Class: **X - ENGLISH**   **Day – 19**   **Date: 23.04.2020**

Compound Words

Compound words are found when two or more words are joined together to create a new word that has an entirely new meaning.

Example: "sun" and "flower" are two different words, but when fused together, they form a another word, Sunflower

Match the compound words under column A with their meanings under column B.

Column A   Column B

1	Classroom	A	A place where bodies are buried.
2	Cobweb	B	A sudden shaking inside the earth.
3	Courtyard	C	A room where students are taught.
4	Earthquake	D	A space surrounded by building or walls.
5	Graveyard	E	Made by a spider.

Part of each compound word is missing in each sentence given below .Complete each sentence by filling in the missing word to make meaningful sentences.

1. I like to make _____nut stuffing to go with roast turkey.
2. The cycle track is a good short_____ to the shops.
3. She left a trail of foot _____s in the sand.
4. _____back books are expensive but make a nice gift.
5. I love walking _____foot on the beach.

Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is a phrase that made up of a **verb** and another word or two, usually a **preposition** but sometimes an **adverb**.

Match the phrasal verbs under column A with their meanings under column B.

Column A   Column B

1	ask around	A	Stop functioning (vehicle or machine), gets upset
2	breakdown	B	Help
3	Calm down	C	Eat at a restaurant
4	Chip in	D	Relax after being angry
5	Eat out	E	Ask many people the same question

Class: **X – HINDI**   **Day – 19**   **Date: 23.04.2020**

रूपक अलंकार

जब गुण की अत्यंत समानता के कारण उपमेय को ही उपमान बता दिया जाए यानी उपमेय और उपमान में अभिन्नता दर्शायी जाए तब वह रूपक अलंकार कहलाता है।दूसरे शब्दों में रूपक अलंकार में उपमान और उपमेय में कोई अंतर नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। (उपमेय =जिसकी तुलना की जाती हो । उपमान = जिससे तुलना की जाती हो ।)

उदाहरण -

पायो जी मैंने राम रतन धन पायो।

रतन= रत्न (Gem or Diamond) अर्थात् राम रूपी रतन

यहाँ पर राम को ही रतन कहा है । रतन के साथ तुलना नही की ।

अतः यह उदाहरण रूपक अलंकार के अंतर्गत आएगा।

अन्य उदाहरण -

१. वन शारदी चन्द्रिका-चादर ओढ़े। [चंद्रिका रूपी चादर =रात में वन शारदी ने चन्द्र की प्रकाश रूपी चादर को ओढ़ ली है ।]

२. अंबर -पनघट में डुबो रही, तारा-घट उषा नागरी।

अंबर रूपी पनघट में उषा रूपी नागरी स्त्री तार रूपी घट [घड़े] को डुबो रही है । [रात्रि समाप्त होने तथा सुबह होने का सुंदर चित्र है ।]

३. अभिमन्यु धन के निधन में कारण हुआ जो मूल है ।[अभिमन्यु रूपी धन]

४.   आए महंत वसंत | [महंत रूप बसंत]

५.   मैया मैं तो चंद्र खिलौना लैहों | [चंद्र रूपी खिलौना]

६.   हरी-भरी सी दौड़-धूप औ,   जल माया की जल रेखा ||[जल रूपी माया]

प्रश्न - रूपक अलंकार के कोई दो उदाहरण ढूँढकर लिखिए -

1. రుగాగమ సంధి

2. వృద్ధి సంధి

3. త్రిక సంధి

4. పుంప్వాదేశ సంధి

5. పడ్వాది సంధి

6. ఆమ్రేడిత సంధి

సంధి:- రెండు పదాల కలయికను "సంధి" అంటారు.

           ఉదా: గజ + ఇంద్రుడు = గజేంద్రుడు

పూర్వపదం :- విడదీయగా ఏర్పడిన మొదటి పదం పూర్వపదం

పరపదం:- విడదీయగా ఏర్పడిన రెండవ పదం పరపదం లేదా ఉత్తరపదం.

పూర్వస్వరం :- పూర్వ పదం లేదా మొదటిపదంలోని చివరి అక్షరంలోని అచ్చును "పూర్వస్వరం" అంటారు.

పరస్వరం:- పరపదం లేదా రెండవ పదంలోని మొదటి అక్షరంలోని అచ్చును "పరస్వరం: అంటారు.

  ఉదా: రామాలయం = రామ + ఆలయం

                (అ + ఆ)

        రామ - పూర్వపదం   ఆలయం - పర లేదా ఉత్తరపదం

        అ - పూర్వస్వరం   ఆ - పర ఉత్తరస్వరం

1. రుగాగమ సంధి

సూత్రం 1. కర్మధారయంబున పేదాదులకు "ఆలు" శబ్దము పరంబగునపుడు రుగాగమగును

ఉదా:   పేద + ఆలు   = పేదరాలు

        బీద + ఆలు   = బీదరాలు

        మనమ + ఆలు   = మనమరాలు

        ముద్ధ + ఆలు   = ముద్ధరాలు

        కొమ + ఆలు   = కొమరాలు

సూత్రం 2. కర్మధారయము నందు తత్సమ శబ్దములకు "ఆలు" శబ్దము పరంబగునపుడు అత్వంటునకు ఉత్వంటును రుగాగమగును.

ఉదా:   శ్రీమంత + ఆలు   = శ్రీమంతురాలు

        ధీర + ఆలు   = ధీరురాలు

        గుణవంత + ఆలు   = గుణవంతురాలు

        ప్రియ + ఆలు   = ప్రియురాలు

        నాయక + ఆలు   = నాయకురాలు

Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**   **Day – 19**   **Date: 23.04.2020**

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

<u>Quadratic equation:</u> In an equation, the highest index of the variable present is ***two*** ,called a quadratic equation. Eg: $2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$, $x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$, $3x^2 - 14 = 0$, ...

 Note: 1.The standard form of a quadratic equation in a variable 'x' is **a** x^2+bx +c **=0** where a $\neq 0$; a,b,c $\in R$.

2. The above quadratic equation has two roots :

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

3.Find the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$

Solution:

Eg $2x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $a = 2$ $b = 11$ $c = 6$

$x = \dfrac{-11 \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 6}}{2 \times 2}$ $x = \dfrac{-11 \pm \sqrt{73}}{4}$

Answer the following questions.

1. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$.

2. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$.

3. Find the sum of the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - x + 56 = 0$

4. Find the product of the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 3x + 6 = 0$.

Class: **X - SCIENCE**   **Day – 19**   **Date: 23.04.2020**

Sustainable Management of natural resources

Refer slides from 59 to 65 of Ch. 16 from Extra marks app and mention weather following statements are true or false.

1. Check dams are build along seasonal flooded gullies for water harvesting.

2. Coal and petroleum are non-renewable inexhaustible resource.

3. An important protective function of forests is reduction of atmospheric pollution.

4. Forest department has been able to maintain biodiversity by growing Pine, Teak and Eucalyptus on large tracts.

5. Electricity is a natural resource.

6. The most rapidly dwindling natural resource in the world is forests.

7. A natural resource is a substance/commodity that is a gift of nature which is very useful to mankind.

8. Biodiversity means variations present in the species of the flora of an area.

9. The fossil fuels, coal and petroleum, will ultimately be exhausted.

10. Alternatives to large dams do not exist.

History: 2.Nationalism in India
Learn and write one time in rough book.

Dates	Happenings
January 1915	Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa
1919	Gandhiji launched satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act
13 April 1919	Jallianwala Bagh incident
March 1919	Khilafat Committee formed
September 1920	Gandhiji convinced Congress for a non-cooperation movement
December 1920	Non-Cooperation program was adopted by Congress in Nagpur
January 1921	Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began
October 1920	Oudh Kisan Sabha
6 January 1921	Police firing at peasants in Rae Bareli
1920	The militant guerrilla movement spread in Gudem Hills, Andhra Pradesh
1922	Chauri Chaura violence
11 February 1922	Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
1928	"Go Back Simon" movement
Nov 1930 – Jan 1931	First Round Table Conference
Sept-Dec 1931	Second Round Table Conference
Nov – Dec 1932	Third Round Table Conference
December 1929	The "Purna Swaraj" was formalized
26 January 1930	Declared to be celebrated as the Independence Day, but got very little attention

31 January 1930	Gandhiji sent a letter of Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands
12 March 1930	Salt March or Dandi March or Dandi Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Movement started
6 April 1930	Salt March ended
April 1930	Abdul Ghaffar Khan got arrested
May 1930	Mahatma Gandhi got arrested
5 March 1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact
23 March 1931	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death
December 1931	Gandhiji went to London for a conference but returned disappointed
26 September 1932	Poona Pact
Jan 1932	Civil Disobedience Movement started again
1920	Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress
1927	Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)
1906	Muslim League established
1928	Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1935	The government of India Act
8 August 1942	Quit India movement launched

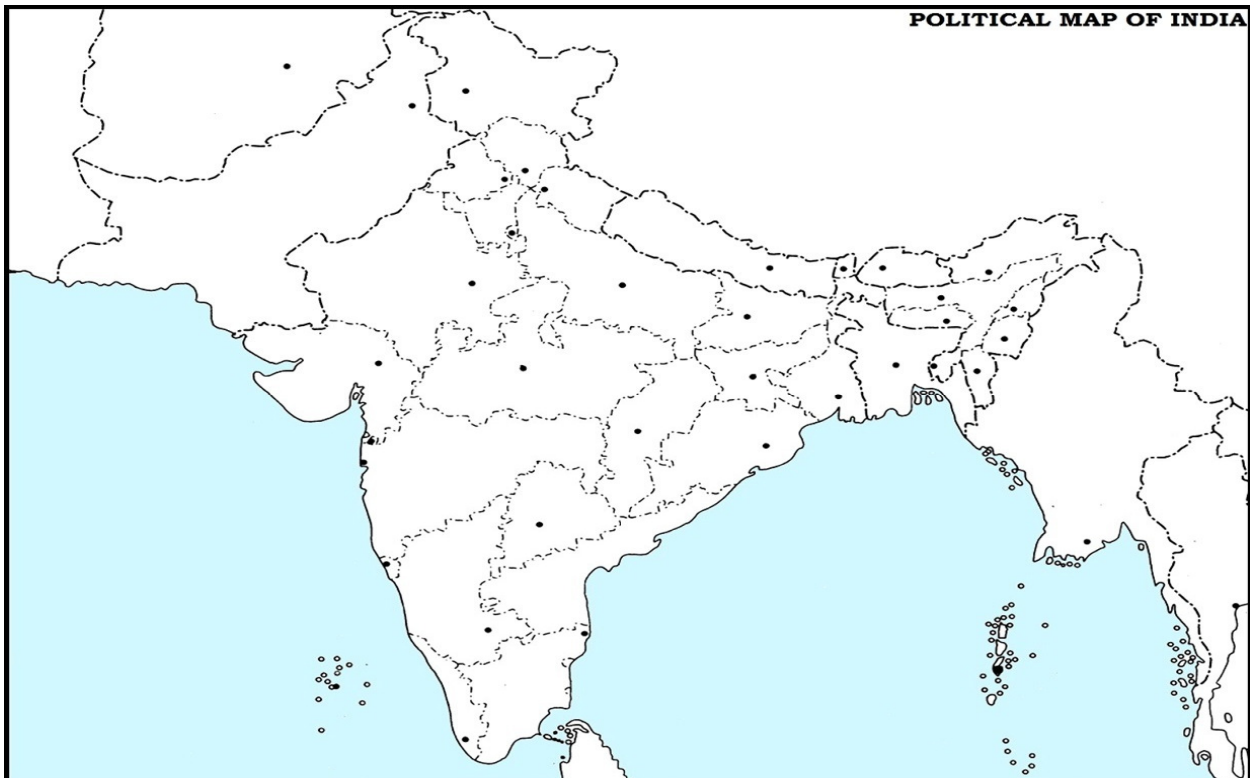**Indian National congress Sessions**

a.   Calcutta (Sep. 1920)

b.   Nagpur (Dec. 1920)

c.   Madras (1927)

Important Centres of Indian Freedom Movement

a.   Champaran (Bihar) – Movement of Indigo Planters

b.   Kheda (Gujrat) – Peasant Satyagraha

c.   Ahmedabad (Gujrat) – Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

d.   Amritsar (Punjab) – Jallianwala Bagh Incident

e.   Chauri Chaura (U.P.) – Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement

f.   Dandi (Gujrat) – Civil Disobedience Movement

Locate places in the given below political map of India

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA

Day:18.Key

1. Ans. (b) A Painter

2. Ans. c)Cultural movement

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

4. Ans. a) The chief Minister of Italy

5. Ans. (b) Prussia

6. Ans. (d) Duke Metternich

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

8. Ans. b) Treaty of Constantinople

9. Ans. (d) At the church of St panli

10. Ans. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tubingen in Germany.

11Ans. Bourbon Kings

12. Ans. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne

13Ans. Ireland

14. Ans. The objective of Vienna Congress was to undoing most of the changes that had come about in the Europe during the Napoleonic War.

15. Ans. Centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

16. Ans. 1834

17. Ans. Monarchy

18. Ans. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich

19. Ans. Mazzini was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in 1831.

20. Ans. Victor Emmanuel II

21.Ans. Johann Gottfried Herder

22. Ans. Duke Metternich

23. Ans. The chief Minister of Italy

24.Ans. The English Parliament.
25. Ans. The Prussian Chancellor Bismarck and the Prussian King William-I

Class: **X – IT**   **Day – 19**   **Date: 23.04.2020**

PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)
UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Session-4 Effective Communication

I.   Multiple choice questions:-

1. _____of the meaning of communication comes from body language.
   a) 10%   b) 20%   c) 55%   d) None of these

2. _____refers to explaining things in a brief yet comprehensive manner.
   a) Conciseness   b) Clarity   c) Concreteness   d) Correctness

3. A coherent message is_____and makes sense to the receiver.
   a) Clear   b) Complicated   c) Logical   d) All of these

4. Effective communication results in_____
   a) Building trust   b) Reducing misunderstandings
   c) Resolving conflicts   d) All of these

5. The important factors of communication area_____
   a) Content   b) Process   c) Context   d) All of these

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

negative,   perspective,   self-respect,   connected,   content

1._____refers to the language that has been used in the message.

2.To be coherent, all sentences in written communication should

 be_____and be relevant to the main topic.

3. Effective communication skills increase our_____because we

 can deliver message confidently.

4.For effective communication ,it is essential to listen to others patiently

 and understand their_____.

5. Effective communication allows the people involved to build trust and

 remove any_____emotions.

III.   Answer the following in short:-

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

 Q.1) What do you mean by effective communication?

 Ans.Effective communication implies that the transmitted content has
    been received in a manner that was intended by the sender.It also
    means that what you want to say,what you say,and what a receiver
    interprets,is consistent.

Q.2) Explain 7C's of Communication.   **CBSE 2019**

Ans. The 7Cs of Communication provide a checklist for making sure that your meetings,
emails, conference calls, reports, and presentations are well constructed and clear –so your
audience gets your message.

Clear:-

Begin every message by asking the question, "What is the purpose of this communication?" This will enable you to make the objective of your communication clear to the recipient.

Concise

Make your message brief and to the point.

Concrete

Concrete communication is about being specific and clear rather than vague, obscure, and general

Correct

Incorrect information doesn"t help anyone and it does your credibility no good. Ensure that:
Your message is typo-free; your facts and figures are correct and you are using the right level of language

Coherent

Does your message make sense?
To ensure that your communication is coherent: Check that each sentence flows logically from one to the next and check that you haven"t tried to cover too many points or been distracted by side issues.

Complete

Ensure you have included a call to action so that your audience knows exactly what you expect them to do next

Courteous

Be polite. You"re more likely to get what you want from your communication if you are courteous, as courtesy builds goodwill.