

EAST POINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT & VIDEO LINKS
XII

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

- ACCOUNTANCY <https://youtu.be/laoYKcwOSOE>
- BUSINESS STUDIES <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yosN2D9xdEI>
- ECONOMICS <https://youtu.be/GutXNX4fktE>

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

- BIOLOGY https://youtu.be/G9KnkFZ4_nw , https://youtu.be/dqgsTsT_b4o
- CHEMISTRY
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PfYzboFNMA&list=PLCzalJYXP5YfbgFInYe3GBqgRpVsrBFNJ&index=7> ,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YocLzrexU28&list=PLCzalJYXP5YfbgFInYe3GBqgRpVsrBFNJ&index=8>
- PHYSICS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7TZ_WdmFII&list=PLCWm8jBxm8LlxOk_Z0zG73Gr8IzjoIbv_&index=4

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

- LEGAL STUDIES <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NNwblf1zFg>
- PSYCHOLOGY https://youtu.be/1SjXzm_Yezo
- GEOGRAPHY <https://youtu.be/6Ah0Qx1inaA>
- HISTORY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4kl4YGNQ_o

MATHEMATICS <https://youtu.be/GgAcGZx7QqM>

OPTIONAL-II

- HINDI <https://youtu.be/chRn9NEOCx8>
- PAINTING <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMY-l75sJXo>

ENGLISH

Same as previous

MATHEMATICS

INTEGRATION

Evaluate the following integrals.

$$1. \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$2. \int \frac{\cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx$$

$$3. \int \frac{\sin(x-A)}{\sin(x+A)} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{\tan(2 \log x)}{x} dx$$

$$5. \int \frac{x + \tan x}{x^2 - 2 \log \cos x} dx$$

$$6. \int \cos^3 x e^{\log \sin x} dx$$

$$7. \int \operatorname{cosec}^6 x dx$$

$$8. \int \tan^8 x \sec^4 x dx$$

$$9. \int \frac{1 - \cot x}{1 + \cot x} dx$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$$

ACCOUNTANCY

Admission of a Partner

1. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2016 sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a partner on 1st April, 2016 for 1/6th share in the profits.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Goodwill	5,000
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	22,000
General Reserve	30,000	Less: Prov. for Doubt Debts	1,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	11,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Bank	21,000
Capital A/cs:		Investment	35,000
A	15,000	Land and Building	20,000
B	10,000	Plant and Machinery	12,000
	25,000	Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	5,000
	140,000		1,40,000

It was decided that:

- (a) Land and building to be appreciated by 10%.
- (b) A liability of Rs. 1,000 included in creditors is not likely to arise.
- (c) Sundry creditors to be written back Rs. 5,000
- (d) An unaccounted income of Rs. 100 to be provided.
- (e) Value of stock to be increased by Rs. 15,000.
- (f) Provision for doubtful debts to be increased by Rs. 1,500.
- (g) C brought in his share of goodwill Rs. 10,000 in cash.
- (h) C was to bring further cash of Rs. 15,000 as her capital.

Pass necessary Journal entries. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

2. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2016 sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a partner on 1st April, 2016 for 1/6th share in the profits.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Goodwill	5,000
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	22,000
General Reserve	30,000	Less: Prov. for Doubt Debts	1,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	11,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Bank	21,000
Capital A/cs:		Investment	35,000
A	15,000	Land and Building	20,000
B	10,000	Plant and Machinery	12,000
	25,000	Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	5,000
	140,000		1,40,000

It was decided that:

- (a) Value of land and building to be depreciated to 90%.
- (b) A liability for claim, included in sundry creditors for Rs. 10,000 settled at Rs. 8,000.
- (c) Stock to be valued at Rs. 8,000
- (d) Provision for doubtful debts to be increased to Rs. 1500.
- (e) Liability against workmen compensation reserve was determined at Rs. 5,000.
- (f) Value of investment decreased to Rs. 30,000.
- (g) C could not bring in his share of goodwill Rs. 10,000 in cash.
- (h) C brought cash of Rs. 15,000 as her capital.

Pass necessary Journal entries. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

3. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2016 sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a partner on 1st April, 2016 for 1/6th share in the profits.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Goodwill	5,000
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	22,000
General Reserve	30,000	Less: Prov. for Doubt Debts	1,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	11,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Bank	21,000
Capital A/cs:		Investment	35,000
A	15,000	Land and Building	20,000
B	10,000	Plant and Machinery	12,000
	25,000	Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	5,000
	140,000		1,40,000

It was decided that:

- (a) Land and Building to be valued at Rs. 15,000
- (b) Stock to be increased to Rs. 13,000.
- (c) It was found that debtors of Rs. 8,000 were not recorded.
- (d) Provision for doubtful debts to be made at 5% on debtors.
- (e) Liability against workmen compensation reserve is Rs. 15,000
- (f) Investment is revalued at Rs. 25,000.
- (g) The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 1,20,000.
- (h) C brought his share of capital Rs. 15,000 in cash.

Pass necessary Journal entries. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

4. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2016 sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a partner on 1st April, 2016 for 1/6th share in the profits.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Goodwill	5,000
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	22,000
General Reserve	30,000	Less: Prov. for Doubt Debts	<u>1,000</u>
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	11,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Bank	21,000
Capital A/cs:		Investment	35,000
A	15,000	Land and Building	20,000
B	10,000	Plant and Machinery	12,000
	25,000	Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	5,000
	<u>140,000</u>		<u>1,40,000</u>

It was decided that:

- Land and Building is overvalued by Rs. 5,000
- A debtor whose dues of Rs. 1,000 were written off as bad debts paid Rs. 400 in full settlement.
- Stock is undervalued by Rs. 4,000
- Provision for doubtful debts is not required.
- Liability against workmen compensation reserve is Rs. 18,000
- Investment to be valued at 40% less than the book value.
- The goodwill brought in cash by C is Rs. 10,000, half of which is withdrawn by the partners.
- C brought his share of capital Rs. 15,000 in cash.

Pass necessary Journal entries. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

5. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2016 sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a partner on 1st April, 2016 for 1/6th share in the profits.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Goodwill	5,000
Employees Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	22,000
General Reserve	30,000	Less: Prov. for Doubt Debts	<u>1,000</u>
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	11,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Bank	21,000
Capital A/cs:		Investment	35,000
A	15,000	Land and Building	20,000
B	10,000	Plant and Machinery	12,000
	25,000	Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	5,000
	<u>140,000</u>		<u>1,40,000</u>

It was decided that:

- (a) Land and Building to be depreciated to 90% of the book value.
- (b) An item of Rs. 1,000 in creditors is not likely to be paid.
- (c) Stock to be valued at 10% more than the book value.
- (d) Provision for doubtful debts were found in shortage by Rs. 500
- (e) Liability for workmen compensation reserve was settled at Rs. 10,000.
- (f) Investment to be valued at 120% of the book value.
- (g) C brought Rs. 5,000 cash and Debtors of Rs. 5,000 as his share of goodwill.
- (h) C brought his share of capital Rs. 15,000 in cash.

Pass necessary Journal entries. Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

BUSINESS STUDIES

Chapter- 10 Financial Markets

Q1. _____ instrument of money market is used by banks to maintain CRR.

Q2. 'Exploration Ltd.' is planning to raise an issue of 3,000 non-convertible debentures (NCDS) of face value of 10 lakh aggregating 300 crore through private placement. Name the type of financial market being approached by the company.

- (a) Secondary market
- (b) Primary market
- (c) Money market
- (d) None of the above

Q3. Madhav's is one of the India's most trusted brands in Indian sweets and snacks segment. The company has manufacturing plants in Kota, Kanpur, New Delhi, and Mumbai. Madhav's has its own retail chain stores and a range of restaurants in these cities. Now, the company plans to extend its business in 12 more cities in India. In order to raise the funds, its directors have decided to float a public issue through prospectus. Besides, it intends to raise money to meet the floatation costs in terms of brokerage, underwriting commission, advertising etc.

In context of the above case:

- a) What is the other name used for the funds required to meet floatation costs?
- b) Describe briefly the short term instrument popularly used by the companies to raise for the funds required to meet floatation costs. Who can issue them?
- c) Distinguish between the two types of financial markets that the company intends to approach to meet its financial needs. (3 points)

Q4. Harsh works as a manager in a software company. He opened a Demat account with a broking house in order to trade in securities with the money he received as his first performance bonus. Since then he has been very active in stock trading under the guidance of a stock broker. However, when he was hospitalised for a few days this year, his wife received several calls from the his stock broker for permission to transact on Harsh's behalf. Though she told him to wait till her husband had recovered, the stock broker went ahead and executed the transactions. When Harsh got home from hospital, he discovered that the unauthorised transactions had led to a loss for him. Harsh complained to the broking house, but they claimed he had authorised the transactions. Keeping in view, the guidelines issued by the National Stock Exchange that he had read in the national newspaper Harsh demanded proof and threatened to file a complain. Since, the broking house had no evidence that the deals had been authorised they made good the loss that Harsh had incurred due to the transactions. In the context of the above case:

- (a) What is a Demat account?
- (b) Who is acting as the depository participant for Harsh?
- (c) Explain the document that is legally enforceable and helps to settle the claims between the investor and the broker.
- (d) Explain three more documents involved in trading procedure.

Q5. After doing a course in online trading, Arsh started an online portal for stock trading under the name 'Investment Guru'. He met his school friend Ajay after a long time in a bank where Ajay had come to open a D-Mat account. Arsh urged Ajay to invest in the forthcoming IPO of a blue chip companies whereas Ajay was inclined to buy existing securities of the other companies to build his investment portfolio.

In context of the above case:

- a) Identify the two different types of capital market being referred to by quoting lines from the para.
- b) State any four differences between the two different types of capital markets as identified in part (a).

ECONOMICS

1. What is demonetisation
2. When was Demonetisation announced in India ?
 - A 6th November 2016
 - B 8th November 2017
 - C 6th November 2017
 - D 8th November 2016
3. Which of the following is an indirect tax
 - A Income tax
 - B wealth tax
 - C GST
 - D All of the above
4. Which of the following is not a feature of demonetisation?
 - A Channelizing savings into formal financial system
 - B Tax administration
 - C Cash less economy
 - D Promotion of black economy
5. List down 3 merits and demerits of demonetisation in India.
6. GST is expected to generate _____ tax revenue for the government.
7. GST is levied at each stage of _____ in the production process.
8. List down 3 merits and demerits of GST implementation in India.

BIOLOGY

1. Which element used in Hershey and Chase experiment and why?
2. Which element used in Meselson Stahl experiment and why?
3. What is the dual role of dNTPs during DNA replication?
4. Draw a flow chart showing Hershey and Chase experiment with conclusion.
5. Name the enzymes involved in DNA replication.
6. Draw a transcription unit. How is prokaryotic and eukaryotic transcription different?
7. Explain the post transcriptional changes in eukaryotic DNA.
8. Why is tRNA called an adapter molecule?
9. Why genetic codes are triplet and what are the dual roles of AUG?

CHEMISTRY

Topic:-Colloids - classification and preparation

1. What are colloids? [1]
2. What is the range of particle size in colloids? [1]
3. What is dispersed phase and dispersion medium in
(i) sol (ii) Aerosol (iii) Foam? [3]
4. Give two examples of solid Sol and Gel? [1]
5. Differentiate between lyophobic and lyophilic sol? [3]
6. Colloid is a state not a substance. Explain? [1]
7. Give two examples of substances that form: - [2]
(a) Hydrophobic sol.
(b) Hydrophilic sol.
8. Differentiate between multimolecular and macromolecular colloid? [2]
9. What are associated colloids? Give an example? [1]
10. What is CMC and Kraft's temperature? [1]
11. Write the equation for formation of [2]
(a) Sulphur sol.
(b) Ferric hydroxide sol.
12. Define the term peptization? [1]

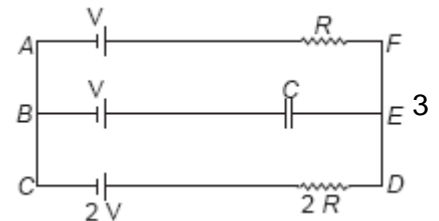
PHYSICS

- 1 Define relaxation time of the free electrons drifting in a conductor. How is it related to the drift velocity of free electrons? Use this relation to deduce the expression for the electrical resistivity of the material. 3
- 2 Plot a graph showing the variation of current density (j) versus the electric field (E) for two conductors of different materials. What information from this plot regarding the properties of the conducting material, can be obtained which can be used to select suitable materials for use in making (i) standard resistance and (ii) connecting wires in electric circuits? 3
Electron drift speed is estimated to be of the order of mm s^{-1} . Yet large current of the order of few amperes can be set up in the wire. Explain briefly.
- 3 A cell of emf ϵ and internal resistance r is connected across a variable load resistor R . Draw the plots of the terminal voltage V versus (i) R and (ii) the current I . 3
It is found that when $R = 4 \Omega$, the current is 1 A and when R is increased to 9Ω , the current reduces to 0.5 A. Find the values of the emf e and internal resistance r .

- 4 A number of identical cells, n , each of emf E , and internal resistance r connected in series are charged by a dc source of emf E' , using a resistor R . 3
(i) Draw the circuit arrangement.
(ii) Deduce the expressions for (a) the charging current, and (b) the potential difference across the combination of the cells.

- 5 In the given circuit in the steady state, obtain the expressions for

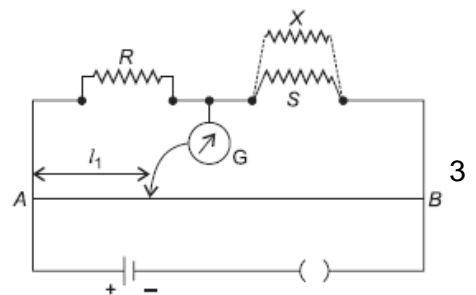
- (a) the potential drop
- (b) the charge and
- (c) the energy stored in the capacitor, C .



- 6 A potential difference V is applied across a conductor of length L and diameter D . How are the electric field E and the resistance R of the conductor affected when (i) V is halved (ii) L is halved (iii) D is doubled. Justify your answer. 3

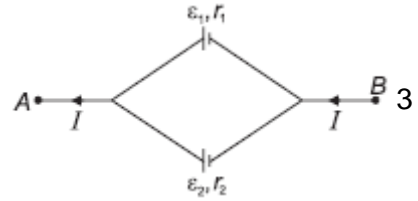
- 7 (i) State the principle of working of a meter bridge.
(ii) In a meter bridge balance point is found at a distance l_1 with resistances R and S as shown in the figure.

When an unknown resistance X is connected in parallel with the resistance S , the balance point shifts to a distance l_2 . Find the expression for X in terms of l_1 , l_2 and S .



- 8 Two heating elements of resistances R_1 and R_2 when operated at a constant supply of voltage, V , consume powers P_1 and P_2 respectively. Deduce the expressions for the power of their combination when they are, in turn, connected in (i) series and (ii) parallel across the same voltage supply. 3

- 9 Two cells of emfs ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 and internal resistances r_1 and r_2 respectively are connected in parallel as shown in the figure.



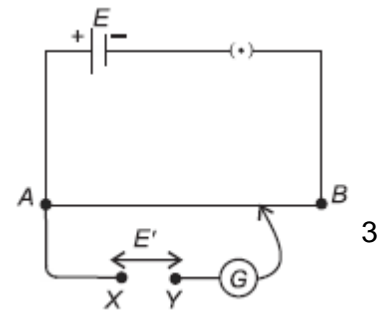
Deduce the expression for

- the equivalent emf of the combination,
- the equivalent resistance of the combination, and
- the potential difference between the points A and B.

- 10 State the underlying principle of a potentiometer.

Describe briefly, giving the necessary circuit diagram, how a potentiometer is used to measure the internal resistance of a given cell. 3

- 11 For the potentiometer circuit shown in the given figure, points X and Y represent the two terminals of an unknown emf E' . A student observed that when the jockey is moved from the end A to the end B of the potentiometer wire, the deflection in the galvanometer remains in the same direction.



What may be the two possible faults in the circuit that could result in this observation?

If the galvanometer deflection at the end B is (i) more, (ii) less, than that at the end A, which of the two faults, listed above, would be there in the circuit?

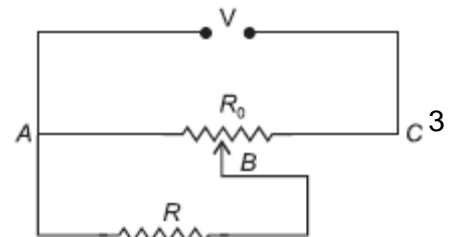
Give reasons in support of your answer in each case.

- 12 A resistance of $R \Omega$ draws current from a potentiometer as shown in the figure.

The potentiometer has a total resistance $R_0 \Omega$.

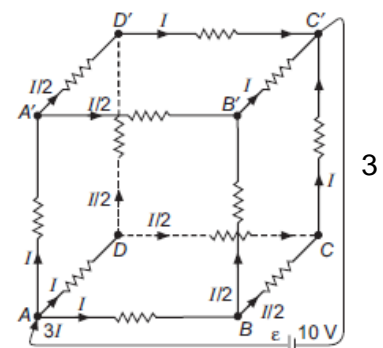
A voltage V is supplied to the potentiometer.

Derive an expression for the voltage across R when the sliding contact is in the middle of the potentiometer. 3



- 13 (a) State the Kirchoff's law.

(b) A battery of 10V and negligible internal resistance is connected across the diagonally opposite corners of a cubical network consisting of 12 resistors each of resistance 1Ω in figure. Determine the equivalent resistance of the network and the current along each edge of the cube. 3



- 14 The potential difference across a resistor r carrying current I is I_r .

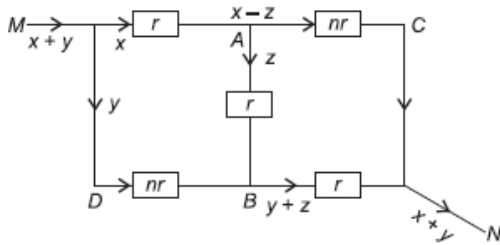
(i) Now if the potential difference across r is measured using a voltmeter of resistance RV , show that the reading of voltmeter is less than the true value. 3

(ii) Find the percentage error in measuring the potential difference by a voltmeter.

(iii) At what value of RV , does the voltmeter measure, the true potential difference?

15 Calculate the resistance in the given figure across M and N .

3



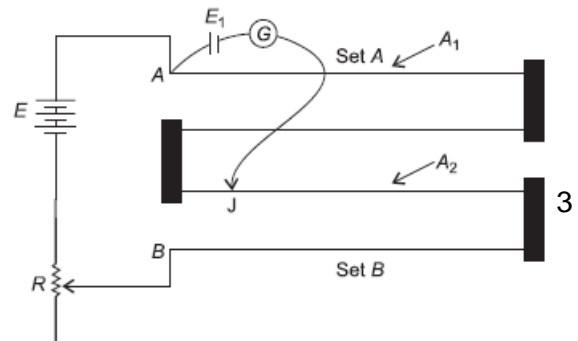
16 You are given two sets of potentiometer circuit to measure the emf E_1 of a cell.

Set A: consists of a potentiometer wire of a material of resistivity ρ_1 , area of cross-section A_1 and length l .

Set B: consists of a potentiometer of two composite wires of equal lengths $l/2$ each, of resistivity ρ_1, ρ_2 and area of cross-section A_1, A_2 respectively.

(i) Find the relation between resistivity of the two wires with respect to their area of cross-section, if the current flowing in the two sets is same.

(ii) Compare the balancing length obtained in the two sets.



17 (a) State the principle of working of a potentiometer.

(b) Figure shows the circuit diagram of a potentiometer for determining the emf ϵ of a cell of negligible internal resistance.

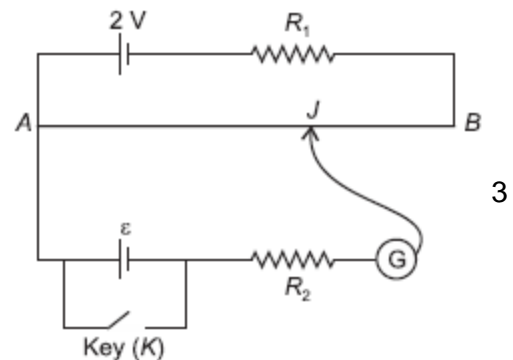
(i) What is the purpose of using high resistance R_2 ?

(ii) How does the position of balance point (J) change when the resistance R_1 is decreased?

(iii) Why cannot the balance point be obtained

(1) When the emf ϵ is greater than 2 V, and

(2) When the key (K) is closed?



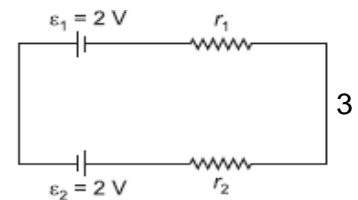
18 Answer the following:

(a) Why are the connections between the resistors in a meter bridge made of thick copper strips?

(b) Why is it generally preferred to obtain the balance point in the middle of the meter bridge wire?

(c) Which material is used for the meter bridge wire and why?

19 State Kirchhoff's rules. Use Kirchhoff's rules to show that no current flows in the given circuit, when any one of the cells is connected with reverse polarity.



HISTORY

Chapter -7

Write the answer of following questions not more than 80 words.

1. NCERT Q 1 to 9 all need to do.
2. How did vijayanagar get its name ? What was its location ?
3. Who was Colin Mackenzie ? What was his contribution to Indian history?
4. Which contemporary king did the Vijayanagara king deal with and what was the nature of their interaction?
5. What was the significance of horse trade for South Indian kingdom ?
6. Discuss the the rise and decline of Vijayanagar ?
7. Why is Krishnadeva Raya considered as a great Vijayanagara king?
8. Explain how the amara nayak system was a major innovation of the Vijaynagar empire?
9. Briefly describe five striking features about the location of vijayanagar . (a) Natural Water Basin (b) surrounding hills (c) storage of rain water (d) connecting streams (e) Fortifications.
10. How and why was Vijayanagar fortified?
11. Source 4 . P177 .
 - (a) What was the water from the tank used for?
 - (b) Which were the other means of irrigation in Vijaynagar?
 - (c) State the importance of Hiriya canal.
 - (d) How was the Kamlapuram tank useful?

GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Human settlements

1. How can you identify an urban settlement? Explain with examples.
2. Which economic activities are common in urban area?
3. On base of size and services classify the urban settlement in the world.
4. Analyse the problems of urban settlement.

PSYCHOLOGY

(VERY SHORT QUESTION: 1MARKS)

1. The stage of group formation where how the goal is to be achieved and who will be leader are discussed is _____.
2. The collection of people with no structure, no sense of belongingness, no interdependence but homogeneity of thought and impulsive behavior. This is called as _____.
3. _____ are unspoken rules of the group.
4. _____ refers to togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members.
5. Psychologists have identified the phenomenon of _____ which is a consequence of extreme cohesiveness.

(SHORT QUESTION: 2 MARKS)

6. Differentiate between group and team with the help of an example.
7. Differentiate between audience, crowd and mob.
8. What is groupthink?
9. What are the consequences of extreme cohesiveness?

(LONG QUESTION: 4 MARKS)

10. . Explain various stages of group formation with the help of an example.
11. How does group polarization strengthen the group? How does it help in taking extreme decision? Explain using an example.
12. Are you a member of a certain group? Discuss what motivated you to join that group.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What is the principle of Absolute Liability?
- Q2. What was held in the case of M.C. Mehta v. Shri Ram Foods and Fertilizer Industries?
- Q3. What is strict liability principle? Give one example.
- Q4. What is tort of negligence and how do duty of care relate with negligence?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Same as previous

IP & CS

Same as previous

OPTIONAL II

HINDI

Question 1:

प्रियतमा के दुख के क्या कारण हैं?

ANSWER:

प्रियतमा के दुख के ये कारण निहित हैं-

- (क) प्रियतमा का प्रियतम कार्यवश परदेश गया हुआ है। वह प्रियतम के साथ को लालयित है परन्तु उसकी अनुपस्थिति उसे पीड़ा दे रही है।
- (ख) सावन मास आरंभ हो गया है। ऐसे में अकेले रहना प्रियतमा के लिए संभव नहीं है। वर्षा का आगमन उसे गहन दुख देता है।
- (ग) वह अकेली है। ऐसे में घर उसे काटने को दौड़ता है।
- (घ) प्रियतम उसे परदेश में जाकर भूल गया है। अतः यह स्थिति उसे कष्टप्रद लग रही है।

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Question 2:

कवि 'नयन न तिरपित भेल' के माध्यम से विरहिणी नायिका की किस मनोदशा को व्यक्त करना चाहता है?

ANSWER:

कवि के अनुसार नायिका अपने प्रियतम के रूप को निहारते रहना चाहती है। वह जितना प्रियतम को देखती है, उसे कम ही लगता है। इस प्रकार वह अतृप्त बनी रहती है। कवि नायिका की इसी अतृप्त दशा का वर्णन इन पंक्तियों के माध्यम से करता है। वह अपने प्रियतम से इतना प्रेम करती है कि उसकी सूरत को सदैव निहारते रहना चाहती है। उसका सुंदर रूप उसे अपने मोहपाश में बाँधे हुए है। वह जितना उसे देखती है, उतनी ही अधिक इच्छा उसे देखने की होती है। नायिका के अनुसार वह अपनी स्थिति का वर्णन भी नहीं कर सकती। जो वस्तु स्थिर हो उसका तो वर्णन किया जा सकता है परन्तु उसके प्रियतम का सलौना रूप पल-पल बदलता रहता है और हर बार उसका आकर्षण बढ़ जाता है। बस यही कारण है कि नायिका तृप्त नहीं हो पाती।

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Question 3:

नायिका के प्राण तृप्त न हो पाने के कारण अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

ANSWER:

नायिका अपने प्रेमी से अतुलनीय प्रेम करती है। वह जितना इस प्रेम रूपी सागर में डूबती जाती है, उतना अपने प्रेमी की दीवानी होती जाती है। वह अपने प्रियतम के रूप को निहारते रहना चाहती है। वह जितना उसे देखती है, उसकी तृप्ति शांत होने के स्थान पर बढ़ती चली जाती है। इसका कारण वह प्रेम को मानती है। उसके अनुसार उसका प्रेम जितना पुराना हो रहा है, उसमें नवीनता का समावेश उतना ही अधिक हो रहा है। दोनों में प्रेम के प्रति प्रथम दिवस जैसा ही आकर्षण है। अतः उसे तृप्ति का अनुभव ही नहीं होता है। उसके अनुसार प्रेम ऐसा भाव है, जिसके विषय में वर्णन कर पाना संभव नहीं है। इस संसार में कोई भी प्रेम को स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करने में समर्थ नहीं है। प्रेमी का साथ उसे कुछ समय के लिए सांत्वना तो देता है परन्तु तृप्ति का भाव नहीं देता। उसके प्राण अतृप्त से प्रेमी के आस-पास ही रहना चाहते हैं।

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Question 4:

'सेह फिरत अनुराग बखानिअ तिल-तिल नूतन होए' से लेखक का क्या आशय है?

ANSWER:

प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ प्रेम के विषय में वर्णन कर रही हैं। इसके अनुसार प्रेम ऐसा भाव है, जिसके विषय में कुछ कहना या व्यक्त करना संभव नहीं है। प्रेम में पड़ा हुआ व्यक्ति इस प्रकार दीवाना हो जाता है कि वह जितना स्वयं को निकालना चाहता है, उतना ही डूबता चला जाता है। यह पुराना होने पर भी नए के समान लगता है क्योंकि प्रेमियों का एक दूसरे के प्रति आकर्षण तथा प्रेम प्रागढ़ होता जाता है। कवि के अनुसार प्रेम कोई स्थिर चीज़ नहीं है, जिसमें कोई परिवर्तन न हो। स्थिर वस्तु का बखान करना सरल है परन्तु यह ऐसा भाव है, जो समय के साथ-साथ पल-पल बदलता रहता है। यही कारण है कि इसका वर्णन करना कठिन हो जाता है और इसमें नवीनता बनी रहती है।

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Question 5:

कोयल और भौरों के कलरव का नायिका पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

ANSWER:

कोयल और भौरों के कलरव का नायिका पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कोयल का मधूर स्वर और भौरों का गुंजन नायिका को अपने प्रेमी की याद दिला देती है। वह अपने कानों को बंद कर इनके कलरव सुनने से बचना चाहती है परन्तु ये आवाज़ें उसे फिर भी सता रही हैं। परदेश गए प्रियतम की याद उसे सताने लगती है। विरहग्नि उसे वैसे ही बहुत जलाए हुए हैं। ये कलरव उसे और भी जला रहा है।

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Question 6:

कातर दृष्टि से चारों तरफ़ प्रियतम को ढूँढ़ने की मनोदशा को कवि ने किन शब्दों में व्यक्त किया है?

ANSWER:

कवि नायिका की कातर दृष्टि से चारों तरफ़ प्रियतम को ढूँढ़ने की मनोदशा को इन पंक्तियों में वर्णित करता है-
कातर दिठि करि, चौदिस हेरि-हेरि
नयन गरए जल धारा।

अर्थात् कृष्ण पक्ष की चतुर्दशी जिस प्रकार क्षीण होती है, वैसी ही नायिका का शरीर भी अपने प्रेमी की याद में क्षीण हो रहा है। उसकी आँखों से हर समय जलधारा बहती रहती है। अर्थात् वह हर वक्त प्रियतम की याद में रोया करती है। वह इसी प्रयास में इधर-उधर अपने प्रियतम को तलाशती है कि शायद उसे वह कहीं मिल जाए।

FMM

Q. Explain the admission process of new membership at NSE with the help of a flow chart.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Same as previous

PAINTING

CHAPTER 4 – THE MUGHAL SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTINGS

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Write an essay on origin and development of Mughal School of miniature paintings.

Q.2) What are the salient features of mughal school of miniature paintings?