

**ST.XAVIERS SCHOOL, DORANDA  
SYLLABUS FOR (2011-12)**

**CLASS - X**

**SUBJECT – English**

**2 APRIL – 13 APRIL**

The Frog And The Nightingale/ Girls/  
Revision of As You Like It/ Essay writing.

**15 April – 27 April:**

The Road not Taken/ The Case For the  
Defence/ Letter Writing.

**28 April – 5 May:**

If/ As You Like It (Rev)/ Project Functional  
Grammar/ Comprehension/ Elocution/ U.T.

**10 June – 18 June**

Our Casuarina Tree/ The Umbrella Man/ As  
You Like It (Rev)/ Essay Writing or  
Comprehension.

**20 June – 28 June**

Laugh and Be Merry/ Selection and  
Preparation for Elocution.

**29 June – 09 July**

The Slave's Dream/ The Sniper/ Letter  
writing/ Comprehension.

**11 July – 19 July**

A River/ The Gift of the Magi/ As You Like It  
(rev)/ Functional Grammar

**20 July – 28 July**

To India My Native Land/ Dusk/ Essay  
Writing.

**29 July – 8 August:**

No Men Are Foreign/ The Monkey's Paw/  
Comprehension

**9 August – 20 August**

If/ The Monkey's Paw/ Letter Writing/  
Comprehension

**23 August – 30 August:**

The Post Master/ As You like It (Rev),  
Functional Grammar

**1 September – 9 September:**

How Much Land Does A Man Require

**10 September – 21 September:**

Comprehension/ Revision/ UT/ Night of the  
Scorpion/ How Much Land Does A Man  
Require (contd.)

**SECOND SELECTION TEST 2011-2012**

**10 October – 17 October**

To The Indian who Died In Africa/ Marriage  
is a Private Affair

**18 October – 26 October:**

Because I Could Not Stop For Death/ Rikki  
Tikki Tavi/ As You Like It (Rev)

**27 October – 5 November:**

Shakespeare/ A Day's wait/ Grammar

**8 November – 17 November**

The Ballad Of Father Gilligan/ The Tiger in  
The Tunnel/ As You Like It (Rev).

**18 November – 25 November – La Belle**

Dame Sane Merci/ An Astrologer's Day/ As  
You Like It (Rev.)

**26 November – 7 December:**

A Fishy Story/ As You Like It/ Grammar.

**8 December – 14 December:**

Completion/ Revision/ U.T.

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**Mathematics - X**

**1<sup>ST</sup> SELECTION TEST**

1. Compound Interest
2. Sales Tax & VAT
3. Banking
4. Share & Dividend
5. Linear In equation
6. Quad Equation
7. Problems based on Quadratic equation on Quadratic equation
8. Ratio and Proportion
9. Remainder & Factor Theorem
10. Matrices
11. Co-ordinate Geometry
12. Trigonometry

**2<sup>nd</sup> Selection Test**

- i) All the topics of 1<sup>st</sup> Selection Test are included.
- ii) Circle (Geometry)
- iii) Locus

- iv) Symmetry
- v) Similarity
- vi) Cone
- vii) Sphere
- viii) Statistics
- ix) Probability

**MARCH – TOPICS** -1) C.I., 2) S. Tax & VAT – **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – (C.I., 4<sup>th</sup> week – S. Tax & VAT.)

**APRIL – TOPICS** -1) Banking, 2) Shares & Dividend – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – (Banking S.B. A/c), **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – (Banking R.D. A/c), **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – (Share & Div.) , **4<sup>th</sup> week** – (Share & Dividend.)

**MAY – TOPICS** -1) Linear In equation – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – Linear In equation.

**JUNE – TOPICS** -1) Quad equ., 2) Quad Problem, 3) Ratio & Proportion. – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – ( Quad Equ.), **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – (Problems), **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – (Ratio), **4<sup>th</sup> week** - (Ratio.)

**JULY – TOPICS** -1) Reminder, 2) Co-ordinate – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – (Reminder), **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – (Co-ordinate), **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – (Co-ordinate), **4<sup>th</sup> week** – (Co-ordinate.)

**AUGUST – TOPICS** -1) matrices, 2) Trigonometry – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – (Mean), **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – (Trig), **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – Trig., **4<sup>th</sup> week** – Trig.

**SEPTEMBER – TOPICS** -1) Statistics, 2) Probability – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – Mean, **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – Median, **3<sup>rd</sup> week** – Mode, **4<sup>th</sup> week** – Prob.

**OCTOBER – TOPICS** -Circle – **1<sup>st</sup> , 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> week** – Circle

**NOVEMBER – TOPICS** -1) Cone, 2) Sphere, 3) Similarity, 4) Symmetry – **1<sup>st</sup> week** – cone, **2<sup>nd</sup> week** – sphere, **3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> week** – Similarity and symmetry.

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## Physics - X

### 1<sup>ST</sup> SELECTION TEST

- 13. Force
- 14. Work, Power and Energy
- 15. Refraction through plane surfaces
- 16. Refraction through a lens
- 17. Spectrum
- 18. Machine

- 19. Calorimetry
- 20. Current Electricity
- 21. electricity power and house hold circuits

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Selection Test

- 1. Electromagnetism
- 2. Thermionic Emission and Radioactivity
- 3. All the chapter included in the 1<sup>st</sup> selection

### BREAK UP

**APRIL – 1. Refraction through plane surfaces, 2. Refraction through a lens.** – 1<sup>st</sup> week –Refraction, laws of refraction and refractive Index. Refraction of light through a prism. 2<sup>nd</sup> week – Simple application of refraction of light, critical angle and total internal reflection., 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Lens and refraction of light through a lens., formation of images by a lens., 4<sup>th</sup> week – Power, magnification and determination of focal length of a lens.

**MAY - Spectrum** – 1<sup>st</sup> week – Deviation, Dispersion and spectrum Electromagnetic spectrum and scattering

**JUNE – Machine** – 2<sup>nd</sup> week – machines, levers, 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Inclined plane and gear, 4<sup>th</sup> week – Pulley.

**JULY – 1. Calorimetry, 2. Current Electricity** – 1<sup>st</sup> week – Concept of Heat , Heat Capacity, Sp. Heat capacity., 2<sup>nd</sup> week – Change of phase and latent Heat, 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Concept of current, potential Resistance, Ohm’s Law., 4<sup>th</sup> week – Electro motive force, resistance of a cell, Combination of Resistors.

**AUGUST – Electricity Power and House hold circuits** – 1<sup>st</sup> – Electrical energy and power, 2<sup>nd</sup> House hold wiring system, 3<sup>rd</sup> week – switches, 4<sup>th</sup> week – Earthing (grounding) colour coding of weirs in a cable.

**SEPTEMBER – Electromagnetism-** 1<sup>st</sup> week – Magnetic effect of electric current, 2<sup>nd</sup> week – Force due to magnetic field on a current carrying conductor, 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Application of magnetic field on a current carrying conductor in D.C. Motor. 4<sup>th</sup> week – Application in A.C. generator and Transformer.

**OCTOBER – Thermionic emission and radioactivity** - 2<sup>nd</sup> week – Cathode Ray Tube, Thermionic emission., 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Atomic Structure and Radioactivity, 4<sup>th</sup> week – radioactivity.

**NOVEMBER – Sound** – 1<sup>st</sup> week - sound waves and their Characteristics and Echoes, 2<sup>nd</sup> week – Free, Damped and Forced Vibrations, 3<sup>rd</sup> week – Resonance, 4<sup>th</sup> week – Characteristics of sounds.

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## Chemistry - X

**APRIL**

**1<sup>st</sup> Chapter**

**Acids, Bases & salts**

(1<sup>st</sup> April – 7<sup>th</sup> May) – Acids & Bases

Simple Defns., in terms of molecules & their characteristic properties.

Ions present in mineral acids, alkalis. use of indicators

Physical & chemical properties of Acids & bases.

8<sup>th</sup> June – 30<sup>th</sup> June  
salts & their preparation

- Defn. of salt ; types of salts.
- b) Deliquescence, Efflorescence, water of crystallization.
- Preparation of salt.

1<sup>st</sup> July – 30<sup>th</sup> July  
Mole concept & Stoichiometry

Gay – Lussac's law of combining volumes; Avogadro's Law.

Idea of mole  
Atomicity of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen & chlorine.

Relative atomic masses and relative molecular masses

Deduction of simple and molecular formula from the percentage composition of a compd.

1<sup>st</sup> August – 31<sup>st</sup> August

Electrolysis

- Electrolytes and non- electrolytes  
Defns. & examples.

- Substances containing molecules, ion, ions only, both molecules and ions.
- An Elementary study of the migration of ions.
- Application of electrolysis.
- Acids, bases and salts as electrolytes

1<sup>st</sup> September – 30<sup>th</sup> September

Metallurgy

- Defn. of metals & non- metals
- Position of metals
- Comparison of metals & non- metals
- Reduction of metallic oxides
- Extraction of metals based on the activity series
- Corrosion of iron & its prevention
- Metals & their alloys.

1<sup>st</sup> October – 15<sup>th</sup> October

Ammonia & Nitric Acid

Lab prepn. of Ammonia.

Manufacture of Ammonia by Haber's process

& solubility of NH<sub>3</sub> Chemical properties of NH<sub>3</sub> use of NH<sub>3</sub> ; Prepn. & Prop. of Nitric acid.

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## SUBJECT – EVS - X

**APRIL 4<sup>TH</sup> – 9<sup>TH</sup>** - \*Conservation and Management of Water.

- Need to conserve and Manage Forest.
- Watershed Management
- Traditional Water harvesting

April 11<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> – Conservation and Management of water

- Modern water harvesting
- Recharging ground Water Aquifers.
- \* Conservation and Management of water
- Role of forest
- Need for conservation of forest
- Strategies and methods of conservation

April 18<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> – Conservation and management of forest

- Grasslands
- Need to conserve, strategies and methods of conservation, semi arid ecosystem involvement of locals.

April 25<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> – Conservation and management of Ocean Resource:

- Marine biological resources.
- Conservation of Marine resources
- Impotence of coral reefs
- Importance of marine ecosystem.

May 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> – Conservation and Management of soil

- Solid conservation measures
- Pesticides and Herbicides, Biofertilizers
- JFM, FPC
- Social & agro forestry

June 10<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> – wildlife Conservation

- Introduction
- Wildlife and Biodiversity
- Measures to conserve wildlife

June 20<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> – Wildlife Conservation

- Poaching & Hunting
- Biopiracy
- Application of Biotechnology
- Introduction
- Traditional & Modern Biotechnology
- Use of Microorganism
- Potential of Biotechnology

June 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> – Application of Biotechnology

- Bioremediation
- Relevance of Indigenous Practice-nature as source of life
- wisdom of Indigenous practice

July 4<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> – Tribal culture, Relationship between tribal & forest, stewardship. Sacred groves

July 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> – Source of Pollution. \* Air Pollution-sources. Sources of water Pollution. Source of Soil Pollution

July 18<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> – Abatement of Pollution.

- Abatement of air pollution.
- Control of water pollution
- Control of soil pollution

July 25<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> - Resettlement and rehabilitation

- Resettlement issues
- Case studies

August 1<sup>st</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> – Energy Crisis

- Renewal and non renewal energy sources
- Examples of renewable energy sources.

- Examples of non renewable sources.

August 8<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> – Energy crises – inequitable use of energy

August 16<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> – Climatic changes

- Causes
- Impact of climate change.

August 23<sup>rd</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> - Controlling climatic change

- Ozone layer depletion (Causes)

August 28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> – Effects of ozone layer depletion International programme.

September 1<sup>st</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> – Disasters:

- Natural & Non natural disaster
- Disaster management and its mitigation.

September 12<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> – Strategies and plans for Mitigation and managing natural & man mad disaster.

October 10<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> – Ecofriendly technology.

- Advantages of Ecofriendly
- Eco Mark scheme
- Reduction in the amount of raw material.
- Reduction in the amount of energy
- Reducing Pollution
- Recycling Material

October 17<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> – using renewable material :

- Sustainable use of resources

October 24<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> – Consumer education. Need for consumer education.

- Advantages of consumer education
- Consumer Rights
- Food Adulteration

November 11<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> – Community participation for Ecological relation and conservation.

- Advantages
- Principles
- Case study : Ralegon Siddhi.
- Sukhomajr;

November 7<sup>th</sup> – 8 protection of wildlife.

November 9<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> – Enforcement of Acts, Laws , Policies

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## **SUBJECT – Geography - X**

**16<sup>TH</sup> MARCH – 6<sup>TH</sup> MAY**

1. Background of Physical Features of Asia – points of contact – (a general introduction)

2. Formation of the Himalayas

- Parallel ranges with longitudinal valleys.
- North facing slopes being steeper
- Proof of sedimentary origin.

3. Formation of Peninsular Plateau

- Tilting of the plateau
- Dissection of the plateau

4. Indo-Genetic Plain

- Fracture in the earth's crust
- Regional divisions
- Difference between northern and southern rivers.

5. Map work I – Location of India

Map Work II – Mountain & Plateaus

Map Work III - Rivers and Plains

Map Work IV – Important Peaks, Passes

16<sup>th</sup> June – 30<sup>th</sup> June

6. Climate in Complete detail with related questions.

1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> July

7. Soils – type, origin, characteristics, Soil erosion – causes, prevention, preservation.

8. Natural vegetation

- Types – uses of important trees.
- Need for conservation

9. Water resource

- Need for irrigation, method used
- Need for water conservation
- Rain water harvesting

10. Minerals – used and distribution of coal, petroleum, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, limestone.

1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> August

11. Agriculture – type, problems and solutions of Indian agriculture.

- Agricultural seasons
- Climatic conditions, soil, method of cultivation, processing and distribution of
  - Food crops – rice, wheat, millets, pulses.

(ii) Cash crops – sugarcane, oil seeds, rubber

(iii) Fiber crops – cotton, jute

(iv) Beverage crops – Tea, coffee

1<sup>st</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September

12. Industries – Locational factors

a) Agro – based industries

- Sugar, cotton-textiles
- Silk, woollen and jute textiles

b) Mineral based industries – iron and steel, heavy engineering, petro chemicals, electronics.

13. Transport: a) Road – national highways, expressways, golden quadrilateral.

b) Railways – narrow, metre, broad gauge.

c) Airways and water ways.

d) Major Sea ports

10<sup>th</sup> October - November

14<sup>th</sup> Interpretation of Topographical Maps

- Scale
- Line representation of relevant relief features, cross sections.
- Drainage patterns
- Settlement patterns
- Direction
- Distances as the crow flies and along a route
- Grid reference.
- Map reading
- Practice of Map reading

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## **Biology – X**

1<sup>st</sup> Selection Examination

- Absorption by Roots
- Transpiration
- Photosynthesis
- Circulatory System
- Excretory System
- Aids to health & health organizations
- Nervous system

2<sup>nd</sup> Selection Examination

Chapter 1 to 7 + Cell

- Endocrine system
- Reproductive system
- Cell division
- Genetics
- Population

**MARCH**

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – 1. Absorption by Roots

- Active Transport
- Plasmolysis
- Root pressure

**APRIL**

1<sup>st</sup> Week – Some Experiments on absorption & conduction of water.

- Forces Contribution to ascent of sap.

2<sup>nd</sup> Week 2. Transpiration

- Definition & concept
- Demonstration
- Measurement
- Kinds

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Mechanism of stomatal transpiration

- Factors, significance, guttation, Bleeding

4<sup>th</sup> Week – 3. Photosynthesis

- What is photosynthesis
- Structure of chloroplast
- Chlorophyll
- Stomatal opening

**MAY**

1<sup>st</sup> Week – Process of Photosynthesis

- Light Phase
- Dark Phase
- Adaptation in leaf for photosynthesis
- End products of photosynthesis

**JUNE**

2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Factors affecting Photosynthesis

- Experiments on photosynthesis
- Importance of photosynthesis

3<sup>rd</sup> Week. 7. - Nervous System

- Neuron – Structure, Synapse & Types

4<sup>th</sup> Week – Nerve – Kinds

- Structures of Brain & their functions

**JULY**

1<sup>st</sup> Week – Spinal cord – structure

- Reflex arc
- Peripheral nervous system
- Reflexes

2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Structure & Function of eyes

- Eye defects

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Structure & Function of ear.

4<sup>th</sup> Week. 8. - Endocrine Systems:

- General properties of hormones
- Endocrine glands – Adrenal Glands, pancreas, thyroid, pituitary

**AUGUST**

1<sup>st</sup> Week – Feedback mechanism

9. Reproductive system

- General introduction of reproduction
- Male Reproductive system

2<sup>nd</sup> week – Female Reproductive system

- Fertilization

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Importance & Pregnancy

- Placenta

4<sup>th</sup> Week – Parturition

- Some important terms

**SEPTEMBER**

1<sup>st</sup> Week 10. Cell Division

- Types of cell division
- Mitosis

2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Meiosis

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Chromosomes – Structure

4<sup>th</sup> Week – What are genes.

**OCTOBER**

2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Genetics

- Variation & Heredity
- Autosomes & sex chromosomes
- Description of many more terms

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Sex determination

- Genes & their alleles
- Phenotype & Genotype

4<sup>th</sup> Week: - Punnett square

- Sex linked inheritance

**NOVEMBER**

1<sup>st</sup> Week – Mendel's experiments on inheritance

2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Mendel's law of inheritance

3<sup>rd</sup> Week – Mutation

4<sup>th</sup> Week – Revision

**DECEMBER**

1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Week – Revision chapter wise.

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**CLASS - X  
HISTORY & CIVICS  
SECTION A: CIVICS**

## 1. THE LEGISLATURE: THE UNION PARLIAMENT (LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA):

**The Union Legislature** : The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha .

- a. Definition of Parliament.
- b. The Lok Sabha: Term, Composition, Qualification of members, Disqualification of membership.  
Parliamentary procedures: sessions, quorum, question hour, motions-adjourment and no confidence motion. Speaker –his selection, role and function.

**Rajya Sabha:** Term, Composition, Qualification of members, Disqualification of membership, parliamentary procedures, presiding officer.

Powers and functions of the (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha- legislative, financial control over the executive, judicial, elective, constitutional.

Relationship between the two houses- differences and the Anti Defection Law.

### **The State Legislature:**

The Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) Term, Composition, Qualification of members, Powers and functions, election. Speaker- power and function. (similarities with speaker of Lok Sabha).

The Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad): Term, Composition, Qualification of members, powers and position.

Difference between Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature.

## THE JUDICIARY : SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURT AND SUBORDINATE COURT:

### 1. SUPREME COURT: COMPOSITIONS AND FUNCTIONS

- a) **COMPOSITIONS:** compositions, qualifications of judges, independence of judiciary from the control of executive and legislature, powers of Supreme Court.
- b) **JURISDICTION:** original and appellate.
- c) **FUNTIONS:** Appeals, Fundamental rights, Advisory, judicial review and as a Court of Record.

### 2. HIGH COURT:

- a. **Compositions:** Appointment of judges, qualification of judges, conditions of service, powers and jurisdiction , original and appellate
- b. **Functions:** Revisory , as a court of record and power to issue writs

## SECTION B: INDIAN HISTORY

### 1. **The First War of Independence:**

- a. Causes: Political, social religious economic and military.
- b. Consequences: Constitutional and administrative changes, Queen's proclamation, end of Peshwa and Mughal rule, changes in Army organization, introduction of Budget System, policy of divide and rule, increased economic exploitation of India. British apathy towards social reform. Rise of Nationalism.

### 2. **Rise of Indian Nationalism and foundation of Indian National Congress.**

- a. Factors promoting growth of Nationalism: war of Independence, other minor revolts, socio religious reform movements, revivalism among Muslims, pride in India's past glory, spread of Western education, Indian art and literature, role of the press, political unity & the modern means of communication, economic exploitation of India, repressive policies of Lord Lytton, rise of middle class, Ilbert bill controversy, British policy of Discrimination.
- b. Associations: East India Association, Indian National conference.
- c. Indian National Congress: origin, reaction of government, role of A.O.Hume, immediate objectives of the Congress.

### 3. **PROGRAMME AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERATES:**

- a. Contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Bannerjee and Gopal Krishna Gokhale (especially with regards to freedom struggle)

### 4. **CAUSES OF THE RISE OF RADICAL NATIONALISM (AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM):**

- a. Causes of the rise of Nationalism, programme and achievements,
- b. Contribution of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Rajpat Rai (especially with regards to freedom struggle)

**5. PARTITION OF BENGAL:**

- a. The partition of Bengal and its impact
- b. The Swadeshi and the Boycott Movements

**6. THE FORMATION OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE:**

- a. The objectives

**7. THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS (1914-1919):**

- a. The Lucknow Pact
- b. The Home Rule League
- c. The August Declaration

**SECTION C: THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

**1. The First World War and the Treaty of Versailles:**

causes(long term and immediate) of the First World War- results of the war leading to the formation of the League of Nations. Objectives(only)of the League of Nations. Terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

**2. The rise of Fascism and Nazism and the Second World War.**

Causes for the rise of Fascism in Italy and the rise of Nazism in Germany. Similarity of aims. Hitler's foreign policy, main aims and events in his foreign policy. Long term as well as immediate cause of World War II. Bombing of Hiroshima.

**3. UNITED NATIONS:**

- a. **ORIGIN AND PURPOSE:** functions of the General Assembly, Security Council and the International Court of Justice
- b. The purpose, objective, and the principles
- c. The permanent members and India
- d. The compositions and functions of General Assembly, Security Council, and the International Court of Justice

**4. MAJOR AGENCIES OF UNITED NATIONS:**

- a. Functions of UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO

**5. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:**

- a. Importance of Human Rights
- b. The Objectives/importance and functions of International Organisation, National Organisation and NGOs
- c. Meaning and violation of Human Rights

**6. Cold War:**

- a. Meaning of the Cold War, Causes and Origin
- b. Division of world into two power blocs
- c. Truman Doctrine, Mashall Plan,
- d. Division of Germany, Berlin Blockade
- e. Formation of military alliances: NATO and WARSAW Pact.

**SECOND SELECTION TEST**

**SECTION A: CIVICS**

**1. THE EXECUTIVE:**

**a. THE PRESIDENT:**

- i. Qualification for Election, term of office, procedure
- ii. The executive, legislative, financial, judicial and emergency powers
- iii. Actual position of the President.
- iv. The procedure for election in brief

**a) THE VICE PRESIDENT:**

- a. Election , term of office, functions

**b) THE CABINET:**

- a. The composition, appointment, powers and functions.
- b. Position of Prime Minister
- c. Collective and Individual responsibility of the members of the Cabinet
- d. Comparison between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet
- e. Functions of the Cabinet
- f. The powers and position of the Prime Minister

**c) GOVERNOR:**

- a. The head of the state
- b. Qualifications, appointment, terms of office
- c. Powers: executive, legislative, financial , judicial and discretionary

**d) COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN A STATE:**

- a. Formation, terms, relationship with the chief minister.

**SECTION B: INDIAN HISTORY**

**1. THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1919-1934)**

a. **MAHATMA GANDHI:** methods and the direction given by him to the National Movement, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement till 1934

b. **Life of Gandhi:** Doctrine of Satyagraha and Swadeshi, the circumstances leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement and their importance.

c. **The Swaraj Party, Simon Commission, Nehru Committee in brief**

d. The ideological differences between Gandhi and Forward Bloc.

e. Formation of INA: the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose

f. Quit India Movement in brief

**2. THE PARTITION OF INDIA:**

- a. The Cabinet Mission  
b. Conflict between congress and the Muslim League.  
c. Mountbatten Plan  
d. The Independence Act of 1947

**SECTION C: CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY**

**1. NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT:**

- 1) Brief Meaning, Factors, Objectives, Role of Jawahar Lal Nehru  
2) Names of the architect of NAM

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**वर्ग-10 हिन्दी**

**First Selection Test (40 Marks )**

**Section - A**

1. प्रस्तावना लेखन 2. पत्र 3. भाव-ग्रहण 4. व्यावहारिक व्याकरण 5. दोनों परीक्षाओं के लिए

साहित्य-40 अंक

**Section - B**

गद्य संकलन एवं काव्य चंद्रिका-नवम श्रेणी के वर्ग प्रगति के अतिरिक्त

1. मेरे मास्टर साहब 2. मैं और मेरा देश 3. सच्ची वीरता।

काव्य चंद्रिका 1. नीति के दोहे-कबीर-रहीम 2. मानवता 3. जीवन का झरना

**Second Selection Test**

गद्य संकलन एवं काव्य चंद्रिका का संपूर्ण पाठ निम्नलिखित शेष पाठ के साथ

गद्य संकलन 1. श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा 2. भीड़ में खोया आदमी।

काव्य चंद्रिका 1. निर्माण 2. सम्मिलित।

**Computer Applications Syllabus for Class X**

**FIRST TERM**

**1. Using Library Classes**

Simple input/output. String, packages and import statements. libraries and illustrating their use. The following functions have to be covered

String library functions:

Char charAt (unt i)

int compareTo(String1, String2)

String concat(String str)

boolean endsWith(String str)

boolean equals(String str)

boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String str)

int indexOf(char ch)

int lastIndexOf(char ch)

int length( )

String replace (char oldChar, char newChar)

boolean startsWith(String str)

String substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)

String toLowerCase( )

String toUpperCase( )

String trim( )

String valueOf(all types)

Mathematical Library Functions:

pow(x,y), log(x), sqrt(x), ceil(x),

floor(x), rint(x),

abs(a), max(a, b), min(a,b), random( ),

sin(x), cos(x),

tan(x).

**2. Functions** Need of functions. Types of functions (pure and impure).

Function declaration and definition, ways of calling functions (call by value and call by reference) Returning information/messages from the functions

and use of multiple functions and more than one function with the same name (function overloading). Use of static data member with static member function. Discuss invocation of functions on objects (through the reference). Discuss the concept of this with a reference to the object on which the invocation is made again.

### **3. Iterations.**

Loops, nested loops, break and continue. Revision of loops (while, do while and for). Show how each kind of loop can be converted to the other form of the loop. Introduce nested loops through some simple examples. Demonstrate break and continue statements with the help of loops/nested loops.

### **4. Class as the Basis of all**

**Computation** Objects and Classes  
Objects encapsulate state and behaviour æ numerous examples; member variables; attributes or features. Variables define state; member functions; Operations/methods/ messages/ functions define behaviour. Classes as abstractions for sets of objects; class as an object factory; concept of type, primitive data types, composite data types. Variable declarations for both types; difference between the two types. Objects as instances of a class.

### **5. Arrays**

Arrays storing, retrieving and arranging data

Arrays and their uses, sorting algorithms - selection

sort and bubble sort; Search algorithms æ linear search and binary search Example of a composite type. Array creation. Sorting and searching algorithms should be discussed

### **SECOND TERM :**

#### **6. Encapsulation**

Access specifiers and scope and visibility  
Access specifiers æ private and public.

Visibility rules for private, package and public access specifiers.

Scope of variables, instance variables, argument variables, local variables

#### **7. Constructors**

Constructor and its types. Default constructor, parameterized constructor, constructor with default parameter and constructor overloading.

#### **8. Class as a User Defined Type**

Class as a composite type, distinction between primitive type and composite or class types. Class may be considered as a new data type created by the user, that has its own functionality. (The distinction between primitive and composite types should be discussed through examples. Show how

classes allow user defined types in programs. All primitive types have corresponding class wrappers.

The following methods are to be covered:

int parseInt(String s), int valueOf(String s),

long parseLong(String s), long valueOf(String s),

float parseFloat(String s), float valueOf(String s),

double parseDouble(String s),

double valueOf(String s), boolean

isDigit(char ch),

boolean isLetter(char ch),

boolean isLetterOrDigit(char ch),

boolean isLowerCase(char ch),

boolean isUpperCase(char ch),  
boolean isWhitespace(char ch),  
char toLowerCase (char ch)  
char toUpperCase(char ch)

## **9. Input/Output**

Basic input/output using Scanner and  
Printer classes

from JDK. The Scanner class can be  
used for input of various  
types of data (e.g. int, float, char  
etc.) from the standard input stream.