



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - ENGLISH**

Day – 18

Date: 22.04.2020

Various meanings of the word 'black'

The word **“black”** colour has a variety of meanings in different contexts.

Examples :

1. I prefer black tea **means** I prefer tea without milk.
2. With increasing pollution the future of the world is black **means** With increasing pollution the future of the world is very depressing/without hope.

Write the meanings of the word 'black' in the sentences given below

1. Go and have a bath, your hands and face are absolutely black.

Ans:

2. The taxi-driver gave Ratan a black look as he crossed the road when the traffic light was green.

Ans:

3. The bombardment of Hiroshima is one of the blackest crimes against humanity.

Ans:

4. Very few people enjoy Harold Pinter's black comedy.

Ans

5. Villagers had beaten the criminal black and blue.

Ans:

Phrases

Phrases are groups of words that act as a part of speech but cannot stand alone as a sentence. They also do not have a subject and a verb.

Examples :

1. Under the dark blue sky
2. In the evening

Form phrases from the words given below:

1. window –
2. water –
3. Summer –
4. food –
5. clock –

Match the phrases under column A with their meanings under column B.

Column A

Column B

1	To read between the lines	A	to distinguish once self
2	To win laurels	B	to try to understand the hidden meaning
3	By leaps and bounds	C	by fair or foul means
4	In cold blood	D	Irregularly
5	Ins and outs	E	In a state of happiness founded on vain hope
6	A black sheep	F	A difficult person or problem to deal with
7	A hard nut to crack	G	Sounded a bad person
8	A fool's paradise	H	Full details
9	By fits and starts	I	Deliberately
10	By hook or by crook	K	Very fast



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X – HINDI**

Day – 18

Date: 22.04.2020

अर्थालंकार - जिस अलंकार में अर्थ के माध्यम से काव्य में चमत्कार उत्पन्न होता है, वहाँ अर्थालंकार होता है।

अर्थालंकार के मुख्यतः पांच भेद हैं -:

1 उपमा 2 रूपक 3 अतिशयोक्ति 4 मानवीकरण 5 उत्प्रेक्षा
अभ्यासक्रम में **उपमा, रूपक, अतिशयोक्ति, मानवीकरण** अलंकार ही हैं।

उपमा अलंकार

जब किन्हीं दो वस्तुओं के गुण, आकृति, स्वभाव आदि में समानता दिखाई जाए या दो भिन्न वस्तुओं की तुलना की जाए, तब वहाँ उपमा अलंकार होता है। उपमा अलंकार में एक वस्तु या प्राणी की तुलना दूसरी प्रसिद्ध वस्तु के साथ की जाती है।

उदाहरण -

हरि पद कोमल कमल।

ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरण में हरि के पैरों की तुलना कमल के फूल से की गयी है। यहाँ पर हरि के चरणों को कमल के फूल के समान कोमल बताया गया है। यहाँ उपमान एवं उपमेय में कोई साधारण धर्म होने की वजह से तुलना की जा रही है अतः यह उदाहरण उपमा अलंकार के अंतर्गत आएगा।

मुख **चन्द्रमा-सा** सुन्दर है।

ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरण में चेहरे की तुलना चाँद से की गयी है। इस वाक्य में 'मुख' - उपमेय है, 'चन्द्रमा' - उपमान है, 'सुन्दर' - साधारण धर्म है एवं 'सा' - वाचक शब्द है।

(उपमा अलंकार में सा,सी,से) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

सागर-सा गंभीर हृदय हो, **गिरी-सा** ऊँचा हो जिसका मन

अन्य उदाहरण-

१. ताज **महल-सा** घर।

२. नील **गगन-सा** शांत हृदय था रो रहा।

३. हाय **फूल सी** कोमल बच्ची, हुई राख की थी ढेरी।

४. यह देखिए, **अरविद-से** शिशुवद कैसे सो रहे हैं।

५. समय **शीला-सा** जम जाएगा।

६. मुख बाल रवि सम लाल होकर **ज्वाल-सा** बोधित।

७. हरिपद कोमल **कमल-से**।

८. मखमल के झूले पड़े **हाथी-सा** टीला।

९. **मखमल-सी** कोमल हरियाली।

१०. **चाँदी की-सी** उजली जाली।

११. मोती के **दानों-से** हिमकण।

उपमा अलंकार के कोई पाँच उदाहरण ढूँढकर लिखिए -



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: X - TELUGU

Day - 18

Date: 22.04.2020

I. శార్దూలం పద్య లక్షణాలు

1. ఇది వృత్త పద్యము
2. దీని యందు నాలుగు పాదాలు ఉండును
3. ప్రతి పాదమునకు 19 అక్షరములు ఉండును
4. ప్రతి పాదమునకు మ, స, జ, స, త, త, గ గణాలుండును
5. 1 - 13 అక్షరములకు యతి మైత్రి ఉండును
6. ప్రాసనియమం కలదు

U U U | | U | U | | U U U | U U | U

ఉదా: ఇంతింతై వటుడిం తయై మ టీయు దా నింతై న భోవీథి పై

మ స జ స త త గ

II. మత్తేభం పద్య లక్షణాలు

1. ఇది వృత్త పద్యము
2. దీని యందు నాలుగు పాదాలు ఉండును
3. ప్రతి పాదమునకు 20 అక్షరములు ఉండును
4. ప్రతి పాదమునకు స, భ, ర, న, మ, య, వ గణాలుండును
5. 1 - 14 అక్షరములకు యతి మైత్రి ఉండును
6. ప్రాసనియమం కలదు

| | U U | | U | U | | | U U U | U U | U

ఉదా: సిరికిం జెప్పడు; శంఖచ క్ర యుగ ముం జేదో యి సంధిం పడే

స భ ర న మ య వ



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**

Day – 18

Date: 22.04.2020

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

Linear equation:

In an equation, the highest index of the variable present is one, called a linear equation.

Eg: $4x+5=0$, $2x+3y+5=0$, $3x-7y-4=0$,...

1.The standard form of a linear equation in one variable is **$ax+b=0$** where $a \neq 0$.

2.The standard form of a linear equation in two variables is **$ax+by+c=0$** where

a and b not simultaneously zero.

Answer the following questions.

1.Draw the graph of the lines $2x+3y+4=0$ and $x-5y+4=0$.(in only one graph)

2.Draw the graph of the lines $x-5y+8=0$ and $4x-2y+7=0$.(in only one graph)

3.Draw the graph of the lines $x+5=0$ and $y-3=0$.(in only one graph)

4.Draw the graph of the lines $2x+5=7$ and $y+3=4$.(in only one graph)



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - SCIENCE**

Day – 18

Date: 22.04.2020

Sustainable Management of natural resources

Refer slides from 49 to 58 of Ch. 16 from Extra marks app and fill in the blanks with appropriate key word given below.

1. Plants manufacture their food by using..... energy.
2. Environmental problems arise mainly due to.....of natural resources.
3. The harnessing of water resources by building dams has social, economic and..... implications.
4. Planting of trees in rows along with crop is called..... .
5. Planting of trees by road side and in available space of colonies by people is known as.....
6. Natural resources can be of two types....and..... .
7. The various kinds of species of organisms and their range found in a particular area are called.....
8. All naturally occurring animals, plants and other forms of life in the forest are collectively called.....
- 9.....is the major source of fresh water and this water is neither used by animals nor exposed to evaporation.
10. Forests, mangroves and wild life are our.....source.
11. Minerals, metal ores and natural gas are our.....source.

Key Words :

- a. : Non-renewable
- b. : underground water
- c. : renewable
- d. : solar
- e. : wildlife
- f. : Biodiversity
- g. : renewable, non-renewable
- h. : social forestry
- i. : Agro forestry
- j. : over exploitation
- k. : environmental



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – 18

Date: 22.04.2020

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Read lesson and answer the questions.

1 Mark Questions

1. Who was Frederic sorrieu?

(a) A Philosopher (b) A Painter (c) A Politician (d) A Revolutionaries

2. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?

a) Concept of government by consent b) Freedom for the individual

c) Cultural movement d) Freedom of markets

3. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

a) They opposed monarchial forms. b) They were the supporters of democracy

c) They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language.

d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

4. Who was count Cavour?

a) The chief Minister of Italy b) Revolutionary of Germany

c) A catholic missionary d) The chancellor of Germany

5. Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany?

(a) Bavaria (b) Prussia (c) Rhineland (d) Hanover

6. Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815

(a) Cavour (b) King victor Emanuel (c) Bismarck (d) Duke Metternich

7. What was this main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?

(a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.

(b) To plan the unification of Germany

(c) To restore the democracy in Europe.

(d) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty

8. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?

(a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Constantinople

(c) Treaty of Frankfurt (d) Treaty of Vienna



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

9. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened ?
(a) At the palace of Prussia (b) At the hall of Mirrors in palace of Versailles.
(c) At the church of St Peter's (d) At the church of St Paul
10. "The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation". Who wrote these words?
11. Name the kings who had been restored to power after Vienna congress by the conservatives?
12. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?
13. Potatoes were not known to people in Asia and Europe till the discovery of which great Island?
14. What was the major objective of the Vienna Congress of 1815?
15. What was the concept of modern states?
16. When was the Customs union or Zollverein founded?
17. Against whom, the industrial workers, artisans and peasants revolted in 1848 Europe?
18. Who had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815?
19. Why and when Mazzini was sent to exile?
20. Who was proclaimed the first king of Italy?
21. Who said, "True German culture is to be discovered among common people."
22. Who described the Italian revolutionary nationalist Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?
23. Who was Count Cavour?
24. Who was the guiding force for the unification of Germany in 1871?
25. Who were the architects of the unification of Germany?

Day:17 Key

1Ans. 2.1 hectare

2Ans. North eastern parts of India

3. Ans. Jute, Cotton and natural silk

4. Ans. Mexico

5. Ans. Intensive Subsistence Farming

6Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming

7. Ans. Its primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.

8Ans. Its primitive form of cultivation is called Pama Dabi in Odisha.



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

- 9. Ans.** Shifting agriculture locally known as Jhumming.
- 10. Ans.** Cereals and some food crops like wheat and maize.
- 11. Ans.** In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there s a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.
- 12.Ans.** Zaid season
- 13. Ans.** . In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are locally known as Aus, Aman and Boro.
- 14. Ans.** The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the north and black soil region in the Deccan.
- 15. Ans.** Jowar.
- 16.Ans.** Maize
- 17. Ans.** Shri Ram Chandra Reddy
- 18. Ans.** Groundnut
- 19Ans.** Three- Aus, Aman and Boro
- 20. Ans.** Jowar, bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains.
- 21. Ans.** (a) 2/3
- 22. Ans.** (a) Cement Industry
- 23. Ans.** d) Slash and burn farming
- 24. Ans.** (c) Horticulture
- 25. Ans.** (c) Maize



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X – IT**

Day – **18**

Date: **22.04.2020**

PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)

UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS

➤ Session-3 Communication Barriers

I. Multiple choice questions:-

1. The communicator must seek _____ to check that the message was clearly understood.
a) Communication b) Favour c) Barrier d) Feedback
2. Being in a _____ frame of mind while communicating, helps in building trust.
a) Balanced b) Anxious c) Unbalanced d) None of these
3. The _____ barriers occur due to factors which are outside our body and mind.
a) Internal b) Linguistic c) cultural d) External
4. Poor listening skills are the type of the _____ barriers.
a) External b) Physical c) Internal d) Linguistic
5. Technological problems with equipment used for communication is an _____ barrier.
a) Linguistic b) Cultural c) Internal d) External

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

channel,	language,	obstacle,	listening,	face-to-face
-----------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	---------------------

- 1) Use of abbreviations in a communication leads to mis-interpretation of messages is an example of _____ barriers. **CBSE 2019**
- 2) A communication barrier is an _____ that prevents the receiver from understanding the message.
- 3) Using proper communication _____ prevent noise and other distractions.
- 4) Active _____ means fully concentrating on what is being said rather than just hearing the message.
- 5) Non-verbal gestures are less effective than _____ communication.

III. Identify the type of barriers(external, Internal or communication):-

i	Sound of traffic	
ii	Sarcastic tone	
Iii	No eye contact while	



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

	talking	
Iv	Disagreement between sender and receiver	
v	Disrespect for another culture	

IV. Answer the following in short:-

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

Q.1) What is communication barrier? Explain any two of the communication barrier along with an example.

Ans.A communication barrier is an obstacle that prevents the receiver from receiving and understanding the message that has been sent by a sender.

The two type of communication barriers are:-internal and external barrier

Internal Barrier:-These occurs due to some inherent traits or frame of mind of the communication. For example you are going for a class picnic and in excitement you did not pay attention to the teacher who asks you to bring permission letter from parents for the picnic.

External Barrier:- These occurs due to factors that we have no control and are outside our body and mind. For example if you are talking on cell phone and the signal is weak, it becomes difficult for you to hear what your friend is trying to convey.

Q.2) Why it is important to overcome the communication barriers?

Ans.Overcoming communication barriers requires a change in the environment we are communicating in, which includes the use of appropriate equipment or facilities.