

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VII
DATE: 17.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT				
MATHS	Ch-12 Simple Interest Ex-12(A) & Ex-12(B) Ch-13 Lines and angles Ex-13				
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 6 : physical and chemical changes.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly till page no -85, underline the difficult words.2. Read the chapter till page no -90 and write in the notebook underlined difficult words.3. Write the key terms in the notebook, write their definitions.4. Make diagrams of showing physical and chemical changes in the notebook.5. Show the following reactions with diagram and write chemical formulae :-<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Reaction between vinegar and baking soda.b) Reaction between copper sulphate and iron.6. Do the exercise, SECTION D, E and F in the textbook only .7. Write very short answers questions of SECTION A.8. SECTION B of the exercise do in the notebook.9. Long answer of SECTION C, write answers of given questions.10. Write HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILL Q/A in the notebook. <p style="text-align: center;">A. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q. 1. Classify the following into physical and chemical changes :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;">(a) melting of ice</td><td style="width: 50%;">(b) growing of a tree</td></tr><tr><td>(c) rusting of iron</td><td>(d) magnetisation of an iron piece</td></tr></table>	(a) melting of ice	(b) growing of a tree	(c) rusting of iron	(d) magnetisation of an iron piece
(a) melting of ice	(b) growing of a tree				
(c) rusting of iron	(d) magnetisation of an iron piece				

Ans. Physical change :

- Melting of ice
- Magnetisation of an iron piece

Chemical change :

- Rusting of iron
- Growing of a tree

Q. 2. What kind of change is burning of fuels ?

Ans. Burning of fuels is a chemical change.

Q. 3. What are the necessary conditions for rusting to take place ?

Ans. Air and moisture are needed for rusting to take place.

Q. 4. Name two reversible changes.

Ans. Melting of wax and freezing of water.

Q. 5. Name two alloys.

Ans. Stainless steel and Alnico.

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. How is melting of ice a physical change ?

Ans. In melting, only the state of water changes. Water can be changed into ice and vice-versa. No new substance is formed. Thus this is an example of physical change.

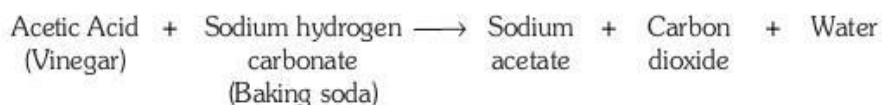
Q. 2. If you tear a sheet of paper into small bits, can you get the sheet again ? What kind of change is this and why ?

Ans. No, we cannot get back the sheet in its original form. However, the paper bits can be glued together to get the paper sheet.

It is a physical change because no new substance is formed in this process. Only the paper is torn to bits.

Q. 3. How would you detect the presence of carbon dioxide produced during the reaction of vinegar with baking soda ?

Ans. When vinegar reacts with baking soda, it gives carbon dioxide. A hissing sound is produced because of production of carbon dioxide.



The presence of carbon dioxide can be detected by passing it through limewater (Calcium hydroxide). Limewater turns milky on passing carbon dioxide through it due to the formation of calcium carbonate.



Q. 4. What is galvanisation ?

Ans. Galvanisation is the process of preventing iron articles from rusting. In this process a layer of non-reactive metal such as zinc is

deposited over iron objects. The layer of non-reactive metal prevents the iron articles from coming in contact with moisture. Thus it prevents rusting.

Q. 5. Name five chemical changes that take place inside the

HINDI

भाषा -

1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को कोष्ठक में दिये गए शब्दों में से उचित शब्द द्वारा पूरा कीजिए;

- (क) सफाई करते-करते _____ बेहोश हो गई | (नौकर/नौकरानी)
(ख) इस बार भी बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में _____ ने लड़कों की अपेक्षा बाजी मारी | (लड़कों/लड़कियों)
(ग) बच्चों को _____ पढ़ा रहे हैं | (अध्यापक/अध्यापिका)
(घ) अभिजीत सावंत एक _____ है | (गायक/गायिका)
(ङ) _____ नारी का हर जगह सम्मान होता है | (गुणवान/गुणवती)

2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में लिंग परिवर्तन करके वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखिए ;

- (क) आयुष्मान भव !
(ख) गायक गाना गा रहा है |
(ग) मुर्गी दाना चुग रही है |
(घ) मालिन पौधे सींच रही है |
(ङ) बंदर केला खा रहा है |

3. दिए गए शब्दों के लिंग बदलिए;

सेवक, भैया, सत्यवान, दर्शक, दादी, शेरनी, मोरनी

साहित्य-(कबीर के दोहे)

1. शब्दों के अर्थ लिखों-

गोविंद, काके, दोऊ, पाँय, बलिहारी होना, सिष, कुंभ, खोट, अंतर, सहार

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

- (क) संत कबीर किस शाखा के प्रतिनिधि कवि हैं?
(ख) कबीर के पद क्या कहलाते हैं?
(ग) 'गुरु महिमा' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत संकलित दोहों में क्या बताया गया है ?
(घ) कबीर की भाषा कैसी है ?

2. मूल्यपरक प्रश्न -

- i) आप अपने गुरु के प्रति क्या दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं? क्या आप उनका उचित सम्मान करते हैं ?
ii) हमें ईश्वर का स्मरण कब अवश्य करना चाहिए? इससे क्या होगा ?

ENGLISH**ENGLISH LANGUAGE****Chapter ---- Non - Finite Verbs**

1. Look at the following sentences and fill in the blanks with infinitives formed with words given in the brackets:-
A. He agreed _____ (give) permission for the rally.
B. He wanted _____ (write) an article.
C. My father wanted _____ (buy) a new video game for me.
D. The post-master was advised _____ (deliver) the letters on time.
E. My friends went there _____ (eat) ice-creams.
2. Use infinitives to join the following sentences:-
A. The women is very weak. She cannot walk fast.

- B. You should return the books you borrowed. He expected that.
- C. She had no friends. She could not share her problems with anyone.
- D. She can buy a new paint box. She needs her mother's permission.

3. Underline the finite verbs and circle the gerunds:-

- A. Walking is good for health.
- B. She is walking in the park.
- C. Mrs. Sharma is taming her pet dog.
- D. Taming animals is unethical.
- E. Singing requires regular practice.
- F. He is fond of hunting.
- G. He was rowing a boat down the river.

4. Underline the present participle and circle the past participle:-

- A. My sister likes dancing dogs.
- B. The wounded soldiers were taken home.

Ch. 4: VERBS

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read the chapter; take help from previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions (verb, transitive and intransitive verb) in the notebook with examples.

Exercise- B: Underline the verbs in the sentence and state whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive.

- 1. The policemen caught the thieves. _____
- 2. The machine is not working. _____
- 3. The old lady helped the little boy. _____
- 4. My aunt served tea to the guest. _____
- 5. My cousin narrated a story. _____
- 6. The temperature is rising. _____

- Do exercise- A and C

Learn and write the definitions of *main or principal verbs*(pg-48) and *auxiliary or helping verbs*(pg-48) with examples in your notebook.

- Do exercise- D by yourself.

Learn and write the definition of *Strong and Weak verbs* along with the tables given

in pg-49 and 50 in your notebook.

Exercise- E: Give the past and past participle form of verbs given below.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. break | 6. do | 11. hit |
| 2. know | 7. freeze | 12. ride |
| 3. favour | 8. throw | 13. choose |
| 4. keep | 9. ring | 14. stand |
| 5. manage | 10. impress | 15. work |

Exercise- F: Fill in the blanks with the past tense form of verbs given in brackets.

1. The moon _____ in the starry sky and it looked beautiful. (rise)
2. The thief _____ when he saw the policeman. (flee)
3. He was _____ by a bee. (sting)
4. I _____ the blue saree because I liked its print. (choose)
5. Father _____ us to go near the lake. (forbid)
6. Mother was tired and _____ in the bed for sometime. (lie)

FORMATION OF VERBS

- Verbs can be formed from **adjectives**.
Examples: large-enlarge, able-enable, fresh-refresh, thick-thicken
- Verbs can be formed from **nouns**.
Examples: friend-befriend, fool-befool, beauty-beautify, class-classify
- Verbs can be formed with the help of some common **prefixes (be, un)**
Examples: head-behead, courage- encourage (refer the chart given pg-53)
- Verbs can be formed by adding **suffix (-en, -fy, -ise) to a word**.
Examples: bright-brighten, apology- apologise, pure-purify (read the chart given in pg-53)

Exercise-G: Form verbs with the words given in bracket and fill in the blanks.

1. The teacher wanted to _____ the topic for the students. (simple)
2. Gaurav met his neighbour to _____ for breaking his windows. (apology)
3. Mother's words _____ me to do well. (courage)
4. Herbivores _____ on grass and plants. (food)
5. I have to _____ my mother to the doctor's clinic. (company)

- Do exercise- **H** and **I** by yourself.

Exercise-J: Form verbs from the words given below.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. special | 4. memory |
| 2. tale | 5. prison |
| 3. terror | 6. bath |

Creative Writing :-

Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him/her for a workshop on “How to deal with Exams?”

The Principal
Kerala Public School
Jamshedpur

26 May 2020

Subject - Request for a workshop on “How to deal with Exams”

Respected Madam

With due respect I would like to state that I have been studying in your school for the last five years and won many academic awards during these years.

In this span of time my performance has been appreciated by all the teachers. I have never faced any kind of anxiety or fear which I am feeling this time. I have been losing my confidence.

Hence I would be grateful if you could kindly arrange a workshop for us which could help avoid the negative feelings and develop confidence and positivity to deal with the upcoming exams.

Thanking you

Yours obediently
Piyush Malhotra Std :- VII A

Home Work:-

Write an application to your Principal requesting him/her to arrange for online doubt clearing sessions during this lockdown period.

NOTE : Write this application following the above written application. (Format and not the content)

English literature

Chapter- Jane Eyre at Longwood Institution

Important Characters-

- ❖ **Jane Eyre-** The protagonist and narrator of the story.
- ❖ **Helen Burns-** Jane’s best friend at Lowood School.
- ❖ **Miss Miller-** One of the teachers at Lowood.
- ❖ **Miss Temple-**The beautiful and kind superintendent of Lowood.
- ❖ **Mr. Brocklehurst-** The headmaster of Lowood School.
- ❖ **Mr. Reed-** Jane’s loving uncle, who had decided to adopt her.
- ❖ **Mrs. Reed-** Jane’s cold hearted aunt.

Summary of the chapter

Jane Eyre, The protagonist and narrator of the story. She becomes orphan at young age and was adopted by her uncle Mr. Reed but he died as well. Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of Jane because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her.

Mrs. Reed was **cruel** towards Jane, offering her little happiness and punishing her relentlessly. She **punishes** Jane by locking her in the Red Room and forbidding anyone to let her out. Being fed up with Jane, she sent her to charitable school called Lowood School. There she met the same fate as the director of that school namely Mr. Brocklehurst. He was cruel as well as a miser. However, a superintendent of the school namely Miss Temple shows sympathy towards her.

Jane met Helen Burns in the school. Helen's religious devotion, simplicity and piousness attracted Jane's towards her and they became best friends. Once Jane was accused of being a liar as well as a deceitful person by the director and thus became depressed.

After knowing the truth that Jane is innocent and how Mrs. Reed accused her, Miss Temple wrote to Mr. Lloyd as he was the only one who knows the truth. Mr. Lloyd replied to Miss Temple confirming Jane's story. Miss Temple assembled the whole school and pronounced Jane completely cleared from every charges. All the teachers shook hands with Jane and kissed her. Jane got a fresh start and became happy.

I. Write and learn **20 hard words** in your notebook from the chapter.

II. Write the **antonyms** of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. console- upset | d. approach- depart |
| b. miserable-happy | e. preserve- damage |
| c. covert- overt | f. coherent- incoherent |

III. **Make sentences: -**

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. refectory | d. imputation |
| b. overwhelming | e. summoned |

c. preserve

IV. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why was Jane miserable?

Ans. Jane is miserable because she felt solitary and hated by everyone in the school.

2. Who came to console Jane?

Ans. Helen Burns came to console Jane.

3. What had Helen got for Jane?

Ans. Helen got coffee and bread for Jane.

4. Why did Miss Temple come to see Jane?

Ans. Miss Temple wanted to take Jane in her room in order to know about her (Jane) benefactress (Mrs. Reed).

5. What had Mrs. Reed done?

Ans. Mrs. Reed had locked Jane in the dark and haunted chamber (red room).

6. Why was Mrs. Reed supposed to take care of Jane?

Ans. Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of Jane because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her (Jane).

V. Answer the following with reference to the context: -

1. *Helen Burns was not here; nothing sustained me; left to myself I abandoned myself, and my tears wanted the boards.*

a. Who was the speaker?

Ans. 'Jane Eyre' was the speaker.

b. Who was Helen Burns?

Ans. Helen Burns was Jane's best friend.

c. Why did the speaker say 'nothing sustained me'?

Ans. The speaker said 'nothing sustained me' because she felt solitary and hated by everyone in the school.

d. What does 'abandoned myself' mean?

Ans. It means to give up because of discouragement.

2. *'Jane, you are mistaken- probably not one in the school either despises or dislikes you; many, I am sure, pity you much.'*

a. What was Jane mistaken about?

Ans. Jane was mistaken that everybody in the school dislikes her.

b. Who is the speaker here?

Ans. Helen Burns was the speaker here.

c. Why did the speaker think that people pitied Jane?

Ans. Mr. Brocklehurst (the headmaster) was not liked by anyone in the school and he accused Jane in front of all and due to this reason, the speaker think people pitied Jane.

d. Which school is the speaker talking about?

Ans. The speaker is talking about Lowood School.

VI. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe how Jane felt before Helen came to see her?

Ans. Jane retired into a corner and sat down on the floor. She sank prostrate with her face to the ground and wept. She felt alone and miserable as Helen was also not there with her. She felt that nothing sustained in her and wanted to abandoned herself. Her tears watered the boards.

2. Did Jane worry about people's opinion of her? Give reason for your answer.

Ans. Yes, Jane was worried about people's opinion of her. She always search for family and friends, for a sense of belonging and love. she always tried to be good at Lowood school to make so many friends, to earn love and affection. She felt miserable and solitary when no one in the school talked to her.

3. What did Helen Burns tell Jane about Mr. Brocklehurst?

Ans.Helen Burns told Jane that Mr. Brocklehurst is not even liked by anyone in the Lowood School because of his rude and arrogant behaviour. He never forgive anyone for his/her small mistakes also. No one dares to speak a single word in front of him.

4. What helped Jane to calm down?

Ans. Helen calmed Jane by assuring that she trusts her and believe on her story that she was accused by her aunt, Mrs. Weed. Helen told that she can read sincerity in her(Janes) eyes. Jane rested her head on Helen's shoulder and both reposed to silence.

5. Describe Miss Temple's attitude towards Jane.

Ans. Miss Temple encouraged Jane to prove herself that she is not a liar. She asked Jane to speak the truth and exaggerate nothing. After knowing the truth that

Jane is innocent and how Mrs. Reed accused her, Miss Temple wrote to Mr. Lloyd as he was the only one who knows the truth. Mr. Lloyd replied to Miss Temple confirming Jane's story. Miss Temple assembled the whole school and pronounced Jane completely cleared from every charges. All the teachers shook hands with Jane and kissed her. Jane got a fresh start and became happy.

6. What did Jane keep in her mind when she told Miss Temple her story?

Ans. Jane resolved in the depth of her heart, that she would only speak the truth. She reflected a few minutes to arrange clearly what she had to say. She told the story of her sad childhood. Exhausted with emotion, her language was more subdued(quiet) than it generally was when developed sad theme; mindful of Helen's warning against the indulgence of resentment. Jane wanted Miss Temple to fully believe her.

7. What did Jane tell Miss Temple about Mrs. Reed?

Ans. Jane told Miss Temple that Mrs. Reed is her aunt. Mrs. Reed was supposed to take care of her because when Mr. Reed was on his deathbed, he pleaded his wife to care of her. But Mrs. Reed dislikes her and treated her badly. One day she locked her (Jane) in the dark and haunted chamber (red room) where Mr. Reed died. Mr. Lloyd had come to see Jane after that frightful incident. Later on, Mrs. Reed sent Jane to the Lowood School and charge her that she is a liar.

H.W- Do reference to context- **Q3** and question and answer- **8,9 and 10** by your own.

Poem: Scaffolding

Summary of the poem

The simple but dense "Scaffolding" is a love poem. The image of a building under construction represents a relationship that two people build over the years. Initially, the building needs external support, but eventually it stands on its own. Even the formal structure of the poem supports the idea of sturdy architecture: five neat couplets with perfect rhyme.

In the lines "So if, my dear, there sometimes to be/Old bridges breaking between you and me/ Never fear" the speaker characterizes conflicts between the partners as a natural part of a long-term compact. Crutches they once used to stand on the half-truths told to protect someone's feelings, or other ideas or expectations- can be discarded. The bond the two have established will withstand these losses one by one, because "we have built our wall."

Figurative Language

- It is an extended metaphor poem.
- Regular rhyme scheme (aa, bb, cc, dd, ee)
- Alliteration- "sure and solid stone"; "bridges breaking between"
- Personification- "old bridges breaking you and me"

I. Write all the **meanings** in your notebook which is given in the poem.

II. Write **about the poet** in your notebook.

III. Write the **antonyms** of the following words:

- a. start- finish
- b. tighten- loosen
- c. built- destroy
- d. confident- timid
- e. bridge- disjoin

IV. Make sentences:

- a. scaffolding
- b. ladder
- c. confident

V. Answer the following with reference to the context: -

1. *Make sure that planks won't slip at busy point,
Secure all ladders, tighten bolted joints.*

a. Who has to make sure that planks don't slip at busy points?
Ans. Masons have to make sure that planks don't slip at busy points.

b. What is being made?
Ans. Scaffolding is being made to construct a building.

c. Why should the ladders be secured?
Ans. The ladders are secured, so that masons do not fall on the ground while working.

2. *And yet all this comes down when the job's done
Showing off walls of sure and solid stone.*

a. Why does the poet use the word 'yet' in the first line?
Ans. The poet use the word 'yet' in the first line because the scaffolding supports the building and it will be removed only when the job is done.

b. What does 'all this' refer to?
Ans. All this is referred to the 'scaffolding'.

c. What 'job' is being mentioned here?
Ans. 'Construction of a building' is a job mentioned here.

3. *Never fear. We may let the scaffolds fall
Confident that we have built our wall.*

a. Whom is the speaker asking not to fear?
Ans. The speaker is referring the 'couples' not to fear.

b. What does the wall symbolize?
Ans. The wall symbolizes a strength of the relationship.

c. Why is the speaker confident?

	<p>Ans. The speaker is confident because a strong wall of relationship is built.</p> <p>VI. <u>Answer the following questions:-</u></p> <p>Q1. What do masons test when they build a wall? Ans. Masons carefully test the scaffolding when they build a wall.</p> <p>Q2. How is scaffolding tested? Ans. Scaffolding is tested by making sure that planks won't slip at busy points and secure all ladders by tightening the bolted joints.</p> <p>Q3. What happens to the scaffolding once the wall is built? Ans. The scaffolding is removed once the wall is built.</p> <p>Q4. What can be seen once the scaffolding is removed? Ans. When the scaffolding is removed a strong building can be seen.</p> <p>Q5. Why doesn't the speaker fear the breaking of bridges? Ans. According to the speaker, if the wall of a relationship is built strongly then it will withstand forever and will not get affected by misunderstandings and conflicts.</p> <p>Q6. What does the speaker feel confident about? Ans. The speaker feels confident about the wall of a relationship which is built strongly without any external support.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>CHAPTER –ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTHCARE</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter carefully and underline the hard word. 2. Write the key words given in the last of the chapter. 3. EXERCISE:</p> <p>A. Tick the correct option. B. Fill in the blanks. C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statement. Only in the book. D. Short answer questions:</p> <p>Q1 .Why is impure water dangerous? Ans1. Impure water is dangerous because many communicable diseases spread from water or many diseases are water –born.</p> <p>Q2. Which type of healthcare is available for rural people ? Ans.2.In rural areas health care centres are available for the people where there are usually a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illness.</p> <p>Q3. How can equality in healthcare facilities be ensured? Ans.3.Equality in healthcare facility can be ensured by following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In urban areas government must keep a check on the private nursing homes where doctors <p style="text-align: center;">Prescribe tests and expensive treatment to raise the bill which can be avoided.</p>

- condition of public health care centres should be improved so that poor people do not need to go to private clinics and hospitals.

E. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. Write any three points to compare Private and Public healthcare services in India .

Private Healthcare	Public Healthcare
1. It is done by business organisation	1.It is looked after by government
2.Private Hospitals patient have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use.	2. Patient treatment here is at low cost sometimes even it is free of cost.
3. Private healthcare provide lots of facilities and they are large in number.	3. Public healthcare have limited facilities and less in number.

Q2. Explain why people in rural areas do not get medical treatment?

Ans 2. People in rural areas do not get medical treatment because: -

- many villagers are afraid of visiting medical centres.
- Many people are unaware about the medical facilities available in their areas
- Lack of money for getting proper medical treatment.

Q3. Write short notes on India's condition in the field of healthcare.

Ans 3. India's condition in the field of healthcare:

In India healthcare is a very challenging task. Here are some facts that will give u an idea about the present state of healthcare services in our country:

- India has the world's largest number of medical colleges. Approx. 30,000 new doctors qualify every year.
- India is the third largest producer of medicines.
- Healthcare centres have recorded a considerable increase over past decades. At present the the number of hospitals in the country has crossed 30,000.
- A large number of tourist visit India every year for treatment. They get treatment in hospitals that are rated as some of the best in the world.
- India has large number of blood banks to provide blood to the people in need.

EXTRA QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is Health?

Ans Health is a state of physical and mental well being.

Q2 .How many types of healthcare services are there in India?

Ans .There are two types of healthcare services in India.

They are –i) Public healthcare services
ii)Private healthcare services

Q3. What do mean by PHC?

Ans . PHC means Primary Health Centres.

Q4. What is RMPs?

Ans. Registered Medical Practioners.

Q5. Who owned the Public Healthcare services?

Ans. By the Government

Q6. Who owned the Private Healthcare services?

Ans.It is owned by business organisation.

Q7. What is primary duty of government?

Ans. Primary duty of the government is to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare facilities to all.

Q8. What kind of facilities do private healthcare centres have?

Ans. Private healthcare centres provide facilities such as x-rays, ultrasound etc.


	<p>Q9. Why people donate blood in the blood bank? Ans. People donate blood in the blood bank because it cannot be manufactured in laboratories.</p>
<p>COMP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do all the objective type questions A,B,C in page no. 42 in your notebook. • <u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :</u> <p>1. What are the three types of cell referencing?</p> <p>Ans. The three types of cell referencing are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative referencing – This referencing is used when we want to summarize the row data and want to copy the formula for each row. For ex. If we copy the formula in cell C1 as ‘=A1 + B1’ to C2 and C3, it will become ‘=A2 + B2’ and ‘=A3 + B3’. In this we can do simple calculations. • Absolute referencing - In this type of referencing, the row and column references do not change when we copy the formula because the reference is to a fixed cell address. In this case, the formula uses two dollar signs – before column letter and before row number. For ex. In a worksheet we enter a formula in cell B3 as ‘= \$C\$1*A3*A3’. Now when we copy the formula in cell B4, it becomes ‘= \$C\$1*A4*A4’. Wherever we will copy the formula only the relative part(A4*A4) will change while the absolute part(\$C\$1) will remain the same. • Mixed referencing – In mixed referencing, if the row reference is relative, the column reference will be absolute or vice versa. <p>2. What is circular reference? Explain with an example.</p> <p>Ans. A circular reference occurs when a formula refers to its own value. For ex., if we enter the formula = A1+A2+A3 in cell A3, every time it calculates the formula in cell A3, it must be calculated again because a3 has changed.</p> <p>3. What are the two places where AutoSum button is available ?</p> <p>Ans. The AutoSum feature automatically adds numbers in the selected cells. It is present at two places on the ribbon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Editing group on the HOME tab. • In the Function Library group on the FORMULAS tab. <p>4. Write the steps to find the LCM of three numbers.</p>

Ans. The steps to calculate LCM of three numbers are:

- Type the numbers in cells A1,A2 and A3. Select cell A4, where you want the LCM of the three numbers.
- Click **Math & Trig** and then select LCM from the drop-down menu.
- The Function Arguments dialog box appears . Type A1,A2 and A3 in the Number1, Number2 and Number3 text boxes. The result can be seen near the bottom of the dialog box.
- Click OK. The output will appear in cell A4.

5. Explain the two ways of typing a formula in an Excel 2013 worksheet.

Ans. We can type a formula in Excel 2013 in the cell or in the Formula Bar.

- Click the cell in which you want to put the formula.
- The cell reference appears in the Name box. Type the equal to (=) sign. You can type it either in the cell or in the Formula Bar. Whatever we type will appear in both places automatically.
- Click  or press Enter. The selected cell will display the formula result.

6. Name the five functions in the AutoSum menu.

Ans. The five functions in the AutoSum menu are :- (draw fig 2.22 in page no. 35 on the white side of your notebook) ex.

Sum
Average
Count Numbers
Max
Min

7. When you enter a formula and click Enter, it displays the calculated value. What will you do to display the formula?

Ans. We can see the formula applied to any cell by clicking on that cell. The formula will be visible in the **Formula bar** when the cell is selected.

8. Name the arithmetic operators you can use in an Excel formula.

Ans. The arithmetic operators we can use in Excel formulas are : (draw table 3.1 in page no. 33 on the white side of your notebook) ex:

		<p>Exponent Multiplication Division Addition Subtraction</p>	
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ -8 सम्प्रदानकारक - शब्दार्थ - दरिदाय , स्वार्थम् , सकलेभ्यः, ग्रहेभ्यः, गावः, यच्छति, भिक्षुकाभ्याम् , ददति । अभ्यास- 1,3,4,5,7</p> <p>पाठ -9 अपादानकारक शब्दार्थ - कोऽपि , पूरिताः , आदयः , नद्याः , किरणैः , परिणतं , उपरि , कथ्यते अभ्यास-1,3,5,6</p>		
DRAWING	<p>Topic- DIFFERENT SHADES IN PENCIL TECHNIQUES Complete this page in your school drawing book and copy. As per instruction given in drawing book.</p>		

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