Q1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (5M)

I. A forest is a biotic community which is composed of trees, shrubs and other woody vegetation. Forests are a valuable wealth of a nation. The timber obtained from forests is used for building houses, ships, furniture, sports goods, matches, paper etc. Bamboo canes are used for making ropes, sports goods, umbrella handles, etc. Many tribes that live in forests depend upon it for their livelihood. Forests provide dyes, gum, honey, wax, silk, ivory, etc.

II. Forests provide shelter for plants and animals. They also help in preventing soil erosion. Forests help in reducing atmospheric pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide and particulate matter. People always appreciate the beauty and calm of forests.

III. Destruction of forests is a threat to environment, quality of life and economy of a country. Deforestation has depleted the forests to such an extent that it has become out of man's control. Man has destroyed forests for building roads and railways and also for setting up industries. Deforestation results in excessive soil erosion. Floods and droughts are becoming a norm and a change in climate is clearly seen in the atmosphere.

IV. Man has now realized the importance of forests and the need for its conservation. Van Mahotsava is held every year in India to celebrate forests and wildlife and find ways for their protection. Alternate resource of energy, such as biogas is seen as a suitable substitute for fire wood. Modern methods of forest management are encouraged which includes use of irrigation, fertilizers, pest management and aforestation programmes. Urban forestry programme aims at growing flowers and trees along the road side.

1.1 Complete the statement. **(1X2=2)**

a) The timber obtained from forest is used for _____.
b) Forest helps in preventing _____.

1.2 Answer the following questions. **(1X2=2)**

a) Explain why forests are important to maintain the ecological balance?
b) Mention few modern methods of forest management.

1.3 Write synonyms of the following words.
(1/2X1=1)
  a) damage (para III)   b. safety (para IV)

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

A transitive verb is an action verb that is accompanied by a direct object. An intransitive verb does not require a direct object.

	Transitive	Intransitive
Example: Liam kicked the ball.	✓	☐
It is raining heavily.	☐	✓

Mark the verb in each sentence as transitive or intransitive.

		Transitive	Intransitive
1)	The train arrived late.	☐	☐
2)	Robert has booked the flight tickets.	☐	☐
3)	The crowd laughed.	☐	☐
4)	Helen is sleeping.	☐	☐
5)	Please bring tea.	☐	☐
6)	Angeline sat on a bench in the park.	☐	☐
7)	Yvonne will return the books tomorrow.	☐	☐
8)	Ms. Hoover baked yummy muffins.	☐	☐
9)	The boy walked fast.	☐	☐
10)	Kenny shovelled the snow in the driveway.	☐	☐

पाठ 10- अपूर्व अनुभव

अभ्यास पत्रिका

नाम- ....

दिनांक- .... कक्षा/विभाग-...............

पूर्णांक: 20

अपठित गद्यांश

प्रश्न 1) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उचित उत्तर विकल्पों में से छाँटकर लिखिए।
(1X5=5)

संघर्ष के मार्ग में अकेला ही चलना पड़ता है। कोई बाहरी शक्ति आपकी सहायता नहीं करती है। परिश्रम, दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति व लगन आदि मानवीय गुण व्यक्ति को संघर्ष करने और जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं। दो महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्य स्मरणीय है – प्रत्येक समस्या अपने साथ संघर्ष लेकर आती है। प्रत्येक संघर्ष के गर्भ में विजय निहित रहती है। एक अध्यापक छोड़ने वाले अपने छात्रों को यह संदेश दिया था – तुम्हें जीवन में सफल होने के लिए समस्याओं से संघर्ष करने को अभ्यास करना होगा। हम कोई भी कार्य करें, सर्वोच्च शिखर पर पहुँचने का संकल्प लेकर चलें। सफलता हमें कभी निराश नहीं करेगी। समस्त ग्रंथों और महापुरुषों के अनुभवों को निष्कर्ष यह है कि संघर्ष से डरना अथवा उससे विमुख होना अहितकर है, मानव धर्म के प्रतिकूल है और अपने विकास को अनावश्यक रूप से बाधित करना है। आप जागिए, उठिए दृढ़-संकल्प और उत्साह एवं साहस के साथ संघर्ष रूपी विजय रथ पर चढ़िए और अपने जीवन के विकास की बाधाओं रूपी शत्रुओं पर विजय प्राप्त कीजिए।

(क) मनुष्य को संघर्ष करने और जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करते हैं
(i) निर्भीकता, साहस, परिश्रम
(ii) परिश्रम, लगन, आत्मविश्वास
(iii) साहस, दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति, परिश्रम
(iv) परिश्रम, दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति व लगन

(ख) प्रत्येक समस्या अपने साथ लेकर आती है–
(i) संघर्ष
(ii) कठिनाइयाँ
(iii) चुनौतियाँ
(iv) सुखद परिणाम

(ग) समस्त ग्रंथों और अनुभवों का निष्कर्ष है
(i) संघर्ष से डरना या विमुख होना अहितकर है।
(ii) मानव-धर्म के प्रतिकूल है।

(iii) अपने विकास को बाधित करना है।
(iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

(घ) 'मानवीय' शब्द में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय है
(i) मानवी + य
(ii) मानव + ईय
(iii) मानव + नीय
(iv) मानव + इय

(ङ) संघर्ष रूपी विजय रथ पर चढ़ने के लिए आवश्यक है
(i) दृढ़ संकल्प, निडरता और धैर्य
(ii) दृढ़ संकल्प, उत्साह एवं साहस
(iii) दृढ़ संकल्प, आत्मविश्वास और साहस
(iv) दृढ़ संकल्प, उत्तम चरित्र एवं साहस

पाठ (अपूर्व अनुभव) संबंधित व्याकरण प्रश्न:-

प्रश्न 2) दिए गए शब्दों में उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग करके लिखिए।
(1X5=5)

शब्द	उपसर्ग	मूल शब्द
अपूर्व		
अनुभव		
हरेक		
कमजोर		
बेहद		

प्रश्न 3) पाठ 'अपूर्व अनुभव' में द्विशाखा शब्द द्वि और शाखा के योग से बना है।जिसका अर्थ है- दो शाखा (डाल), इसी प्रकार आप 'त्रि'(तीन)से बनने वाले 5 शब्द, अर्थ सहित लिखिए।
(1X5=5)   जैसे:- त्रिकोण - तीन कोने है जिसके

प्रश्न 4) पाठ 'अपूर्व अनुभव' के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों में उचित विकल्प छांटकर लिखिए |
(1X5=5)

1) बच्चे किसे अपनी संपत्ति मानते थे?
(i) स्वयं को
(ii) पेड़ को
(iii) अपनी जगह को
(iv) किसी को नहीं

2) यासुकी-चान को क्या रोग था?
(i) पोलियो का
(ii) पेड़ पर चढ़ने के लिए
(iii) आपस में मिलने के लिए
(iv) कहीं चलने के लिए

3) यासुकी-चान का घर इनमें से कहाँ था?
(i) तोमोए में
(ii) डेनेनवोफु में
(iii) कुहोन्बसु में
(iv) हिरोशिमा में

4) तोत्तो-चान ने अपनी योजना का सच सर्वप्रथम किसे बताया?
(i) यासुकी-चान को
(ii) अपनी माँ को
(iii) यासुकी-चान की माँ को
(iv) रॉकी को

5) 'यह उसकी हार्दिक इच्छा थी' वाक्य में हार्दिक शब्द है-
(i) संज्ञा
(ii) सर्वनाम
(iii) विशेषण
(iv) क्रियाविशेषण

MATHEMATICS

Q1.
When the sum of the measures of two angles is 90°, the angles are called
(a) supplementary angles
(b) complementary angles
(c) adjacent angles
(d) vertically opposite angles

Q2.
The sum of the measures of two complementary angles is
(a) 180°
(b) 60°
(c) 45°
(d) 90°

Q3.
The measure of the complement of the angle 30° is
(a) 30°
(b) 16°
(c) 60°
(d) 160°

Q4.
Which of the following statements is true?
(a) Two acute angles can be complementary to each other
(b) Two obtuse angles can be complementary to each other
(c) Two right angles can be complementary to each other
(d) One obtuse angle and one acute angle can be complementary to each other

Q5.
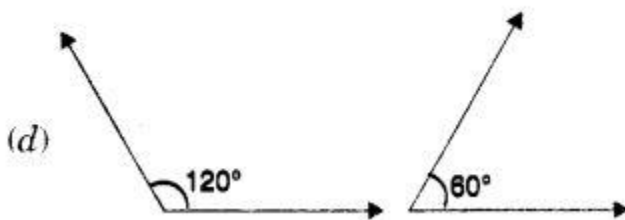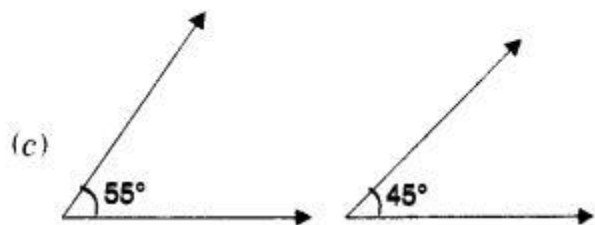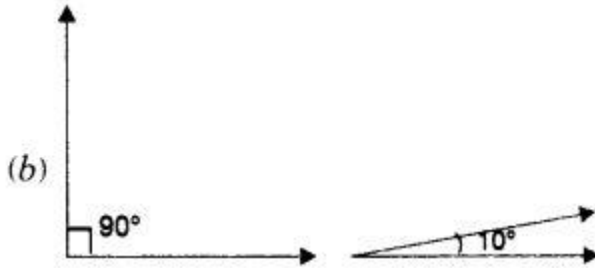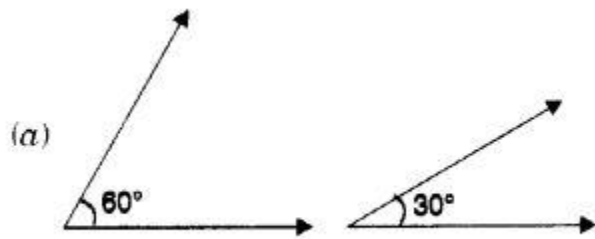The measure of the complement of the angle 46° is
(a) 90°
(b) 44°
(c) 16°
(d) 136°

Q6.
Which pair of the following angles are complementary?

(a)

60°   30°

(b)

90°   10°

(c)

55°   45°

(d)

120°   60°

Q7.
Which of the following pairs of angles is not a pair of complementary angles?
(a) 60°, 30°
(b) 66°, 34°
(c) 0°, 90°
(d) 160°, 30°

Q8.
When the sum of the measures of two angles is 180°, the angles are called
(a) adjacent angles
(b) complementary angles

(c) vertically opposite angles
(d) supplementary angles

Q9.
The measure of the supplement of the angle 120° is
(a) 30°
(b)45°
(c) 60°
(d) 90°

Q10.
Which of the following pairs of angles is not a pair of supplementary angles?
(a) 90°, 90°
(b) 32°, 58°
(c) 0°, 180°
(d) 76°, 104°

Q11.
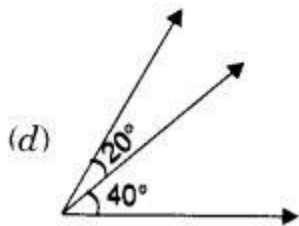The measure of the supplement of the angle 179° is
(a) 1°
(b) 2°
(c) 3°
(d) 4°

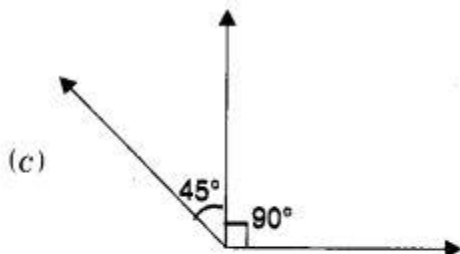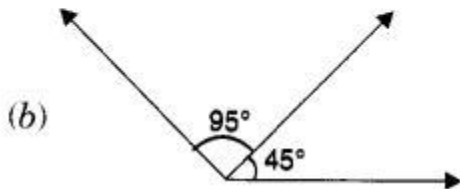Q12.
The angles in a linear pair are
(a) complementary
(b) supplementary
(c) not adjacent angles
(d) vertically opposite angles

Q13.
Which of the following pairs of angles form a linear pair?

(a)

60° 120°

(b)

95°
45°

(c)

45°
90°

(d)

20°
40°
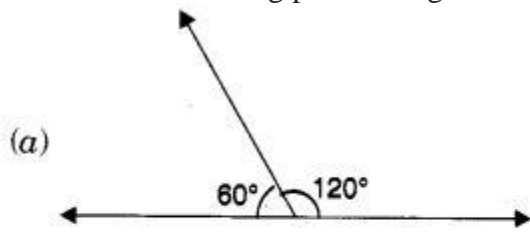
Q14.
The sum of the measures of the angles in a linear pair is
(a) 90°
(b) 180°
(c) 360°
(d) none of these

Q15.
In the following figure, ∠ AOB and ∠ BOC are

C

A   O   B

(a) complementary angles
(b) supplementary angles

(c) adjacent angles
(d) none of these
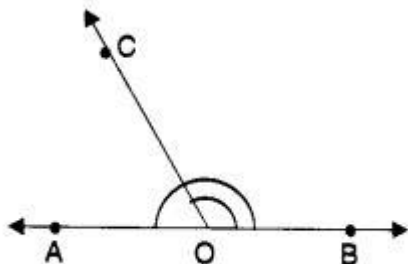
SCIENCE

Fill in the blanks

1. The most commonly used natural indicator is _____ and is extracted from _____
2. Aqueous solution of baking soda is bitter in taste and feels soapy on touching because it contains _____
3. _____ are used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic in nature.
4. _____change their colour when added to a solution containing an acidic or basic substance.
5. Lemon juice, orange juice taste sour because they contain_____
6. The solutions which do not change the colour of either blue or red litmus are called _____solutions.
7. Turmeric and litmus are _____ acid-base indicators..
8. In neutralization reaction heat is always _____.
9. Salts may be _____ or _____ in nature.
10. The correct way of making a solution of acid in water is to _____

Write true or false

1. Mineral acids are formed from the minerals present in the earth.
2. Salts of acetic acid are called sulphates.
3. Solutions of salts in water can conduct electricity.
4. Alkalies are bases which are soluble in water.
5. Acetic acid is a mineral acid.
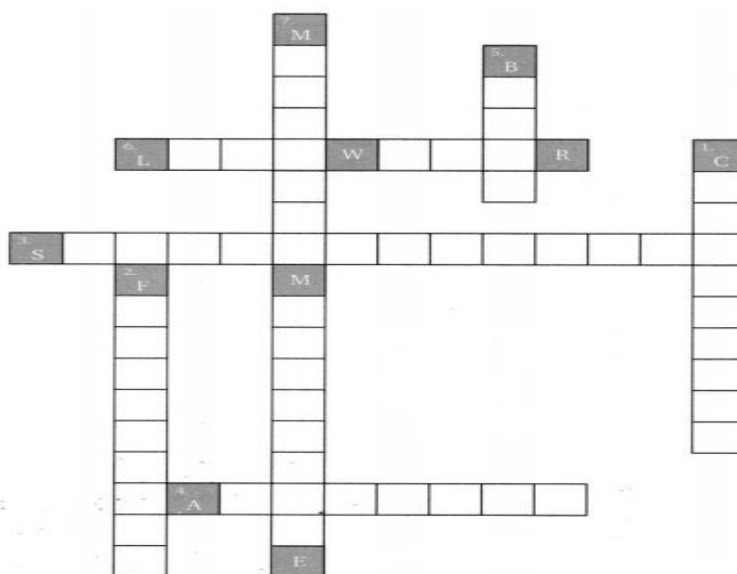
Science Puzzle:

Solve the following crossword puzzle:

Across

3. This acid is found in car batteries.
4. A rain with high acid concentration.
6. Common name of calcium hydroxide.

Down
1. This acid is present in oranges.
2. This acid is present in the sting of ants and bees.
5. Substances which are bitter in taste and feel soapy on touch.
7. Its common name is milk of magnesia.

The following table shows the list of some naturally occurring weak acids. Complete the table with the appropriate words given in the box:

Formic acid, ascorbic acid, citric acid, curd, vinegar, spinach, grapes

Name of acid	Found in
1. Acetic acid	
2.	Ant's sting
3. Oxalic acid	
4. Tartaric acid	
5.	Citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, etc.
6. Lactic acid	
7.	Amla, citrus fruits

Time to test and be a scientist in your Home lab: Learn to prepare an indicator each from Hibiscus petals and from turmeric. Use them to test on lemon juice and soap solution separately and write your conclusion in the note book.

Riya is suffering from indigestion due to acidity. Is it advisable to give her orange juice in this situation and why?

(i) Define atmosphere. (1)
(ii) Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere? (1)
(iii) Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere? (1)
(iv) Define weather. (1)
(v) Name three types of rainfall. (1)
(vi) How does carbon dioxide create greenhouse effect? (1)
(vii) What is the significance of greenhouse gas? (1)
(viii) Define insolation. (1)
(ix) What is the hot and dry wind of northern plains of India called? (1)
(x) Define wind. Mention its different types. (4)
(xi) Explain the different layers of the atmosphere. (5)

3. Match the following.

(i) Trade Winds   (a) Incoming solar energy
(ii) Loo   (b) Seasonal wind
(iii) Monsoon   (c) Horizontal movement of Air
(iv) Wind   (d) Layer of ozone gas
     (e) Permanent wind
     (f) Local wind

4. Give reasons.
(i) Wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day?
(ii) Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B

Column A	Column B
1. Temperature	(a) Bacteria in soil
2. Pressure	(b) Thermosphere

3. Seasonal wind	(c) Barometer
4. Radio waves transmission	(d) Thermometer
5. Nitrogen from air	(e) Change directions in different seasons

Column I	Column II
1. Mesosphere	(a) 13 km.
2. Thermosphere	(b) 50 km.
3. Exosphere	(c) 80 km.
4. Stratosphere	(d) 80-400 km.
5. Troposphere	(e) Beyond 400km.

SANSKRIT

कार्यपत्रम्   चित्र वर्णनम्

प्र 1 अधोलिखित चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि लिखत –

१.अस्मिन् चित्रे ....भवति।

क. वर्षाऋतु   ख.   वृक्षाः   ग. भवनम्

२.चित्रे एकं विशालं.........अस्ति ।

क. विद्यालयं   ख. छात्राः   ग. वर्षाऋतु

३ .अत्र द्वौ ....गच्छतः ।

    क. विद्यालयं   ख. छात्रौ   ग. वर्षाऋतु

४ एका महिला ....धारयति ।

    क. भवनम्   ख. छत्रं   ग. धारयति

५ मार्गे सर्वत्र ....अस्ति ।

क.भवनम्   ख. जलं   ग. धारयति

प्रश्न2- चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषाणाम् सहायतया वाक्यानि रचयत :-

(मञ्जूषा:-   पुस्तकालयस्य ,तिष्ठन्ति ,बालाः, पठन्ति ,पुस्तकानि, तूष्णीम् ,कुर्वन्ति)
1 इदम् -------चित्रम् अस्ति |
2 बालाः -------तिष्ठन्ति |
3 तत्र अनेकानि -----------सन्ति |
4 ते पुस्तकानि ----------|
5 छात्राः कोलाहलं न -------|