



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **X - ENGLISH**

Day – **25**

Date: **29.04.2020**

Compositions

Compositions nearly always have **three** main parts :

1. Introduction
2. Body and
3. Conclusion

The **first paragraph** is often **an introduction** – a paragraph that introduces the topic, says something interesting about it, and states the thesis. Following the introduction are **several paragraphs called the body**. These paragraphs give readers specific information about the topic, supporting and developing the thesis. The **conclusion**, which is often one paragraph, gives readers a **final, interesting point** to think about.

Although **some compositions do not have separate introductory or concluding paragraphs**, all **good compositions** are **organized carefully** with a **beginning, middle, and end**. They are well developed with **examples, facts, incidents, or reasons** to make the point clear.

The different kinds of compositions are :

1. **Descriptive** – descriptive compositions present a detailed picture of events.
2. **Informative** – informative compositions require collecting of information and arranging details in the order of priority.
3. **Narrative** - narrative compositions tell a story which builds up to a climax.
4. **Expository** – expository compositions are those in which the writer tries to explain things.
5. **Persuasive** - persuasive compositions are those in which the writer has to take a stand on any one issue and support his/her stand with examples and thus write a conclusion that extends the main idea.
6. **Report** - report is a description of an event which has occurred in the past, answers to the question – what, when, why, where and how?

Write a composition on any 1 of the following topics:

1. An Ideal Teacher

OUTLINE:

Rare – loves learning – sacrificing – missionary – unselfish love – high thinking – simple living – an ideal for his students.

2. Why I love My Country

OUTLINE

Country – above all other things – essential for survival – mortal man – immortal country – sacred and supreme – ready to make sacrifice for the country.



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विशेषण पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बतलाता हुआ विशेषण का कार्य करे, विशेषण पदबंध कहलाता है।

दूसरे शब्दों में- पदबंध का शीर्ष अथवा अंतिम शब्द यदि विशेषण हो और अन्य सभी पद उसी पर आश्रित हों तो वह 'विशेषण पदबंध' कहलाता है।

जैसे-

- तेज चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ प्रायः देर से पहुँचती हैं।
 - उस घर के कोने में बैठा हुआ आदमी जासूस है।
 - उसका घोड़ा अत्यंत सुंदर, फुरतीला और आज्ञाकारी है।
 - बरगद और पीपल की घनी छाँव से हमें बहुत सुख मिला।
- उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'विशेषण पदबंध' है।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में विशेषण पदबंध पहचानिए -

- वह बहुत सुंदर चित्र बनता है ।
- किस्मत का मारा वह कहाँ जाएँ ।
- कठोर वाणी बोलने वाला आदमी कम बोलता है ।
- गर्मियों में सफेद खादी कपड़े पहनो ।
- युद्ध में लड़ने वाला सिपाई शहीद हो गया ।
- घर से भगा हुआ लड़का मिल गया ।
- आजकल बाज़ार में बहुत स्वादिष्ट मीठे सेब आ रहे हैं ।
- सस्ता खरीदा हुआ कपड़ा अधिक नहीं चलता ।
- सुंदर व अच्छे लेख लिखने वाला मोहन पुरस्कार अवश्य प्राप्त करेगा ।
- इस गली में सबसे बड़ा मकान शर्मा जी का है ।



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3. క్రమాలంకారం:

“క్రమాలంకారంనకు” మరొక పేరు “యథాసంఖ్యాలంకారము”

నిర్వచనం: విశేష్యములను (నామవాచకాలను) చెప్పి వాని క్రియలు వరుసలో చెప్పుటను “క్రమాలంకారం” అంటారు.

- ఉదా: 1. గజ, కచ్చప, మూషికంబులు వనజల బిలమున ప్రవేశించినవి.
2. ధనమును విద్యను లక్ష్మీ సరస్వతులు ఇచ్చుగాక.

4. స్వభావోక్తి అలంకారం:

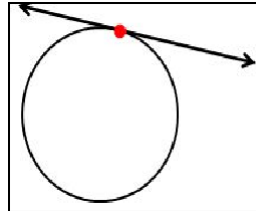
నిర్వచనం: జాతి, గుణ, క్రియలు ఉన్నవి ఉన్నట్లుగా సుందరముగా వర్ణిస్తే అది “స్వభావోక్తి అలంకారము” అంటారు.

ఉదా:

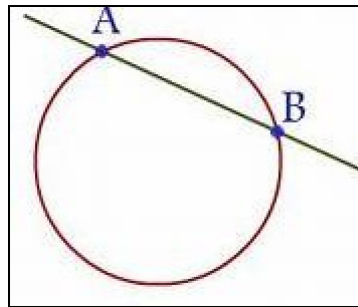
1. ఉద్యాన వనము నందలి లేళ్ళు బెదురు కనులతో చెవులు రిక్కించి చెంగు చెంగున ఎగురుతున్నవి.
2. చెట్ల ఆకులు గాలికి మెల్లగా కదులుతున్నాయి.
3. నాగ స్వరము వినుచు కాల సర్పము పడగ విప్పి ఆడుచున్నది.

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

Tangent: A line which meets the given circle at only one point is called a tangent to the circle.



Secant: A line which meets the given circle at two points is called a secant to the circle.



Answer the following questions:

1. How many tangents can we draw to a circle?
2. How many secants can we draw to a circle?
3. How many common tangents can we draw to the two intersecting circles internally at only one point?
4. How many common tangents can we draw to the two intersecting circles externally at only one point?



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Class: **X - SCIENCE**

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LIFE PROCESSES

1. Refer slides from 26 to 38 of Ch. 1 Life processes from Extra marks app and answer the following questions:
 - b) Mention the different plant nutrients.
 - c) Nitrogen is needed for the synthesis of _____ in plants.
2. Learn & Write the following definitions two times:
 - a) **Heterotrophic mode of nutrition:** It is the mode of nutrition in which organisms obtain their food from other organisms. Example: animals, human beings.
 - b) **Saprotrophic mode of nutrition:** It is the mode of nutrition in which organisms derive their food from dead and decaying organic matter of plants and animals. Example: animals, human beings.
 - c) **Parasitic mode of nutrition:** It is the type of nutrition in which the organisms (parasites) live on or inside the body of the other living organisms (host). Example: fungi, cuscuta plant, plasmodium.
 - d) **Transpiration:** The loss of water vapour from the plant parts is termed as transpiration.



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Class: **X – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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Economics: 1. Development

Read lesson and answer the following questions

1. Give any two common developmental goals of the people.
2. Define average income.
3. The total income of the country divided by its total population is Called:
(a) National income (b) Per capita income (c) Total income (d) None of these
4. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report:
(a) WHO (b) UNDP (c) WTO (d) IMF
5. Development of a country generally be determined by:
(a) its per capita income (b) its literacy level
(c) health status of its people (d) all above
6. As per Human Development Report 2006 which neighboring country has the highest income following –
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India (c) Pakistan (d) Nepal
7. What will happen if the government fails to provide 100 days employment under NREGA?
8. What is the main motive of Private sector enterprises?
9. In which year the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?
10. What is Infant Mortality Rate?
11. What is Literacy rate?
12. Define Net Attendance Ratio?
13. What is meant by HDI rank?
14. What is environment degradation?

Read and learn these two answers.

15. Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development

Answer : The following are the differences between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

Human Development Report	World Development Report
(a) This notion of development implies leading a good-quality life, where individuals develop themselves to the fullest. It includes providing good education and health facilities. This gives us a broader picture of development as specified by Human Development Index. It includes the qualitative aspect of development.	It focuses on development in the conventional sense that would mean rise in per capita income and growth in the economy while comparing countries. It takes into account the quantitative aspect of development and does not give a broader perspective about the notion of development.
(b) This would include the literacy rate, life expectancy rate and infant mortality rate to determine the development status of a particular region or a country.	It takes into account national income, per capita income and (Gross Domestic Product) GDP. It is the average income or per capita income, which is taken into consideration while making comparisons.
(c) All the above-mentioned aspects of human development could be regarded important to provide a complete picture of development and to lead a quality, dignified life.	World Bank has specified the criterion accordingly, for categorizing countries into developed, developing and underdeveloped.



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- 16. What may be the development for one may be the destruction for the other.” Explain the statement with appropriate examples.**

Answer: Yes, it is true that what may be called development for some may turn out to be destruction for the others. For example, the Sardar Sarovar dam built over the Narmada river led to a major evacuation of the tribes near the Narmada river and as a result the tribes lost their land and homes. This development of Sardar Sarovar dam turned out to be a destruction for the tribes. Another example, On the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in the Singrauli region, over 200,000 people have been displaced on different occasions. First by the Rihand dam, then by a series of thermal power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation. Singrauli has illuminated the lives of many in the urban centres, but has seen its natives groping in endless darkness, grappling to overcome the trauma of displacement. So the development in Singrauli led to destruction of its people. Multinational companies take away the land of the farmers for the construction of industries. It may be beneficial for boosting production but at the same time it causes loss of cultivable land and livelihood of the farmers. Various movements have been launched against the acquisition of land from the farmers.



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PART-A (EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS)

UNIT-II SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS

Session-2 Ability to work independently

I. Multiple choice questions:-

- 1) An _____ person is wholly responsible for the outcome of the task which he has undertaken.
a) Resourceful b) Self-motivated c) Independent d) Confident
- 2) Which of the following is not one of the keys to becoming independent?
a) Self-awareness b) Self-care c) Self-motivation d) Self-regulation
- 3) _____ are too focused on what others think and fail to focus on what matters to them.
a) Introspectors b) Seekers c) Pleasers d) Aware
- 4) Which of the following statements related to an independent person is incorrect?
a) Self-regulation helps people to show their irritation and frustration.
b) Self-regulation makes people more independent.
c) Self-regulation helps people to behave in socially acceptable ways.
d) Self-regulation helps people to cope with strong feelings.
- 5) Which of the following is not an element to keep a person motivated?
a) Commitment to personal or organisational goals
b) Initiative or readiness to act on opportunities
c) Being aware of your personality
d) Personal drive to achieve

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

self-awareness, intrinsic, self-regulation, external, extrinsic

- 1) Having conscious knowledge of your own self capabilities, feelings and one's own character is called _____. **CBSE 2019**
- 2) _____ motivation refers to the behaviour of a person that is driven by his innate desire to do something for his own sake and personal rewards.
- 3) _____ involves being able to control reactions to emotions like frustration or excitement.
- 4) _____ self-awareness requires understanding how other people perceive us.
- 5) _____ people are likely to be more confident on handling problems affecting their lives.

III. Answer the following in short:-

Q1) List the four elements that keep a person motivated.

Ans. 1) Personal drive to achieve, the desire to improve, or to meet specific standards.

2) Commitment to personal or organisational goals.



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3) Initiative or readiness to act on opportunities.

4) Optimism, which is ability to continue and pursue goals in the face of failures.

Q2) Who are 'seekers'? Explain

Ans. The people who do not know who they are, what they stand for, or how others perceive them. They feel frustrated with their performance and relationships.