Class: **X - ENGLISH**   **Day – 26**   Date: **30.04.2020**

Advertisement

Advertising is a means of communication with the users of a product or service. **Advertisements** are messages paid for by those who send them and are intended to inform or influence people who receive them.

The types of advertisements are :

1. Print Advertising : newspaper, magazines & brochure advertisements etc.,

2. Broadcast Advertising : Television and radio advertisements.

3. Outdoor Advertising : hoardings, banners, flags and wraps etc.,

4. Digital Advertising : advertisements displayed over the internet and digital devices.

A Classified Advertisement:

A classified advertisement is written by an employer who is looking for the services of a person in his organisation or to sell/purchase/rent any property or for many other purposes.

Type of Advertisement	Purpose
SITUATION VACANT	This advertisement is written by an employer who is looking for the services of a person in his organization.
SITUATION WANTED	This is written by a job seeker.
FOR SALE	This is written in an attempt to sell property, assets, office goods, etc.,
TO LET	This is written by a person looking for tenants for his/her property.
ACCOMMODATION WANTED	This is written by the ones looking for a place for accommodation.
MISSING	This is written in case any object/person/pet goes missing giving descriptive details for the same.

Example :

1. Principal, Sunrise Global School, Agra requires a receptionist for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details of qualifications and experience required in the receptionist.

Ans

SITUATION WANTED

REQUIRED smart, talented, dynamic and friendly female receptionist for Sunrise Global School, Agra. Attractive salary with fringe benefits. Healthy work environment. Fresh graduates having honours or equivalent degree in English with good communication skills can apply by sending their cover letter and resume till April 30 on the below mentioned id:xyz123@gmail.com. For queries contact 98100xxxxx

1. Principal, Delhi Public School, Delhi requires High School Teachers for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details about qualifications and experience required in the High School Teachers.
Ans:

Class: **X – HINDI**   **Day – 26**   Date: 30.04.2020

क्रिया पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो अनेक क्रिया-पदों से मिलकर बना हो, क्रिया पदबंध कहलाता है।

क्रिया पदबंध में मुख्य क्रिया पहले आती है। उसके बाद अन्य क्रियाएँ मिलकर एक समग्र इकाई बनाती है। यही 'क्रिया पदबंध' है।

जैसे-

(a) वह बाजार की ओर **आया होगा।**

(b) मुझे मोहन छत से **दिखाई दे रहा है।**

(c) सुरेश नदी में **डूब गया।**

(d) अब दरवाजा **खोला जा सकता है।**

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'क्रिया पदबंध' है।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रिया पदबंध पहचानिए -

१. नाव पानी में डूबती चली गई ।

२. बच्चे जल्दी ही सो जाया करते हैं ।

३. मैंने राधा को पत्र लिख दिया है ।

४. पिताजी कल गाँव से आ गए थे ।

५. पत्थर लुढ़कते चले जा रहे थे ।

६. दादी कहानी सुनाती रहती है ।

७. राम मैदान में खेल रहा है ।

८. धरती का पानी सूखता जा रहा है ।

९. गायक गीत गा रहा है ।

१०. पतंग हवा में उड़ती चली गई ।

Class: **X - TELUGU** **Day – 26** **Date: 30.04.2020**

5. అర్థాంతరన్యాస అలంకారము:

నిర్వచనము: సామాన్య విషయాన్ని విశేషణము చేత, విశేష విషయాన్ని సామాన్యము చేత సమర్థించి చెప్పినట్లైతే అది "అర్థాంతరన్యాస అలంకారము" అవుతుంది.

ఉదా:

1. హనుమంతుడు సముద్రాన్ని దాటాడు. → విశేషము
మహాత్ములకు సాధ్యంకానిది ఏమున్నది. → సామాన్యము

2. శివాజీ కళ్యాణ దుర్గ కోటను ఆక్రమించాడు.→ విశేషము
వీరులు దేనినైనా సాధించగలరు. → సామాన్యము

3. మేఘుడు సముద్రానికి పోయి నీటిని తెచ్చి ఇస్తాడు. → విశేషము
లోక ఉపకర్తలకు ఇది సహజ గుణం.→ సామాన్యము

6. రూపకాలంకారము:-

నిర్వచనములు:
1. ఉపమాన ఉపమేయములకు అభేదము తెల్పుట (భేదం ఉన్నను లేనట్లుగా చెప్పుట)
2. ఒక వస్తువులో మరొక వస్తువు ధర్మాన్ని ఆపాదించుట.
3. ఉపమేయము నందు ఉపమాన ధర్మము ఆరోపించుట.

ఉదా:
1. మానవుడు విద్యాధనాన్ని సంపాదించుకోవాలి.
2. సంసారసాగరాన్ని తరించుట కష్టము.
3. లతాలలనలు రాజుపై కుసుమాక్షతలు చల్లిరి.
4. శత్రువులతో పోరాడు ఆ రాజు సాక్షాత్తు శివుడే.

Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**   **Day – 26**   **Date: 30.04.2020**

Note: Revise Constructions rules/methods from IX Math text book. Answer the following questions.

1. Construct a triangle ABC, AB=4 cm, BC=3 cm, CA=5 cm.
2. Construct a triangle ABC, AB=6 cm, BC=5 cm, <B= 60^0 .
3. Construct a triangle ABC, AB=6 cm, <A= 30^0, <B= 40^0 .
4. Construct a triangle ABC, <B = 60^0 , BC=5.5 cm, <C= 60^0 .
5. Construct a triangle ABC, BC=8 cm, <A= 50^0 . <B= 80^0 .

Note: Construction steps should be written only for Q. No.1, 2, 5.

Class: **X - SCIENCE**   **Day – 26**   **Date: 30.04.2020**

LIFE PROCESSES

1. Refer to the ch-6 Life processes concept learning topic: **Nutrition in human beings.**

2. Learn & Write about nutrition in amoeba two times with the help of diagram.

Amoeba follows the holozoic type nutrition. Holozoic refers to engulfment of whole/part of plant/animal in liquid/solid state. The Amoeba engulfs the particulate food. The process of obtaining food by Amoeba is called phagocytosis. It is carried out as per the following steps:
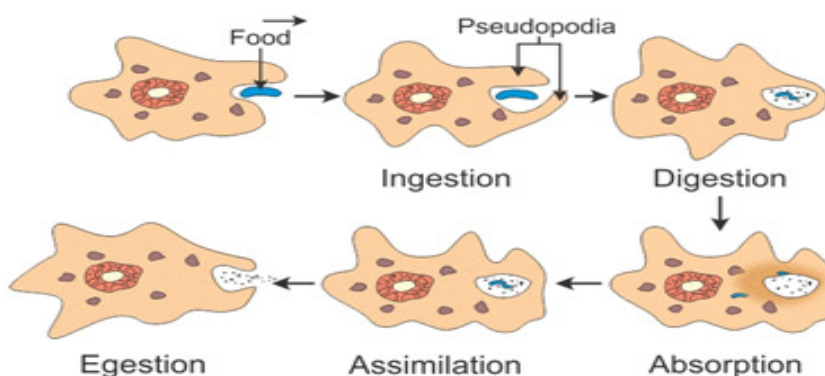
(i) **Ingestion:** Engulfment of food particle by forming temporary projections called pseudopodia is called as ingestion. The engulfed food is taken inside the body by pinching off the food vacuole of pseudopodia.

(ii) **Digestion:** Breakdown of complex substances into simpler ones by digestive enzymes takes place in food vacuole only.

(iii) **Absorption:** The digested food present diffuses from food vacuole into the cytoplasm causing disappearance of food vacuole.

(iv) **Assimilation:** Food absorbed is used by *Amoeba* for various metabolic processes.
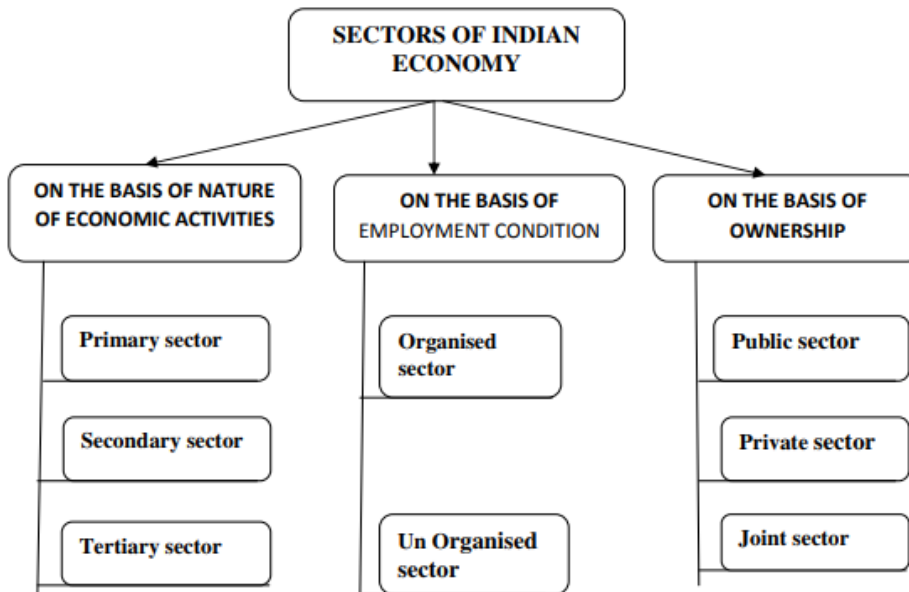
(v) **Egestion:** The waste products of Amoeba are disposed off in surrounding water by the process of simple diffusion through its cell membrane/ body surface.

Economics: 2. Sectors of Indian Economy
Read this table and question and answers. And write one time in your rough notes.

CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
(i) It is known as agriculture and allied services sector.	(i) It is known as manufacturing sector.	(i) It is known as service sector.
(ii) This sector produce goods and services by exploiting natural resources.	(ii) This sector transforms one good into another by creating more utility from it.	(ii) This sector provides useful services to primary and secondary sectors for the smooth functioning of their working.
(iii) This sector is unorganised and use traditional techniques.	(iii) It is organised sector and use better techniques.	(iii) It is organised sector and use better techniques.
(iv) Activities related to agriculture, forestry fishing, mining and animal husbandary are included in this sector.	(iv) It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms, big corporates and multinational corporations.	(iv) Services related to banking, insurance, trade and communication come in this sector.
(v) This sector continue to be the largest employer in most of the developing nations like that of India.	(v) This sector has failed to provide employment to the surplus workers of primary sector.	(v) This sector's sharing in the employment is increasing.

2. **Distinguish between public sector and private sector.**

	Public Sector	Private Sector
(a)	In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies.
(b)	Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services, we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.	The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.
(c)	Their main way of making revenue is through public revenue like tax, duty and penalty.	Their main way of making revenue is through issuing shares and debentures or by taking loans.
(d)	The benefits of working in public sector is that it gives job security, allowances and retirement benefits.	The benefits of working in private sector is that it gives exciting salary packages and perks.
(e)	Railways and post office are the examples of the public sector.	Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are examples of the private sector.

3. **Evaluate Organised Sector and Unorganised Sector.**

	Organised sector	Unorganised sector
(a)	Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security.
(b)	Workers get regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
(c)	Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.
(d)	Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave and medical benefits.	Workers do not get any such benefits.
(e)	Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
(f)	It is called the organised sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are not formal processes and producers here.
(g)	Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.
		(any five)

Key:Day:25

1.**Answer:**Social equality, freedom, peace, pollution-free environment, improved health and literacy levels, 2.awareness and control on population are common development goals of the people.

2.**Answer:**Average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

3.Ans. (b) Per capital income

4.Ans. b) UNDP

5.**Ans.** d) all above

6. Ans. (a) Sri Lanka

7. Ans. Unemployment allowance will be given.

8.Ans. Profit making

9. Ans. 2005

10. Ans. Infant Mortality Rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

11. Ans. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

12. Ans. Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

13. Ans. The HDI rank of a country indicates the place of the country in relation to other countries in field of human development.

14. Ans. Environment degradation refers to the degradation of natural resources and pollution.

PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)
UNIT-III INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

Session-1 Operating System

I.   Multiple choice questions:-

1. The main screen of the Windows is called_____

    a) Tabletop   b) User Area   c) Desktop   d) Recycle Bin

2. Windows OS is based on which user interface?

    a) Data   b) Graphical   c) Character   d) Friendly

3. Which of these functions is not performed by an operating system?

    a) Entering data   b) Error detection

    c) Job scheduling   d) Memory management

4. Start button is located on the_____

    a) status bar   b) Menu bar   c) Task Bar   d) Scroll Bar

II. Answer the following in short:-
Learn and write one time in rough notebook.

Q.1) What is the advantage of GUI?

Ans. A graphical user interface is a user-friendly operating system
in which commands can be entered by clicking/double-clicking/right
clicking a mouse. Windows operating system is an example of an interactive
operating system.

Q.2) What is operating system? Give a few examples.

Ans. An operating system is the basic software that controls the computer.
It serves as an
interface between the user and the computer.

Example:- **DOS** DOS (Disk Operating System), **Windows, Linux etc..**

Q.3) What is the purpose of multitasking?

Ans. This type of operating system is used on
Desktop computers, laptops, where a single user can operate on several
programs at the
same time. For example, Windows, Apple MacOS are examples of single-
user multi
task operating system.

Lets Try It

1. Start Your computer.

2. Name the operating system in your computer. _____

3. Identify three main icons on the desktop and write their names

_____

_____

_____

4. Identify and write names of three files on the desktop.

_____

_____

_____

5. Identify the position of the taskbar on the desktop. Is it at the top, bottom, left or right?

_____

Small images on the desktop are called _____

7. Name two special icons on the desktop .

_____

_____

8. Name the icon that provides access to all the drives, files and folders on a computer.

_____

9.Name the button to the left of the taskbar.

_____

10. Picture for the desktop background is called _____.