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Class: 8 (Eight)

Sec: B

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Handwriting is an essential skill for both children and adults (Fedor & Majumir, 2007). Even in the age of technology, it remains the primary tool of communication and knowledge assessment for students in the classroom. The demands for it are great, whether in the classroom or beyond. A 1992 study (McHale & Cormak) found that 85 percent of all fine motor time in second-, fourth- and sixth-grade classrooms was spent on paper and pencil activities. A more recent study (Marr, Cormack, Cohn & Hundersen, 2003) noted that kindergarten children are now spending 92 percent of their fine motor time on paper and pencil activities.

The addition of handwritten components to many state standardized assessments and of a handwritten essay to the College Board SAT in 2005 further emphasize the importance of handwriting. Furthermore, good handwriting is important long after graduation in Script and Scribble (2009). Florey writes in reference to handwritten job applications, "Like it or not, even in our machine-driven world, people still judge you by your handwriting".

Research literature extensively documents the consequences of poor handwriting on early literacy and academic performance. Children who experience difficulty mastering this skill may

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```
double result;
secno = Convert.ToDouble(textBox1.Text);
if (opr == "+")
{
    result = no + secno;
    textBox1.Text = Convert.ToString(result);
}

private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    double secno;
    double result;
    secno = Convert.ToDouble(textBox1.Text);
    if (opr == "-")
    {
        result = no - secno;
        textBox1.Text = Convert.ToString(result);
    }

    private void button13_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        double secno;
        double result;
        secno = Convert.ToDouble(textBox1.Text);
        if (opr == "/")
        {
            result = no / secno;
        }
    }
}
```



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practical no)

Write a VB.net program for calculator

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.ComponentModel;

using System.Data;

using System.Drawing;

using System.Linq;

using System.Text;

using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace WindowsFormsApplication1

{

public partial class Form1 : Form

{

double no;

string opr;

public Form1()

{

InitializeComponent();

}

private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 9;

}

private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 8;

}

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private void button3_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 3;

private void button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 4;

private void button5_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 5;

private void button6_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 6;

private void button7_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 7;

private void button8_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 8;

private void button9_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 9;

private void button10_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 10;

private void button11_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 11;

private void button12_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
 textBox1.Text = textBox1.Text + 12;

double secno;

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