

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class- X

Session 2021 - 22

Work sheet -5

Nelson Mandela -Long Walk to Freedom

Date: - 8/05/21

Q.1 What does Mandela thank the international leaders for?

Answer:

Mandela felt extremely privileged to welcome the dignitaries and international leaders at the swearing-in ceremony because it was not too long ago when the South Africans were considered outlaws. He therefore, thanked all of them for having come from far and wide to witness the historical oath-taking ceremony of the first Black President of South Africa. This was a wonderful gesture of international recognition to a newly born free democratic nation. This event could be considered as a common victory for justice, peace and human dignity.

Q.2 What ideals does he set out for the future of South Africa?

Answer:

Mandela set the ideals of liberating the people of South Africa from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He wanted the people of the country to enjoy the right to freedom from all forms of bondage and prejudice.

Q.3 What “twin obligations” does Mandela mention?

Answer:

Mandela mentions two obligations that every man has in life – (i) obligations to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children; and (ii) he has an obligation to his people, his community and his country.

Q.4 Does Mandela think the oppressor is free? Why/Why not?

Answer:

Mandela does not feel that the oppressor is free because in his opinion, an oppressor is like a victim of hatred who is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. He perceives that both the oppressor and the oppressed are robbed of their humanity and peace of mind.

Q.5 Would you agree that the “depths of oppression” create “heights of character”? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument?

Answer:

Yes, I agree with the statement that “depths of oppression” do create ‘heights of character’. Nelson Mandela illustrates this by citing examples of great heroes of South Africa such as Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chief Luthulis, Yusuf Dadoos, Bram Fischers, Robert Sobukwes among others who inspired other people by sacrificing their lives in the long struggle for freedom.

In India's pre-Independence era, there was a galaxy of great leaders who didn't give up to the oppression of British rule such as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, Chandra Shekhar Ajud, Bhagat Singh and many more. Nelson Mandela seems to be absolutely right, if we compare them with the quality of political leaders that India is having today.

Q6. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change with age and experience?

Answer:

With age and rich experience, Mandela understood the essence of freedom in everyone's life. As a young boy, he always thought that he was born free and could do anything that he wanted. He strongly believed that as long as he obeyed his father and abided by the customs of his tribe, he was free in every possible way. However, as he grew older, he started feeling that freedom was required to raise a family and to earn livelihood, this started dominating his thoughts and views. In due course of time, he realised that he was selfish and was leading an illusory life during his boyhood. He slowly understood that it was not just his freedom alone that was being curtailed, but the freedom of all the Black people was retrenched. Mandela understood that his people were being deprived and discriminated and this led him to develop a hunger for the freedom of his people.

Q7. How did Mandela's 'hunger for freedom' change his life?

Answer:

During his youth, Mandela realised that it was not just his freedom alone that was being curtailed, but the freedom of all Black people. The hunger for his own freedom became the hunger for freedom for all his fellow brothers and sisters. In the process, this changed the fearful man to a bold rebel. Mandela sacrificed the comforts of a settled family life to fight for the freedom of his countrymen. He joined the African National Congress and this changed his perspective from a frightened young man into a fearless person who fought against racial prejudice and colour discrimination.

Q8. What do the military generals do? How has their attitude changed and why?

Answer:

The highest military generals of South African defence force and police saluted and pledged their loyalty to Mandela. This was of great significance as otherwise during the Apartheid era they would have arrested him and put him behind bars. Their attitude changed towards Blacks due to the struggles and sacrifices that were put in by many heroes of South Africa. This struggle for freedom was not just a struggle with Apartheid, but brought a massive change in mindsets of many people. Mandela believed that love is something that could be taught and human beings are naturally inclined towards love more, rather than hate.

Q9. At the beginning of his speech, Mandela mentions "an extraordinary human disaster". What does he mean by this? What is the "glorious ... human achievement" he speaks of at the end?

Answer:

In Mandela's speech 'an extraordinary human disaster', he wanted to express the practice of Apartheid in South Africa. During this practice, there was a racial segregation of people based on

colour and the Black people suffered the most as they were discriminated by the rest. They could not enjoy the right to freedom. Mandela was jailed as a prisoner for 18 years on the infamous 'Robben Island' where he was mistreated by the authorities. He considered it as "great glorious human achievement" that he became the first Black President of South Africa where the Blacks were deprived of basic needs and suffered different kinds of discrimination and were treated badly.

Please refer to following link for references: -

<https://youtu.be/O1PocKoabTo>

<https://youtu.be/IyQfUR-Pudo>

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा - दसवीं

विषय -हिंदी

तारीख-8.5.21

वर्कशीट- 5

सामान्य निर्देश-नीचे दिया गया कार्य अपनी व्याकरण की कॉपी में करिए। तथा नीचे समस्त नोट्स दिए गए हैं वह भी आप अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

लेखन कौशल विज्ञापन लेखन

वर्तमान काल में वस्तुओं की बिक्री बढ़ाने एवं उनके उपभोग पर भरपूर जोर दिया जा रहा है। उत्पादक अपनी वस्तुओं की बिक्री द्वारा अधिकाधिक लाभ कमाना चाहते हैं तो उपभोक्ता उनका प्रयोग कर सुख एवं संतुष्टि पाना चाहता है। उपभोक्ताओं की इसी प्रवृत्ति का फायदा उठाने के लिए उत्पादक तरह-तरह के साधनों का सहारा लेते हैं। आज वस्तुओं की बिक्री बढ़ाने का प्रमुख हथियार विज्ञापन है। विज्ञापन शब्द 'ज्ञापन' में 'वि' उपसर्ग लगाने से बना है, जिसका अर्थ है-विशेष जानकारी देना। यह जानकारी उत्पादित वस्तुओं सेवाओं आदि से जुड़ी होती है। विज्ञापन में वस्तु के गुणों को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, जिससे उपभोक्ता लालायित हों और इन्हें खरीदने के लिए विवश हो जाएँ। विज्ञापन के कारण उत्पादकों को अपनी वस्तुओं के अच्छे दाम मिल जाते हैं तो उपभोक्ता को वस्तुओं की जानकारी, तुलनात्मक दाम एवं चयन का विकल्प मिल जाता है। आजकल टी.वी., रेडियो के कार्यक्रम, समाचार पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ, भवनों की दीवारें विज्ञापनों से रंगी दिखाई पड़ती हैं।

विज्ञापन लेखन कैसे करें -

विज्ञापन लेखन करते समय -

1. एक बाक्स-सा बनाकर ऊपर मध्य में विज्ञापित वस्तु का नाम मोटे अक्षरों में लिखना चाहिए।
2. दाएँ एवं बाएँ किनारों पर सेल धमाका, खुशखबरी, खुल गया जैसे लुभावने शब्दों को लिखना चाहिए। बाईं ओर मध्य में विज्ञापित वस्तु के गुणों का उल्लेख करना चाहिए।

3. दाहिनी ओर या मध्य में वस्तु का बड़ा-सा चित्र देना चाहिए।
4. स्टॉक सीमित या जल्दी करें जैसे प्रेरक शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी डिजाइन में होना चाहिए।
5. मुफ्त मिलने वाले सामानों या छूट का उल्लेख अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।
- 6 ऊपर ही जगह देखकर कोई छोटी-सी तुकबंदी, जिससे पढ़ने वाला आकर्षित हो जाए।
- संपर्क करें/फ़ोन नं. का उल्लेख करें, जैसे- 011-23456789 आदि। अपना या सही फ़ोन नं. देने से बचना चाहिए।

विज्ञापन लेखन के लिए छात्र यह उदाहरण देखें -

1. 'रक्षक' हेलमेट बनाने वाली-कंपनी' की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए विज्ञापन तैयार करना -

The advertisement for 'Rakshak' helmet features a central image of a black helmet. The text 'रक्षक हेलमेट' is prominently displayed at the top. Below the helmet, it says 'पर 15% की भार छूट' and 'आपके लिए का रक्षकाला रक्षक हेलमेट'. At the bottom, it says 'एक बार अवश्य खरीयें' and 'संपर्क करें—09810.....'. The advertisement is annotated with eight numbered points:

1. विज्ञापित वस्तु का नाम
2. सुभावने शब्द
3. वस्तु के गुणों का उल्लेख
4. आकर्षक चित्र
5. प्रेरक शब्द
6. रियायत का उल्लेख
7. तुकबंदी जैसे शब्द
8. संपर्क सूत्र

2. आप एक योग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र खोलना चाहते हैं। इस संबंध में युवाओं को आकर्षित करने वाला एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए -

The advertisement for 'Anand Yoga Center' features a central text block and a photograph of a yoga class. The text 'आनंद योग केंद्र' is prominently displayed. Below it, it says 'क्या आप अपना, अविद्या, मोहमाया, उपाय रक्षाकारण आदि से परेशान हैं? तो आइए आनंद योग केंद्र प्रशिक्षित लोगों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण प्राकृतिक वातावरण में प्रवेश लेने पर योगकिट मुफ्त'.

The advertisement is annotated with three numbered points:

1. खुल गया
2. योग भगाए रोग
3. योग करें स्वस्थ रहें

3. 'कान्हा डेयरी' अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए एक विज्ञापन तैयार करवाना चाहते हैं। इस संबंध में आप उनके लिए विज्ञापन लेखन कीजिए -

ताजे दूध-दही की दुकान

कान्हा डेयरी

शुद्धता एवं स्वच्छता
की गारंटी

गाय एवं भैंस का दूध
अलग-अलग उपलब्ध है

खुल गईं

खुल गईं



4. उत्तर प्रदेश पर्यटन निगम पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहता है। उसके लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए -

उत्तर प्रदेश पर्यटन निगम

आपका स्वागत करता है।

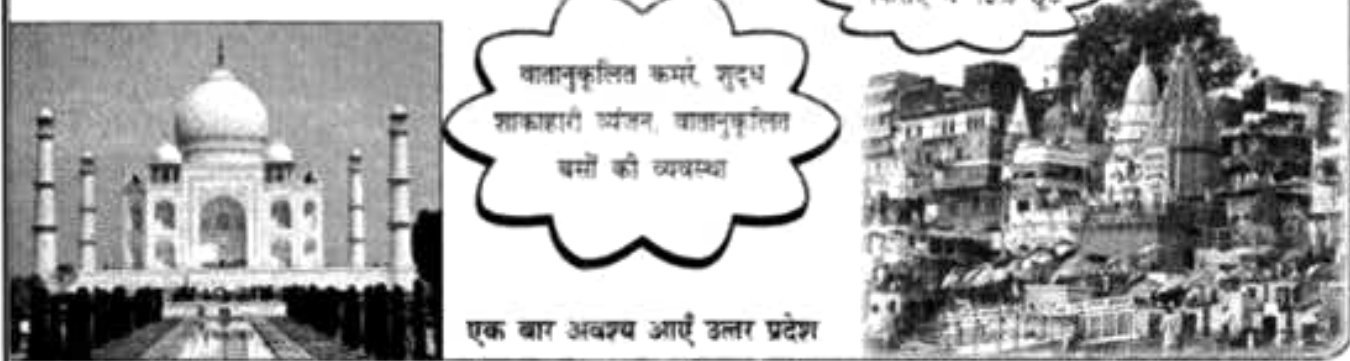
किराए में 10% छूट

वास्तुनूकूलित कमरे, शुद्ध
शाकाहारी पर्यटन, वास्तुनूकूलित
बसों की व्यवस्था

एक बार अवश्य आएँ उत्तर प्रदेश

आइए

आइए



HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: Information Technology
Class- X
Session 2021 - 22
Work sheet -5

Date:-8/05/2021

Q.1. Define effective communication?

Ans. Effective communication is a process of exchanging ideas, thoughts, knowledge and information such that the purpose or intention is fulfilled in the best possible manner. In simple words, it is nothing but the presentation of views by the sender in a way best understood by the receiver.

Q2. What are principles of effective communication?

Ans. Following are the principles or let us say characteristics of effective communication:-

- Simple language: Avoid using complicated language and jargons.
- Clearness: Always communicate with a clear mind. Without anger or remorse or hatred
- Completeness: Never communicate with half knowledge or without facts. A communication based on facts is more effective, complete and organized in nature.
- Adequacy of information: Communication should contain adequate information for the receiver to understand and respond appropriately and effectively.
- Proper method of communication: Usage of right channel of communication is extremely important. Right method should be chosen depending on nature of communication, urgency, distance between the sender and receiver.

- Accurate and conciseness: An effective communication should be short and accurate in nature to avoid repetitiveness and confusion.
- Proper feedback: The feedback should be timely and specific in nature.

Q3. What are 7 Cs of communication?

Ans. For both personal and organizational effective communication, the following 7 principles are necessary to follow:

1. Clear: The message should be clear and easy to understand for the audiences. It is also important to focus on one objective at a time to not to confuse the receiver.
2. Concise: The message should not be length and the point and it is easy to remember by the people.
3. Concrete: The message should be concise and fact based, this will eliminate room for confusion or disagreement.
4. Correct: It is important to use correct grammar and language for effective communication.
5. Coherent: It is vital choose the word, language, content or mode of communication based on the type or age of audience and message has to be concise and concrete.
6. Complete: The message should contain all the relevant information based on the topic of communication.
7. Courteous: It is critical to show courtesy towards the audience. One must respect other people's thoughts, cultures, values and beliefs of the receiver. The message should not be biased or hateful in nature.

Q.4. What are writing skills?

Ans. Writing skills are an important part of communication and allows you to communicate your message with clarity and ease to a far larger audience than through face-to-face or telephone conversations.

Writing skills requires the ability of converting thoughts into words, with proper grammar, punctuation and other aspects of writing. Writing skills include all the knowledge and abilities related to expressing ideas through the written words.

There are three stage of writing:

First, gathering thoughts and ideas, as to what and whom to write.

Second, to pen down the thoughts or content.

Third, to review, edit, correct and polish the written content before sending.

Q5. Why writing skills are important?

Ans. Writing skills are important and are required for students, professional or people in general.

Writing skills are important because:

- Effective and correct writing skills are important for expressing thoughts and communicating ideas to others.
- Writing is vital to your academic success
- In student's it increases their level of confidence and even their sense of achievement.
- In workplace, it is extremely important to practice writing skills to avoid gaps, improving and recording communication.
- With effective writing skills, your peers can understand your message in a better way. Writing clear messages makes it easier for others to understand your ideas and thoughts.

- It Sharpens Creativity and Imagination Levels

Q.6 How to improve writing skills?

Ans. These are the golden rules to enhance writing skills:

- Read regularly
- Improve your grammar
- Master spellings
- Expand your vocabulary
- Make sure you are clear on the concepts you are writing about.
- Do not over-explain everything.
- Stick with simple words
- Keep your sentences simple
- Keep Sentences and Paragraphs Short
- Write Every Day
- Practice, practice, practice

Link for reference:

<https://youtu.be/5xWURDnjzUI>

<https://youtu.be/p6qVJ1KhHek>

WORKSHEET-05**SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS****CLASS – X****CHAPTER-03****(PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLE)****SESSION - (2021-22)**

Important Questions

Q1. (i) For which values of a and b does the following pair of linear equations have an infinite number of solutions?

, $2x + 3y = 7$

. $(a - b)x + (a + b)y = 3a + b - 2$

(ii) For which value of k will the following pair of linear equations have no solution?

. $3x + y = 1$

. $(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y = 2k + 1$

Q2. Yash scored 40 marks in a test, getting 3 marks for each right answer and losing 1 mark for each wrong answer. Had 4 marks been awarded for each correct answer and 2 marks been deducted for each incorrect answer, then Yash would have scored 50 marks. How many questions were there in the test?

Q3. The area of a rectangle gets reduced by 9 square units, if its length is reduced by 5 units and breadth is increased by 3 units. If we increase the length by 3 units and the breadth by 2 units, the area increases by 67 square units. Find the dimensions of the rectangle.

Q4. A lending library has a fixed charge for the first three days and an additional charge for each day thereafter. Saritha paid ₹ 27 for a book kept for seven days, while Susy paid ₹ 21 for the book she kept for five days. Find the fixed charge and the charge for each extra day.

Q5. The sum of a two-digit number and the number obtained by reversing the digits is 66. If the digits of the number differ by 2, find the number. How many such numbers are there?

Q6. A boat goes 30 km upstream and 44 km downstream in 10 hours. In 13 hours, it can go 40 km upstream and 55 km down-stream. Determine the speed of the stream and that of the boat in still water.

Q7. Ritu can row downstream 20 km in 2 hours, and upstream 4 km in 2 hours. Find her speed of rowing in still water and the speed of the current.

Q8. 2 women and 5 men can together finish an embroidery work in 4 days, while 3 women and 6 men can finish it in 3 days. Find the time taken by 1 woman alone to finish the work, and also that taken by 1 man alone.

Q9. Roohi travels 300 km to her home partly by train and partly by bus. She takes 4 hours if she travels 60 km by train and the remaining by bus. If she travels 100 km by train and the remaining by bus, she takes 10 minutes longer. Find the speed of the train and the bus separately.

Note: Solve above given questions and note down important points in Math's fair notebook.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-5

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2021-22

Ch-15: Our environment

Date: 08/05/2021

Environment means everything which surrounds us. It may include living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) components.

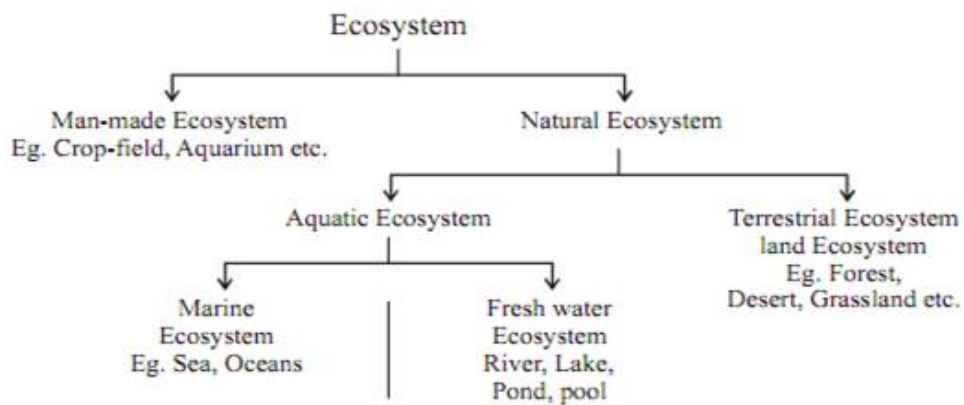
Biotic : Plants and animals.

Abiotic : Air, water etc.

Ecosystem

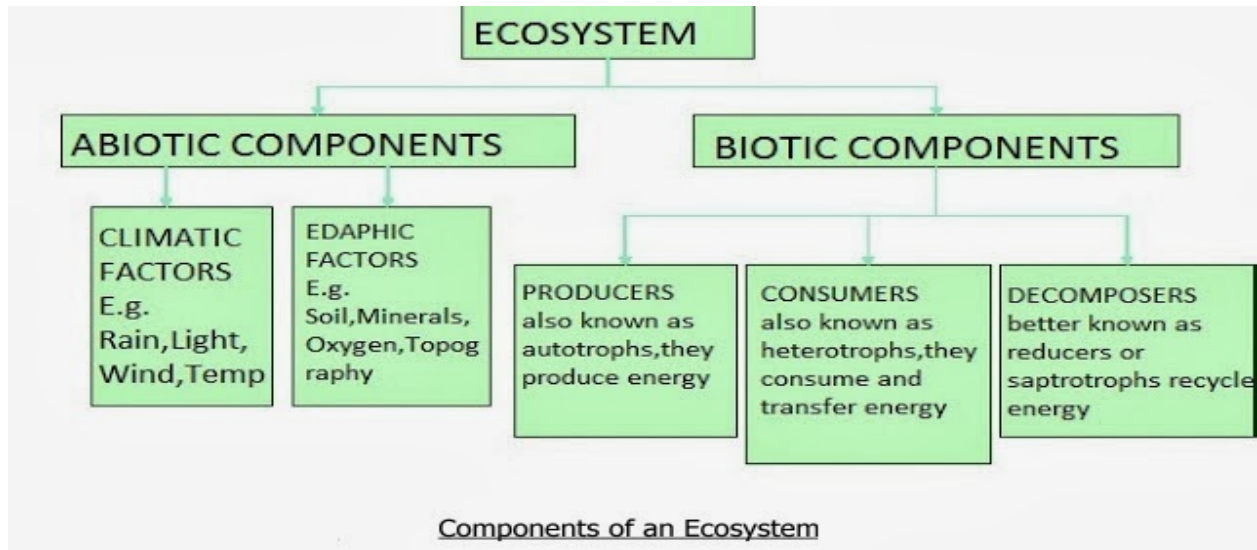
All the interacting living organisms in an area together with non living components form an ecosystem. So an ecosystem consists of both biotic(living creatures) and abiotic components like temperature, rainfall, wind, soil etc.

Types of Ecosystem:

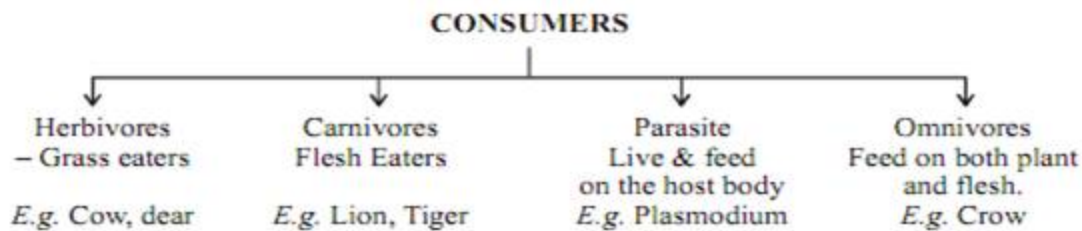


Components of Ecosystem:

There are two components of an ecosystem : (i) Biotic component and (ii) Abiotic component.



1. **Biotic Component:** It includes the three types of organisms:
 - (a) **Producers :** All green plants, blue green algae can produce their food (Sugar & starch) from inorganic substance using light energy (Photosynthesis).
 - (b) **Consumers:** Include organisms which depend on the producers either directly or indirectly for their sustenance. Consumers depend on others for food.

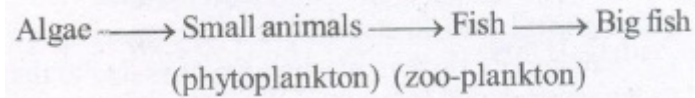


(C) **Decomposers:** Fungi & Bacteria which break down (decompose) the dead plant, animals complex compounds into the simpler one. Thus decomposers help in the replenishment. Clean up environment by decomposing dead organisms.

2. **Abiotic Component:** All the non-living things make the abiotic component of an ecosystem.
E.g. Air, water and soil are the abiotic components.

Food Chain : It is the sequence of living organisms in which one organism consumes another organism for energy.

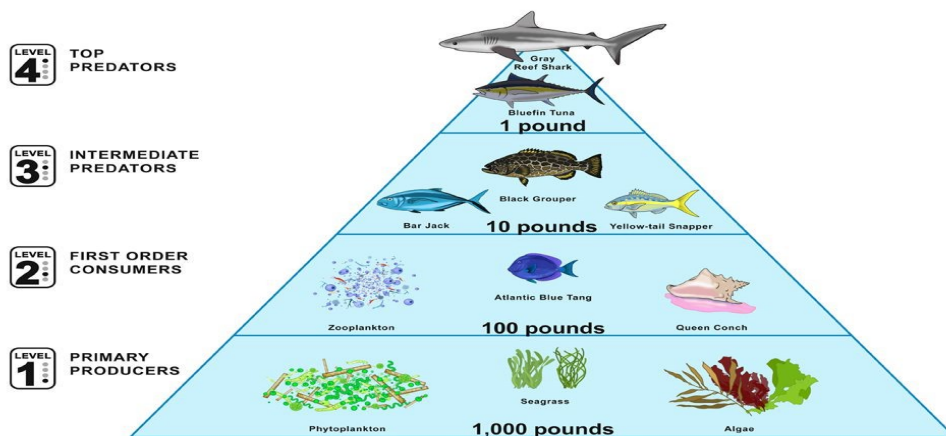
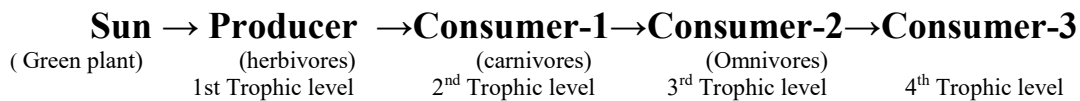
Eg: 1.



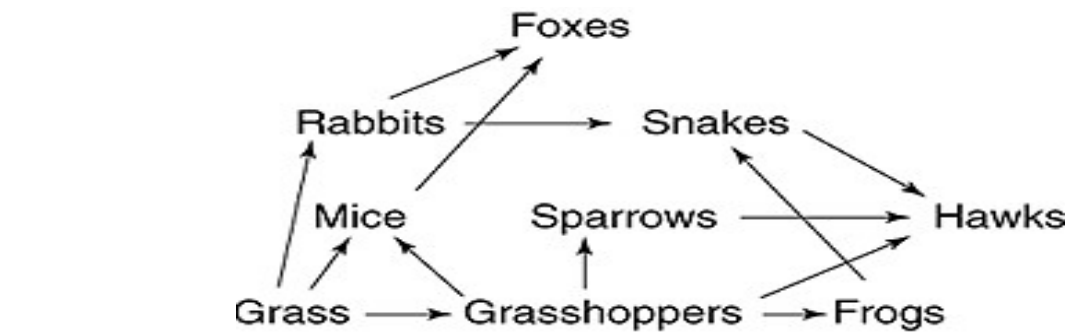
2.Plants → Deer → Lion

3.Plants → Grasshopper → Frog→ Snake→ Hawk

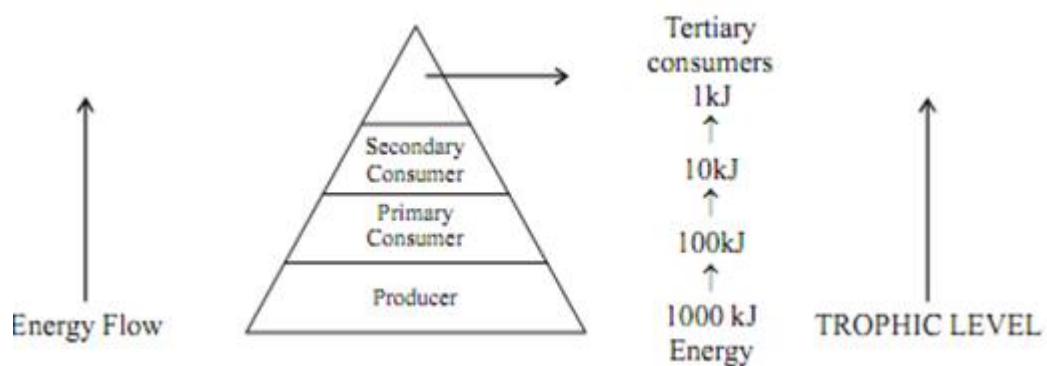
- It is unidirectional(single directional).
- In a food chain, various steps where transfer of energy takes place is called a **trophic level**.
 - The plants constitute the first trophic level.
 - The herbivores or primary consumers form second trophic level.
 - Carnivores or secondary consumers make up the third trophic level.
 - Tertiary consumers constitute the fourth trophic level.
- The green plants capture 1% of sun’s energy.
- The flow of energy is unidirectional in a food chain.



Food Web:The inter-connected food chains operating in an ecosystem which establish a network of relationships between various species, is called a food web.



- There is gradual decrease in the amount of energy from one trophic level to next trophic level in a food chain.



Answer the following questions:

1. Why are some substances biodegradable and some non-biodegradable?
2. Give any two ways in which bio-degradable substances would affect the environment.
3. Give any two ways in which non-biodegradable substances would affect the environment.
4. What are trophic levels? Give an example of a food chain and state the different trophic levels in it.
5. What is the role of decomposers in the ecosystem
5. Which of the following groups contain only biodegradable items?
 - (a) Grass, flowers and leather
 - (b) Grass, wood and plastic
 - (c) Fruit-peels, cake and lime juice (a), (c) and (d).
 - (d) Cake, wood and grass
6. Which of the following constitute a food-chain?
 - (a) Grass, wheat and mango
 - (b) Grass, goat and human,

(c) Goat, cow and elephant

(d) Grass, fish and goat,

7. Which of the following are environment friendly practices?
- (a) Carrying cloth-bags to put purchases in while shopping
 - (b) Switching off unnecessary lights and fans
 - (c) Walking to school instead of getting your mother to drop you on her scooter
 - (d) All of the above
- 8 . What will happen if we kill all the organisms in one trophic level.

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions and exercise. (page no 257,261,264 and 265)**

For solution check the NCERT solution app & worksheet notes.

- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about our environment:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6Us1jdXcrl>
- **Click over this link to get the knowledge about ecosystem :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FAEEuhZR7vg>
- **Click over this link to get the knowledge about food chain and food web :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=brF0RWJyx9w>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – X
SESSION – 2021 – 22
WORK SHEET -5

Date- 08-05-2021

ECONOMICS (CH-1) DEVELOPMENT

TOPICS: -

- Meaning of Development
- What development promises- different people, different goals
- Income and other goals
- National Development
- How to compare different countries or states?
- Income and other criteria
- Public facilities
- Sustainability of development

NOTES: -

MEANING OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is the process in which something grows, becomes more mature and advance.

WHAT DEVELOPMENT PROMISES- DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

- Different persons can have different development goals and what may be development for the others. It may even be destructive for the others.
- Economics development applies to the all-round development of a country where the people earn higher income and can satisfy all their needs. It is a process where the real per capita income increases over a long period. It is measured by per capita income and national income.

INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

- Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.
Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals.
- The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- National development means the ideology of different persons regarding countries development. These ideologies could be at times conflicting. It is measured by (a) Average Income (b) Per capita income.
- People have different developmental goals. Developmental goals are the aspirations and desires of the people. They are different for different individuals. Since people come from different situations, their developmental goals differ.
- People have conflicting goals means that development for one may not be development for the other. Their goals may clash. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is an example of conflicting developmental goals for the people who are being affected by it.

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Meaning of development is different for

- a) Different people
- b) Alien people
- c) Same people
- d) None of these

Q2. Classical view of economic development includes

- a) Per capita income
- b) National income
- c) None of these
- d) Both (a) and (b)

LONG QUESTION

Q3. What is National Development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?

NOTE: -

- To understand the topic”_What development promises- different people, different goals, Income and other goals, National development” Watch the video
<https://youtu.be/8BAM7F0ACME>
- To understand Q3 watch the video
<https://youtu.be/SsQksmZRQtl>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Worksheet – 4
Class-X
Subject- Value Education
Session- 2021-22
Ch- 4 Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Date-08/05/2021

Exercise:-

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on _____ at a village near _____, Madras.
2. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the _____ son of their parents.
3. When Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was _____ years of age, he joined _____ College in Madras (now Chennai).
4. ‘Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan’ was very much _____ about Hinduism, Vendanta and _____.
5. ‘Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan’ also completed his first book, The Philosophy of _____.

B. Answer the following questions:-

1. When and where was Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan born?

Ans. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was born on 5 september ,1988 at village near Thiruttani.

2. What was the name of Dr. Radhakrishnan's parents ?

Ans. Dr. Radhakrishnan's father's name was Sarvapalli Veeraswami and his mother's name was Sitamma.

3. Where did Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan take his education from?

Ans. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan had his early education at K. V High School, Thiruttani and then went to the Lutheran Mission School In Tirupati for his high school .

4. What was the subject of Dr. Radhakrishnan's thesis ?

Ans. Dr. Radhakrishnan wrote a thesis on the ethics of the Vedanta titled ' The Ethics of the Vedanta and Its Metaphysical Presuppositions' .