

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ONLINE ASSIGNMENT 14

CLASS X

ENGLISH

A Baker From Goa

By– Lucia Rodrigues

About the author- Lucio Rodrigues

- Lucio Rodrigues (1916-73) was a great Konkani essayist.
- He wrote several articles in English and Konkani to various periodicals and magazines.
- He served as the visiting professor of Folklore at many universities and also as a professor of English in Mumbai and Goa.
- His essays were posthumously published under the title ‘Of Soil and Soul’ and Konkani Folk Tales’.
- Subtle humour and informal narration are the essential features of his writings..

About the story

- Elders often think fondly of good Portuguese days and their famous loaves of bread.
- The age-old furnaces still bake those bread.
- The thud and jingle of the baker’s bamboo announcing his arrival can still be heard in some places.
- Even today, these bakers are known as Pader in Goa.
- The children ran to meet and greet him.
- They longed for bread-bangles and sweet bread of special make.
- Marriage gifts were meaningless without the sweet bread known as the ‘bor.
- The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter’s engagement.
- Cakes and ‘bolinhas’ are a must for Christmas and other festivals.
- The presence of the baker’s furnace in the village is absolutely essential.
- The bakers in the old days used to wear a dress known as the kabai.
- Baking was quite a profitable profession in the old days.
- The baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous.

THEME	The writer presents a pen-portrait of a traditional Goan village baker who still has an important place in its society.
--------------	---

Character sketch

The Baker of Goa:

- The baker or the pader used to be an essential part of the Goan’s life.
- The baker or bread seller had a peculiar dress during the Portuguese days.
- It was known as the Kabai.
- It was a single piece long frock reaching down the knees.
- With the passage of time, he started wearing a shirt and trousers which were just longer than the short pants.
- The baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous in the good old days.
- His sweet bread or the boys are still the part of feasts, marriages and Christmas in Goa.

Extract Based Question (Solved)

1. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again when he returned after emptying his huge basket’.

- (a) Who is ‘he’ and where is he from?
- (b) Name the items he sold from his huge basket.
- (c) When did he come during the day?
- (d) Where did he empty his huge basket?

Ans. (a) ‘He’ is the ‘baker’. He is from ‘Goa’.

- (b) Bread loaves, cakes, bread–bangles, sweet bread, etc.
- (c) He came twice—once in the morning on his selling round and again after the sale was over.
- (d) He emptied his huge basket in the houses of his customers.

2. The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- (a) Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
- (b) Why did the baker and his family never starve?
- (c) Why did the baker and his family always look happy and prosperous?
- (d) What are bakers compared within today’s time?

Or

- (a) When did the baker collect his bills?
- (b) How can you say baking was a profitable profession?
- (c) Who is being described in the above passage?
- (d) What kind of business was baking considered?

Ans. (a) On some wall in pencil.

- (b) Because baking was a profitable profession.
- (c) Because they never starved as baking was a profitable business.
- (d) A person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance.

Or

- (a) At the end of the month.
- (b) Because the baker and his family always looked happy and prosperous.
- (c) The baker.
- (d) Baking was a profitable business in the old days.

Extract Based Questions (Unsolved)

1. The baker made his musical entry on the scene with ‘bang, jhang’ sound of his specially made bamboo staff one hand supported the basket on his head and the other banged the bamboo on the ground.

- (a) How did the bakers announce their entry?
- (b) How were both of his hands occupied?
- (c) How did the baker make his entry musical?
- (d) How did he balance the basket on his head?

2. The presence of the baker’s furnace in the village is absolutely essential. The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the habai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood, we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-lengthones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader!

- (a) Why is a baker essential in the Goan village?

- (b) How is a traditional baker recognised?
(c) What is a person called if he wears half pant that reaches just below his knees?
(d) What does the passage tell us about?

Short Answer Type Question (Solved)

1. What did the baker mean to the narrator during his childhood? How many times did he pay a visit?

Ans.

- The baker or pader was an important person in the author's life.
- He was treated like a friend.
- He used to come twice a day, once in the morning to sell the bread and then while returning after emptying his basket.
- The author used to run to meet him in order to take the bread-bangles.
- He chatted and gossiped with him.

2. What were the bakers called? Describe their peculiar dress.

Ans.

- The bakers were known as *pader*.
- These bakers wore a peculiar dress known as the '*kabai*'.
- It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees.

Short Answer Type Questions (Unsolved)

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?
2. What did the bakers wear — (i) in the Portuguese days? (ii) When the author was young?
3. "Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker." Explain.
4. Explain with examples that baking used to be a profitable profession.

Long Answer Type Question (Solved)

1. Why was it absolutely essential to have a "baker's furnace" in a Goan village?

Ans.

- The Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread had made a permanent impact on Goan soil.
- The eaters of those loaves might have vanished but the makers of the loaves — the bakers still have an important place in the society.
- The Goan village still has the mixers, moulders and those who bake the loaves.
- There are also the age-old time-tested furnaces which exist till date.
- The bakers are still important in the village.
- The lady of the house must Prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement.
- *Cakes* and *bolinhas* are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals.
- Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is still essential.

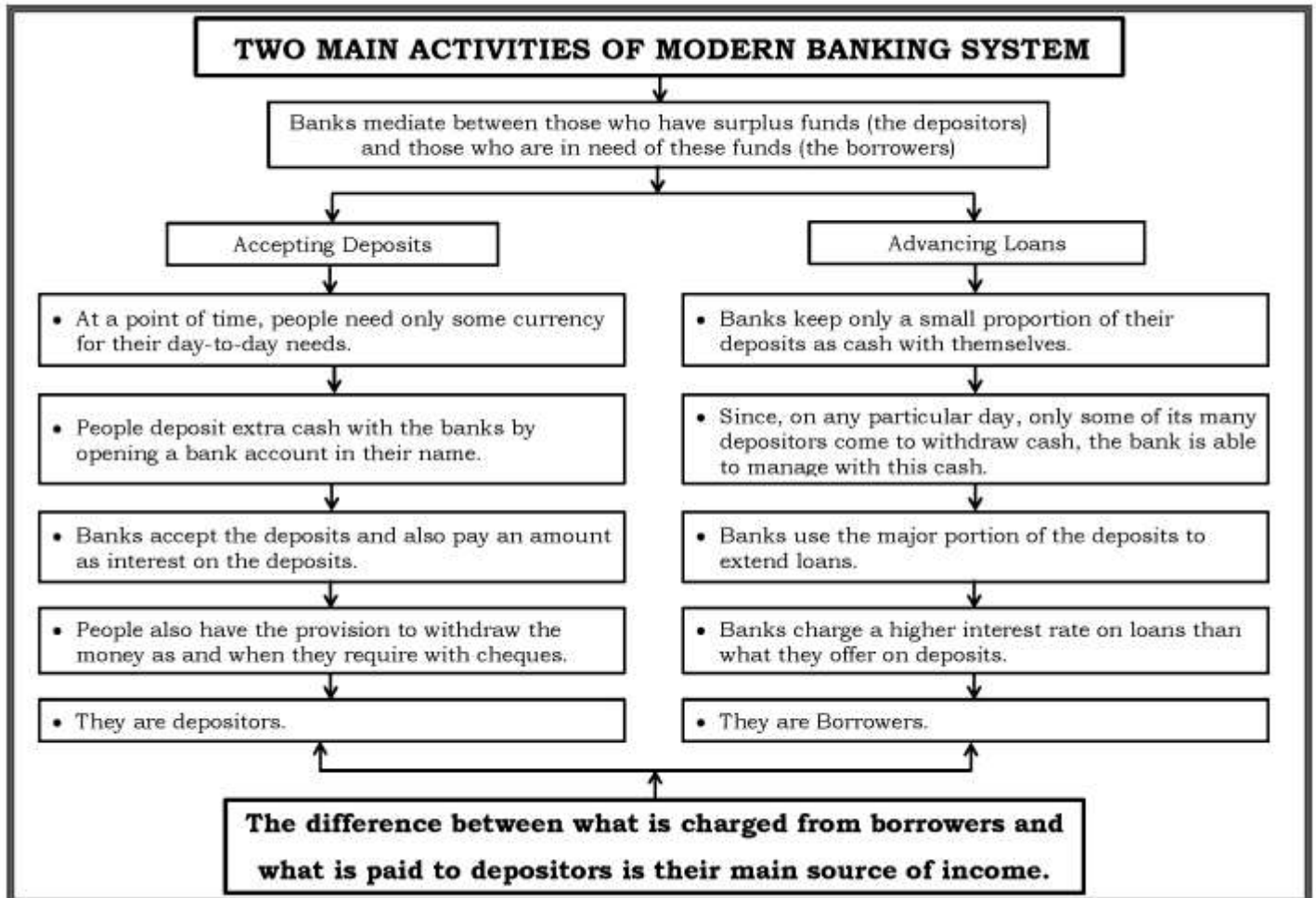
Long Answer Type Question (Unsolved)

1. Give a pen-portrait of a baker in Goa.
2. Describe the childhood memories of the author's life in Goa and his fondness for bread and cakes.
3. How is the effect of the traditional bread bakers can still be seen in Goa of today?
4. What was the importance of the baker in the village? What kind of dress did he wear?

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/yNPMrtOX-Bs>

SOCIAL SCIENCE (ECONOMICS)

Chapter 3: Money and Credit Study Notes



- 1) Why do banks maintain cash reserve? (1)
 - 2) How do the deposits with banks become their source of income? [Delhi 2016] (1)
 - 3) What is meant by credit? (1)
 - 4) What is meant by 'debt trap'? (1)
 - 5) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for which purpose? (1)
 - 6) What costs are involved in crop production? (1)
 - 7) When do farmers take and repay loans? (1)
 - 8) How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money? Explain. (5)
- Or
- Explain any three loan activities of banks in India. (3)
- Or
- Explain with examples, how people are involved with the banks. (3)

Video Links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ws5OpL.Ew1XU&t=307s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vn-aDG4hTDE>

Geography assignment (Revision)

1. Name the age-old economic activity in our country.
2. Name the 'slash and burn' agriculture.
3. What is jhumming?
4. What is Primitive subsistence farming called in Manipur?
5. What is Primitive subsistence farming called in (Bastar district of Chattisgarh) or (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) ?
6. Name the type of farming practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
7. Name the type of farming practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

8. Name the type of farming, which has an interface of agriculture and industry.
9. Name any two cropping seasons in India.
10. Name the crop season harvested in summer from April to June.
11. Name the crop grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.
12. Name a crop that takes almost a year to grow.
13. Name the crop, which is used as both food and fodder.
14. Which state is the largest producer of jowar?
15. Which state is the largest producer of bajra?
16. Name the crop, which is the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
17. What are leguminous crops? Give an example.
18. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?
19. Name a crop, which is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.

Video Link:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jVZJPkVh8Bo&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AqY7AxZlcTI&feature=youtu.be>

Activity:- There are three states marked on the given map. Identify the following with the help of information.

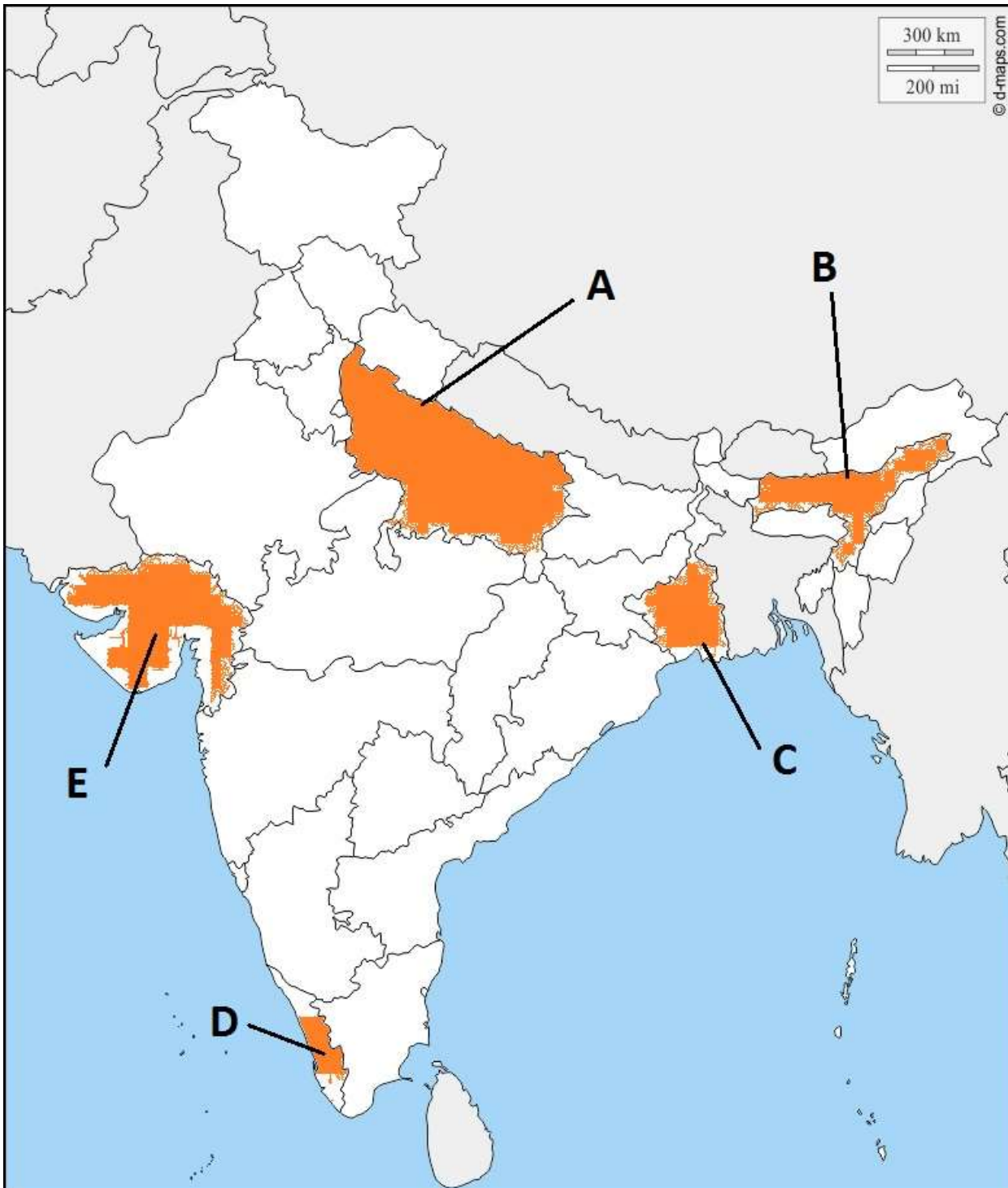
1. Largest producer of cotton.

2. Largest producer of jute.

3. Largest producer of rubber.

4. Largest producer of sugar cane

5. Largest producer of Tea.



HISTORY

Chapter -4 (Age of industrilisation)

Choose and write correct option .

1. What did the term orient refer to ?
 - a. England
 - b. Asia
 - c. Russia
 - d. America
2. Which is the pioneer country in industrialisation ?
 - a. Russia
 - b. India
 - c. England
 - d. None of these
3. Which among these was a pre- colonial sea port?
 - a. Visakhapatnam
 - b. Chennai
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Kerala
4. Who was jobber?
 - a. Trusted worker
 - b. Painter
 - c. Dancer
 - d. Solider
5. Where the first cotton mill set up?
 - a. Surat
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Kerala
6. Why were the weaver tied with the company traders?
 - a. They were under loan
 - b. They had no other place to work
 - c. They had less equipment .
 - d. None of these
7. 18th century India witnessed the decline of port town ?
 - a. Surat
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Madras
8. The paid servants of the East India company was known as
 - a. Seth
 - b. Mamlatdar
 - c. Gomastha
 - d. Lambardar
9. Who devised the spinning Jenny?
 - a. Samual Luck
 - b. Richard Arkwright
 - c. James Hargreaves
 - d. James watt
10. The fly shuttle was used for
 - a. Washing

- b. Weaving
- c. Drying
- d. Sowing

Complete the following statements with appropriate words

11. _____ is the first industrial city in England .
12. _____ industry was the flourishing industry of England .
13. Dwarka nath Tagore was an Indian _____ to set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830.
14. First jute mill was established by in India.
15. In 1850, _____ - India started.

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ae4Hi15kqY0&authuser=0>

POLITICAL SCIENCE

A **party system** is a concept in comparative political science concerning the system of government by political parties in a democratic country. The idea is that political parties have basic similarities: they control the government, have a stable base of mass popular support, and create internal mechanisms for controlling funding, information and nominations.

The concept was originated by European scholars studying the United States, especially James Bryce and Moisey Ostrogorsky, and has been expanded to cover other democracies.[1]Giovanni Sartori devised the most widely used classification method for party systems. He suggested that party systems should be classified by the number of relevant parties and the degree of fragmentation.[2] Party systems can be distinguished by the effective number of parties.

Types of party system

- One-party system: a system in which a single political party has the right to form the government, usually based on the existing constitution, or where only one party has the exclusive control over political power.
- Dominant-party system: a system where there is "a category of parties/political organizations that have successively won election victories and whose future defeat cannot be envisaged or is unlikely for the foreseeable future".
-
- Two party system: a system where only two parties or alliances, typically placed either side of the center, have a realistic chance of forming a majority. Other parties are very minor or solely regional. Example: The United States
-
- Multi-party system: a system in which multiple political parties have the capacity to gain control of government offices, separately or in coalition.
- Non-partisan system: a system of government or organization such that universal and periodic elections take place without reference to political parties

Q1 Explain the different types of party system in the world.

Q2 State the demerits of one party system

Q3 Explain the merits and demerits of multi party system.

Q4. Why India has developed multiparty system?

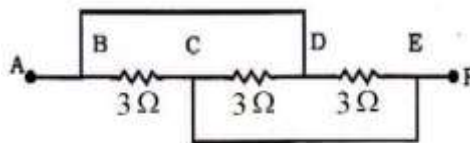
VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/LQN-fRc521A>

PHYSICS

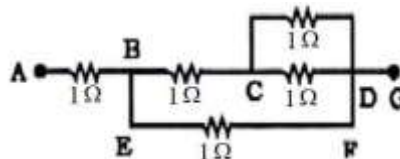
Link- https://youtu.be/P_SELh0dPW0

Assignment

- Using three wires of resistances 1 ohm, 2ohm and 3ohm then the no. of different values of resistances that are possible.
a) 6 b) 4 c) 10 d) 8
- Three resistances each of $3\ \Omega$ are connected as shown in fig. The resultant resistance between A and F is
a) $9\ \Omega$ b) $2\ \Omega$ c) $4\ \Omega$ d) $1\ \Omega$



- A wire of resistance $20\ \Omega$ is bent in the form of a square. The resistance between the ends of diagonal is
a) $10\ \Omega$ b) $5\ \Omega$ c) $20\ \Omega$ d) $15\ \Omega$
- There are five equal resistors. The minimum resistance possible by their combination is 2ohm. The maximum possible resistance we can make with them is
a. 25 ohm b) 50 ohm c) 100 ohm d) 150 ohm
- An electric current is passed through a circuit containing two wires of the same material, connected in parallel. If the lengths and radii of the wires are in the ratio $4/3$ and $2/3$ then the ratio of the currents passing through the wires will be
a) 3 b) $1/3$ c) $8/9$ d) 2
- A current of 1A is passed through two resistances $1\ \Omega$ and $2\ \Omega$ connected in parallel. Current flowing through $2\ \Omega$ resistor will be
a) $1/3\text{A}$ b) 1A c) $2/3\text{A}$ d) 3A
- Resistance of each $1\ \Omega$ are connected as shown in the fig. The effective resistance between A and G is



- a) $16\ \Omega$ b) $20\ \Omega$ c) $12\ \Omega$ d) $8\ \Omega$
- The resistance of a wire is 10ohm. The resistance of a wire whose length is twice and the radius is half, if it is made of same material is
a) $20\ \Omega$ b) $5\ \Omega$ c) $80\ \Omega$ d) $40\ \Omega$
- The least resistance that one can have from six resistors of each 0.1 ohm resistance is
a) $0.167\ \Omega$ b) $0.00167\ \Omega$ c) $1.67\ \Omega$ d) $0.0167\ \Omega$
- The resultant resistance of two resistors when connected in series is 48ohm. The ratio of their

resistances is 3:1. The value of each resistance is

a) $20\ \Omega$ $28\ \Omega$

b) $32\ \Omega$, $16\ \Omega$

c) $36\ \Omega$, $12\ \Omega$

d) $24\ \Omega$, $24\ \Omega$

CHEMISTRY

Board questions

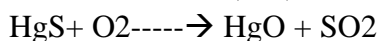
Metals and Non- Metals

1. A) List in a tabular form any three chemical properties on the basis of which metals and non-metals can be differentiated.

s. no	property	Metals	Non metals
1.	Nature of ions	Positive ion	Negative ions
2	Nature of oxide	Basic / amphoteric oxide	Neutral / acidic
3	Reaction with water	React to form hydroxide / and H ₂	No reaction

2. Write the chemical equations for the following reactions:

- a) Calcium metal react with water,
 b) Cinnabar is heated in presence of air,
 c) Manganese dioxide is heated with aluminium.



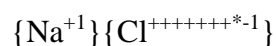
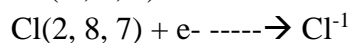
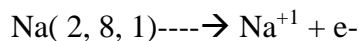
3. Explain the following:

- 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 aqueous solution.
 b) Reactivity of aluminium decreases if it is dipped in nitric acid.
 c) Metals like magnesium and calcium are not found in their free state in nature.
 No free ions in solid state, in aqueous state and molten state ionic compound break to form ions.
 Because of the formation of aluminium oxide,
 Because they are highly reactive metal.

4. Where does the metal aluminium, used in the process, occurs in the reactivity series of metals?
 5th position , after magnesium.

5. With the help of a suitable example, explain how ionic compounds are formed. State any three general properties of ionic compound.

Exist in solid state, have melting boiling point, conduct electricity in molten and aqueous state



6. Draw the electron dot structure of AlCl₃ by electron transfer method.

7. Name a metal which is non-lustrous and one non-metal which is lustrous.

Iodine, sodium.

3. Hydra divides by

a. Multiple Fission

b. Budding

c. Regeneration

d. Vegetative propagation

4. Plasmodium divides by

a. Multiple Fission

b. Fragmentation

c. Regeneration

d. Vegetative propagation

5. What is the puberty age in human males?

a. 8-10

b. 10-12

c. 12-14

d. 14-16

6. Fruits are formed from

a. Stamen

b. Stigma

c. Ovary

d. Ovule

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

MATHEMATICS

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Find 5th term of an A.P. whose n^{th} term is $3n - 5$.
2. Find the sum of first 10 even numbers.
3. Write the n^{th} term of odd numbers.
4. Write the sum of first n natural numbers.
5. Write the sum of first n even numbers.
6. Find the n^{th} term of the A.P. $-10, -15, -2, -25, \dots$
7. Find the common difference of A.P. $4\frac{1}{9}, 4\frac{2}{9}, 4\frac{1}{3}, \dots$
8. Write the common difference of an A.P. whose n^{th} term is $a_n = 3n + 7$
9. What will be the value of $a_8 - a_4$ for the following A.P.
 $4, 9, 14, \dots, 254$
10. What is value of a_{16} for the A.P. $-10, -12, -14, -16, \dots$
11. $3, k - 2, 5$ are in A.P. find k .
12. For what value of p , the following terms are three consecutive terms of an A.P. $\frac{4}{5}, p, 2$.
13. In the following A.P.s, find the missing terms in the boxes : (NCERT)

(a) 2, <input type="text"/> , 26	(b) <input type="text"/> , 13, <input type="text"/> , 3
(c) 5, <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , $9\frac{1}{2}$	(d) $-4, \text{, , , , 6$
(e) <input type="text"/> , 38, <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , -22	
14. Multiple Choice Questions:

(a) 30th term of the A.P. $10, 7, 4, \dots$ is	
(A) 97	(B) 77
(C) -77	(D) -87
(b) 11th term of an A.P. $-3, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots$ is	
(A) 28	(B) 22
(C) -38	(D) $-48\frac{1}{2}$

- (c) In an A.P. if $d = -4$, $n = 7$, $a_n = 4$, then a is
 (A) 6 (B) 7
 (C) 120 (D) 28
- (d) The first three terms of an A.P. respectively are $3y - 1$, $3y + 5$ and $5y + 1$ then y equals: (CBSE 2014)
 (A) -3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 2
- (e) The list of numbers $-10, -6, -2, 2, \dots$ is
 (A) An A.P. with $d = -16$ (B) An A.P. with $d = 4$
 (C) An A.P. with $d = -4$ (D) Not an A.P.
- (f) The 11th term from the last term of an A.P. $10, 7, 4, \dots, -62$ is (NCERT)
 (A) 25 (B) -32
 (C) 16 (D) 0
- (g) The famous mathematician associated with finding the sum of the first 100 natural numbers is
 (A) Pythagoras (B) Newton
 (C) Gauss (D) Euclid
- (h) What is the common difference of an A.P. in which $a_{18} - a_{14} = 32$?
 (A) 8 (B) -8
 (C) -4 (D) 4

15. Match the following :

Column A

Column B

(a) $a = -18$, $n = 10$, $d = 2$ then an of A.P.

(a) $\frac{a+c}{2}$

(b) a , b and c in A.P. then their Arithmetic mean is

(b) 0

(c) If 2, 4, 6, are in A.P. then 4, 8, 12 will also be an

(c) -41

(d) If $a_n = 9 - 5n$ of an A.P. then a_{10} will be

(d) 8

(e) If $d = -2$, $n = 5$ and $a_n = 0$ in A.P. then a is

(e) A.P.

16. State True/False and Justify

(a) 301 is a term of A.P. 5, 11, 17, 23

(NCERT)

(b) Difference of m th and n th term of an A.P. = $(m - n)d$.

(c) 2, 5, 9, 14, is an A.P.

(d) Sum of first 20 natural numbers is 410.

(e) n th term of A.P. 5, 10, 15, 20 n terms and n th term of A.P. 15, 30, 45, 60, ... n terms are same.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/CC4bQyBLLho>

SANSKRIT

9. भवान् सोमरत्नः । मातुः स्वास्थ्यं ज्ञातुम् भगिनीं लतां प्रति लिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषायां दत्तैः पदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतु—

(i)

शिमलानगरम्

दिनाङ्कः

समादरणीये (ii)

नमोनमः ।

पत्रेण ज्ञातं यत् पूज्या माता (iii) अस्ति । अतः अहम् अतीव (iv) अस्मि परं

(v) गृहम् आगन्तुम् सक्षमः न अस्मि । भवती (vi) तस्यै (vii) यच्छतु,

भगवत्कृपया सा शीघ्रम् (viii) भविष्यति । पत्रोत्तरम् (ix) प्रेषयतु ।

भवत्याः भ्राता

(x)

मञ्जूषा

औषधिम्, सोमरत्नः, परीक्षाकारणात्, भगिनि, चिन्तितः, यथासमयम्, ज्वरपीडिता, छात्रावासतः, शीघ्रम्, स्वस्था

10. भवती सुषमा । भवत्याः अनुजा रमा । रमां प्रति वार्षिकपरीक्षायै लिखिते पत्रे शब्दसूची-सहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतु—

नवदिल्लीतः

मञ्जूषा

औषधिम्, सोमरत्नः, परीक्षाकारणात्, भगिनि, चिन्तितः, यथासमयम्, ज्वरपीडिता, छात्रावासतः, शीघ्रम्, स्वस्था

10. भवती सुषमा । भवत्याः अनुजा रमा । रमां प्रति वार्षिकपरीक्षायै लिखिते पत्रे शब्दसूची-सहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतु—

नवदिल्लीतः

दिनाङ्कः

प्रिये (i) रमे!

भूरिशाः आशीर्वादाः

अत्र (ii) तत्रास्तु । तव मासिक-परीक्षायाः (iii) मया दृष्टः । गणितविषये त्वया

(iv) अङ्काः प्राप्ताः । भवती गणितविषयस्य नित्यम् (v) कुर्यात् येन वार्षिकपरीक्षायां गणितविषयेऽपि

(vi) अङ्कान् प्राप्नुयात् (vii) च उत्तमं (viii) लभेत । मम

(ix) अस्ति ।

भवत्याः (x)

सुषमा

मञ्जूषा

न्यूनाः, अग्रजा, भगिनि, परिणामः, कक्षायाम्, उत्तमान्, शुभकामना, अभ्यासम्, कुशलम्, स्थानम्

11. भवान् रविः । भवतः मित्रस्य अशोकस्य सफलतां ज्ञात्वा तस्मै लिखिते वर्धापने पत्रे शब्दसूची-सहायतया रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं करोतु भवान्—

(i)

दिनाङ्कः

मित्र (ii)

11. भवान् रविः । भवतः मित्रस्य अशोकस्य सफलतां ज्ञात्वा तस्मै लिखिते वर्धापने पत्रे शब्दसूची-सहायतया रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं करोतु भवान्—
(i)
दिनाङ्कः
- प्रिय (ii)!
नमस्ते ।
अहम् कुशलोऽस्मि । समाचारपत्रेण ज्ञातं यत् (iii) दशमी-कक्षायाम् दिल्लीराज्ये (iv) स्थानं प्राप्तम् । इदं ज्ञात्वा अहं (v) अस्मि । भवता परिश्रमस्य फलं प्राप्तम्, एकम् अपि क्षणं भवता (vi) न व्यतीतम् । अतः भवान् इदं स्थानं प्राप्तुं (vii) अभवत् । मम (viii) स्वीकरोतु । भविष्येऽपि एवम् एव सफलतां लभेत । एषा मम (ix) ।
- भवतः अभिन्नं मित्रम्
(x)

मञ्जूषा

भवता, रविः, कामना, अशोक, समर्थः, हर्षितः, प्रथमम्, वर्धापनम्, नागपुरतः, व्यर्थम्

सङ्केताधारितम् औपचारिकम् / अनौपचारिकपत्रम् 29

VIDEO LINK: https://youtu.be/xO6_qz9_LFw

HINDI

वाक्य-भेद

वाक्य

अपने मन के भाव-विचार प्रकट करने के लिए हम भाषा का सहारा लेते हैं और वाक्यों के रूप में प्रकट करते हैं। कभी-कभी कुछ शब्दों से ही काम चला लेते हैं पर हमेशा ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। वाक्य शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं जो अपने में कुछ न कुछ अर्थ छिपाए रहते हैं। अर्थ की पूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति के लिए इन शब्दों को एक व्यवस्थित क्रम में रखा जाता है। इस तरह सार्थक शब्दों का ऐसा व्यवस्थित समूह जो पूरा आशय प्रकट करता है, उसे वाक्य कहते हैं।
अतः वाक्य –

सार्थक शब्दों (पदों) के मेल से बनते हैं।

पूर्ण और स्वतंत्र होते हैं।

वक्ता की कही बातों का आशय स्पष्ट करते हैं।

शब्दों का एक निश्चित क्रम रखते हैं। हिंदी के वाक्यों का पद क्रम इस तरह होता है

कर्ता + कर्म + पूरक + क्रिया जैसे-

पल्लव पुस्तक लाता है।

पुलिस ने चोरों को घेरकर पकड़ा।

गाय हरी घास खाती है।

चित्रकार चित्र बनाएगा।

वाक्य-भेद का आधार

वाक्य-भेद को स्पष्ट रूप से समझने के लिए निम्नलिखित वाक्यों की रचना पर ध्यान देते हैं –

चित्रकार चित्र बनाएगा।

चित्रकार चित्र बनाएगा और बाज़ार में बेचेगा।

चित्रकार ने कहा कि वह चित्र बनाएगा।

चित्रकार ने कहा कि वह चित्र बनाएगा और बाज़ार में बेचेगा।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में पहला एक वाक्य है। दूसरा और तीसरा दो वाक्यों से तथा चौथा तीन वाक्यों से। वाक्य होने के बाद भी ये अलग-अलग प्रकार के वाक्य हैं।

वाक्य-भेद

CBSE Class 10 Hindi A व्याकरण वाक्य-भेद - 1

1. सरल वाक्य

सरल वाक्य एक कर्ता तथा एक क्रिया के मेल से बनता है। इसमें कोई उपवाक्य जुड़ा नहीं होता है।

जैसे- कछुए ने खरगोश को हरा दिया।

नौकर ने समय पर काम पूरा कर लिया।

ड्राइवर समय से बस लेकर नहीं आया।

पक्षी शाम होते ही घोंसले की ओर लौट आते हैं।

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/orqRtPAEkHQ>