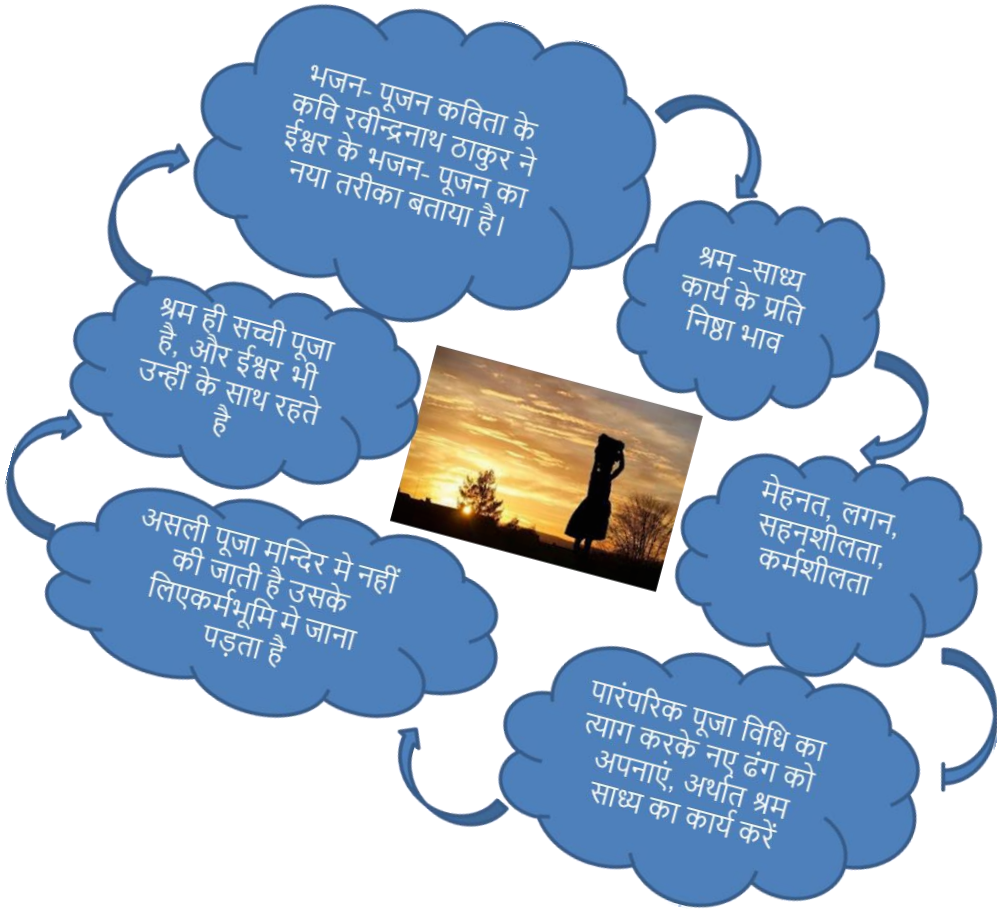


SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT						
MATHS	Chapter-1 Rational Numbers Ex-1(A),Ex-1(B),Ex-1(C) ,Ex-1(D),Ex-1(E),Ex-1(F),Ex-1(G),Ex-1(H) Chapter-2 Exponents Ex-2(A), Ex-2(B)						
SCIENCE	Chapter 8 - Cell Structure and Function Concept 1. Read chapter thoroughly 2. Draw a plant cell and label it (use only pencil and scale, label on right hand side) 3. Draw an animal cell and label it (use only pencil and scale, label on right hand side) 4. Write the functions of cell organelles. 5. Give the definition and key words given in chapter summary. 6. Write all the question and answers of this chapter.						
HINDI	<p>हिंदी साहित्य पाठ-भजन-पूजन (रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर)</p> <p>1. कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें एवं कविता को उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें 2. भजन –पूजन कविता से किन्हीं दस कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें </p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONCEPT-MAP</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>3. दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">साधन-उपाय</td> <td style="width: 33%;">मुक्ति-छुटकारा,मोक्ष</td> <td style="width: 33%;">परिधान-वस्त्र</td> </tr> <tr> <td>आराधना-पूजा-उपासना</td> <td>मग्न –डूबा हुआ ,खोया हुआ</td> <td>द्वार-दरवाजा</td> </tr> </table>	साधन-उपाय	मुक्ति-छुटकारा,मोक्ष	परिधान-वस्त्र	आराधना-पूजा-उपासना	मग्न –डूबा हुआ ,खोया हुआ	द्वार-दरवाजा
साधन-उपाय	मुक्ति-छुटकारा,मोक्ष	परिधान-वस्त्र					
आराधना-पूजा-उपासना	मग्न –डूबा हुआ ,खोया हुआ	द्वार-दरवाजा					

4. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें-

(क) इस कविता की रचना किसने की है ?

उत्तर. इस कविता की रचना रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने की।

(ख) कवि ने पुजारी से भजन-पूजन छोड़ने की बात क्यों कही है ?

उत्तर. कवि ने पुजारी से भजन-पूजन छोड़ने की बात इसलिए कही है क्योंकि इसका कोई लाभ नहीं है क्योंकि ईश्वर तो मंदिर में हैं ही नहीं, फिर किसकी पूजा की जा रही है।

(ग) कवि पुजारी से आँखें खोलकर देखने के लिए क्यों कहता है ?

उत्तर. कवि पुजारी से आँखें खोलकर देखने के लिए इसलिए कहता है क्योंकि पुजारी मन के अंधकार में छिपा बैठा है। वह तो बाहर देख ही नहीं रहा कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है ? उसे पता ही नहीं चला कि उसका भगवान कब मंदिर छोड़कर कर्मक्षेत्र की ओर बढ़ गए।

घ. कविता में किसान और मजदूरों के बारे में क्या कहा है ?

उत्तर. किसान-मजदूर खेतों तथा सड़कों पर कठिन कार्य कर अपना पसीना बहाते हैं तथा उनके हाथ मिट्टी से सने होते हैं।

(ङ) 'मुक्ति' के प्रश्न पर कवि क्या बात समझाता है

उत्तर. कवि मुक्ति की बात टाल देना चाहता है। उसकी दृष्टि में मुक्ति का कोई तात्पर्य नहीं है। जिस ईश्वर की तुम पूजा करते हो, वह स्वयं रचना-कर्म में लगा रहता है, फिर मुक्ति का प्रश्न कहाँ उठता है ?

भाव स्पष्ट करो

1. मुक्ति ! मुक्ति अरे कहाँ है ?

कहाँ मिलेगी मुक्ति ?

अपने सृष्टि-बंध से प्रभु स्वयं बंधे हैं।

भाव- कवि ने इन पंक्तियों के द्वारा यह बताया है कि मुक्ति की कामना व्यर्थ है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता भी नहीं है। जब हमारे प्रभु स्वयं रचना-कार्य में व्यस्त हैं तब हमें किसलिए मुक्ति चाहिए ?

2. फूल की डाली को छोड़ दें

वस्त्रों को फटने दे, धूल धूसरित होने दे

उनके साथ काम करते हुए पसीना बहने दे।

भाव- ईश्वर को पाने के लिए फूलों की डाली की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है उन्हें पाने के लिए तो श्रमिकों के मध्य जाकर काम करना होगा। इसमें तुम्हारे वस्त्र भी फटेंगे और धूल व मिट्टी का भी सामना करना पड़ेगा। हमें श्रमिकों के साथ काम करते हुए अपना पसीना बहाना होगा। यही सच्ची पूजा-विधि है।

5. दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य निर्माण करें -

फूल, बरसात, पूजा, मेहनत, रास्ता

हिंदी भाषा

दिए गए कव्यांशों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

संकटों से वीर घबराते नहीं
आपदाएँ देख छिप जाते नहीं
लग गए जिस काम में पूरा किया
काम करके व्यर्थ पछताते नहीं।
हो सरल अथवा कठिन हो रास्ता
कर्मवीर को न इससे वास्ता।
बढ़ चले तो अंत तक ही बढ़ चले
कठिनतर गिरिशृंग ऊपर चढ़ गए।

कठिन पंथ को देख मुसकाते सदा
संकटों के बीच वे गाते सदा
है असंभव कुछ नहीं उनके लिए
सरल संभव कर दिखाते वे सदा
यह असंभव कायरों का शब्द है
कहा था नेपोलियन ने एक दिन
सच बताऊँ ज़िंदगी ही व्यर्थ है
दर्प बिन, उत्साह बिन और शक्ति बिन

1. काव्यांश के आधार पर वीरों की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
2. कर्मवीर अपने किन कार्यों से दूसरों के लिए अनुकरणीय बन जाते हैं ?
3. नेपोलियन और कर्मवीरों के बीच की समानता का उल्लेख कीजिए।
4. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक बताएं।

वाक्य –विचार शब्दों के व्यवस्थित तथा सार्थक तथा सार्थक समूह को <u>वाक्य</u> कहते हैं।	
वाक्य के दो अंग होते हैं –	
1	उद्देश्य वाक्य में जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है ,उसे सूचित करने वाले शब्द को उद्देश्य कहते हैं। माली पौधों में पानी डाल रहा है। छोटी लड़की गेंद से खेल रही है।
2	विधेय वाक्य में उद्देश्य या कर्ता के विषय में जो बताया या कहा जाता है ,उसे विधेय कहते हैं चित्रकार चित्र बना रहा है। छोटी लड़की गुड़िया से खेल रही है।
व्याकरण की दृष्टि से वाक्य को दो आधार पर बाँटा गया है। (i) अर्थ के आधार पर (ii) रचना के आधार पर अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के आठ भेद होते हैं –	
विधानवाचक	जिस वाक्य में किसी बात या कार्य के होने या करने का सामान्य कथन हो, उसे विधानवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। आकाश में पक्षी उड़ रहे हैं।
निषेधवाचक	जिस वाक्य में क्रिया के करने या होने का निषेध हो, उसे निषेधवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। धूप में मत घूमों।
आज्ञावाचक	जिस वाक्य से आज्ञा, अनुमति, विनय या अनुरोध का बोध हो, उसे आज्ञावाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। आप अंदर बैठ जाइए।
प्रश्नवाचक	जिस वाक्य में प्रश्न पूछा जाए, उसे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ?
इच्छावाचक	जिस वाक्य से इच्छा, आशीर्वाद, कामना, शुभकामना आदि का भाव प्रकट होता है, उसे इच्छावाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। ईश्वर तुम्हें लंबी आयु दें।
संदेहवाचक	जिस वाक्य में संदेह का बोध हो, उसे संदेहवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। लगता है आज बारिश होगी।
संकेतवाचक	जिस वाक्य में एक क्रिया का होना दूसरी क्रिया के होने पर निर्भर करता है, उसे संकेतवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं। यदि बाँध न टूटता तो बाढ़ नहीं आती।
विस्मयादिबोधक	जिस वाक्य से हर्ष, शोक, आश्चर्य, घृणा आदि भावों का बोध होता है, उसे विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य कहते हैं। हाय ! मैं तो लूट गया

Language

CH-SENTENCES

Definition of Sentence

When one or more words are grammatically linked and bring out a complete sense, it is called a sentence. e.g.

1. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
2. The cow gives us milk.
3. It is a hot day.

Kinds of Sentences

ENGLISH

Sentences are of four kinds

1.Assertive or Declarative Sentence

These are the most common types of sentences. The assertive sentences make a statement. Such sentences end with a period (.). e.g.

- 1.I went to the market yesterday.
- 2.There is lots of snow in the winter.
- 3.Sparrow is a beautiful bird.

2.Interrogative Sentence

The interrogative sentences are those which ask questions. Such sentences end with a question mark (?).e.g.

- 1.What is your name?
- 2.What time do you get up in the morning?
- 3.What is the capital of India?

3.Imperative Sentence

The imperative sentences are those that express a command, request and advice. The imperative sentences also end with a period (.). e.g.

- 1.Please be quite.
- 2.Clean your room.
- 3.Obey your parents.

4.Exclamatory Sentence

The exclamatory sentences are those that expresses a feeling. The exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation mark (!).

e.g.

- 1.It's a beautiful day!
- 2.How hot the day is!
- 3.I'm excited to watch this movie!

Subject and Predicate

Every complete sentence consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate.

While making a sentence we mention a place or a thing and also say something about that person or thing. While the subject is what the sentence is about, the predicate talks about the subject.

The part of the sentence which talks about the person or a thing is called the subject of the sentence. The subject of a sentence could be a noun, a pronoun or even an entire phrase or clause.

Predicate

The part of the sentence which talks about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

e.g.

1.Joseph likes to play volleyball.

Joseph is the subject of the sentence, because the sentence is telling something about the liking of Joseph. And what is it telling? It says that Joseph likes to play volleyball. So, in this example the subject is 'Joseph' and the predicate is 'likes to play volleyball.'

To determine the subject of the sentence, we first find the verb in the sentence and then ask 'who?' or 'what?' in the sentence.

In the above sentence we first find the verb, the verb here is 'play'. So we first ask, who plays?

The answer will be, Joseph plays and this is how we determine that the subject is Joseph.

2.The horse ran.

Here the verb is ran, so we first ask, 'who ran?' The answer is 'horse'.

So, the subject is 'The horse' and the predicate is 'ran'.

3.The car is red.

Here the verb is 'red', so we first ask, 'What is red?' The answer is 'car'.
So, the subject is 'The car' and the predicate is 'red'.

Note: The subject usually comes before the sentence, but in exceptional cases, it comes at the end of the sentence.

e.g. Here comes the train.

In the above sentence the verb is 'comes', we first ask, 'what comes?' The answer is 'train'.

So, the subject is 'the train' and the predicate is 'here comes'.

The Clause

The clause is a group of words having its own subject and a predicate though it does not make a complete sense. It is rather a part of another sentence.

e.g. Because you are feeling well, you can go out today.

The bold part does not make a complete sentence. But since, it has its own subject and predicate it is a clause on which the other clause 'you can go out today' depends.

More Examples

1. I will wait for you, although I am hungry.

2. They do whatever they decide.

The Phrase

A group of words at the end of the sentence makes a sense, but not a complete sense, is known as a phrase. The phrase may have nouns or verbs, but it does not have a subject and predicate.

1. Humpty dumpty sat on a wall.

2. The Sun rises in the East.

3. This is not the right way of doing things.

Chapter Practice

Question 1:

Separate the subject and predicate in the following sentences.

1. She has a good memory.

2. No man can serve two masters.

3. The sea has many varieties of fishes.

4. A bus passed our house.

5. My father got a promotion.

6. Here comes the bus.

7. James has a good memory.

8. A healthy body leads to a healthy mind.

9. The Earth revolves around the Sun.

10. It is a very cold day.

Answer:

1. Subject—She

Predicate—has a good memory

2. Subject—No man

Predicate— can serve two masters

3. Subject—The sea

Predicate—has many varieties of fishes

4. Subject—A bus

Predicate—passed our house

5. Subject—My father

Predicate—got a promotion

6. Subject—Here comes

Predicate—the bus

7. Subject—James

Predicate—has a good memory

8.Subject—A healthy body
Predicate—leads to a healthy mind
9.Subject—The Earth
Predicate—revolves around the Sun
10.Subject—It
Predicate—is a very cold day The Sun

Question 2:

Complete the sentences using suitable subject.

- 1..... rises in the East.
- 2.....is good for health.
- 3..... is money.
- 4.....is wealth.
- 5..... is one.
- 6..... is a hot day.
- 7..... is a big city.
- 8..... is the capital of Pakistan.
- 9..... never fit well.
- 10..... is the best physician.

Answer:

- 1.The Sun
- 2.Milk
- 3.Time
- 4.Health
- 5.God
- 6.Today
- 7.Kolkata
- 8.Islamabad
- 9.Borrowed garments
- 10.Nature

Question 3:

Complete the sentences using suitable predicate.

- 1.The Sun.....
- 2.The cow.....
- 3.Delhi.....
- 4.The flower.....
- 5.Akbar.....
- 6.The bird.....
- 7.The tree.....
- 8.The Earth.....
- 9.The slope.....
- 10.He.....

Answer:

- 1.sets in the West.
- 2.gives us milk.
- 3.is the capital of India.
- 4.is beautiful.
- 5.was a great king.
- 6.flies in the sky.
- 7.is very big.
- 8.revolves around the Sun.
- 9.is very steep.
- 10.has a good memory.

Question 4:

Identify the type of sentences.

- 1.What is your name?
- 2.What a clever boy he is!
- 3.It is a very dirty room.
- 4.Where do you live?
- 5.Have some mercy upon us.
- 6.Dancing is my hobby.
- 7.Please be quite.
- 8.All roads lead to Rome.
- 9.What a shame!
- 10.This is not my cup of tea.

Answer:

- 1.Interrogative sentence
- 2.Exclamatory sentence
- 3.Assertive sentence
- 4.Interrogative sentence
- 5.Imperative sentence
- 6.Assertive sentence
- 7.Imperative sentence
- 8.Assertive sentence
- 9.Exclamatory sentence
- 10.Assertive sentence

Chapter - MESSAGE WRITING

What is a message?

A message is a short piece of information that is written for someone to whom one is unable to speak to directly for some reason.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Always in a box
- Date, time salutation, body and name
- Important content only
- Short sentences
- Indirect speech
- Word limit – 50 words

FORMAT

<p>MESSAGE</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Time</p> <p>(LEAVE A LINE)</p> <p>Salutation</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----(BODY)-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----(LEAVE A LINE)</p> <p>Name</p>
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PRACTICE QUESTION1:Through telephonic conversation-

You are Ravi Gupta. You receive a phone call from your father's office in his absence and have the following conversation with the speaker. Write a message , for your father as you have to go for your tuition class.

Mr. Sharma : Hello!

Ravi : Yes. May I know who's calling?

Mr. Sharma : I am Anuj Sharma. Can I talk to Mr. Gupta?

Ravi : I am afraid Daddy is not at home. Do you have any message for him?
Mr. Sharma : Yes. Please tell him that the meeting fixed for tomorrow, has been cancelled
Ravi : Ok Anything else?
Mr. Sharma : Please tell him that we shall let him know as and when the next date for the meeting, is fixed.
Ravi : Ok uncle, I shall tell Daddy when he comes back.

ANSWER:

MESSAGE

2 May, 2020
7:00 pm

Daddy,
Mr. Sharma called from your office on telephone stating that the meeting scheduled for tomorrow, has been cancelled. He also informed that they would let you know as and when the next date is fixed for the meeting.

Ravi

PRACTICE QUESTION2:Passing information-

You are Vinay. You have arrived at the Mumbai Railway Station to board the Rajdhani Express bound for Delhi. You hear the following announcement. Write a message, to be sent to your father through your driver.

This is for attention of all the passengers who have to board the Rajdhani Express bound for New Delhi scheduled to arrive at 4:00 pm. The Rajdhani Express has derailed 20 kms from Surat. Please note that Kranti Express that leaves the Mumbai Railway Station at 6:00 pm, will carry all the passengers to their destination. The affected passengers are requested not to buy new tickets. The ticket for the Rajdhani Express will be valid in the Kranti Express. We wish you a safe journey

MESSAGE

1 May 2020

3:30 pm

Daddy,
The Rajdhani Express bound for New Delhi has derailed 20 kms from Surat. So, I will board the Kranti Express leaving the Mumbai Central Railway Station at 6:00 pm for New Delhi. New tickets are not required as the tickets for the Rajdhani Express will be valid in the Kranti Express.

Vinay

Literature
Chapter - THE THREE QUESTIONS
by Leo Tolstoy

Summary

In the short story "Three Questions" Leo Tolstoy explores the theme of wisdom, acceptance, kindness,

and forgiveness. The story is about a king who wants to know the answer of the three questions so as to get enlightenment.

The three questions were : what was the right time for every action, who were the right people to be with and what was the most important thing to do. He proclaimed that he would give a great reward to the person who can answer his three questions.

A lot of learned men came up with their answers. Unfortunately, their answers did not satisfy the king. So the king decided to consult a wise hermit. He saw the hermit digging the ground and out of compassion, he did it for the hermit. He kept on asking the three questions but the hermit kept silent until hours passed and it was already sunset.

The hermit saw a bearded man running and his hands on his stomach. He was wounded and dying; the hermit told the king about it and they helped the bearded man.

The next day, the king woke up and the bearded man saw him and apologized to him. He admitted that he was an enemy of the king. The bearded man said that he heard about the king going to the hermit so he tried to kill him when he was in his way back home but he failed.

The king asked the hermit once again for his answers to which the hermit said that the most important time is our present because it is the only moment when we have power to act .The most important person at a moment is we ourselves because the future is unpredictable and the most important business is to be kind and good to others because we have been sent in this world to serve this noble cause.

So this way the hermit tells the king that all the answers are within himself. By helping the wounded man and by spending time with the hermit he gets to know the answer to his questions which he got through self-realization. He learned to do good to others without thinking about own-self.

I. Meanings given at the back of the chapter has to be done in the notebook.

II. Antonyms

1. reward x punishment
2. idle x industrious
- 3.renowned x obscure
4. feeble x strong
5. seized x release

III. Make Sentences

1. proclaimed
2. ambush

IV. Reference to Context :-

1. 'Now, if live, and if you wish it, I will serve you as your most faithful slave, and will bid my sons do the same. Forgive me!'

a) Who are 'I' and 'you' here?

Ans. 'I' refers to the wounded man and 'You' refers to the king.

b) How are the two of them connected?

Ans. The king has executed the wounded man's brother and seized his property so the man has come to take revenge for his brother's death.

c) Why is the speaker asking for forgiveness?

Ans:- The wounded man asked for the king's forgiveness because he wanted to kill the king but the king has saved his life and he was grateful to the king now.

2. 'You have already been answered!'

a) Who had already been answered?

Ans:- The king had already been answered.

b) What answer is referred to here ?

Ans:- The answer given by the hermit for his three questions are being referred here.

c) Do you think the answer is appropriate? Why?

Ans:-Yes,I think the answers are appropriate because the most important time is our present because it is the only momen when we have power to act .Secondly the most important person is a ourselves because the future is unpredictable and third thing that we need is to do good to others because we have been sent

in this world to serve this noble cause.

V. Short Answer Questions:-

1. What were the three questions after which the story is named?

Ans: The three questions after which the story is named are : what was the right time to begin something, who were the right person to listen and what was the most important thing to do.

2. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans:- In answer to the third question, some said science will be most important while others suggested warfare and religious worship.

3. Why did the king go to the wise hermit?

Ans:- The king went to the hermit as he was renowned for his wisdom and the king was unable to get satisfying answers from the others.

4. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans :- The king washed the wound and covered it with his handkerchief and kept on dressing it until the bleeding stopped completely. The king also offered him water to drink and with the help of the hermit brought him inside the hit and allowed him to spend his night there.

5. What were the hermit's answer to the three questions?

Ans:- The hermit said that the most important time is our present because it is the only moment when we have power to act .The most important person at a moment is we ourselves because the future is unpredictable and the most important business is to be kind and good to others because we have been sent in this world to serve this noble cause.

CH - THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Read the chapter (pg 139-148) and find out answers to the questions given below and Write down in your social studies notebook.

1. What are the responsibilities of a citizen in a democracy?

2. Why are the elections important?

3. What are Directive Principles?

4. What is the purpose of our Preamble?

5. Why are the Fundamental rights necessary for a democracy?

6. Describe in brief how our constitution came into existence?

7. What is a constitution? Explain

8. What are fundamental rights? Mention any five fundamental rights.

9. What are fundamental duties? Mention any five fundamental duties.

10. What is the importance of Constitution in a democratic country?

11. Give a brief description of the salient features of a democracy.

12. What do you mean by the term socialist?

13. What do you mean by the term 'justice'? Explain

14. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

15. Do you think our Constitution needs amendments in the current scenario?

16. A person was denied a job in the private firm even though he was qualified for the job Because he belonged to a special community. How does it violate his fundamental rights?

Discuss

17. Is the right to equality being enforced effectively? What would you do to ensure it works effectively?

18. What does the word 'state' refer to?

II. Define the following terms

1 Sovereignty

2.integrity

3.pride

4.enforcement

5.Preamble

6 discriminate

7 franchise

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8. democracy

9. fundamental right

10. secular

III. Answer in one word or one sentence :-

1. It is a set of rules that defines, the goals, duties and rights of the people.

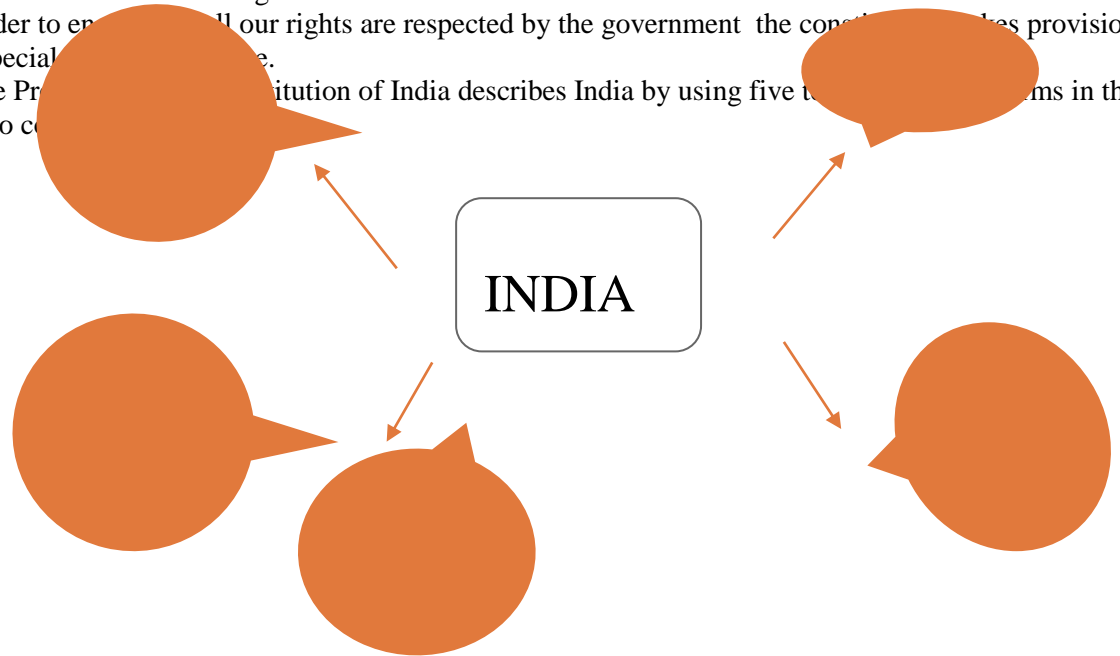
2. It describes India as sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic Republic.

3. The guidelines laid down by constitution to be followed by the state.

4. All the citizens above the age of 18 can cast their vote.

5. In order to ensure that all our rights are respected by the government the constitution has provision for a special provision.

IV. The Preamble of the Constitution of India describes India by using five terms. Write these terms in the boxes to complete the diagram.



Chapter -2 From Trade To Territory

1. Read the chapter carefully 'From Trade to Territory' and read it paragraph wise. Read again and again to understand the chapter.

2. Read, Learn and write all the Historical dates / events, expansion of the British under various Governors Generals / Viceroys, i.e Lord Dalhousie, Warren Hastings, Lord Clive and Lord Cornwallis. Now Check page no – 14, we will read about, and page no - 16 Knowledge Booster learn these too. Check page no – 21, go through the Terms of subsidiary Alliance and learn it.

3. Learn all the Historical dates and events of this chapter like Battle of Plassey, when it was fought, and fought by whom, who gained what and the outcome/result. Check page no – 23, 24, 27. Do you know (learn it) and page no – 29 Timeline learn it.

Short answer questions: (to be done in notebook)

1. What was the Dual Government?

Ans. The system of Dual Government was introduced in Bengal by Lord Clive, it lasted from 1765 to 1772. The Diwani rights of Bengal, Orissa and Bihar were given to the British. This meant the company collected the revenues and taxes from these provinces to finance all its activities including wars and expansion in India. This revenue was further used for buying cotton and silk, maintaining army and naval forces and building forts and other infrastructures. But the British didn't take any responsibility to run the administration of these provinces and gave very little amount to the Nawab to do so. This meant the British enjoyed all the powers but no responsibility.

2. Write a short note on the Civil and Criminal courts set up by the British?

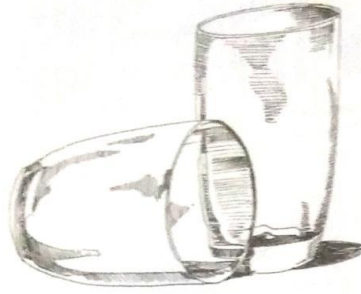
Ans. Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis were the main architect of the judicial system. They set up Civil Courts and Criminal Courts at the district level. In 1833, Indian laws were codified with the help of Law Commission. It complied with the Indian Penal Code and the principles of Law were established.

	<p>A collector was assigned to district to collect revenues , taxes, and maintain law and order with the support of the police and judges.</p> <p>3. Write a short note on Sepoys under the British rule?</p> <p>Ans. Indian soldiers in British army were called Sepoys. The word Sepoy comes from the Hindi word Sipahi. Sepoys were well trained and disciplined. In the 19th century the soldiers were introduced to European style training and disciplined. In 1857 there was an uprising called the Sepoy Mutiny in which the Sepoys revolted against the British because the British had hurt their Religious Feelings.</p> <p>Long Question Answer : (to be done in notebook)</p> <p>1. How did British gained control over Bengal?</p> <p>Ans.The British established complete supremacy in Bengal after the Battle of Plassey and Battle Of Buxar. These two wars consolidated the political position of the British. In the Battle of Plassey, British conspired against SirajUdDaula and sided with the rival. The British sent a strong contingent under the command of Robert Clive . Mir Jafar, Who was the commander in chief of Siraj u Daulah ; , Jagat Seth who owes arich banker and several others conspired with the British against Sirajuddaulah . Mir Jafar was promised the Nawab; title upon the defeat of Sirajuddaulah. As a result of this treachery, NawabSirajuddaulah was defeated. Post battle of Plassey Mir Jafar was made the new ruler of Bengal. Initially he fulfilled all the demands of the British but at one point of time when he was unable, he was being replaced by Mir Qasim unlike Mir Jafar never wanted to meet the same fate hence he started providing an European style training for his army and he removed all duties on internal trade and gave equality rights to both Indian and British Traders. This ended the trade monopoly of the British and the British moved against Mir Qasim.</p> <p>In the battle of Buxar Mir Qasim allied himself with Shujauddaula and Shah Alam II. The trio forces were defeated very badly by the British forces led by Munro. This victory further consolidated the position of the British.</p> <p>2.Write about the expansionist policies of Lord Dalhousie.</p> <p>Ans. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General from 1848 to 1856. He introduced a new system of annexation through his policy called Doctrine of Lapse. This doctrine proclaimed that if an Indian ruler died without leaving behind a natural heir, his territory would automatically lapse and come under the British. Dalhousie introduced another policy. He began annexing territories on the pretext of Misgovernance. (Please read page no 23 for more details.)</p> <p>3.What were the terms / conditions of the Subsidiary alliance</p> <p>Ans.It was introduced by Lord Wellesley. The terms / conditions are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To accept the paramount power of the British. The ruler was not to keep his own army. A British Official called the resident was stationed at the ruler’s court but at the same time any personnel of any other European power was not allowed in the court. The ruler didn’t have the power to wage a war against any rival or enter some alliance with anyone else . In lieu of this, the British would protect the king from attacks or rivals.
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p><u>Ch.1 Operating System and Graphical User Interface</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Read the chapter carefully. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. Complete Objective Type, Descriptive Type and Application Based Question in your notebook. <p><u>Descriptive type:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What do you mean by Booting? <p>Ans: The process of turning on a computer and loading the operating system into the RAM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name two popular operating systems <p>. Ans: Windows 10 and Windows 8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mention any two function of operating system. <p>Ans: Device Management – A computer is equipped with several types of devices. An operating system controls all the input and output function of these devices.</p> <p>Interface Management – An operating system controls the interaction of the computer with user and other application.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the two types of user interfaces.

	<p>Ans: The two types of user interface are GUI (Graphical user interface) CUI (Command user interface)</p> <p>5. Give the Full forms of CUI and GUI.</p> <p>Ans: As given above.</p> <p>Application based :-</p> <p>A).Divya's father told her that in earlier computers, the commands were given using keyboard and not the mouse.</p> <p>Which type of Interface he is talking about?</p> <p>Ans: He is talking about Command user interface i.e. (CUI).</p> <p>B). Jayesh and Hitesh were having discussion on the "types of user interface". According to Jayesh, CUI does not support pointing devices like mouse, but Hitesh argued that mouse can be used in CUI and GUI.</p> <p>Who is giving the right statement?</p> <p>Ans: Jayesh is giving the write statement.</p> <p>C). According to Mridul, mobile phones do not require any operating system. Do you agree with him? If not, give some examples of operating system for mobiles.</p> <p>Ans: NO, I don't agree with his statement. Here are some examples of operating system for mobiles • Android • iOS (Apple) • Windows Mobile • Black Berry OS</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>पुनरावर्तन pg4 अभ्यास 1, 5 उत्तरपुस्तिका में करें।</p> <p>अभ्यासिनी</p> <p>Pg1 कारक विभक्ति</p> <p>Ex1 स्वयं करें</p> <p>Ex 3</p> <p>पर्वतात</p> <p>लतायम</p> <p>मित्रं</p> <p>श्री रामस्य</p> <p>Ex5</p> <p>ख)दंडम</p> <p>ग)आकाशात</p> <p>घ)मतुलात</p>

DRAWING

STILL LIFE (How to draw)

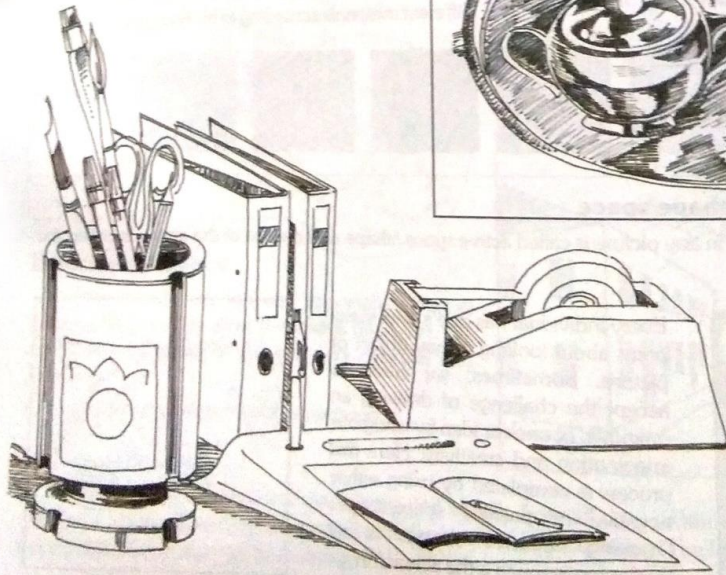
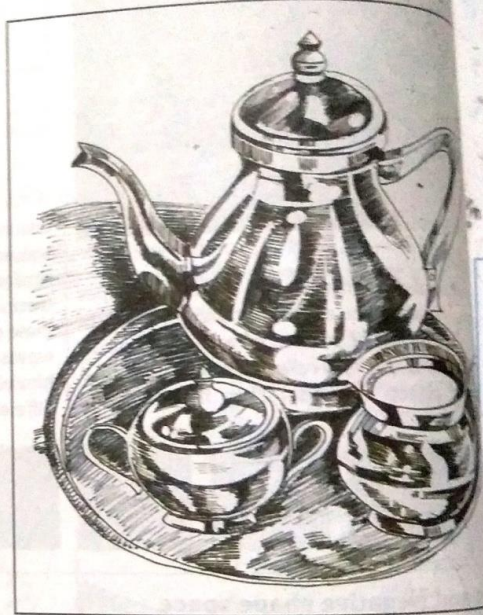


STILL LIFE (Line drawing)

To be a good artist it is necessary to play with lines. Practice of using short, long, thick, thin, deep, light, slant lines can make you a good artist. Studying here objects of different shapes with the help of thin lines. Draw figures of objects in the beginning by placing them before you.

STILL LIFE (Pen with Ink)

Light and shades can be observed quite easily in this picture drawn by thin and thick lines. First of all, draw object with the help of thin lines. Give light and shade to them. Thereafter create depth with thick lines. In order to produce light effect, white poster colour can be used quite conveniently. ➤



➤ Besides, develop power of observation in yourself and practice to draw those objects with seeing them - through your imagination.