



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - ENGLISH**

Day – 21

Date: 25.04.2020

Collocations

A **collocation** is a group of words that usually go together. A good way to think of **collocation** is to look at the word **collocation**.

Co – meaning together – **location** - meaning place....

Common Example of Collocations are:

1. make tea- I made a cup of tea for lunch.
2. do homework- I did all of my home work yesterday.

Generally, '**make**' refers to things that **are made**, that **were not there before**.

'**do**' refers to actions that we take or do such as chores.

Collocations with 'make'

1. make a cup of tea/coffee
 2. make noise
 3. make sense
- etc.

Collocations with 'do'

1. do a chore
 2. do the shopping
 3. do business with someone
- etc.

make and **do** are perfect examples of verbs that go together with specific nouns. A **verb+noun** combination that always go together are considered as **collocations**.

Fill in the blanks using appropriate verbs that would complete the collocation.

1. If you park there, you will have to_____.
(a) pay (b) take (c) have
2. He _____ no **attention** to my requests.
(a) paid (b) took (c) had
3. Although the doctors tried hard , they could not _____ **his life**.
(a) save (b) bring (c) take
4. Do you _____ **a diary**?
(a) keep (b) have (c) save
5. Few people can _____ **a secret**.
(a) keep (b) save (c) have



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मानवीकरण अलंकार

जब प्राकृतिक वस्तुओं जैसे पेड़, पौधे, बादल आदि में मानवीय भावनाओं का वर्णन हो यानी निर्जीव चीजों में सजीव होना दर्शाया जाए तब वहां मानवीकरण अलंकार आता है।

उदाहरण -

1. फूल हँसे कलियाँ मुसकाईं।

जैसा कि ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरण में दिया गया है कि फूल हंस रहे हैं एवं कलियाँ मुस्कुरा रही हैं। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि हंसने एवं मुस्कुराने की क्रियाएँ केवल मनुष्य ही कर सकते हैं प्राकृतिक चीजें नहीं। ये असलियत में संभव नहीं हैं एवं हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जब सजीव भावनाओं का वर्णन चीजों में किया जाता है तब यह मानवीकरण अलंकार होता है।

अतः यह उदाहरण मानवीकरण अलंकार के अंतर्गत आएगा।

2. मेघ आये बड़े बन-ठन के संवर के।

ऊपर के उदाहरण में दिया गया है कि बादल बड़े सज कर आये लेकिन ये सब क्रियाएँ तो मनुष्य की होती हैं न कि बादलों की। अतएव यह उदाहरण मानवीकरण अलंकार के अंतर्गत आएगा। ये असलियत में संभव नहीं हैं एवं हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जब सजीव भावनाओं का वर्णन चीजों में किया जाता है तब यह मानवीकरण अलंकार होता है।

अन्य उदाहरण -

१. बीती विभावरी जागरी , अम्बर पनघट में डुबो रही तास घट उषा नगरी।

यहाँ भी कवि ने उषा[सुबह] को उस नायिका के रूप में चित्रित किया है, जो तारा रूपी घटों को अंबर रूपी पनघट में डुबो रही है।

अतः मानवीकरण अलंकार है।

२. दिवसावसान का समय ,मेघमय आसमान से उतर रही

वह संध्या-सुंदरी परी-सी, धीरे-धीरे-धीरे।

संध्या को एक सुंदर परी[Angle] के रूप में आसमान से धीरे-धीरे उतरते हुए चित्रित करना मानवीकरण अलंकार का उदाहरण है।

३. खड़-खड़ करताल [तालियाँ] बजा रही बिसुध हवा।

(हवा को तालियाँ बजाते हुए दर्शाया गया है।)

४. इस सोते संसार बीच, जगकर सजकर रजनी बाला। [रजनी=रात ; बाला=लड़की]

(रात को नायिका के रूप में दर्शाया गया है।)

५. सागर के ऊपर नाच-नाच करती हैं, लहरें मधुर गान। (यहाँ समुद्र की लहरों को सजीव दिखाया गया है। उसका वर्णन मानव की तरह किया गया है। अतः यह मानवीकरण अलंकार का उदाहरण है।)

प्रश्न मानवीकरण अलंकार के -कोई पाँच उदाहरण ढूँढकर लिखिए -



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3. త్రికసంధి:-

సూత్రములు:-

1. ఆ, ఈ, ఏ అను సర్వనామములు త్రికములనబడును.
 2. త్రికము మీద అసంయుక్త హల్లునకు ద్విత్వంబు బహుళంబుగానగు.
 3. ద్విరుక్తంబగు హల్లు పరంబగునప్పడు అచ్చికంబగు దీర్ఘమునకుపూస్వంబగు.
- సంయుక్తాక్షరము:-రెండు అంత కన్నా ఎక్కువైనా వేరు వేరు హల్లుల యొక్క కలయికను సంయుక్తము అని పిలుస్తారు.

ఉదా: కూర్చి -- ర్చి

ఇక్కడ 'ర' వేరు 'చ' వేరు

- అసంయుక్తాక్షరము:-సంయుక్తం కానిది అసంయుక్తం. అంటే రెండు వేరు వేరు హల్లులు కలవనిది అని అర్థం.

ఉదా: చ, ర, మ, తమొదలైనవి ఒకే హల్లులు.

- ద్విత్వము:-రెండు ఒకే రకమైన హల్లుల కలయికను 'ద్విత్వము' అంటారు.

ఉదా: అక్క, అమ్మ, అన్న

- ద్విరుక్తము:- రెండుసార్లు పలుకబడినది "ద్విరుక్తము".
- అచ్చికము:- అచ్చ తెలుగు పదములు.

ఉదా:

1. ఆ + కన్య = అక్కన్య
2. ఈ + ముని = ఇమ్ముని
3. ఏ + మేఘచయంబులు = ఎమ్మే ఘచయంబులు
4. ఈ + విధము = ఇవ్విధము
5. ఏ + కాలము = ఎక్కాలము

4. పుంప్యాదేశసంధి:-

సూత్రము:-కర్మధారయము నందు 'ము' వర్ణమునకు 'పుంపు' లగును.



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- కర్మధారయము:-పూర్వపదము విశేషణము ఉండి పరపదములో నామవాచకము ఉండే దానిని కర్మధారయము అంటారు.

ఉదా:

1. సరసము + మాట = సరసపుమాట
విశేషణం నామవాచకం
2. విరసము + వచనం = విరసపువచనం
3. నీలము + గండ్లు = నీలపుగండ్లు
4. ముత్యము + చిప్ప = ముత్యపు చిప్ప
5. అచ్చము + వెన్నెల = అచ్చపువెన్నెల
6. ఆకాశము + పందిరి = ఆకాశపుపందిరి



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Class: **X - MATHEMATICS**

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

Basic proportionality theorem(Thales theorem):

If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.

Pythagoras theorem:

In a right angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

Answer the following questions.

1. Define SAS congruency rule.
2. Define SSS congruency rule.
3. Define ASA congruency rule.
4. Define RHS congruency rule.
5. Define AAA similarity rule.

Note: Represent the above rules in the set of triangles(Figures should be drawn for all the rules).



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Class: **X - SCIENCE**

Day – 21

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Sustainable Management of natural resources

Match the columns in the following tables:

Table.....1

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Kulhs	(p)	Karnataka
(B)	Kattas	(q)	Maharashtra
(C)	Tals	(r)	Rajasthan
(D)	Khadin	(s)	Himachal Pradesh

Table.....2

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Desertification	(p)	Amrita Devi Bishnoi
(B)	Khejri	(q)	Incomplete combustion
(C)	Khadin	(r)	Deforestation
(D)	Carbon monoxide	(s)	Water harvesting

Table.....3

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Ganga Sagar	(p)	Forests
(B)	Coliform Bacteria	(q)	Amrita Devi
(C)	Plastic	(r)	Chipko Andolan
(D)	Biodiversity hot spots	(s)	A. K. Banerjee
(E)	Protection of Khejri trees	(t)	Bay of Bengal
(F)	Ahars and Pines	(u)	Ganga water
(G)	Protection of sal forest	(v)	Recycle
(H)	Hug the trees movement	(vi)	Bihar



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Class: **X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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History:4. The Age of Industrialisation

Read lesson and find one mark answers:

Q.1: - Guilds were associations of-

- (a) Industrialization (b) Exporters (c) Traders (d) Producers

Q.2: - Which of the following best defines a Jobber.

- (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits (b) Old trusted worker
(c) Person of authority and power (d) Controlled lives of workers

Q.3: - First country to undergo industrial revolution is

- (a) Japan (b) Britain (c) Germany (d) France

Q.4: - 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?

- (a) Surat (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Madras

Q.5: - The paid servants of the East India Company was

- (a) Seth (b) Mamlatdar (c) Gomastha (d) Lambardar

Q.6: - Who devised the Spinning Jenny.

- (a) Samuel Luck (b) Richard Arkwright (c) James Hargreaves (d) James Watt.

Q.7: - When was the first cotton mill set up in India -

- (a) 1814 (b) 1824 (c) 1854 (d) 1864

Q.8: - In India the first cotton mill set up in-

- (a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Kanpur (d) Surat

Q.9: - What was the fly shuttle used for-

- (a) Washing (b) Weaving (c) Drying (d) Sowing

Q.10:- Who invented the steam engine-

- (a) James Watt (b) New Camen (c) Richard Arkwright (d) None of the above

Q.11: - Who was E.T. Paull

- (a) He was a popular music publisher (b) Economist (c) Writer (d) Philosopher

Q.12: - Dwarkanath Tagore is a

- (a) Painter (b) Industrialist (c) Publisher (d) Social Reformer

Q.13: - What did the term 'Orient' refers to-

- (a) England (b) Asia (c) Russia (d) America

Q.14: - How did advertisements reach the common people-

- (a) T.V. (b) Radio (c) Calendars (d) Products

Q.15: - Which among these was a pre colonial sea port?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Chennai (c) Hoogly (d) Cochin

Q.16:- The first Asian country to be industrialized was -

- (a) Japan (b) India (c) China (d) Afghanistan

Q.17:- It is the first industrial city in England-

- (b) Manchester (b) London (c) Oxford (d) Wales

Q.18:- This city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period.

- (a) Mumbai (b) Surat (c) Madras (d) Calicut

Q.19:- Which one is the flourishing industry of England?

- (a) Cotton industry (b) Jute industry (c) Iron and steel industry (d) I.T

Q.20:- Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?

- (a) Dinshaw petit (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore (c) Jamshedjee Tata (d) Seth Hukum Chand



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Q.21:- Who established the first jute mill in India?

(a) Dinshaw Petit (b) Dwarkanath Tagore (c) Jamshedjee Tata (d) Seth Hukumchand

Q.22:- Elgin mill was set up at

(a) Luknow (b) Calicut (c) Kanpur (d) Madras

Q.23:- When was the telephone invented?

(a) 1885 (b) 1976 (c) 1876 (d) 1776

Q.24:- Where was the first jute mill established?

(a) Surat (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay

Q.25:- The Tata iron and steel company was formed

(a) 1807 (b) 1907 (c) 1957 (d) 1865

Day:20 Key

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. (c) Post war international economic system | 2. (c) Bonded Labour |
| 3. (d) Irrigated areas | 4. (d) Noodles |
| 5. (a) Cattle plague | 6. (c) El Doeodo |
| 7. (b) Henry Ford | 8. (b) V. S. Naipaul |
| 9. (c) 1929 | 10. (b) South America |
| 11. (a) Cattle disease in Africa | 12. (c) Flow of Knowledge |
| 13. (a) New international economic order | 14. (a) Corn Act |
| 15. (b) International Monetary Fund | 16. (d) As a form of currency |
| 17. (b) Coolie | 18. (a) Explorer |
| 19. (a) Cattle | 20. (c) North America |
| 21. (d) Henry Ford | 22. (a) Laws to restrict the import of corn |
| 23. (c) Henry Stanley | 24. (a) To preserve economic stability |
| 25. (a) Fixed. | |



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Class: **X – IT**

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PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)

UNIT-I COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Session-5 Basic Writing Skills

Sentence:- A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence. A sentence must contain a subject and a predicate.

Q) List the different kind of sentences?

CBSE 2019

There are four kind of sentences:

- **Assertive or declarative sentence:-**This sentence states a fact. such a sentence is a simple sentence that indicates, asserts or declares something.
Ex: We will not tolerate this.
I am your friend.
- **Imperative sentence:-**This type of sentence which gives a command, make a request, or expresses a wish. This type of sentence may end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.
- **Interrogative sentence:-**It is a sentence that asks a question.
Ex: Do you enjoy listening classical music?
Where is your bag?
- **Exclamatory sentence:-**It is a sentence that expresses sudden and strong feeling, such as surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness and gratitude.

I. Read the following sentences and state their type:-

- 1) My friend is a very good writer. _____
- 2) How long have you lived in Delhi? _____
- 3) Would you please open the door? _____
- 4) I can't believe you said that! _____
- 5) Stand up. _____
- 6) Please sit down. _____
- 7) I want to be a good dancer. _____