



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL VISAKHAPATNAM
REVISION ASSIGNMENT
September 2022-23
Class: X



Subject: ENGLISH

1. Read the following passage carefully and complete the following sentences :-

According to a survey, out of the world's hundred richest people today, 27 are heirs and 73 are self-made. Of the self-made 18 have no college degrees and 36 are children of poor parents, but some billionaires had neither a degree nor wealthy parents. In other words, super-achievers are not born, they are self-made people. It is not external favour that makes one a super-achiever, but one's own struggle. Super achievement is not got through inheritance, but is self-acquired success.

No one is a born billionaire, but everyone is a potential billionaire. It is the unfolding of one's own potential that makes one a billionaire or super achiever. Nature does not discriminate between one person and another. Nature's gifts come to everyone equally. It is the receiver himself who either utilizes them or not. So called deprived persons are in fact privileged persons. Their state of deprivation serves as inner motivation when they see others are progressing, it creates a strong incentive in their mind. It is this incentive that makes a person super. It inculcates strong urge in the individual to make something of his life.

Any state of deprivation brings about a kind brainstorming which enhances inner spirit. They enter the world of competition working to their full capacity. They develop the spirit of do or die. It is this spirit that leads them to success.

There are numerous examples of one rising to a high position through one's own struggle, while one's children might have turned 'dull'. The reason is simple. The parent started his life with the spirit of discontent; while his children started their lives with contentment. This reason is responsible for the difference between parents and children.

One who is born into a poor family and achieves success by way of struggle achieves one more thing, which is more important than wealth i.e. intellectual development. His circumstances automatically develop an intellectual struggle in his mind. This struggle unfolds his inner capacity, and consequently he emerges an intellectually developed person.

The laws of nature are greater than everything else. They are eternal they cannot be changed. The law of nature in this regard says that it is not ease but difficulty, effort not facility makes achievers out of ordinary people. So the future is full of hope and opportunity!

1.1 Choose the right option.

1. Identify the meaning of the word 'potential'. (para 2)

a. Latent qualities b. prospective c. possible d. probable

2. Identify a word which means same as 'incentive'. (para 2)

a. motivation b. enticement c. consideration d. temptation

3. Identify a word which means the same as 'discontent'? (para 4)

a. struggle b. dissatisfaction c. deprivation d. discrimination

4. Identify a word which means the same as 'eternal'? (para 6)

a. intellectual b. ephemeral c. everlasting d. incentive

1.2 Answer the following.

i. How can deprive people become privileged people?

ii. How do the children of some successful parents become 'dull' according to the writer of this passage?

- iii Why does intellectual development take place faster in children of 'poorer parents'?
- iv. What is the message the author is trying to give in this passage?

2. Fill up by choosing the right option- and/ on/ of / or

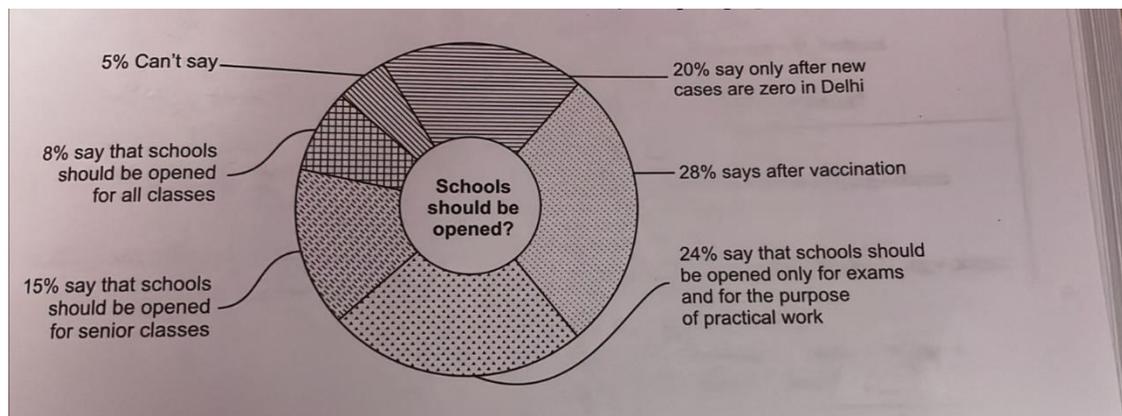
The quality _____(a) quantity of sleep depend among other factors _____(b) the synchronization _____ (c)the body's internal clock with a sleeping and waking schedule.

3. Rearrange to make meaningful sentences-

1. that kids/ offers/ Dilli Haat/ of culture/ love/ a colourful dose
2. from all/ Craftsmen/ over India /come to/ at stalls here/ their wares/ sell/
3. food court /can try/ different/ food /One/ from/ regions in India/ at the
4. cultural /there /performances/ are /folk dances /regular/ including

4. You are Manik/Manika of Cambridge High School, Dehradun. Write a letter to the Manager of Orient Purple, Gurgaon, Haryana, placing an order for some books for the school library. Invent all necessary details. Do not forget put the order list in a box.

5. A survey was conducted to know about the views of parents on the reopening of schools after the lockdown. Analyze the given pie chart and write an analytical paragraph. Fill in the blanks and complete the paragraph.



discussion, views, responses Anxious, Online, whereas, minority, virtual, confines, vaccination, unlock, nevertheless, functioning, mature, projects

Lockdown is a new inclusion into the active vocabulary of humankind. India went in for a lockdown in March 2020 due to the spread of Covid 19. All educational institutions were closed and schooling went _____. The children stayed in the _____ of the home for two academic sessions. When the process of _____ started, a survey was conducted to gather _____ of parents regarding the reopening of the face-to face classroom.

This pie chart shows the _____ of the parents. 20% of the parents expressed the opinion that schools must start _____ only when it reaches a zero cases stage. _____ 28% opined that schools could arrange for the comeback of students only after 100% _____ is assured.

Some _____ about examination process, about 24% said that school should reopen only for examination and related purposes. Around 15% felt it was good to open schools only for the senior students as they would be _____ enough to oblige with the Covid protocol. A _____, a small percentage ,8% was for reopening of schools for all grades. 5%, very insignificant number couldn't actually say anything about the question in _____.

The survey clearly _____ that wellbeing is a priority and parents are not ready to compromise on it after seeing the fear Covid had created. _____, they want their children to study and progress, and feel _____ learning is better till the Covid graph touches Zero or vaccination is 100%.

6. Answer the following-from First Flight

- i) Why was Lencho's happiness change into deep concern? Who helped them and how?
- ii. Was Mandela born with a hunger to be free? What did freedom mean to him in childhood?
- i) How does Mandela define courage and from where did he learn the meaning of courage?
- ii) How did the seagull's parents, two brothers and sisters celebrate the first flight of the timid seagull?
- iii) Recount the experience of the pilot of Dakota inside the black clouds.
- iv) Why was the entire class quaking in their boots? What was Anne's opinion about her class?
- v) Why did Anne think of having a diary and what does Anne say about her family in it?
- vi) How was the village baker very important for special occasions in the village?
- vii) What idea of Coorg do you form from the reading of the lesson? What opportunities does it offer to tourists?
- viii) How can one say that Tea was first drunk in China?

7. Answer the following-from Footprints without Feet.

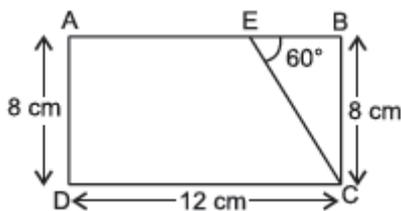
- i. Why did Mrs Pumphrey make a frantic call to Mr. Herriot?
- ii. Why did Hari Singh feel bad after stealing the money?
- iii. why did Fowler come to meet Ausable ? Was he able to achieve his target?
- iv. Who was the real culprit in the story, the young lady or Horace? Give reasons.
- v. How did Griffin become a homeless wanderer without clothes?

Subject: MATHEMATICS

1. Find HCF and LCM of 625, 1125 and 2125 using fundamental theorem of arithmetic.

2. Prove that $3\sqrt{5}$ is irrational.

3. In the given figure, ABCD is a rectangle with AD = 8 cm and CD = 12 cm. line segment CE is drawn, making an angle of 60° angle with AB, intersecting AB at E. Find the length of CE and BE.



4. Evaluate $\frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 54^\circ} - \frac{\sin 54^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ}$

5. Evaluate : $\frac{\sin 15^\circ \cdot \cos 75^\circ + \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 75^\circ}{\tan 5^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ \tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 55^\circ \cdot \tan 85^\circ}$

6. If $\tan \theta = \cot (30^\circ + \theta)$, find the value of θ .

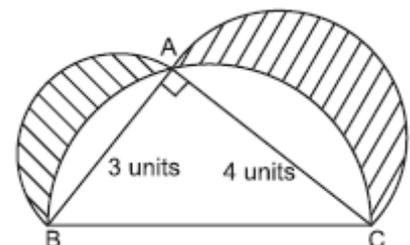
7. Prove that: $(\operatorname{cosec} A - \sin A) (\sec A - \cos A) (\tan A + \cot A) = 1$

8. If the perimeter of a semicircular protactor is 66 cm, find the radius of the protactor.

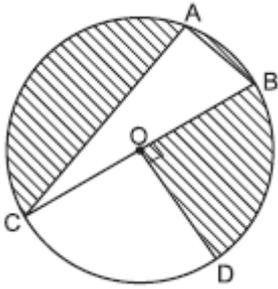
9. If the circumference is numerically equal to 3 times the area of a circle, then find the radius of the circle.

10. One card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards, each of the 52 cards being equally likely to be drawn. Find the probability that the card drawn is an ace.

11. In fig., ABC is a right-angled triangle, right-angled at A. Semicircles are drawn on AB, AC and BC as diameters. Find the area of the shaded region.



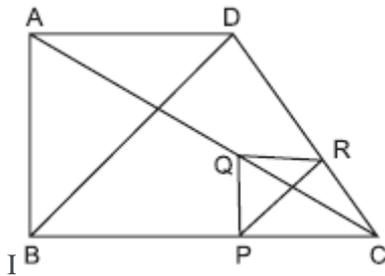
12. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle with $AC = 24$ cm, $AB = 7$ cm and $\angle BOD = 90^\circ$. Find the area of the shaded region. [Use $\pi = 3.14$]



13. Find the perimeter of the triangle with vertices $(0, 4)$, $(0, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$.

14. Find the coordinates of the points which divide the line segment joining $A(2, -3)$ and $B(-4, -6)$ into three equal parts.

15. In figure, two triangles ABC and DBC lie on the same side of base BC . P is a point on BC such that $PQ \parallel BA$ and $PR \parallel BD$. Prove that $QR \parallel AD$.



Subject: SCIENCE

1. What are the problems caused by non-biodegradable wastes that we generate?
2. What is meant by food chain? "The number of trophic levels in a food chain is limited." Give reason to justify this statement.
3. You are given three lenses namely bifocal, concave and convex lens. Which lens would you prefer to correct each defect of the eye? State one reason each.
4. What is meant by least distance of distinct vision? How does this vary between young and old?
5. A gas is released during photosynthesis. Name the gas and explain the way by which it is evolved.
6. What are stomata? What governs the opening and closing of stomata? Draw diagram of stomata.
7. List the three kinds of blood vessels of human circulatory system and write their functions in tabular form.
8. Name the acid and base from which the following salts are formed. Also mention the approximate pH of the salt: Ammonium chloride, Potassium sulphate, Sodium carbonate, Ammonium acetate.
9. What are amphoteric oxides. Give equations how they react with acid and base respectively.
10. Differentiate: i) Roasting and Calcination ii) Mineral and ore iii) Electrolytic reduction and Electrolytic refining.
11. Define Alloys. How are they formed? With specific examples, mention in what ways alloys are better than the metals from which they are formed.
12. What is meant by power of a lens? Define its SI unit. You have two lenses of focal length $+10$ cm and -10 cm. State the nature and power of each lens. Which of the two lenses will form a virtual and magnified image of an object placed 8 cm from the lens? Draw a ray diagram to justify your answer.

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
2. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for the poor people in the nineteenth century India?
3. 'Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feeling with the world outside' Support the statement with any five suitable examples.
4. What is meant by proto-industrialisation? How did it affect the rural peasants and artisans?

5. Explain the various reasons for decline of Indian cotton textile industry by the end of 19th century?
6. Explain in detail how new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufacturer.
7. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? Explain.
8. Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation.
9. Discuss the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government by government of India to improve the standard of agriculture.
10. Mention the geographical condition required for the growth of fibre crops.
11. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Which are its three major forms? Describe the distribution of coal in India.
12. Why should we use renewable energy resources? Explain with arguments.
13. What are the various ways by which women face discrimination in society? What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
14. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India. What is the role of caste in the politics of India?
15. What do you mean by decentralisation of power sharing? Describe any three provisions of amendment in 'Indian Constitution' for making 'Three Tier' government more effective and powerful.
16. What makes India a federal country?
17. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?
18. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.
19. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.
20. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
21. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Subject: हिंदी (द्वितीय भाषा)

1. पदबंध किसे कहते हैं? पदबंध के कितने प्रकार होते हैं?
2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित पदबंध का नाम बताइए –
 - (क) तक्रदीर का मारा मैं कहाँ आ पहुँचा?
 - (ख) कपिल बहुत अच्छा खिलाड़ी है।
 - (ग) सूरज धीरे-धीरे डूब रहा था।
 - (घ) दोनों विद्यार्थी खिड़की के बाहर देखते रहते हैं।
 - (न) पूरे शहर में पोस्टर लगाए गए थे।
 - (च) उत्तर से दक्षिण तक पूरा भारत एक है।
 - (छ) आजकल बच्चे टी.वी. देखते-देखते खाते हैं।
 - (ज) आकाश में उड़ते हुए बाज ने चिड़िया को दबोच लिया।
3. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों का निर्देशानुसार रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण कीजिए –
 - (क) सूर्योदय होने पर किसान खेत की ओर चल पड़े। (संयुक्त वाक्य)
 - (ख) बालक रोया और चुप हो गया। (सरल वाक्य)
 - (ग) तुम बस रुकने के स्थान पर चले जाओ। (मिश्र वाक्य)
 - (घ) वह फल खरीदने के लिए बाज़ार गया। (संयुक्त वाक्य)
4. (क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का समास-विग्रह करते हुए समास का नाम लिखिए-

अंधकूप, सहस्राब्दी, प्रेममग्न, राजा-रानी, एकदंत, नीलकमल, यथासंभव, आजीवन

(ख) निम्नलिखित के समास-विग्रह को समस्त पद में परिवर्तित करते हुए समास का नाम लिखिए- (क) झड़ जाते हैं पत्ते जिस ऋतु में (ख) पेट भर कर (ग) माता और पिता (घ) घोड़े पर सवार (ङ) शब्द से हीन (च) चंद्र है शिखर पर जिसके
5. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित मुहावरे से कीजिए-
 - (क) सी०ए० की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करनाजैसा है।
 - (ख) वह स्वभाव से इतना उग्र है कि बात-बात पर है।

(ग) गुप्तचर विभाग का काम यही है कि असामाजिक तत्वों की प्रत्येक गतिविधियों पर

घ) हरिहर काका की हालत देखकर उनके भाइयों का.....उठा।

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) तताँरा को निकोबारी लोग उसके किन गुणों के कारण बेहद प्यार करते थे?

(ख) वामीरो ने तताँरा को बेरुखी से क्या ज़वाब दिया?

(ग) रूढ़ियाँ कब बुराई का रूप ले लेती हैं? उनसे छुटकारा कैसे पाया जा सकता है? 'तताँरा-वामीरो-कथा' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।

(घ) जुलूस के लाल बाज़ार आने पर लोगों की क्या दशा हुई? उसका लाभ क्रांतिकारियों को किस प्रकार प्राप्त हुआ?

(ङ) 'बड़े भाई साहब' कहानी से आपको क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) 'मनुष्यता' कविता में कवि ने जीवन को सार्थक बनाने के लिए कौन - कौन से उदाहरण दिए हैं?

(ख) पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस' कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि भूधर(पर्वत)कहाँ उड़ गया और क्या शेष रह गया?

(ग) मीरा ने श्री कृष्ण से अपनी सहायता करने का आग्रह क्यों किया?

8.(क) 'हरिहर काका' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि धर्म के नाम पर किस तरह साधारण जन की भावनाओं से खेला जाता है?

(ख) 'हरिहर काका' पाठ में जिस यथार्थ को उजागर किया गया है, उससे आपको क्या सीख मिलती है ?

9. दिए गए संकेत-बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 80 - 100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए -

(क) सड़कों पर जमा भीड़ (.सड़कें नगर की धमनियाँ हैं . भीड़ जमा होने के कारण . लोगों का असंयमित व्यवहार . पुलिस की समस्या . लोगों में जल्दबाज़ी की प्रवृत्ति)

(ख) अवसर को मत खोइए (जीवन में अवसर का महत्त्व . बीता हुआ अवसर कभी लौट कर नहीं आता . जीवन में सफलता का मंत्र अवसर का सदुपयोग)

(ग) भारतीय किसान (.किसान का जीवन . किसान की दशा . दशा सुधार के प्रयत्न . शिक्षा और ज्ञान का प्रसार)

10.(क) बिजली के खराब मीटर की शिकायत करते हुए बिजली विभाग के अधिशासी अभियंता को शिकायती पत्र लिखिए।

(ख) कक्षा के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते गणित विषय को बेहतर करने के लिए कक्षा की तरफ़ से गणित विषय के लिए अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखिए।

11. (क) आप विद्यालय के छात्र संघ के सचिव हैं। विद्यालय में बिना मास्क लगाए आना निषेध है। इससे संबंधित सूचना जारी करते हुए 25-30 शब्दों में सूचना तैयार कीजिए।

(ख) नाटक प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिए विद्यालय के सभी सदनों के इच्छुक छात्रों को आमंत्रित करते हुए छात्र सचिव की ओर से 20-30 शब्दों में एक सूचना लिखिए।

12. आपकी बड़ी बहन ने एक संगीत सिखाने की संस्था खोली है। इसके लिए लगभग 50 शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन का आलेख तैयार कीजिए।

13. (क) 'मैं एक मोबाइल फ़ोन हूँ' (ख) 'साहसी रोहण' विषय पर एक कहानी लिखिए।

14. आप ज्वर से पीड़ित हैं और विद्यालय आने में असमर्थ हैं। दो दिन के अवकाश प्राप्ति के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को ई-मेल लिखिए।

उठो जागो और तब तक मत रुको, जब तक लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति न हो जाए!!

-स्वामी विवेकानंद

Subject: తెలుగు (ద్వితీయ భాష)

I. అడిగిన విధంగా లేఖ రాయండి.

1. విజయనగరం జిల్లా లక్ష్మీపురంకు చెందిన రాంబాబు హైదరాబాద్ లో ఉన్న తన మిత్రుడు సొంబాబుకు మాతృభాష దినోత్సవం ఎట్లా జరుపుకున్నారో వివరిస్తూ లేఖ.

II. వ్యాసములు రాయండి.

1. మాతృభాషలో విద్యాబోధన. 2. జాతీయ సమైక్యత

III. ప్రశ్న జవాబులు

1. "పల్లెటూర్లు ప్రశాంత జీవిత సౌఖ్యానికి పుట్టిల్లు" దీన్ని సమర్థిస్తూ సమాధానం రాయండి.

2. అర్థనాశం, మనస్తాపం, గృహమందలి దుశ్చరితం, వంచనం, పరాభవం- ఈ పదాలు గురించి మీరే రకంగా అర్థం చేసుకున్నారో సోదాహరణంగా రాయండి.

3. "స్త్రీ రత్నములు పూజ్యులు" అన్న శివాజీ మాటలను మీ సొంత అనుభవాల ఆధారంగా సమర్థించండి.

4. సజ్జన లక్షణాలు పేర్కొనండి.

5. దండకారణ్యవాస వృత్తాంతం గురించి రాయండి.

IV. ప్రతిపదార్థములు:

1. నేరము తప్పలోహమున నిల్చి.....

..... మధ్యము నుత్తము గొల్చు వారికిన్.

2. శివరాజంతట మేల్కుసుంగు దెరలో,.....

..... మాతా! తప్పు సైరింపుమీ!

Subject: संस्कृतम्

(सङ्कलनात्मक मूल्याङ्कनम् 1)

1. संस्कृते पञ्च वाक्यानि अनुवादं कुरुत |

2. एकं पत्रं लिखत |

3. श्लोकद्वयस्य अन्वयक्रम लिखत लिखत | (Le -सुभाषितानि)

4. पञ्च वाक्य प्रश्नान् लिखत |

5. पञ्च भाषिककार्य प्रश्नान् लिखत |