

**EAST POINT SCHOOL  
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 16  
CLASS X**

**ENGLISH  
Glimpses of India**

**Part III. Tea from Assam**

**By– Arup Kumar Datta**

**About the author- Arup Kumar Datta**

- Arup Kumar Datta was born in 1946 at Jorhat in Assam.
- He was educated at cAnacar and at Delhi University.
- He served as a professor in English for many; ars at JB College, Jorhat.
- His published works 'The Adventure Stories' (1978), Brahmaputra (2001) have been translated into many foreign languages.

**About the story**

- Tea is really a very popular beverage in India.
- You can bear the vendor shouting “chai-garam-garam chai” at every railway station.
- More than eighty crores of cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world.
- It was green, green everywhere and Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before.
- The landscape changed and tea bushes took the place of green paddy fields.
- A sea of tea-bushes stretched as far as the eyes could go.
- Assam has the largest concentration of plantations in the world.
- No one really knows who discovered tea.
- One Chinese legend says that a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the boiling water.
- The leaves gave it a delicious flavour. They were tea leaves.
- Words like Thai’ and thine are from the Chinese language.
- According to an Indian legend, an ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditation.
- Ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids.
- Rajvir saw acre upon acre of tea bushes and nearly all of them were neatly pruned to the same height.
- Groups of tea-pluckers with bamboo baskets on their backs were plucking newly sprouted leaves.
- A tractor was pulling a trailer-load of leaves.
- Rajvir asked Pranjol’s father if it was the second-flush or sprouting period.
- The sprouting periods lasts from May to July and this period yields the best tea.

<b>THEME</b>	The lesson gives a graphic description of the sea of tea bushes stretching as far as eyes can go in Assam. The plucking of the newly sprouted leaves by groups of tea-pluckers with bamboo baskets on their backs are vividly described in the lesson.
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<b>Rajvir:</b>	<b>Pranjol:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was a youngster and classmate of Pranjol in Delhi.</li><li>• He was excited to visit Tea estate in Assam.</li><li>• He was invited there by Pranjol to spend summer vacation.</li><li>• He was an ardent fan of detective stories.</li><li>• He enjoyed seeing the magnificent view of tea-bushes in Assam.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He had been born and brought up on a tea plantation.</li><li>• He studied with Rajvir in Delhi.</li><li>• His father was the manager of a tea-garden in upper Assam.</li><li>• He invited Rajvir to visit his home and the Dhekiabari Tea Estate during summer vacation.</li><li>• He was an ardent fan of detective stories.</li></ul>

- His knowledge about tea and its history was profound.
- He had done a lot of reading about tea.
- He even surprised Pranjol's father with his in-depth knowledge of the subject.

### **Extract Based Question (Solved)**

**1. It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills, a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys. "Hey, a tea garden!" Rajvir cried excitedly.**

- (a) Why is the building called ugly?
- (b) Why does the author call the tea plants 'a sea of tea bushes'?
- (c) What have the tea plantations been compared to?
- (d) What are the doll-like figures referred to here?

Ans. (a) This is because smoke was billowing out of tall chimneys of the building.  
 (b) The tea bushes were stretched as far as the eye could see just like a sea.  
 (c) A sea.  
 (d) Tea-pluckers.

**2. Pranjol's father slowed down to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea leaves, to pass. "This is the second-flush or sprouting period, isn't it, Mr Barua ?" Rajvir asked. "It lasts from May to July, and yields the best tea."**

**"You seem to have done your homework before coining." Pranjol's father said in surprise. "Yes, Mr Barua," Rajvir admitted. "But I hope to learn much more while I'm here."**

- (a) Why did Mr Barua feel surprised?
- (b) How did Rajvir want to spend his stay there?
- (c) Where were Rajvir and Mr Barua going?
- (d) Why did Mr Barua slow down his car?

Ans. (a) He was surprised to know that Rajvir knows a lot about tea plants  
 (b) He wanted to learn much more about tea plants.  
 (c) They were going to Dhekiabari Tea Estate.  
 (d) He wanted to allow a tractor, pulling a trailer-load of tea leaves to pass.

### **Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)**

**1."Chai garam.... garam chai" a vendor called out in a high pitched voice. He came up to their window and asked, "Thai, sa'ab" ? "Give us two cups," Pranjol said. They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking too. "Do you know that over 8,00,000,000 cups of tea are drunk every day all over the world ?" Rajvir asked.**

- (a) Who was speaking in a high pitched voice and for what?
- (b) What was ordered by Pranjol?
- (c) What information did Rajvir give?
- (d) Where were the two boys going?

**2. "Tea was first drunk in China," Rajvir added, "as far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact words such as tea, chai and chini are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage". The train clattered their luggage and pushed their way to the crowded platform. Pranjol's parents were waiting for them.**

- (a) In which country was tea drunk first?

(b) From which language were the words, 'char and 'chin? adopted in Hindi?

(c) Where was tea drunk first?

(d) Which words are from Chinese?

### **Short Answer Type Question (Solved)**

#### **1. Why did Rajvir visit Assam?**

**Ans.**

- Rajvir had been invited by his classmate Pranjol, who was from Assam,
- He was invited to visit his home during the summer vacation.

#### **2. How does Rajvir describe the tea-garden at Dhekiabari?**

**Ans.**

- On both sides of the gravel road were acres and acres of neatly pruned tea bushes.
- It was the second sprouting period.
- Women wearing plastic aprons were plucking new tea leaves and putting them in the bamboo baskets.

### **Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)**

1. Draw a pen picture of tea gardens in Assam.
2. Describe the scenery that Rajvir saw as soon as the train pulled out of the station.
3. How are tea pluckers different from other farm labourers?
4. How can you say that tea was first drunk in China?

### **Long Answer Type Question (Solved)**

**What are the legends related to the discovery of tea?**

**Ans.**

- There are many popular legends about the discovery of tea. Two of them are as follows —
- A Chinese emperor was used to drinking boiled water.
- One day a twig from the fire fell into the pot in which water was being boiled.
- It gave a delicious flavour to the drink.
- It is said that those were tea leaves.
- An Indian legend goes like this.
- Once there was a Buddhist ascetic who used to feel sleepy during meditations.
- So he cut off his eyelids.
- Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids.
- When the leaves from these plants were put in hot water and drunk they banished sleep.

### **Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)**

1. What details do you gather about tea from the lesson, 'Tea from Assam'?
2. What landscape did Rajvir notice while sitting in the train?
3. Where were Pranjol and Rajvir going? What did Rajvir see when he looked out of the train on the way?
4. What did Rajvir tell Pranjol about the discovery of tea?

**VIDEO LINK:** <https://youtu.be/556J6f53k4g>

# GEOGRAPHY

## Geography revision

1. Examine the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.
2. Mention any three features of arid soil.
3. What is regur soil? Write its two features. Mention two regions where they are found.
4. “Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems.” Justify the statement.
5. How can you contribute to minimize the pollution? Explain.
6. “Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.” Justify the statement with appropriate arguments.
7. Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this type of soil type which make it unsuitable for cultivation.
8. Mention any three features of arid soil.

### Video link:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jXVw6M6m2g0&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GScu4nRpZjl&feature=youtu.be>

**Activity:-** Prepare a list of resources found in your state & also identify the resources that are important but deficit in your state.

## ECONOMICS

**Class: X<sup>th</sup>**

**Subject: Social Science (Economics)**

**Chapter 1: Development**

**14<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2020**

## **Revision Notes:**

### ❖ **Attributes of National Development**

#### ➤ **National Income**

It is the sum total of the incomes of all the residents of the country.

- Countries with higher incomes are considered more developed than those with less income.

#### ➤ **Per Capita Income**

It is the average income earned by each person of the country in a year.

- It establishes a relationship between the income and population of a country.

- Countries with higher PCI are considered developed as it determines the amount of money at the disposal of each person of the country.
- World Bank uses PCI for classifying countries as developed and developing in its World Development Report.
- However, PCI hides the inequalities in income in the society.
- As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO), India's PCI for the year 2013 was approximately Rs. 99,835 (calculated on Advance Estimates of National Income).
- In India, the PCI of Goa is highest while that of Bihar is the lowest.

➤ **Infant Mortality Rate**

It is the number of children that die before attaining one year of age as a proportion of 1000 live births in a year.

- It indicates the development of health facilities in a country.
- In India, Kerala has the lowest IMR while Bihar has the highest.

➤ **Literacy Rate**

It is the number of people above 7 years of age who are able to read and write with understanding.

- More is the literacy rate, more developed a country will be.
- India has a literacy rate of 71.2%.
- Kerala has the highest literacy rate and Bihar has the lowest.

Assignment

1) **W**

**Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development?**

**Explain.** **(3)**

2) **B**

**Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies? [2016-17, 2012]** **(3)**

**Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.** Video Links

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

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pg9UJVLotOKI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QB0vpXvXDo>

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

Pol sc assignment

Revision federalism

1 mark important questions

1. What is Panchayat Samiti?

Ans. A few Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form a Panchayat Samiti or Block or a Mandal.

2. Define Zila Parishad?

Ans. All the panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad.

3. What is Mayor?

Ans. Mayor is the head of a Municipal Corporation.

4. The Subjects like-Defense, Banking and Communication are come under which list?

Ans. .Union List

5. Point out one feature in the practice of federation in India that is similar from that of Belgium.

Ans. In both countries there are two or more levels of Government.

6. Point out one feature in the practice of federation in India that is different from to that of Belgium.

Ans. In Belgium Community Government is there, but in India such type of provision is not there.

7. How many lists of subject have been provided in the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Four comprehensive lists of subjects. Union List, State List, Concurrent List and Residuary List

8.What is federalism?

Ans. Federalism is a system of government, under which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

9. Define Gram Panchayat.

Ans. It is council consisting of several ward members at village level, often called the Panch and the head Sarpanch

- VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/YfnCDP8XISk>

# HISTORY

## Chapter-4

### Assignment-4

Write the answer of following questions questions not more than 100 words carry 5 marks.

1. How did factories in England multiply in the late 18 th century?
2. How rapid was the process of Industrialisation in Britain?
3. What problems did the cotton weaver face in India?
4. Why did Industrialisation in India begin shifting from yarn to cloth production?
5. Why were the British worried about imports from other countries?
6. "Series of changes affected the patterns of Industrialisation in India by the early 20 th C ". Analyse the statement.
7. What was the condition of women worker in factories?
8. The system of advance proved harmful for the weaver. How?
9. How did marketing affect trading practices in India?
10. How did the British market their goods in India?

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axSX6JhsvJc&authuser=0>

# PHYSICS

LINK- <https://youtu.be/b-LhGfkBGfA>

## ASSIGNMENT

1. List the properties of magnetic lines of force.
2. Draw the magnetic field pattern due to :- (a) a bar magnet (b) a solenoid (c) straight current carrying conductor (d) circular loop of wire
3. Why don't two magnetic lines of force intersect each other?
4. State the rule which is used to find: - (a) Direction of magnetic field (b) Direction of force or motion (c) Direction of induced current
5. What is a solenoid? The magnetic field in a given region is uniform. Draw a diagram to represent it.

# CHEMISTRY

East point school

Assignment 2

Class x

Chemistry

**Question 1.** How does electronic configuration of atoms change in a period with increase in atomic number? [2009]

Ans. On moving across a period from left to right, the atomic number of the elements increases, therefore, the number of electrons in the valence shell increases from 1 to 8, i.e, the first element in the given period will have one electron in its valence shell and the last element in the same period will have eight electrons.

**Question.** Lithium, sodium and potassium form a Dobereiner's triad. The atomic masses of lithium and potassium are 7 and 39 respectively. Predict the atomic mass of sodium. [2009]

Ans. Atomic mass of sodium = (At. mass of lithium + At. mass of potassium)/2

$$=(7+39)/2 =23$$

State the first limitation of Mendeleev's Periodic Table. [2009]

Ans. Hydrogen was not given a fixed position in Mendeleev's Periodic Table.

**Question 2.** Why was the system of classification of elements into triads not found suitable? [2009]

Ans. (i) Only a few similar elements could be grouped into triads and quite a large number of elements were left out.

(ii) It was also possible to group quite dissimilar elements into triads.

**Question.3 .** Why could no fixed position be given to hydrogen in Mendeleev's Periodic Table? [2009]

**Question 4.** What are 'groups' and 'periods' in the periodic table? [2009]

**Question 5.** Three elements A,B and C with similar properties have atomic masses X,Y and Z respectively. The mass of Y is approximately equal to the average mass of X and Z. What is such an arrangement of elements called? Give one example of such a set of elements. [HOTS]

**Question 6.** Elements have been arranged in the following sequence on the basis of their increasing atomic masses.

[HOTS] F, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Cl, Ar, K

(a) Pick two sets of elements which have similar properties.

(b) The given sequence represents which law of classification of elements?

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



# BIOLOGY

## Assignment

Topic: How do organisms reproduce (5)

Class X

1. 'Still in the modern era some people blame women for the gender of the child especially if the new born is girl'. Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not. Explain in detail.

2. Some flowers contain either stamens or carpel's whereas some flowers contain both categorise the two types of flowers and give one example of each.

Differentiate between the following :

(a) Pollen tube and Style

(b) Fission in Amoeba and Plasmodium

(c) Fragmentation and Regeneration

(d) Bud of Hydra and bud of Bryophyllum

(e) Vegetative propagation and Spore formation

3. Why do testes lie outside the abdominal cavity?

4. List any four method of contraception used by humans? How does their use have direct effect on the health and prosperity of a family?

5. The organisms formed by asexual reproduction are considered as clones. Why?

6. Name the information sources making protein in the cell? What is the basic event in reproduction?

7. What happens if the egg is not fertilised in human female? Explain.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3j9opDfNy0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NuyZL6vHE1E>

# MATHEMATICS

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**  
**CLASS X: CHAPTER - 8**  
**INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY**  
**TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS**

1. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ , what is the value of  $\frac{\cos \theta \csc^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \csc^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta}$ ?
2. If  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ , find the value of  $\frac{\sin \theta \tan \theta - 1}{2 \tan^2 \theta}$ .
3. If  $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$ , find the value of  $\frac{2 \sec A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$ .
4. If  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , find the value of all T-ratios of  $\theta$ .
5. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{7}{25}$ , find the value of all T-ratios of  $\theta$ .
6. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{15}{8}$ , find the value of all T-ratios of  $\theta$ .
7. If  $\cot \theta = 2$ , find the value of all T-ratios of  $\theta$ .
8. If  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{10}$ , find the value of all T-ratios of  $\theta$ .
9. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ , show that  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = \frac{7}{5}$ .
10. If  $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$ , show that  $\frac{(\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta)}{(\tan \theta - \cot \theta)} = \frac{12}{7}$ .

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/45fnPN8sKk8>

## SANSKRIT

### अभ्यासप्रश्नाः

बहुविकल्पीयाः/सैद्धान्तिक-प्रश्नाः

कोष्ठेषु प्रदत्तानां पदानां वाच्यानुसारम् उपरि पदं विकल्पेभ्यः यित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

1. तेन कथाः ..... (धृ) ।  
(क) भूयते (ख) भूयन्ते (ग) भूयसे (घ) भूयते
2. जनाः ..... (ग्राम) गच्छन्ति ।  
(क) ग्रामम् (ख) ग्रामात् (ग) ग्रामेण (घ) ग्रामाय
3. योगिराजेन ..... (कृष्ण) कथ्यते ।  
(क) कृष्णम् (ख) कृष्णम् (ग) कृष्णः (घ) कृष्णेन
4. तेन ..... (छात्र) कथा लिख्यते ।  
(क) छात्राय (ख) छात्रेण (ग) छात्रिः (घ) छात्रः
5. बालकेन स्वस्येन ..... (धृ) ।  
(क) भूयते (ख) भवति (ग) अस्ति (घ) वर्तते
6. जनाः किमर्थम् इतस्ततः ..... (पाशु) ।  
(क) यावन्ति (ख) यावति (ग) यावसि (घ) यावामि
7. .... (सीता) रामेण सह वनं गच्छति ।  
(क) सीतान् (ख) सीतया (ग) सीता (घ) सीताः
8. .... (छात्र) अनुकरणं न क्रियते ।  
(क) छात्रे (ख) छात्रेण (ग) छात्राय (घ) छात्र्या
9. शिक्षकाः छात्रान् ..... (संस्कृत) पाठयन्ति ।  
(क) संस्कृतम् (ख) संस्कृतः (ग) संस्कृतिः (घ) संस्कृतिम्
10. तत्र केचित् दुष्टाः अपि ..... (असु) ।  
(क) सन्ति (ख) यसन्ति (ग) भवन्ति (घ) असन्ति
11. मृगैः शिकारेः सह ..... (पाशु) ।  
(क) यावन्ते (ख) यावन्ति (ग) याव्यते (घ) याव्यन्ते
12. श्यामस्य ..... (पुत्र) तत्र न सुष्यते ।  
(क) पुत्रः (ख) पुत्रेण (ग) पुत्रम् (घ) पुत्राय
13. .... (छात्रा) पाठाः पठ्यन्ते ।  
(क) छात्रामिः (ख) छात्रमिः (ग) छात्रैः (घ) छात्राः

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

## HINDI

श्र 1 - इफ़्फ़न टोपी शुक्ला की कहानी का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा किस तरह से है?

उत्तर - इफ़्फ़न टोपी का पहला दोस्त था। दोनों एक दूसरे के बिना अधूरे थे। दोनों एक दूसरे से कोई बात नहीं छुपाते थे। टोपी का इफ़्फ़न की दादी से भी बहुत गहरा नाता था क्योंकि जो प्यार और अपनापन टोपी को उसके घर में नहीं मिला वह इफ़्फ़न और इफ़्फ़न की दादी से मिला। इसलिए कहा जा सकता है कि इफ़्फ़न टोपी शुक्ला की कहानी का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।

प्रश्न 2 - इफ़्फ़न की दादी अपने पीहर क्यों जाना चाहती थीं?

उत्तर - इफ़्फ़न की दादी किसी इस्लामी आचार्य की बेटी नहीं थी बल्कि एक जमींदार की बेटी थी। दूध-घी खाती हुई बड़ी हुई थी परन्तु लखनऊ आ कर वह उस दही के लिए तरस गई थी। जब भी वह अपने मायके जाती तो जितना उसका मन होता, जी भर के खा लेती क्योंकि लखनऊ वापिस आते ही उन्हें फिर मौलविन बन जाना पड़ता। यही कारण था कि इफ़्फ़न की दादी अपने पीहर जाना चाहती थीं।

प्रश्न 3 - दादी अपने बेटे की शादी में गाने-बजाने की इच्छा पूरी क्यों नहीं कर पाई?

उत्तर - दादी की शादी एक मौलवी परिवार में हुई थी और मौलवियों के घर में शादी-ब्याह के अवसर पर कोई गाना-बजाना नहीं होता। इसी वजह से दादी अपने बेटे की शादी में गाने-बजाने की इच्छा पूरी नहीं कर पाई।

प्रश्न 4 - 'अम्मी' शब्द पर टोपी के घरवालों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?

उत्तर - अम्मी! यह शब्द सुनते ही खाने की मेज़ पर बैठे सभी लोग चौंक गए, उनके हाथ खाना खाते-खाते रुक गए। वे सभी लोग टोपी के चेहरे की ओर देखने लगे। 'अम्मी' शब्द उर्दू का था और टोपी हिन्दू था, उसके मुँह से यह शब्द सुन कर ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे रीति-रिवाजों की दीवार हिलने लगी हो। टोपी की दादी सुभद्रादेवी तो उसी वक्त खाने की मेज़ से उठ गई और टोपी की माँ रामदुलारी ने टोपी को बहुत मारा।

प्रश्न 5 - दस अक्टूबर सन पैंतालीस का दिन टोपी के जीवन में क्या महत्त्व रखता है?

उत्तर - दस अक्टूबर सन पैंतालीस का ऐसे तो कोई महत्त्व नहीं है परन्तु टोपी के जीवन के इतिहास में इस तारीख का बहुत अधिक महत्त्व है, क्योंकि इस तारीख को इफ़्फ़न के पिता बदली पर मुरादाबाद चले गए। इफ़्फ़न की दादी के मरने के थोड़े दिनों बाद ही इफ़्फ़न के पिता की बदली हुई थी। टोपी दादी के मरने के बाद तो अपनेआप को अकेला महसूस कर ही रहा था और अब इफ़्फ़न के चले जाने पर वह और भी अकेला हो गया था। इसीलिए टोपी ने दस अक्टूबर सन पैंतालीस को कसम खाई कि अब वह किसी भी ऐसे लड़के से कभी भी दोस्ती नहीं करेगा जिसके पिता कोई ऐसी नौकरी करते हो जिसमें बदली होती रहती हो।

प्रश्न 6 - टोपी ने इफ़्फ़न से दादी बदलने की बात क्यों कही?

उत्तर - इफ़्फ़न के घर में टोपी का सबसे अधिक मेलमिलाप उसकी दादी से था। दादी की बोली उसे बहुत पसंद थी और टोपी की माँ की बोली भी वही थी। टोपी को इफ़्फ़न की दादी का हर एक शब्द शक्कर की तरह मीठा लगता था। पके आम के रस को सूखाकर बनाई गई मोटी परत की तरह मज़ेदार लगता। तिल के बने व्यंजनों की तरह अच्छा लगता और वह दादी की डाँट सुन कर चुपचाप उनके पास चला आता। टोपी को अपनी दादी बिलकुल भी अच्छी नहीं लगती थी। इसीलिए टोपी ने इफ़्फ़न से दादी बदलने की बात कही।

प्रश्न 7 - पूरे घर में इफ़्फ़न को अपनी दादी से ही विशेष स्नेह क्यों था?

उत्तर - इफ़्फ़न को अपनी दादी से बहुत ज्यादा प्यार था। प्यार तो उसे अपने अब्बू, अम्मी, बड़ी बहन और छोटी बहन नुज़हत से भी था परन्तु दादी से वह सबसे ज्यादा प्यार किया करता था। अम्मी तो कभी-कभार इफ़्फ़न को डाँट देती थी और कभी-कभी तो मार भी दिया करती थी। बड़ी बहन भी अम्मी की ही तरह कभी-कभी डाँटती और मारती थी। अब्बू भी कभी-कभार घर को न्यायालय समझकर अपना फैसला सुनाने लगते थे। नुज़हत को जब भी मौका मिलता वह उसकी कापियों पर तस्वीरें बनाने लगती थी। बस एक दादी ही थी जिन्होंने कभी भी किसी बात पर उसका दिल नहीं दुखाया था। यही कारण था कि पूरे घर में इफ़्फ़न को अपनी दादी से ही विशेष स्नेह था।

प्रश्न 8 - इफ़्फ़न की दादी के देहांत के बाद टोपी को उसका घर खाली-सा क्यों लगा?

उत्तर - टोपी और दादी में एक ऐसा सम्बन्ध हो चुका था जिसे शायद अगर इफ़्फ़न के दादा जीवित होते तो वह भी बिलकुल उसी तरह न समझ पाते जैसे टोपी के घरवाले न समझ पाए थे। दोनों अलग-अलग अधूरे थे। एक ने दूसरे को पूरा कर दिया था। दोनों ही प्यार के प्यासे थे और एक ने दूसरे की इस प्यास को बुझा दिया था। दोनों अपने-अपने घरों में अजनबी और भरे घर में अकेले थे क्योंकि दोनों को ही उनके घर में कोई समझने वाला नहीं था। दोनों ने एक ...

**VIDEO LINK:** <https://youtu.be/9qqQVsfw4DI>

**COMPUTER  
ASSIGNMENT  
TOPIC -SPREADSHEET**

Answer the following:

1. List any five conditions/formats/items that can be used for conditional formatting
2. List seven chart elements.

Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of formulas is one of the most powerful features of electronic spreadsheets.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for adding the values given in cells automatically without writing the formula.
3. AutoSum option is available in \_\_\_\_\_ group under the Home tab.
4. AutoSum automatically selects the values around the cells either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ allows you to change the formatting (font color, border, shading) of the cells based on the values in it.
6. Conditional formatting is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in Home tab.

7. When you freeze a row, \_\_\_\_\_ remains constant.
8. Freeze Panes option is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in \_\_\_\_\_ tab.
9. The panes are formed where your \_\_\_\_\_ is placed.
10. To insert a \_\_\_\_\_, select the row below where you want to insert the page break.
11. To insert a \_\_\_\_\_, select the column to the right of where you want to insert the page break. 12. The Breaks option is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in the Page Layout tab.
13. To return to Normal view after you finish working with the page breaks, you need to click \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ group under the View tab.
14. Spreadsheet software provides various page layout options for organizing pages using the \_\_\_\_\_ View.
15. Margins option is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in the \_\_\_\_\_ tab.
16. Two types of page orientation are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Different types of views are available under \_\_\_\_\_ in the View tab.
18. The five types of views available are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ helps you to view a selected area of a workbook.
20. Assigning names to cells in a worksheet help you to \_\_\_\_\_ specific cells.
21. The Define Name option is available under \_\_\_\_\_ group in the \_\_\_\_\_ tab
22. A chart is a \_\_\_\_\_ of data, in which the data is represented by symbols, such as \_\_\_\_\_ in a bar chart, \_\_\_\_\_ in a line chart, or \_\_\_\_\_ in a pie chart. 23. The three tabs that

Video link

<https://youtu.be/ln1kkGSHJlk>