EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS X ASSIGNMENT 10

ENGLISH

A QUESTION OF TRUST
BY VICTOR CANNING

About the author
- Victor Canning (16 June 1911 – 21 February 1986) was a prolific <u>British</u> writer of novels and <u>thrillers</u>
- He flourished in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.
- He was personally reticent, writing no memoirs and giving relatively few newspaper interviews.

About the chapter
- This story is about a thief who gets a taste of his own medicine.
- The name of the first burglar is Horace Danby.
- Horace Danby can be termed as a thief with a difference.
- He steals only once in a year.
- He is fond of books and spends most of his booty on buying books.
- He plans meticulously before attempting a burglary.
- He goes to rob a safe.
- During his burglary attempt at a big house, he gathers all the necessary information and enters the house for stealing from the safe.
- There he meets a young lady, who is initially a thief too.
- He is cheated by a lady thief, who claims herself to be the owner of the house.
- Horace opens the safe for her. He leaves his fingerprints all over the room. The lady enjoys jewels
- Finally, Horace ends up in prison only to repent at the way he was deceived by a person from his own profession.

Theme: We should not trust anyone blindly without finding about that person. Horace easily believed the lady in the red who pretended to be the owner of the house. She was a thief too but Horace did not suspect her and trusted her.

About the characters:

Horace Danby :-	The unknown: Woman
- Personality – good ; unmarried ; honest; fifty years old. - Profession – make locks with two helpers - Previous life – fifteen years old had served his first and only sentence in a prison library - Hobby – love rare and expensive books . He robs every year to buy rare and expensive books .	- A smart thief - She uses Horace's lock opening skill to rob the jewelry from the safe. - Full of confidence - A perfect actress

Short Answer Type Questions (Solved)

Q1. Whom did Horace Danby see in the kitchen? How did they greet each other? What tact did Horace apply there?
Ans. Horace Danby saw the family dog, Sherry, in the kitchen. The dog greeted Horace by stirring, making a noise and wagging its tail in a friendly way. Horace greeted the dog by tactfully calming it down, calling it by its name and showing love to it.

Q2. How did Danby prepare for the robbery at Shotover Grange?
Ans. Danby always planned his robberies meticulously. He prepared for the robbery at Shotover Grange by studying the house, the electric wiring, paths and garden. He knew that the family normally lived in the city and knew about the movement of the servants, who had gone out that afternoon. He had kept his tools ready, packed in a bag.

Q3. What was the passion of Horace Danby and how did he satisfy it?
Ans. The passion of Horace Danby was collecting rare and expensive books. To satisfy this passion, he needed money and arranged it by robbing one safe every year and then secretly buying the books through an agent.

Q4. Where was the safe at Shotover Grange? What was there inside it? What did Horace expect to get if he sold them one by one?
Ans. The safe at Shotover Grange was kept in the drawing room behind a poor painting and had jewels worth about 15000 pounds kept in it. It had a poorly built burglar alarm, but could be opened only through a specific code. Horace expected to get 5000 pounds if he sold the jewels one by one.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)
1. How did flowers hinder Horace in his work?
2. Why was Horace Danby sure that his robbery at Shotover Grange would be a successful one?
3. Why does Horace Danby get angry when anyone talks about 'honour among thieves'?
4. What are the subtle ways in which the lady manages to deceive Horace Danby into thinking she is the mistress of the house?
5. What did Horace Danby wonder about for a moment? What did he think and decide?

Long Answer Type Questions (Solved)

Q 1. What precautions did Danby take to avoid arrest? What blunder did he commit in his last venture?
Ans. To avoid arrest, Danby always studied all aspects of the safe he had targeted that year thoroughly, including the habits of the owners and servants, the layout of the house, any burglar alarms etc. He carried a set of select tools to break open safes and always wore gloves, so that he left behind no fingerprints.
In his last venture at Shotover Grange, he committed the blunder of not wearing gloves while cracking open the safe, probably because he was distracted by the young lady threatening to call the police, thus leading to his arrest soon afterwards.

Q 2. Horace was clever but the lady in red was cleverer. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
Ans. Yes, I agree with this statement. Horace was clever, as he planned the robbery carefully, studied the target, took the proper tools and also took his gloves, to ensure leaving no

fingerprints. But the young lady in red had all the necessary information, and, posing as the mistress of the house, exploited Horace's fear on being discovered, tricked him into cracking open the safe and handing her the jewels. She even ensured that Horace left his fingerprints at the site, as she distracted him by picking up a cigarette which Horace offered to light after removing his gloves. Thus the lady outwitted him.

Q3. Horace was a successful thief because he carefully planned his robberies. Should we call him a successful thief and still appreciate his work? Why or why not?
Ans. Yes, as a thief, Horace is successful because he carefully planned his robberies and completes them well. He was living his life as a good and honest citizen. However, the wealth he gathered due from his successful robberies did not belong to him. By stealing other people's valuables, he may have become successful but he is actually a criminal. He may be efficient in – conducting his'-crimes so that he is successful, but we still cannot appreciate his work.

Long Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. Horace Danby represents such people who adopt the wrong ways to fulfil their wishes. What values would you like such people to imbibe to reform themselves? Write in about 100-120 words.
2. Horace Danby was a respectable man but he could not be called loyal. What do you think could be the reasons for leading a respectable man like him on the path of thievery? Did he feel lack of sense of freedom? Was it not in his nature to accept the differences among people regarding their social status? Discuss the values he should have possessed in 100-120 words.
3. Horace promised the young lady that he would follow the path of honesty if sills would not hand him over to the police but he could not keep his promise for more than days. Did he lack reconciliation? Was it not in his nature to keep his promise? Did he lack the courage to fulfil his needs through an honest living? Discuss the values he needed to imbibe in 100-120 words.

Class: Xth   **Subject: Economics**
Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy   **21st May 2020**

Division of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised

1. Different enterprises can be classified into two sectors on the basis of the nature of employment. These two sectors are: (i) organised sector, and (ii) unorganised sector.
2. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.
These enterprises are registered with the government.
They have to follow various rules and regulations laid down by the government.
They also have to follow the various provisions of different Acts.

Workers in the organised sector enjoy many benefits:

(i) They have security of employment.

(ii) They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. They are paid overtime allowance in case they work for more than these fixed hours.

(iii) They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc.

(iv) They get medical facilities.

(v) They get safe and secure work environment.

(vi) They also get benefit of pension after retirement.

2. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units. These are outside the control of the government. They generally do not follow any rules and regulations.

Workers in the unorganised sector are denied all the benefits that the workers in the organised sector enjoy.

Assignment

1) **What is the organised sector?** (1)

2) **What do you understand by unorganised sector of employment?** (1)

3) **What benefits are given to the employees of an organised sector?** (1)

4) **In which sector majority of workers from scheduled castes and tribes are employed?** (1)

5) **Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. [2018, 2015, 2014]** (5)

Geography Assignment

Very Short Answer questions (1 mark questions)

1. What is the agricultural term used for the cultivation of fruit & vegetables.

2. Which crop is use as food & fodder both.

3. Name the crop which is commercial crop in Haryana but a subsistence crop in odisha.

4. Which crop is Known as Golden fibre.

5. Which Indian states are famous for commercial farming.

6. What are the two important beverage crops of India.

7. Mention some industries based on agricultural raw materials.
8. Name the largest pulse producing state of India.
9. Which variety of Indian coffee is of great demand in the world & from where was it initially brought ? Where was it cultivated initially ?
10. Name the largest groundnut producing state of India.
11. Name the largest tea & coffee producing state of India.
12. What is Sericulture ?

Short Answer questions   (3 mark questions)

1. Name one important beverage crop & specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.
2. Describe the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of rubber.

Also write regions where rubber is produced.

Long questions   (5 mark questions)

1. In which season maze is grown. Describe geographical conditions required for the growth of maize. Also mention major maize producing states of India.
2. Distinguish between tea & coffee cultivation.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Revision questions

1 mark

Q1 Define Power sharing.

Q2 What do you understand by sexual division of labour?

Q3 Differentiate between Municipal corporation and Municipality.

Q4 What is Equal Remuneration act?

Q5 State any one difference between unitary and federal form of government.

3 marks

Q6Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Q7Describe the forms of power sharing .

Q8" Name the three countries where participation of women in public life is very high.

5marks

Q9"Communalism is a threat to Indian Politics". Do you agree with the statement? If yes ,then give three reasons to support your answer

Q10 Discuss the features of federalism.

HISTORY

Chapter 1

Very short Question/ objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. Which type of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?
2. Which of the following countries is considered as the cradle of European civilisation?
   a) England.
   b) France
   c) Greece
   d) Russia.
3. Frederic Sorrieu was a——————————-.
4. What do you mean by nationalism?
5. Duke Metribch was chancellor of which country?

Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks)

6. What was the reaction to the Napoleon C odd?
7. Expln the contribution of GiuspprMazzini?
8. Explain the role of language in developing the national sentiment of Europe?
9. "Italy had a long history of political fragmentation ". Support the statement by giving any three points.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks)

10. Who were the 'liberals ' ? What ideas were supported by them ?
11. Write briefly about the political conditions in Europe in the 1870?
12. Discuss the role played by the women in nationalist struggles.
13. What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe ? What did the liberals demand ?
14. How did the Greek War of independence mobiilise nationslist feeling among educated elite across Europe?

CHEMISTRY
Metals and non-metals
Long answer type questions
Level 1

1) In what forms are metal found in nature? with the help of examples explains how metal react with oxygen, water and dilute acids. Also write chemical equations for the reactions?

2) Give reasons for the following:
   (i)Metals are regarded as electropositive elements
   (ii)Hydrogen gas is not evolved when zinc metal react with reacts with dil HNO_3
   (iii)Articles made of Aluminum do not corrode even though aluminum is an active metal

3) Which of the following metals can displace hydrogen from hydrochloric acid solution? Write appropriate equations for any reactions that can occur
   Al, Cu, Ag
   Also write a short note on active metals which can displace hydrogen from water

4) Write electron dot structure for sodium, oxygen, magnesium and chlorine. Show the formation of sodium oxide and magnesium oxide by the transfer of electrons Name the ions present in these compounds?

5) Name the following:
   (a) Metal that catches fire in open air and gives off white fumes
   (b)A metal that forms two types of oxides and rusts in moisture; write their formulae also
   (c)A metal used in stainless steel

6) Describe the steps associated with extraction of copper from its sulphide ore. How impure copper is purified by electrolytic refining.

7) Design an activity to show the conditions needed for iron nails to rust. Why do we apply paint on iron article?

8) (a) Define the term alloy. Write two advantages of making alloys.
   (b) A metal 'X' which is used in thermit process, when heated with oxygen gives an oxide 'Y' which is amphoteric in nature. Identify 'X' and 'Y'. Write down the reactions of oxide 'Y' with HCl and NaOH.

9) (i) How is copper obtained from its ore (sulphide ore)? Write balanced chemical equation.
    (ii) How is impure copper purified by electrolytic refining? Draw a labelled diagram to illustrate it.

10) Write five point of difference between ionic and covalent compounds.

11) A) what are amphoteric oxides? Choose the amphoteric oxides amongst the following: Na2O, ZnO, Al_2O_3, CO_2, H_2O.
    b)   Why is that non-metals do not displace hydrogen from dilute acid?
    c)   Name the acid which when reacted with metals do not produce hydrogen gas.

12) Write five points of difference between metals and non-metals based on their physical properties.

13) Write the names and symbols of two most reactive metals. Explain by drawing electronic structure how any one of them reacts with a halogen. Explain any two physical properties of the compound formed.

14) In the formation of a compound XY_2, atom X donates one electron to each Y atom. Show the electron dot structure of X, Y and the formation of XY_2. What is the nature

of bond in XY_2? Write any three properties of compound XY_2. The electronic configurations of the elements X and Y are as follows:

X – 1, 8, 1   Y – 2, 7

15) a) List in a tabular form any three chemical properties on the basis of which metals and non-metals are differentiated.

b) State two ways to prevent rusting of iron.

16) a) write the chemical equation for the following:

i) Calcium metal with water.

ii) Cinnabar is heated in the presence of air.

iii) Manganese oxide is heated with aluminium powder.

b) What are alloys? List two properties of alloys.

17) Explain the following:

a) Sodium chloride is an ionic compound which does not conduct electricity in solid state where as it does conduct electricity in molten state as well in aqueous state.

b) Reactivity of aluminium metal decreases if it is dipped in nitric acid.

c) Metals like calcium and magnesium are never found in their free state.

18) How is method of extraction of metals high up in the reactivity series different from that of metals in the middle? Why can the same process not be applied for them? Name the process used for the extraction of these metals.

19) An ore on treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid produce brisk effervescence. Name the type of ore with an example. What steps will be required to obtain from enriched ore? Also write the chemical equations for the reactions involved in the process?

20) Two ores A and B were taken on heating A gives CO_2 whereas B gives B gives SO_2. What steps will you take to convert them into metals? Write the chemical equations involved in the process?

21) a) Write electron dot structure for chlorine (atomic no. 17) and calcium (atomic no. 20). Show the formation of calcium chloride by the transfer electrons.

(b) Identify the nature of the above compound and explain three physical properties of such compounds.

22) (a) The following reactions are observed to occur:

(i) $CuSO_4 + Zn$ ------- $ZnSO_4 + Cu$

(ii) $3ZnSO_4 + 2Al$ ----- $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 3Zn$

(iii) $2AgNO_3 + Cu$ ----- $Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2Ag$

   Arrange Cu, Zn, Al and Ag in decreasing order of their reactivity.

(b) Write one example each of decomposition reaction carried out with the help of: (i) Electricity,   (ii) Sunlight.

23) What is corrosion? Explain briefly the ways of prevention of corrosion?

24) Differentiate between:

a) Roasting and calcination

b) Mineral and ore

25) Give reasons:

a) Pure gold is not suitable for making ornaments.

b) Calcium floats on water.

c) Electrical wires are coated with PVC.

d) We apply oil on iron tools kept in storage.

e) Sodium and potassium are stored in kerosene oil.

BIOLOGY

Assignment

Topic : Control and co-ordination (C7)

Class X

1. What is the role of brain in reflex action?

2. What is the difference between reflex action and walking?

3. What happens at the synapse between two neurons?

4. Which part of the brain maintains posture and equilibrium of the body?

5. Which functions of the body will get effected if :

a. Forebrain gets damaged b. If mid brain gets damaged

6. How do we detect the smell of an agarbatti (incense stick)?

7. Make a flow chart mentioning different parts of the brain with their functions.

8. What are the structures protecting delicate brain and spinal cord?

PHYSICS

HUMAN EYE AND COLOURFUL WORLD

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [1 Mark]

1. **Which phenomenon is responsible for making the path of light visible?**
   Answer. Tyndall effect.
2. **State one function of iris in human eye.**
   Answer. Iris controls the size of pupil.
3. **State one function of pupil in human eye.**
   Answer. Pupil regulates and controls the amount of light entering the eye.
4. **State one role of ciliary muscles in the human eye.**
   Answer. Ciliary muscles help the eye lens to focus the image of an object on the retina by increasing or decreasing the curvature of eye lens.
5. **State one function of the crystalline lens in the human eye.**
   Answer. Crystalline (eye) lens forms a real and inverted image of the object on the retina.
6. **State two properties of the image formed by the eye lens on the retina.**
   Answer.
   (a) Image on the retina is real and inverted.
   (b) Diminished in size.
7. **State one function of cornea in human eye.**
   Answer. Cornea provides the refraction of light rays entering the eye.
8. **Why does the sun appear reddish at sunrise?**
   Answer. At sunrise, the sun looks almost reddish because only red colour ($\lambda b < \lambda r$), which is least scattered is received by our eye and appears to come from the sun. Hence, the appearance of sun at sunrise, near the horizon may look almost reddish.
9. **What is Tyndall effect?**
   Answer. The phenomenon of scattering of light by the colloidal particles is called Tyndall effect.
10. **Give an example of optical phenomena which occurs in nature due to atmospheric refraction.**
    Answer. Twinkling of stars.
11. **Give an example of a phenomenon where Tyndall effect can be observed.**
    Answer. When a fine beam of sunlight enters a room containing suspended particles of dust, the path of the beam of light is visible. It is due to the scattering of light (Tyndall effect).
12. **Name the type of particles which acts as a prism in the formation of rainbow in the sky.**
    Answer. Water droplets present in the atmosphere.
13. **What is the cause of dispersion of white light on passing through a prism?**
    Answer. The refractive index of the material of a prism is different for different colours of light as different colours have different speeds in the material of a prism. Also, prism has non-parallel surfaces.
14. **Name the atmospheric phenomenon due to which the sun can be seen above the horizon about two minutes before actual sunrise.**
    Answer. Atmospheric refraction.
15. **Why is red colour selected for danger signal lights?**
    Answer. Wavelength of red colour is more and so, it is least scattered. It can be easily seen through a large distance.
16. **Name the part of our eyes that helps us to focus near and distant objects in quick succession.**
    Answer. Ciliary muscles help in changing the focal length of the eye lens.
17. **A person is advised to wear spectacles with concave lenses. What type of defect of vision is he suffering from?**
    Answer. Myopia or short-sightedness.

COMPUTER

ASSIGNMENT

Class X

Topic:Digital Documentation

Q1. What are document templates? State the purpose of using document template.

Q2. What are Clip arts? List any two websites that offer free clipart.

Q3. Name of any two valid websites that offer free Clipart.

Q4List any three word wrapping options available under Word Processing software.

Q5. Write steps to insert shape in a word document.

Q6.Answer in one word

1 Default tab stop position is _____ .

2. _____ can be used to break continuous text to one or more sentences.

3._____ can be used for inserting information at the top of each page automatically.

MATHEMATICS

East Point School
Chapter 4
Quadratic Equations

- **Quadratic Equation**: - An equation of the form $ax^2\ bx + c = 0, a \neq 0$ iscalled a quadratic
  equation in one variable x, where a, b and c are constants. For example, $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$are real numbers.

- **Roots of a Quadratic Equation: -**
  Let $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, be a quadratic equation. If α is a root of this equation. It means $x = \alpha$satisfices this equation. $a\alpha^2 + b\alpha + c = 0$

- **Number of Roots: -** A quadratic equation has Maximum two roots,

- Methods for Solving Quadratic Equation
  - ➢ By Factorization
  - ➢ By Completing the square.
  - ➢ By Quadratic formula.

- **Quadratic Formula** to find roots $of\ ax^2\ +\ bx\ +\ c\ =\ 0$ is given by
  $$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}; \ x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- **Discriminant: -** For the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ the expression $b^2 - 4ac$ is called the discriminant and denoted by D. Then the roots of the quadratic equation are given by
  $$x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{D}}{2a}; \ x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

- **Nature of Roots**
  - ➢ **Case 1:** When $D > 0$, The roots are real and distinct
  - ➢ **Case 2:** When $D = 0$, The roots are real and equal
  - ➢ **Case 3:** When $D < 0$, The roots are not real

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. If $-\frac{1}{2}$ is one root of quadratic equation $2x^2 + kx + 1 = 0$,find k
2. Find the nature of the roots of $3x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 4 = 0$
3. Is $x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 1 = (x - 2)^3$a quadratic equation.
4. Which constant should be added and subtracted to solve the quadratic equation? $5x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 3 = 0$ by the method of completing the square.
5. If $px^2 + 3x + q = 0$ has two roots $x = -1$ and $x = -2$ find $q - p$
6. If two roots of a quadratic equation are $\sqrt{2}$and 1 then form the quadratic equation.
7. Represent the following in the form of a quadratic equation: - "The product of two consecutive even integers is 184
8. Is 0.2 a root of $x^2 - .04 = 0$?
9. If the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$has equal roots then find c in terms of a and b
10. If the equation $x^2 + 6x - 91 = 0$ can be written as $(x + p)(x + q) = 0$then find p and q

SHORT ANSWER TYPE (I) QUESTIONS

11. Solve by factorisation method.
    a) $8x^2 - 22x - 21 = 0$
    b) $3\sqrt{5}x^2 + 25x + 10\sqrt{5} = 0$
    c) $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{3} = 0$
    d) $2x^2 + ax - a^2 = 0$
12. If roots of quadratic equation $2x^2 - kx + k = 0$ are real and equal, then find k
13. Find k for which the given quadratic equation $9x^2 + 3kx + 4 = 0$has distinct roots
14. Find p for which the equation $x^2 + 5px + 16 = 0$has no real roots.

15. For what value of c, roots of quadratic equation $4x^2 - 2x + (c - 4) = 0$ are reciprocal of each other.
16. For what value of p equation $px^2 + 6x + 4p = 0$ has product of root equal to the sum of Roots.
17. Two squares have sides x cm and (x + 4) cm. The sum of their areas is 656 cm². Find the sides of the square
18. Find p for which the quadratic equation $px(x - 3) + 9 = 0$ have real and equal roots
19. Divide 16 into two parts such that twice the square of the larger part exceeds the square of the smaller part by 164.
20. For what value of k, $x^2 - 5x + 3(k - 1) = 0$ has difference of roots equal to 11.
21. The sum of squares of two consecutive natural numbers is 313, find the numbers.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE (II) QUESTIONS

22. Solve the following quadratic equations
    a) $\frac{1}{a+b+x} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{x}$, $a + b, a, b, x \neq 0$
    b) $\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{2(x-2)} = \frac{23}{5x}$, $x \neq -1, 2, 0$
    c) $3\left(\frac{7x+1}{5x-3}\right) - 4\left(\frac{5x-3}{7x+1}\right) = 11$, $x \neq \frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{7}$
    d) $\frac{x-1}{x+2} + \frac{x-3}{x-4} = \frac{10}{3}$, $x \neq -2, 4$
    e) $ax^2 + (4a^2 - 3b) - 12ab = 0$
23. Using quadratic formula, solve the following.
$$abx^2 + (b^2 - ac)x - bc = 0$$
24. If –5 is a root of $2x^2 + px - 15 = 0$ and roots of $p(x^2 + x) + k = 0$ are equal, then find p and k.
25. Find p for which $(p + 1)x^2 - 6(p + 1)x + 3(p + 9) = 0, p \neq -1$, has equal roots. Hence find the roots of the equation.
26. Find k for which the quadratic equation $(2k + 1)x^2 - (7k + 2)x + (7k - 3) = 0$ has equal roots. Also find the roots.
27. If the equation $(1 + m^2)x^2 + 2mcx + (c^2 - a^2) = 0$ has equal roots, then prove that
$$c^2 = a^2(1 + m^2)$$
28. For what value of k
    $(4 - k)x^2 + (2k + 4)x + (8k + 1) = 0$ is a perfect square.
29. Out of a group of swans, $\frac{7}{2}$ times the square root of the number are playing on the sea shore of a tank. The two remaining ones are playing in the water. What is the total number of swans?
30. A peacock is sitting on the top of a pillar, which is 9 m high. From a point 27 m away from the bottom of the pillar, a snake is coming to its hole at the base of the pillar. Seeing the snake, the peacock pounces on it. If their speeds are equal, at what distance from the hole is the snake caught?
31. ₹ 9000 were divided equally among a certain number of persons. Had there been 20 more persons, each would have got ₹160 less. Find the original number of persons.
32. A dealer sells a toy for ₹24 and gains as much percent as the cost price of the toy. Find the cost price of the toy.
33. A shopkeeper buys a number of books for ₹80. If he had bought 4 more books for the same amount, each book would cost ₹1 less. How many books did he buy?
34. Two pipes running together can fill a cistern in $3\frac{1}{13}$ minutes. If one pipe takes 3 minutes more than the other to fill it, find the time in which each pipe would fill the cistern?
35. A chess board contains 64 equal squares and the area of each square is 6.25 cm². A border round the board is 2 cm wide. Find the length of the side of the chess board.
36. Sum of the areas of two squares is 400 cm². If the difference of their perimeters is 16 cm, find the sides of two squares.
37. The area of an isosceles triangle is 60 cm² and the length of each one of its equal sides is 13 cm. Find its base.

38. A girl is twice as old as her sister. Four years hence the product of their ages (in years) will be 160.Find their present age.

39. A motor boat whose speed in still water is 18 km/hr takes 1 hour more to go 24 km upstream that to return downstream to the same spot. Find the speed of the stream.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. The difference of two natural numbers is 3 and the difference of their reciprocals is $\frac{3}{28}$. Find the numbers.

43. 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.

44. A two-digit number is four times the sum and three time the product of its digits. Find the numbers.

45. The hypotenuse of a grassy land in the shape of a right triangle is 1metre 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.

46. 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.

47. Apiece 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?

48. 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.

49. If the sum of first n even natural numbers is 420. Find the value of n.

50. 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?

51. A takes10 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?

ANSWERS

1. $k = 3$

2. Roots are equal

3. Yes

4. $\frac{1}{50}$

5. 1

6. $x^2 - (\sqrt{2} + 1)x + \sqrt{2} = 0$

7. $x^2 + 2x - 1848 = 0$

8. NO

9. $c = \frac{b^2}{4a}$

10. $13, -7$

11. a) $x = \frac{7}{2}, x = -\frac{3}{4}$

    b) $x = -\sqrt{5}, x = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}$

    c) $x = \sqrt{6}, x = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

    d) $x = \frac{a}{2}, \ x = -a$

12. $k = 0, 8$
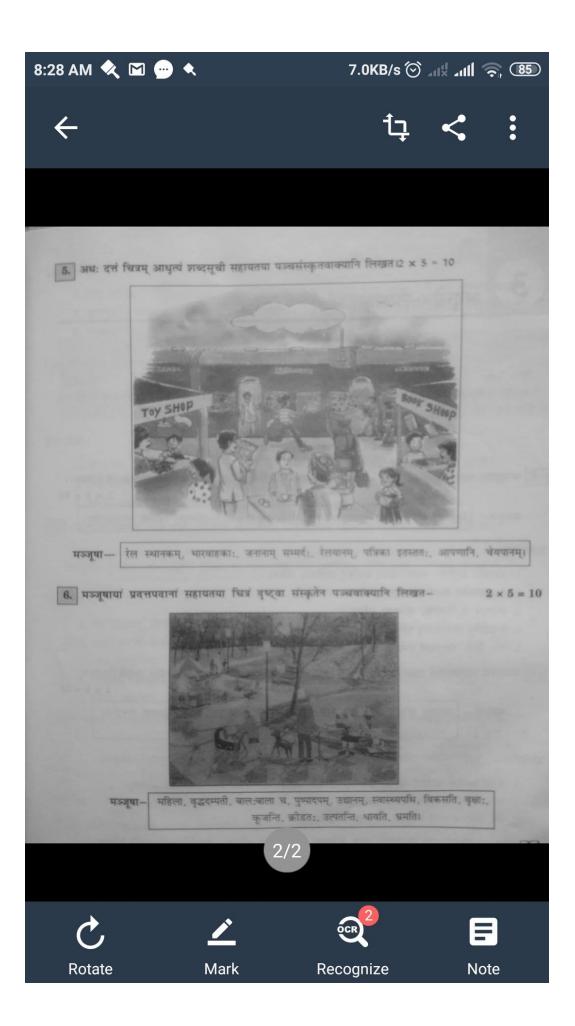
13. $k > 4, k < -4$

14. $-\frac{8}{5} < p < \frac{8}{5}$

15. $C = 8$

16. $p = -\frac{3}{2}$

17. $16 \text{ cm}, 20 \text{ cm}$

18. $p \neq 0, p = 4$

19. $10, 6$

20. $k = -7$

21. $12, 13$

22. a) $x = -a, \ x = -b$
    b) $x = 4, x = -\frac{23}{11}$
    c) $x = 0, x = 1$
    d) $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{297}}{4}$
    e) $x = \frac{3b}{a}, x = -4a$

23. $x = \frac{c}{b}, x = -\frac{b}{a}$

24. $p = 7, k = \frac{7}{4}$

25. $p = 3, x = 3, 3$

26. $. \ k = 4, -\frac{4}{7}$

28. $k = 0, 3$

29. 16

30. $12 \ m$

31. 25

32. ₹20

33. 16

34. $5 \ min, 8 \ min.$

35. $24 \ cm$

36. $16cm, 12cm$

37. Base = 24cm, 10cm

38. 16cm, 12cm.

39. $6km/hr$

40. 40 km/hr. 50km/hr.

41. $\frac{7}{10}$

42. 7, 4

43. 4, 5, 6

44. 24

45. 8m, 17m, 15m

46. Marks in Math's = 12
    Marks in Science = 16

47. Length = 20m, rate = ₹10/m

48. 750 km/hr

49. 500km/hr

50. 30 days

SANSKRIT

5. अधः दत्तं चित्रम् आधृत्यं शब्दसूची सहायतया पञ्चसंस्कृतवाक्यानि लिखत।2 × 5 = 10

मञ्जूषा— रेल स्थानकम्, भारवाहकाः, जनानाम् सम्मर्दः, रेलयानम्, पत्रिका इतस्ततः, आपणानि, चेयपानम्।

6. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपवानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत–   2 × 5 = 10

मञ्जूषा— महिला, वृद्धदम्पती, बालःबाला च, पुष्पादपम्, उद्यानम्, स्वास्थ्यपधि, विकसति, वृक्षाः, कूजन्ति, क्रीडतः, उत्पतन्ति, धावति, भ्रमति।

2/2

HINDI

अलंकार दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना होता है – अलम + कार। यहाँ पर अलम का अर्थ होता है ' आभूषण। ' मानव समाज बहुत ही सौन्दर्योपासक है उसकी प्रवर्ती के कारण ही अलंकारों को जन्म दिया गया है। जिस तरह से एक नारी अपनी सुन्दरता को बढ़ाने के लिए आभूषणों को प्रयोग में लाती हैं उसी प्रकार भाषा को सुन्दर बनाने के लिए अलंकारों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अथार्त जो शब्द काव्य की शोभा को बढ़ाते हैं उसे अलंकार कहते हैं

[9:19 PM, 5/20/2020] PratibhaEPS: अलंकार के भेद

अलंकार के मुख्यतः दो भेद होते हैं :

शब्दालंकार

अर्थालंकार

1. शब्दालंकार

जो अलंकार शब्दों के माध्यम से काव्यों को अलंकृत करते हैं, वे शब्दालंकार कहलाते हैं। यानि किसी काव्य में कोई विशेष शब्द रखने से सौन्दर्य आए और कोई पर्यायवाची शब्द रखने से लुप्त हो जाये तो यह शब्दालंकार कहलाता है।

शब्दालंकार के भेद:

अनुप्रास अलंकार

यमक अलंकार

श्लेष अलंकार

1. अनुप्रास अलंकार

जब किसी काव्य को सुंदर बनाने के लिए किसी वर्ण की बार-बार आवृति हो तो वह अनुप्रास अलंकार कहलाता है। किसी विशेष वर्ण की आवृति से वाक्य सुनने में सुंदर लगता है। जैसे :

चारु चन्द्र की चंचल किरणें खेल रही थी जल थल में ।

ऊपर दिये गए उदाहरण में आप देख सकते हैं की 'च' वर्ण की आवृति हो रही है और आवृति हों से वाक्य का सौन्दर्य बढ़ रहा है। अतः यह अनुप्रास अलंकार का उदाहरण होगा।

अनुप्रास अलंकार के बारे में गहराई से पढ़नें के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें – अनुप्रास अलंकार – उदाहरण एवं परिभाषा

2. यमक अलंकार

जिस प्रकार अनुप्रास अलंकार में किसी एक वर्ण की आवृति होती है उसी प्रकार यमक अलंकार में किसी काव्य का सौन्दर्य बढ़ाने के लिए एक शब्द की बार-बार आवृति होती है। दो बार प्रयोग किए गए शब्द का अर्थ अलग हो सकता है । जैसे:

काली घटा का घमंड घटा।

यहाँ 'घटा' शब्द की आवृत्ति भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ में हुई है। पहले 'घटा' शब्द 'वर्षाकाल' में उड़ने वाली 'मेघमाला' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है और दूसरी बार 'घटा' का अर्थ है 'कम हुआ' । अतः यहाँ यमक अलंकार है।

यमक अलंकार के बारे में गहराई से पढ़नें के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें – यमक अलंकार – उदाहरण एवं परिभाषा

3. श्लेष अलंकार

श्लेष अलंकार ऊपर दिये गए दोनों अलंकारों से भिन्न है । श्लेष अलंकार में एक ही शब्द के विभिन्न अर्थ होते हैं। जैसे:

रहिमन पानी राखिए बिन पानी सब सून पानी गए न ऊबरे मोई मानस चून।

इस दोहे में रहीम ने पानी को तीन अर्थों में प्रयोग किया है। पानी का पहला अर्थ मनुष्य के संदर्भ में है जब इसका मतलब विनम्रता से है। रहीम कह रहे हैं कि मनुष्य में हमेशा विनम्रता (पानी) होना चाहिए। पानी का दूसरा अर्थ आभा, तेज या चमक से है जिसके बिना मोती का कोई मूल्य नहीं।

पानी का तीसरा अर्थ जल से है जिसे आटे (चून) से जोड़कर दर्शाया गया है। रहीम का कहना है कि जिस तरह आटे का अस्तित्व पानी के बिना नम्र नहीं हो सकता और मोती का मूल्य उसकी आभा के बिना नहीं हो सकता है, उसी तरह मनुष्य को भी अपने व्यवहार में हमेशा पानी (विनम्रता) रखना चाहिए जिसके बिना उसका मूल्यह्रास होता है। अतः यह उदाहरण श्लेष के अंतर्गत आएगा।

श्लेष अलंकार के बारे में गहराई से पढ़नें के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें – श्लेष अलंकार – उदाहरण एवं परिभाषा

VIDEO LINKS

ENGLISH - https://youtu.be/2mVIZ1HDHvE

HINDI - https://youtu.be/GVhHEN9y_NM

SANSKRIT - https://youtu.be/2l7F9fx6068

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

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

GEOGRAPHY - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OoWw8hClcfs&feature=youtu.be

ECONOMICS - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qt-Bthp_Xoc&t=16s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DKaDv5SPp0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDPcTNVEd-U
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFLx_Sl65qM
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DKaDv5SPp0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LpaMlD_hA5k&list=PLY7M8elJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxgT&index=4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1jHFZUWbCY&list=PLY7M8elJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxgT&index=5

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2t4eCihfOM&list=PLY7M8elJDmwYsdIKu89kJHJy963VePxgT&index=6

PHYSICS - https://youtu.be/zxvx6ZIVmpk

CHEMISTRY - https://youtu.be/pMEiyKZ4H4g

BIOLOGY - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dST_pLF6pX4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTYw-sNTNfw

COMPUTER - https://youtu.be/S0zn84Ic1I4

https://youtu.be/6Gp-i2AKikQ

https://youtu.be/3zwBWvEOoO8

MATHS - https://youtu.be/QqlQZf_AKP4

https://youtu.be/xiV4yrAsuxM

https://youtu.be/7YatBAlW9KI

https://youtu.be/uYVF67XX56M

https://youtu.be/YQXLEzC4FIE

https://youtu.be/oB9Kikov0vo

https://youtu.be/1dJU4DTijNs