Chapter 4

WORKSHEET

I.	Tick	(√)	the	right	option.
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1.	A structure of vertical columns and horizontal rows with a cell at every intersection is called a:					
	(a) Figure		(b) Table			
	(c) Screenshot		(d) Slide			
2.	Creating one large coas:	ell from to	wo or more cells refers to	known		
	(a) Merging		(b) Inserting			
	(c) Copying		(d) Moving			
3.	To add/delete a row das:	or column	n anywhere in the table is l	known		
	(a) Drawing		(b) Modifying			
	(c) Inserting		(d) Resizing			
4.	Which of the following table?	g shortcu	ut keys should we use to m	nove a		
	(a) Ctrl + X		(b) Ctrl + S			
	(c) Ctrl + X, Ctrl + V		(d) Ctrl + S, Ctrl + V			
5.	Top row in the table is kept as a:					
	(a) Table header		(b) Table row			
	(c) Table column		(d) None of these			
Fil	l in the blanks.					
1.	A table can consist of columns.	of	rows and			

A table can be from one location to an	othe							
location along with its content.								
Making a table smaller or bigger as per your requirement is a a table.	called							
Converting the text of a merged cell into the title refe	ers to							
Splitting a table into two parts means it.								
III. State whether true (T) or false (F).								
A table is a structure of vertical columns and horizontal								
rows.								
You cannot modify a table by adding a row or a column.								
You can merge cells row-wise or column-wise.								
Cut and Paste is used to resize a table.								
Each cell in a table can contain text or graphics.								
	location along with its content. Making a table smaller or bigger as per your requirement is one a table. Converting the text of a merged cell into the title reference. Splitting a table into two parts means							