

EAST POINT SCHOOL ASSIGNMENT

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

- ACCOUNTANCY https://youtu.be/ujVPoW_Z8NE
- BUSINESS STUDIES https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jr_Njrgajb0,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=idHW0L7IGPY&t=69s>
- ECONOMICS <https://youtu.be/A8jUvK8DLO0>

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

- BIOLOGY https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qAhTX6_bQo&list=PLCzaIJYXP5Yf5IqLm8L5u7Iv31LdW3BG4&index=4,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBhNeReAZY4&list=PLCzaIJYXP5Yf5IqLm8L5u7Iv31LdW3BG4&index=6>,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkZmP4FU4uY&list=PLCzaIJYXP5Yf5IqLm8L5u7Iv31LdW3BG4&index=12>
- CHEMISTRY <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoCgkn14pr0&list=PLCzaIJYXP5YfbgFInYe3GBqqRpVsrBfNJ&index=3>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIgLurC3S8&list=PLCzaIJYXP5YfbgFInYe3GBqqRpVsrBfNJ&index=4>
- PHYSICS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ah_cyYpGe98&list=PLCWm8jBxm8LlxOk_Z0zG73Gr8IzjoIbv_&index=2&pbjreload=101

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

- LEGAL STUDIES <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wu2XifDrxBA>
- PSYCHOLOGY <https://youtu.be/WjIXv1z5838>
- GEOGRAPHY <https://youtu.be/1Q4DFLVXi-0>
- HISTORY <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbrNsokb9PA>

ENGLISH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAKT2Kskn9o>

MATHEMATICS

<https://youtu.be/xhstmve1q3k>

OPTIONAL-II

- PHYSICAL EDUCATION <https://youtu.be/dFtbLpUVzi0>
- HINDI <https://youtu.be/X5kVYaqBwFs>
- PAINTING https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o-7OjXN0d_k&t=2s,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=SyVLKHx1HAK&t=4s, www.youtube.com/watch?v=o-7OjXN0d_k&t=13s

ENGLISH

THE RATTRAP BY SELMA LAGERLOF

Q.1 Read the following extract and answer the following questions choosing the most appropriate answer:

“It was all a mistake, of course,” she continued?

- a. Who is ‘she’ in the sentence?
 - i. Selma Lagerlof
 - ii. A guest on the Christmas Eve at the Manor House
 - iii. Edla Willmansson
 - iv. Crofter’s wife
- b. What was the mistake committed?
 - i. Mistake of losing 30 kronors
 - ii. Mistake of abandoning the iron mill
 - iii. Mistake of employing the tramp
 - iv. Mistake of guessing the tramp as Neil Olof
- c. How does Edla convince her father to let the tramp stay in the manor house till Christmas Eve?
 - i. By being emotional and crying
 - ii. By talking to him
 - iii. By explaining the vicious cycle of sorrow and depravity of a poor
 - iv. By threatening him
- d. What was revealed when the tramp bathed and cleaned himself?
 - i. He looked smart and refreshing
 - ii. He looked like a master in the ironmaster’s clothes
 - iii. His manners got changed and behaved like an educated person
 - iv. His true identity was revealed

Answer the following questions in 20-25 words (Very Short Questions)

Q.2 Who has been compared with the parson?

Q.3 State the philosophy of the protagonist.

Q.4 Who was the Crofter?

Q.5. How was the tramp received by the master blacksmith?

Q.6 Who was Captain von Stahle?

Q.7 Why was Edna sent to convince the tramp when the ironmaster failed to do so?

Q.8 What did the ironmaster suggest Edna to do as their first priority for the tramp?

Q.9 What did the duo find about the tramp at the early Christmas service?

Answer the following question in 30-40 words(Short Questions)

Q.10 Why did the tramp not reveal his true identity to the ironmaster when mistaken as his friend?

Q.11 What could be the reason for the tramp to think so ill about this world?

MATHEMATICS

Assignment on Tangents and Normals

1. Find the equation of tangent and normal to the curve $y=x^4-6x^3+13x^2-10x+5$ at (1,3)
2. Find the point on the curve $y=x^3-11x+5$ at which the tangent is $y=x-11$
3. Prove that the tangents to the curve $y^2=2x$ at the points when $x=\frac{1}{2}$ are at right angle.
4. Prove that equation of tangent to the curve $(\frac{x}{a})^n+(\frac{y}{b})^n=1$ at (a,b) is $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$
5. Find the equation of tangent to the curve $y= (x^3-1)(x-2)$ where the curve meets the x axis
6. Show that the curves $x= y^2$ and $xy=\alpha$ when $\alpha =\pm\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
7. Find the point on the curve $y= x^3$ at which the tangent is horizontal.
8. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve $y=\cot^2x-2\cot x+2a$ at $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$
9. Find the equation of the tangent and normal to the curve $y=\frac{x-7}{(x-2)(x-3)}$ at the point where it cuts the x axis.

ACCOUNTANCY

Admission of a Partner

1. What compensation is paid by a new partner to the sacrificing partners for sacrificing their share in favour of him?
2. Vinod and Raj are partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Mohan into the partnership for 1/5th share. Mohan brings Rs.60,000 as capital and Rs.20,000 as premium for goodwill. New profit-sharing ratio of partners will be 5:3:2. Pass necessary journal entries.
3. X and Y were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Z and M as new partners. The new profit-sharing ratio will be 2:2:1:1. Z and M brought in Rs.11,00,000 each for their respective capitals and also necessary amount of premium for goodwill in cash. Goodwill was valued at Rs.9,60,000 for the firm. Calculate the sacrificing ratio of X and Y and pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.
4. Ashu and Bindu are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Chameli is admitted as a partner. Ashu and Bindu surrender 1/2 of their respective shares in favour of Chameli. Find the new profit-sharing ratio and also the sacrificing ratio. Chameli is to bring his share of premium for goodwill in cash. The goodwill of the firm is estimated at Rs.80,000. Pass necessary entries for the record of goodwill in the above case.
5. AK and BK are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3. They admit CK into the partnership for 3/10th share in profits, which he takes 1/10th from AK and 1/10th from BK. CK brings in Rs.15,000 as premium in cash out of his share of Rs.39,000. Goodwill account does not appear in the books of AK and BK. Give necessary journal entries.
6. Ram, Shyam and Mohan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admitted Vinod as a new partner for 1/7th share in the profits. The new profit-sharing ratio will be 2:2:2:1 respectively. Vinod brought Rs.6,00,000 for his capital and Rs.90,000 for his 1/7th share of goodwill. Give necessary journal entries.
7. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted C as a new partner for 3/7th share in the profits and the new profit sharing ratio will be 2:2:3. C brought Rs.4,00,000 as his capital and Rs.3,00,000 as premium for goodwill. Half of their share of premium was withdrawn by A and B from the firm. Calculate sacrificing ratio and give necessary journal entries.

8. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio. They admitted Z as a new partner and the new profit-sharing ratio will be 2:1:1. Z brought Rs.20,000 for her share of goodwill. Goodwill already appeared in the books at Rs.10,000. Give necessary journal entries.

BUSINESS STUDIES Chapter-9 Financial Management

Q1. Select the wrong pair:

- (a) Building- Working capital
- (b) Interest- Debentures
- (c) Dividend- Share capital
- (d) Mix of debt and equity- Capital structure

Q2. Excess of current assets over current liabilities is known as _____.

Q3. Iqbal has started a small take away restaurant near a multi speciality hospital. He is on good terms with Salman, a grocery shopkeeper who sells him goods on one month credit. The working capital needs of Iqbal will be _____.

Q4. ABC Ltd. has Debt Equity ratio of 3:1 whereas XYZ Ltd. has Debt Equity ratio of 1:1. Name the advantage ABC Ltd will have over XYZ Ltd, when the rate of interest is lower than the rate of return on investment of the company.

- (a) Trading on equity;
- (b) Low risk;
- (c) Low cost of equity;
- (d) Greater flexibility

Q5. Vikrant joins his father's business of Organic masalas, near Kotgarh in Himachal after completing his MBA. In order to capture a major share of the market, he decided to sell the product in small attractive packages by using the latest packaging technology. His father suggested that they hire financial consultants to estimate the amount of funds that would be required for the purpose & timings when it would be required. The concept being discussed by Vikrant's father, links which financial decision with the investment decision?

- (a) Dividend decision;
- (b) Financial Planning;
- (c) Capital structure decision;
- (d) Financing decision.

Q6. Visions Ltd. is a renowned multiplex operator in India. Presently, it owns 234 screens in 45 properties at 20 locations in the country. Considering the fact that there is a growing trend among the people to spend more of their disposable income on entertainment, two years back the company had decided to add more screens to its existing set up and increase facilities to enhance leisure, food chains etc. It had then floated an initial public offer of equity shares in order to raise the desired capital. The issue was fully subscribed and paid. Over the years, the sales and profits of the company have increased tremendously and it has been declaring higher dividend and the market price of its shares has increased manifolds.

In context of the above case:

- a) Name the different kinds of financial decisions taken by the company by quoting lines from the paragraph.
- b) Do you think the financial management team of the company has been able to achieve its prime objective? Why or why not? Give a reason in support of your answer.

Q7. Ramnath Ltd. is dealing in import of organic food items in bulk. The company sells the items in smaller quantities in attractive packages. Performance of the company has been up to the expectations in the past. Keeping up with the latest packaging technology, the company decided to upgrade its machinery. For this, the Finance Manager of the company, Mr. Vikrant Dhull, estimated the amount of funds required and the timings. This will help the company in linking the investment and the financing decisions on a continuous basis. Therefore, Mr. Vikrant Dhull began with the preparation of a sales forecast for the next four years. He also collected the relevant data about the profit estimates in the coming years. By doing this, he wanted to be sure about the availability of funds from the internal sources. For the remaining funds he is trying to find out alternative sources. Identify the financial concept discussed in the above paragraph. Also, state any two points of importance of the financial concept, so identified.

ECONOMICS

Q1 The programme of economic reforms in India was started on 24th July

- A 1991
- B 1992
- C 2005
- D 1990

Q2 Which of the following is not an element of fiscal reforms?

- A Taxation reforms
- B Change in ROI
- C Public expenditure reforms
- D Control on public debt

Q3 Define Liberalisation.

Q4 Define Devaluation.

Q5 How does privatization lead to fiscal consolidation?

Q6 What makes India a favourite destination for outsourcing?

Q7 Explain in brief the Liberalisation reforms in financial sector.

Q8 State any 3 arguments in favour of New economic Policy.

BIOLOGY

Chapter 6 (1)

1. Why is DNA and not RNA is the genetic material?
2. What is transformation? Describe Griffith's experiment to show transformation? What was his conclusion?
3. Why does chromatin looks like beads on string under microscope?
4. Draw the ds polypeptide chain of DNA labelled with the bonds.
5. Differentiate between hetero and euchromatin.
6. In a ds DNA sample Guanine is 20%. What is the percentage of other N.bases?
7. In a DNA sample Adenine is 40% and Thymine is 50%, what reason can you think of for this sample?
8. If total number of base pairs in an organism's DNA are 4×10^6 , then what will be the length of DNA?
Hint : DNA Length = No. Of base pair $\times 0.34\text{nm}$ ($1\text{nm} = 10^{-9}\text{m}$)
9. If a length of DNA has 35,000 base pairs, how many complete turns will the DNA molecule take?
10. Define central dogma.

CHEMISTRY

CLASS - XII CHEMISTRY (Surface chemistry)

Topic: Factors affecting adsorption, Application of adsorption , Homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis

1. Name the factors which influence the extent of adsorption of a gas on solid. [2]
2. What is adsorption isotherm? [1]
3. ΔH for chemisorption is high .why? [1]
4. Explain Freundlich adsorption isotherm. [2]
5. Give an equation showing variation of extent of adsorption with concentration of a solution? [1]
6. Name the adsorbent used [3]
 - a) To remove coloured impurities from sugar solution.
 - b) In gas masks to remove chlorine.
 - c) To remove moisture from air.
7. Define the terms – catalysis and catalyst. [2]
8. What are positive and negative catalysts? [1]
9. What do you mean by the term promoter? Give an example. [1]
10. What are homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis? Give example. [3]

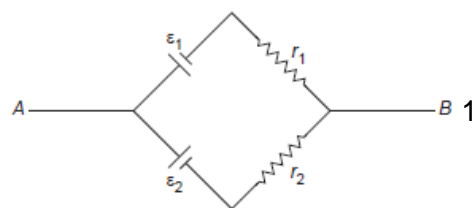
PHYSICS

MCQ, ONE WORD & FILL IN THE BLANKS QUESTIONS

- 1 Consider a current carrying wire current I in the shape of a circle. Note that as the current progresses along the wire, the direction of j (current density) changes in an exact manner, while the current I remain unaffected. The agent that is essentially responsible for is
- source of emf.
 - electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.
 - the charges just behind a given segment of wire which push them just the right way by repulsion.
 - the charges ahead.

1

- 2 Two batteries of ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 ($\epsilon_2 > \epsilon_1$) and internal resistance r_1 and r_2 respectively are connected in parallel as shown in figure. (a) The equivalent emf ϵ_{eq} of the two cells is between ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 , i.e. $\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_{eq} < \epsilon_2$.
 (b) The equivalent emf ϵ_{eq} is smaller than ϵ_1 .
 (c) The ϵ_{eq} is given by $\epsilon_{eq} = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$ always.
 (a) ϵ_{eq} is independent of internal resistances r_1 and r_2 .



1

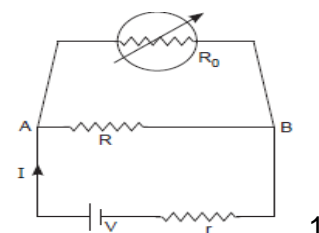
- 3 A resistance R is to be measured using a meter bridge. Student chooses the standard resistance S to be 100Ω . He finds the null point at $l_1 = 2.9$ cm. He is told to attempt to improve the accuracy. Which of the following is a useful way? [NCERT Exemplar]
- He should measure l_1 more accurately.
 - He should change S to 1000Ω and repeat the experiment.
 - He should change S to 3Ω and repeat the experiment.
 - He should give up hope of a more accurate measurement with a meter bridge.

1

- 4 Two cells of emf's approximately 5 V and 10 V are to be accurately compared using a potentiometer of length 400 cm. [NCERT Exemplar]
- The battery that runs the potentiometer should have voltage of 8 V.
 - The battery of potentiometer can have a voltage of 15 V and R adjusted so that the potential drop across the wire slightly exceeds 10 V.
 - The first portion of 50 cm of wire itself should have a potential drop of 10 V.
 - Potentiometer is usually used for comparing resistances and not voltages.

1

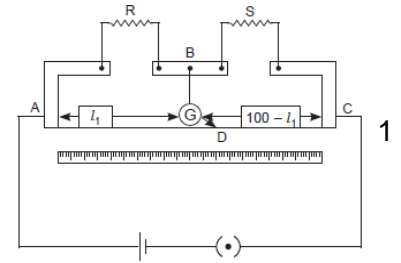
- 5 Consider a simple circuit shown in figure stands for a variable resistance R' . R' can vary from R_0 to infinity. r is internal resistance of the battery ($r \ll R \ll R_0$). (a) Potential drop across AB is not constant as R_0 is varied.
 (b) Current through R_0 is nearly a constant as R_0 is varied.



1

- (c) Current I depends sensitively on R_0 . (d) $I \geq \frac{V}{r+R}$ always.

- 6 In a meter bridge, the point D is a neutral point (figure). (a) The meter bridge can have other neutral point for this set of resistances. (b) When the jockey contacts a point on meter wire left of D, current flows to B from the wire. (c) When the jockey contacts a point on the meter wire to the right of D, current flows from B to the wire through galvanometer. (d) When R is increased, the neutral point shifts to left.



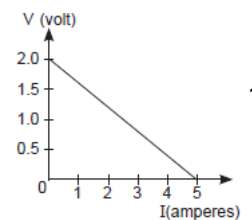
- 7 Which of the following is wrong? Resistivity of a conductor is
 (a) independent of temperature.
 (b) inversely proportional to temperature.
 (c) independent of dimensions of conductor.
 (d) less than resistivity of a semiconductor.

- 8 Drift velocity v_d varies with the intensity of electric field as per the relation

(a) $v_d \propto E$ (b) $v_d \propto \frac{1}{E}$
 (c) $v_d = \text{constant}$ (d) $v_d \propto E^2$

- 9 For measurement of potential difference, a potentiometer is preferred over voltmeter because
 (a) potentiometer is more sensitive than voltmeter.
 (b) the resistance of potentiometer is less than voltmeter.
 (c) potentiometer is cheaper than voltmeter.
 (d) potentiometer does not take current from the circuit.

- 10 For a cell, the graph between the potential difference (V) across the terminals of the cell and the current (I) drawn from the cell is shown in the figure. The e.m.f. and the internal resistance of the cell are



- (a) 2V, 0.5 Ω (b) 2V, 0.4 Ω
 (c) > 2V, 0.5 Ω (d) > 2V, 0.4 Ω

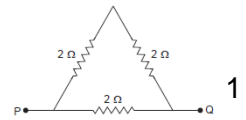
- 11 A Daniel cell is balanced on 125 cm length of a potentiometer wire. Now the cell is short-circuited by a resistance 2 ohm and the balance is obtained at 100 cm. The internal resistance of the Daniel cell is

- (a) 0.5 ohm (b) 1.5 ohm
 (c) 1.25 ohm (d) 4/5 ohm

- 12 When there is an electric current through a conducting wire along its length, then an electric field must exist

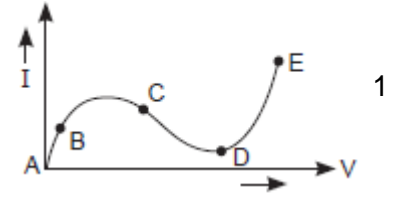
- (a) outside the wire but normal to it.
 (b) outside the wire but parallel to it.
 (c) inside the wire but parallel to it.
 (d) inside the wire but normal to it.

13 Three resistors each of 2 ohm are connected together in a triangular shape. The resistance between any two vertices will be



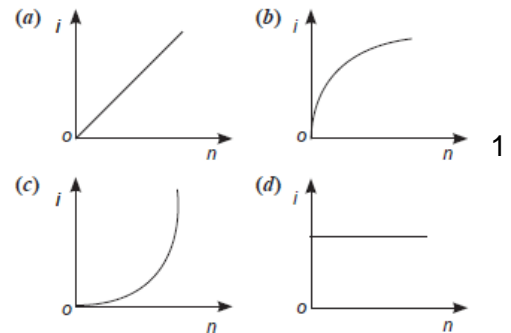
- (a) $4/3$ ohm (b) $3/4$ ohm
 (c) 3 ohm (d) 6 ohm

14 From the graph between current I and voltage V shown below, identify the portion corresponding to negative resistance



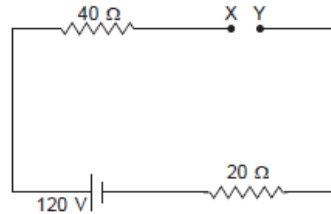
- (a) AB (b) BC
 (c) CD (d) DE

15 A battery consists of a variable number 'n' of identical cells having internal resistances connected in series. The terminals of battery are short circuited and the current i is measured. Which of the graph below shows the relationship between i and n ?

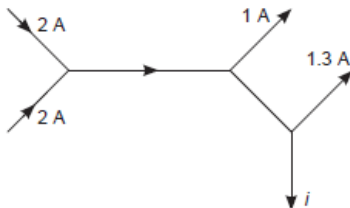


16 There are n similar conductors each of resistance R . The resultant resistance comes out to be x when connected in parallel. If they are connected in series, the resistance comes out to be _____.

17 In the circuit shown, potential difference between X and Y is _____ and across 40Ω is _____.

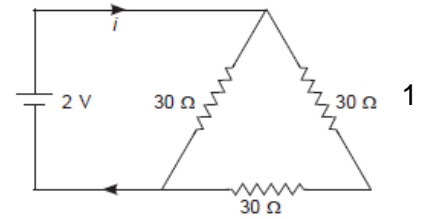


18 The figure below shows currents in a part of electric circuit. The current i is _____.



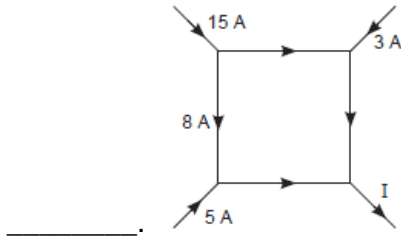
19 A wire is stretched so as to change its length by 0.1%, the percentage increase in its resistance will be _____.

20 The current in the given circuit will be _____.



21 A cell of emf E is connected with an external resistance R , then p.d. across cell is V . The internal resistance of cell will be _____.

22 The figure shows a network of current and the magnitude of current. The current I will be _____.



23 A metal rod of length 10 cm and a rectangular crosssection of 1 cm \times 1/2 cm is connected to a battery across opposite faces. The resistance will be

- (a) maximum when the battery is connected across 1 cm \times 1/2 cm faces
- (b) maximum when the battery is connected across 10 cm \times 1 cm faces
- (c) maximum when the battery is connected across 10 cm \times 1/2 cm faces
- (d) same irrespective of the three faces

24 Which of the following characteristics of electrons determines the current in a conductor?

- (a) Drift velocity alone.
- (b) Thermal velocity alone.
- (c) Both drift velocity and thermal velocity.
- (d) Neither drift nor thermal velocity.

25 Kirchhoff's junction rule is a reflection of

- (a) conservation of current density vector.
- (b) conservation of potential.
- (c) the fact that the momentum with which a charged particle approaches a junction is unchanged (as a vector) as the charged particle leaves the junction.
- (d) the fact that there is no accumulation of charges at a junction.

26 Temperature dependence of resistivity $\rho(T)$ of semiconductors, insulators and metals is significantly based on the following factors: [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) number of charge carriers can change with temperature T .
- (b) time interval between two successive collisions is independent on T .
- (c) length of material can be a function of T .
- (d) mass of carriers is a function of T .

27 Ohm's law is true.

- (a) For metallic conductors at low temperature.
- (b) For metallic conductors at high temperature.
- (c) For electrolytes when current passes through them.
- (d) For diode when current flows.

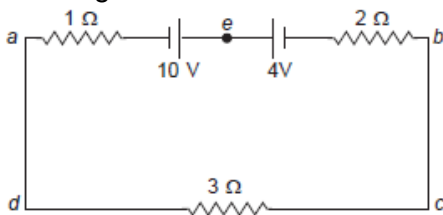
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28 A cell of internal resistance 1.5Ω and e.m.f. 1.5 volt balances on 500 cm length of a potentiometer wire. If a wire of 15Ω is connected between the balance point and the cell, then the balance point will shift

- (a) to zero
- (b) by 500 cm
- (c) by 750 cm
- (d) no change

1

29 The magnitude and direction of the current in the circuit shown will be



1

- (a) $7/3$ A from a to b through e
- (b) $7/3$ A from b to a through e
- (c) 1 A from b to a through e
- (d) 1 A from a to b through e

30 In an experiment of meter bridge, a null point is obtained at the centre of the bridge wire. When a resistance of 10 ohm is connected in one gap, the value of resistance in other gap is

- (a) 10Ω
- (b) 5Ω
- (c) 15Ω
- (d) 500Ω

1

31 The terminal potential difference of a cell is greater than its e.m.f. when it is

- (a) being discharged.
- (b) in open circuit.
- (c) being charged.
- (d) being either charged or discharged.

1

32 If the length of potentiometer wire is increased, then the length of the previously obtained balance point will

- (a) increase.
- (b) decrease.
- (c) remain unchanged.
- (d) become two times.

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33 Kirchhoff's first law, i.e. $\Sigma i = 0$ at a junction is based on the law of conservation of _____.

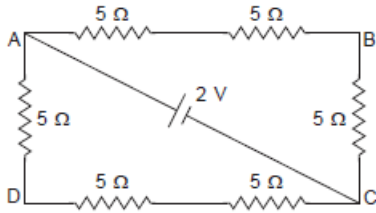
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34 Kirchhoff's second law is based on the law of conservation of _____.

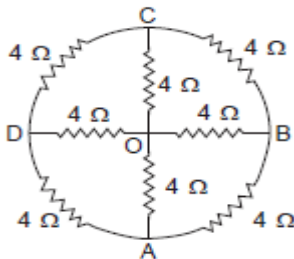
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35 The potential difference between points A and B of given figure is _____.

1



- 36 A cell of e.m.f. 1.5V having a finite internal resistance is connected to a load resistance of 2Ω . For maximum power transfer the internal resistance of the cell should be _____.
- 37 When the current i is flowing through a conductor, the drift velocity is v . If $2i$ current flows through the same metal but having the double area of cross-section, then the drift velocity will be _____.
- 38 Two wires of the same metal have same length but their cross-sections are in the ratio 3 : 1, they are joined in series. The resistance of the thicker wire is 10Ω . The total resistance of the combination is _____.
- 39 Two resistors having value in ratio 2 : 1 are connected in parallel with one cell then the ratio of power dissipated is _____.
- 40 Eight resistances each of 4Ω are connected in the circuit as shown in figure. The equivalent resistance between A and B is _____.



HISTORY

Chapter 6

Write the answer of following questions not more than 350 words 8 marks carry.

1. Discuss the main teaching of Islam ?
2. Discuss the ways in which the Alvars , Nayanaras and Virashivas expressed critiques of the caste system .
3. Examine how and why rulers tried to establish connections with the traditions of the Nayanaras and the Sugis.
4. Analyse with illustration why Bhakti and Sufi thinkers adopted a variety of languages in which to express their opinions .
5. Discuss the activities of Chisti Silsila in subcontinent's on the basis of the Khanqahi of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya ?
6. Describe the key features of Bhakti Movement ?
7. Give reason for the success of Sufism ?
8. Bhakti movement was late in developing in North India as compared to South India . Discuss .
9. Who was Guru Nanak Dev ? What type of Bhakti he suggested ? How did foundation of Khalsa Panth came in front?
10. What were the similarities and differences between the be-sharia and B.A.-sharia Sufi traditions ?

GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Tertiary and quaternary activities

1. Which activities are involved under tertiary activity?
2. Distinguish between a) rural marketing centre and urban marketing centre
b) retail trading and wholesale trading
3. How does transportation is a important component of a national economy.
4. 'The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of the modern time. Justify the statement with examples.
5. How does tourism foster the growth of infrastructure of a place?

PSYCHOLOGY

(VERY SHORT QUESTION: 1MARKS)

1. A soldier from the army reported paralysis of the right hand. The doctors said that it is not physiologically possible to experience paralysis of the hand only. The disorder he is suffering from is_____.
2. Children who have marked difficulties in social interaction and communication, desire for routine and restricted interests are suffering from_____.
3. Inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic is known as_____ behaviour.
4. Nishant shows loss of interest in most of the activities, cannot sleep well at night, exhibits excessive guilt and loss of interest in activities that he would enjoy earlier. Nishant's symptoms are akin to_____.
5. A dreamlike state separating self from reality is known as_____.

(SHORT QUESTION: 3 MARKS)

6. Using an appropriate example differentiate between delusion of persecution and delusion of reference.
7. Can abnormal behavior be attribute to deviation from social norm? support your answer with evidence.
8. How can a child with SAD be identified?
9. How does the psychodynamic model explain abnormal behavior?
10. Explain the four core features that define abnormality.

(SHORT QUESTION TYPE II: 4 MARKS)

11. Ankit a 14-year-old boy committed suicide as a result of cyber bullying. Could this have been prevented if early identification of suicidal ideation were done? What should the parents been looking out for?
12. Described the characteristics of children with hyperactivity.
13. Aarohi, is extremely concerned with cleanliness. In fact, before she retires at night, she goes through a cleaning ritual of her clothes and body that sometimes lasts for up to 2 hours. If she misses a step in the ritual or performs part of it imperfectly, she starts the ritual all over again. Identify the disorder and list the characteristic features.
14. Which disorder is the cause of distorted body image? Explain its various forms.
15. Anxiety has been called the "butterflies in the stomach feeling". At what stage does anxiety become a disorder? Discuss its types.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What was stated in Donoghue Vs. Stevenson?
- Q2. The basic understanding of negligence is that wrong-doer or the defendant has been careless in a way that harms the interest of the victim or the claimant. Explain?
- Q3. What do you mean by Unlawful harassment.
- Q4. What is the basic principle underlying the Absolute Liability
- Q5. What are the three important objectives of tort law?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 5 PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

- Q1. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?
- Q2. Who represented Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of Congress Party?
- Q3. What is meant by term 'Congress Syndicate'?
- Q4. In 1966, who contested against Indira Gandhi for the post of Prime Minister from among Congress MPs?
- Q5. What was the Slogan of Indira Gandhi during the elections of 1971?
- Q6. Name the leaders who gave the following slogans.
 1. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan
 2. Garibi Hatao
- Q7. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called Political Earthquake?
- Q8. What challenges were faced by India between 1964 to 1966 during Prime- ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Marks]

- Q1. What is meant by Grand Alliance?
- Q2. Why did Indira Gandhi government devalue the Indian Rupee in 1967?

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

- Q1. Explain any two reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi during 1971 elections.
Or
Analyse any three factors which enhanced popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s.
- Q2. What does 'defection' stand for in Indian politics? Highlight any two demerits of this practice?
- Q3. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history? Explain.
- Q4. What is meant by 'Privy Purses'? Why did Indira Gandhi insist on abolishing them in 1970?
- Q5. How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress?

Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked—it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

Questions

1. Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress'?
2. Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
3. How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

Questions

1. What formalised the split of Congress?
2. Mention two groups created after the split.
3. How did Indira Gandhi project the split?

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

Q1. Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.

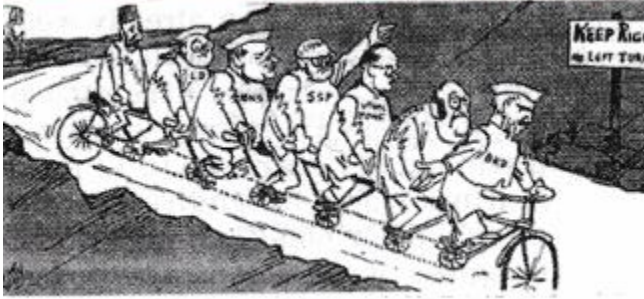
Q2. Examine the three main reasons responsible for the split in Congress during 1969.

Or

Describe the various aspects of presidential election of 1969.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

1. What is meant by 'Keep Right, No Left Turn'?

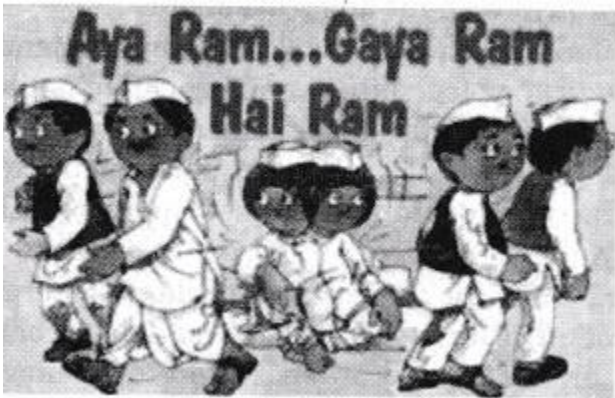
2. In the picture what does the following stand for:

(a) LD (b) BKS

(c) SSP (d) BKD

3. What is a hung assembly?

2. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

1. Which year is being referred by cartoon?

2. Who is being commented by the phrase 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'?

OPTIONAL II
HINDI

Question 1:

पाठ के आधार पर हर की पौड़ी पर होने वाली गंगाजी की आरती का भावपूर्ण वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।

ANSWER:

कलकल करती गंगा माता मानो जीवन को सुख प्रदान कर रही हो। वहाँ विभिन्न घाट विद्यमान थे। हम हरकी पौड़ी नामक घाट पर गए। पिताजी ने दादा जी के नाम का पिंडदान किया। हम शाम की आरती की प्रतीक्षा करने लगे। संध्या के समय घाट पर विभिन्न तरह के दीप जल उठे। आरती आरंभ हो गई। पूरे घाट में माँ गंगा की आरती गूँज उठी। बड़े-बड़े दीपदानों से गंगा माँ चमक उठी। ऐसे लग रहा था मानो माँ गंगा में इन दीपों का सोना रूपी प्रकाश मिल रहा हो। मेरी आँखें ऐसा दृश्य देखकर भावविभोर हो उठी। मैंने जीवन में कभी परम शांति और सुख का अनुभव नहीं किया था। भक्ति की भावना मेरी नसों में प्रवाहित होने लगी। आरती के पश्चात हम बहुत देर तक माँ गंगा के पवित्र जल में पैरों को डूबाए बैठे रहें। ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा था मानो माँ गंगा मुझे चिरंजीवी रहने का आशीर्वाद दे रही हो।

Page No 158:

Question 2:

'गंगापुत्र के लिए गंगा मैया ही जीविका और जीवन है'- इस कथन के आधार पर गंगा पुत्रों के जीवन-परिवेश की चर्चा कीजिए।

ANSWER:

गंगापुत्र वे कहलाते हैं, जो गंगा मैया को अर्पण किए गए पैसे को गंगाजी की धाराओं के बीच में लेकर आते हैं। लोग गंगा नदी पर पैसे डालते हैं गंगापुत्र उन पैसों को गंगा जी के बहते जल से बाहर निकालते हैं। यह कार्य बहुत जोखिम भरा होता है। गंगा का जल प्रवाह कब इंसान को निगल जाए कहा नहीं जा सकता है। इस काम में जितना जोखिम होता है, उतनी कमायी नहीं होती है। लेकिन उनके पास कोई चारा नहीं है। उन्हें विवश होकर यह कार्य करना पड़ता है। इस आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि उनका जीवन-परिवेश बहुत अधिक अच्छा नहीं होगा। दो वक्त की रोटी मिल जाए, यही उनके लिए काफी होगा।

Page No 158:

Question 3:

पुजारी ने लड़की के 'हम' को युगल अर्थ में लेकर क्या आशीर्वाद दिया और पुजारी द्वारा आशीर्वाद देने के बाद लड़के और लड़की के व्यवहार में अटपटापन क्यों आया?

ANSWER:

पुजारी ने अज्ञानवश लड़की के हम से यह अर्थ लिया कि दोनों रिश्ते में पति-पत्नी है। अतः पुजारी ने उन्हें सुखी रहने, फलने-फूलने तथा हमेशा साथ आने का आशीर्वाद दे दिया। इसका अर्थ था कि उनकी जोड़ी सदा सुखी रहे और आगे चलकर वे अपने परिवार तथा बच्चों के साथ आएँ। पंडित का यह आशीर्वाद सुनकर दोनों असहज हो गए। लड़की को अपनी गलती का अहसास हुआ क्योंकि इसमें उसके हम शब्द ने यह कार्य किया था। वह थोड़ा घबरा गई। दूसरी तरफ लड़का भी परेशान हो गया उसे लगा कि लड़की कहीं इसकी ज़िम्मेदार उसे न मान ले। अब दोनों एक-दूसरे से नज़रे मिलाने से डर रहे थे। दोनों वहाँ से चले जाना चाहते थे।

Page No 158:

Question 4:

उस छोटी-सी मुलाकात ने संभव के मन में क्या हलचल उत्पन्न कर दी? इसका सूक्ष्म विवेचन कीजिए।

ANSWER:

संभव एक नौजवान था। इससे पहले किसी लड़की ने उसके दिल में दस्तक नहीं दी थी। अचानक पारो से मुलाकात होने पर उसे किसी लड़की के प्रति प्रेम की भावना जागरूक हुई थी। पारो को जब उसने गुलाबी साड़ी में पूरी भीगी हुई देखा, तो वह देखता रह गया। उसका सौंदर्य अनुपम था। उसने उसके कोमल मन में हलचल मचा दी। वह उसे खोजने के लिए हरिद्वार की गली-गली खोजता था। घर पहुँचकर उसका किसी चीज़ में मन नहीं लगता। विचारों और ख्वाबों में बस पारो की ही आकृति उसे नज़र आ रही थी। वह उससे मिलने के मनसूबे बनाना लगा। उसका दिल उसे पाना चाहता था। पारो उस क्षण में ही उसके जीवन का आधार बन गई थी, जिसे पाने के लिए वह कुछ भी करने को तैयार था।

Page No 158:

Question 5:

मंसा देवी जाने के लिए केबिल कार में बैठे हुए संभव के मन में जो कल्पनाएँ उठ रही थीं, उनका वर्णन कीजिए।

ANSWER:

मंसा देवी जाने के लिए केबिल कार में बैठे हुए संभव के मन में अनेक कल्पनाएँ जन्म ले रही थीं। वह घाट में मिली लड़की से मिलना चाहता था। उस लड़की की छवि उसके मस्तिष्क में बस गई थी। वे चारों ओर उस लड़की को पाने के लिए बैचेन था। वह उसी केबिल कार में जाकर बैठा जिसका रंग गुलाबी था क्योंकि उस लड़की ने गुलाबी साड़ी पहनी थी। वह मंसा देवी भी इसी उम्मीद से जा रहा था कि शायद उस लड़की को एक बार देख पाए।

Page No 158:

Question 6:

"पारो बुआ, पारो बुआ इनका नाम है..... उसे भी मनोकामना का पीला-लाल धागा और उसमें पड़ी गिठान का मधुर स्मरण हो आया।" कथन के आधार पर कहानी के संकेत पूर्ण आशय पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

ANSWER:

जब संभव ने पारो बुआ सुना तो वह देवदास रचना में खो गया। जिस प्रकार देवदास की प्रेमिका पारो थी, वैसे ही यहाँ भी उसकी प्रेमिका पारो ही थी। उसने इसी पारो को पाने के लिए मंसा देवी में मन्त्र की गाँठ बाँधी थी। वह अपनी इसी पारो को देखना चाहता था। इस कथन से स्पष्ट हो गया कि इस कहानी की नायिका का नाम पारो है और संभव की कहानी इस पारो के बिना पूरी नहीं हो सकती है।

Page No 158:

Question 7:

'मनोकामना की गाँठ भी अद्भुत अनूठी है, इधर बाँधो उधर लग जाती है।' कथन के आधार पर पारो की मनोदशा का वर्णन दीजिए।

ANSWER:

संभव की दशा तो पारो को पहली बार देखकर पता चल जाती है। लेकिन पारो के मन की दशा का वर्णन उसके द्वारा मन में बोली गई इस पंक्ति से होता है। इससे पता चलता है कि संभव पारो के दिल में पहली ही मुलाकात में जगह पा गया था। वह भी संभव को उतना ही मिलने को बैचेन थी, जितना संभव था। यहाँ तक की संभव से मिलने के लिए उसने संभव की भाँति ही मनसा देवी में मन्त्र की चुनरी बाँधी। संभव को देखकर उसकी मन्त्र पुरी हो गई। इससे पता चलता है कि उसकी मनोदशा भी संभव की भाँति पागल प्रेमी जैसी थी, जो अपने प्रियतम को ढूँढने के लिए यहाँ-वहाँ मारा-मारा फिर रहा था।

Page No 158:

Question 8:

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए:

(क) 'तुझे तो तैरना भी न आवे। कहीं पैर फिसल जाता तो मैं तेरी माँ को कौन मुँह दिखाती।'

(ख) 'उसके चेहरे पर इतना विभोर विनीत भाव था मानो उसने अपना सारा अहम् त्याग दिया है, उसके अंदर स्व से जनति कोई-कुंठा शेष नहीं है, वह शुद्ध रूप से चेतन स्वरूप, आत्माराम और निर्मलानंद है।'

(ग) 'एकदम अंदर के प्रकोष्ठ में चामुंडा रूप धरिणी मंसादेवी स्थापित थी। व्यापार यहाँ भी था।'

ANSWER:

(क) संभव के देर से आने पर चिंताग्रस्त नानी उसे कहती है। तू तैरना नहीं जानता है। यदि स्नान करते हुए फिसल गया, तो सीधे गंगा नदी में गिर जाएगा। फिर तो बचना संभव नहीं था। यदि ऐसी कोई अनहोनी हो जाती, तो तेरे माता को क्या जवाब देती। माँ तो यही कहती है कि मैंने नानी के पास भेजा था और मुझे मेरा बेटा देखना नसीब नहीं हुआ।

(ख) संभव गंगा नदी की धारा के मध्य एक व्यक्ति को देखता है, जो माँ गंगा में सूर्य को जल अर्पण कर रहा है। उसके चेहरे के भावों को देखकर संभव उनकी ओर आकर्षित हो जाता है। वह गंगा मैया के मध्य खड़े होकर प्रार्थना कर रहे थे। उनके चेहरे पर प्रसन्नता और विनती का बहुत सुंदर रूप था। उनके चेहरे पर यह भाव था मानो उन्होंने अपने अंदर व्याप्त अहंकार को समाप्त कर दिया है। प्रायः मनुष्य अहंकार के कारण परेशान और दुखी होता है। जब मनुष्य अहंकार के भाव को त्याग देता है, उसके हृदय में फिर किसी बात का दुख, परेशानी तथा कुंठा नहीं बचती है। ऐसा व्यक्ति शुद्ध हो जाता है। उसे आत्म ज्ञान हो जाता है, वह निर्मल तथा आनंद को प्राप्त कर जाता है।

(ग) इन पंक्तियों में संभव चामुंडा मंदिर के बारे में व्याख्या करता है। संभव मंदिर के अंदर जाता है, वहाँ वह चामुण्डा रूप में स्थापित मंसा देवी को देखता है। इसके साथ ही वह मंदिर स्थल के आस-पास सभी व्यापारिक गतिविधियाँ भी देखता है। जहाँ कहीं पूजा का सामान बिक रहा है, तो कहीं खाने का, कहीं रुद्राक्ष बिक रहा है।

Page No 159:

Question 9:

'दूसरा देवदास' कहानी के शीर्षक की सार्थकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

ANSWER:

इस कहानी का नाम 'दूसरा देवदास' बिलकुल उचित है। यह शीर्षक कहानी की सार्थकता को स्पष्ट करता है। जिस प्रकार शरतचंद्र का देवदास अपनी पारो के लिए सारा जीवन मारा-मारा फिरता रहा, वैसे ही संभव रूपी देवदास अपनी पारो के लिए मारा-मारा फिरता है। पारो की एक झलक उसे दीवाना बना देती है। वह उसे ढूँढने के लिए बाज़ार, घाट, यहाँ तक कि मनसा देवी के मंदिर तक हो आता है। उससे एक मुलाकात हो जाए इसके लिए मन्नत तक माँगता है। जब वह मिलती है, तो लड़की का पारो नाम सुनकर जैसे उसकी खोज सार्थक बन जाती है इसलिए वह अपने नाम के बाद देवदास लगाकर इसका संकेत भी दे देता है। दोनों के मध्य छोटी-सी मुलाकात प्रेम के बीज अंकुरित कर देती है। यह मुलाकात उनके अंदर प्रेम के प्रति ललक तथा रूमानियत को दर्शा देती है। देवदास वह नाम है, जो प्यार में पागल प्रेमी के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। अतः दूसरा देवदास शीर्षक संभव की स्थिति को भली प्रकार से स्पष्ट कर देता है। यही कारण है कि यह शीर्षक कहानी को सार्थकता देता है।

Page No 159:

Question 10:

'हे ईश्वर! उसने कब सोचा था कि मनोकामना का मौन उद्गार इतनी शीघ्र शुभ परिणाम दिखाएगा-आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।'

ANSWER:

पारो को अपने सामने देखकर उसके मन में यह वाक्य उत्पन्न हुआ। जिस लड़की को पाने के लिए उसने कुछ देर पहले ही मनसा देवी में धागा बाँधा था, वह देवी के मंदिर के बाहर ही मिल गई। वह पारो को देखकर प्रसन्न हो उठा। आज उसकी मनोकामना इतना शुभ परिणाम लेकर सामने आई थी।

Page No 159:

Question 1:

इस पाठ का शिल्प आख्याता (नैरेटर-लेखक) की ओर से लिखते हुए बना है- पाठ से कुछ उदाहरण देकर सिद्ध कीजिए।

ANSWER:

पाठ से उदाहरण कुछ इस प्रकार हैं-

(क) गंगा सभा के स्वयंसेवक खाकी वरदी में मुस्तैदी से घूम रहे हैं।

(ख) यकायक सहस्र दीप जल उठते हैं पंडित अपने आसन से उठ खड़े होते हैं।

(ग) दूसरे यह दृश्य देखने पर मालूम होता है कि वे अपना संबोधन गंगाजी के गर्भ तक पहुँचा रहे हैं।

(घ) संभव हँसा। उसके एक सार खूबसूरत दाँत साँवले चेहरे पर फब उठे।

Page No 159:

Question 2:

पाठ में आए पूजा-अर्चना के शब्दों तथा इनसे संबंधित वाक्यों को छाँटकर लिखिए।

ANSWER:

(क) दीया-बाती- दीया-बाती का समय या कह लो आरती की बेला।

(ख) आरती- आरती शुरू होने वाली थी।

(ग) नीलांजलि- पीतल की नीलांजलि में सहस्र बत्तियाँ घी में भिगोकर रखी हुई हैं।

(घ) मूर्तियों- गंगा जी की मूर्ति के साथ-साथ चामुंडा, बालकृष्ण, राधाकृष्ण, हनुमान, सीताराम की मूर्तियों की श्रृंगारपूर्ण स्थापना है।

(ङ) स्नान- आरती से पहले स्नान!

(च) चंदन और सिंदूर- हर के पास चंदन और सिंदूर की कटोरी है।

Page No 159:

Question 1:

चंद्रधर शर्मा गुलेरी की 'उसने कहा था' कहानी पढ़िए और उस पर बनी फिल्म देखिए।

ANSWER:

विद्यार्थी इस कार्य को करें।

Page No 159:

Question 2:

हरिद्वार और उसके आस-पास के स्थानों की जानकारी प्राप्त कीजिए।

ANSWER:

उत्तर- विद्यार्थी इस कार्य को करें।

Page No 159:

Question 3:

गंगा नदी पर एक निबंध लिखिए।

ANSWER:

'गंगा' भारत की सर्वाधिक महिमामयी नदी है। इसे देव नदी, मंदाकिनी, भगीरथी, विश्रुपगा, देवपगा, देवनदी, इत्यादि नामों से भी जाना जाता है। गंगा का उद्गम स्थल गंगोत्री है। यह हिमालय के उत्तरी भाग गंगोत्री से निकलकर नारायण पर्वत के पार्श्व से ऋषिकेश, हरिद्वार, कानपुर, प्रयाग, विधांचल, वाराणसी, पाटलीपुत्र, मंदरगिरी, भागलपुर, बंगाल से गुजरती हुई गंगासागर में समाहित हो जाती है।

गंगा का हमारे देश के लिए बहुत अधिक महत्त्व है। गंगा नदी भारत के चार राज्यों में से होकर गुजरती है। ये हैं- उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल। भारत के इस मध्यम भाग को 'गंगा का मैदान' कहा जाता है। यह प्रदेश अत्यंत उपजाऊ, संपन्न तथा हरा-भरा है, जिसका श्रेय गंगा को ही है। इन राज्यों में कृषि-उपज से संबंधित तथा कृषि पर आधारित अनेक उद्योग-धंधे भी फैले हुए हैं, जिनसे लाखों लोगों की जीविका तो चलती ही है, राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि भी होती है। पेयजल भी गंगा और उसकी नहरों के माध्यम से प्राप्त होता है।

यदि गंगा न होती तो हमारे देश का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग बंजर तथा रेगिस्तान होता। इसीलिए गंगा उत्तर भारत की सबसे पवित्र व महत्त्वपूर्ण नदी है। गंगा नदी भारतीय संस्कृति का भी अभिन्न अंग है। भारत के प्राचीन ग्रंथों; जैसे- वेद, पुराण, महाभारत इत्यादि में गंगा की पवित्रता का वर्णन है। भारत के अनेक तीर्थ गंगा के किनारे पर ही स्थित हैं।

FMM

SAME AS PREVIOUS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SAME AS PREVIOUS

PAINTING

CHAPTER 3 – THE PAHARI SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTING PAINTINGS – KRISHNA WITH GOPIS AND NAND, YASHODA AND KRISHNA WITH KINSMEN GOING TO VRINDAVANA

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) How many gopis are shown in the painting 'Krishna with Gopis' ?
A) 10
B) 7
C) 8
D) 9
- Q.2) 'Krishna with Gopis' painting is made by which artist ?
A) Nainsukh
B) Manaku
C) Utkal Ram
D) Guman
- Q.3) Name the sub school in which 'Nand, Yashoda and Krishna with kinsmen going to vrindavana' painting is made.
A) Kangra
B) Guler
C) Basohli
D) Garhwal
- Q.4) Who is the artist of the painting 'Nand, Yashoda and Krishna with kinsmen going to vrindavana' ?
A) Miskin
B) Nainsukh
C) Ramdas
D) Manaku

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) Write a short note on the subject matter of the painting 'Krishna with Gopis'.
Q.2) What are the characteristics of the painting 'Nand, Yashoda and Krishna with kinsmen going to vrindavana'?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) Give a detailed description of the following two paintings:
A) Krishna with Gopis
B) Nand, Yashoda and Krishna with kinsmen going to vrindavana.

INFORMATIC PRACTICES

PANDAS SERIES

- Q1. What is the Use of Pandas Library?
- Q2. What are ndarray? How are they different from Python Lists?
- Q3. What are the axes in numpy array?
- Q4. What do you understand by a shape of a numpy array or series or dataframe?
- Q5. To create sequence of numbers, Numpy provides a function namely _____ that works like range() but returns arrays instead of lists.
- Q6. Name the pandas object that can store one dimensional array like object and can have numeric or labelled indexes.
- Q7. Can you have duplicate indexes in a series object?
- Q8. What do these attributes of series signify? (a) Size (b) itemsize (c) nbytes
- Q9. If S1 in a series object then how will len(s1) and S1.count() behave?
- Q10. Write commands to create following data structures, each having three integers elements 3,4,5 : (a) Narray (b) List (c) Series
- Q11. What are the NaNs? How do you store them in a data structures?
- Q12. Write the name of the method that is used to retrieve the first top & last five record of data frame?

COMPUTER SCIENCE

FILE HANDLING

ASSIGNMENTS

Q.1 Write a python program to read last 2 lines of a text file.

Q.2 Write a python program to count number of lines in a text file.

Q.3 Write a python program to print from line 2 to line 5 (assuming the file has more than 5 lines)

Q.4 Write a python program to insert a new line at the beginning of the file

Q.5 Write a python program to move the contents of a file to an list

Q.6 Write a python program to check given IP address is present in a file

Q.7 What Will Be the Output of the Following Code Snippet?

```
fo = open("myfile.txt", "w+")
print ("File name is : ", fo.name)
seq="File handling is easy in python"
fo.writelines(seq)
fo.seek(0,0)
for line in fo:
    print (line)
fo.close()
```

Q.8 What Will Be The Output Of The Following Code Snippet?

```
import sys
print ('Enter your name: ',)
name = ""
while True:
    c = sys.stdin.read(1)
    if c == '\n':
        break
    name = name + c
print ('Entered name is:', name) #assume that entered name is mykvs.in
```

Q.9 What Will Be The Output Of The Following Code Snippet?

```
fo = open("a.txt", "w+")
print ("File name is : ", fo.name)
txt = "This is 1st line,"
fo.writelines( txt )
seq = " This is 2nd line, This is 3rd line"
fo.seek(0, 2)
fo.writelines( seq )
fo.seek(0,0)
line = fo.readlines()
print ("Read Line: %s" % (line))
fo.close()
```

Q.10 The following sample file called studentmarks.txt contains one line for each student in an imaginary class. The students name is the first thing on each line, followed by some exam scores. The number of scores might be different for each student.

Mohak 10 15 20 30 40

Manish 23 16 19 22

Ria 8 22 17 14 32 17 24 21 2 9 11 17

Joy 12 28 21 45 26 10

Freya 14 32 25 16 89

Using the text file studentmarks.txt write a program that prints out the names of students that have more than five quiz scores.

Q.11 Given a myfile.txt file that has a list of a bunch of names, count how many of each name there are in the file, and print out the results to the screen.

Q.12 Write a Python Program that Reads a Text File and Counts the Number of Times a Certain Letter Appears in the Text File

Q.13 Write a Python Program to Read a Text File and Print all the Numbers Present in the Text File

Q.14 Write a Python Program to Count the Number of Blank Spaces in a Text File.

Q.15 Write a Python Program to Read a File and Capitalize the First Letter of Every Word in the File.

Q.16 Write a Python Program to Read the Contents of a File in Reverse Order

Q.17 What is the purpose of PYTHONPATH environment variable?

Q.18 What is pickling and unpickling?

Q.19 Name the File-related modules in Python?

Q.20 Which command is used to open a file "c:\temp.txt" in read-mode only?

Q.21 Which functions is used to check if a file "icon.txt" exists?

Q.22 Which commands can be used to read "n" number of characters from a file using the file object <file>?

Q.23 What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
f= open("myfile.txt", "w+")
print ("Name of the file: ", f.name)
# Assuming that the file contains these lines
# TechBeamers
# Hello Viewers!!
seq="Python programming\nHello Programmers!!"
fo.writelines(seq )
```



```
f.seek(0,0)
for line in f:
    print (line)
f.close()
```

Q.24 What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
# Open a file in read-write mode
f = open("myfile.txt", "w+")
print ("Name of the file: ", f.name)
# Assuming file has the following line
txt = "This is 1st line of text file,"
f.writelines( txt )
seq = " This is 2nd line, This is 3rd line of text file"
# Write sequence of lines at the end of the file.
f.seek(0, 2)
f.writelines( seq )
# Now read complete file from beginning.
f.seek(0,0)
line = f.readlines()
print ("Read Line: %s" % (line))
# Close the file
f.close()
```