

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 15**

**ENGLISH
Glimpses of India**

**Part- II Coorg
*Lokesh Abrol***

About the author- Lokesh Abrol

- Lokesh Abrol is a renowned doctor by profession.
- He established the first multispecialty hospital in the private sector in Gurgaon. He is also a social worker. He established the first stray cow shelter in Gurgaon.
- Lokesh Abrol is also an established writer.
- The present essay on 'Coorg' highlights his sharp observation and the ability for a graphic description of the wonderful land that is called Coorg.

About the story

- Coorg is situated between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.
- It is called the land of rolling hills.
- It is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures.
- It is the smallest district of Karnataka.
- Coorg is the home of evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantations.
- September to March is the most pleasant season for the tourists.
- During this period, weather is perfect and the air breathes of coffee.
- The people of Coorg are fiercely independent people.
- They are possibly of Greek or Arabic origin.
- It is said that a part of Alexander's army settled there and married amongst the locals.
- Their long black coat with an embroidered waist-belt Kuppia resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs.
- Coorgi homes are known for their hospitality.
- The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army.
- The first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi.
- The river, Kaveri, obtains its water from the hills and forests of Coorg.
- High energy adventures with river rafting, canoeing, rock climbing and mountain biking are quite popular in Coorg.
- Birds, bees butterflies, Malabar squirrels and langurs find shelter in the rainforests of Coorg.
- The top of the Brahmagiri hills gives you a panoramic view of the misty valley of Coorg.
- India's largest Tibetan settlement at Bylakuppe is famous for its Buddhist monks and temple.

THEME

Coorg is a coffee producing area in the Karnataka State of India. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore. This land is famous for its rainforests and spices.

Important Character : The people of Coorg:

- The Coorgi people are distinct people.
- Their religious practices, marriages and traditions are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
- According to one story, a part of Alexander's army travelling the coast, settled here, as their return became impractical.

- So, they are believed to be of Greek origin. T
- he Coorgi dress, a long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt resembles the Kuffia worn by Arabs.
- So, some think that they are of Arabic origin.

Extract Based Question (Solved)

1. Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

- Why is the monsoon season not the best period to visit Coorg?
- What is the best period for visitors?
- Which is the smallest district of Karnataka?
- What are the special features of Coorg?

Ans. (a) In monsoons, it pours enough to keep the visitors away.

(b) September to March.

(c) Coorg or Kodagu.

(d) Evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations.

2. Coorg regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a licence.

- How is the Coorgi regiment decorated?
- What does the above information tell us about Coorgis?
- Who was the first Coorgi to become the chief of the Indian army?
- What is peculiar about their regiment?

Ans. (a) Maximum awards and medals have been bagged by them.

(b) They are full of valour and courage.

(c) General Cariappa was the first Coorgi to become the chief of the Indian army.

(d) Coorg regiment is the most decorated in the Indian army.

Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)

1. Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures. Coorg or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rain forests, spices and coffee plantation. Evergreen rain forests cover thirty per cent of this district.

- What does 'piece of heaven' refer to?
- Where is Coorg situated?
- What type of people inhabits this land of 'rolling hills'?
- How much area of the district is covered by evergreen rainforests?

2. The climb to the Brahmagiri hills brings you into a panoramic view of the entire misty landscape of Coorg. A walk across the rope bridge leads to the sixty-four-acre island of Nisargadhama. Running into Buddhist monks from India's largest Tibetan settlement, at nearby Bylakuppe, is a bonus

- Name the hills mentioned in the passage.
- What can one see from the hills?
- What is Nisargadhama?
- Where is the largest Tibetan settlement in India?

Short Answer Type Question (Solved)

1. Coorgis are hospitable by nature. Explain.

Ans.

- Coorgis are a proud race of martial men and beautiful women.
- They are very hospitable and entertain their guests by relating stories of bravery of their sons and fathers.

2. Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs?

Ans.

- The theory of the people of Coorg as descendants of the Arabs draws support from the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus known as *kuppia*.
- It resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. Why is Coorg called the land of rolling hills?
2. Describe the natural beauty of Coorg.
3. The people of Coorg have a tradition of courage and bravery. How has it been recognized in modern India?
4. What do you know about Bylakuppe' as mentioned in the lesson, 'Coorg'?

Long Answer Type Question (Solved)

1. Where is Coorg situated? What is it famous for?

Ans.

- Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka.
- It is known as Kodagu also.
- Coorg lies between the coastal town of Mangalore and Mysore.
- It is a very beautiful place.
- The writer says that it must have come from the kingdom of God.
- Coorg is famous for its coffee plantations, evergreen rainforests and spices.
- Thirty per cent of its area is covered with the evergreen rainforests.
- The best season to visit this place is from September to March.
- The air is full of coffee flavour.

Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)

1. What does the author say about the people of Coorg?
2. What does the writer say about the natural beauty of Coorg?
3. Describe the physical and geographical features of Coorg.
4. What are popular theories regarding the descent of the people of Coorg?

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/VGFDDxygs-c>

POLITICAL SCIENCE

National Parties

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. It offers some special facilities for large and established parties. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party.

1. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least 2 seats is recognised as a **State Party**.
2. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 States and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a **National Party**.

Major National Parties in India

There were 7 recognised national parties in the country in 2018. Here are the details of these parties:

1) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

- Launched on 1 January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee.
- Recognised as a national party in 2016.
- The party's symbol is flowers and grass.
- Committed to secularism and federalism.
- Has been in power in West Bengal since 2011 and has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.
- In the General Elections held in 2014, it got 3.84% votes and won 34 seats, making it the fourth-largest party in the Lok Sabha.

2) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):

- Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
- Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people.
- It has its main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.
- Formed government in UP several times by taking the support of different parties at different times.

3) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

- Founded in 1980, formed by Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.
- Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values, and Deendayal Upadhyaya's ideas of integral humanism and Antyodaya.
- Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.
- Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded its support in the south, east, the north-east and to rural areas.
- Emerged as the largest party with 282 members in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections.

4) Communist Party of India (CPI):

- Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy.
- Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.
- Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.
- Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- It secured less than 1 per cent votes and 1 seat in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections.

5) Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M):

- Founded in 1964. Believes in Marxism-Leninism. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- Accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.
- Enjoys strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.
- The party was in power in West Bengal without a break for 34 years.
- In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, it won about 3% of votes and 9 seats.

6) Indian National Congress (INC):

- Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- The ruling party at the centre till 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. After 1989, its support declined, but it continues to be present throughout the country.
- The party's main idea is to promote secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

7) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP):

- Formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party.
- Supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.
- A major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam.
- A coalition partner in the state of Maharashtra in alliance with the Congress. Since 2004, a member of the United Progressive Alliance.

State Parties

The Election Commission has classified some of the major parties of the country as “State parties”. These are also referred to as regional parties. Some of these parties are:

- Biju Janata Dal
- Sikkim Democratic Front
- Mizo National Front
- Telangana Rashtra Samithi

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/LQN-fRc52IA>

GEOGRAPHY

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which soil types is made of lava flows?
2. Which regions of India have well developed terrace farming?
3. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

4. Classify resources on the basis of origin.

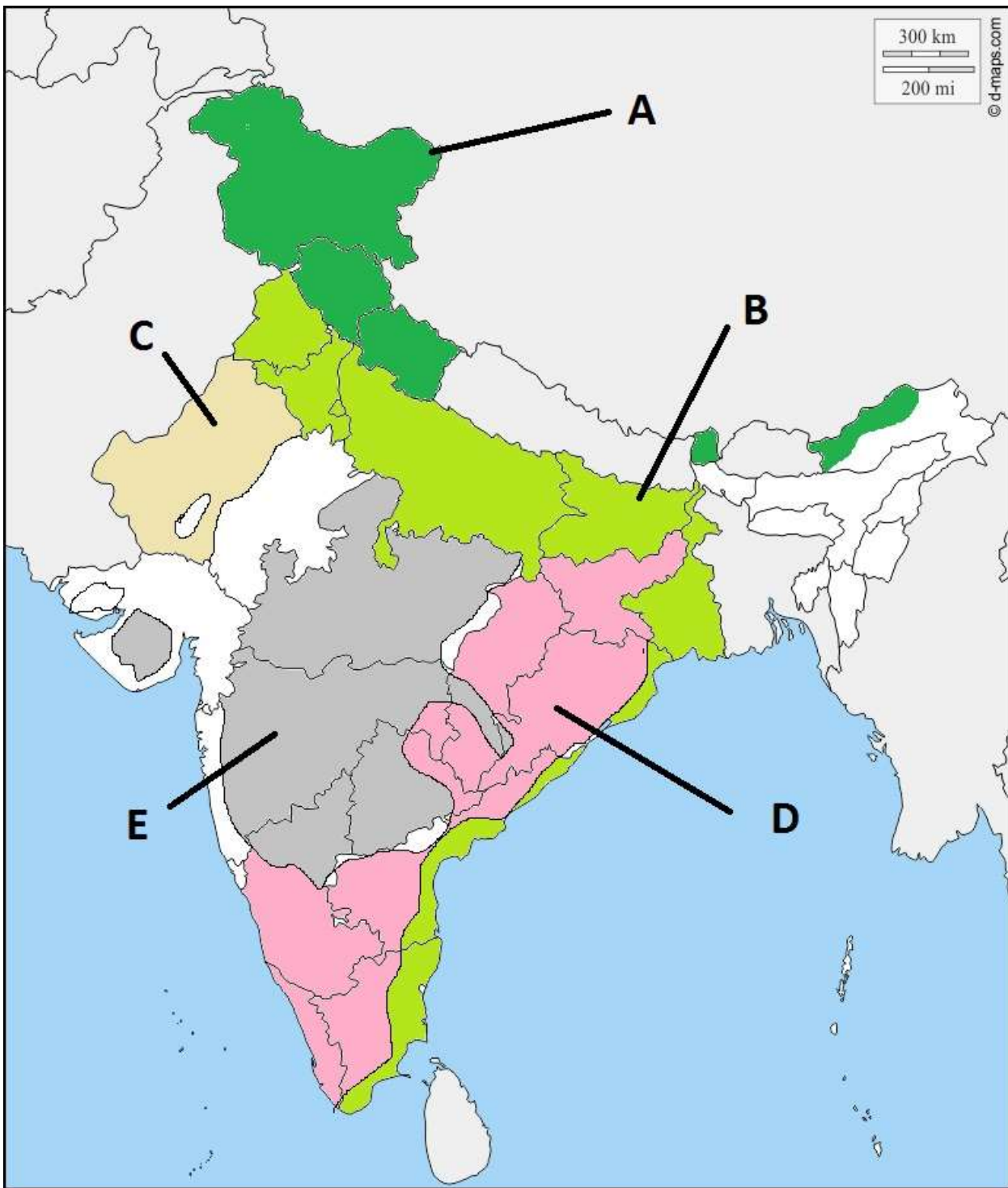
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is Agenda 21. List its two principles.
2. Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain any three reasons.
3. What are the three stages of resource planning?
4. How are Alluvial soils formed? How is Bangar different from Khadar?
5. Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why is soil considered as a resource?
2. Describe any five distinct characteristics of Arid soils.

Activity:- Identify types of soils on the given map



Video Link:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcvUW9Ut6dQ&feature=youtu.be>

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

HISTORY

Chapter-4

Assignment-3

Write the answer of following questions questions not more than 100 words carry 3mark.

1. Why did women workers attack the Spinning Jenny a machine which was introduced in Britain?
2. Why was East India Company keen on expanding textile exports from India during the 1760?
3. During the proto industrial phase what did the merchant clothier in England do?
4. What was the impact of First World War on the British industries?
5. What was the results of the import of Manchester cloth in India?
6. Enumerate the main industries that set up in India in the 19th C?
7. Mention some of the problems of the Indian merchant industrialists.
8. Who was jibber?
9. What was the impact of Industrialisation on the workers? Explain
10. Explain four causes of economic hardship in Europe during 1830-1840.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xulyV9lwzuE&authuser=0>

ECONOMICS

Chapter 1: Development

Revision Notes:

❖ Development

It pertains to the growth of an individual, a society, a nation or the entire world.

Development involves thinking about the betterment of life and working towards progress.

- Development goals are different for different people according to their needs. What may be development for one may prove to be destructive for the other. E.g. Industrialists may require dams for the generation of electricity for propelling their industries. The same dams may be resented by those who are displaced from their homes.
- **Most Common Developmental Goals**
 - Increase in income
 - Equal treatment
 - Freedom
 - Security
 - End of discrimination
 - Decent standard of living
- All developmental goals are co-related.

❖ National Development

It refers to the progress of the nation as a whole. The policy decisions that benefit a large section of a country's population lead to national development.

Assignment

- 1) **What is Development? What are the two aspects of development? [2015-16] (3) W**
- 2) **Why do different people have different developmental goals? [2014, 2012, 2011] (3) W**
- 3) **Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives. [2016-17, 2014] (3) Gi**
- OR**
- If you get a job in a far off place before accepting it, you would try to consider many factors. Explain any five such factors. [2014, 2012]**
- OR**
- Give examples to prove that there are other important developmental goals than income. [2014, 2012]**
- 4) **"Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Is it true or not? Elucidate. [2016-17, 2012] (3) "**

Video Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h0KxUWVP5bA&t=543s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05Zp9AK1PhA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pg9UVLotOKI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QB0vpxvXDo>

PHYSICS

Short Answer Type Questions

1. A child has drawn the electric circuit to study Ohm's law as shown in Figure 12.6. His teacher told that the circuit diagram needs correction. Study the circuit diagram and redraw it after making all corrections

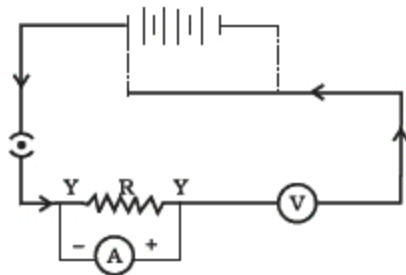


Fig. 12.6

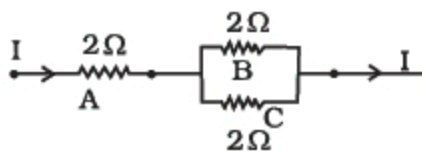


Fig. 12.7

2. Three $2\ \Omega$ resistors, A, B and C, are connected as shown in Figure 12.7. Each of them dissipates energy and can withstand a maximum power of 18W without melting. Find the maximum current that can flow through the three resistors?
3. Should the resistance of an ammeter be low or high? Give reason.
4. Draw a circuit diagram of an electric circuit containing a cell, a key, an ammeter, a resistor of $2\ \Omega$ in series with a combination of two resistors ($4\ \Omega$ each) in parallel and a voltmeter across the parallel combination. Will the potential difference across the $2\ \Omega$ resistor be the same as that across the parallel combination of $4\ \Omega$ resistors? Give reason.
5. How does use of a fuse wire protect electrical appliances?
6. What is electrical resistivity? In a series electrical circuit comprising a resistor made up of a metallic wire, the ammeter reads 5 A . The reading of the ammeter decreases to half when the length of the wire is doubled. Why?
7. What is the commercial unit of electrical energy? Represent it in terms of joules.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDzeCSHZwkg&authuser=0>

CHEMISTRY

Q1. Explain Dobereiner's Law of triads along with an example .

Ans. Dobereiner tried to arrange elements with similar properties into groups of 3 elements each. He called these as triads. He showed that when the 3 elements into a triad were arranged in the order of increasing atomic masses, the atomic mass of the middle element was roughly the average of the masses of the other two elements. e.g.

	Li	Na	K	
atomic mass		6.9	23	39
		$39 + 6.9 / 2 = 45.9 / 2 = 22.9 = 23$		

Q2. What were the limitations of Dobereiner's Law of triads?

Ans. Dobereiner could identify only 3 triads from the element known at that time. Hence, this system is not useful.

Q3. State newland's law of Octaves.

Ans. Newland arranged the elements in the increasing order of the atomic masses and found that every eight element had properties similar to that of the first like the notes of music.

Q4. What were the limitations of newland's Law of Octaves?

Ans. 1. It was only applicable only up to Calcium as after Calcium every eighth element did not possess properties similar to that of first.

2. At a few places unlike elements were put together like cobalt and nickel along with F, Cl and Br.

Q5. Which 2 criteria did Mendeleev used to classify elements in his periodic table ?

Ans. Atomic mass and similarity in chemical property.

Q6. State Mendeleev's periodic law.

Ans. Properties of elements are a periodic function of their atomic masses.

Q7. Why did Mendeleev leave gap in his periodic table?

Ans. Mendeleev place elements with similar properties one below the other leaving gap for yet undiscovered elements.

Q8. Name the elements which have since been discovered that were left by Mendeleev in his Periodic

Table?

Ans. Eka Boron - Scandium Eka Al - Gallium Eka Si - Germanium

Q9. What are the limitations of Mendeleev's periodic table?

- Ans.
1. Position of Isotopes was not clear in his table.
 2. Wrong Order of atomic mass of certain elements - Elements with higher atomic mass were placed before elements having lower atomic mass. e.g. Cobalt was placed before nickel.
 3. Position of hydrogen was not clear in his periodic table.

Q10. What is Modern periodic Law ?

Ans. The Properties of elements are a periodic function of their atomic number.

Q11. How were the drawbacks of Mendeleev's periodic table resolved in the modern periodic table?

Ans. As the modern periodic table was based on the atomic numbers so all the isotopes could be placed together in one slot. Secondly, the wrong order of atomic masses was also sorted as Cobalt's atomic number was lower than Nickel even though it had a higher atomic mass.

Q12. How are the position of elements related to their atomic number in the Modern periodic table?

Ans. The number of valence electrons present in an atom of an element is equivalent to the group number, while the total number of shells give the period number in which the element is present.

e.g 1. Atomic no. of Mg=12 ; Electronic configuration=2,8,2 therefore, Gp. no.=2 or IIA Period no.=3

e.g 2. Atomic no. of Cl=17; Electronic Configuration=2,8,7 therefore, Gp. no.=17th or VIIA

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xg8BQX8QFE&authuser=0>

BIOLOGY

Assignment

Topic: How do organisms reproduce (4)

Class X

1. One ovum is produced in human females every month. What happens if the ovum remains unfertilised?

2. Define puberty. Mention the changes common in both male and female during the puberty phase.

3. How is the body growth affected during teenage years and how it is different from the early childhood growth?

4. 'Sexual maturation is not just confirmed by age but also depends on emotional and physical state of an individual'. Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not.

5. Write the full form of STDs. Name 1 bacterial, viral STDs.

6. What is the role of the seminal vesicle and prostate gland in male reproductive system?

7. What is placenta? Mention any 2 functions of placenta.

8. Where does implantation of zygote occur? Explain how further development of zygote takes place inside the uterus.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HI9ZVA-2v58&list=PLCzaIJYXP5YfsTNjAKUnj3WYR-MmfbHbX&index=24>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYPwGV0eI28&t=38s>

COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT (SPREADSHEET)

1. You do not need to take the time to create a formula for specific set of cells you can use the _____ to do it for you.
2. The Auto Calculate can be changed to display different features/ functions.
3. Creating formulas in Excel begin with using what symbol?
4. Each cell address is colored differently
5. By using the cell name, such as C4, you do not have to go back into a formula and make changes when your information is changed or updated
6. The function wizard will help you do what?
7. Expanding and collapsing the function dialog box allows you to easily select the cell you wish to enter into your formula.
8. If there is an error in your formula, Excel will not identify the error.
9. What would a formula look like?
10. You can copy and auto fill in a formula. This is called?
11. There is no way to set a cell in a formula so that it will not change when using the Auto Fill.
12. What icon appears when you are about to Auto Fill
13. Numbers begin with a number are always right justified
14. **horizontal portions of a spreadsheet that are named with numbers**
15. An intersection of a row and a column named with letters and numbers

VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/ln1kkGSHJlk>

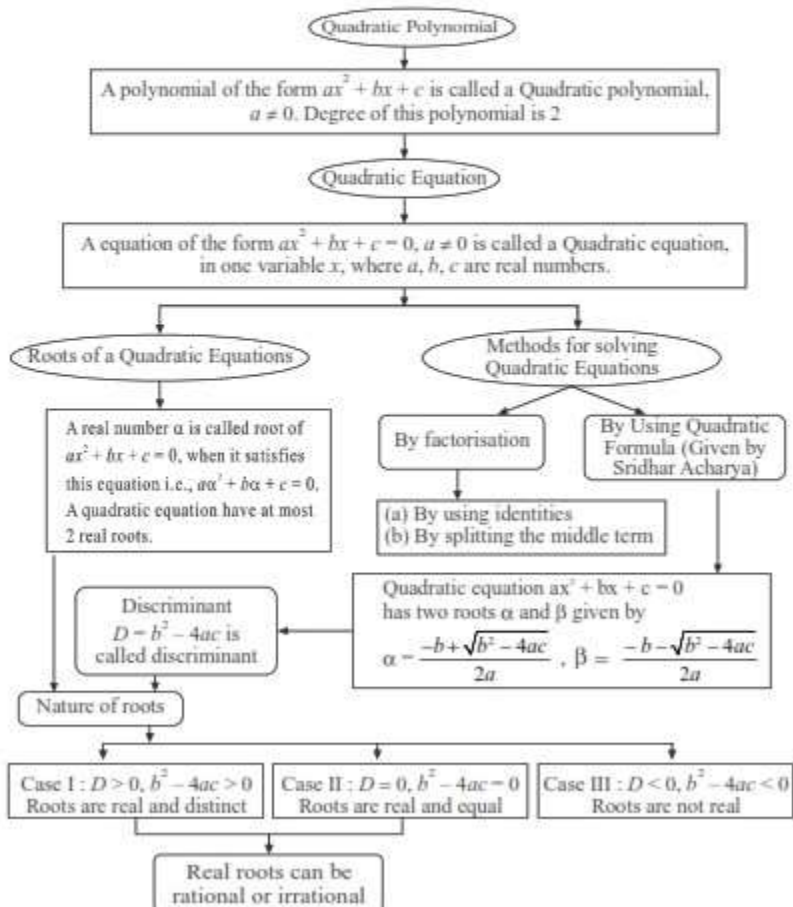
MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER

4

Quadratic Equations

Basic Concepts



NOTES:

1. Real and distinct roots are $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
2. Real and equal roots are $\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{-b}{2a}$
3. There are quadratic equation which donot have any real roots e.g. $x^2 + 1 = 0$

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Which of the following is not a Quadratic Equation?
 (a) $2(x - 1)^2 = 4x^2 - 2x + 1$ (b) $3x - x^2 = x^2 + 6$
 (c) $(\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{2})^2 = 2x^2 - 5x$ (d) $(x^2 + 2x)^2 = x^4 + 3 + 4x^2$
2. Which of the following equation has 2 as a root
 (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 4 = 0$
 (c) $x^2 + 3x - 12 = 0$ (d) $3x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$
3. If $\frac{1}{2}$ is a root of $x^2 + px - \frac{5}{4} = 0$ then value of p is
 (a) 2 (b) -2
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Every Quadratic Equation can have at most
 (a) Three roots (b) One root
 (c) Two roots (d) Any number of roots
5. Roots of Quadratic equation $x^2 - 7x = 0$ will be
 (a) 7 (b) 0, -7
 (c) 0, 5 (d) 0, 7
6. **Fill in the blanks:**
 (a) If $px^2 + qx + r = 0$ has equal roots then value of r will be _____.
 (b) The quadratic equation $x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$ if expressed as $(x + p)(x + q) = 0$ then value of p and q respectively are _____ and _____.
 (c) The value of k for which the roots of quadratic equations $x^2 + 4x + k = 0$ are real is _____.

(d) If roots of $4x^2 - 2x + c = 0$ are reciprocal of each other then the value of c is _____.

(e) If in a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, value of a is zero then it become a _____ equation.

7. Write whether the following statements are true or false. Justify your answers.

- (a) Every quadratic equation has atleast one real roots.
- (b) If the coefficient of x^2 and the constant term of a quadratic equation have opposite signs, then the quadratic equation has real roots.
- (c) 0.3 is a root of $x^2 - 0.9 = 0$.
- (d) The graph of a quadratic polynomial is a straight line.
- (e) The discriminant of $(x - 2)^2 = 0$ is positive.

8. Match the following :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (i) Roots of $3x^2 - 27 = 0$ | (a) 169/9 |
| (ii) D of $2x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x - 2 = 0$ | (b) 0 |
| (iii) Sum of roots of $8x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ | (c) $x^2 - (a + b)x + ab = 0$ |
| (iv) A quadratic equation with roots a and b | (d) 3, -3 |
| (v) The product of roots of $x^2 + 8x = 0$ | (e) $\frac{-1}{4}$ |

SANSKRIT

अभ्यासप्रश्नाः (द्विगुः समासः)

बहुविकल्पीयाः/सैद्धान्तिक-प्रश्नाः

अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां समासं विग्रहं वा विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत-

- वने यत्र पञ्चानाम् वटानाम् समाहारः अस्ति तत्र श्रीरामः अवसत् ।
(क) पञ्चवटम् (ख) पञ्चवटाः (ग) पञ्चवटी (घ) पञ्चवटानि
- सप्ताहात् अनन्तरम् ग्रीष्मावकाशः प्रारभ्यते ।
(क) सप्तानाम् अहानां समाहारः, तस्मात् (ख) सप्तस्य अहानां समाहारः, तस्मात्
(ग) सप्त अहानां समाहारः, तस्मात् (घ) सप्तस्य अहानाम् समाहारः, तस्मात्
- व्याकरणास्य प्रधानः ग्रन्थः अष्टानाम् अध्यायानाम् समाहारः अस्ति ।
(क) अष्टाध्यायी (ख) अष्टाध्यायः (ग) अष्टानामध्यायी (घ) अष्टाध्यायसमाहारः
- इदं पञ्चानाम् पात्राणाम् समाहारः तुभ्यम् अस्ति । [CBSE 2012]
(क) पञ्चपात्रः (ख) पञ्चपात्राः (ग) पञ्चपात्राणि (घ) पञ्चपात्रम्
- जगति त्रिलोकीम् सर्वे जानन्ति । [CBSE 2012]
(क) त्रयाणां लोकानां समाहारः, ताम् (ख) त्रयः लोकानां समाहारः
(ग) त्रि लोकानां समाहारः (घ) त्रीणि लोकानां समाहारः
- सा गृहम् आगत्य षट्पदीम् भ्रमित्वा उपविष्टा । [CBSE 2014]
(क) षण्णां पदां समाहारः, ताम् (ख) षण्णां पदानां समाहारः, ताम्
(ग) षट् पदानि इति (घ) षट् पदानां समाहारः
- पञ्चानां वटानां समाहारः, तस्याम् श्रीरामः अवसत् । [CBSE 2014]
(क) पञ्चवटी (ख) पञ्चवटम् (ग) पञ्चवटी (घ) पञ्चवट्याम्
- द्वादशचक्रम् एव द्वादशमासानां प्रतीकं वर्तते ।
(क) द्वादशां चक्राम् (ख) द्वादशानाम् चक्राणां समाहारः (ग) द्वादशं चक्रम् (घ) द्वादशेः चक्रेः
- चतुर्णां युगानां समूहः किं कथ्यते?
(क) चतुर्युगानां समूहः (ख) चत्वारः युगसमूहः (ग) चतुर्युगम् (घ) चत्वारः युगम्
- अष्टानां वादनानां समाहारः, तस्मिन् अतिययः आगमिष्यन्ति ।
(क) अष्टवादने (ख) अष्टवादनम् (ग) अष्टवादनानि (घ) अष्टवादनसमाहारे
- शतानाम् अब्दानाम् समाहारः किम् कथ्यते?
(क) शताब्दम् (ख) शताब्दी (ग) शताब्दि (घ) शताब्दः
- योगस्य अष्टाङ्गम् ज्ञात्वा सुखी भव । [CBSE 2014]
(क) अष्ट अङ्गानि (ख) अष्टानाम् अङ्गानां समाहारः (ग) अष्टानि अङ्गानि (घ) अष्ट अङ्गम्
- पञ्चानाम् पात्राणाम् समाहारः पवित्रम् अस्ति । [CBSE 2014]
(क) पञ्चपात्रम् (ख) पञ्चपात्राणि (ग) पञ्चपात्रः (घ) पञ्चपात्रे
- ब्रह्मणः चतुर्णाम् मुखानां समाहारः प्रसिद्धं वर्तते ।
(क) चतुर्मुखः (ख) चतुर्मुखम् (ग) चतुः मुखः (घ) चतुर्मुखम्

HINDI

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

पावस ऋतु में प्रकृति में कौन-कौन से परिवर्तन आते हैं? कविता के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए?

ANSWER:

वर्षा ऋतु में मौसम बदलता रहता है। तेज़ वर्षा होती है। जल पहाड़ों के नीचे इकट्ठा होता है तो दर्पण जैसा लगता है। पर्वत मालाओं पर अनगिनत फूल खिल जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि अनेकों नेत्र खोलकर पर्वत देख रहा है। पर्वतों पर बहते झरने मानो उनका गौरव गान गा रहे हैं। लंबे-लंबे वृक्ष आसमान को निहारते चिंतामग्न दिखाई दे रहे हैं। अचानक काले-काले बादल घिर आते हैं। ऐसा लगता है मानो बादल रूपी पंख लगाकर पर्वत उड़ना चाहते हैं। कोहरा धुँएँ जैसा लगता है। इंद्र देवता बादलों के यान पर बैठकर नए-नए जादू दिखाना चाहते हैं।

Page No 28:

Question 2:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

'मेखलाकार' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? कवि ने इस शब्द का प्रयोग यहाँ क्यों किया है?

ANSWER:

मेखलाकार का अर्थ है गोल, जैसे - कमरबंध। यहाँ इस शब्द का प्रयोग पर्वतों की श्रृंखला के लिए किया गया है। ये पावस ऋतु में दूर-दूर तक गोल आकृति में फैले हुए हैं।

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Question 3:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

'सहस्र दृग-सुमन' से क्या तात्पर्य है? कवि ने इस पद का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया होगा?

ANSWER:

पर्वतों पर हज़ारों रंग-बिरंगे फूल खिले हुए हैं। कवि को पहाड़ों पर खिले हज़ारों फूल पहाड़ की आँखों के समान लगते हैं। ये नेत्र अपने सुंदर विशालकाय आकार को नीचे तालाब के जल रूपी दर्पण में आश्चर्यचकित हो निहार रहे हैं।

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Question 4:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

कवि ने तालाब की समानता किसके साथ दिखाई है और क्यों?

ANSWER:

कवि ने तालाब की समानता दर्पण से की है। जिस प्रकार दर्पण से प्रतिबिंब स्वच्छ व स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है, उसी प्रकार तालाब का जल स्वच्छ और निर्मल होता है। पर्वत अपना प्रतिबिंब दर्पण रूपी तालाब के जल में देखते हैं।

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Question 5:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

पर्वत के हृदय से उठकर ऊँचे-ऊँचे वृक्ष आकाश की ओर क्यों देख रहे थे और वे किस बात को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं?

ANSWER:

ऊँचे-ऊँचे पर्वत पर उगे वृक्ष आकाश की ओर देखते चिंतामग्न प्रतीत हो रहे हैं। जैसे वे आसमान की ऊँचाइयों को छूना चाहते हैं। इससे मानवीय भावनाओं को बताया गया है कि मनुष्य सदा आगे बढ़ने का भाव अपने मन में रखता है।

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Question 6:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

शाल के वृक्ष भयभीत होकर धरती में क्यों धँस गए?

ANSWER:

आसमान में अचानक बादलों के छाने से मूसलाधार वर्षा होने लगी। वर्षा की भयानकता और धुंध से शाल के वृक्ष भयभीत होकर धरती में धँस गए प्रतीत होते हैं।

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Question 7:

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए -

झरने किसके गौरव का गान कर रहे हैं? बहते हुए झरने की तुलना किससे की गई है?

ANSWER:

झरने पर्वतों की ऊँची चोटियों से झर-झर करते बह रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है मानो वे पर्वतों की महानता की गौरव गाथा गा रहे हों।

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Question 1:

भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए -

है टूट पड़ा भू पर अंबर।

ANSWER:

सुमित्रानंदन पंत जी ने इस पंक्ति में पर्वत प्रदेश के मूसलाधार वर्षा का वर्णन किया है। पर्वत प्रदेश में पावस ऋतु में प्रकृति की छटा निराली हो जाती है। कभी-कभी इतनी धुआँधार वर्षा होती है मानो आकाश टूट पड़ेगा।

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Question 2:

भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए -

-यों जलद-यान में विचर-विचर

था इंद्र खेलता इंद्रजाल।

ANSWER:

कभी गहरे बादल, कभी तेज़ वर्षा और तालाबों से उठता धुआँ - यहाँ वर्षा ऋतु में पल-पल प्रकृति वेश बदल जाता है। यह सब दृश्य देखकर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे बादलों के विमान में विराजमान राजा इंद्र विभिन्न प्रकार के जादुई खेल-खेल रहे हों।

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Question 3:

भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए -

गिरिवर के उर से उठ-उठ कर

उच्चाकांक्षाओं से तरुवर

हैं झांक रहे नीरव नभ पर

अनिमेष, अटल, कुछ चिंतापर।

ANSWER:

इन पंक्तियों का भाव यह है कि पर्वत पर उगे विशाल वृक्ष ऐसे लगते हैं मानो इनके हृदय में अनेकों महत्वकांक्षाएँ हैं और ये चिंतातुर आसमान को देख रहे हैं।

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/pZo55HTdoa8>