

**Class-10**

**Homework (27/7/20)**

**Social science**

**27/7/20 Class 10**

**NCERT Solutions**

**Social Science - History**

**Chapter 1: Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Question 1. Write a note on:**

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini**
- (b) Count Camillo de Cavour**
- (c) The Greek war of independence**
- (d) Frankfurt Parliament**

**Answers:**

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini**

**Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian. He was born in Genoa in 1807. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.**

**As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies - Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.**

**Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.**

#### **(b) Count Camillo de Cavour**

**He was the chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state. He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.**

**Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.**

**He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France with the help of which Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. This, consequently helped to free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.**

### **(c) The Greek war of independence**

**It was an event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe. Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.**

**The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.**

**Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many Western Europeans who had sympathies for the ancient Greek culture.**

### **(d) Frankfurt parliament**

**All those political associations existing in the German region whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans, formed an all-German National Assembly.**

**On Its first meeting was held on 18 May 1848 in the Church of St. Paul at Frankfurt where 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places. They**

**drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.**

**When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly**

**Question 2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?**

**Answer. The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. These were:**

**The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.**

**A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.**

**The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.**

**New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.**

**A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.**

**Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.**

**Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.**

**Question 3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?**

**Answer: Marianne and Germania were female allegories for the French and the German nation respectively. These female allegories were used to portray ideas such as Liberty, Republic and Justice. These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.**

**Question 4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.**

**Answer: In 1848, the middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. They were, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.**

**Question 5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?**

**Answer: Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:**

**He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code. It did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.**

**He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.**

**Guild restrictions were removed in the towns. Transport and communication systems were improved.**

**Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the new found freedom.**

**Maths**

## Class-10 (maths)

8. Find the coordinates of the point on  $x$ -axis which is equidistant from the points  $(-2, 5)$  and  $(2, -3)$ . [CBSE 2017]
9. Find points on the  $x$ -axis, each of which is at a distance of 10 units from the point  $A(11, -8)$ .
10. Find the point on the  $y$ -axis which is equidistant from the points  $A(6, 5)$  and  $B(-4, 3)$ .
11. If the point  $P(x, y)$  is equidistant from the points  $A(5, 1)$  and  $B(-1, 5)$ , prove that  $3x = 2y$ . [CBSE 2017]
12. If  $P(x, y)$  is a point equidistant from the points  $A(6, -1)$  and  $B(2, 3)$ , show that  $x - y = 3$ . [CBSE 2008C]
13. Find the coordinates of the point equidistant from three given points  $A(5, 3)$ ,  $B(5, -5)$  and  $C(1, -5)$ . [CBSE 2008]
14. If the points  $A(4, 3)$  and  $B(x, 5)$  lie on a circle with the centre  $O(2, 3)$ , find the value of  $x$ . [CBSE 2009]  
HINT  $OA^2 = OB^2$ .
15. If the point  $C(-2, 3)$  is equidistant from the points  $A(3, -1)$  and  $B(x, 8)$ , find the values of  $x$ . Also, find the distance  $BC$ . [CBSE 2013C]
16. If the point  $P(2, 2)$  is equidistant from the points  $A(-2, k)$  and  $B(-2k, -3)$ , find  $k$ . Also, find the length of  $AP$ . [CBSE 2014]
17. If the point  $(x, y)$  is equidistant from the points  $(a + b, b - a)$  and  $(a - b, a + b)$ , prove that  $bx = ay$ . [CBSE 2011]
18. Using the distance formula, show that the given points are collinear:  
(i)  $(1, -1)$ ,  $(5, 2)$  and  $(9, 5)$                       (ii)  $(6, 9)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  and  $(-6, -7)$   
(iii)  $(-1, -1)$ ,  $(2, 3)$  and  $(8, 11)$                 (iv)  $(-2, 5)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  and  $(2, -3)$ .
19. Show that the points  $A(7, 10)$ ,  $B(-2, 5)$  and  $C(3, -4)$  are the vertices of an isosceles right triangle. [CBSE 2007, 13]
20. Show that the points  $A(3, 0)$ ,  $B(6, 4)$  and  $C(-1, 3)$  are the vertices of an isosceles right triangle.
21. If  $A(5, 2)$ ,  $B(2, -2)$  and  $C(-2, t)$  are the vertices of a right triangle with  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  then find the value of  $t$ . [CBSE 2015]
22. Prove that the points  $A(2, 4)$ ,  $B(2, 6)$  and  $C(2 + \sqrt{3}, 5)$  are the vertices of an equilateral triangle. [CBSE 2013]
23. Show that the points  $(-3, -3)$ ,  $(3, 3)$  and  $(-3\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{3})$  are the vertices of an equilateral triangle. [CBSE 2010]
24. Show that the points  $A(-5, 6)$ ,  $B(3, 0)$  and  $C(9, 8)$  are the vertices of an isosceles right-angled triangle. Calculate its area.

**SCIENCE**

**( physics )**

**Q1- Why does the cord of electric heater not glow while the heating element does?**

**Q2-What are the advantages of connecting electrical devices in parallel with the battery instead of connecting item in series?**

**Q3-Why is parallel arrangement used in domestic wiring?**

**Q4-Why does use of a fuse wire protect electrical appliances?**

**Q5-Why we use tin plated copper wire in fuse?**

**6-State ohm's law. How can it be verified experimentally?  
Does it hold good under all conditions? comment.**

**English**

**Note:-Do this in language copy no need to copy down the passage.**

**Section - A**  
**Factual Passage - 1 (Solved)**

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Of, all the inventions of Science, Solar Rickshaw is perhaps the most useful on the practical side of life. It is not just any rickshaw but an optimally designed pedal operated and motor assisted three wheeler. This zero carbon, urban transport vehicle or 'Pedicab' was designed and developed by a team of engineers from the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, West Bengal.

Like Solar Rickshaw, the gorgeous green phone is the other wonderful invention of the scientific mind. We all know mobile phones are 'must haves' these days. In fact according to statistics six out of ten people in this world own a cell phone. So imagine the energy consumed and the e-waste generated by these devices, realizing the side effects of mobile phones, many handset manufactures are going green while some are even going solar.

Samsung for instance has unveiled the solar powered phone - 'Blue Earth'- It is a touch phone that has a full solar panel on its back which can generate enough power to charge the phone. It is made from recycled plastic from water bottles and has a built in pedometer to keep a tab on your carbon dioxide emissions. And it is small enough to fit into your pocket.

**Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read:** **1×8=8**

- (1) On the basis of our day to day life, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most useful invention of science.

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- (ii) The Solar Rickshaw was designed by 1000 of engineers.
- (iii) The scientific mind has also invented green phone in addition to the Solar Rickshaw.
- (iv) Cell phones pollute the environment by generating these devices.
- (v) Solar powered phones keep the record of carbon dioxide emissions with inbuilt \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) A cell phone is owned by \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- (vii) Blue Earth touch phone is made from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (viii) Find the phrase in the paragraph 3, which means the same as 'watch attentively'.
- (ix) Find the word in the paragraph 3 which means the opposite of 'emissions'.

**Answers of old passage given on assignment of date 24/7/20**

### Answer Key

- (a) *they contain the largest amount of nutrients.*
- (b) *the common sprouts that people regularly use in cooking.*
- (c) *wheat*
- (d) *Sprouted potato and tomato*
- (e) *the antioxidant activity of the organic compounds found in sprouts.*
- (f) *they help all the cells of our body become active and agile.*
- (g) *they help the digestive system to synthesize the nutrients in our food into the blood.*
- (i) *assimilate*