


SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT									
<b>MATHS</b>	Chapter-3 Decimals continued Ex-3(A)-Qno-1 to 10 Ex-3(B) Qno-1 to 22 Ex-3(C) Qno-1 to 19 Ex-3(D) Qno-1 to 17									
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>Ch.- 7 Weather, Climate and Adaptations of Animals to Climate</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline 20 difficult words and note down the same in your notebook.</li> <li>2. Write down the key terms in your notebook given in the last of the chapter.</li> <li>3. Learn ncert question and answer given in science book.</li> <li>4. Do exercises ( Very Short Answer, Short Answer and Long Answer) in science notebook.</li> <li>5. Learn objective question given in exercise.</li> </ol>									
<b>HINDI</b>	<p><b>पाठ-मीरा के पद (कविता, मीराबाई)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. कविता का सस्वर वाचन करें तथा कविता क उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।</li> <li>2. मीरा के पद कविता से किन्हीं दस कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।</li> </ol> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें</li> </ol> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">मनवा-मन</td> <td style="width: 33%;">नित-नित्य, रोज</td> <td style="width: 33%;">माधुरि-मधुर, मोहक</td> </tr> <tr> <td>तजि-त्यागकर, छोड़कर</td> <td>मद-अहंकार</td> <td>बान-आदत</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ताके-उसके</td> <td>आली-सखी</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. दिए गए प्रश्नों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें।</li> </ol>	मनवा-मन	नित-नित्य, रोज	माधुरि-मधुर, मोहक	तजि-त्यागकर, छोड़कर	मद-अहंकार	बान-आदत	ताके-उसके	आली-सखी	
मनवा-मन	नित-नित्य, रोज	माधुरि-मधुर, मोहक								
तजि-त्यागकर, छोड़कर	मद-अहंकार	बान-आदत								
ताके-उसके	आली-सखी									

**क. मीराबाई किस धारा की कवियत्री हैं?**

उत्तर-मीराबाई भक्ति काव्यधारा की कवियत्री हैं।

**ख. मीराबाई कृष्ण भक्त कवियत्री होते हुए भी पहले पद में रामनाम रस पीने की बात क्यों करती हैं?**

उत्तर-मीरा के लिए राम व कृष्ण एक ही हैं। वह सभी में कृष्ण की छवि देखती है।

**ग. कवियत्री मीराबाई किस रस को पीने की बात कहती हैं?**

उत्तर-कवियत्री मीराबाई राम नाम रूपी रस पीने के लिए कहती हैं।

**घ. मीराबाई किसे त्यागने और किसे अपनाने की सलाह देती हैं?**

उत्तर-मीराबाई कुसंगति को त्यागने व सत्संग को अपनाने की परामर्श देती है।

**ड. चित्त से किस-किस को बहाने की बात मीराबाई कहती है?**

उत्तर-चित्त से काम, क्रोध, मद, मोह, लोभ आदि विकारों को बहाने की बात करती है।

**च. मीराबाई की आंखों में क्या 'बान' पड़ गई है?**

उत्तर-मीराबाई की आंखों में श्रीकृष्ण को निहारते रहने की बान पड़ गई है।

**छ. कहाँ खड़ी होकर मीराबाई अपने प्रिय कृष्ण की प्रतीक्षा करती है?**

उत्तर-मीराबाई अपने भवन के ऊपर खड़ी होकर प्रिय कृष्ण की प्रतीक्षा करती है।

**5. भाव स्पष्ट करें**

**1. राम-नाम रस पीजै**

**मनवा राम-नाम रस पीजै**

**तजि कुसंग, सतसंग, बैठि नित, हरि चर्चा सुणि लीजै**

प्रस्तुत पंक्तिया कवियत्री मीराबाई की कविता 'मीरा के पद' से लगी गई है। मीराबाई कहती हैं-हे मेरे मन! तू राम रूपी रस का पान कर। यह रस बड़ा चमत्कारी है। इसको पीने के लिए कुसंग (बुरे लोगों) का साथ त्यागना पड़ता है। इसी सत्संग में प्रतिदिन बैठ हरि चर्चा सुनना चाहिए।

**2. "चित्त चढी मेरे माधुरि मूरति, उर बिच आन आडी"**

मीराबाई के हृदय में कृष्ण छवि पूरी तरह से व्याप्त हो गई है। कृष्ण की मोहक मूर्ति (छवि) उसके चित्त और हृदय में पूरी तरह से समा गई है।

**5. दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य निर्माण करें-**

कृष्ण, क्रोध, माधुरि, प्रभु, मोह

**हिंदी भाषा**

**सर्वनाम**

सर्वनाम शब्द दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है- सर्व+नाम। सर्व का अर्थ है सबका। सर्वनाम का अर्थ है सबका नाम। जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहे जाते हैं।

**सर्वनाम के छह भेद हैं।**

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम	4. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (संकेत वाचक)	5. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम	6. निजवाचक सर्वनाम

**1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम-**जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग वक्ता अपने लिए, श्रोता के लिए या अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए करता है, उन्हें पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

**उदाहरण--** मैं अभी पढ़ रहा हूँ।

तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो।

बच्चों! मैंने जो पढ़ाया है उसे याद करो।

वह कल विद्यालय आएगा।

**2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम-**जो सर्वनाम शब्द पास या दूर की किसी निश्चित वस्तु या निश्चित व्यक्ति की ओर संकेत करे, वे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं।

**उदाहरण-**वह मेरी पतंग है।

ये मेरी पुस्तक है।

वो मेरा घर है।

इस डिब्बे में क्या है?

**3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम (कोई, कुछ, किसी, किन्हीं, कहीं)** -कुछ सर्वनाम शब्द किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध नहीं कराते, ऐसे सर्वनाम शब्द अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं।

**उदाहरण-**जैसे-किसी ने दरवाजा खटखटाया था।

गिलास में कुछ गिरा है।

किसी की घड़ी गिर गई है।

आज हम कहीं जाएंगे।

**4. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम-**जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों के द्वारा हम किसी वस्तु, व्यक्ति अथवा स्थान के बारे में प्रश्न करते हैं, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

जैसे-बाहर कौन खड़ा है?

क्या हो रहा है?

आप किसे बुला रहे हैं?

कल क्या टूटा था?

**5.संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम**

जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का संबंध किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान से ज्ञात हो, उसे संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

जैसे-जो करेगा वो भरेगा।

जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस।

जैसा बोओगे, वैसा काटोगे।

**अभ्यास कार्य**

**1. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा करें।**

क. आप कहां जा रहे हैं।

ख. मेरा प्रिय विषय गणित है।

ग. रामचरितमानस की रचना तुलसीदास ने की थी।

घ. मोहन कमाता है, तब खाता है।

ड. यह पुस्तक मेरी है।

**2. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्दों को रेखांकित कर उसका भेद लिखें।**

क. जिसे आना था, वह आ गया। -संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

ख. मुझे स्पेनिश भाषा नहीं आती। -पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

ग. किसी से पूछकर ही काम करना -अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

घ. उसे फिल्म देखने जाना है। -पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

ड. मेरा जूता फट गया। -पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

च. स्वयं काम करने से आत्मविश्वास बढ़ता है। -निजवाचक सर्वनाम

छ. यह पुस्तक किसकी है। -प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

**3. नीचे दिए गए सर्वनामों को पहचानकर उचित स्थान पर लिखें।**

खुद, कोई, किधर, किसे, स्वयं, किसी, कौन, कुछ, अपने आप।

**प्रश्नवाचक-**किधर, किसे, कौन

**अनिश्चयवाचक-**कोई, किसे, कोई

**निजवाचक-**खुद, स्वयं, अपने आप

ENGLISH

Language - Ch- 4 Pronouns – Number & gender

Ch-31 Diary entry

Literature - Book2. ( **New Voices** ) The Meeting Pool ( prose)

## LANGUAGE

### Topic – Pronouns – Number & Gender

**DEFINITION :-** Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns. For e.g.:- Sania Nehwal is a sports person . **She** plays badminton.

Examples of pronoun are :- **I , we , you , he , she , his , her , their ,them , myself , who these .**

**Note :-** Kindly refer the tables present in pg no's 29 , 30, and 32 from English language text book which depicts different forms of personal pronouns ,possessive pronouns and reflexive pronoun and copy down in your English language note books.

### TYPES OF PRONOUNS

- **PERSONAL PRONOUN :-** Personal pronouns are those pronouns which replace names of person or things . For eg :- Seema is a new student . earlier , **she** was studying in Bengaluru
- **POSSESSIVE PRONOUN: -** Possessive Pronouns are those which show possession or ownership. For e.g.:- The book lying there is **mine** and those on the table are **hers**.
- **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN: -** Demonstrative pronouns are words that indicate nouns in a sentence. For eg: - **This** is the pen I was looking for .
- **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN: -** Interrogative pronouns are those that ask questions. For e.g.:- **Who** is at the door?
- **REFLEXIVE PRONOUN :-** Reflexive pronouns are those which reflect upon or go back to the subject . For e.g.:- He **hurt** himself accidentally.
- **RELATIVE PRONOUN: -** Relative pronouns are used to join a phrase or a clause with another in a sentence. For e.g. :- The boy **who** won the competition is my best friend .
- **DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN: -** Distributive pronouns denote persons or things taken as single or in groups. For e.g.:- **All** of you have been called now .
- **RECIPROCAL PRONOUN: -** Reciprocal pronouns refer to pronouns that indicate actions going in one direction and also in the opposite direction . For eg :- We should help **one another** in crisis .
- **INDEFINITE PRONOUN: -** Indefinite pronouns are the pronouns that refer to one or more unspecified beings, objects or places. For eg: - I have bought **everything** you might need for the journey.

### **EXERCISES:-**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns:-**

1. I could do many things **myself** even when I was a child.
2. Seema is my classmate, **who** is participating in the music competition.
3. Why don't you go with **him** to the fair ?

\* Q 4 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**C. Fill in the blanks using appropriate personal and possessive pronoun:-**

1. **I** am worried about his health.
2. **He** wanted to talk to **him** about **her**.

\* Q 3 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**D. Complete the conversation using interrogative and demonstrative pronouns.**

1. **What** is that in your hand?

Ans . **This** is my new watch.

\* Q 2 - 5 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**E. Underline the reflexive / emphatic pronouns and identify them.**

1. Father cut **himself** while shaving. **Reflexive**
2. I went there **myself**. **Emphatic**

\* Q 3 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**F. Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns.**

1. God helps those **who** help themselves.
2. That is the girl **who** won the race.

\* Q 3 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**G. Rewrite the given sentences by omitting the relative pronouns and putting the prepositions in proper positions. Underline the changes.**

1. The man to whom you were talking is the Principal of our school.

Ans. The man you were **talking to** is the Principal of our school.

2. This is the house in which I lived for 25 years.

Ans. This is the house I **lived in** for 25 years.

\* Q 3 - 6 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**I. Join these sentences with the help of relative pronouns.**

1. This is the building. It was built in a single month.

Ans. This is the building which was built in a single month.

\* Q 2 - 7 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**J. Choose the correct options from the brackets and fill in the blanks .**

1. Does **anyone** have a pencil? (no one , anyone )
2. Rima bought **everything** she liked at the fair (nothing, everything)

\* Q 3 - 7 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**K. Fill in with blanks appropriate pronouns and write their types.**

1. Seema **who** is my classmate has shifted to our neighbourhoods **Relative Pronoun**

2. Do you want to speak to **me**? **Personal Pronoun**

\* Q 3 - 8 to be done as H.W in the notebook.

**What is a Diary entry ?**

A Diary entry is a record of one's feelings following an event either sad or pleasant. Diary entries are personal reflective in nature .

### **GUIDELINES FOR A DIARY ENTRY:-**

**The following points must be remembered while writing a diary entry :**

- The date must be mentioned on the left hand side at the top . In the next line the day must be mentioned. Then the time must be mentioned in the next line.
- You may begin by leaving a line after the date and then you may write ‘Dear Diary’ on the left hand side before you start the paragraph on the next line.
- The descriptions have to be clear and brief.
- They have to be expressed in a logical way.
- The ideas may be written in the form of paragraphs.
- One may conclude by signing the first name but it is optional.

Here is an example of a diary entry written by Sumit / Sunita, a student of class 7 . His / Her father has been transferred to another city resulting in a change of school for a week now. Write a diary entry in **(50- 60)** words on your thoughts and feelings about old school and new school.

13<sup>th</sup> April 2021

Tuesday

10:46 AM

Dear Diary

Shifting to a new city and a new school, in the mid-session, had left me very unhappy. I badly missed my old school, teachers and friends. But today, my new classmates went out of their way to help me when I fell down the stairs in the school.

They took me to the first –aid room and even did my written work. It has been just one week, but I have started to feel comfortable already with my new classmates and school. I look forward to going to school tomorrow.

Sumit / Sunita

### **Practice questions**

- It was the happiest day of your life when your class teacher informed you that you have been selected as the ‘Best sports person of the year’. You are thrilled as now you will receive the award at the Annual Day Celebrations .Make a diary entry recording your feelings in it.

### **ENGLISH LITERATURE CH-3 The Meeting Pool (Ruskin Bond)**



1. Write the word-meanings in your notebooks mentioned in the textbook.
2. Do the Fill in the blanks in your notebook which is given in pg no . -34.

3. Write antonyms for the following words :-

1. rancour x amicable
2. discover x hide
3. caught x release
4. impulsive x cautious
5. impassive x expressive

4. Write synonyms for the following words :- (building vocabulary)

1. discovered – find , locate
2. procure – obtain , acquire
3. occasionally – sometimes
4. impassive – expressionless , blank
5. occupation – job , profession
6. deceitful – dishonest , insincere

5. **Answer the following with reference to the context :-**

**1. It was a schoolboy's pledge, and made in deadly earnest . As boys , we usually mean the things we say . And so we shook hands on it , and dived back onto water.**

a. What was the pledge?

Ans . The pledge was to meet at the pool after ten years on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1964.

b. Who took the pledge?

Ans. The three friends Anil, Rusty and Somi took the pledge.

c. Where were they when they took the pledge?

Ans. They were at the pool when they took the pledge.

**2. But instead of turning homewards, I pushed my way through the leaves and brambles that grew across the forest path.**

a. Who is 'I' in these lines?

Ans. Rusty is referred to as 'I' in the above lines.

b. Why should the speaker have turned back homewards?

Ans. The speaker has turned back homewards because he could see the rain moving across the foothills and could smell it in the breeze.

c. Why did the speaker push his way through the leaves and brambles?

Ans. The speaker pushes his way through the leaves and brambles because he was a nature lover and he had heard the murmur of the water at the bottom of the hill and wanted to see the water and touch it.

**3. I waited in the ravine for two or three hours , but no one came. I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone.**

a. Who waited in the ravine ?

Ans. Rusty waited in the ravine .

b. For whom was he waiting at the ravine?

Ans. He was waiting for his two close friends Anil and Somi.

c. Why does the speaker say ‘ I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone’?

Ans. The speaker say ‘ I suppose it was foolish of me to expect anyone’ because his two friends did not keep their promise to meet after ten years at the pool.

**6. Answer the following questions.**

**1. How did Rusty discover the pool?**

**Ans.** When Rusty turned back homewards, he pushed his way through the leaves and bramble that grew across the path, he heard the murmur of water at the bottom of the hills, and he wanted to see the water and touch it Sliding down a rock-face into a small ravine, he found the stream turning over a bed of shingle.

**2. What did the three boys promise each other? What did the boys not realize when they made that promise?**

**Ans.** The three boys promise each other to meet at the pool on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1964 after 10years. They didn't realize that they would go different ways and their lives would be different than what it is now. As the passage of time their needs and priorities will also change.

**3. How did the pool help the boys to bond with each other?**

**Ans.** All the three friends were adventurous. Anil was moody and impulsive. Somi , on the other hand, was gentle but he too, like Anil has a sense of fun. They indulged in activities like fishing, swimming, wrestling, and buffalo rides. All three friends like to have fun and the pool brought them together. It became a part of their consciousness. They enjoyed a lot at the pool

**4. Describe the other activities that Rusty enjoyed with his friends at the pool?**

**Ans.** Other activities that Rusty enjoyed with his friends at the pool included wrestling and buffalo- rides. They wrestled on a strip of sand and rode on a couple of buffaloes. They sat on the buffaloes and kick and yell and urge them forward but they were unable to move them. The buffaloes would roll over their backs, taking the boys with them into the soft mud. And then the boys dive into the pool to wash off the mess.

**5. How does Rusty describe Somi?**

**Ans.** According to Rusty Somi was a gentle boy. He was a wonderful swimmer. After his matriculation exams, he went to the military school. When Rusty last saw him, he had a fierce military moustache.

**6. Why was Rusty disappointed?**



**Ans.** Rusty was disappointed because as per the promise, he went at the pool after ten years to meet his two close childhood friends. He waited there for two or three hours, but no one came . His friends failed to keep the promise. Later he turned away disappointed with a dull ache in his heart.

**7. In what state did Rusty find the stream when he went back to look for the pool?**

**Ans.** When Rusty went back to the stream to look for the pool, he could not find the pool there. He found the ravine and the bed of shingle, but there was no water. The stream changed its course.

**8. What does Rusty say about daydreams?**

**Ans.** Rusty was very excited to meet his two close childhood friends after ten years but when no one came. He was very disappointed. He said that friends ,daydreams, and even forest pool must succumb to the inexorable, deceitful journey of Time.

**9. According to Rusty , what had prevented his friends from keeping their promise?**

**Ans.** According to Rusty, Somi must have been with his unit and Anil must have occupied with the business of living. Probably, they both had families and due to this they failed in keeping up the promise.

### **Ch. Delhi Sultanate**

1: Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings . Click on the link and see the videos

<https://youtu.be/TrelSM8qya8>

<https://youtu.be/JGWbpWUvsVc>

<https://youtu.be/YTuUNPcQRMQ>

**A. Tick the correct option:**

1. Which city became important in the Late Medieval period

Ans. ii. Delhi

2. Which of the following is true about Qutubuddin Aibak?

Ans. iv. All of these

3. \_\_\_\_\_ looked after the needs of the army.

Ans. i. Ariz-i-Muma

4. Muhammad bin Tuglaq shifted his capital from Delhi to \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. ii. Devagiri

5. \_\_\_\_\_ brought two Ashoka Pillars from Meerut and Sopara to Delhi.

Ans.

6. The grave of \_\_\_\_\_ is near Turkman Gate in Delhi.

Ans. iii. Razia Sultana

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Delhi Sultans introduced the popular Turko-Arab traditions of recording events.

2. The period from 1240 to 1266 saw many political disturbances.

3. Timur was the ruler of Samarkand in Central Asia.

4. Shahnai-i-Mandi looked after the royal granary and controlled markets.

5. Firoz Shah Tuglaq founded new towns such as Jaunpur, Firozpur, Firozabad and Hisar-i-Firoza.

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

**C. Write True or False:**

1. Chahalgani consisted of 30 nobles.

Ans. False

2. Coins called dehlival were minted in Delhi.

Ans. True

3. Amir Khusro was a poet in the court of Jalaluddin Khalji.

Ans. False

4. Chief Qazi was a judicial post.

Ans. True

5. The Iqtas were further divided into Muqtis.

Ans. False

**D. Short answer questions:**

Q1. What do you understand by the term Chahalgani?

Ans. Chahalgani was a group of forty nobles.

Q2. What was Chehra?

Ans. Chehra was a system of maintaining the profiles of soldiers.

Q3. What were the features of the Sultanate court?

Ans. The odd features of the Sultanate were:

- a. Generally, there was a struggle for power when a sultan died.
- b. The nobility and Ulemas were very powerful.

Q4. Why did the nobles conspire against the Razia?

Ans. The nobles had conspired against Razia Sultana because they couldn't tolerate a women's rule.

Q5. Why did Balban clear away the forest?

Ans. Balban cleared away the forest in order to settle the colonies for Afghan soldiers.

**E. Long answer questions:**

Q1. Write a note on the sources that provided information about the Sultanate period.

Ans. The sources of information are as follows:

- a) The Delhi Sultans patronised historians, court chroniclers, writers and scribes.
- b) The Turko-Arab tradition of recording events made court chroniclers the most valuable sources of information.
- c) Inscriptions, coins, and monuments provide a lot of information about this period.
- d) Travellers like Ziauddin Barauni, Shams-i-Siraj Afif, Minhaj-a-Siraj, Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo wrote in their travelogues about their visit to the subcontinent.
- e) Persian historical records are called Tarikh and Tawarikh written by different people like administrators, courtiers, poets, etc. are the literary sources.

Q2. Explain the market control policy of Alauddin Khalji.

Ans. Alauddin Khalji introduced an efficient market control policy by fixing the prices of food grains. He also made different kinds of arrangements for supply of commodities. A large amount of storehouses and granaries were built in the capital to store large quantities of corn to make this possible. During crisis and shortages, this corn was sold back to citizens of Delhi at a fixed rate. All have to purchase only a half a mound of corn at a time. These measures were beneficial for all. As a result the grain merchant couldn't hoard grains to create scarcity to increase prices. And even during the time of droughts, grain was in abundance. It was a strict system without any scope for corruption.

Alauddin Khalji set up a department under officials called Shahna-i-Mandi. The official duty

	<p>was to prepare the lists of prices of various commodities, to register merchants and keep a check on merchant's activities, also looked after the royal granary, controlled the markets and constant check on the weight and measures.</p> <p>Q3. List the mistakes that Muhammad bin Tuglaq made as a Sultan. Describe any one mistake in detail.</p> <p>Ans. Tuglaq's mistakes are as follow:</p> <p>a .Tuglaq put restriction on Ulemas's privileges which made Ulemas angry with him.  b.The Sultan raised the land tax in Ganga-Yamuna Diab region for more revenue but unfortunately severe famine coincided as a result large number of peasants abandoned their land while some of them revolted.  c. Tuglaq's third mistake was to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri.  d .Another set-back was when he introduced new token currency.</p> <p>Now describing one mistake of Tuqlaq in detail:  Ulemas's or the scholars possessing knowledge of the Muslim laws, earlier had influence over the functioning of the society and enjoyed many privileges. Tuglaq put a restriction on it and questioned their beliefs which angered them.</p> <p>Q4. How did Alauddin Khalji checked the threat of Mongols?  Ans. Alaundin Khalji maintained a large armies to hold off any Mongols threats. Let's learn in details:  a . new garrison town named Siri was constructed by him.  b.Tax collected from the crop lands was used to feed the soldiers.Tax was fixed at 50 percent of the farmer's yield.  c. He paid his soldiers salaries instead of iqtas. Fearing that the merchants would raise their prices, he controlled the prices of the goods.  d. His administrative measures were quite successful and his reign was praised for it's cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods in the market.  And thus, due to these reasons he could successfully with stood the threat of Mongols.</p>
<p><b>COMPUTER</b></p>	<p><b>CHAPTER-2 Formulas in Excel 2013</b></p> <p><b>Application Based questions</b>  <b>(Copy the questions from your book)</b></p> <p>a. 1. The results in cells B1,B2,B3,B4 and b5 are 205,200,6,4,25.  2. There will be formula error.</p> <p>b. 1. The resultant value in A1 will be 22 and in A2 will be 20.  2. We have got two different answers in both the cell because of the brackets inserted in cell A1 and not in A2.In cell A1 the numbers present in brackets are calculated first .In cell A2 the first multiplication takes place and then addition.</p> <p>c. 1. The formula which she will put =A2*8% .  2.She will then drag the formula to the last cell and drop there in the last cell.</p>
<p><b>SANSKRIT</b></p>	<p><b>पाठ का वाचन करें (तीन बार)</b>  <b>अभ्यास – 1,3,4,5,7</b>  <b>शब्दार्थ –</b>  दरिद्राय – गरीब व्यक्ति को  गावः - गाँ</p>

स्वार्थम – स्वार्थ  
भिक्षुकाभ्याम – दो भिखारियों को

सकलेभ्यः ग्रहेभ्यः - सभी ग्रहों को  
यच्छति – देता है

ददति – देते हैं

**अभ्यास –**

**1. संस्कृत में उत्तर दें –**

(क) – कः प्रकाशं ददाति ?

उत्तर – सूर्यः प्रकाशं ददाति ।

(ख) – वृक्षाः केभ्यः फलं यच्छन्ति ?

उत्तर – वृक्षाः सकलेभ्यः जीवेभ्यः फलानि यच्छन्ति ।

(ग) – शिक्षकः केभ्यः विधां ददाति ?

उत्तर – शिक्षकः छात्रेभ्यः विधां ददाति ।

(घ) – सैनिकाः कस्म स्वजीवनं ददति ?

उत्तर – सैनिकाः देशाय स्वजीवनं ददति ।

(ङ) – दानेन किं शुद्धं भवति ?

उत्तर – दानेन चित शुद्धं भवति ।

(च) – गोविन्दः मित्राय किं ददाति ?

उत्तर – गोविन्दः मित्राय धनं ददाति ।

**3. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें –**

(क) गोविन्दः तस्मै भिक्षुकाय धनं ददाति ।

(ख) सूर्यः वसुधायै प्रकाशं यच्छति ।

(ग) माता बालकाय मिष्टान्नं यच्छति ।

(घ) छात्राः पठनाय विधालयं गच्छन्ति ।

(ङ) गंगायै नमः ।

**4. वाक्य बनाएँ –**

(क) नमः - श्री गणेशाय नमः ।

(ख) भ्रमणाय – रामः भ्रमणाय पाटलिपुत्रम् गच्छति ।

(ग) दरिद्रेभ्यः - दरिद्रेभ्यः अन्नं देहि ।

(घ) पूजायै – माता बालकेन सह पूजायै गच्छति ।

(ङ) यच्छन्ति – जनाः बालकेभ्यः वस्त्राणी यच्छन्ति ।

**5. रेखांकित शब्दों को शुद्ध करें ।**

(क) नृपः भिक्षुकं वस्त्रं ददाति। (भिक्षुकाय)

(ख) त्वं तस्मै मित्रं जलं नयसि । (मित्राय)

(ग) यमुनां नमः । (यमुनाय)

(घ) यशोदा श्रीकृष्णं दुग्धं यच्छति । (श्री कृष्णाय)

(ङ) वयं पूजां मोदकानि आनयामः । (पूजाभ्यः)

(च) धरा सकलेभ्यः अन्नं ददति । (यच्छति)

**7. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें।**

(क) माला किसे कपड़े दे रही है? (माला कस्मै वस्त्रम् ददाति)

(ख) अध्यापक उत्तम छात्रों को पुरस्कार देते हैं। (अध्यापकः उत्तम छात्रेभ्यः पुरस्कार यच्छति)

(ग) मैं वीणा के लिए पुस्तक ला रही हूँ। (अहम वीणायै पुस्तकम् आनयति)

(घ) शिष्य ज्ञान के लिए पढ़ते हैं। (शिष्याः ज्ञानाय पठन्ति)

(ङ) अध्यापकों को नमस्कार। (अध्यापकायनमः)

Topic- General objects

Pg no- 14 to 17

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING

GENERAL OBJECTS (Water Colour)

Observe the given still life composition. After the pencil drawing, light tones of transparent colours have been used.



Art students find it difficult specially while colouring from light to dark when working with transparent water colours. They find it still more difficult colouring the picture without white paint. White pigments are opaque and completely cover the paint over which they are laid on. White pigment, if mixed in transparent colour, make them loose their transparency. In other words they become poster colour or Gouache.

Middle tones of light blue with touch of dark blue.

In the next step apply middle tones of colours.

Middle tones of Violet with touch of black.

➤ Avoid white paint while working with pure water colours. Use paper whiteness for highlights. Remember, results would always be darker with water colour. They cannot be lighter.



[VII / 16]

How to Colour

Keeping the light and shade in mind, dark tones of colours have been used for finalizing the picture.



Colour the picture with transparent colours.



[VII / 17]

Dr. Rachana Nair  
Director Academics