



**Relative Clauses**

The **relative clause** does the function of an adjective in a sentence. That is why it is also called an **adjective clause**. We put a relative clause immediately after a noun which refers to **person, thing, or group** we are talking about.

There are **two** types of relative clauses:

1. Defining Relative Clause/ Restrictive Relative Clause
2. Non Defining Relative Clause /Non Restrictive Relative Clause

**Defining relative clause** : A defining relative clause provides essential information about the noun to which it refers.

We use **defining relative clause** to give essential information about someone or something that we need in order to understand **what** or **who** is being referred to. They answer the questions **which?, what?, whose?**

**Example:** They're the people who want to buy our house.

**Relative Pronouns used in defining clauses:**

**For Persons :** who, that, whom, whose

**For things :** which ,that, whose, of which

**Non-defining relative clause :** It still, add extra information but not in the same way.

While they tell you something additional, they are not necessary to the meaning of the sentence, but just add an extra non-essential dimension.

**Relative Pronouns used in non-defining clauses :**

**For Persons :** who, whom, whose

**For things :** which, whose, of which

**Spoken English:**

In **Defining Relative clause** we often use **that** instead of **who, whom or which**. This is very common in informal speaking.

They're **the people** that want to buy our house.

2. A **non-defining relative clause** simply gives us additional information about nouns, pronouns and clauses to which they refer.

Example: Ram , who returned yesterday, will come to meet us.

**Note:**

A defining clause is not separated by comma.

A non-defining clause is separated by comma.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

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Join the sentences given below using **who, whom, whose, which**, as suggested.

1. I often go to Mumbai. Mumbai is the commercial capital of India. (which)

Ans.

2. My mother is going to host a TV show on cooking. She cooks very well. (who)

Ans.

3. These sportspersons are going to meet the President. Their performance has been excellent.(whose)

Ans.

4. Lencho prayed to God. His eyes see into our minds.(whose)

Ans.

5.This man cheated me. I trusted him.(whom)

Ans

### Metaphor:

Metaphor comes from a Greek word meaning (transfer). Metaphor is a figure of speech where the comparison between two things is applied. Often times it uses a linking verb "is, are,was or were"

### Examples:

1. The snow is a white blanket.

2. Her long hair was a flowing golden river.

3. The children were flowers grown in concrete gardens.

4. My teacher told me that ideas are wings.

Some common metaphors are :

**1. the leg of the table : The leg supports our body.** So the object that supports a table is described as a leg.

**2. the heart of the city : The heart is an important organ in the center of our body.** So this word is used to describe the center of the city.

**Write any 5 metaphors using linking verbs " is, are, was ,were"**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



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Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

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### Metaphors with their meanings.

#### Examples:

1. Thought are a storm, unexpected.

Ans: Someone may have many unexpected thoughts at any time.

2. His belt was a snake curling around his waist.

Ans: His belt is circular and elastic.

#### Directions : for each metaphor given below, write what you think it means.

1. He is a beast.

Ans:

2. The noise is music to his ears.

Ans:

3. He swam in the sea of diamonds.

Ans:

4. Love is a growing garland.

Ans:

5. Your friendship is the picture to my frame.

Ans:



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: X – HINDI

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

## अलंकार

अलंकार शब्दों से मिलकर बना है और कर का 'आभूषण' है कार। यहाँ पर अलम का अर्थ + अलम - अर्थ है 'सुसज्जित करने वाला एक नारी अपनी सुन्दरता को बढ़ाने के लिए आभूषणों को । जिस तरह से ' प्रयोग में लाती हैं उसी प्रकार भाषा को सुन्दर बनाने के लिए अलंकारों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, अर्थात् जो शब्द काव्य की शोभा को बढ़ाते हैं उसे अलंकार कहते हैं।

अलंकार के मुख्यतः दो भेद होते हैं 1 :शब्दालंकार 2 अर्थालंकार

शब्दालंकार - शब्दालंकार दो शब्द से मिलकर बना है अलंकार + शब्द -

जो अलंकार शब्दों के माध्यम से काव्यों को अलंकृत करते हैं, वे 'शब्दालंकार' कहलाते हैं। और उन शब्दों के स्थान पर समानार्थी दूसरे शब्दों के रख देने से वह चमत्कार समाप्त हो जाता है।

शब्दालंकार के भेद:-1. अनुप्रास अलंकार 2. यमक अलंकार 3. श्लेष अलंकार

अभ्यासक्रम में सिर्फ पहले दो ही अलंकार हैं ।

## अनुप्रास अलंकार

वर्णों की आवृत्ति को अनुप्रास कहते हैं। आवृत्ति का अर्थ है- 'किसी वर्ण का एक से अधिक बार । अर्थात् जहाँ स्वर की समानता के बिना भी वर्णों की बार-बार आवृत्ति होती है, वहाँ अनुप्रास अलंकार होता है।

जैसे -

मुदित महीपति मंदिर आए।

सेवक सुमंत्र बुलाए।

तरनी तनुजा तात तमाल तरुवर बहु छाए।

यहाँ पहले पद में 'म' वर्ण की और दूसरे वर्ण में 'स' वर्ण की तीसरे में 'त' वर्ण की आवृत्ति हुई है, अतः यहाँ अनुप्रास अलंकार है।

## अन्य उदाहरण -

१. एक सुंदर सीप का मुँह था खुला।

२. कितनी करुणा कितने संदो।

३. तुम तुंग हिमालय भंग |

४ .भव्य भावों में भयानक भावना भरना नहीं |

५. कूकि-कूकि केकी कलित, कुंजन करत कलोल

६. सहज सुभाय सुभग तन गोरे ।



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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७. बहता, कहता कुलकुल कलकल कलकल ।

८. मुदित महीपति मंदिर आए ।

९. रघुपति राघव राजा राम, पतित पावन सीता राम ।

( 'र' व 'प'वर्ण की आवृत्ति हुई है । )

अनुप्रास अलंकार के कोई चार उदाहरण ढूँढकर लिखिए -



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: X - TELUGU

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

**ఛందస్సు:** పద్యాలలో గేయాలలో ఉండే మాత్రలు, గురులఘువులు, గణాలు, యతులు, ప్రాసలు మొదలైన వాటిని గురించి తెలియజేప్పేది "ఛందస్సు".

**I. లఘువు లక్షణాలు :**

లఘువు: ఏకమాత్ర కాలంలో ఉచ్చరించేది . దీనిని "ల" అక్షరంతో సూచిస్తారు . దీన్నిగుర్తు "l" (నిలువుగీత ) లఘువు ఎట్లా గుర్తించాలో చూద్దాం .

1. దీర్ఘ అక్షరాలు కానివి . (పూర్వాక్షరాలు)

| | | | | | | | | |

ఉదా: అ, ఇ, ఉ, ఎ, ఒ, క, ఓ, ర, కృ, క్ష

2. దీర్ఘంలేని ద్విత్వాక్షరాలు

| | | | | |

ఉదా: క్క, చ్చ, మ్మ, ర్ల, ల్ల, వ్వు

3. దీర్ఘంలేని సంయుక్తాక్షరాలు

| | | |

ఉదా: క్ష, ఘ్న, మ్య, త్స.

**II. గురువు లక్షణాలు :**

గురువు: రెండు మాత్రల కాలములో ఉచ్చరించేది.

దీనిని "గ" అనే అక్షరంతో సూచిస్తారు. దీని గుర్తు "U" గురువును ఎట్లా గుర్తించాలో చూద్దాం.

1. దీర్ఘాక్షరాలు

U U U U U U U U

ఉదా : ఆ, ఈ, ఊ, ఏ, ఓ, ఔ, కా, రీ

2. ఐ, ఓ, లతో కూడిన హల్లులు.

U U U U U U

ఉదా : కై, రై, గై, హై, రౌ, మౌ



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3. సున్నాతో కూడిన అక్షరాలు

U U U U U U

ఉదా: అం, కం, జం, మం, నం, సం

4. విసర్గతో కూడిన అక్షరాలు

U U U U

ఉదా: కః, మః, యః, నః

5. పొల్లు హల్లుతో కూడిన అక్షరాలు

U U U U

ఉదా: కన్, జన్, లెన్, నన్

6. ద్విత్వాక్షరాలకు ముందున్న అక్షరాలు

UI UI UI UI

ఉదా: అక్క, కర్ర, చిన్న, బొమ్మ

7. సంయుక్తాక్షరాలకు ముందున్న అక్షరాలు

UI UI UI UI

ఉదా : పద్మ, రిక్త, చోట్ల, దివ్య

సూత్రం: యమాతారాజబానసలగం

I U U UI UI UI UI

మూడు అక్షరాల గణాలు :-

యగణం I U U విదేశం

మగణం U UU శ్రీరామా

తగణం U U I శ్రీనాథ

రగణం U I U అంబికా

జగణం I U I రమేశ

భగణం U I I పోతన

నగణం I I I గురువు

సగణం I I U మధురం



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

- 
- యతి: పద్యపాదంలో మొదటి అక్షరం.
  - ప్రాస: పద్యపాదంలో రెండో అక్షరం.
  - ప్రాసయతి: పద్యంలోని యతికి బదులుగా ప్రాసాక్షరంతో యతిని వేయడం.

వృత్తపద్యాలు:-

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) ఉత్పలమాల | 2) చంపకమాల |
| 3) శార్దూలం | 4) మత్తేభం |



Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

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

**Euclid's division lemma/algorithm:**

1. Given positive integers  $a$  and  $b$ , there exist unique integers  $q$  and  $r$  satisfying  $a = bq + r$ ,  $0 \leq r < b$ .
2. If the  $r$  is zero, we can say that the number  $a$  is divisible by  $b$  and  $q$ .

**FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF ARITHMETIC:**

Every composite number can be expressed (factorised) as a product of primes, and this factorisation is unique except the order in which the prime factors occur.

**Note:**  $L.C.M. \times H.C.F. = \text{Product of the given two numbers}$

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Find the H.C.F. of the numbers 19 and 29.
2. Find the L.C.M. of the numbers 35 and 415.
3. L.C.M. of the numbers 45 and 105 is 315, then find H.C.F. of these numbers.
4. Express 2058 as a product of prime factors.
5. Find the H.C.F. of any co-prime numbers.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **X - SCIENCE**

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

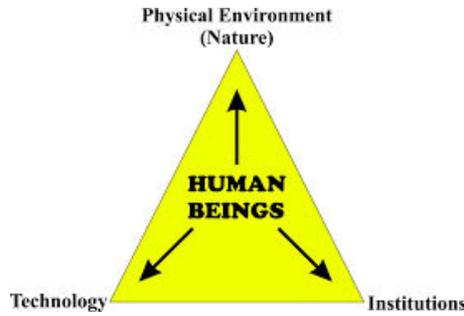
### Sustainable Management of natural resources

Refer slides from 23 to 37 of Ch. 16 from Extra marks app and answer the following questions.

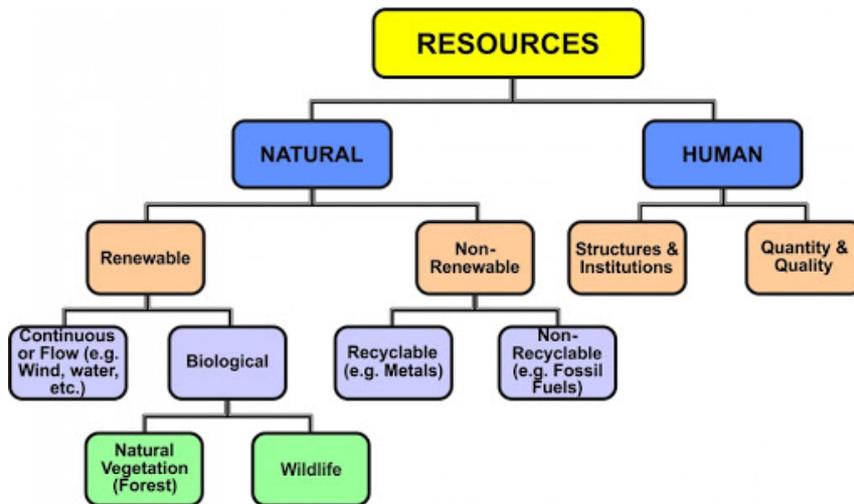
- Ground water will not be depleted due to
  - afforestation
  - untreated sewage and industrial waste discharge
  - loss of forest and decreased rainfall
  - cropping of high water demanding crops
- New approach of conservation is the establishment of:
  - Sanctuaries
  - Reserve forests
  - National parks
  - Biosphere reserves
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the renewable natural resource?
  - It gets exhausted soon
  - It requires millions of years to replenish
  - It reappears at the rate it is used
  - It cannot be replenished within a short period
- Destruction of forest can cause
  - Habitat loss
  - floods and droughts
  - soil erosion and degradation
  - All of the above
- Which one of the following is a greenhouse gas?
  - CO<sub>2</sub>
  - CO
  - SO<sub>2</sub>
  - NO<sub>2</sub>
- Which of the following movement's means 'Hug the trees'
  - Narmada Bachao Andolan
  - Chipko Andolan
  - Tehri Andolan
  - Biodiversity movement
- Wildlife conservation means the protection and preservation of
  - Ferocious wild animals only
  - Wild plants only
  - Non-cultivated plants and non-domesticated animals
  - All the above living in natural habitat
- Which of the following causes imbalance in the environment?
  - Excess growing of green plants
  - Using more renewable resources
  - Biodiversity
  - Increasing human population
- Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel?
  - uranium
  - coal
  - Natural gas
  - petroleum
- Soil erosion can be prevented by:
  - Deforestation
  - afforestation
  - Over grazing
  - removal of vegetation

**Geo: 1. Resources and Development**

Read below given Basic concepts, Map pointing and One mark Questions

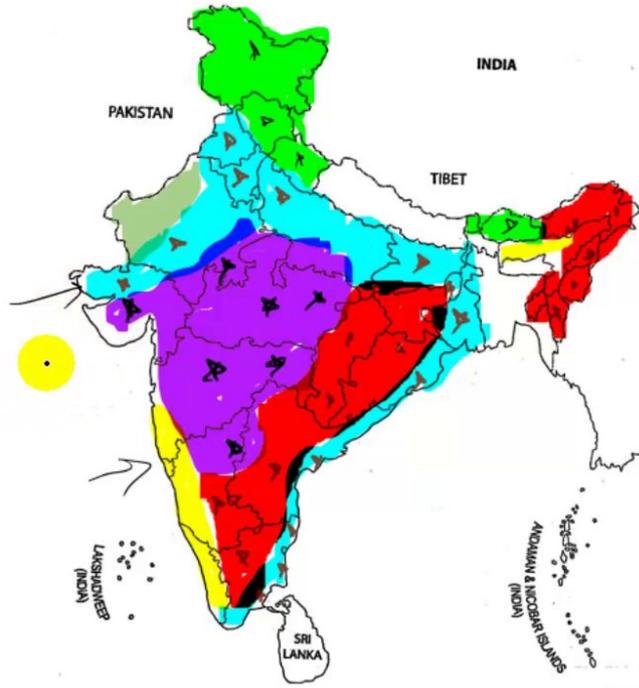


Classification of resources:

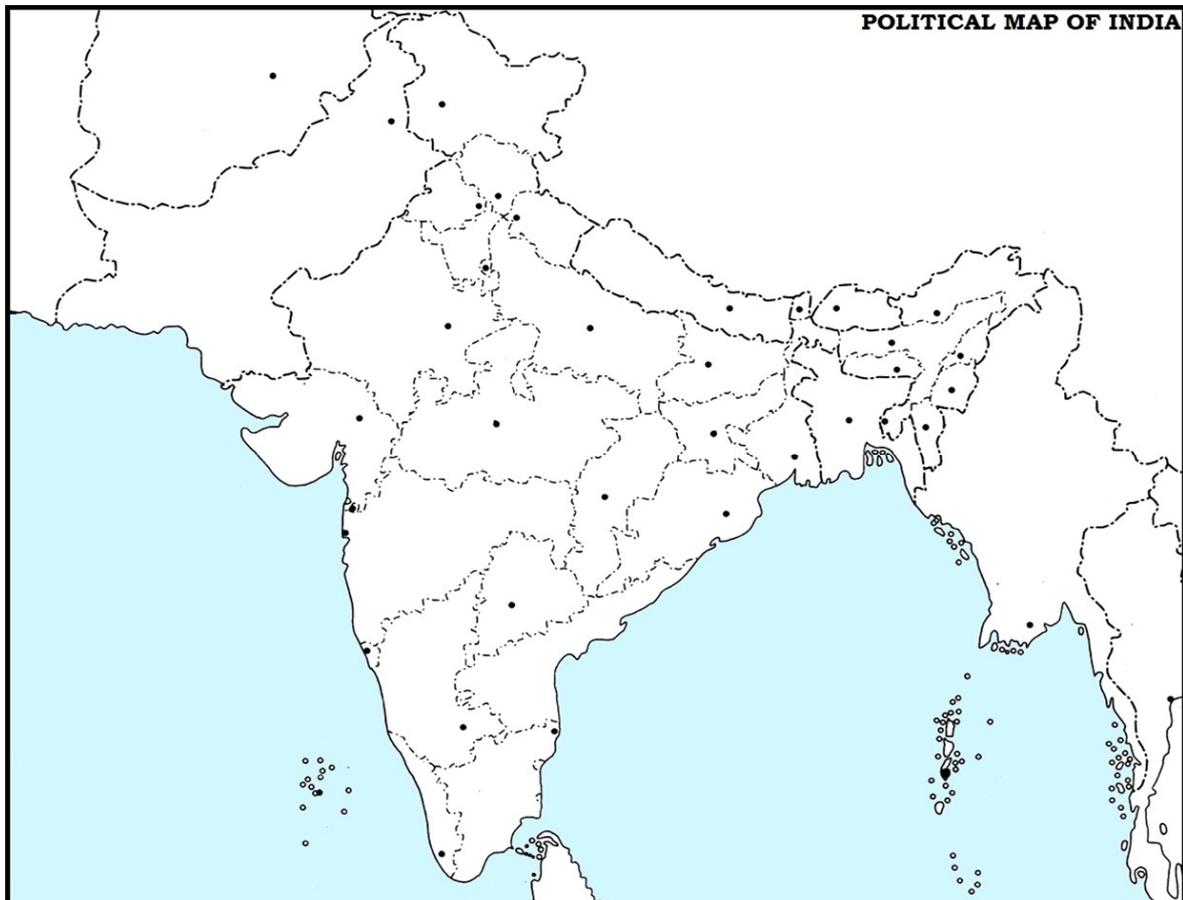


✓ Major soil Types

- Black Soils 
- ✓ Red Soils 
- ✓ Laterite Soils 
- ✓ Alluvial Soils 
- ✓ Forest Soil 
- ✓ Arid Soil 



Draw and colour it below the given political map of the India





# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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## 1 Mark Questions

### Geo:1. Resources and Development : Read lesson and find the answers below given questions:

1. Who wrote the book 'Small is Beautiful'?
2. Which type of soil is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast?
3. Write the two types of renewable resources.
4. From which Five Year Plan has India made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning?
5. Give any two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.
6. How much degraded land is present in India?
7. By which name is the bad land known in Chambal basin?
8. Name the institution which is empowered by the government of India to acquire land?
9. What is strip cropping?
10. Name the way which helps the sand dune to stabilization.
11. Name the areas where terrace farming is practiced in India?
12. Why are the lower horizons of the soil occupied by Kankar?
13. Name the soil which is suitable for the cropping of cashew nuts.
14. Name the nutrient in which black soils is poor?
15. Name any two nutrients which are found in black soils?
16. Mention the reason due to which red soils looks red?
17. Name the soils which are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
18. Which region of India is known as Basalt region?
19. In which state overgrazing is the main reason of land degradation in India?
20. Where was first international earth summit held?
21. Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of
  - a) Biotic resources
  - b) Abiotic resources
  - c) Renewable resources
  - d) Non Renewable resources
22. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively ?
  - a) Khadas & Tarai
  - b) Tarai & Bangar
  - c) Bangar & Khadar
  - d) Tarai & Dvars



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

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23. Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation ?

a) Red soil b) Black soil c) Laterite soil d) Alluvial soil

24. How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the National Forest Policy. a) 33% b) 37% c) 27% d) 31%

25. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

a) Arid Soil b) Forest Soil c) Black Soil d) Red Soil

26. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by the Nation ?

a) Potential resources b) International resources  
c) National resources d) Public resources

27. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion ?

a) Underground water b) Wind c) Glacier d) Water

28. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?

a) Shelter belt b) Strip Cropping c) Contour ploughing d) Terrace farming

29. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh ?

a) Mining b) Overgrazing c) Deforestation d) Over Irrigation

30. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development ?

a) Overall development of various resources

b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.

c) Economic development of people. d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.



**PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)**

**UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

Session-1 Methods of Communication

**I. Multiple choice questions:-**

1. Which of the following is not a form of non-verbal communication?
  - a) Facial expressions
  - b) Hand gestures
  - c) Spoken words
  - d) Eye Contact
2. Which form of communication is extremely private?
  - a) Intrapersonal
  - b) Interpersonal
  - c) Small group
  - d) Public communications
3. Which of the following brings personal warmth and friendliness between sender and receiver?
  - a) Written communication
  - b) Visual communication
  - c) Oral communication
  - d) None of these
4. Which of the following functions of verbal communication is incorrect?
  - a) Verbal communication helps us define reality
  - b) Verbal communication hinders maintenance of relationships.
  - c) Verbal communication can be used to reward and punish.
  - d) Verbal communication helps us to organise complex ideas and experiences into meaningful categories.
5. Any communication that conveys a message consisting of spoken words is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Visual communication
  - b) Written communication
  - c) Oral communication
  - d) Non-verbal communication
6. A smile and a nod is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Verbal communication
  - b) Non-verbal communication
  - c) Oral communication
  - d) Written communication

**II. Fill in the blanks with the help of given clues:-**

**interpersonal, visual, small group, non-verbal, verbal, pitch**

- 1) In \_\_\_\_\_ communication, information is exchanged between two individuals.
- 2) The conveyance of ideas and information in forms that can be seen through the eye is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ communication.
- 3) Press conferences, board meetings, and teleconference are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ communication.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ communication happens in the absence of any oral or composed words.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ communication enables people symbolically represent objects, ideas, places, etc.

6) \_\_\_\_\_ is the loudness and softness of a speaker's voice. **CBSE 2018**

**III. Answer the following in short:-**

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

Q.1 What is communication?

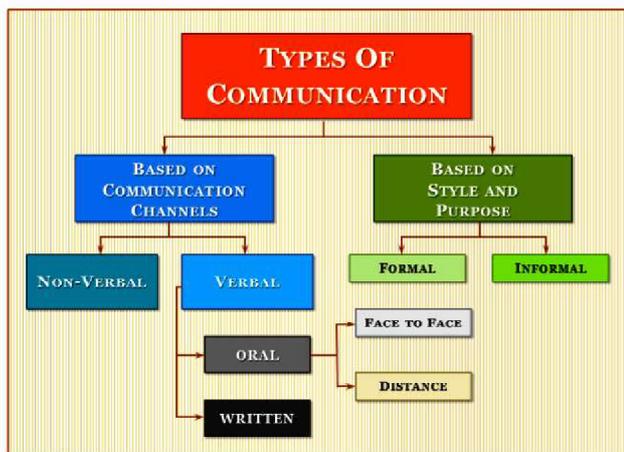
Ans. The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium and means of sending or receiving information.

Q.2) What is writing?

Ans. Writing is a form of communication that allows students to put their feelings and ideas on paper, to organize their knowledge and beliefs into convincing arguments, and to convey meaning through well-constructed text.

Q.3) Classify the types of communication with a help of a diagram.

Ans.



Q.4) 'Non-verbal communication cues complement verbal communication'. Justify.

Ans. Non-verbal communication can be used to reinforce the verbal communication in the

way to appreciate others, all the while smiling and hugging your friend. Here, we are

using non-verbal communication to complement others.

Q.5) How can we enhance our communication skills?

Ans. We can enhance our communication skills by the following ways:-

- By improving the speech
- By improving the correct usage of vocabulary
- By following the correct rhythm
- By the tone of the speaker
- By the pitch voice.