

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS X ASSIGNMENT 9

ENGLISH

THE BALL POEM

BY JOHN BERRYMAN

About the Poet- John Berryman

- Born on October 25, 1914 in Oklahoma, America.
- His real name was John Allun Smith Jr.
- He received his education from Columbia University and University of Cambridge.
- He was a major figure in American poetry in the second half of the 20th century.
- He was considered to be a key figure in the Confessional School of Poetry.
- His best known work is ‘The Dream Songs’.
- He died on January 7, 1972.

About the Poem

- The little boy has lost his ball.
- He can buy many new balls but he has a very deep emotional attachment and memories associated with that ball.
- So he regrets over the loss of the ball.
- The poet is indirectly trying to tell us that we should learn how to cope up with the loss.
- And money is external i.e. we can’t buy memories with money.
- We all should learn our responsibility and learn to cope up with the loss.

Message	Rhyme Scheme	Literary Devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nothing is permanent in life. We must be mentally prepared to face any loss in life.	The poem is having no particular rhyme scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assonance – boy now who lost• Alliteration – roaming round• Repetition – ‘what’ is repeated• Imagery – merrily bouncing down the street

Extract Based Question (Solved)

**1. “What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over – there it is in the water!”**

- (a) What has happened to the boy?
- (b) Why does the poet say ‘No use to say – ‘O there are other balls’?
- (c) Which word means ‘happily’?
- (d) Where did the ball go?

Answers:

- (a) The boy was very sad as he had lost his ball.
- (b) The poet says so as the loss of the ball is of a major consequence to the boy.
- (c) Merrily means happily.
- (d) The ball went to the water.

2. “No use to say – ‘O there are other balls’

An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy

As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down

All his young days into the harbour where

His ball went.

I would not intrude on him, A dime, another ball, is worthless.”

- (a) Where had the boy’s ball gone?
- (b) How has the loss affected the boy?
- (c) Why was ‘he’ trembling, staring down?
- (d) Why is the another ball worthless for the boy?

Answer:

- (a) The boy’s ball went into the dark waters of the harbour.
- (b) The boy is very much troubled at the loss of his ball. He stands still, trembling and staring at his ball.
- (c) He was trembling, staring down as he had lost his ball.
- (d) he starts understanding his responsibility.

Extract Based Question (Unsolved)

1. “.....Now

He senses first responsibility

In a world of possessions. People will take

Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.”

- (a) What does the boy understand?
- (b) What does the word ‘balls’ signify?
- (c) What is meant by the word ‘possessions’?
- (d) What does “In a world of possessions mean?”

2. “He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,

The epistemology of loss, how to stand up

Knowing what every man must one day know

And most know many days, how to stand up.”

- (a) What is the boy learning?
- (b) Why are boy’s eyes desperate?
- (c) What do you mean by ‘epistemology of loss’?
- (d) What every man needs to know one day?

Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)

Q1: What message does John Berryman want to convey through this poem?

- The message that the poet wants to convey is the importance of loss and responsibility in life.
- We should not forget the importance of possessions.

Q2: How does the boy feel at the loss of his ball?

- The boy is very much troubled at the loss of his ball.
- His ball falls in water.
- He is much upset as he has a long association with the ball.

Q3: “Money is external.’ What does the poet mean by this expression?

- He makes the boy understand about his responsibility as the loss is immaterial.
- He can purchase another ball.
- He explained that the world is full of possessions and money is an external item.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. How can you distinguish between a hyena and a crocodile?
2. What are the distinctive features of the Asian lion as given in the poem?
3. What does the Bengal Tiger look like? What is so distinct about him?
4. How does a leopard behave when he sees someone?
5. How does the poet describe the bear?.

Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)

1. Why is it important for everyone to experience loss and to stand up after it?

- It is important for everyone to experience loss and to stand up after it in order to be strong and to get on with life.
- One needs to stay strong no matter how much it hurts inside.
- Staying strong is the only way to survive.
- Moreover, one needs to learn to accept and let go and not cling to something that they can never have.
- One should understand that the past is gone and it will never come back.
- Experiencing loss sometimes helps us to grow up and face hardships, like loss.
- This helps us in breaking all the boundaries into freedom.

Long Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. Why did the boy feel so sad at the loss of his ball?
2. Why did the poet not offer the boy money to buy another ball?
3. Why does the poet think that it is useless to give the following suggestion to the boy? ‘No use to say- ‘O there are other balls’:

Class: Xth

Subject: Economics

Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

14th May 2020

How to Create More Employment?

1. To remove open unemployment, underemployment and disguised unemployment, there is a need to create more employment opportunities. More employment opportunities can be created by:

- **Provision of infrastructure** facilities like irrigation in rural areas: Construction of dams and canals will generate many more jobs. Moreover, this will make agriculture more productive. Farmers can raise two or more crops during a year, i.e., they will remain employed throughout the year.
 - **Expansion of transport** and trade in rural areas: Building of roads, store houses and other such facilities again will have two effects. One, it will immediately create new employment opportunities and, two, it will add to the income of the farmers.
 - **Provision of cheap** and easy credit facilities: If the farmers are provided loans at low rate of interest, they would be in a position to buy seeds, fertilisers, agricultural equipment, etc. A prosperous agriculture will create more employment opportunities.
 - **Setting up** of industries and services in semi-rural areas: These enterprises can provide employment in those seasons when there is no work in agriculture.
 - **Construction of** school buildings, health centres, etc.: These would not only create more employment opportunities but also 'contribute to human development.
 - **Promotion of** activities like tourism, regional crafts, information, etc., can result in creation of more employment opportunities.
2. Our constitution has guaranteed some fundamental rights to all the citizens of the country. One such right is the Right to work, i.e., every person has a right to demand a paid job from the government.
3. In recognition of this Right to work, the Government has enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Under this Act,
- All those persons who are able and willing to work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
 - If the government fails to provide employment, it will have to provide unemployment allowance to affected persons.

Assignments

- 1) **What is the full form of GDP?** (1)
- 2) **Give the meaning of Gross Domestic Product.** (1)
- 3) **Who undertakes the mammoth task of measuring GDP in India?** (1)
- 4) **Give one reason for the rapid growth of service sector in India.** (1)
- 5) **Which sector was the largest producing sector in 1973-74 in India?** (1)
- 6) **Which was the largest producing sector in 2013-14 in India?** (1)
- 7) **Which sector had the highest percentage of employment during 1973-74?** (1)

- 8) Which sector had the highest percentage of employment in 2013-14. (1)
- 9) Which sectors have huge potential for generation of employment in India? (1)
- 10) Explain with example the method of calculating Gross Domestic Product. Why are only 'final goods and services' counted in G.D.P.? [2014, 2013, 2012] (5)
- 11) Describe the historical changes that have taken place in the sectors of the economy in the developed countries. [2012, 2015] (5)
- 12) "When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement. [Board Term-I, (58), DDE-2014, 2012] OR
"The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India". Support the statement with any five reasons. [2016-17, 2010] (5)
- 13) Explain any three reasons for the Primary Sector to be the largest employer in India. [2015] (3)
- 14) What is the significance of secondary sector in Indian economy? How does it help in the economic development of the country? [2011] (5)
- 15) Why is the tertiary sector becoming more important in India? Explain by giving four reasons. [2016-17, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010] (5)
OR
Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with four reasons. [2010]
- 16) 'All of the service sector is not growing equally well in India.' Justify the statement with three arguments. [2013] (3)
OR
Service sector in India employs two types of people. Explain by giving suitable examples. [2011] (3)

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

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

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

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

Assignment

- 1) Which sectors have huge potential for generation of employment in India? (1)
 - 2) When was MGNREGA implemented? (1)
 - 3) Give full form of MGNREGA? (1)
 - 4) How many days of employment per year are guaranteed to one person in every poor rural household? (1)
 - 5) Which types of activities are given preference in MGNREGA? (1)
 - 6) In which sector is seasonal and disguised unemployment most prevalent in India? [2016-17, 2015] (1)
 - 7) Explain the term 'unemployment'. (1)
 - 8) What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas. [2016-17, 2014, 2010] (3)
- OR
- Explain the concept of under employment taking example from some non-agricultural field. [2014] (3)
- 9) Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. (5)

10) How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with the help of five suitable examples. [2012, 2011, 2010] (5)

OR

How would income and employment increase if farmers are provided with loan, irrigation and transportation facilities? [Board Term-I, (36, 37), 2012] (3)

11) Describe the various ways in which government can create employment opportunities for the people of India. [2016-17, 2012, 2011] (5)

OR

In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?

12) Describe any five provisions of 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee' Act 2005. [2016-17, 2014, 2012] (5)

OR

Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'?

Class X

Geography Study Material

Millets:

→ Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.

→ These have very high nutritional value.

• Pulses:

→ India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.

→ Major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

→ These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.

→ Major producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Oil Seeds:

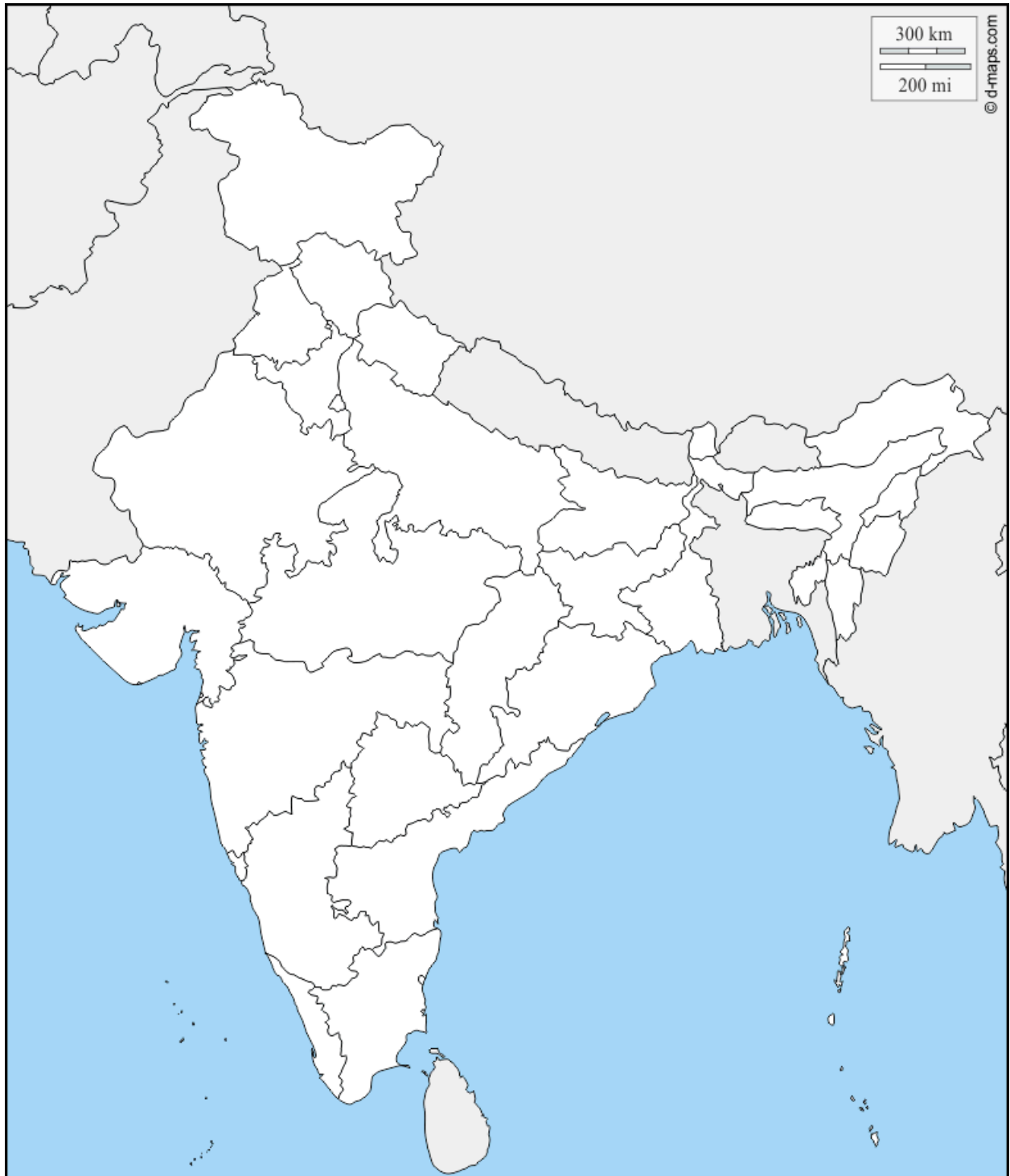
→ The oil seeds covers approximately 12 percent of the total cropped area of the country.

→ These are used as cooking mediums as well as used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

Questions:

1. Which is the most important occupation in India ?
2. Which country is the largest producer of rice in the world?
3. In which country slash & burn is called "Jhum" ?
4. Which state is the largest producer of rice in India?
5. Which state is the largest producer of wheat in India?
6. Which state is the largest producer of sugarcane in India?
7. Which country is the largest producer of wheat in the world?
8. Which crops are included in millets ?

Activity: Mark major wheat & rice producing states in India(use different color or pattern for wheat & rice)



SUBJECT: HISTORY

CHAPTER: 1

Write the answer of Following Questions not more than 100 words (carry 5 marks)

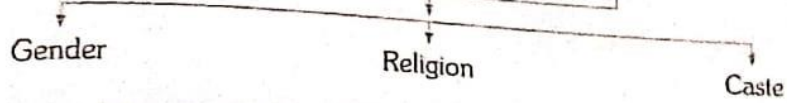
1. Briefly explain the process of Unification Italy?
2. What was Zollverein ? Why was it formed ?
3. How did the polish language work as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance?
4. Explain the Napoleonic Code.
5. Examine the a Nation State a Building process in a Germany after 1848.
6. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
7. How was Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism ?
8. Explain the statement “ When France sneezes , the rest of Europe catches cold .
9. Who were Marianne and Germanis ? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?
10. Why did nationalist tension emerge in the Balkans ?

Gender, Religion and Caste

Chapter Organiser

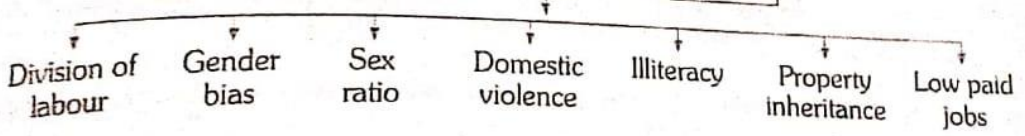
1.

Basis of Social Differences



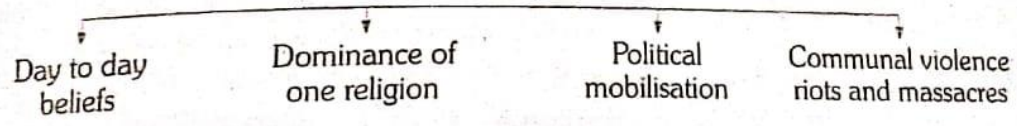
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Pillars of Gender Discrimination



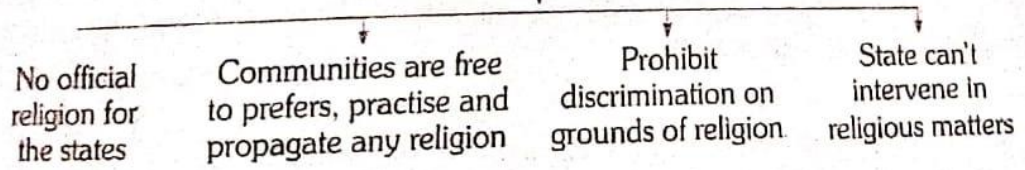
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Forms of Communalism in Politics



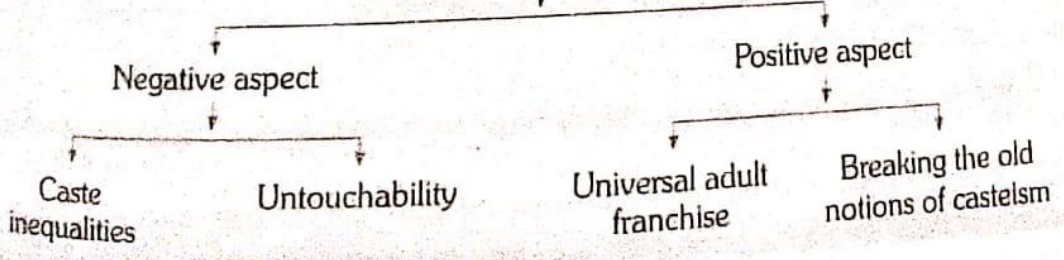
4.

India is a Secular State



5.

Caste and Politics



CHEMISTRY
CLASS 10
METALS AND NON-METALS

Reactivity Series

The series in which metals are arranged in the decreasing order of reactivity, it is known as **Reactivity Series**.


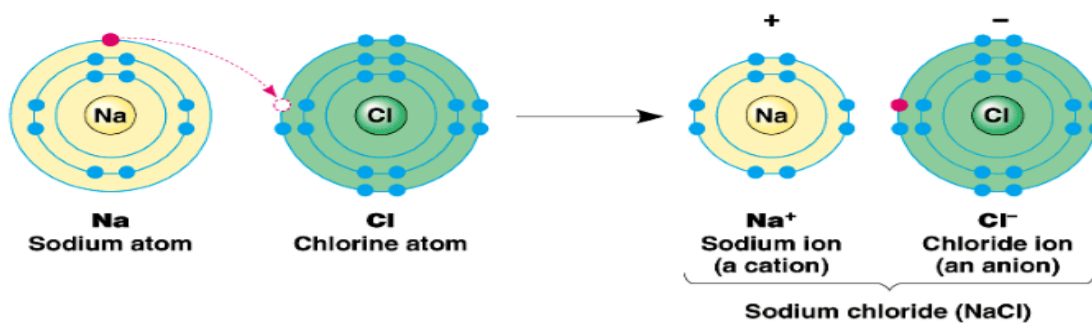
potassium	most reactive	K	
sodium		Na	
calcium		Ca	
magnesium		Mg	
aluminium		Al	
carbon		C	
zinc		Zn	
iron		Fe	
tin		Sn	
lead		Pb	
hydrogen		H	
copper		Cu	
silver		Ag	
gold		Au	
platinum		least reactive	Pt

Fig.1. Reactivity Series

Ionic Compounds

Compounds formed due to the transfer of electrons from a metal to a non-metal are known as **Ionic Compounds**.



Properties of Ionic Compounds

- They are generally hard and solid.
- They have a high melting and boiling point.
- They are soluble in water but insoluble in inorganic solvents such as ether etc.
- They are conductors of electricity in molten and solution state.

Reason—Ions can not move due to rigid solid structure. Ionic compounds conduct electricity in molten state.

Reason-- Ions can move freely since the electrostatic forces of attraction between the oppositely charged ions are overcome due to heat.

BIOLOGY

Topic : Control and co-ordination (C6)

Class X

1. What is the role of gustatory and olfactory receptors? What will happen if you try to taste food with your nose pressed with hands?
2. Why is control and coordination system necessary in organisms?
3. What happens at the synapse between two neurons?
4. In a synapse, chemical signal is transmitted from
 - (a) dendritic end of one neuron to axonal end of another neuron
 - (b) axon to cell body of the same neuron
 - (c) cell body to axonal end of the same neuron
 - (d) axonal end of one neuron to dendritic end of another neuron
5. In a neuron, conversion of electrical signal to a chemical signal occurs at/in
 - (a) cell body
 - (b) axonal end
 - (c) dendritic end
 - (d) axon
6. Draw the structure of a neuron and explain its function.
7. With the help of a flow chart, explain the transmission of information to a neuromuscular junction.
8. What are reflex actions and reflex arc? What is its significance?
9. Draw well labelled diagram of a reflex arc on touch of an hot object.

PHYSICS

Give reason for the following:

- 1) Red light is used for danger signal
- 2) Cause of Color blindness.
- 3) Sky appears black in Moon.
- 4) Rainbow is seen on a rainy day in the presence of sunlight.
- 4) A person with a myopia eye cannot see objects beyond a distance of 1.5m. What would be the power of corrective lens? Which type of lens is used?
- 5) What do you understand by myopia? Write two causes of it?
- 6) What do you mean by far point and near point of eye?
- 7) What is presbyopia? State the cause of it and how is it corrected?
- 8) Explain: 1) why does sky look blue on a clear day
 2) Twinkling of stars.
- 9) What is hypermetropia? State two causes of hypermetropia with help of ray diagrams show:
 - 1) The eye defect hyperopia.

MATHEMATICS

1 | Quadratic Equations

EAST POINT SCHOOL

Assignment – X Quadratic Equations Word Problems

1. A motor boat whose speed in still water is 18 km/hr takes 1 hour more to go 24 km upstream than to return downstream to the same spot. Find the speed of the stream.
2. A fast train takes 3 hours less than a slow train for a journey of 600 km. If the speed of the Slow train is 10 km/hr less than that of the fast train, find the speeds of the two trains.
3. The numerator of a fraction is 3 less than the denominator. If 2 is added to both the Numerator and the denominator, then the sum of the new fraction and the original fraction is $\frac{29}{20}$. Find the original fraction.
4. The difference of two natural numbers is 3 and the difference of their reciprocals is $\frac{3}{28}$. Find the numbers.
5. Three consecutive positive integers are such that the sum of the square of the first and the Product of other two is 46, find the integers.
6. A two-digit number is four times the sum and three times the product of its digits. Find the numbers.
7. The hypotenuse of a grassy land in the shape of a right triangle is 1 metre more than twice the shortest side, If the third side is 7 metres more than the shortest side, find the sides of the grassy land.
8. In a class test, the sum of the marks obtained by P in Mathematics and Science is -28. Had He got 3 marks more in Mathematics and 4 marks less in Science, the product of his marks, would have been 180. Find the marks in the two subjects.
9. A piece of cloth costs ₹200. If the piece was 5m longer and each metre of cloth costs ₹2 Less, the cost of the piece would have remained unchanged. How long is the piece and what is the original rate per metre?
10. A plane left 30 minutes later than the schedule time and in order to reach the destination 1500 km away in time it has to increase its speed by 250 km/hr from its usual speed. Find its usual speed.
11. If the sum of first n even natural numbers is 420. Find the value of n.
12. While boarding an aeroplane a passenger got hurt. The pilot showing promptness and concern, made arrangements to hospitalise the injured and so the plane started late by 30 minutes to reach the destination, 1500 km away in time, the pilot increased the speed by 100 km/hr. Find the original speed /hour of the plane. What values are depicted here?
13. A takes 10 days less than the time taken by B to finish a piece of work. If both A and B Together can finish the work in 12 days, find the time taken by B to finish the work alone. What are the moral values reflected in this question which are to be adopted in our life?

SANSKRIT

बहुविकल्पीयाः/सैद्धान्तिक-प्रश्नाः

अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु काश्चन अशुद्धयः सन्ति, तेषां शुद्धरूपम् विकल्पेभ्यः धित्वा लिखत-

1. माम् कुतुबमीनारः अतीव अरोचत ।
(क) मम (ख) मत् (ग) मह्यम् (घ) मया
2. सन्यासी अवदत्-अलं विवादाय ।
(क) विवादम् (ख) विवादेन (ग) विवादात् (घ) विवादम्य
3. कविभ्यः कालिदासः श्रेष्ठः ।
(क) कविभ्याम् (ख) कवयोः (ग) कविषु (घ) कवी
4. रामेण निबन्धम् लिखति ।
(क) रामात् (ख) रामस्य (ग) रामः (घ) रामाणाम्
5. मम मने सन्देहः अस्ति ।
(क) मनस्सु (ख) मनसि (ग) मनांसि (घ) मनम्
6. त्वम् पितुः किम् नाम अस्ति?
(क) तव (ख) त्वाम् (ग) तुभ्यम् (घ) त्वया
7. हिमालयेन गङ्गा प्रभवति ।
(क) हिमालयस्य (ख) हिमालयात् (ग) हिमालयः (घ) हिमालयम्
8. परिश्रमस्य विना विद्या न लभते ।
(क) परिश्रमम् (ख) परिश्रमः (ग) परिश्रमेषु (घ) परिश्रमस्य
9. इयं भूपत्युः आज्ञा अस्ति ।
(क) भूर्पतिः (ख) भूपतेः (ग) भूपतये (घ) भपतौ
10. तस्य नमः ।
(क) तस्मै (ख) तस्मात् (ग) ताम् (घ) तस्यै
11. काकः शाखायाम् अधितिष्ठति ।
(क) शाखाम् (ख) शाखाम् (ग) शाखात् (घ) शाखे
12. सः चौरण विभेति ।
(क) चौरः (ख) चौरात् (ग) चौरस्य (घ) चौरम्
13. वृक्षेण पत्राणि पतन्ति ।
(क) वृक्षम् (ख) वृक्षात् (ग) वृक्षाय (घ) वृक्षे [Delhi 2013]
14. अस्मिन् पुस्तके पञ्चदश पाठं सन्ति ।
(क) पाठानि (ख) पाठे (ग) पाठौ (घ) पाठाः [All India 2013]
15. दौ वानरौ मनुष्यस्य सह गच्छतः ।
(क) मनुष्यम् (ख) मनुष्येण (ग) मनुष्यान् (घ) मनुष्यात् [Delhi 2016]
16. अहं नेत्रयोः पश्यामि ।
(क) नेत्रेभ्यः (ख) नेत्रैः (ग) नेत्रेषु (घ) नेत्राभ्याम् [All India 2016]

HINDI

पदबंध (Phrase) की परिभाषा

पद- वाक्य से अलग रहने पर 'शब्द' और वाक्य में प्रयुक्त हो जाने पर शब्द 'पद' कहलाते हैं।

दूसरे शब्दों में- वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द पद कहलाता है।

पदबंध- जब दो या अधिक (शब्द) पद नियत क्रम और निश्चित अर्थ में किसी पद का कार्य करते हैं तो उन्हें पदबंध कहते हैं।

दूसरे शब्दों में- कई पदों के योग से बने वाक्यांशो को, जो एक ही पद का काम करता है, 'पदबंध' कहते हैं।

डॉ० हरदेव बाहरी ने 'पदबन्ध' की परिभाषा इस प्रकार दी है- वाक्य के उस भाग को, जिसमें एक से अधिक पद परस्पर सम्बद्ध होकर अर्थ तो देते हैं, किन्तु पूरा अर्थ नहीं देते- पदबन्ध या वाक्यांश कहते हैं।

जैसे-

- (1) सबसे तेज दौड़ने वाला छात्र जीत गया।
- (2) यह लड़की अत्यंत सुशील और परिश्रमी है।
- (3) नदी बहती चली जा रही है।
- (4) नदी कल-कल करती हुई बह रही थी।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द पदबंध है। पहले वाक्य के 'सबसे तेज दौड़ने वाला छात्र' में पाँच पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् संज्ञा का कार्य कर रहे हैं। दूसरे वाक्य के 'अत्यंत सुशील और परिश्रमी' में भी चार पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् विशेषण का कार्य कर रहे हैं। तीसरे वाक्य के 'बहती चली जा रही है' में पाँच पद हैं किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् क्रिया का काम कर रहे हैं। चौथे वाक्य के 'कल-कल करती हुई' में तीन पद हैं, किन्तु वे मिलकर एक ही पद अर्थात् क्रिया विशेषण का काम कर रहे हैं।

इस प्रकार रचना की दृष्टि से पदबन्ध में तीन बातें आवश्यक हैं- एक तो यह कि इसमें एक से अधिक पद होते हैं। दूसरे ये पद इस तरह से सम्बद्ध होते हैं कि उनसे एक इकाई बन जाती है। तीसरे, पदबन्ध किसी वाक्य का अंश होता है।

अंगरेजी में इसे phrase कहते हैं। इसका मुख्य कार्य वाक्य को स्पष्ट, सार्थक और प्रभावकारी बनाना है। शब्द-लाघव के लिए भी इसका उपयोग किया जाता है- खास तौर से समास, मुहावरों और कहावतों में। ये पदबंध पूरे वाक्य नहीं होते, बल्कि वाक्य के टुकड़े हैं, किन्तु निश्चित अर्थ और क्रम के परिचायक हैं। हिंदी व्याकरण में इनपर अभी स्वतन्त्र अध्ययन नहीं हुआ है।

पदबंध के भेद

मुख्य पद के आधार पर पदबंध के पाँच प्रकार होते हैं-

- (1) संज्ञा-पदबंध
- (2) विशेषण-पदबंध
- (3) सर्वनाम पदबंध
- (4) क्रिया पदबंध
- (5) अव्यय पदबंध

(1) संज्ञा-पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो वाक्य में संज्ञा का कार्य करे, संज्ञा पदबंध कहलाता है।

दूसरे शब्दों में- पदबंध का अंतिम अथवा शीर्ष शब्द यदि संज्ञा हो और अन्य सभी पद उसी पर आश्रित हो तो वह 'संज्ञा पदबंध' कहलाता है।

जैसे-

- (a) चार ताकतवर मजदूर इस भारी चीज को उठा पाए।
- (b) राम ने लंका के राजा रावण को मार गिराया।
- (c) अयोध्या के राजा दशरथ के चार पुत्र थे।
- (d) आसमान में उड़ता गुब्बारा फट गया।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'संज्ञा पदबंध' है।

(2) विशेषण पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बतलाता हुआ विशेषण का कार्य करे, विशेषण पदबंध कहलाता है।

दूसरे शब्दों में- पदबंध का शीर्ष अथवा अंतिम शब्द यदि विशेषण हो और अन्य सभी पद उसी पर आश्रित हों तो वह 'विशेषण पदबंध' कहलाता है।

जैसे-

(a) तेज चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ प्रायः देर से पहुँचती हैं।

(b) उस घर के कोने में बैठा हुआ आदमी जासूस है।

(c) उसका घोड़ा अत्यंत सुंदर, फुरतीला और आज्ञाकारी है।

(d) बरगद और पीपल की घनी छाँव से हमें बहुत सुख मिला।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'विशेषण पदबंध' है।

(3) सर्वनाम पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो वाक्य में सर्वनाम का कार्य करे, सर्वनाम पदबंध कहलाता है।

उदाहरण के लिए निम्नलिखित वाक्य देखिए-

बिजली-सी फुरती दिखाकर आपने बालक को डूबने से बचा लिया।

शरारत करने वाले छात्रों में से कुछ पकड़े गए।

विरोध करने वाले लोगों में से कोई नहीं बोला।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द सर्वनाम पदबंध हैं क्योंकि वे क्रमशः 'आपने' 'कुछ' और 'कोई' इन सर्वनाम शब्दों से सम्बद्ध हैं।

(4) क्रिया पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो अनेक क्रिया-पदों से मिलकर बना हो, क्रिया पदबंध कहलाता है।

क्रिया पदबंध में मुख्य क्रिया पहले आती है। उसके बाद अन्य क्रियाएँ मिलकर एक समग्र इकाई बनाती है। यही 'क्रिया पदबंध' है।

जैसे-

- (a) वह बाजार की ओर आया होगा।
- (b) मुझे मोहन छत से दिखाई दे रहा है।
- (c) सुरेश नदी में डूब गया।
- (d) अब दरवाजा खोला जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द 'क्रिया पदबंध' है।

(5) अव्यय पदबंध- वह पदबंध जो वाक्य में अव्यय का कार्य करे, अव्यय पदबंध कहलाता है।

इस पदबंध का अंतिम शब्द अव्यय होता है। उदाहरण के लिए निम्नलिखित वाक्य देखिए-

अपने सामान के साथ वह चला गया।

सुबह से शाम तक वह बैठा रहा।

इन वाक्यों में काला छपे शब्द अव्यय पदबंध हैं।

ASSIGNMENT

Subject - IT

Session 1 - MODIFYING LAYOUT OF A PARAGRAPH SESSION

1. _____ can be used to break continuous text to one or more sentences.
2. Paragraph group is available under _____.
3. Default tab stop position is _____

Session 2 - MANAGING HEADERS

1. _____ can be used for inserting information at the top of each page automatically.
2. Header option is available under _____ group in Insert Tab.

Q1 – List any five items that can be added to the header area.

Session 3 - MANAGING FOOTERS

1. _____ can be used for inserting information at the bottom of each page automatically.
2. The Footer option is available under _____ group in the Insert Tab.

Session 4 - MANAGING STYLES

1. _____ are customized options for creating professional looking documents with the minimum efforts.
2. You can change styles by using the _____ group under the Home tab.

Session 5 - DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

1. Templates or document templates refer to a _____ document.
2. Creating a new document based on a _____ can save you _____ because _____.

Session 6 - WORKING WITH PAGE AND SECTION BREAKS

1. _____ & _____ breaks can be used to separate a document into sections.
2. Using page breaks, you can create different _____.
3. A section break controls the _____ of the document content that _____ it, until it reaches another section break.
4. To see a section/page break, click the _____ button.

Session 7 - APPLYING CHARACTER FORMATS

1. After selecting the text you need to click the _____ in the Font group to make the font size larger than the current font size.
2. To remove the character formatting, select the text and click on _____ in the Font group.
3. On selecting _____, the first character in the first word of the selected sentence will be converted to Capital Letter.
4. On selecting _____, the first character in all the words of the selected sentence will be converted to Capital Letter.

VIDEO LINKS

ENGLISH - <https://youtu.be/6JEHI0ke5Yc>

HINDI - <https://youtu.be/ZucfAP7ePjA>

SANSKRIT - <https://youtu.be/2ZVoAxay8gM>

MATHS - <https://youtu.be/5Wxf5t2unI8>

<https://youtu.be/etQvgB78y8U>

<https://youtu.be/krWNNMTC5so>

PHYSICS - <https://youtu.be/HLChkxfSUhI>

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

BIOLOGY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eyjr8ggq8YU&t=16s>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eB8vL6E_uwc&t=768s

COMPUTER - https://youtu.be/5wbv0W_yy6A

https://youtu.be/1r_72rgqrSQ

GEOGRAPHY - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=en8TJorOolw>

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

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

ECONOMICS -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDPcTNVEd-U>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFLx_SI65qM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DKaDv5SPp0>

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

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

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