

CLASS 10 VIDEO LINKS OF ASSIGNMENT 3

https://youtu.be/OP_aFFQxJT8 - English

<https://youtu.be/KusMyxme-mw> - Maths

<https://youtu.be/0hngUQopApE> - Maths

<https://youtu.be/HfOMNBrHrMs> - Maths

<https://youtu.be/6FKrcz410hU> - Maths

<https://youtu.be/9izqjpsVeM> - Maths

<https://youtu.be/1NunJbe1fho> - Chemistry

<https://youtu.be/GmXjVVI9fas> - Physics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q4ZKoOhJlqU> – Biology

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EhnRhFLyOg&t=163s> – Biology

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C9orlLh0_M&t=285s – Biology

<https://youtu.be/hXSD0GU3tpQ> - Hindi

<https://youtu.be/UTG2ERmKrcs> - Political Science

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFN9zyaW0xY> – Geography

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ug-PTYBkQpg> – Geography

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1jHFZUWbCY&list=PLY7M8eIJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePvgT&index=5> – Economics

<https://youtu.be/8MmUnYlne78> - Sanskrit

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X ASSIGNMENTS**

ENGLISH

**A Triumph of Surgery
By: James Herriot**

About the Author

- **James Alfred "Alf" Wig** is known by the pen name **James Herriot**.
- **He** was a British veterinary surgeon and writer, who used his many years of experiences as a veterinary surgeon to write a series of books each consisting of stories about animals and their owners.
- He is best known for these semi-autobiographical works, beginning with *If Only They Could Talk* in 1970, which spawned a series of movies and television series.

Theme : This story is about an ill dog named Tricky and his mistress Mrs. Pumphrey who overfeeds her dog and made him ill.

Character Sketch

James Herriot :

- An experienced veterinary surgeon
- As a good doctor he gave right advice to Mrs. Pumphrey
- Was able to treat Tricky

Mrs. Pumphrey :

- A very rich woman
- Has deep love and care for her pet
- She provides it a luxurious life

Summary

- The subject of this story is a pet dog which is spoiled by its owner.
- The owner indulges her dog so much with food and other comforts that the dog has become overweight and cannot even walk properly.
- Finally, the dog has been taken to a veterinary doctor who treats the dog without using a single medicine.
- The dog is left with all other dogs so that it can play and get the much needed physical exercise.
- After a period of enough physical activities, the dog loses much of its fat and becomes hale and hearty.

Short Questions (Solved)

Q1: Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricky ?

A: Mrs. Pumphrey has a fat dog named Tricky. Tricky becomes fat and seems to have no energy . Tricky falls ill so, Mrs. Pumphrey gets worried about Tricky.

Q2: Is the narrator as rich as Tricky's mistress?

Ans. The narrator is a veterinary surgeon but Tricky's mistress is an exceptionally rich lady who has numerous servants. The narrator is not as rich as Tricky's mistress.

Q3: How does the doctor treat the dog?

A: The doctor kept an eye on the dog for two days and gave no food but plenty of water. At the end of the second day he started to show some interest in his surroundings and on the third day he began to whimper when he heard the other dogs in the yard.

Q4: Why is the doctor tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest?

A: The doctor is tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest because Mrs. Pumphrey had started to bring around fresh eggs two dozen at a time. She also started sending bottles of wine and brandy for Tricki's health. All of that was consumed by Mr. Herriot and his colleagues.

Q5: Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog's recovery is a triumph of surgery?

A: Mrs. Pumphrey thought that the dog's recovery is a triumph of surgery because of the dog's plight. When Tricki was brought to the hospital, it is very ill. But at the end of story Tricki was full of energy and had no ailment.

Short Questions (Unsolved)

1. What makes you know that Mrs Humphrey was a rich lady?
2. Why did Mrs Humphrey call the doctor?
3. Why was Dr Herriot confident that Tricki will be in hospital soon?
4. Why was the entire staff of Mrs Humphrey at work while Tricki was going to the hospital?
5. What was the main cause of `Tricki's ill-health'?

Long/ Detailed Questions (Solved)

1. Herriot enjoyed the lavish meal during Tricki's stay but still, he felt compelled to inform Mrs Humphrey about the recovery of Tricki. Why did he not keep Tricki for a longer time? Did he feel concerned for Mrs Humphrey? Was it not in his attitude to break the trust others. Discuss the values he possessed in 100-120 words.

- Tricki was a fat dog, pet of Mrs Humphrey.
- He became fat and seemed to have no energy. He fell ill.
- So, Mrs Humphrey called the veterinary surgeon, Dr Herriot for the help.
- Dr Herriot took Tricki to his surgery. He kept an eye on him for two days and gave him no food but plenty of water.
- At the end of the second day, he started showing some interest in his surroundings and on the third day, began to whimper on the sound of dogs.
- While his stay at the surgery, Mrs Humphrey started to bring round fresh eggs, two dozen at a time. She also sent bottles of wine and brandy for Tricki's health.
- But that was consumed by Mr Herriot and his colleagues.
- Hence, Herriot enjoyed the stay of Tricki. He did not want to keep Tricki for a longer time because he felt concerned for Mrs Pumphrey.
- He did not want to separate the pet from his owner. He could understand Mrs Pumphrey's concern for the little dog. So he returned him back.

2. Tricki's declined health was the outcome of Mrs Pumphrey's over-caring nature. Do you think such people's actions can prove to be fatal for the health of their kinds? What values would you suggest to such people to emulate in themselves and why? Write your answer in

100-120 words.

- Mrs Pumphrey was a wealthy lady with a fat pet dog named Tricki.
- Tricki was too dear to Mrs Pumphrey. Hence, she took extra care of him. She had pampered the dog with all kinds of comforts.
- The dog had many coats worn according to the weather, had different cushions for his comfort and also had various dishes to eat.
- Some extras between meals were given to him, some malt, cod- liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night to make him sleep.
- He was also given cream cakes and chocolates. This made him fat and lethargic. He became hugely fat like a bloated sausage. His eyes bloodshot and rheumy, stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.
- I think Mrs Pumphrey's extra-caring nature resulted in Tricki's declined health. Such an attitude can result to be fatal for the health of their kins.
- One should not over care for them. Exercise and proper meal are important for one's health. The same was taken care by Dr Herriot, which resulted in the speedy recovery of Tricki.

3. "He had never been known to refuse food; he would tackle a meal at any hour of the day or night." Herriot believed that Tricki's problem was his greed. Did he lack tolerance? What values would you like Tricki to imbibe? Elucidate.

- Dr Herriot was not entirely wrong in believing that Tricki's problem was greed.
- Tricki was indeed greedy, but Mrs Pumphrey only made matters worse by stuffing him with rich food.
- Herriot did not lack intolerance; he was just stating the obvious.
- Tricki's ill-health made him concerned, and he made the observation as a veterinary doctor.
- Tricki, on the other hand, needed to exercise control on his eating habits. It would have been good if he did not greedily gobble up everything that was placed in front of him.
- Mrs Pumphrey herself reveals that Tricki loved cream cakes and chocolates very much.
- Thus, Tricki ought to have been less gluttonous and luxury-loving, and behaved more like a dog!

Long/ Detailed Questions (Unsolved)

1. How did Herriot save Tricki's life?

4. Mrs Pumphrey says, "This is a triumph of surgery." Why did she say so? Did she know what Vicki's ailment was?

5. Is the narrator as rich as Tricki's mistress?

BIOLOGY

Biology Class X Assignment (3)

Human excretory system

1. The excretory system of human beings includes

- (A) a pair of kidneys
- (B) a pair of ureters
- (C) a urinary bladder and a urethra
- (D) all of the above

2. The kidney is associated with the cup-shaped end of a coiled tube called

- (A) Glomerulus
- (B) Bowman's capsule
- (C) Collecting duct
- (D) None of the above

3. Which is the functional unit of kidney?

4. Which materials are selectively reabsorbed by nephron tubule?

5. What are the two important functions of kidney.

6. What is lymph? What is the importance of lymphatic system?

7. Draw a well labelled diagram of excretory system of human beings.

8. What will happen if one of the kidneys is removed from the body?

9. What is the difference between excretion and egestion?

10. How is the urine formed? Explain in points.

CHEMISTRY

Chapter-2 Acid, Bases and Salts

1. What are the symptoms of the problem of acidity? What possible remedy can be used at home?

2. Name three chemical indicators.

3. How does turmeric change its colour in an alkaline medium?

4. Write equations for the reaction of an acid with;

(a) A metal

(b) A metal carbonate

(c) A metal hydrogencarbonate

(d) A base

(e) A metallic oxide.

5. On keeping curd in a brass vessel for some time, it becomes bitter. Why?

6. What happens when an acid is dissolved in water?

7. Why is HCl gas unable to change the colour of a dry blue litmus paper? What happens if the litmus paper is moistened?

8. A solution of HCl in water conducts electricity but that of glucose in water does not. Why?
9. How does acid rain water affect the survival of aquatic life?
10. Which ions are generated by bases in water?
11. For diluting an acid, the acid should be poured carefully in water and not the reverse. Why?
12. Name the hardest chemical substance present in our body.
13. Why does bee-sting cause pain and irritation? What relief can be given in such a case immediately?
14. From the following, pick the acidic, basic or neutral salts:-
- (a) Sodium chloride
 - (b) Sodium acetate
 - (c) Ammonium chloride
 - (d) Calcium carbonate
 - (e) Sodium carbonate
15. What is meant by water of crystallization?

PHYSICS

Class-10-Assignment-3

Light- Numerical

1. Find the position, nature and size of the image of an object 3 cm high placed at a distance of 9 cm from a concave mirror of focal length 18 cm.
($v = 18$ cm, $h = 6$ cm)
2. An object 4 cm high is placed 40 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 20 cm. find the distance from the mirror, at which a screen be placed to obtain a sharp image.
($v = -40$ cm)
3. A convex lens has focal length of 30 cm. at what distance should object be placed from the lens so that it forms an image at 60 cm on other side of the

- lens? Find the magnification produced by the lens. ($v = -60\text{cm}$, $m = -1$)
4. An arrow 2.5cm high is placed at a distance of 25 cm from a diverging mirror of focal length 20 cm. find the nature, position and size of the image formed
(11.1, 1.11cm).
 5. The image formed by a convex mirror of focal length 30 cm is a quarter of the object, what is the distance of object from the mirror?
(-90 cm)
 6. An erect image 3 times the size of the object is obtained with a concave mirror of radius of curvature 36 cm. calculate the position of the object.
(-12cm)
 7. A concave lens has focal length of 15 cm. at what distance should an object be placed from the lens so that it forms an image at 10 cm from the lens? Find the magnification of the lens.
(-30cm, 1/3)
 8. A 2 cm tall object is placed perpendicular to the principal axis of a convex lens of focal length 10 cm. the distance of the object from the lens is 15 cm. find the nature, position and size of the image. (30cm, -4cm)
 9. The image obtained with a convex lens is erect and its length is 4 times the length of the object. If the focal length of the lens is 20 cm, calculate the object and image distance.
(-15 cm, - 60cm)
 10. A concave lens of focal length 25 cm and a convex lens of focal length 20 cm are placed in contact with each other. What is the power of this combination? What is the focal length of the combination? (1D, 1m)
 11. Find the focal length and nature of lens which should be placed in contact with a lens of focal length 10 cm so that the power of the combination becomes 5 dioptre.
(-20cm, concave)

GEOGRAPHY

Class: Xth

Subject: Social Science (Geography)

Chapter 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources

- Our earth is home for millions of living beings, starting from micro-organisms and bacteria, lichens to banyan trees, elephants and blue whales.

Flora and Fauna in India

- India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly 8 per cent of the total number of species in the world (estimated to be 1.6 million).

- At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list.

→ Many are categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed

duck etc.

Classification of Species

• The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has classified plants and animals in order of existence:

→ Normal Species: Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.

→ Endangered Species: These are species which are in danger of extinction. For example, black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass etc.

→ Vulnerable Species: These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. For examples, blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.

→ Rare Species: Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. For example, Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.

→ Endemic Species: These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. For example, Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, mithun in Arunchal Pradesh.

→ Extinct Species: These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. For example, Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck etc.

Subject:- Social Science (Geography)
Chapter 2:- Forest and Wildlife Resources

Class:- X
Assignment No.:-2

- 1) Explain the importance of biodiversity in environment.
- 2) Forests plays an important role in our ecosystem. Explain.
- 3) Give a brief account/estimate of flora and fauna found in India.
- 4) How India stands in the world in terms of biological diversity.
- 5) What do you understand by the terms critical species. Give example.
- 6) What are the dimensions of deforestation in India?
- 7) Name different types of forests on the basis of density.
- 8) Classify and explain different categories of existing plants and animals based on the international union for conservation of natures and natural resources (IUCN). Support your answer with suitable answer.

ECONOMICS

Class: Xth

Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

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 worlds, 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.

Subject:- Social Science (Economics)
Chapter 2:- Sectors of the Indian Economy

Class:- X
Assignment No.:-2

9) Distinguish between final goods and intermediate goods.

(3)

- 10) Why tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India over the last 30 years? Explain four reasons. (5)
- 11) Or
- 12) Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with four reasons.
- 13) What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain with examples. (5)
- 14) '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)
- 15) Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these? (1)
- 16) In India, the development process has led to an increase in the share of tertiary sector in GDP. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate. (HOTS) (5)
- 17) Give reasons for the growth of service sector in India. (VBQ) (5)
- 18) Suggest some points viable to revive the contribution of agriculture to the GDP. (VBQ) (3)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ASSIGNMENT

POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Q1 Explain the features of federalism.
- Q2 How can you say that federalism is more effective today than it was in its early years of Independence?
- Q3 Explain the features of Belgium Model.
- Q4 Discuss the different forms of power sharing.
- Q5 State the demands given by Sri Lankan Tamils.
- Q6 What factors led to a war in Sri Lanka.

(क) 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 अर्थात् 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 अर्थात् 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 हैं 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 अस्थायी घर। अस्थायी 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 अयाज़ 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।

EAST POINT SCHOOL
Assignment – X
Pair of linear equations in two variables
Reducible to linear equation

Solve the following systems of equations by using suitable method:

1. $\frac{1}{7x} + \frac{1}{6y} = 3$; $\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{3y} = 5$
2. $\frac{1}{5x} + \frac{1}{6y} - 12 = 0$; $\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{3}{7y} = 8$
3. $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{y}{5} + 1 = 15$; $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{6} = 15$
4. $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = \frac{9}{xy}$; $\frac{4}{x} + \frac{9}{y} = \frac{21}{xy}$
5. $\frac{4}{x} + 3y = 14$; $\frac{3}{x} - 4y = 23$
6. $\frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{6}{5}$; $\frac{xy}{y-x} = 6$
7. $\frac{6}{x+y} = \frac{7}{(x-y)} + 3$; $\frac{1}{2(x+y)} = \frac{1}{3(x-y)}$
8. $\frac{44}{x+y} + \frac{30}{x-y} = 10$; $\frac{55}{x+y} + \frac{40}{x-y} = 13$
9. $\frac{1}{3x+y} + \frac{1}{3x-y} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2(3x+y)} - \frac{1}{2(3x-y)} = -\frac{1}{8}$
10. $\frac{1}{2(x+2y)} + \frac{5}{3(3x-2y)} = \frac{-3}{2}$; $\frac{5}{4(x+2y)} - \frac{3}{5(3x-2y)} = \frac{61}{60}$

प्रत्यय

परिभाषा :- शब्द या धातु के बाद जुड़ने वाले शब्दांश को प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्यय के प्रकार :-

- १) कृत प्रत्यय - जो धातु के बाद जुड़े।
- २) लङ्घित प्रत्यय - जो शब्द के बाद जुड़े।
- ३) स्त्री प्रत्यय - जो पुल्लिंग शब्दों के बाद जुड़े।

१) लङ्घित प्रत्यय

१. मतुप् - मत, वत, = अकारान्त + वत,
अन्धस्वर + मत

यथा :- गुण + मतुप् = गुणवत,
शक्ति + मतुप् = शक्तिवत

२. लल् - ल

यथा :- सुन्दर + लल् = सुन्दरल

३. ल्व - ल्वम्

यथा :- सुन्दर + ल्व = सुन्दरल्वम्

५. ठक् - ठक्

यथा :-

दिन = दैविक	इ → ई	
सम्राज = साम्राजिक		अ → आ
उद्योग = औद्योगिक		उ → औ
देव = दैविक		ए → ऐ

स्त्री प्रत्यय

१. टाप् - आ

यथा :- बाल + टाप् = बाला

अश्व + टाप् = अश्वा

२. डीप् - ई

यथा :- कुमार + डीप् = कुमारी

नद + डीप् = नदी

अभ्यास कार्य

1	महत् + ल्व	२
2	लाव्यु + ललि	२
3	रूप + भलुप	२
4	पद्म + ठक्	२
5	सप्तारु + ठक्	२
6	सुन्दर + ङीप्	२
7	अज + टाप्	२
8	दिवल्वम्	२
9	महत्ता	२
10	अश्वा	२
11	वालिका	२
12	हनुमत्	२
13	वार्षिक	२
14	वैज्ञानिक	२
15	धनवत्	२

