English (Grammar)

1.Tenses

Here is a list or rules of these tenses

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

English (Grammar)

2.Sub-Verb Agreement

Summary Of Subject-Verb Agreement EWL

*Singular subjects take singular verbs and plural subjects take plural verbs.

*If there is more than one noun/pronoun in the subject, you need to work out which one the verb refers to. This is the head noun and the verb must agree with it. It will not always be the noun or pronoun directly in front of the verb.

*If two nouns are joined by *"and"* you use a plural verb.

*If two nouns are joined by *"or "*or *"nor"*, you generally use a singular verb.

*Words like *"each"*, *"every"* and *"neither"* take singular verbs.

*Words like *"several"*, *"many"* and *"few"* take plural verbs.

*Words like *"all"*, *"most"*, *"any"* and *"some"* take a singular verb with non-count nouns, but a plural verb with plural nouns.

*Collective nouns like *"family"*, *"community"* and *"majority"* take a singular verb if their focus is on the whole entity. However, they take a plural verb if the focus is on individual members of the entity.

*Some words appear to be plural but are actually singular, so they take a singular verb (e.g. *politics, athletics, news*).

*You cannot make plurals out of some commonly used academic words (e.g. *evidence, information*).

3.Voices

How to change Active voice to Passive voice

Here you will understand how to change the tenses and how to change helping verb. And as usual all other rules will be applied accordingly.

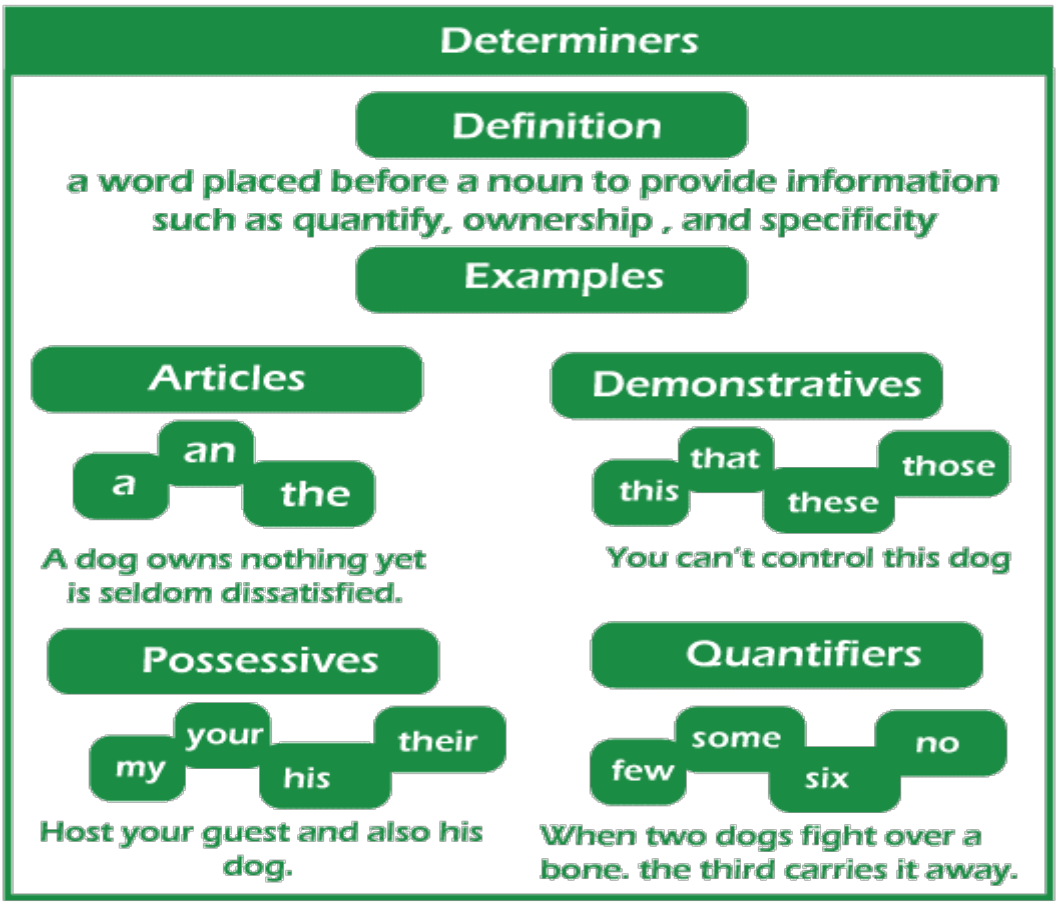
Present indefinite **Present indefinite** will be changed into present continues.	**Present continues** **Present continues** will not be changed but after the helping verb **"being"** will be added.	**Present perfect** **Present perfect** will be changed into present perfect continues.	**Present perfect continues** **Present perfect** continues will not be changed.
Past indefinite **Past indefinite** will be changed into Past continues.	**Past continues** **Past continues** will not be changed but after the helping verb **"being"** will be added.	**Past perfect** **Past perfect** will be changed into Past perfect continues.	**Past perfect continues** **Past perfect continues** will not be changed.
Future indefinite **Future indefinite** will be changed into Future continues.	**Future continues** **Future continues** will not be changed.	**Future continues** **Future perfect** will be changed into Future perfect continues.	**Future perfect continues** **Future perfect** continues will not be changed.

4. Reported Speech

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	TENSE	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE V/Vs (do, does)	"I work hard."	PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	He said that he worked hard.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS am/is/are + Ving	"I am working hard."	PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	He said that he was working hard.
PAST SIMPLE Ved/V2 (did)	"I worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PAST CONTINUOUS was/were + Ving	"I was working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
PRESENT PERFECT have/has + Ved/V3	"I have worked hard."	PAST PERFECT had + Ved/V3	He said that he had worked hard.
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS have/has been + Ving	"I have been working hard."	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS had been + Ving	He said that he had been working hard.
FUTURE SIMPLE will + V	"I will work hard."	CONDITIONAL would + V	He said that he would work hard.

English (Grammar)

5.Determiners



English (Writing)

6. Formal letters

Format –

Senders' address	43 Z Ashok Vihar Mathura- 2812005
Date	11 April 2011
Receiver's designation and Address	The Editor The Times of India New DelhiSubject
Subject	Subject :-
Salutation Subject line to focus attention	Sir,
Body	Body of the letter 1.Introduction 2.MAIN content 3.Conclusion
Complimentary close	Thanking you, Yours sincerely/ faithfully/ truly,
Sender's Name Designation (If Applicable)	Raghav (Designation)

Story Writing

Story Writing:
Every story has a beginning, middle, and an end. A story is divided into paragraphs. The first paragraph is introductory while the last one contains the conclusion. The paragraphs in the middle serve to develop the story.

Characteristics Of A Good Story:

1. Write a catchy first paragraph
2. Develop your characters
3. Choose a point of view
4. Write meaningful dialogue
5. Use setting and context–setting includes the time, location, context and atmosphere where the plot takes place.
6. Set up the plot–A plot is a series of events deliberately arranged so as to reveal their dramatic, thematic and emotional significance.
7. Create conflict and tension–conflict produces tension that makes the story begin. Tension is created by the opposition between the character or character and internal or external forces or conditions.
8. Build to a crisis or climax—this is the turning point of the story.
9. Find a resolution—the solution to the conflict is resolved.

English (Writing)

Stories are accounts of real or fictional incidents narrated in an interesting manner. A story needs to be planned well. Every story has some people who are the characters, their actions and reactions form the story. There has to be a background or a place which is referred to as the setting of the story. A writer also needs to think of additional details to make characters more realistic.
The different things that make a story are:

- Plot
- Characters
- Setting

Story Writing Topics to Remember

- The story needs to be original.
- The story needs to be told in an interesting manner.
- The story needs to have a message.

Figure of speech

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is referred to the multiple repetitions of a consonant which happens to be the first letter of multiple words. This repetition takes place multiple times in close syllables within the same group of words. This technique is actually used by the poet to guide the reader's attention towards a single part of the text. This technique also adds a sense of rhythm to the writing as the same sound is repeated over and over again to represent a particular connotation.

Examples

- Fast and Furious
- Kim's kid kept kicking like crazy
- The woods are lovely dark, and deep

2. Assonance

Assonance refers to the repetitive sound of a vowel that is present in words in the same sentences. These words might either be together or near to each other. This poetic device basically refers to the sounds that are accented or stressed more in a particular line. This device is also used to focus the mind of the reader on a particular area of the text. This device stresses more on a particular feeling or an expression making it stand out among other parts of a poetry.

Examples

- The cat is out of the bag
- Goodnight, sleep tight, don't let the bedbugs bite

3. Rhyme

Rhyme is an interesting and fun technique that refers to the use of words which has similar sound effects at the end of each sentence. This technique is known to bring about a sense of musicality to the poems. The use of this poetic device is known to differentiate poetry from prose and is known to create a pleasing effect in the poem. Rhyming sentences actually makes it easier for people to learn the poems swiftly and makes the poems much more fun and enjoyable.

Examples

- Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

- Baa Baa black sheep, have you any wool?

Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full!

- Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow;

And everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go.

4. Allegory

Allegory is a very effective poetic device that actually represents the abstract ideas that the poet wants to put forward in the form of characters, events, and figures. This particular device is not restricted to poetry but can be used in any part of prose as well. Allegory's fundamental work is to narrate a story or express the essence of the plot. In the case of poetry, it helps to narrate the idea on which the entire plot is based. Most of the time, the primary idea behind using an allegory to put forward a moral lesson.

Examples:-

- The Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan

The Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser

5. Irony

Irony is a very interesting poetic device that is used to represent a contradictory situation. Such kinds of situations are expected to end in one manner but actually ends up in some other manner. Irony is known to make the difference between reality and appearance clearer to the readers. An Irony is used to bring about a more defined style of writing in the poem which in turn further develops the reader's interest. The use of this poetic device intrigues the reader's mind and compels them to imagine and assume the hidden meaning.

Example:-

· Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

6. Metaphor

A Metaphor primarily refers to a comparison in between two very unlikely things. This device is used to bring about the resemblance between two things that are known to be completely different from each other. However, the comparison stated in such cases is absolutely direct and is not hidden, and does not need to be assumed. But such comparisons are very different from a simile.

Examples:

· If music be the food of love, play on.
· Adults are just obsolete children and the hell with them.
· Time is a drug. Too much of it kills you.
· Hope is the thing with feathers.

7.Oxymoron

Oxymoron basically refers to the use of two contradictory ideas which are put together one beside the other or as a part of a sentence to create an interesting effect. These types of devices make the writing more interesting and engaging.

Examples:

· Good night, good night! parting is such sweet sorrow,
· That I shall say good night till it be morrow.
· Stop all the clocks, cut off the telephone,
Prevent the dog from barking with a juicy bone,
Silence the pianos and with muffled drum
Bring out the coffin, let the mourners come.

8.Personification

Personification is another very interesting poetic device that is used to give an animal, an idea or a particular thing a human-like characteristic. When any non-human object is defined as a human being, the entire concept is referred to as personification. This device makes any writing very impactful and interesting.

Examples: The stars danced playfully in the moonlit sky.
· The run-down house appeared depressed.

9.Simile

A simile refers to different types of direct comparisons which are made in literary texts. It puts forward the difference between two things that have no similarity with each other. Words like “like” or “as” are used to draw comparisons.

Examples:

· During the house fire, my Dad was as brave as a lion.
· Sunday is a cleaning day. By the time we're done, the house is as clean as a whistle.

व्याकरण चार्ट

पदबंध

पदबंध के भेद	पहचान	उदाहरण
(1) संज्ञा पदबंध	शीर्ष पद संज्ञा	अजमेर वाले चाचाजी कल आएँगे।
(2) सर्वनाम पदबंध	सर्वनाम पद के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त पदबंध	किस्मत का मारा मैं वहाँ जा पहुँचा ।
(3) विशेषण पदबंध	विशेषण का कार्य करने वाला पदबंध	मेरा मित्र नेक और दयालु है।
(4) क्रिया पदबंध	एक से अधिक क्रियापदों का समूह	इससे तो लिखा भी नहीं जाता।
(5) क्रिया विशेषण	क्रिया विशेषण पद के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त पदबंध	मोहन खाना धीरे- धीरे खाता है।

व्याकरण चार्ट

रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण

वाक्यों के भेद	पहचान	उदाहरण
(1) सरल वाक्य	एक उद्देश्य + एक विधेय	1. मेरी काली बकरी (उद्देश्य) खेत में चर रही है। (विधेय) 2. प्रात:काल होने पर (उद्देश्य) पक्षी चहचहाने लगे। (विधेय)
(2) संयुक्त वाक्य	सरल वाक्य + सरल वाक्य समानाधिकरण योजक शब्दों से जुड़े (और, तथा, एवं, अतः, इसलिए, किन्तु, परन्तु, या, अथवा आदि)	1. मेरी बकरी काली है (सरल वाक्य) और खेत में चर रही है। (सरल वाक्य) 2. प्रात:काल हुआ (सरल वाक्य) और पक्षी चहचहाने लगे । (सरल वाक्य)
(3) मिश्र वाक्य	प्रधान वाक्य + आश्रित उपवाक्य व्याधिकरणयोजक शब्दों से जुड़े (कि, जो, जितना, जिसने, जोकि, जब-तब, यदि-तो, क्योंकि -इसलिए आदि)	1. मेरी जो बकरी काली है, (आश्रित उपवाक्य) वह खेत में चर रही है। (प्रधान वाक्य) 2. जब प्रात:काल हुआ (प्रधान वाक्य) तब पक्षी चहचहाने लगे। (आश्रित उपवाक्य)

व्याकरण चार्ट

समास

समास	विशेषता	समस्त	समासविग्रह
अव्ययीभाव	प्रथम पद अव्यय एवं प्रथम पद प्रधान	प्रतिदिन घर-घर यथाशक्ति	हर दिन हर घर शक्ति के अनुसार
तत्पुरुष	विभक्ति का लोप (का, में, से, के द्वारा, के लिए, को) उत्तर पद प्रधान	देशभक्ति, तुलसीकृत भयभीत, ग्रामगत राजसभा, शरणागत	देश के लिए भक्ति, तुलसी द्वारा कृत भय से भीत, ग्राम को गत राजा की सभा, शरण में आगत
द्विगु	प्रथम पद संख्यावाची प्रथम पद प्रधान	तिरंगा पंचवटी चौराहा	तीन रंगों का समाहार पाँच वटों का समाहार चार राहों का समाहार
द्वन्द्व	और, तथा, या दोनों पद प्रधान	हवा-पानी लाभ-हानि साधु-संत	हवा और पानी लाभ या हानि साधु तथा संत
कर्मधारय	प्रथम पद विशेषण उत्तर पद प्रधान	नीलकंठ महापुरुष चरण कमल	नीला है जो कंठ (विशेषण विशेष्य) महान है जो पुरुष (विशेषण विशेष्य) कमल रूपी चरण (उपमेय: उपमान)
बहुव्रीहि	अन्य पद प्रधान उत्तर पद प्रधान	चक्रधर लंबोदर वीणापाणि	चक्र धारण किया है जिसने (विष्णु) लंबा उदर है जिसका (गणेश) वीणा है पाणि में जिसके (सरस्वती)

Hindi

अनौपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप

पत्र भेजने वाले का पता

दिनांक

पत्र प्राप्त करने वाले का पता

संबोधन

अभिवादन

विषयवस्तु

पहला अनुच्छेद

दूसरा अनुच्छेद

तीसरा अनुच्छेद

भेजने वाले का रिश्ता

भेजने वाले का नाम

Hindi

औपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप

पत्र भेजने वाले का पता

दिनांक

पत्र प्राप्त करने वाले का पता

पत्र का विषय

संबोधन

विषयवस्तु/पत्र लिखने का कारण

पत्र का विस्तार

कार्य संपादन का आग्रह

भवदीय

पत्र लिखने वाले का नाम व

हस्ताक्षर

Hindi

स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को पत्र

पत्र का भेजनेवाले का पता, तिथि	9//2।, गुरुद्वारा गली. गांधी नगर, दिल्ली - 31 29 अगस्त, 20XX	या	परीक्षा भवन गांधी नगर, दिल्ली 29 अगस्त, 20XX
पत्र पानेवाले का नाम	सेवा में स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी स्वास्थ्य विभाग दिल्ली नगर निगम दिल्ली-110031		
पत्र का विषय	विषय : मोहल्ले में फैली गंदगी की सफ़ाई के लिए प्रार्थना -पत्र ।		
संबोधन	महोदय		
विषय-वस्तु / पत्र लिखनेका कारण	मैं गांधी नगर में रहता हूँ। इस पत्र के द्वारा एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कुछ दिनों से हमारे मोहल्ले में गंदगी बहुत बढ़ गई है । यहाँ कड़ा डालने के लिए सिर्फ एक ही कूड़ेदान है। उसके भर जाने पर उसके आसपास कूड़ा जमा होता रहता है। नगरपालिका के कर्मचारी केवल कूडेदान का ही कूड़ा भरकर चल देते हैं । इससे इधर-उधर पड़ा हुआ कूड़ा सड़ता रहता है, उससे भारी बदबू आती है और मच्छर पैदा होते हैं ।		
पत्र का विस्तार	इसके फलस्वरूप कुछ लोग मलेरिया के शिकार हो चुके हैं । कुछ संक्रामक रोगों के फैलने की भी, आशंका है। अत: आपसे निवेदन है कि मोहल्ले के नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य का खयाल रखते हुए कृपया नीचे लिखी व्यवस्थाएँ जल्दी से जल्दी करवाएँ और प्रधानमंत्री के " स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" को सफल बनाएँ।		
कार्य संपादन का आग्रह	1. मोहल्ले में कूड़े के एकत्रीकरण के लिए कम-से-कम दो कूड़ेदान रखे जाएँ। 2. नगरपालिका के कामगार दिन में कम-से-कम दो बार सफ़ाई के लिए अवश्य आएँ। 3. कीटनाशक छिड़कवाने का प्रबंध करें । आशा ही नहीं विश्वास है कि आप तुरंत ही इस दिशा में उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे । धन्यवाद सहित		
पत्र लिखनेवाले का नाम,	भवदीय		
हस्ताक्षर, पद का नाम	. . .		

Hindi

सूचना-लेखन का प्रारूप

संस्था/क्लब का नाम ← अक्षर मंच

मॉर्डन स्कूल, बाराखंभा रोड → संस्था का पता

सूचना

दिनांक ← 7-4-20xx,

विषय— .....

मूल सूचना (जानकारी, जागरूकता निमंत्रण, निर्देश) ← अक्षर मंच द्वारा आगामी सोमवार दिनांक 15-4-... को भोजनावकाश 11:30 — 12:00 बजे, शंकरलाल हॉल में वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता एवं कविता-वाचन प्रतियोगिता के लिए छात्रों का चयन किया जाएगा। इच्छुक छात्र दिनांक 12-4-... तक अपने नाम अक्षर मंच के सचिव को दे सकते हैं।

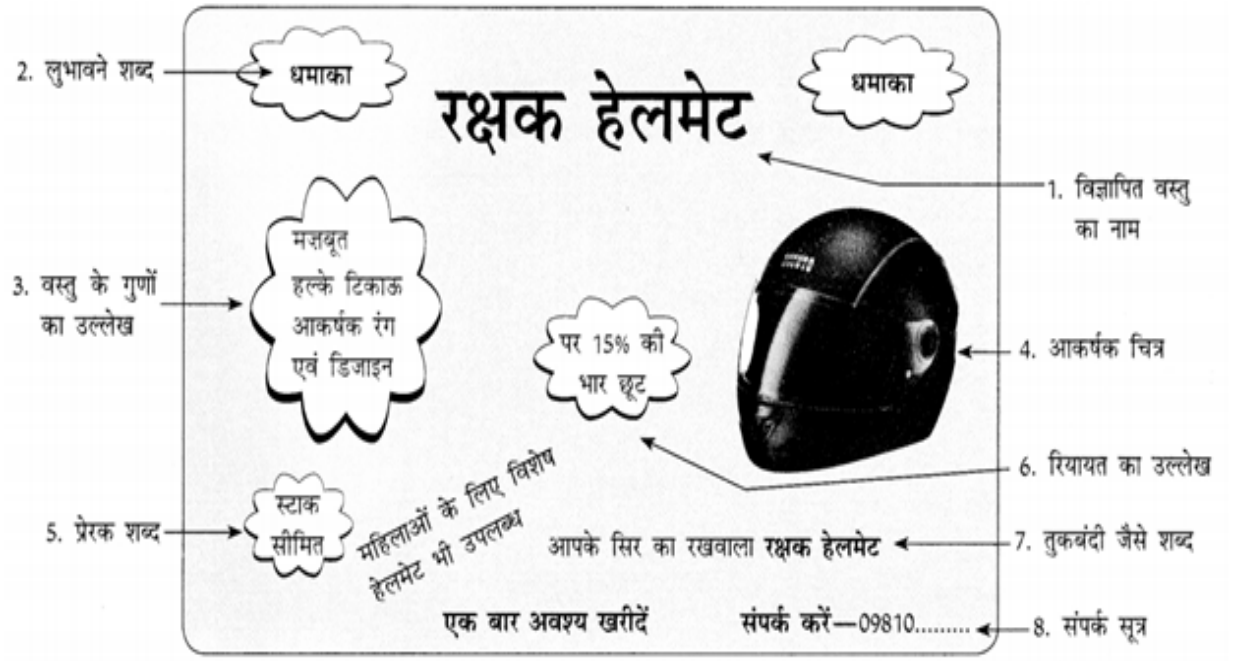
- समय
- स्थान
- कारण
- उद्देश्य की जानकारी

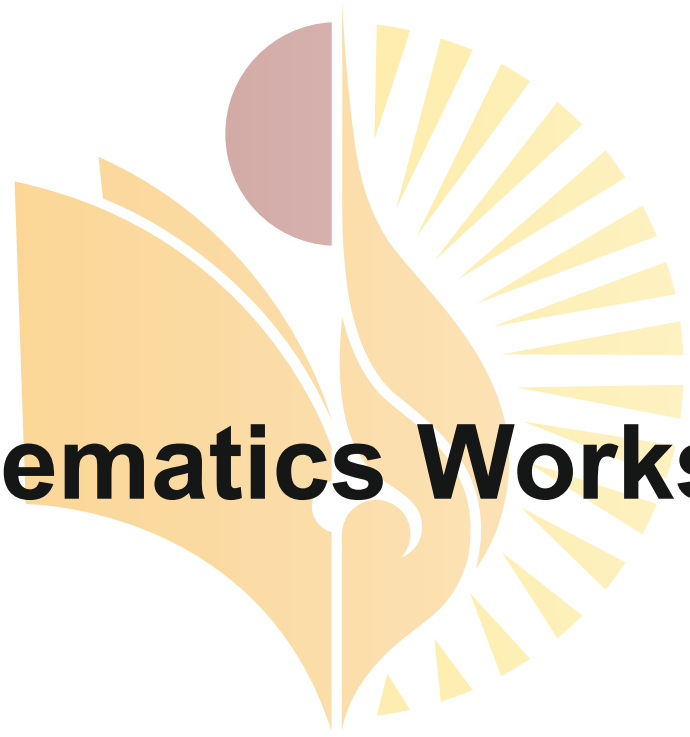
नाम ← मनन शर्मा

पद ← कक्षा-X-ब

सचिव

विज्ञापन लेखन


2. लुभावने शब्द
धमाका
रक्षक हेलमेट
धमाका
1. विज्ञापित वस्तु का नाम
3. वस्तु के गुणों का उल्लेख
मज़बूत
हल्के टिकाऊ
आकर्षक रंग
एवं डिजाइन
4. आकर्षक चित्र
पर 15% की
भार छूट
6. रियायत का उल्लेख
5. प्रेरक शब्द
स्टाक
सीमित
महिलाओं के लिए विशेष
हेलमेट भी उपलब्ध
आपके सिर का रखवाला रक्षक हेलमेट
7. तुकबंदी जैसे शब्द
एक बार अवश्य खरीदें
संपर्क करें—09810.....
8. संपर्क सूत्र



Mathematics Worksheet

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 1: Real Numbers

1. The decimal expansion of a rational number is either _____ or _____.
2. The decimal representation of a rational number is either a _____ decimal or a _____ decimal.
3. The product of two consecutive positive integers is always _____.
4. Every irrational number is a _____ number.
5. The number of real numbers between any two distinct real numbers is _____.
6. The decimal expansion of the rational number 14588/24389 is _____.
7. If p and q are any two positive integers such that p > q, then $p^2 - q^2$ is always _____.
8. The least positive integer having 5 positive divisors is _____.
9. The smallest composite number is _____.
10. The number 0.727272... can be expressed as a rational number as _____.

Ch 2: Polynomials

1. A polynomial of degree n has at most _____ real roots.
2. The zero of a polynomial is also called its _____.
3. The degree of a polynomial is the highest power of the _____ in the polynomial.
4. A polynomial that cannot be factored further is called an _____ polynomial.
5. The constant term in a polynomial is called the _____ term.
6. The algebraic sum of the exponents of the variables in a term is called the _____ of the term.
7. If p(x) is a polynomial and a is a real number, then p(a) is the _____ of the polynomial at a.
8. If p(x) is a polynomial and p(a) = 0, then a is called a _____ of the polynomial.
9. The degree of the zero ipolynomial is _____.
10. A polynomial of degree 1 is called a _____ polynomial.

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 3: Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

1. A linear equation in two variables represents a _____in a plane.
2. The graph of a linear equation in two variables is a _____.
3. Two linear equations in two variables are said to form a pair of _____ equations.
4. The pair of linear equations
   a1x + b1y + c1 = 0 and
   a2x + b2y + c2 = 0 is said to be ___ if a1/a2 ≠ b1/b2.
5. If the pair of linear equations has a unique solution, then the lines intersect at a _____ point.
6. If the pair of linear equations has infinitely many solutions, then the lines are _____.
7. The pair of linear equations can be solved by the _____ method.
8. The pair of linear equations can also be solved by the _____ method.
9. The graph of the pair of linear equations can be drawn by plotting the _____ points.
10. The solution of the pair of linear equations can be represented graphically by the _____ of the two lines.

Ch 4: Quadratic Equations

1. A quadratic equation in the variable x is of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where a, b, and c are _____.
2. The _____ of a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is $b^2 - 4ac$.
3. If the discriminant of a quadratic equation is positive, then the equation has _____ real roots.
4. If the discriminant of a quadratic equation is zero, then the equation has _____ real root.
5. If the discriminant of a quadratic equation is negative, then the equation has _____ real roots.
6. A quadratic equation can be solved by the _____ method.
7. A quadratic equation can also be solved by the _____ formula.
8. The quadratic formula is given by $x = (-b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}) /$ _____.
9. The roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ can be found by _____ the equation.
10. The solution of a quadratic equation can be represented graphically by the _____ of the parabola.

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 5: Arithmetic Progressions

1. An Arithmetic Progression (AP) is a sequence of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive terms is _____.
2. The first term of an AP is denoted by _____.
3. The common difference of an AP is denoted by _____.
4. The nth term of an AP is given by the formula: $a_n = a + (n - 1)$ _____.
5. The sum of the first n terms of an AP is given by the formula: $S_n = n/2 [2a + (n - 1)$ _____].
6. If the first term of an AP is a and the common difference is d, then the AP can be written as: a, a + d, a + 2d, _____.
7. An AP is said to be increasing if the common difference is _____.
8. An AP is said to be decreasing if the common difference is _____.
9. The sum of an infinite AP with first term a and common difference d is given by the formula: S = a / (1 - _____).
10. An AP is a sequence of numbers in which each term after the first is obtained by adding a _____ number to the previous term.

Ch 6: Triangles

1. If two sides of a triangle are unequal, then the angles opposite to these sides are also _____.
2. In a triangle, the sum of the lengths of any two sides is always _____ than the length of the third side.
3. The angle sum property of a triangle states that the sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is _____ degrees.
4. If two angles of a triangle are equal, then the triangle is called an _____ triangle.
5. The longest side of a right-angled triangle is called the _____.
6. The Pythagoras theorem states that in a right-angled triangle, the square of the length of the _____ is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.
7. In a triangle, the median to the _____ side is also the altitude.
8. The centroid of a triangle divides the median in the ratio _____.
9. If two triangles are congruent, then their corresponding _____ are equal.
10. The circumcenter of a triangle is the point where the _____ intersect.

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 7: Coordinate Geometry

1. The distance between two points is given by the formula _____.
2. The section formula is used to find the coordinates of the _____.
3. The midpoint of the line segment joining the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is _____.
4. The slope of a line is denoted by _____.
5. The equation of the x-axis is _____.
6. The equation of the y-axis is _____.
7. The coordinates of a point on the x-axis are of the form _____.
8. The coordinates of a point on the y-axis are of the form _____.
9. The distance of a point from the x-axis is _____.
10. The distance of a point from the y-axis is _____.

Ch 8: Introduction to Trigonometry

1. The word "trigonometry" is derived from the Greek words _____.
2. The trigonometric ratios are defined for _____ angles.
3. The sine of an angle is defined as the ratio of the length of the _____ side to the hypotenuse.
4. The cosine of an angle is defined as the ratio of the length of the _____ side to the hypotenuse.
5. The tangent of an angle is defined as the ratio of the length of the _____ side to the adjacent side.
6. The values of sin θ, cos θ, and tan θ repeat after an interval of _____
7. The trigonometric ratios are also defined for _____ angles.
8. The trigonometric ratios are used to find the _____ of a right-angled triangle.
9. The trigonometric ratios are used in _____ such as navigation, physics, and engineering.
10. The trigonometric identities are used to _____ the trigonometric expressions.

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 9: Some Applications of Trigonometry

1. The line of sight is the line drawn from the _____ of the observer to the point in the object viewed.
2. The angle of elevation is the angle formed by the line of sight with the _____.
3. The angle of depression is the angle formed by the line of sight with the _____.
4. The height of a tower or a building can be calculated using the formula _____.
5. The distance of a ship from the shore can be calculated using the formula _____.
6. The trigonometric ratios are used to calculate the _____ of a building or a tower.
7. The trigonometric ratios are used to calculate the _____ of an object from the observer.
8. The angle of elevation and the angle of depression are _____ angles.
9. The trigonometric ratios are used in _____ such as navigation, surveying, and physics.
10. The trigonometric ratios are used to solve problems involving _____ and distance.

Ch 10: Circles

1. The centre of a circle is the point which is _____ from all points on the circle.
2. The radius of a circle is the distance from the _____ to any point on the circle.
3. The diameter of a circle is the longest _____ of the circle.
4. A chord of a circle is a line segment joining two _____ points on the circle.
5. The circumference of a circle is the distance around the _____.
6. The formula for the circumference of a circle is _____.
7. The formula for the area of a circle is _____.
8. A tangent to a circle is a line that _____ the circle at exactly one point.
9. The point where a tangent touches a circle is called the _____.
10. Two circles are said to be _____ if they have the same centre.

Class-X **Math (Worksheet)**

Ch 11: Areas Related to Circles

1. The area of a circle is given by the formula _____.
2. The area of a sector of a circle is given by the formula _____.
3. The area of a segment of a circle is the difference between the area of the sector and the area of the _____.
4. The perimeter of a circle is also known as its _____.
5. The circumference of a circle is given by the formula _____.
6. The area of the annulus is the difference between the areas of the two _____.
7. The area of the shaded region is the difference between the area of the _____ and the area of the triangle.
8. To find the area of a circular path, we need to find the area of the _____.
9. To find the area of a circular ring, we need to find the difference between the areas of the ___ and the inner circle.
10. The areas related to circles are used in various _____ such as engineering, architecture, and design.

Ch 12: Surface Areas and Volumes

1. The surface area of a cube is given by the formula _____.
2. The volume of a cube is given by the formula _____.
3. The surface area of a cuboid is given by the formula _____.
4. The volume of a cuboid is given by the formula _____.
5. The surface area of a cylinder is given by the formula _____.
6. The volume of a cylinder is given by the formula _____.
7. The surface area of a sphere is given by the formula _____.
8. The volume of a sphere is given by the formula _____.
9. The volume of a hemisphere is given by the formula _____.
10. The surface area and volume of 3D shapes are used in various _____ such as engineering, architecture, and design.

Class-X	Math (Worksheet)

Ch 13: Statistics

1. Statistics is the collection, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of _____.
2. The data that is collected in original form is called _____ data.
3. The representation of data in the form of diagrams and graphs is called _____.
4. The mean of a set of data is also known as the _____.
5. The median of a set of data is the middlemost value when the data is arranged in _____ order.
6. The mode of a set of data is the value that occurs most _____.
7. The range of a set of data is the difference between the _____ and the lowest values.
8. The mean, median, and mode are called _____ of central tendency.

Ch 14: Probability

1. Probability is a measure of the _____ of an event.
2. The probability of an event is always between ___ and 1.
3. The probability of an impossible event is _____.
4. The probability of a sure event is _____.
5. The probability of an event can be expressed as a _____ or a fraction.
6. When a coin is tossed, the probability of getting a head is _____.
7. When a die is rolled, the probability of getting a 6 is _____.
8. The probability of an event is equal to the number of _____ outcomes divided by the total number of outcomes.
9. The probability of the complement of an event is equal to _____ minus the probability of the event.
10. Probability is used…

Science Worksheet

Chapter 1: Chemical Reactions and Equations

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is not a chemical change?

(a) Burning of paper (b) Melting of ice

(c) Rusting of iron (d) Digestion of food

Q.2 Which of the following is a balanced chemical equation?

(a) $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ (b) $Fe + O_2 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3$

(c) $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$ (d) $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$

Q.3 What is the product of the reaction between magnesium (Mg) and hydrochloric acid (HCl)?

(a) $Mg(OH)_2 + H_2$ (b) $MgCl_2 + H_2$

(c) $MgO + H_2O$ (d) $MgCO_3 + H_2$

Q.4 What happens to the mass during a chemical reaction?

(a) It increases (b) It decreases

(c) It remains the same (d) It varies

Q.5 Which gas is evolved when zinc metal reacts with dilute sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4)?

(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen

(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Sulfur dioxide

Q.6 Which of the following statements is true about combustion reactions?

(a) They involve the reaction of a metal with an acid

(b) They involve the reaction of a non-metal with oxygen

(c) They involve the reaction of a base with an acid

(d) They involve the reaction of an acid with a carbonate

Q.7 Which of the following is an example of a redox reaction?

(a) $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$ (b) $2Na + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2NaCl$

(c) $Fe + S \rightarrow FeS$ (d) $Zn + 2HCl \rightarrow ZnCl_2 + H_2$

Q.8 Which gas is produced when zinc carbonate (ZnCOO3) decomposes upon heating?

(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen

(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Sulfur dioxide

Q.9 What is the product formed when hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) decomposes?

(a) H_2O (b) O_2 (c) $H_2O + O_2$ (d) $H_2 + O_2$

Q.10 Which of the following is an example of a neutralization reaction?

(a) $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$ (b) $2Na + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2NaCl$

(c) $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$ (d) $2H_2O \rightarrow 2H_2 + O_2$

Chapter 2: Acids Bases And Salts

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 What is the pH value of a neutral substance?

a) 0 b) 7 c) 14 d) 10

Q.2 Which of the following is a characteristic of acids?

a) Sour taste b) Bitter taste

c) Slippery feel d) Blue litmus turns red

Q.3 What happens when an acid reacts with a metal?

a) Formation of water and salt

b) Release of hydrogen gas

c) Production of oxygen gas

d) Formation of carbon dioxide gas

Q.4 Which of the following is a strong acid?

a) Acetic acid b) Citric acid

c) Hydrochloric acid d) Carbonic acid

Q.5 Which acid is present in lemon juice?

a) Sulfuric acid b) Nitric acid

c) Acetic acid d) Citric acid

Q.6 What is the common name for sodium hydroxide?

a) Baking soda b) Bleaching powder

c) Washing soda d) Caustic soda

Q.7 Which of the following is a property of bases?

a) Turn red litmus blue b) Turn blue litmus red

c) Taste sour

d) React with metals to release hydrogen gas

Q.8 Which of the following is a weak base?

a) Sodium hydroxide b) Ammonium hydroxide

c) Calcium hydroxide d) Potassium hydroxide

Q.9 What is the pH value of a strong acid?

a) Less than 7 b) Equal to 7

c) Greater than 7 d) Variable

Q.10 Which of the following is an example of a salt?

a) Sugar b) Calcium carbonate

c) Sodium chloride d) Hydrogen peroxide

Chapter 3: Metals and Non metals

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is a property of metals?

a) Brittle b) Ductile

c) Non-conductor of electricity d) Low melting point

Q.2 Which of the following is a non-metal?

a) Iron b) Gold c) Oxygen d) Silver

Q.3 Which of the following metals is a liquid at room temperature?

a) Mercury b) Aluminum c) Copper d) Iron

Q.4 Which metal is used for making electrical wires due to its high electrical conductivity?

a) Copper b) Zinc c) Silver d) Aluminum

Q.5 Which of the following is a non-metallic element?

a) Sodium b) Carbon c) Magnesium d) Calcium

Q.6 Metals usually react with acids to produce:

a) Water b) Oxygen gas

c) Carbon dioxide gas d) Hydrogen gas

Q.7 Which of the following metals is the most reactive?

a) Gold b) Copper

c) Sodium d) Silver

Q.8 Which non-metal is essential for respiration in living organisms?

a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen

c) Carbon d) Hydrogen

Q.9 Which of the following metals is used in making electric bulbs due to its high melting point?

a) Lead b) Iron

c) Tungsten d) Aluminum

Q.10 Which metal is commonly used for galvanization to prevent iron from rusting?

a) Copper b) Zinc

c) Aluminum d) Silver

Chapter 4: Carbon and It's Compounds

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following compounds is an example of a saturated hydrocarbon?

(a) Ethyne (b) Ethanol

(c) Ethene (d) Ethane

Q.2 The molecular formula of benzene is:

(a) C_2H_6 (b) C_2H_4

(c) C_6H_{12} (d) C_6H_6

Q.3 The simplest aldehyde is:

(a) Butanal (b) Propanal

(c) Ethanal (d) Methanal

Q.4 Which of the following is an unsaturated hydrocarbon?

(a) Ethane (b) Ethyne

(c) Ethene (d) Methan

Q.5 The process of the addition of hydrogen to an unsaturated compound is called:

(a) Oxidation (b) Substitution

(c) Addition (d) Reduction

Q.6 The general formula of an alkene is:

(a) C_nH2_n-2 (b) C_nH2_n+2

(c) C_nH_n (d) C_nH2_n

Q.7 The chemical formula of ethanoic acid is:

(a) CH_3COOH (b) $C_2H_6O_2$

(c) $C_2H_4O_2$ (d) C_2H_5OH

Q.8 Which of the following is an example of an ester?

(a) Ethene (b) Ethane

(c) Ethyl acetate (d) Ethanol

Q.9 Carbon is unique among the elements because it can:

(a) Form compounds with metals only

(b) Exhibit only one valency

(c) Only bond with hydrogen

(d) Form long chains and branched structures

Q.10 The process of conversion of vegetable oils to vegetable ghee involves:

(a) Oxidation (b) Hydrogenation

(c) Polymerization (d) Esterification

Class-X **Science (Biology)**

Chapter 5: Life Processes

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of all living organisms?

a) Movement b) Photosynthesis

c) Respiration d) Excretion

2. The functional unit of the kidney is called:

a) Nephron b) Alveolus

c) Neuron d) Villus

3. Which of the following is NOT a part of the human digestive system?

a) Stomach b) Small intestine

c) Heart d) Pancreas

4. In plants, water is transported by:

a) Phloem b) Xylem

c) Stomata d) Cortex

5. The main site of photosynthesis in plants is:

a) Root b) Stem

c) Leaf d) Flower

Fill in the Blanks

1. The enzyme _____ helps in the digestion of starch in the mouth.
2. The process by which green plants prepare their food is called _____.
3. The exchange of gases in humans takes place in small air sacs called _____.
4. In human beings, blood circulation is of _____ type.
5. The elimination of metabolic waste products from the body is called _____.

Class-X **Science Worksheet (Biology)**

Chapter 6: Control and Coordination.

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The structural and functional unit of the nervous system is:

a) Nephron b) Neuron

c) Axon d) Dendrite

2. The part of the brain that maintains posture and balance is:

a) Cerebrum b) Cerebellum

c) Medulla oblongata d) Hypothalamus

3. Which hormone regulates blood sugar levels in the human body?

a) Thyroxine b) Adrenaline

c) Insulin d) Growth hormone

4. In plants, the movement in response to light is called:

a) Geotropism b) Hydrotropism

c) Phototropism d) Thigmotropism

5. The gap between two neurons is called:

a) Synapse b) Dendrite

c) Axon d) Reflex arc

Fill in the blanks:

1. The central nervous system in humans consists of the _____ and _____.
2. The hormone responsible for the fight-or-flight response is _____.
3. The involuntary action controlled by the spinal cord is called a _____.
4. The plant hormone responsible for cell elongation and phototropism is _____.
5. The part of the brain that controls involuntary actions like heartbeat and breathing is _____.

Class-X **Science (Biology)**

Chapter 7: Reproduction in Organisms

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The type of reproduction in which only one parent is involved is called:

a) Sexual reproduction b) Asexual reproduction

c) Internal fertilization d) External fertilization

2. Which of the following organisms reproduces by binary fission?

a) Hydra b) Amoeba

c) Yeast d) Planaria

3. In flowering plants, fertilization occurs in the:

a) Root b) Leaf

c) Ovary d) Petal

4. The process of fusion of male and female gametes is called:

a) Pollination b) Fertilization

c) Budding d) Fragmentation

5. Which organ produces sperm in human males?

a) Testes b) Ovaries

c) Uterus d) Vagina

Fill in the Blanks

1. The process by which an organism breaks into fragments and each fragment grows into a new individual is called _____.
2. In human females, fertilization occurs in the _____.
3. The male gamete in humans is called _____.
4. The fusion of male and female gametes results in the formation of a _____.
5. The hormone responsible for secondary sexual characteristics in males is _____.

Class-X **Science Worksheet (Biology)**

Chapter 8: Heredity

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The branch of biology that deals with the study of heredity and variation is called:

a) Evolution b) Genetics

c) Cytology d) Ecology

2. The physical appearance of an organism is known as its:

a) Genotype b) Phenotype

c) Allele d) Chromosome

3. In Mendel's experiment, the ratio of dominant to recessive traits in the F2 generation of a monohybrid cross is:

a) 1:1 b) 3:1

c) 9:3:3:1 d) 2:1

4. Which of the following is an inherited trait?

a) Dyed hair color b) Pierced ears

c) Attached earlobes d) Tattoo

5. The genetic material in humans is composed of:

a) RNA b) Proteins

c) DNA d) Enzymes

Fill in the Blanks

1. The alternate forms of a gene are called _____.
2. In human beings, the sex of a child is determined by the _____ chromosome.
3. Traits that are passed from parents to offspring are called _____ traits.
4. The law of segregation was proposed by _____.
5. DNA stands for _____.

Answer: Deoxyribonucleic acid

Class-X **Science (Biology)**

Chapter 13: Our Environment

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The non-biodegradable waste among the following is:

a) Paper b) Cotton cloth

c) Plastic d) Vegetable peels

2. Which of the following is a producer in an ecosystem?

a) Deer b) Grass

c) Lion d) Frog

3. The accumulation of harmful chemicals in the food chain is called:

a) Eutrophication b) Biomagnification

c) Decomposition d) Photosynthesis

4. The ozone layer protects us from:

a) Infrared rays b) X-rays

c) UV rays d) Gamma rays

5. The correct sequence of the food chain is:

a) Grass → Tiger → Deer b) Grass → Deer → Tiger

c) Tiger → Grass → Deer d) Deer → Grass → Tiger

Fill in the Blanks

1. The organisms that break down complex organic substances into simpler substances are called _____.
2. The excessive use of CFCs causes depletion of the _____ layer.
3. In a food chain, the energy transfer follows the _____% law.
4. The two types of waste materials based on degradation are _____ and _____ waste.
5. The gradual increase in the Earth's temperature due to greenhouse gases is called _____.

Class-X **Science Worksheet (Physics)**

Chapter 9: light - Reflection and Refraction

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is a source of natural light?

a. Lamp b. Torch

c. Sun d. LED

2. What type of mirror is used to focus light?

a. Plane mirror b. Convex mirror

c. Concave mirror d. None of the above

3. Which of the following is the unit of measurement for the speed of light?

a. m/s b. km/h

c. km/s d. mph

4. What is the speed of light in a vacuum?

a. 3×10^8 m/s b. 3×10^6 m/s

c. 3×10^5 m/s d. 3×10^3 m/s

5. Which phenomenon explains the bending of light as it passes from one medium to another?

a. Reflection b. Refraction

c. Diffraction d. Absorption

6. What is the term for the splitting of white light into its constituent colors?

a. Refraction b. Reflection

c. Dispersion d. Diffraction

7.What causes the formation of a rainbow?

a. Reflection of light

b. Refraction and dispersion of light

c. Diffraction of light

d. Absorption of light

8. Which color of light has the shortest wavelength?

a. Red b. Blue

c. Green d. Violet

9. What type of lens is thicker at the center than at the edges?

a. Concave lens b. Convex lens

c. Cylindrical lens d. Spherical lens

10. In which phenomenon do light waves spread out after passing through a narrow aperture?

a. Diffraction b. Dispersion

c. Reflection d. Refraction

Chapter 10: Human Eye & the Colourful World

Multiple Choice Questions:

1.What is the function of the iris in the human eye?

a. To focus light on the retina

b. To control the amount of light entering the eye

c. To protect the eye from dust

d. To produce tears

2. Which part of the eye is responsible for sharp central vision?

a. Cornea b. Pupil

c. Retina d. Fovea

3. Which type of lens is used to correct myopia (nearsightedness)?

a. Convex lens b. Concave lens

c. Cylindrical lens d. Spherical lens

4. What is the phenomenon that causes the splitting of white light into its constituent colors?

a. Reflection b. Refraction

c. Dispersion d. Diffraction

5.Which part of the eye contains the photoreceptor cells?

a. Cornea b. Retina c. Lens d. Iris

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil is the _____.
2. The _____ is the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and the pupil.
3. _____ is the ability of the eye to focus on both near and distant objects.
4. The scattering of light by small particles in the atmosphere is responsible for the _____ color of the sky.
5. The phenomenon of splitting of light into its constituent colors is called _____.

Chapter 11: Electricity

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following materials is a good conductor of electricity?

a. Rubber b. Glass

c. Copper d. Wood

2. In a series circuit, how is the total resistance calculated?

a. Product of the resistances

b. Sum of the resistances

c. Difference of the resistances

d. Reciprocal of the resistances

3. Which of the following is the SI unit of electric current?

a. Volt b. Coulomb

c. Ohm d. Ampere

4. What is the power of an electric device that draws 2A of current from a 12V source?

a. 6W b. 24W

c. 12W d. 48W

5. Which type of circuit has multiple paths for electric current to flow?

a. Series circuit b. Parallel circuit

c. Open circuit d. Closed circuit

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The flow of electric charge is called _____.
2. The instrument used to measure electric potential difference is called a _____.
3. Electrical energy is measured in _____.
4. The relationship between voltage, current, and resistance is given by _____'s Law.
5. A material that does not allow electricity to pass through it easily is called an _____.

Chapter 12: Magnetic Effect of Electric Current

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The magnetic field inside a long straight solenoid carrying current:

(a) is zero

(b) decreases as we move towards its ends

(c) increases as we move towards its ends

(d) is the same at all points inside the solenoid

2. Which instrument is used to detect current in a circuit?

(a) Voltmeter (b) Galvanometer

(c) Ammeter (d) Thermometer

3. The right-hand thumb rule is used to determine the direction of:

(a) magnetic field around a straight conductor

(b) electric field

(c) current in a circuit

(d) force on a charged particle

4. A magnetic field is produced by a:

(a) stationary charge (b) moving charge

(c) neutron (d) proton

5. The force acting on a current-carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field is maximum when:

(a) the conductor is parallel to the field

(b) the conductor is perpendicular to the field

(c) the conductor makes an angle of 45° with the field

(d) none of these

Fill in the Blanks

1. The magnetic field lines around a current-carrying conductor are in the shape of _____.

2. The strength of a magnetic field inside a solenoid increases if the number of _____ increases.

3. The SI unit of magnetic field strength is _____.

4. A _____ is used to reverse the direction of current in the coil of a motor.

5.According to the right-hand thumb rule, the direction of the magnetic field is given by the direction of the _____ around the conductor.

Social Science
(Source based questions)

Class-X	Social Science

1. Source based questions :

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

A.Explain the meaning of picketing liquor shops. (1)

B.When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin? (1)

C.Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down? (2)

Class-X	Social Science

2. Source based questions :

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

A.What is one of the impacts of sedimentation in reservoirs? (1)

B.What impact did the release of water from dams during heavy rains have on the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006? (1)

C. Explain the negative environmental impacts associated with multi-purpose projects. (2)

3. Source based questions :

The average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in the crucial areas. The reason is - money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Actually for many of the important things in life the best way, also the cheapest way, is to provide these goods and services collectively. Even now, in many areas, children, particularly girls, are not able to go to high school because the government/ society has not provided adequate facilities. Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, PDS functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

A. Why in some areas children are unable to go to high school? (1)

_____

_____

_____

_____

B. State the effect of adequate public facilities. (1)

_____

_____

_____

_____

C. Substantiate the statement with two instances:
Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services. (2)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Class-X Social Science

4. Source based questions :

Belgium, a Western European nation, stands as a testament to the successful implementation of a democratic system in a diverse and multilingual society. Its political structure is characterized by federalism, granting significant autonomy to its regions and communities. The country has three official languages: Dutch, French, and German, reflecting its rich cultural tapestry. At the heart of Belgium's democratic setup is a constitutional monarchy, where King Philippe holds a symbolic position, with real political power resting in the hands of elected representatives. Belgium's federal parliament is bicameral, consisting of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate.

The country's unique system accommodates regional parliaments in Flanders, Wallonia, and Brussels, enabling decisions that respect linguistic and regional differences. Proportional representation ensures fair political participation, making Belgium an exemplary model of democratic governance amidst diversity.

A. How Belgium was able to avoid conflict between different communities living there? (2)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

B. Define term civil war? (2)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Class-X	Assertion and Reason Questions

1. Assertion(A): Initially Napoleon was welcomed by people but later people lost faith in him.

Reason(R): Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies created hostile situation.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

2. Assertion (A) : Aluminum smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

Reason (R): It is light , resistant to corrosion , a good conductor of heat.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

3.Assertion (A): Political parties are easily one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

Reason (R): For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

4.Assertion (A): Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Reason (R): Collateral is given as the lender can sell the collateral to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay the loan.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

Map Work

A. HISTORY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India
(1918 – 1930) for Locating and Labelling /Identification

•Indian National Congress Sessions:

a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
c. Madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

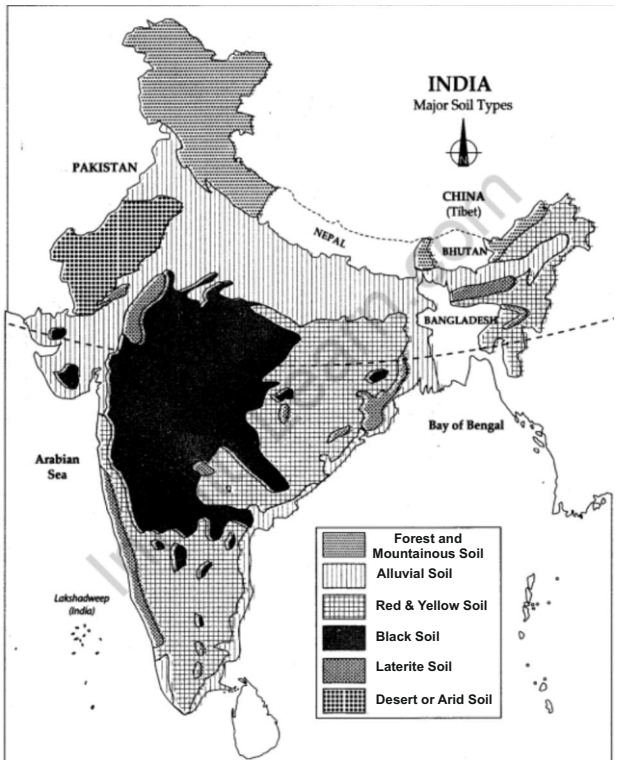
a. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
b. Kheda (Gujarat) - Peasant Satyagrah
c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement/Gorakhpur district NCM became violent
f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

Map Work

GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development
(Identification only)

•Major soil Types

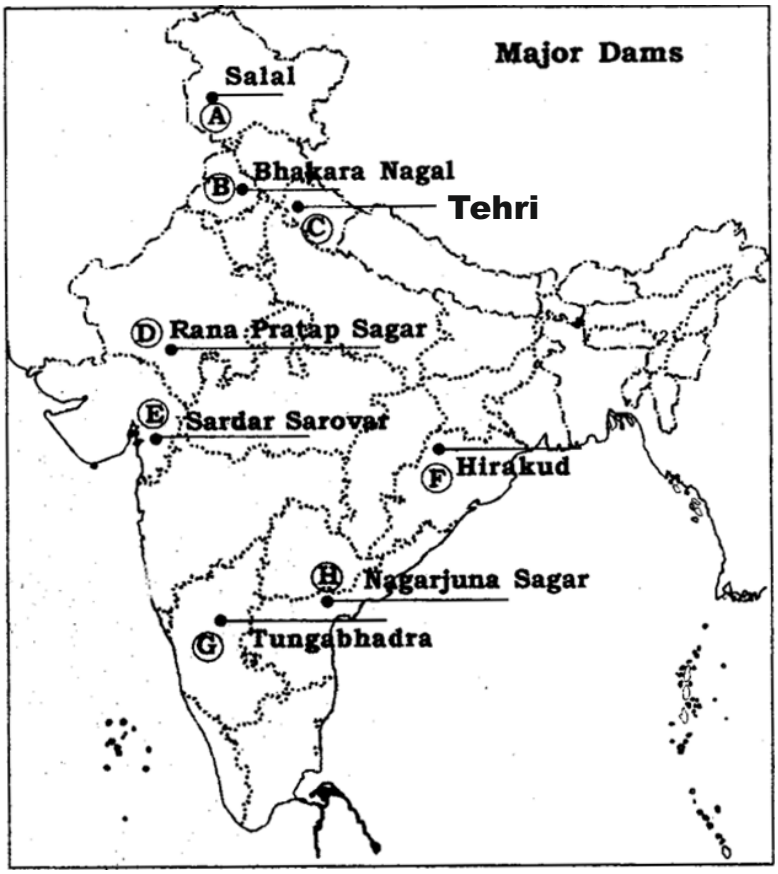


Map Work

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams:

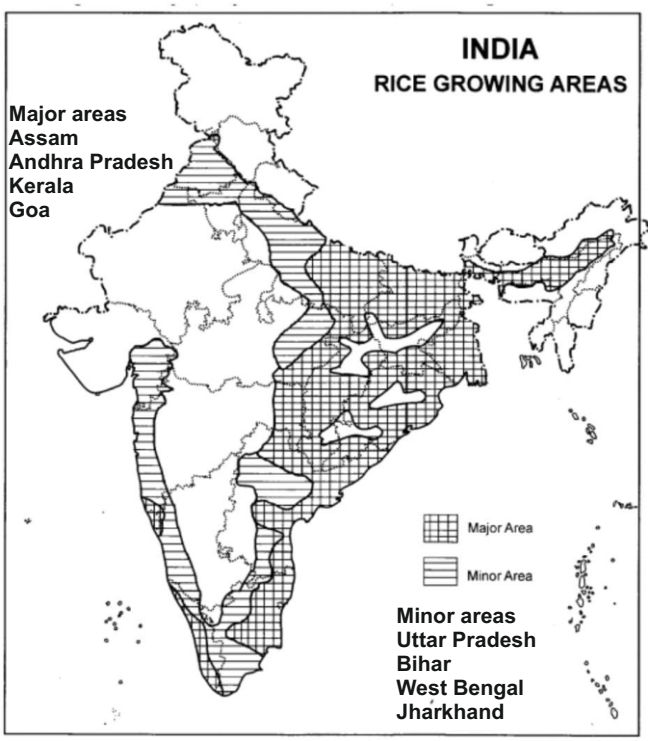
DAMS	RIVERS	STATE
SALAL PROJECT	CHENAB	JAMMU &KASHMIR
BHAKRA NANGAL	SATLUJ	HIMACHAL PRADESH
TEHRI	GANGA	UTTARAKHAND
RANA PRATAP SAGAR	CHAMBAL	RAJASTHAN
SARDAR SAROVAR	NARMADA	GUJARAT
HIRAKUD	MAHANADI	ORISSA
NAGARJUNA SAGAR	KRISHNA	ANDHRA PRADESH
TUNGABADRA	TUNGABADRA	KARNATAKA

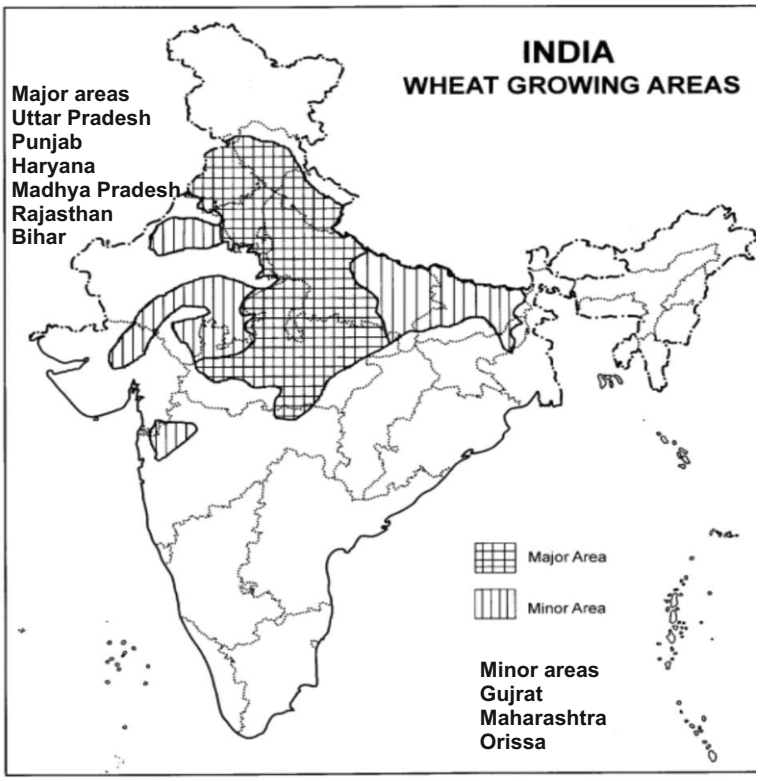


Map Work

Chapter 4: Agriculture (Identification only)

a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat





Map Work

b. Largest / Major producer states of :

- **Sugarcane** 
- **Tea** 
- **Coffee** 
- **Rubber** 
- **Cotton** 
- **Jute** 

Map Work

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Power Plants
(Locating and Labelling only)

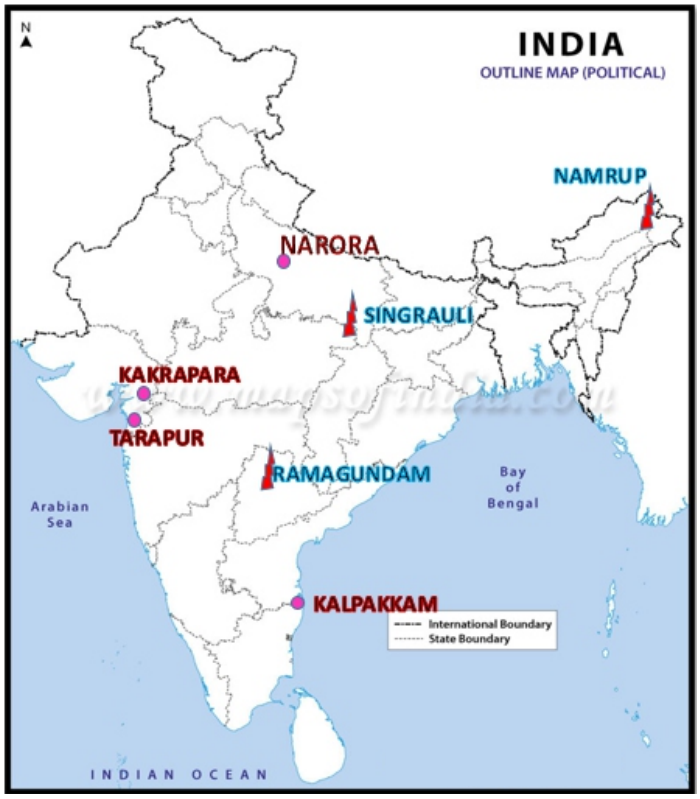
a. Thermal 

1. Namrup
2. Singrauli
3. Ramagundam

b. Nuclear 

1. Narora
2. Kakrapara
3. Tarapur
4. Kalpakkam

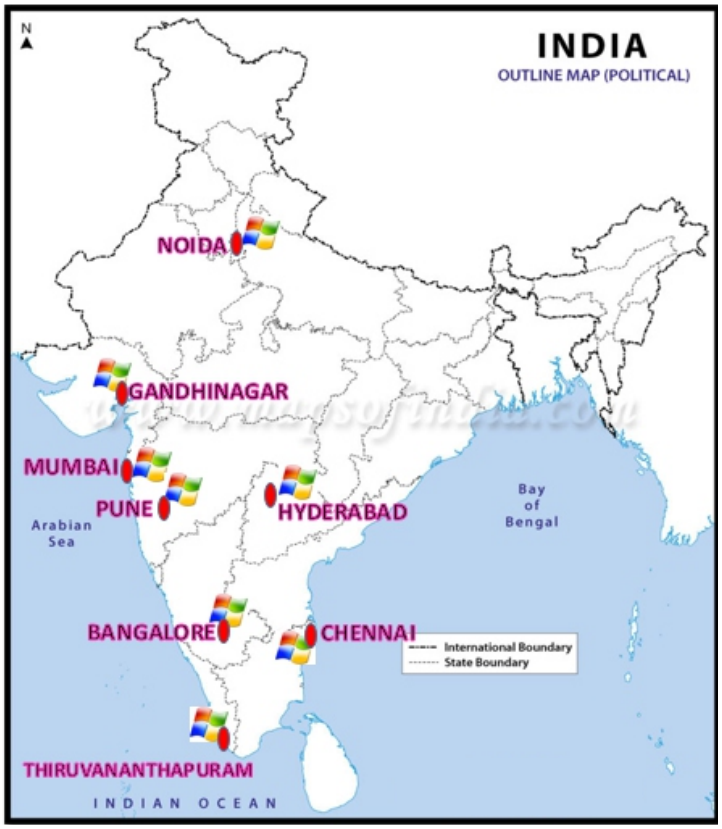
Note: Only Map Items of this chapter as listed above will be evaluated in BoardExamination.



Map Work

Software Technology Parks:

a. Noida
b. Gandhinagar
c. Mumbai
d. Pune
e. Hyderabad
f. Bengaluru
g. Chennai
h. Thiruvananthapuram



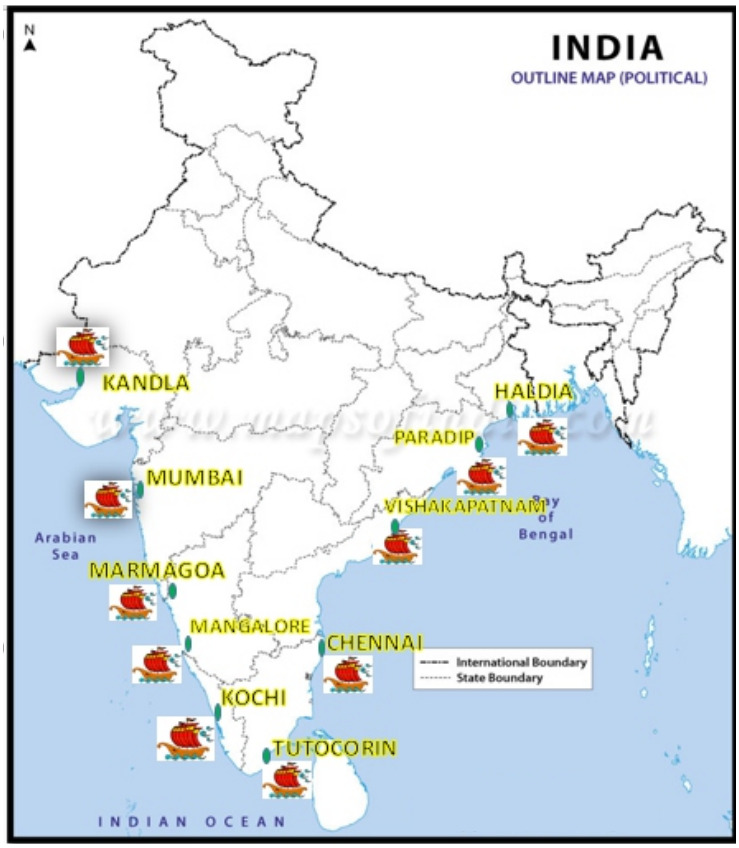
Map Work

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

(Locating and Labelling)

Major Ports:

a. Kandla
b. Mumbai
c. Marmagao
d. New Mangalore
e. Kochi
f. Tuticorin
g. Chennai
h. Vishakhapatnam
i. Paradip
j. Haldia



Map Work

International Airports:

a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
d. Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash ChandraBose)
f. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

Note: Items of Locating and Labelling may also be given for Identification

Class-X English

Assmt	Reading	Writing	Grammar	Literature		
				First Flight	Poems	Footprints without feet
I Periodic Test	Comprehension Passage	Formal Letters	• Tenses, • Determiners	Ch-1 A Letter to God, Ch-2 Nelson Mandela: long walk to freedom	P-1 Dust of Snow P-2 Fire and Ice P-3 A Tiger in the Zoo	Ch-1 A Triumph of Surgery Ch-2 The Thief's Story
II Periodic Test / Half Yearly Examination	Comprehension Passages	Letter Writing, Analytical Paragraph	• Tenses • Subject- Verb Agreement • Determiners • Modals	Ch-1 A Letter to God Ch-2 Nelson Mandela: long walk to freedom Ch-3 Two Stories About Flying Ch-4 From the Diary of Anne Frank, Ch-5 Glimpses of India	P-1. Dust of Snow P-2. Fire and Ice P-3. A Tiger in the Zoo P-4 How to Tell Wild Animals P-5 The Ball Poem	Ch-1 A Triumph of Surgery Ch-2 The Thief's Story Ch-3 The Midnight Visitor Ch-4 A Question of Trust, Ch-5 Footprints Without Feet
II Periodic Test	Comprehension Passage	Letter Writing	• Determiners • Reported Speech • Editing • Sentences Transformation	Ch-6 Mijbil the Otter Ch-7 Madam Rides the Bus,	P-6 Amanda P-8 Trees P-9 Fog	Ch-6 The Making of a Scientist Ch-7 The Necklace
Annual Examination	- Complete Syllabus -					

Class - X Hindi

परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	व्यावहारिक व्याकरण	पाठ्यपुस्तक			रचनात्मक लेखन
			स्पर्श : गद्य खंड	स्पर्श : काव्य–खंड	संचयन भाग	
आवधिक परीक्षा–1	अपठित गद्यांश	1 पदबंध, 2 मुहावरे	पाठ–1 बड़े भाईसाहब	पाठ–1 कबीर	पाठ–1 हरिहर काका	औपचारिक पत्र विज्ञापन लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा–2	अपठित गद्यांश	1 पदबंध 2 मुहावरे 3 रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण	पाठ–1 बड़े भाईसाहब पाठ–2 डायरी का एक पन्ना पाठ–3 ततॉंरा–वामीरो कथा	पाठ–1 कबीर पाठ–2 मीरा पाठ–4 मनुष्यता	पाठ–1 हरिहर काका पाठ–2 सपनों के से दिन	विज्ञापन लेखन ईमेल औपचारिक पत्र सूचना– लेखन अनुच्छेद लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा–3	अपठित गद्यांश	1 पदबंध 2 मुहावरे 3 रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण 4 समास	पाठ–1 बड़े भाईसाहब पाठ–2 डायरी का एक पन्ना पाठ–3 ततॉंरा–वामीरो कथा पाठ–4 तीसरी कसम के शिल्पकार शैलेंद्र	पाठ–1 कबीर पाठ–2 मीरा पाठ–4 मनुष्यता पाठ–5 पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस	पाठ–1 हरिहर काका पाठ–2 सपनों के से दिन पाठ–3 टोपी शुक्ला	औपचारिक पत्र सूचना– लेखन ई–मेल
प्री–बोर्ड / वार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	1 पदबंध 2 मुहावरे 3 रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण 4 समास	पाठ–1 बड़े भाईसाहब पाठ–2 डायरी का एक पन्ना पाठ–3 ततॉंरा–वामीरो कथा पाठ–4 तीसरी कसम के शिल्पकार शैलेंद्र पाठ–6 अब कहाँ दूसरे के दुख से दुखी होने वाले पाठ–7 पतझर में टूटी पत्तियाँ पाठ–8 कारतूस	पाठ–1 कबीर पाठ–2 मीरा पाठ–4 मनुष्यता पाठ–5 पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस पाठ–7 तोप पाठ–8 कर चले हम फिदा पाठ–9 आत्मत्राण	पाठ–1 हरिहर काका पाठ–2 सपनों के से दिन पाठ–3 टोपी शुक्ला	औपचारिक पत्र सूचना– लेखन लघु–कथा ई–मेल विज्ञापन–लेखन अनुच्छेद–लेखन

Class-X	Mathematics
Assessment	**Chapter No. & Name**
I Periodic Test	1. Real Numbers 2. Polynomials
II Examination / Half Yearly Examination	1. Real Numbers 2. Polynomials 3. Pair of linear equations in two variables 7. Co-ordinate geometry 8. Introduction of Trigonometry 10. Circles
III Periodic Test	4. Quadratic Equations 5. Arithematic Progression
Pre-Board/ Annual Examination	Complete Syllabus

Class - X	Science		
Assessment	**Physics**	**Chemistry**	**Biology**
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name
I Periodic Test	Ch-9 Light- Reflection and Refraction	Ch-1 Chemical Reactions & Equations	Ch-5 Life processes
II Periodic Test / Half Yearly Examination	Ch-9 Light- Reflection and Refraction Ch-10 Humen Eye & the Colourful World	Ch-2 Acid, Base & Salts Ch-3 Metals and Non-Metals	Ch-6 Control and coordination Ch-7 How do Organisms Reproduce?
III Periodic Test	Ch-11 Electricity Ch-12 Magnetic Effect of Electric Current	Ch-4 Carbon and its Compounds	Ch-8 Heredity Ch-13 Our environment
Pre-Board Examination	Complete Syllabus		

Class - X	Social Science			
Assessment	History	Geography	Political Science	Economics
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe	Ch-1 Resources And Development Ch-2 Forest And Wildlife	Ch-1 Power And Sharing	Ch-1 Develpoment
II Periodic Test / Term-I	Ch-1 The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe Ch-3 The Making Of Global World	Ch-1 Resources And Development Ch-2 Forest And Wildlife Ch-3 Water Resources (Map) Ch-4 Agriculture	Ch-1 Power And Sharing Ch-2 Federalism	Ch-1 Development Ch-2 Sectors Of The Indian Eco
III Periodic Test	Ch-2 Nationalism In India Ch-4 The Age Of Industrialization Ch-5 Print Culture And The Hodd World	Ch-5 Minerals & Energy Resources Ch-6 Manufacturing Industries Ch-7 Lifelines of Indian Eco (Map)	Ch-3 Gender, Religion And Caste Ch-4 Political Parties Ch-5 Outcomes of Democracy	Ch-3 Money And Credit Ch-4 Globalization And Indian Economy
Annual Examination	- Complete Syllabus (as per CBSE Curriculum) -			

Class - X	Computer	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Internet Ch-2 Internet Services	Internet
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-3 Basic HTML Elements Ch-4 Images, Links and Tables Ch-5 Forms and Frames	HTML
II Periodic Test	Ch-6 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Ch-7 Cyberethics	HTML / CSS
Pre-Board/ Annual Examination	Complete Syllabus (Ch-1 to Ch-7)	HTML / CSS