

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE : 1.11.2021 to 15.11.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CH-11: Construction Ex-11.2 Note: Kindly Solve different question from R.S Aggarwal book related to above topic
SCIENCE	<p><u>PHYSICS</u></p> <p>Chapter-11 WORK AND ENERGY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define the term potential energy? Write the S.I unit of P.E?2. What do you mean by gravitational potential energy?3. Derive an expression for potential energy?4. State the law of conservation of energy. Prove that the energy of free falling body is conserved.5. Find the energy possessed by an object of mass 10 kg when it is at a height of 6 m above the ground. Given ($g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$).6. What is power?7. Define 1 watt of power.8. A lamp consumes 1000 J of electrical energy in 10 s. What is its power?9. Define average power.10. Define the term Kilowatt-hour. Derive the relation between kWh and Joule.11. Solve N.C.E.R.T Exercise question 1 to 21 (Pg no.-158 and 159). <p><u>CHEMISTRY –</u></p> <p><u>Ch- 4, STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly once again and write the answers to the questions given below.2. Electron attributes negative charge, protons attribute positive charge. An atom has both but why there is no charge?3. Write the electronic configuration of an element whose atomic number is 15.4. What will be the valency of an atom if it contains 3 protons and 4 neutrons?5. Chemical formula of a metal sulphate is MSO_4. What will be the formula of its chloride?6. Write two characteristics of the canal rays.7. Define valence electrons. Which electrons of an atom are involved in the chemical bond formation with other atoms?8. Why do isotopes show similar chemical properties?

BIOLOGY

CH-14 NATURAL RESOURCES (pg: 189 – 194)

1. Read page nos : 189 -194 thoroughly.
2. Answer the questions given in page nos : 193 &194.
3. Answer the following questions:
4. 'Water is essential for life.' Justify the statement.
5. Describe how green house effect may cause atmospheric heating? Name any two atmospheric constituents responsible for it.
6. What are the steps involved in the conservation of water?
7. Mention some important methods of pollution control.
8. What is meant by fertility? How the fertility of soil gets depleted?

हिन्दी (कृतिका)
पाठ: माटी वाली

प्रश्न1. 'शहरवासी सिर्फ माटी वाली को नहीं, उसके कंटर को भी अच्छी तरह पहचानते हैं।' आपकी समझ से वे कौन से कारण रहे होंगे जिनके रहते 'माटी वाली' को सब पहचानते थे?

उत्तर:- शहरवासी माटी वाली तथा उसके कनस्तर को इसलिए जानते होंगे, क्योंकि पूरे शहर में अकेली वही थी जो माटी बेचती थी तथा उसका कोई प्रतियोगी भी नहीं था। लाल मिट्टी की आवश्यकता हर घर में थी क्योंकि लाल मिट्टी से चूल्हे चौके की पुताई की जाती थी। इस कारण स्वाभाविक रूप से सभी उसे जानते थे।

प्रश्न 2 . माटी वाली के पास अपने अच्छे या बुरे भाग्य के बारे में ज्यादा सोचने का समय क्यों नहीं था?

उत्तर:- माटी वाली के पास अपने अच्छे या बुरे भाग्य के बारे में ज्यादा सोचने का समय इसलिए नहीं था, क्योंकि वह अपनी आर्थिक समस्याओं में ही फंसी हुई थी तथा उसके बुझे का पेट पालना ही उसके सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या भी थी। सुबह – सुबह उठकर माटा खाना जाना और दिन भर वहाँ मिट्टी खोदना, उसके बाद उसको बेचना फिर रात को घर वापस आना। इसी दिनचर्या को वह नियति मानकर जी रही थी। ऐसे में माटी वाली के पास अपने अच्छे और बुरे भाग्य को सोचने के लिए ज्यादा समय नहीं था।

प्रश्न3. 'भूख मीठी कि भोजन मीठा' से क्या अभिप्राय है?

उत्तर: भोजन मीठा या स्वादिष्ट नहीं हुआ करता, वह भूख के कारण स्वादिष्ट लगता है |रोटी चाहे रूखी हो या साग के साथ या चाय के साथ; वह भूख के कारण मीठी प्रतीत होती है | अतः अभिप्राय यह है कि रोटी के स्वाद का वास्तविक कारण भूख होती है |

प्रश्न4. माटी वाली का रोटियों का इस तरह हिसाब लगाना उसकी किस मजबूरी को प्रकट करता है?

उत्तर:- माटी वाली का रोटियों को इस तरह हिसाब लगाना उसकी गरीबी को दर्शाता है | उसके पास पेट भरने के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं | वह रोज कमाती और खाती है | इससे यह भी पता चलता है कि

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उसे केवल अपना ही नहीं, अपने बूढ़े पति का भी पेट भरना होता है। इसलिए उसे रोटियों का बराबर हिसाब रखना पड़ता है।

प्रश्न 5. गरीब आदमी का श्मशान नहीं उजड़ना चाहिए। इस कथन का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर: इस कथन का आशय – गरीब आदमी का रहने का ठिकाना नहीं छिनना चाहिए। गरीब आदमी उजड़कर दूसरे स्थान पर बसने में समर्थ नहीं होता। वह मारा – मारा फिरता है। इसलिए उसे अपने निवास – स्थल पर ही अंतिम साँस लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। उसे अंतिम यात्रा अर्थात् श्मशान तक वहीं रहना चाहिए, जहाँ का वह मूल निवासी है।

प्रश्न 6. विरासत के प्रति ठकुराइन की क्या सोच थी? उनकी इस सोच से आज के युवाओं को क्या प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए?

उत्तर:- विरासत के प्रति ठकुराइन की सोच सकारात्मक थी। वे अपने पुरखों की वस्तुओं से लगाव ही नहीं रखती हैं बल्कि उनकी महत्ता भी समझती हैं। उन्होंने अपने घर में पीतल के गिलास अब तक सँभालकर रखे हैं जबकि इन्हें खरीदने वाले कई बार आए। पुरखों की गाढ़ी कमाई से बनी इन वस्तुओं को वे हराम के भाव नहीं बेचना चाहती है। ठकुराइन की ऐसी सोच से आज के युवाओं को यह प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए कि वे इस ज़माने में भी उनका मूल्य समझें विरासत से जुड़ी ऐसी वस्तुओं को नष्ट होने से बचाएँ और उनका संरक्षण करें ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी इनसे परिचित हो सके।

प्रश्न 7. 'माटी वाली' की तरह ही कुछ महिलाएँ हमारे समाज में आज भी यातना झेल रही हैं। आप इनकी मदद कैसे कर सकते हैं, लिखिए।

उत्तर:- आज भी हमारे समाज में बहुत-सी महिलाएँ हैं जो माटी वाली की तरह ही यातना झेलने के लिए विवश हैं। ये महिलाएँ घोर गरीबी में दिन बिताते हुए अपनी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हाथ-पैर मार रही हैं। उनकी मदद करने के लिए हमें आगे आना चाहिए। इन लोगों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन का लाभ दिलाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा इनके रहने और खाने की व्यवस्था करवाते हुए इनके स्वास्थ्य की नियमित जाँच करवाने हेतु प्रेरित करूँगा / करूँगी। इन्हें मुफ्त दवाइयाँ दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करूँगा / करूँगी। मैं समाज के अमीर वर्ग को इनकी मदद करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करूँगा / करूँगी। इसके अलावा विभिन्न माध्यमों से सरकार का ध्यान इनकी ओर आकर्षित करवाने का प्रयास करूँगा / करूँगी।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर स्वयं से अभ्यास करें।

1. "भूख मीठी की भोजन मीठा" से लेखक का क्या अभिप्राय है?
2. माटीवाली के चरित्र का कौन सा गुण अधिक प्रभावशाली है?
3. 'माटीवाली' पाठ में लेखक ने किस समस्या को उजागर किया है?

औपचारिक पत्र :- (स्वयं करें)

1. विद्यालय में योग-शिक्षा का महत्त्व बताते हुए किसी समाचार-पत्र के सम्पादक को पत्र लिखिए।

अनौपचारिक पत्र :- (स्वयं करें)

1. जाड़े के लिए ऊनी कपड़ों मंगवाने हेतु अपने माता को पत्र लिखिए?

Modals (Grammar)

A modal verb is an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. An auxiliary verb, also called a helping verb, “helps” other verbs show moods and tenses. Auxiliary verbs include forms of do, be, and have.

The most common modal verbs include: must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might.

Modal verbs are different from other verbs in a few ways:

You don’t add an “s” to form the third-person present tense. You wouldn’t say he cans, she cans, etc.

- They also don’t have infinitive forms. I’m canning, I’m woulding, etc. would not be correct.
- Modal verbs are followed by a base verb (the plain, dictionary definition of a verb, like jump, help, sing, play, or read).

Examples of Modal Verbs

Example 1

You should stop biting your fingernails.

This example uses the modal verb “should.”

- “Should” is used to express advice about biting fingernails.
- The base verb “stop” follows the modal verb “should.”

Example 2

You must take out the trash before dinner.

- The modal verb “must” is included in this sentence.
- In this example, “must” is used to express a necessity or obligation.
- The modal verb “must” is followed by the base verb “take.”

Example 3

Joey might play soccer instead of basketball next year.

- This sentence uses the modal verb “might.”
- “Might” is used to express possibility in this example.
- The modal verb “might” is followed by the base verb “play.”

I. Choose the correct option:

Q.1. Hebe given warm welcome if he wins the tournament.

- (A) will
- (B) shall

Q.2. It is possible that Christopher Marlowehave written plays for Shakespeare.

- (A) might
- (B) could

Q.3 Childrennot go to the roof at night.

- (A) dare
- (B) Can

Q.4. The daughter asked her mother if shego out.

- (A) would
- (B) might

Q.5. Sheread a book while watching TV during her school days.

- (A) would
- (B) could

Q.6. Speak slowly lest youawake the child.

- (A) should
- (B) would

Q.7. Hepass this time as he has worked satisfactorily hard.

- (A) may

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(B) can
Q.8. Childrentake tea at night.

(A) should

(B) must

Q.9. She said that sheprepare dinner herself.

(A) will

(B) would

Q.10. She came here so that she meet her child.

(A) may

(B) might

EXERCISE II

MCQ BASED ON MODALS:

Q1. The road seems uneven, you _____ slow down.

A. would

B. can

C. need to

D. dare to

Q2. He _____ be shy during his college days.

A. used to

B. need to

C. ought to

D. could

Q3. _____ you like to accompany us on the tour?

A. Should

B. Would

C. Will

D. Shall

Q4. We _____ have given an identity card to them.

A. would

B. will

C. should

D. might

Q5. I am unable to find my phone. I _____ have lost it on the way back.

A. should

B. could

C. might

D. ought to

Q6. You _____ always inform your parents of your whereabouts.

A. should

B. would

C. could

D. may

Q7. Don't you _____ lie to me!

A. need to

B. dare

C. ought to

D. have

Q8. You _____ visit the doctor before the condition worsens.

- A. can
- B. could
- C. must
- D. might

Q9. You _____ be informed about the results soon.

- A. might
- B. will
- C. ought to
- D. can

Q10. _____ I make an announcement?

- A. Shall
- B. Should
- C. Could
- D. Will

Q11. You _____ pay for the damage done!

- A. could
- B. would
- C. dare
- D. must

Q12. I _____ do this before the deadline.

- A. dare to
- B. may have
- C. ought to
- D. would have

Q13. Had our flights been on time, we _____ reached by now.

- A. could have
- B. would have
- C. might have
- D. need to

Q14. I _____ go to the supermarket in the evening.

- A. could
- B. can
- C. will
- D. dare

Q15. _____ we hire a tour guide?

- A. could
- B. should
- C. would
- D. might

Chapter - If I Were You (Prose)

Summary

Gerrard was a playwright. He had to leave his house to deliver props for a rehearsal. Just then, an intruder entered his home. He was carrying a gun. He wanted to kill Gerrard and live on his identity. The intruder had committed a murder and was wanted by the police.

So, he thought of stealing Gerard's identity so that he could live peacefully. He wanted to know details about said that he was a crook too and that if the intruder stole his identity, even then he would be chased by the police. He had killed someone and the police had evidence against him. He further added that he was carrying false moustaches and other props so that he could disguise himself and hide from the police. He sensed that the police could raid his house that night. He had positioned an accomplice on the road to warn him of danger. Gerrard fooled the intruder to believe him by saying that if the intruder felt that Gerrard was lying, he could kill him. As the phone rang, Gerrard said that it was time to leave. When the intruder did not believe Gerrard, he asked him to peep out through the door of the garage and see the police for himself. In fact, the door was that of a cupboard. As the intruder bent forward, Gerrard pushed him inside the cupboard and locked it. Then he called the sergeant as he would hand over the intruder to the place.

Questions and Answers.

1. "At last a sympathetic audience."

(i) Who says this?

(ii) Why does he say it?

(iii) Is he sarcastic or serious?

Answer:

i) Gerrard

ii) Gerrard says this because he is glad that finally, someone has asked him to speak about himself.

iii) he is sarcastic

2. Why does the intruder choose Gerrard as the man whose identity he wants to take on?

Answer: The intruder chooses Gerrard because he feels that they are similar to each other. As he has committed a murder, he plans to steal Gerard's identity and live peacefully.

3. "I said it with bullets."

(i) Who says this?

(ii) What does it mean?

(iii) Is it the truth? What is the speaker's reason for saying this?

Answer:

i) Gerrard

ii) It means that when things went wrong, Gerrard had to kill a person.

iii) No, it is not the truth. Gerrard said this in order to escape being killed by the intruder.

4. What is Gerard's profession? Quote the parts of the play that support your answer.

Answer: Gerrard is a playwright. This is indicated from the following -

i) This is all very melodramatic, not very original

ii) At last a sympathetic audience

iii) In most melodramas the villain is foolish enough to delay his killing long enough to be frustrated. You are much luckier.

iv) I said, you were luckier than most melodramatic villains.

v) That's a disguise outfit; false moustaches and what not.

vi) Sorry I can't let you have the props in time for rehearsal, I've had a spot of bother — quite amusing. I think I'll put it in my next play.

5. "You'll soon stop being smart."

(i) Who says this?

(ii) Why does the speaker say it?

(iii) What according to the speaker will stop Gerrard from being smart?

	<p>Answer: i) the intruder ii) The intruder says this to scare Gerrard iii) According to the intruder, when Gerrard would come to know that his aim was to kill him, he would get scared and stop being smart.</p> <p>6. “They can’t hang me twice.” (i) Who says this? (ii) Why does the speaker say it? Answer: i) the intruder ii) The intruder says that he has committed a murder and Gerard’s murder would be his second murder. He was not scared of being punished as already, he was to be hanged for the first murder and if he did one more, they would not hang him twice for committing two murders.</p> <p>7. “A mystery I propose to explain.” What is the mystery the speaker proposes to explain? Answer: Gerrard proposes that his lifestyle was mysterious as he did not meet many people and did not have any visitors. He proposed to explain the reason for his mysteriousness.</p> <p>8. “This is your big surprise.” (i) Where has this been said in the play? (ii) What is the surprise? Answer: i) This has been said twice in the play. Firstly, when the intruder reveals his plan to kill Gerrard. Secondly, by Gerrard when he reveals his false identity to the intruder. ii) The intruder’s surprise is his intention of killing Gerrard. Gerrard’s surprise is his false identity.</p> <p>Home Work: Consult your dictionary and choose the correct word from the pairs given in brackets. 1. The (site, cite) of the accident was (ghastly/ghostly). 2. Our college (principle/principal) is very strict. 3. I studied (continuously/continually) for eight hours. 4. The fog had an adverse (affect/effect) on the traffic. 5. Cezanne, the famous French painter, was a brilliant (artist/artiste). 6. The book that you gave me yesterday is an extraordinary (collage/college) of science fiction and mystery. 7. Our school will (host/hoist) an exhibition on cruelty to animals and wildlife conservation. 8. Screw the lid tightly onto the top of the bottle and (shake/shape) well before using the contents.</p>
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<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Ch- Working of Institutions</p> <p>I. MCQ 1. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament? (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) Governor (d) President Ans- President</p>
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2. What is the position of the President?

- a) Nominal head of the state
- b) Real head of the state
- c) Hereditary head of the state
- d) None of the above

Ans- Nominal head of the state

3. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?

- a) Cooperation government
- b) Coalition government
- c) Consensus government
- d) Cooperative government

Ans- Coalition Government

4. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?

- a) Home Minister
- b) District Collector
- c) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs
- d) Director General of Police

Ans- Home Minister

5. Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) District Court
- c) High Court
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans- Supreme Court II.

Fill in the blanks

1. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is _____

Ans- Speaker

2. Order issued by the Government of India is called _____

Ans- Office Memorandum

3. The President of India is elected by _____

Ans- Indirect election by the Electoral College

4. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by-

Ans- President

5. The Council of Ministers at the centre is responsible to

Ans- The Lok Sabha

III. Short type Questions and Answers

1. What do you understand by an executive?

Answer: At different levels of any government, we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people

All those functionaries are collectively known as the executive.

2. What do you understand by public interest litigation?

Answer: Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called public interest litigation.

3. What is judicial review?

Answer: The Supreme Court and the High Courts can declare invalid any law or action of the legislature, if they find such a law or action is against the constitution. They can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as judicial review.

4. What is judicial review?

Answer: The Supreme Court and the High Courts can declare invalid any law or action of the legislature, if they find such a law or action is against the constitution. They can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as judicial review.

5. What was Mandal Commission? Why was it appointed? What were the major recommendations of this Commission?

Answer: The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.R Mandal. Hence, it was popularly called as the Mandal Commission. It was asked to determine the criteria to identify the socially and economically backward classes in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.

The commission gave its report in 1980 and made many recommendations. One of these was that 27 per cent of government jobs be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes.

IV. Long type questions and Answers

Question 1. Why do we need Parliament?

Or What are the various ways by which parliament exercises authority.

Answer: In India, a national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament. It exercises political authority on behalf of the people.

Parliament is the final authority for making laws in a country. This task of law-making or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures. Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India, this control is direct and full. Those who run the government, can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament.

Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries, the public money can only be spent when the Parliament sanctions it. Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.

Question 2. What are the powers and functions of the President of India?

Answer: The powers and functions of the President of India are given below :

All governmental activities take place in the name of the President. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in his/her name.

All major appointments are made in the name of the President. These include the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governors of the states, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors to other countries, etc.

All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President.

The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, He/she can delay this for sometime and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But, if the Parliament passes the bill again, he/she must sign it.

Question 3. What are the functions of the Supreme Court?

Answer: The functions of the Supreme Court are :

It can take up any dispute between the citizens of the country. :

It can take up any dispute between the citizens and government.

It can take up any dispute between two or more state governments.

It can take up any dispute between the governments at the Union and state level, It can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.

The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country. They can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. (Any five)

Question 4. What are the functions and powers of the Prime Minister?

Answer: The Constitution does not say very much about the powers of the Prime Minister or the Ministers or their relationship with each other. But, as the head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide-ranging powers.

He/she chairs Cabinet meetings. He/she coordinates the work of different Departments.

His/her decisions are final in case of any disagreements arise between Departments.

He/she exercises general supervision of different ministries. All the ministers work under his/her leadership.

The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the Ministers. He/she also has the power to dismiss Ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

The Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.

Question 5. What was the „Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case“ and how was it settled?

Answer: Some persons and associations opposed to the order regarding the reservation of jobs for backward classes and filed a number of cases in the courts. They appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation. The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as the „Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case“.

Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid. At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the government to modify its original order. It said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.

Accordingly, the Department of Personnel and Training issued another Office Memorandum on 8 September, 1993. The dispute thus came to an end and this policy has been followed since then.

Question 6. How can you say that the Mandal Commission became a major issue in 1980 in India?

Answer: The Mandal Commission was the most hotly debated issue in the country in 1980 in India. Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue. It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities. Some felt that existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations. They felt that this would give a fair opportunity to those communities who, so far, had not adequately been represented in government employment. While, others felt that this was unfair as it would

deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities. Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.

Question 7. What are the various ways by which parliament exercises authority. How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? Or Describe the ways in which Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

Answer: Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states. But, on most matters, the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power.

Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But, if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.

The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have „no confidence“ in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does not have this power.

Chapter 13 (Using Cell Reference)

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you understand by cell referencing?

Ans: Cell referencing is the method by which a cell or series of cells is referred in a formula. For example, A1 refers to the cell at the intersection of column A and row 1.

2. Define the following cell references with an example:

- Absolute reference
- Relative reference
- Mixed reference

Ans:

- Absolute reference:** Absolute Reference is used when you do not want to change the address of the cell while copying the formula to another cell. For this purpose, you need to add the dollar symbol (\$) before the column and row number.

For example: =\$A\$1+\$A\$2

- Relative reference:** Relative reference is **the default cell reference in Excel**. It is simply the combination of column name and row number without any dollar (\$) sign. When you copy the formula from one cell to another the relative cell address changes depending on the relative position of column and row.

For example: =A1+A2

- Mixed reference:** It is a combination of Relative and Absolute references. In this type of reference, either row or column has to remain fixed.

For example: =\$A1+A\$2

COMPUTER

Chapter 14 (Using Charts in a Spreadsheet)

Answer the following questions:

1. Define a chart.

Ans: A chart is a graphical representation of data in a worksheet. It helps to provide a better understanding of large quantities of data.

2. What is the use of inserting charts in a worksheet?

Ans: It helps to provide a better understanding of large quantities of data. Charts make it easy to draw comparisons, see growth and relationship among the values, and trends in data. They provide an accurate analysis of information.

3. Which is the default chart type?

Ans: Column chart

4. Define the following:

- a. Line Chart
- b. Pie Chart
- c. Bar Chart

Ans:

- a. **Line Chart:** It is in the form of lines and used to illustrate trends in data at equal intervals. It is quite similar to plotting a graph on a graph paper with its values on the X and Y axis. It is generally used to compare a trend for a period of time.
- b. **Pie Chart:** This chart displays data in the form of a circle that is divided into a series of segments. It shows the proportional size of individual items that makes up a data series to the sum of item. It always shows only one data series.
- c. **Bar Chart:** It illustrates the data comparison between individual items. It displays data in the form of long rectangular bars that are placed horizontally in the chart area. In this type of chart, categories are represented on the vertical axis and values are represented on the horizontal axis.



07 Portrait



Portrait painting is one of the most significant fiction of art which portrays a human face. Portrait painting can imitate the original portrait. The painter can make his work by painting a public or private people. Portraits are generally made for family records and memory.

In addition to painting, portraits can also be made in other media such as etching, lithography, photography, video and digital media.

It is important to locate and mark the position and size of the features and check whether everything is in proportion or not.

While painting a portrait notice the dimension of a face using light and shade. Red and white are mixed with a touch of green only to give a skin colour in the portrait.



DRAWING

Topic- Face Study

Work to be done- Complete page 68 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics