

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class- X

Session 2021-22

Work sheet-6

MODALS

Date: - 15/05/21

Q.1 What are modals? Give examples.

Answer: Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) like *can, will, could, shall, must, would, might, and should*.

Examples: Modal verbs add meaning to the main verb in a sentence by expressing possibility, ability, permission, or obligation.

You must turn in your assignment on time.

He might be the love of my life.

The doctor can see you now.

You should go back to your house.

You must study now.

Q.2 Complete the following dialogue using the correct modal to fill in each blank.

Seema: I hate to say this, Tanya, but you are in terrible shape.

Tanya: I know, what (a)----- I do?

Seema: Well, since you are putting on weight, you (b) -----
-- plan a healthy diet.

Tanya: You are right. I (c) ----- not eat so many chocolates and junk food.

Seema: That's right, and you (d) -----also start exercising.

Tanya: (e) -----I start with walking for an hour every day?

Seema: Yes, but what is most important is that you (f)-----
--try to have a healthy lifestyle.

Answer:

(a) should

- (b) must
- (c) should
- (d) should
- (e) should
- (f) must

Q.3 Fill in the blanks using appropriate modals

Answer:

Prachi: (a) I remind you that tomorrow we (b) go for a movie?

Rashmi: No, you (c) I (d)ask Namrata to remind me.

Prachi: I (e) be happy if you bring your sister along.

Rashmi: OK. I(f) certainly.

Answer:

- (a) should
- (b) have to
- (c) need not
- (d) shall
- (e) would
- (f) would

Q.4 Fill in the blanks using suitable modals

On the Annual Day celebration, the Principal delivered a lecture, “Good Evening Children, you all (a) ----- be the future policymakers, hence you (b) ----- obey your teachers. You (c) -----always try to win over the confidence of your superiors. You must not leave any stone unturned and you (d) -----not worry about the result. Take a pledge that you (e) -----obey and respect your elders. You (f) -----take whatever stream you like but excel in the path chosen.

Answer:

- (a) will

- (b) ought to
- (c) should
- (d) need
- (e) shall
- (f) mays

Please refer to following link for references: -

<https://youtu.be/6ygJCM4rMyM>

<https://youtu.be/t6sBVWNUMxM>

हरि विद्या भवन
कक्षा दसवीं
विषय हिंदी
सत्र :- 2021-22
वर्कशीट-6

तारीख-15.5.21

पत्र लेखन (लेखन पक्ष)
व्याकरण



पत्र लेखन एक विशेष कला - मनुष्य सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह अपने दुख-सुख दूसरों में बाँटना चाहता है। जब उसका कोई प्रिय व्यक्ति उसके पास होता है तब वह मौखिक रूप से अभिव्यक्त कर देता है परंतु जब वही व्यक्ति दूर होता है तब वह पत्रों के माध्यम से अपनी बातें कहता और उसकी बातें जान पाता है। वास्तव में पत्र मानव के विचारों के आदान-प्रदान का अत्यंत सरल और सशक्त माध्यम है। पत्र हमेशा किसी को संबोधित करते हुए लिखे जाते हैं, अतः यह लेखन की विशिष्ट विधा एवं कला है। पत्र पढ़कर हमें लिखने वाले के व्यक्तित्व की झलक मिल जाती है।

पत्रों का महत्त्व - पत्र-लेखन की परंपरा अत्यंत प्राचीन है। इसका उल्लेख हमें अत्यंत प्राचीन ग्रंथों में मिलता है। कहा जाता है कि रुक्मिणी ने एकांत में एक लंबा-चौड़ा पत्र लिखकर ब्राह्मण के हाथों श्रीकृष्ण को भिजवाया था। इसके बाद शिक्षा के

पत्र में हमें शब्दों का सोच-समझकर प्रयोग करना चाहिए क्योंकि जिस प्रकार धनुष से छूटा तीर वापस नहीं आता उसी प्रकार पत्र में लिखे शब्दों को वापस नहीं लौटा सकते। पत्रों की उपयोगिता हर काल में रही है और रहेगी। मोबाइल फ़ोन और संचार के अन्य साधनों का विकास होने के बाद पत्र-लेखन प्रभावित हुआ है, पर इसकी महत्ता सदैव बनी रहेगी।

पत्रों के प्रकार:-

- (1) औपचारिक पत्र
- (2) अनौपचारिक पत्र

औपचारिक पत्र :- जिन व्यक्तियों के साथ व्यक्तिगत पारिवारिक संबंध नहीं होते उन्हें लिखे जाने वाले पत्र औपचारिक पत्र कहलाते हैं।
जैसे-आवेदन पत्र, व्यवसायिक पत्र, कार्यालय पत्र।

अनौपचारिक पत्र :- जिन व्यक्तियों के साथ व्यक्तिगत संबंध होते हैं उन्हें लिखे जाने पर पत्र अनौपचारिक पत्र कहलाते हैं।

प्रश्न1. प्रधानाचार्य को पुस्तकालय में नवीनतम विषयों से संबंधित पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ मंगाने के लिए निवेदन पत्र लिखिए।

सेवा में
प्रधानाचार्य महोदय
जनता इंटर कॉलेज
रामपुर

विषय - पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएं उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि हमारे विद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में अधिकांश पुस्तकें कई वर्ष पुरानी है। इंटरनेट और कंप्यूटर आदि नवीन विषयों से संबंधित पुस्तकें बहुत ही कम है। साथ ही प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और समसामयिक विषयों से संबंधित पत्रिकाएं हमारे पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है। विशेषकर हिंदी में तकनीकी पुस्तकों की कमी है। पुस्तकालय प्रभारी नई पुस्तकें कब आएंगी, यह जानकारी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। आज के समय में नवीनतम तकनीकी और समसामयिक विषयों का ज्ञान होना विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। आशा है, आप हमारी इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर विद्यालय प्रभारी को नवीनतम पुस्तक और पत्रिकाओं को मनाने के लिए निर्देश देंगे।

आपकी इस कृपा के लिए हम सदैव आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य
संजय सिंह
कक्षा - दस "ग"

प्रश्न 2. प्रधानाचार्य को छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन पत्र लिखिए
सेवा में

प्रधानाचार्य महोदय
जनता इंटर कॉलेज
रामपुर

विषय – छात्रवृत्ति के संबंध में

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन इस प्रकार है कि मैं आपके विद्यालय की कक्षा दसवीं "स" की छात्रा हूँ। मैंने कक्षा 9 में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया था। सभी विषयों में मेरे अंक 90% से अधिक थे। मैं विद्यालय की और से अंतर विद्यालयी वाद विवाद प्रतियोगिता में अनेकों पुरस्कार भी जीत चुकी हूँ। पिछले वार्षिक उत्सव में मेरे द्वारा किए गए शास्त्रीय नृत्य के प्रदर्शन को सभी शिक्षकों, छात्रों और अभिभावकों द्वारा सराहा गया था।

मेरे पिताजी फायर ब्रिगेड विभाग में कार्यरत थे जिनका विगत वर्ष सुंदर नगर बाजार में लगी आग को बुझाते समय झुलस जाने के कारण देहांत हो गया था। मेरी माता जी एक ग्रहणी हैं। मेरे अतिरिक्त मेरा एक छोटा भाई और एक छोटी बहन भी है जो आपके विद्यालय में ही कक्षा पाँच और कक्षा तीन में अध्ययनरत हैं।

पिता की पेंशन सीमित होने के कारण घर का घर और हम तीनों भाई बहनों की विद्यालय की फीस जमा करना कठिन है। अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि मुझे छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करें ताकि मैं आगे की पढ़ाई सुचारू रूप से जारी रख सकूँ। मैं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर डॉक्टर बनकर अपने परिवार और विद्यालय का नाम रोशन करना चाहती हूँ। आपकी इस कृपा के लिए मैं सदैव आपकी आभारी रहूँगी।

धन्यवाद।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य
हर्षिता
कक्षा – दस "स"

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: IT

Class-X

Session 2021-22

Work sheet-6

Phrases & Sentence Structure

Date: 15-5-21

Q1. What is a phrase?

Ans. A phrase is a group of words that express a concept and is used as a unit within a sentence. Eight common types of phrases are: noun, verb, gerund, infinitive, appositive, participial, prepositional, and absolute.

Q2. Mention types of phrases with examples.

Ans. Following are the types of phrases: -

- 1) Noun Phrases: These are the phrases contains a noun- name, place or things and at least one modifier associated to the noun.
 - He was wearing a *black linen shirt*.
 - They lived in a *small, tidy cottage*
- 2) Verb Phrases: The phrase consists of the main verb/verbs and then auxiliary verbs, i.e., helping verbs.
 - The teacher *is writing* the answer
 - They *have been playing* since the last two hours
- 3) Prepositional Phrase: Any phrase that consists of a preposition, and the object of the preposition, which will be a noun or a pronoun s what we call a prepositional phrase.
 - Students are advised to be *on time*
 - Please turn *towards the right* at the intersection
- 4) Infinitive Phrases: A phrase that includes an infinitive along with a simple verb is an infinitive phrase.
 - Alex likes to read comics (functions as a noun here)
 - To attend the morning lecture, I set my alarm for 6 am. (noun form)
- 5) Participle Phrases: A participle phrase will begin with a participle, which can be a present participle (ending with -ing) or a past participle (ending with -ed).

- We got a call from my aunt today telling us the good news.
 - The house was severely damaged by the flood.
- 6) Gerund Phrases: Now a gerund is a word that invariably ends with “-ing”, without exception. So, a gerund phrase is a phrase that contains an ‘ing’ word, with some modifiers in some cases. But participle phrases also have a similar pattern (-ing words), so how do you tell the difference between the two?
- She is currently writing her memoir.
 - Washing the dishes is Alex’s chore
- 7) Absolute Phrase: An absolute phrase will contain a noun or a pronoun with a participle. Generally, an absolute phrase is separated by commas.
- He looked towards the beggar, his face expressing pity
 - We were glued to the match, our eyes always following the ball.
- 8) Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial phrase is a group of words that refines the meaning of a verb, adjective, or adverb. Similar to adverbs, adverbial phrases modify other words by explaining why, how, where, or when an action occurred.

- I came here yesterday.
 - Once upon a time, the lady lived here.
- 9) An appositive noun: or noun phrase follows another noun or noun phrase in *apposition* to it; that is, it provides information that further identifies or defines it.
- My childhood friend, Melody, loved music. (Noun = Friend; **Appositive** = Melody)
 - Appleton, Mark’s dad, owns an orchard. (Noun = Mr. Appleton; **Appositive** = Mark’s dad)

Q3. What is a sentence? Explain parts of sentence.

Ans. In simple terms, a sentence is a set of words that contain: a subject (what the sentence is about, the topic of the sentence), and, a predicate (what is said about the subject)

Part of sentence:

- Subject: The person or things in a sentence that does an action
- Predicate: The part of the sentence that contains the action
- Object: The person or thing affected by action of the subject.

Q4. Elaborate sentence structure with examples

Ans. There are five primary sentence structure in English

Simple sentences: These are made up of a single independent clause containing simply one subject or verb.

"I went to work"

"He likes fruits"

Compound Sentences: This sentence is formed when two independent clauses are joined together by a coordinating conjunction: and, but, etc.

"I went to work but my father went to vacation."

"You will eat snacks or go to the gym."

Complex Sentences: This sentence is formed by combining a dependent clause and an independent clause.

" Due to his humble nature, he is liked by all "

Compound complex Sentences: This contains two independent clauses and one dependent clause.

" He left in a hurry after a phone call but he came back five minutes later "

Complete Sentences: In order for a sentence to complete, it must consist of a subject and a verb, and it must express a complete thought.

" Rave walked along the sandy beaches of Anjuna beach. "

Please check the following YouTube link for further clarity and reference: -

<https://youtu.be/3HPDFtZQ9ao>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OoOLcwEYrw4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rI85jxktfms>

WORKSHEET-06
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CLASS – X
CHAPTER-04
(QUADRATIC EQUATIONS)
SESSION - (2021-22)

Important Notes

- **Standard Form** : $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, $a \neq 0$ is called the standard form of a quadratic equation.

- **Quadratic formula:**

Thus, if $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$, then the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are given by

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

This formula for finding the roots of a quadratic equation is known as the quadratic formula.

- Since $b^2 - 4ac$ determines whether the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has real roots or not, $b^2 - 4ac$ is called the discriminant of this quadratic equation.

So, a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has 2

- (i) two distinct real roots, if $b^2 - 4ac > 0$,
- (ii) two equal real roots, if $b^2 - 4ac = 0$,
- (iii) no real roots, if $b^2 - 4ac < 0$.

Related Questions

Q1. Check whether the following are quadratic equations:

(i) $(x - 2)^2 + 1 = 2x - 3$

(ii) $x(x + 1) + 8 = (x + 2)(x - 2)$

(iii) $x(2x + 3) = 2x^2 + 3x$

(iv) $(x + 2)^3 = x^3 - 4$

Q2. Find the roots of the equation $2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$, by factorisation.

Q3. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $6x^2 - x - 2 = 0$.

Q4. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 2\sqrt{6}x + 2 = 0$.

Q5. Find two consecutive odd positive integers, sum of whose squares is 290.

Q6. A motor boat whose speed is 18 km/h in still water takes 1 hour more to go 24 km upstream than to return downstream to the same spot. Find the speed of the stream.

Q7. Find the discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$, and hence find the nature of its roots.

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

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-6

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2021-22

Ch-15: Our environment

Date: 15/05/2021

10 Percent Law : The energy available at each successive trophic levels 10% of the previous level.

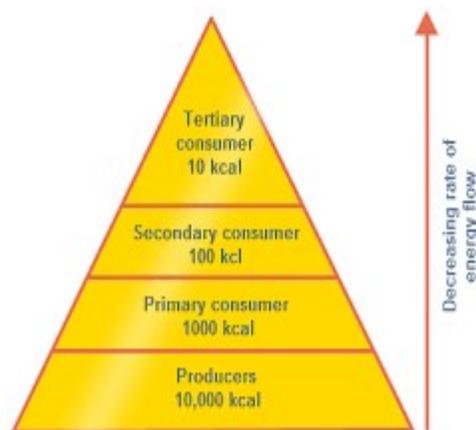
So only 10% of Energy is transferred to next trophic level while 90%of energy is used by present trophic level in its life processes.

Example: Solar energy(1000J) \rightarrow ^{1%} 100 J (plant) \rightarrow ^{10%} 1 Joule (Deer) \rightarrow ^{10%} 0.1 Joule (lion)

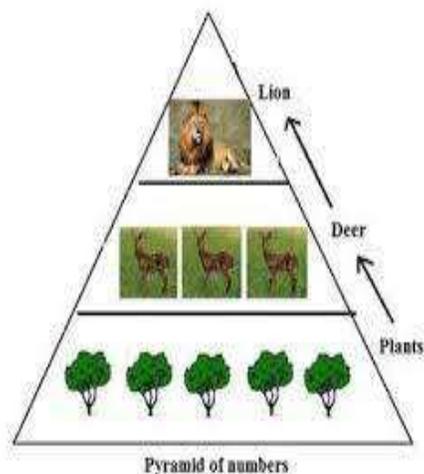
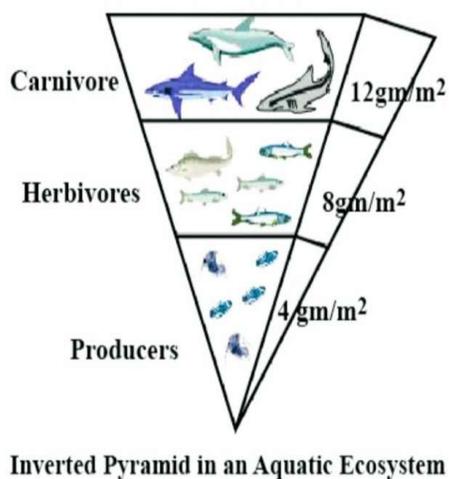
Ecological Pyramids

Ecological Pyramid is a graphical representation to show biomass or bioproductivity. There are different ecological pyramids such as **pyramid of biomass**, **pyramid of number** and **pyramid of energy**.

- Pyramid of number indicates number of individuals at different trophic levels.
- Pyramid of biomass indicates biomass of the members of the food chain present at different trophic levels.
- Pyramid of energy indicates energy at different trophic levels.



Pyramid of Energy



Biological Magnification

- The concentration of harmful chemical increases with every next trophic level in a food chain. It is called Bio-magnification
- Maximum concentration of such chemicals like Mercury, DDT and pesticides etc. are accumulated in human bodies. Since humans occupy the top level in any food chain.

❖ ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

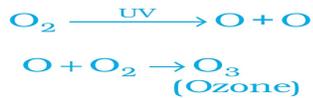
- Changes in environment affect us and our activities change the environment around us.
Environmental problems caused by humans:

- (a) depletion of the Ozone Layer and waste disposal.
- (b) pollution due to mismanagement of waste disposal.

I. Depletion of Ozone Layer

- (O₃) layer is largely found in the stratosphere which is a part of our atmosphere from 12 km – 50 km above sea level.
- Ozone is a deadly poison at the ground level.
- Ozone is formed as a result of a following photochemical reaction:

How is Ozone formed



- The UV radiations split apart some molecular oxygen (O₂) into free oxygen (O) atoms which then combine with the molecular oxygen (O₂) to form ozone (O₃).
- O₂ -->O + O
- O + O₂ --> O₃ (ozone).
- Ozone layer is a protective blanket around earth which absorbs most of the harmful U.V. (Ultraviolet) radiation of the Sun, thus protecting the living beings of the earth from health hazards like skin cancer, cataract in eyes, weaken immune system, destruction of plants etc.
- The decline of Ozone layer thickness in Antarctica was first observed in 1985 and was termed as **OZONE HOLE**.

Reason of Ozone Depletion

Excessive use of CFCs (ChloroFlouro Carbon) a synthetic, inert chemical E.g. Freon which are used as refrigerants and in fire extinguishers, caused Ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere. A single chlorine atom can destroys 1,00,000 Ozone molecules. U.N.E.P. (United Nation Environment Programme) did an excellent job in forging an agreement to freeze CFC production at 1986 levels (KYOTO Protocol) by all countries.

Types of Waste Material :

- ❖ **Biodegradable wastes:** The wastes which are broken down by the activity of micro-organisms and enter into the biogeochemical cycle are known as biodegradable wates. Eg; Sewage, paper, wood, agriculturak residue etc.
- ❖ **Non-biodegradable wastes:** The wastes which can not be broken down by the enzymes produced by micro organisms into simple products are called non-biodegradable wastes. Eg; plastic, polythene ,synthetic fibre, metals ,pesticides etc.

2.Garbage Disposal

Industrialization and rise in demand of consumer goods have created a major problem in the form of wastes/garbage accumulation and its disposal specially in urban area.

The different methods of solid wastes disposal commonly used around the world are:

1. **Open dumping :** A conventional method in which solid wastes dumped in selected areas of a town. It actually cause pollution

2. **Land fillings** : Wastes are dumped in low living area and are compacted by rolling with bulldozers
3. **Composting** : Organic wastes are filled into a compost pit (2m × 1m× 1m). It is then covered with a thin layer of soil. After about three months the same garbage filled inside the pit changes into organic manure.
4. **Incineration**: Burning of waste on high temperature to form ash is called incineration. It is used to destroy household,chemical and biological waste.
5. **Recycling** : The solid wastes is broken down into its constituent simpler materials. These materials are then used to make new items. Even non-bio degradable solid wastes like plastic, metal can be recycled.
6. **Reuse** : A very simple conventional technique of using an item again& again. For e.g. paper can be reused for making envelops etc.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is ozone and how does it affect any ecosystem?
2. How can we help in reducing the problem of waste disposal? Give any two methods.
3. What is biological magnification? Will the levels of this magnification be different at different levels of the ecosystem ?
4. What are the problems caused by the non-biodegradable wastes that we generate ?
5. Why is damage to the ozone layer a cause for concern ?
What steps are being taken to limit this damage ?

NOTE:

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

For solution check the NCERT solution app & worksheet notes.

- Click over the link to get the knowledge about bio magnification :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqaBy7bmc9E>
- Click over this link to get the knowledge about waste disposal method :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HijMC1NGnFs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xo2qxJuHw6I&t=386s>

- Click over this link to get the knowledge about ozone depletion :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2wEnK3cLJo>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – X
SESSION – 2021 – 22
WORK SHEET -6

Date- 15-05-2021

ECONOMICS (CH-1) DEVELOPMENT

HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

- For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. countries with higher income are more developed than the countries with less income.
- Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. It is also called per capita income.
- The World Bank applies some principle to classify different countries. It considered only the per capita income as the indicator of the development. The UNDP considers health, educational levels and the per capita income of the country.
- The World Bank says that countries with the per capita income of Rs4,53,000 per annum and above in 2004 are called rich countries and those with the per capita income of Rs 37,000 or less are called low-income countries.
- India comes in the category of low – income countries because its per capita income in 2004 was just Rs 28,000 per annum.
- Rich countries excluding the countries of Middle East and certain other small countries are generally called developed countries.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

- People not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom, etc.

in mind. Similarly, when we think of a nation or a region, we may, besides average income, think of other equally important attributes.

- The other important criteria to measure the development of any region are: -
 - Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
 - Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
 - Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Public Distribution System (PDS) are functioning well in some states and there people are able to get the problem rectified. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is likely to be better.
- The Human Development Index (HDI) uses a combination of development factors such as health, education, income for comparison.
- According to the HDR (Human Development Report) health and education are the indicators of the development besides food, clothes and shelter.

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainability is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. Every generation wants to get the maximum benefits from the available resources but such a thing would be quite disastrous because the available

resources shall be exhausted within a short time and the future generation will be deprived of these resources.

- The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in relation with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, development will stagnate after a point of time.
- The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all if they are used judiciously and not overexploited by a few, and depriving the others who need them. Resources that are replenished by nature are known as renewable resources ground water. Resources that are not replenished that is those which will get exhausted after some time are known as non-renewable resources. e.g. crude oil.

FLOW LEARNING

Factors for HDR (UNDP)

1. Education
2. Health Status
3. Per Capita Income

WAYS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Scientific and proper use of natural resources.
2. Judicious use of resource for better future.
3. No increase in pollution or environment degradation.
4. Protection of flora and fauna from human exploitation.
5. Resources like water, wind, solar energy etc. are inexhaustible but we must see that they are not put to wrong use.
6. There is no harm in using the land for cultivation but we should see that its fertility is maintained otherwise sooner or later it will turn into a wasteland.

BMI (Body Mass Index)

- It is used to measure the undernourishment and over nourishment among the people.
- How is BMI calculated?
 - BMI is calculated by dividing the weight by the square of the height.

HDI (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX)

- The Human Development Index is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators.

QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the main criterion used by the world bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Q2. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Q3. Distinguish between the following:

- I. National income and per capita income.
- II. Developed countries and Developing countries.

Q4. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Q5. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

Q6. The full form of PDS is

- I. Private development system

- II. Public department system
- III. Pure domestic system
- IV. Public distribution system

Q7. How is BMI (Body Mass Index) calculated?

Q8. What does sustainability of development mean? How can sustainable development be achieved?

Q9. Distinguish between developed countries and developing countries.

NOTE:-

- To understand Q1 NCERT question watch the video via link:
<http://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=latest.ncertbooks>
- To understand Q2 NCERT question watch the video via link:
<http://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=latest.ncertbooks>
- To understand Q3 watch the video via link:
<https://youtu.be/bMPxXBfptVg>
- To understand the topic “how to compare different countries or states” watch the video via link: <https://youtu.be/f9h65PSif7M>

- Q4 given from NCERT book, watch the video via link:
<http://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=latest.ncertbooks>
- Q5 given from NCERT book, watch the video via link:
<http://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=latest.ncertbooks>

- Q 6 , 7 and 8 given from above notes
- To understand Q9 watch the video via link:
<https://youtu.be/bMPxXBfptVg>

- To understand the “public facilities” watch the video via link: <https://youtu.be/LT-AdKgz0J4>
- To understand the topic Sustainability of Development “watch the video link: <https://youtu.be/g886xDwRDil>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Worksheet – 5
Class-X
Subject- Value Education
Session- 2021-22
Ch- 4 Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Date-15/05/2021

Exercise:-

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Radhakrishnan's father's name was Sarvepalli Veeraswami and his mother's name was _____ .
a. Sitamma b. Geetamma c. Sabina d. Swapna
2. Radhakrishnan was married to _____ , a distant cousin at the age of 16.
a. Shruti b. Sanjula c. Sivakamu d. Sukanya
3. In April 1909, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was appointed to the department of Philosophy at the _____ Presidency College.
a. Orissa b. Gujrat c. Madras d. Delhi
4. 'Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's second book, The The Regien of Religion in Contemporary Philososphy ' was published in _____ about .
a. 1920 b. 1930 c. 1940 d. 1950
5. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan got selected as the Vice Chancellor of _____ university .
a. Gujrat b. Madhya Pradesh c. Delhi d. Andhra

B. Answer the following questions:-

1. When is the Teacher's Day is celebrated ?

Ans. Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5 September every year, as it is the birth anniversary of the second president of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

2. What is the story behind the Teacher's Day ?

Ans. When he was elected as the second President of India after Dr. Rajendra Prasad and became President, some of his students and friends requested him to allow to celebrate his birthday on 5 September.

3. Explain the achievement Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan from 1931 to 1967.

Ans. Radhakrishnan got selected as the Vice Chancellor of Andhra University and Vice Chancellor of Benaras Hindu University in 1939. He was appointed as ambassador to UNESCO in 1946 and ambassador to Soviet Union in 1949. Later he became the Vice President of India in 1952 and was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954. He became the President of India in 1962 and retired in 1967.

4. Name the first and second book of Radhakrishnan's on philosophy.

Ans. The first book of philosophy was 'The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore'. His second book was 'The Religion of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy'.