

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X ASSIGNMENT 8
ENGLISH

Black Aeroplane
By Frederick Forsyth

About the author- Frederick Forsyth

- Born on 25 August, 1938 in England.
- He was a jet fighter pilot.
- In 1961, he joined 'Reuters' as a journalist.
- In 1965, he joined BBC where he served as an assistant diplomatic correspondent.

About the story

- A pilot of old Dakota aeroplane flies in the midnight over Paris (France) towards England.
- Dreams of spending holiday with his family.
- Unfortunately he passes through huge black clouds.
- The compass, radio, other instruments turned dead.
- Suddenly he notices a black aeroplane in front of him.
- The pilot of the plane instructs him to follow.
- He follows like an obedient child but in the meantime his fuel tank gets exhausted.
- Suddenly he notices a row of light on the ground.
- It is a runway. He lands safely.
- Goes to control room and asks about the other aeroplane.
- But he is dumbstruck to know that there is no aeroplane noticed on the radar that night.
- Many questions remain unanswered, mysterious and unsolved.
- Who helps him to arrive there safely without a compass or a radio, and without any more fuel in his tanks?
- Who is the pilot on the strange black aeroplane, flying in the storm, without lights?

Theme: God is always there to help you in difficult times.

About Character

Narrator:

- A brave pilot
- Wants to go home to meet his family
- A courageous man
- Ready to face challenges
- A thankful person

Extract Based Question (Solved)

1. **“The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn’t a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch at one thirty in the morning. I should call Paris Control soon. I thought. As I looked down past the nose of the aeroplane, I saw the lights of a big city in front of me.”**

- (a) How was the weather when the pilot started flying his aeroplane?
- (b) Why was the pilot flying his old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England?
- (c) Find out the word similar in the meaning to ‘hoping with pleasure’.
- (d) Choose from the passage the word which means ‘land outside towns or cities’.

Answer:

- (a) When the pilot started flying his aeroplane, it was a clear weather as the moon was up in the east, stars were shining and there wasn’t any cloud in the sky.
- (b) The pilot was flying his old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England because he wanted to enjoy his holiday and morning breakfast with his family.
- (c) Looking forward to.
- (d) The word is countryside.

2. **“Paris was about 150 kilometres behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains ‘standing in front of me across the sky-1 knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.”**

- (a) What happened when the pilot was about 150 kilometres away from Paris?
- (b) What does the author compare the clouds to?
- (c) Find out the word similar in meaning as sufficient.
- (d) The word ‘elephantine’ is similar in meaning to the word

Answer:

- (a) The pilot saw storm clouds when he was about 150 kilometres away from Paris.
- (b) The author compares the clouds to black mountain.
- (c) The word is ‘enough’.
- (d) The word is ‘huge’.

Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)

1 **“He knows that I am lost”, I thought ‘He’s trying to help me.**

He turned his aeroplane slowly to the north, in front of my Dakota, so that it would be easier for me to follow him. I was very happy to go behind the strange aeroplane like an obedient child.

After half an hour the strange black aeroplane was still there in front of me in the clouds. Now, there was only enough fuel in the old Dakota’s last tank to fly for five or ten minutes more. I was starting to feel frightened again. But then he started to go down and I followed through the storm.”

- (a) Why was the pilot happy to find his aeroplane behind another aeroplane in the black clouds?
- (b) Why was the pilot frightened again?
- (c) Find the opposite of ‘insufficient’ from the passage.
- (d) What does a ‘storm’ mean?

2. “I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota near the control tower. I went and asked a woman in the control centre where I was and who the other pilot was. ‘I wanted to say ‘Thank you’. She looked at me very strangely, and then laughed. ‘Another aeroplane? Up there in this storm? No other aeroplanes were flying tonight. ‘Yours was the only one I could see on the radar.’” So who helped me to arrive there safely without a compass or a radio, and without any more fuel in my tanks? Who was the pilot on the strange black aeroplane, flying in the storm, without lights?”

- (a) Why did the writer go to the Control center immediately?
- (b) Why was the writer shocked after hearing the woman’s word?
- (c) Find out the word in the passage that means the same as ‘peculiar’.
- (d) Which part of speech does the word ‘tonight’ belong to?

Short Answer Type Question (Solved)

1. Describe author’s feeling while he was flying his aeroplane back to England?

- The author was very excited while he was flying his aeroplane back to England.
- He wanted to spend his holiday with his family at home.

2. What did the writer feel inside the clouds?

- When the writer entered the clouds, it became impossible to see outside the aeroplane.
- The aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air and all the instruments like compass etc stopped working due to the weather conditions.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. What did the writer, see inside the black clouds?
2. Why did the writer follow the pilot of another aeroplane?
3. Why did the woman in control room get shocked when the writer asked about another aeroplane?
4. Why did the writer want to meet the pilot of another black aeroplane?
5. How much fuel was there in the aeroplane when the writer started flying?

Long Answer Type Question (Solved)

- **1 How did the writer get out of the storm in the night to land safely?**
- The writer was flying his old Dakota aeroplane when he saw the black clouds.
- He was lost in the storm. Suddenly, he saw a black aeroplane by his side, which had no lights, on its wings.
- The pilot instructed the writer to follow as he had lost the way.
- He obeyed him like a child. He was very happy to follow him.
- After some time the pilot of another plane started to land.
- The writer followed him blindly through the storm and came out of the clouds.
- He saw the lights of the runway and landed safely.

Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)

1. Why was the writer happy when he decided to fly in the night?
2. The pilot wanted to thank another pilot after his safe landing. Why? What values of the writer are reflected from his action?

ECONOMICS

Class: Xth

Subject: Economics

Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

7th May 2020

Historical Change in Sectors

1. With economic growth, the relative contribution of the three sectors to the national GDP undergoes a change.
2. To begin with, the primary sector forms the single largest sector in an underdeveloped economy. As growth takes place, the share of primary sector begins to fall, whereas that of the secondary and tertiary sectors rises.
3. In an advanced economy, the tertiary sector emerges as the single largest sector.
4. Similar type of changes are also in evidence with regard to the structure of employment. With economic growth, more and more people shift from agriculture to industry and service sectors.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India

1. The changes stated above are in evidence in the GDP of the Indian economy.
 - (a) Over the last 60 years or so, the percentage contribution of the primary sector to India's GDP has progressively come down. Whereas, in 1950s, about 55% of India's GDP was generated in the agricultural sector, presently share of agriculture has come down to less than 20%.
 - (b) Correspondingly the share of the industrial and service sector has been gradually rising. Presently, more than 55% of India's GDP is generated in the tertiary sector. Thus, from the point of view of GDP, tertiary sector has become the most important sector of the economy.

Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector in Production

1. There are several reasons that explain the growing importance of the service sector in the Indian economy.

These are as follows:

- In any developing economy, demand for basic services like hospitals, education, banks, insurance, transportation and trade keeps rising -as income levels go up.
- With the growth of agriculture and industries, these sectors demand more services. Example: With larger output of wheat, demand for trade and transportation will increase.

- With the setting up of a new steel plant, demand for all types of services will increase.
- With increasing levels of income, demand for services that provide comforts and luxuries keeps increasing.
- Many new services emerge with development of technology. Examples: New TV channels, Internet, etc.

In short, rapid growth of tertiary sector can be traced to a number of factors.

2. With economic growth, it is not only that the composition of GDP changes, but the occupational structure also undergoes a similar change.

3. An underdeveloped economy is an agriculture-dominated economy even in terms of employment of labour force. As an economy develops, the relative share of labour force in agriculture falls. Correspondingly, the share of industry and service sector rises.

4. India has also experienced these changes, although only partially.

- The share of agriculture in workforce has come down over the last few decades.
- The share of the secondary and tertiary sectors has increased.
- But the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors in total workforce has increased only at a very slow rate.
- As a result, the primary sector continues to be the dominant sector in terms of employment generated in the economy
- In other words, while the tertiary sector generates the largest share of national product (about 55%), it generates only 23% of employment.
- Agriculture, on the other hand, generates less than 20% of the total product, but provides employment to about 60% of labour force.
- It means that a large proportion of India's population is engaged in low productivity, low income sector.
- This explains why poverty is widespread in India.

5. The dominance of agriculture sector in employment can be explained by the following factors:

- Insufficient job creation in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Failure of additional rising labour force in finding employment outside agriculture and therefore increasing concentration of labour force in agriculture.

6. Increasing concentration of labour force in agriculture has led to a situation called underemployment. Underemployment is a situation in which a person does not get a job which involves full utilisation of his abilities and capacities.

7. Underemployment results in disguised unemployment. It is a situation in which the number of persons employed in a job is more than what are optimally required. If these excess persons are removed from the job, it does not adversely affect the output.

Example: Let us assume three persons are required to look after different operations in cultivation of crops on a piece of land. A family of five gets itself involved in these operations. Total crop yield is 1,000 kg. If two extra persons were removed, the crop yield would have remained the same 1,000 kg. The two surplus persons may be looked upon as disguised unemployment.

8. Disguised unemployment obtains both in rural sector activities and urban sector activities, like small shops, family enterprises.
9. Disguised unemployment is hidden unemployment. Persons are apparently working, but they are not generating income. If such persons could be removed and instead get engaged in some other work, the levels of income will go up.
10. Besides underemployment and disguised unemployment, there is open unemployment also. Open unemployment is a situation in which a person is able and willing to work but fails to get a productive job.

Assignments

- 1) **What is the full form of GDP?** (1)
- 2) **Give the meaning of Gross Domestic Product.** (1)
- 3) **Who undertakes the mammoth task of measuring GDP in India?** (1)
- 4) **Give one reason for the rapid growth of service sector in India.** (1)
- 5) **Which sector was the largest producing sector in 1973-74 in India?** (1)
- 6) **Which was the largest producing sector in 2013-14 in India?** (1)
- 7) **Which sector had the highest percentage of employment during 1973-74?** (1)
- 8) **Which sector had the highest percentage of employment in 2013-14.** (1)
- 9) **Which sectors have huge potential for generation of employment in India?** (1)
- 10) **Explain with example the method of calculating Gross Domestic Product. Why are only 'final goods and services' counted in G.D.P.? [2014, 2013, 2012]** (5)
- 11) **Describe the historical changes that have taken place in the sectors of the economy in the developed countries. [2012, 2015]** (5)
- 12) **"When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement. [Board Term-I, (58), DDE-2014, 2012]**
OR
"The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India". Support the statement with any five reasons. [2016-17, 2010] (5)

13) Explain any three reasons for the Primary Sector to be the largest employer in India. [2015] (3)

14) What is the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy? How does it help in the economic development of the country? [2011] (5)

15) Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain by giving four reasons. [2016-17, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010] (5)

OR

Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with four reasons. [2010]

16) 'All of the service sector is not growing equally well in India.' Justify the statement with three arguments. [2013] (3)

OR

Service sector in India employs two types of people. Explain by giving suitable examples. [2011] (3)

17) 'Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.' Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (5)

18) The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (Crores) by three sectors: (3)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total GDP
2000	52,000	48,500	1,33,500	2,34,000
2013	8,00,500	10,74,000	38,68,000	57,42,500

- (i) Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013.
(ii) Show the data as a bar diagram similar to Graph 2 in the chapter.
(iii) What conclusions can we draw from the bar graph?

Geography Study Material

Chapter 4 : Agriculture

Major crops

- A variety of food & non-food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, Climate & cultivation practices.

Major crops grown in India

Grains:-

- Rice .
- Wheat.
- Millets.
- Maize.
- Pulses.

Food crops other than grains:-

- Sugarcane.
- Oil seeds.
- Tea.
- Coffee.
- Horticulture crops.

Non- food crops

- Rubber.
- Fibre crops.
- Cotton.
- Jute.

Rice:-

- Staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
- India is the second largest producer in the world after china.
- Kharif crop which requires high temperature,(above 25 degree Celsius) & high Humidity With annual rainfall above 100cm.

- Grown in the plains of North & North-Eastern India, coastal areas & the deltaic regions.
- Development of dense network of canal irrigation & tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana & Western Uttar Pradesh & parts of Rajasthan.

Wheat:-

- Second most Important cereal crop.
- Main food crop in North & North- Western part of the country.
- Requires cool growing season & bright sunshine at ripening time.
- Requires 50 to 75cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
- Important Wheat growing zones-Ganga-Sutlej Plains & Black soil region in Deccan.
- Major Wheat producing states – Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar ,Rajasthan & Parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Sugarcane:-

- It is a tropical as well as sub-tropical crop.
- It grows well in hot & Humid climate with a temperature of 21 to 27 degree Celsius & an annual rainfall between 75 cm & 100cm.
- India is the second largest producer after Brazil.
- Major sugar producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab & Haryana.

Assignment

1. Name the Age-old economic activity in our country.
2. What is primitive subsistence farming called in Manipur.
3. Name the type of farming practiced in area of high population pressure in India.

4. Name the type of farming, which has in an interface of agriculture & industry.
5. Name a crop which is grown both as rabi & kharif crop.
6. Which state is the largest producer of wheat.
7. Which state is the largest producer of sugarcane.
8. Which state is the largest producer of rice.
9. Name one staple crop of India & the regions where it is produced.
10. Describe Geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane.
11. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.
Also specify the regions where it is produced.

HISTORY

Chapter-1

Write the answer of questions not more than 100 words (carry 3 marks)

1. What changes were introduced after the French Revolution in France ?
2. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries behind the French revolution ?
3. After becoming the monarch what changes were introduced by Napoleon ?
4. How did Napoleonic trade benighted the bussinsmen and small scale producer?
5. What does Liberian stand for since the French Revolution ?
6. What kind of conservative regimes were set up in 1815?
7. What was Mazzini role in the unification of Italy?
8. How did Polish uses their language as a weapons of national resistance against Russia?
9. How did women retaliate for this right in Germany ?
10. Give a short note on the Habsburg Empire?
11. Explain the role of romanticism in national feeling .
12. Describe the Silesian weavers uprising .

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X Social Science

Important Questions

Political Science Chapter-4

Gender, Religion and caste

1 marks Questions

1. Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities.

(a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker

(b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans. (a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker

2. Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion ?

- (a) He was in favour of Hinduism.
- (b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion.
- (c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.
- (d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.

Ans. (c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.

3. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
- (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.
- (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

4. What is the average child sex ratio in India ?

- (a) 54% and 76%
- (b) 46% and 51%
- (c) 76% and 85%
- (d) 37% and 54%

Ans. (a) 54% and 76%

9. Which one of the following is a form of communalism?

- (a) Communal Unity and integrity.
- (b) Communal fraternity.
- (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre.
- (d) Communal harmony.

Ans. (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre

10. Which one of the following refers to a feminist?

- (a) The female labourers
- (b) The employer who employs female workers
- (c) A woman who does not believe in equal rights for women.

(d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man

Ans. (d) A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man

11. State the definition of Feminist.

Ans. A woman or a man who believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

13. What is child sex ratio?

Ans. The number of girl children per 1000 boys.

BIOLOGY

Assignment

Topic : Excretion (C5)

Class X

Which of the following statements about the autotrophs is incorrect?

- (a) They synthesise carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll
- (b) They store carbohydrates in the form of starch
- (c) They convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates in the absence of sunlight
- (d) They constitute the first trophic level in food chains

2. In which of the following groups of organisms, food material is broken down outside the body and absorbed?

- (a) Mushroom, green plants, Amoeba
- (b) Yeast, mushroom, bread mould
- (c) Paramecium, Amoeba, Cuscuta
- (d) Cuscuta, lice, tapeworm

3. If salivary amylase is lacking in the saliva, which of the following events in the mouth cavity will be affected?

- (a) Proteins breaking down into amino acids
- (b) Starch breaking down into sugars
- (c) Fats breaking down into fatty acids and glycerol

(d) Absorption of vitamins

4. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true about respiration?

(i) During inhalation, ribs move inward and diaphragm is raised

(ii) In the alveoli, exchange of gases takes place i.e., oxygen from alveolar air diffuses into blood and carbon dioxide from blood into alveolar air

(iii) Haemoglobin has greater affinity for carbon dioxide than oxygen

(iv) Alveoli increase surface area for exchange of gases

(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

5. In which of the following vertebrate group/groups, heart does not pump oxygenated blood to different parts of the body?

(a) Pisces and amphibians

(b) Amphibians and reptiles

(c) Amphibians only

(d) Pisces only

6. What is dialysis fluid?

7. How is dialysis and kidney filtration different?

8. Describe an activity to show that CO_2 is exhaled out in humans. (Hint Acti. 6.4).

9. What are dental caries and how plaque damages teeth?

10. What is meant by hypertension? Mention the normal range of blood pressure and ways to regulate hypertension.

11. What is meant by anaemia and diabetes? What are the food preferences for regulating them?

12. How excretion occurs in plants?

CHEMISTRY

East point school

Chemistry

Class 10

Reaction of metals with water:

Metals form respective metal hydroxide and hydrogen gas when they react with water.

Metal + Water \Rightarrow Metal hydroxide + Hydrogen

Most of the metals do not react with water. However, alkali metals react vigorously with water.

Reaction of sodium metal with water: Sodium metal forms sodium hydroxide and liberates hydrogen gas along with lot of heat when it reacts with water.



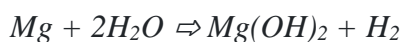
Reaction of potassium metal with water: Potassium metal forms potassium hydroxide and liberates hydrogen gas along with lot of heat when it reacts with water.



Reaction of calcium metal with water: Calcium forms calcium hydroxide along with hydrogen gas and heat when it reacts with water.



Reaction of magnesium metal with water: Magnesium metal reacts with water slowly and forms magnesium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.



When steam is passed over magnesium metal, magnesium oxide and hydrogen gas are formed.



Reaction of aluminium metal with water: Reaction of aluminium metal with cold water is too slow to come into notice. But when steam is passed over aluminium metal; aluminium oxide and hydrogen gas are produced.



Reaction of zinc metal with water: Zinc metal produces zinc oxide and hydrogen gas when steam is passed over it. Zinc does not react with cold water.



Reaction of Iron with water: Reaction of iron with cold water is very slow and come into notice after a long time. Iron forms rust (iron oxide) when reacts with moisture present in atmosphere.

Iron oxide and hydrogen gas are formed by passing of steam over iron metal.



Other metals usually do not react with water or react very slowly.

Questions:

1. Write the reaction of sodium and potassium with water.
2. Why does calcium float on water when it reacts with water?
3. How is the reaction of iron with water different than reaction of sodium with water?
4. Name four metals which do not react with water.

PHYSICS

EYE AND COLOURFUL WORLD

1. Explain the role played by:

(a) iris (b) pupil (c) cornea (d) retina

2. How can we make a white light to emerge out as white light from an arrangement of prisms?

3. (a) The human eye focuses object at different distance by adjusting the focal length of the eye lens. Name this phenomenon.

(b) Draw the human eye diagram and label the following parts:

(i) Iris, (ii) pupil, (iii) ciliary muscles.

(c) What are the roles played by them in the working of eye?

(d) In which part of the eye electrical signal are generated and why?

4. State the difference in colours of the sun observed during sunrise/sunset and noon. Give explanation for each.

5. If the angle of incident is 45° on a medium of refractive index 2, then find angle of refraction?

6. (a) A person cannot read newspaper placed nearer than 50 cm from his eyes. Name the defect of vision he is suffering from. Draw a ray diagram to illustrate this effect. List its two possible causes. Draw a ray diagram to show how this defect may be corrected using a lens of appropriate focal length.

(b) We see advertisements for eye donation on television or in newspaper. Write the importance of such advertisements. (value based question)

7. A student sitting on the last bench, can read the letters written on the black board but is not able to read the letters written in his text book. Which is the following statement regarding the above condition is correct:

(a) The near point of his eyes has receded away.

(b) The near point of his eyes has come closer to him.

(c) The far point of his eyes has come closer to him.

(d) The far point of his eye has receded away.

MATHEMATICS

East Point School
Mathematics

1. Solve by factorisation method/Quadratic Formula Method.
 - a) $8x^2 - 22x - 21 = 0$
 - b) $3\sqrt{5}x^2 + 25x + 10\sqrt{5} = 0$
 - c) $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$
 - d) $2x^2 + ax - a^2 = 0$
 - e) $\frac{1}{a+b+x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}$, $a + b, a, b, x \neq 0$
 - f) $\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{2(x-2)} = \frac{23}{5x}$, $x \neq -1, 2, 0$
 - g) $3\left(\frac{7x+1}{5x-3}\right) - 4\left(\frac{5x-3}{7x+1}\right) = 11$, $x \neq \frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{7}$
 - h) $\frac{x-1}{x+2} + \frac{x-3}{x-4} = \frac{10}{3}$, $x \neq -2, 4$
2. Using quadratic formula, solve the following.
$$abx^2 + (b^2 - ac)x - bc = 0$$
3. If -5 is a root of $2x^2 + px - 15 = 0$ and roots of $p(x^2 + x) + k = 0$ are equal, then find p and k .
4. Find p for which $(p + 1)x^2 - 6(p + 1)x + 3(p + 9) = 0$, $p \neq -1$, has equal roots. Hence find the roots of the equation.
5. Find k for which the quadratic equation $(2k + 1)x^2 - (7k + 2)x + (7k - 3) = 0$ has equal roots. Also find the roots.

SANSKRIT

अनुवाद लेखन

Page No.

Date

प्रश्न अधोलिखितवाक्यानाम् संस्कृतानुवापम् कुरुत :-

1. मैं विद्यालय जा रहा हूँ।
2. माँ ने खाना बनाया।
3. वह मित्र के साथ खेला रहा है।
4. उसने पिता को पत्र लिखा।
5. देव ने राम को फल दिये।
6. हमारे घर के चारों ओर वृक्ष हैं।
7. आजकल (अद्यत्वे) विद्यालय में बच्चे नहीं जा रहे।
8. संसार के सभी मनुष्य कोरोना महामारी से ग्रसित हैं।
9. नदियाँ का पानी शुद्ध हैं।
10. बालावस्था में प्रदूषण से ~~रहित~~ रहित है।
11. बच्चे विद्यालय से आकर माता को नमस्कार करते हैं।
12. सदा सत्य बोलो।

COMPUTER

IT

Assignment

Topic: Digital Documentation

Answer the following

1. What is the importance of using paragraphs while writing any reports, letters, or stories?
2. What do you know about header in Microsoft Word?
3. List the items that can be added to the header area.
4. Explain the importance of styles in creating a Word document.
5. How can you edit any style based on a specific requirement for a document?
6. Explain the types of section breaks and their role in MS Word.
7. How can you show/hide the section breaks in your document?
8. Explain the way to delete the page breaks in a document.
9. What is the difference between the Font Color and Text Highlight Color options?
10. Write a short note on the use of subscripts and superscripts in MS Word processor. Give two examples for each.
11. How does the Text Wrapping option help in placing the pictures in the text?
12. List any three Text Wrapping options available in a Word processing software.
13. Explain all the options available in the 'Change Case' icon in Microsoft Word.
14. What are the important points to be kept in mind while embedding any object in a document?

HINDI

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) दीजिए -

प्रश्न 1 - अरब में लशकर को नूह के नाम से क्यों याद करते हैं ?

उत्तर - अरब में लशकर को नूह के नाम से इसलिए याद करते हैं क्योंकि वे हमेशा रोते रहते थे अर्थात दूसरों के दुःख में दुखी रहते थे। नूह को ईश्वर का सन्देश वाहक भी कहा जाता है।

प्रश्न 2 - लेखक की माँ किस समय पेड़ों के पत्ते तोड़ने के लिए मना करती थी और क्यों ?

उत्तर - लेखक की माँ कहती थी कि जब भी सूरज ढले अर्थात शाम के समय पेड़ों से पत्ते नहीं तोड़ने चाहिए क्योंकि उस समय यदि पत्ते तोड़ोगे तो पेड़ रोते हैं।

प्रश्न 3 - प्रकृति में आए असंतुलन का क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

उत्तर - प्रकृति में आए असंतुलन का बहुत अधिक भयानक परिणाम हुआ, गर्मी में बहुत अधिक गर्मी पड़ती है, बरसात का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं रह गया है, भूकम्प, सैलाब, तूफ़ान और रोज कोई न कोई नई बीमारियाँ जन्म ले लेती है और मानव का जीवन बहुत अधिक कठिन हो गया है।

प्रश्न 4 - लेखक की माँ ने पुरे दिन का रोज़ा क्यों रखा ?

उत्तर - बिल्ली ने जब कबूतर के एक अंडे को तोड़ दिया तो लेखक की माँ ने स्टूल पर चढ़ कर दूसरे अंडे को बचाने की कोशिश की। परन्तु इस कोशिश में दूसरा अंडा लेखक की माँ के हाथ से छूट गया और टूट गया। ये सब देख कर कबूतरों का जोड़ा परेशान हो कर इधर-उधर फड़फड़ाने लगा। कबूतरों की आँखों में उनके बच्चों से बिछुड़ने का दुःख देख

कर लेखक की माँ की आँखों में आँसू आ गए। इस पाप को खुदा से माफ़ कराने के लिए लेखक की माँ ने पुरे दिन का उपवास रखा।

प्रश्न 5 - लेखक ने ग्वालियर से बम्बई तक किन बदलावों को महसूस किया? पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - लेखक कहता है कि ग्वालियर से बंबई के बीच समय के साथ काफी बदलाव हुए हैं। वसोवा में जहाँ लेखक का घर है, वहाँ लेखक के अनुसार किसी समय में दूर तक जंगल ही जंगल था। पेड़-पौधे थे, पशु-पक्षी थे और भी न जाने कितने जानवर थे। अब तो यहाँ समुद्र के किनारे केवल लम्बे-चौड़े गाँव बस गए हैं। इन गाँव ने न जाने कितने पशु-पक्षियों से उनका घर छीन लिया है। इन पशु-पक्षियों में से कुछ तो शहर को छोड़ कर चले गए हैं और जो नहीं जा सके उन्होंने यहीं कहीं पर भी अस्थाई घर बना लिए हैं। अस्थाई इसलिए क्योंकि कब कौन उनका घर तोड़े कर चला जाये कोई नहीं जनता।

प्रश्न 6 - 'डेरा ढलने' से आप क्या समझते हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - 'डेरा' अर्थात् अस्थाई घर। अस्थाई इसलिए क्योंकि कब कौन तोड़ कर चला जाये कोई नहीं जनता। बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बन जाने के कारण कई पक्षी बेघर हो गए और जब उन्हें अपना घोंसला बनाने की जगह नहीं मिली तो उन्होंने इन इमारतों में अपना डेरा डाल लिया।

प्रश्न 7 - शेख अयाज़ के पिता अपनी बाजू पर काला च्योटा रेंगता देख भोजन छोड़ कर क्यों उठ खड़े हुए?

उत्तर - एक दिन शेख अयाज़ के पिता कुँए से नहाकर लौटे। उनकी माँ ने भोजन परोसा। अभी उनके पिता ने रोटी का पहला टुकड़ा तोड़ा ही था कि उनकी नज़र उनके बाजू पर धीरे-धीरे चलते हुए एक काले च्योटे पर पड़ी। जैसे ही उन्होंने कीड़े को देखा वे भोजन छोड़ कर खड़े हो गए। उनको खड़ा देख कर शेख अयाज़ा की माँ ने पूछा कि क्या बात है? क्या भोजन अच्छा नहीं लगा? इस पर शेख अयाज़ के पिता ने जवाब दिया कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। उन्होंने एक घर वाले को बेघर कर दिया है वे उसी को उसके घर यानि कुँए के पास छोड़ने जा रहे हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (50-60 शब्दों में) दीजिए -

प्रश्न 1 - बढ़ती हुई आबादी का पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

उत्तर - जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है वैसे-वैसे समुद्र अपनी जगह से पीछे हटने लगा है, लोगों ने पेड़ों को काट कर रास्ते बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। प्रदुषण इतना अधिक फैल रहा है कि उससे परेशान हो कर पंछी बस्तियों को छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं। बारूद से होने वाली मुसीबतों ने सभी को परेशान कर रखा है। वातावरण में इतना अधिक बदलाव हो गया है कि गर्मी में बहुत अधिक गर्मी पड़ती है, बरसात का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं रह गया है, भूकम्प, सैलाब, तूफ़ान और रोज कोई न कोई नई बीमारियाँ न जाने और क्या-क्या ,ये सब मानव द्वारा किये गए प्रकृति के साथ छेड़-छाड़ का नतीजा है। इन सभी के कारण मानव जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। मानव के जीवन पर इसका बहुत अधिक प्रभाव पड़ा है।

प्रश्न 2 - लेखक की पत्नी को खिड़की पर जाली क्यों लगानी पड़ी ?

उत्तर - दो कबूतरों ने लेखक के फ्लैट में एक ऊँचे स्थान पर अपना घोंसला बना रखा है। उनके बच्चे अभी छोटे हैं। उनके पालन-पोषण की जिम्मेवारी उन बड़े कबूतरों की थी। बड़े कबूतर दिन में बहुत बार उन छोटे कबूतरों को खाना खिलाने आते जाते रहते थे। लेकिन उनके आने-जाने के कारण लेखक और लेखक के परिवार को बहुत परेशानी होती थी। कभी कबूतर किसी चीज़ से टकरा जाते थे और चीज़ों को गिराकर तोड़ देते थे। कबूतरों के बार-बार आने-जाने और चीज़ों को तोड़ने से परेशान हो कर लेखक की पत्नी ने जहाँ कबूतरों का घर था वहाँ जाली लगा थी, कबूतरों के बच्चों को भी वहाँ से हटा दिया था। जहाँ से कबूतर आते-जाते थे उस खिड़की को भी बंद किया जाने लगा था।

प्रश्न 3 - समुद्र के गुस्से की क्या वजह थी ? उसने अपना गुस्सा कैसे निकाला ?

उत्तर - कई सालों से बड़े-बड़े मकानों को बनाने वाले बिल्डर मकान बनाने के लिए समुद्र को पीछे धकेल कर उसकी जमीन पर कब्ज़ा कर रहे थे। बेचारा समुद्र लगातार सिकुड़ता जा रहा था। पहले तो समुद्र ने अपनी फैली हुई टांगों को इकट्ठा किया और सिकुड़ कर बैठ गया। फिर जगह कम होने के कारण घुटने मोड़ कर बैठ गया। अब भी बिल्डर नहीं माने तो समुद्र खड़ा हो गया.... जब समुद्र के पास खड़े रहने की जगह भी कम पड़ने लगी और समुद्र को गुस्सा आ गया। कहा जाता है कि जो जितना बड़ा होता है उसको गुस्सा उतना ही कम आता है परन्तु जब आता है तो उनके गुस्से को कोई शांत नहीं कर सकता। समुद्र के साथ भी वही हुआ जब समुद्र को गुस्सा आया तो एक रात वह अपनी लहरों के ऊपर दौड़ता हुआ आया और तीन जहाज़ों को ऐसे उठा कर तीन दिशाओं में फेंक दिया जैसे कोई किसी बच्चे की गेंद को उठा कर फेंकता है। एक को वर्ली के समुद्र के किनारे फेंका तो दूसरे को बांद्रा के कार्टर रोड के सामने मुँह के बल गिरा दिया और तीसरे को गेट-वे-ऑफ इंडिया के पास पटक दिया जो अब घूमने आये लोगों का मनोरंजन का साधन बना हुआ है। समुद्र ने तीनों को इस तरह फेंका की कोशिश करने पर भी उन्हें चलने लायक नहीं बनाया जा सका।

प्रश्न 4 -मिट्टी से मिट्टी मिले,

खो के सभी निशान।

किसमें कितना कौन है,

कैसे हो पहचान।।

इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से लेखक क्या कहना चाहता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - लेखक इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से कहना चाहता है कि उस ईश्वर ने हम सभी प्राणधारियों को एक ही मिट्टी से बनाया है। यदि सभी से प्राण निकाल कर वापिस मिट्टी बना दिया जाए तो किसी का कोई निशान नहीं रहेगा जिससे पहचाना जा सके कि कौन सी मिट्टी किस प्राणी की है। भाव यह हुआ की लेखक कहना चाहता है व्यक्ति को अपने व्यक्तित्व पर घमण्ड नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कोई नहीं जानता की उसमें कितनी मनुष्यता है और कितनी पशुता।

(ग) निम्नलिखित के आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए -

(1) नेचर की सहनशक्ति की एक सीमा होती है। नेचर के गुस्से का एक नमूना कुछ साल पहले बंबई (मुंबई) में देखने को मिला था।

उत्तर - प्रकृति एक सीमा तक ही सहन कर सकती है। कहा जाता है कि जो जितना बड़ा होता है उसको गुस्सा उतना ही कम आता है परन्तु जब आता है तो उनके गुस्से को कोई शांत नहीं कर सकता। प्रकृति को भी जब गुस्सा आता है तो क्या होता है इसका एक नमूना कुछ साल पहले मुंबई में आई सुनामी के रूप में देख ही चुके हैं। ये नमूना इतना डरावना था कि मुंबई के निवासी डर कर अपने-अपने देवी-देवताओं से उस मुसीबत से बचाने के लिए प्रार्थना करने लगे थे।

(2) जो जितना बड़ा होता है उसको गुस्सा उतना ही कम आता है।

उत्तर - कई सालों से बड़े-बड़े मकानों को बनाने वाले बिल्डर मकान बनाने के लिए समुद्र को पीछे धकेल कर उसकी जमीन पर कब्ज़ा कर रहे थे। जब समुद्र के पास खड़े रहने

की जगह भी कम पड़ने लगी और समुद्र को गुस्सा आ गया। कहा जाता है कि जो जितना बड़ा होता है उसको गुस्सा उतना ही कम आता है परन्तु जब आता है तो उनके गुस्से को कोई शांत नहीं कर सकता। समुद्र के साथ भी वही हुआ जब समुद्र को गुस्सा आया तो एक रात वह अपनी लहरों के ऊपर दौड़ता हुआ आया और तीन जहाजों को ऐसे उठा कर तीन दिशाओं में फेंक दिया जैसे कोई किसी बच्चे की गेंद को उठा कर फेंकता है।

(3) इस बस्ती ने न जाने कितने परिंदों-चरिन्दों से उनका घर छीन लिया है। इनमें से कुछ शहर छोड़ कर चले गए हैं। जो नहीं जा सके हैं उन्होंने यहाँ-वहाँ डेरा दाल लिया है।

उत्तर - लेखक कहता है कि ग्वालियर से बंबई के बीच किसी समय में दूर तक जंगल ही जंगल थे। पेड़-पौधे थे, पशु-पक्षी थे और भी न जाने कितने जानवर थे। अब तो यहाँ समुद्र के किनारे केवल लम्बे-चौड़े गाँव बस गए हैं। इन गाँव ने न जाने कितने पशु-पक्षियों से उनका घर छीन लिया है। इन पशु-पक्षियों में से कुछ तो शहर को छोड़ कर चले गए हैं और जो नहीं जा सके उन्होंने यहीं कहीं पर भी अस्थाई घर बना लिए हैं। अस्थाई इसलिए क्योंकि कब कौन उनका घर तोड़े कर चला जाये कोई नहीं जनता।

(4) शेख अयाज़ के पिता बोले, 'नहीं यह बात नहीं है। मैंने एक घर वाले को बेघर कर दिया है। उस बेघर को कुँए पर उसके घर छोड़ने जा रहा हूँ।' इन पंक्तियों में छिपी हुई उनकी भावना को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - शेख अयाज़ के पिता बोले, 'नहीं यह बात नहीं है। मैंने एक घर वाले को बेघर कर दिया है। उस बेघर को कुँए पर उसके घर छोड़ने जा रहा हूँ।' इन पंक्तियों में शेख अयाज़ के पिता की छिपी हुई भावना यह थी कि वे पशु-पक्षियों की भावना को समझते थे। वे अपना खाना छोड़ कर केवल एक काले च्योटे को उसके घर कुँए पर छोड़ने चल पड़े। उनका व्यक्तित्व ऐसा था जो किसी को भी तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहते थे।

VIDEO LINKS

ENGLISH – <https://youtu.be/b1w9XB9x-Dc>

HINDI – <https://youtu.be/Tn0YaXYLFy0>

SANSKRIT – https://youtu.be/Ps5uCvRc_hc

ECONOMICS –

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LpaMID_hA5k&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxt&index=4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1jHFZUWbCY&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxt&index=5>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2t4eCihfOM&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxt&index=6>

GEOGRAPHY – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rR2Jn4MaOY&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXItL6VjSFU&feature=youtu.be>

HISTORY – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D19ngSEisDc>

POLITICAL SCIENCE – <https://youtu.be/-LIB58kpjnc>

PHYSICS – <https://youtu.be/HHQnfaib1Q4>

CHEMISTRY – <https://youtu.be/Oh0nv3ErjqU>

BIOLOGY – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpJ1Ceuy4NM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EU2skU3bgS8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0hjnC14uMM>

COMPUTER – <https://youtu.be/meyLTJNbkEM>

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLpmW6XYY4VQTW9MfzzfUYu4sHtnV0bx6g>

MATHEMATICS - <https://youtu.be/lp8i0hSXgqk>

<https://youtu.be/3SibE1u0P0I>

<https://youtu.be/IVIKdfLEe9k>

<https://youtu.be/Dy7wBwb2G88>

<https://youtu.be/xEzgtmyq2Ys>