



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - ENGLISH**

Day – 20

Date: 24.04.2020

Idiomatic Expressions

Key Difference:

According to definition, an Idiom is an expression made by a combination of words, whose meaning is different than the literal meaning of the individual words.

Examples:

1. Break a leg
2. A little bird told me.

In the **1st example** the **literal meaning** would be actually pick up a stick and break a person's leg, but the **idiomatic meaning** is wishing a person good luck before any performance, or exam, or an event. Similarly, in the **2nd example** a bird is compared to a person figuratively, who is said to have told another person a secret.

Whereas

An expression is defined as a specific way or manner in which ideas are expressed through words. Generally an expression is similar to a phrase, (also they are often considered as slangs).

The terms **Idioms and expressions** are used **interchangeably**.

Often while talking, one can hear phrases like 'OMG, that is new!' or 'are you freaking kidding me?'

These are just a few ways of people expressing their own ideas or thoughts, some do it by using idioms, and some do it by making up their very own expressions.

Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase that will complete the idiom used in the sentence:

1. The supervisor was fired because he had sticky _____
a) arms b) hands c) fingers
2. He really gave me _____ for my money when we played poker yesterday. He almost beat me.
a) swim b) sprint c) run
3. The correct cops receive _____ for ignoring certain crimes.
a) paybacks b) throwbacks c) kickbags
4. We have been living hand to _____ since I lost my job.
a) head b) face c) mouth
5. Why are you looking upset? Keep your _____ up.
a) ice b) face c) chin

Frame sentences of your own using idiomatic expression given below

1. caught my eye

Ans:

2. have a heart.

Ans:

3. laugh ourselves silly.

Ans:

4. close to heart.

Ans:

5. can't bring myself.

Ans:



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Contracted forms

A **contracted form** is a grammatical term. It refers to short words made by putting two words together and omitting some letters, which are replaced by an apostrophe.

For example: did not is **contracted** to didn't

The expression **she's** can be the contracted form of **she is** or **she has**.

Read the following sentences and state what form of the verb is used in them in the space provided.

1. she's never been to the US. _____

(a) she's = she has (b) she's = she is

2. There's someone at the door. _____

(a) there's = there is (b) there's = there has

Write the contracted form of the given words:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. do not | _____ | 2. did not | _____ |
| 3. does not | _____ | 4. have not | _____ |
| 5. has not | _____ | 6. is not | _____ |
| 7. are not | _____ | 8. will not | _____ |
| 9. shall not | _____ | 10. Cannot | _____ |
| 11. could not | _____ | 12. must not | _____ |
| 13. had not | _____ | 14. would not | _____ |
| 15. should not | _____ | 16. we are | _____ |
| 17. I will | _____ | 18. you are | _____ |
| 19. they are | _____ | 20. we will | _____ |
| 21. has not | _____ | 22. have not | _____ |
| 23. it is | _____ | 24. I am | _____ |
| 25. I would | _____ | | |



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Class: **X – HINDI**

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Date: **24.04.2020**

अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार

जब किसी वस्तु, व्यक्ति आदि का वर्णन बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर किया जाए तब वहाँ अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार होता है। इस अलंकार में नामुमकिन तथ्य (impossible fact) बोले जाते हैं।

उदाहरण -

1. आगे नदियाँ पड़ी अपार घोडा कैसे उतरे पार। राणा ने सोचा इस पार तब तक चेतक था उस पार।।

ऊपर दी गयी पंक्तियों में बताया गया है कि महाराणा प्रताप के सोचने की क्रिया खत्म होने से पहले ही चेतक ने नदियाँ पार कर दी। (क्या ऐसा हो सकता है? - **नहीं** । क्योंकि सोचने के लिए सिर्फ १ सेकण्ड ही लगता है । फिर १ सेकण्ड में cross कैसे कर सकते ?) तोयह महाराणा प्रताप के घोड़े चेतक की **अतिशयोक्ति** है। याने बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बताया गया है । एवं इस तथ्य को लोक सीमा से बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर वर्णन किया गया है। अतः यह उदाहरण अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार के अंतर्गत आएगा।

2. देख लो साकेत नगरी है यही। स्वर्ग से मिलने गगन में जा रही।

साकेत = स्वर्ग ; नगरी = गाँव

ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरण में जैसा की आप देख सकते हैं यहां एक साकेत नगरी की सुंदरता का वर्णन किया जा रहा है। यहाँ पर गाँव को स्वर्ग कहा है । साकेत नगरी का वर्णन है जिसके गगनचुंबी भवन इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्हें देखकर लगता है मानो सारी नगरी आकाश से मिलने जा रही हो प । प्रस्तुत साकेत नगरी का अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण साकेत नगरी का वर्णन है जिसके गगनचुंबी भवन इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्हें देखकर लगता है मानो सारी नगरी आकाश से मिलने जा रही हो । अतः अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार है । प्रस्तुत साकेत नगरी का अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण वर्णन किया गया है ।

अन्य उदाहरण -

१. हनुमान की पूँछ में लगन न पाई आग, लंका सिगरी जल गई गए निशाचर भाग।

यहाँ हनुमान की पूँछ में आग लगाने से पहले ही लंका के जल जाने का उल्लेख किया गया है जो कि संभव नहीं है। इन पंक्तियों में प्रस्तुत घटना का बढ़ा चढ़ाकर वर्णन किया गया है। अतः अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार है ।

२. दिल बादल बने, आँखें बहने लगी।

इन पंक्तियों में किसी के दुःख के बारे में वर्णन किया गया है जो दुखी होकर बहुत अश्रु बहा रहा है ,। इन पंक्तियों में प्रस्तुत घटना का बढ़ा चढ़ाकर वर्णन किया गया है। अतः अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार है ।

३. शर निकल गांडी वह .व गुण से भिन्न जैसे ही हुआ ।

धड़ से जयद्रथ का बदन, बस भिन्न वैसे ही हुआ ।

[अर्जुन के गांडीव से तीर निकलकर जैसे ही अलग हुआ, वैसे ही जयद्रथ का सिर धड़ से कटकर अलग हो गया] अतः अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार है । यहां भी प्रस्तुत प्रसंग का वर्णन बढ़ा चढ़ाकर किया गया है ।

४. करुणा करके करुणानिधि रोए , देखि सुदामा की दीन दशा ।

पानी परत को हाथ छुओ नहीं नैनन के जल सो पग धोए ,।

अपने आँसुओं के जल से ही सुदामा के पैर धो दिए । इस घटना का वर्णन इन पंक्तियों में प्रस्तुत घटना का बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर वर्णन किया गया है। अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण है । अतः अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार है ।

अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार के कोई चार उदाहरण ढूँढकर लिखिए -



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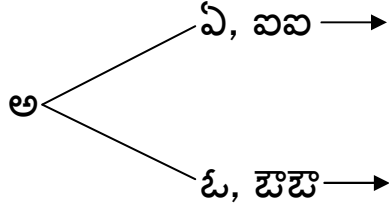
Class: X - TELUGU

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2. వృద్ధీసంధి:-వృద్ధులు = ఐ, ఔ

సూత్రం:- 'అ' కారమునకు ఏ, ఐ లు పరమైతే "ఐ" కారం, ఓ, ఔ లు పరమైతే "ఔ" కారం ఏకాదేశమగును.



ఉదా:

1. ఏక+ ఏక = ఏకైక [అ+ఏ = ఐ]
2. రస+ఏక = రసైక [అ+ఏ = ఐ]
3. వసుధ+ ఏక = వసుధైక [అ+ఏ = ఐ]
4. లోక+ ఏక = లోకైక [అ+ఏ = ఐ]
5. సుర+ఏక = సురైక [అ+ఏ = ఐ]
6. సమ+ ఐకృత = సమైకృత [అ+ఐ = ఐ]
7. దివ్య + ఐరావతం = దివ్యైరావతం [అ+ఐ = ఐ]
8. దేశ+ ఐశ్వర్యం = దేశైశ్వర్యం [అ+ఐ = ఐ]

1. మహా + ఓషధి = మహౌషధి [అ+ఔ = ఔ]
2. వన + ఓషధి = వనౌషధి [అ+ఔ = ఔ]
3. ఘన + ఓషధి = ఘనౌషధి [అ+ఔ = ఔ]
4. దివ్య+ ఔషధం = దివ్యౌషధం [అ+ఔ = ఔ]
5. రస+ఔచిత్వం = రసౌచిత్వం [అ+ఔ = ఔ]
6. నాటక + ఔచిత్వం = నాటకౌచిత్వం [అ+ఔ = ఔ]



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Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**

Day – 20

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Note: Learn and write (ONE time) all the definitions/formulae in a notebook.

Arithmetic progression:

In a sequence except the first term remaining all the terms are obtained by adding a fixed term to its preceding term immediately, called Arithmetic Progression.

Eg: 2,5,8,11,.....

Note: Let the first term in an A.P. is 'a', the common difference is 'd' then the standard form of an A.P. is $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, \dots$

1. First term= $t_1=a$, Second term= $t_2=a+d$, third term= $t_3=a+2d, \dots$
2. n^{th} term in an A.P.= Last term= $t_n=a+ (n-1) d$.
3. Common difference= $d= t_2- t_1$

Answer the following questions.

1. Find the common difference in the sequence 3, 7, 11, 15, 19,.....
2. Find the common difference in the sequence 5, 2, -1, -4,.....
3. Find the 10^{th} term of A.P.: 4, 1, -2, -5,.....
4. Find the 34^{th} term of A.P.:1, 8, 15, 22,.....
5. Find the last term of A.P.: 4, 9, 14,.....



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Class: **X - SCIENCE**

Day – 20

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Sustainable Management of natural resources

Refer slides from 66 to 74 of Ch. 16 from Extra marks app and mention weather following statements are true or false.

1. The wild life resources are renewable resources.
2. Forest and wild life are conserved to continue food chain.
3. Successful forest conservation strategy should involve protection of only consumers.
4. Sustainable development does not consider the viewpoints of stakeholders.
5. Forests provide variety of products.
6. Khadins, Ahars and Kattas are ancient structures that are example of water harvesting.
7. Solid waste serves as useful resource for providing energy for our industries.
8. Monitoring of resource utilization is best done through remote sensing.
9. Use of sewage, domestic waste, farmyard manure, etc. will decrease the fertility of the degraded lands.
10. An environmentally friendly decision is reuse jam and pickle bottles.
11. Increase in human population puts more pressure on land.



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Class: **X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – **20**

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History:3.The Making of a Global World.

Read lesson and find Objective type answers.

Q.1: What was the Bretton Woods system?

- (a) Post war the military system (b) Post war political system
(c) Post war international economic system (d) None of these

Q.2: What did indentured labour mean?

- (a) Cheap Labour (b) Free Labour (c) Bonded Labour (d) None of these

Q.3: What were ‘Canal Colonies’?

- (a) Large Colonies (b) Sea Ports (c) Large Canals (d) Irrigated areas

Q.4: Which food traveled west from China to be called “Spaghetti”?

- (a) Soya (b) Groundnuts (c) Potato (d) Noodles

Q.5: Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890’s?

- (a) Cattle plague (b) Small pox (c) Pneumonia (d) None of these

Q.6: Which was the Tabled city of gold?

- (a) Peru (b) Mexico (c) El Doeodo (d) Spain

Q.7: Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?

- (a) Samuel Morse (b) Henry Ford (c) T. Cuppla (d) Imam Husain

Q.8: The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-

- (a) Bob Morley (b) V. S. Naipaul (c) Amartya Sen (d) Ram Naresh Sarwan

Q.9: The great Depression began in

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

Q.10: The Chutney music was popular in-

- (a) North America (b) South America (c) Japan (d) China

Q.11: Rinder Pest is a?

- (a) Cattle disease in Africa (b) Cattle disease in China (c) Cattle disease in India
(d) Cattle disease in Russia

Q.12: Which of the following is not a economic exchange?

- (a) Flow of Labour (b) Flow of Capital (c) Flow of Knowledge (d) Flow of Trade

Q.13: What is NIEO?

- (a) New international economic order (b) New Indian economic order
(c) New international Excise order (d) New international economic ordinance.

Q.14: Name the law which allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn.



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(a) Corn Act (b) Food Act (c) Corn Laws (d) Import Laws

Q.15: What is IMF?

(a) International Money fund (b) International Monetary Fund
(c) International Monetary finances (d) Indian Monetary fund.

Q.16: What was the use of cowries during Indus Valley civilization?

(a) As a toy (b) As an instrument (c) As a means of transportation (d) As a form of currency

Q.17: The term used to describe Indian indentured labour was—

(a) Porter (b) Coolie (c) Juggler, (d) Rikshaw puller

Q.18: Henry Morton Stanley was

(a) Explorer (b) Trader (c) Missionary (d) Soldier

Q.19: Rinderpest spread in Africa through—

(a) Cattle (b) Birds (c) Human (d) None of these.

Q.20: A major supplier of wheat in the world market was—

(a) Africa (b) Eastern Europe (c) North America (d) Asia

Q.21: Who produced the T-Model Ford car?

(a) Henry Morton Stanley (b) Ebenezer Howard (c) Barry Parker (d) Henry Ford

Q.22: What were the 'Corn Laws'?

(a) Laws to restrict the import of corn (b) Laws to restrict the export of corn
(c) Laws to restrict the export and import of corn (d) None of the above

Q.23: ----was a famous economist.

(a) Henry Ford (b) John Maynard Keynes (c) Henry Stanley (d) Barry Parker

Q.24: The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to

(a) To preserve economic stability (b) To maintain status (c) To increase export (d) To reduce war loans

Q.25: Bretton Woods System was based on which types of rates?

(a) Fixed (b) Floating (c) Base (d) Inflation



PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)

UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Session-5 Basic Writing Skills

I. Multiple choice questions:-

1. A _____ is a group of words that forms a unit within a sentence but is incomplete independently.
a) Subject b) Phrase c) Noun d) Predicate
2. _____ are used to keep a record of the communication for the future reference .
a) Spoken words b) Hand movements c) Symbols d) Written words
3. An _____ sentence is a sentence that states a fact.
a) Imperative b) Interrogative c) Assertive d) Exclamatory
4. _____ refers to a word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion.
a) Interjection b) Verb c) Preposition d) Conjunction
5. With which of the following words can we not use the article 'an' ?
a) European b) Hour c) Egg d) MP
6. An _____ sentence is a sentence that expresses sudden and strong feelings.
a) Imperative b) Interrogative c) Assertive d) Exclamatory
7. _____ refers to the word that shows the relationship of a noun, noun phrase or pronoun to another word.
a) Interjection b) Preposition c) Verb d) Conjunction

II. Fill in the blanks with the given clues:-

sentence, predicate, topic, proof reading, indefinite, definite paragraph

- 1) A group of words that makes complete sense is called a _____
- 2) Every complete sentence contains two parts, a subject and a _____.
- 3) A _____ sentence works as an introduction to your paragraph.
- 4) A crucial part of writing a good paragraph is _____ and revision.
- 5) 'A' and 'an' are the two forms of the _____ articles.
- 6) _____ article is used when the noun that follows is already known.
- 7) A _____ is essentially a collection of sentences that relate to one central topic.

III. Answer the following in short:-

Note:- Learn and write one time in the rough notebook.

Q.1) What is a phrase? Give one example of each type of phrase.



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Ans. A phrase is a group of words that form a unit within a sentence but it is incomplete independently. A phrase lacks both the subject and the object.

1) A noun phrase acts like a noun in a sentence.

Ex: We all love **eating ice-cream**. (noun phrase-**eating ice-cream**)

2) A verb phrase is a group of main verbs and helping verbs within a sentence.

Ex: This jewellery **may be worth** millions of rupees! (verb phrase-**may be worth**)

3) An adjective phrase is built around an adjective and consists of adjectives and/or articles.

Ex: Rashmika walked on the stage **very gracefully**. (adjective- **very gracefully**, **walk**-describes the object).

4) An adverbial phrase built around an adverb by adding words before or after it.

Ex: We strolled through the garden **very slowly**. (adverbial phrase-**very slowly**)

5) A prepositional phrase always begins with a preposition and is followed by a noun.

Ex: All rooms **below the deck** are for sleeping. (prepositional phrase-**below**, noun-**deck**)

IV. Identify the type of phrases given in the bold in the following sentences:-

a) Your apple pie smells **very tempting**. _____

b) Let us cease work **from this very moment**. _____

c) The boy wants to **go home**. _____

d) Sam **might eat** the cake. _____

e) Words **were spoken**. _____

f) **Until today**, I had never heard that. _____