1) \quad n = 16 \quad \boxed{16^{th} \text{ term}}$$

Solve PYQ Question from assignment (chapter 5)

Math Quiz <https://www.propofcs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndulnzi4oa8lj4>

1. Give reasons :

- (a) Platinum, gold and silver are used to make jewellery.
- (b) Sodium, potassium and lithium are stored under oil.
- (c) Aluminium is a highly reactive metal, yet it is used to make utensils for cooking.
- (d) Carbonate and sulphide ores are usually converted into oxides during the process of extraction. (4)

Answer:

(a) Platinum, gold and silver are used to make jewellery because these are malleable and ductile.

These are highly resistant to corrosion.

(b) Sodium, potassium and lithium are very reactive and catch fire when exposed to air. This is due to their low ignition temperature and high reactivity.

(c) Aluminium forms a non-reactive layer of aluminium oxide on its surface. This layer prevents aluminium to react with other substances. That's why aluminium is used to make cooking utensils.

(d) It is easier to reduce a metal oxide into free metal. Since it is easier to obtain metals from their oxides than from their carbonates or sulphides directly, therefore, the carbonate and sulphide ores are first converted to oxides for extracting the metals.

2. A man went door to door posing as a goldsmith. He promised to bring back the glitter of old and dull gold ornaments. An unsuspecting lady gave a set of gold bangles to him which he dipped in a particular solution. The bangles sparkled like new but their weight was reduced drastically. The lady was upset but after a futile argument the man beat a hasty retreat. Can you play the detective to find out the nature of the solution he had used? (3)

Solution: Aqua regia (By volume, this contains 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 1 part of concentrated nitric acid) is the solution, which is used to sparkle the bangles like new, but their weight will be reduced drastically.

3. Write difference between metal and non metal on the basis of chemical properties.

Ans- **Explanation:**

Metals and non-metals exhibit distinct chemical properties due to their electron configurations and bonding tendencies. Here are two key differences based on their chemical properties:

**Step by Step Solution:**

**Step 1**

Metals tend to lose electrons during chemical reactions, forming positive ions (cations). For example, sodium (Na) loses one electron to form  $\text{Na}^+$ .

**Step 2**

Non-metals tend to gain or share electrons during chemical reactions, forming negative ions (anions) or covalent bonds. For example, chlorine (Cl) gains one electron to form  $\text{Cl}^-$ .

**Final Answer:**

1. Metals lose electrons to form cations, while non-metals gain or share electrons to form anions or covalent bonds.
2. Metals typically react with acids to produce hydrogen gas, whereas non-metals may react with acids to form salts.

### **Social Science**

Dear Students,

Greetings!

The Directorate General of Recruiting, Indian Army, is organizing a nationwide Quiz Competition for students of Classes IX to XII as part of the broader "Join Indian Army" campaign. This initiative aims to inspire young minds across the country and present the Indian Army as a modern, future-ready, and aspirational career choice.

The competition will be highly beneficial for students, as it will introduce them to the wide range of career opportunities available in the Indian Army.

Schools may register for the competition through the following website:

<https://www.indianarmyquiz.in/>

All the students are requested to play this quiz and share certificate on

[davhrpaman@gmail.com](mailto:davhrpaman@gmail.com).

### **English**

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The Directorate General of Recruiting, Indian Army, is organizing a nationwide Quiz Competition for students of Classes IX to XII as part of the broader "Join Indian Army" campaign. This initiative aims to inspire young minds across the country and present the Indian Army as a modern, future-ready, and aspirational career choice.

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## Hindi

प्रश्न-पद-परिचय क्या है?

उत्तर-वाक्य में प्रयुक्त किसी शब्द का भेद, लिंग, वचन, पुरुष, काल आदि का परिचय देना ही

पद-परिचय कहलाता है।

पद-परिचय के मुख्य भेद

1. संज्ञा-जो किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, भाव या जाति का नाम बताए।

उदाहरण:राम, पुस्तक, विद्यालय, ईमानदारी

पद-परिचय में लिखते हैं:शब्द

संज्ञा का भेद (व्यक्तिवाचक/जातिवाचक/भाववाचक आदि)लिंग,वचन

उदाहरण:राम – संज्ञा, व्यक्तिवाचक, पुल्लिंग, एकवचन

2. सर्वनाम -जो संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त हो।

उदाहरण:मैं, वह, यह, कोई

लिखते हैं:शब्द,सर्वनाम का भेद,पुरुष,वचन

उदाहरण:वह – सर्वनाम, पुरुषवाचक, अन्य पुरुष, एकवचन

3. विशेषण-जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताए।

उदाहरण:सुंदर फूल, पाँच छात्र

लिखते हैं:शब्द,विशेषण का भेद

जिस संज्ञा की विशेषता बता रहा है

उदाहरण:सुंदर – विशेषण, गुणवाचक, 'फूल' की विशेषता बताने वाला

4. क्रिया -जो किसी कार्य का होना या करना बताए।

उदाहरण:खेलना, पढ़ता है

लिखते हैं: शब्द, क्रिया का भेद, काल, पुरुष, वचन

उदाहरण: पढ़ता है – क्रिया, सकर्मक, वर्तमान काल, प्रथम पुरुष, एकवचन

5. क्रियाविशेषण - जो क्रिया की विशेषता बताए।

उदाहरण: धीरे, आज, यहाँ

लिखते हैं: शब्द, क्रियाविशेषण का भेद

उदाहरण: धीरे – क्रियाविशेषण, रीतिवाचक

6. संबंधबोधक - जो शब्दों के बीच संबंध बताए।

उदाहरण: का, के, से, में

उदाहरण: में – संबंधबोधक

परीक्षा के लिए टिप्स

✓ पहले शब्द पहचानें – संज्ञा, क्रिया या विशेषण

✓ काल, लिंग, वचन ध्यान से लिखें

✓ उत्तर साफ और क्रम में लिखें

Quiz Link-

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeJsHMMEFI6SaS4kjlz72rdXUcyK4VO7ry-2zQkKq0WQrai9w/viewform?usp=publish-editor>

## Punjabi

### ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ : ਉਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਜੋ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਦੱਸਣ, ਭਾਵ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ, ਸਮਾਂ, ਸਥਾਨ, ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਣ, ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਹਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ; ਜਿਵੇਂ ਤੇਜ਼, ਹੌਲੀ, ਅੰਦਰ, ਸਵੇਰੇ, ਸ਼ਾਮ, ਮੋਟਾ, ਉੱਚਾ ਵਧੀਆ ਆਦਿ

ਕਿਸਮਾਂ

ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਠ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ :

1. ਕਾਲ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
2. ਸਥਾਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
3. ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ/ਵਿਧੀ-ਵਾਚਕ
4. ਮਿਣਤੀ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ/ ਪਰਿਮਾਣ-ਵਾਚਕ
5. ਸੰਖਿਆ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

6. ਨਿਰਨਾ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

7. ਕਾਰਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

8. ਨਿਸਚੇ/ਤਾਕੀਦ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ

**Quiz Link -**

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1tm0c7e5oZk5w1iAowVdDEt2fljJM\\_0\\_moD3x3jaAkQE/edit](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1tm0c7e5oZk5w1iAowVdDEt2fljJM_0_moD3x3jaAkQE/edit)