

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII

DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter - 9. Percentage. EX - 9 (A) Chapter - 7. Factorisation EX - 7 (A), EX - 7 (B), EX - 7 (C), EX - 7 (D)
SCIENCE	<u>CHAPTER-11</u> <u>FORCE AND PRESSURE</u> 1) Read the chapter thoroughly 2) Note down the difficult words 3) Write down the key terms in science note book. (Pg.192 and 193) 4) Learn the NCERT textbook questions (solved) pg-193,194 and 195. 5) Do objective type questions in the book with pencil. Pg-195. 6) Learn very short answer type questions and long answer type questions thoroughly. Pg-196 and 197. 7) Write the question answers no- A,B and C in the notebook. 8) Do question no-D,E and F in the textbook. Pg-198. Do activity-1 (pg-199) activity-3 (pg-180) activity-4,5 and 6(Pg- 190 and 191)
HINDI	<u>साहित्य</u> पाठ – 7 विविधता में एकता [1] पाठ को पढ़कर उसमें आए कठिन शब्दों (दस शब्द) को तीन-तीन बार उतर पुस्तिका में लिखें [2] दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें :- प्रत्यक्ष, क्रीडास्थल, टिकाऊ, स्वार्थी, प्रबल, विविधता, भीषण, विद्रोह, सुखद, अद्भुत [3] दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :- (क) इस पाठ में किस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया है ? (ख) भारत का उत्तरी भाग कहाँ से कहाँ तक फैला हुआ है? (ग) रामचंद्र जी ने क्या प्रयास किया ? (घ) दक्षिण भारत में किन-किन भाषाओं का प्रयोग होता है ? [4] निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार से दें :- (क) प्राचीन काल में उत्तर भारत को दक्षिण भारत के साथ मिलाने के प्रयास कब-कब किये ? उनके प्रयास कहाँ तक सफल रहे ? (ख) वेशभूषा और खान-पान की विविधता पर अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए (ग) भारत की विविधता में कहाँ-कहाँ एकता के दर्शन होते हैं ? तर्क पूर्ण उत्तर दीजिये भाषा दिए गए काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :-

प्रयाग राज में ठिठक गई जमुना
 किस मुँह से मिलूँ
 बहन गंगा से
 मेरा श्यामल-श्यामल निर्मल जल
 उसकी श्वेत सुधा धरा में मिलता
 तो खिल-खिल जाती बहन गंगा
 दूषित जल से होगी विकल
 गंगा ने जमुना की पीर भाँप ली
 बोली- क्षमा कर बहन, चलो आ
 दूर क्यों कड़ी है तू।
 देख-देख, मुझमें बदबू।
 किसकी है यह करतूत ?
 दूर खड़ा बोल उठा शहतूत
 आदमी की, आदमी की करतूत ।

- प्रश्न 1. जमुना क्या देखकर ठिठक गई?
 प्रश्न 2. जमुना किससे मिलने जा रही थी?
 प्रश्न 3. शहतूत ने काली करतूत का दोषी किसे बताया है?
 प्रश्न 4. गंगा ने क्या भाँप लिया?
 प्रश्न 5. जल और गंगा शब्द के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें ?

ENGLISH

English Language

Topic: CH 4 Articles and Determiners

- **Determiners:** are words that specify a noun and point at it.
- **Kinds of Determiners :**
- **Articles:** a, an, the
- **Demonstratives:** this, that, these, those
- **Distributives:** either, neither, each, every
- **Possessives:** my, our, your, his, her
- **Quantifiers:** some, any, much, many, several
- **Interrogatives:** what, which, whose

ARTICLES a, an, and the are determiners that indicate the coming of nouns.

A and An are **indefinite articles**.

The is the **definite article**.

Go through the points given in your text book about Omission and Repetition of Articles. Articles (Exercises to be done in your fair Notebook as well as text book.)

- Ex. A
- Ex. B
- Ex. C

- Ex. D
- Ex. E
- Ex. F
- Ex. G

(Write these exercises in your text book as well as Notebook.)

- **Demonstrative** (Exercise-H)
- **Possessive** (Exercise—I)
- **Distributives** (Exercise-- J)
- **Quantifiers** (Exercise- k)
- **Interrogatives** (Exercise- L and M)

Read carefully the explanation of different kinds of Determiners given in your text book. (Note: use pencil to write the answers of exercises in your text book & pen for Fair Notebook.)

The Guests

By Saki

Introduction

"The Guests" is a short story by **Hector Hugh Munro**, better known by the pen name Saki. The tone of the story is satirical, commenting on British upper class society. The idea of the British Empire expanding all over the globe is part of the particular time period in which Saki wrote the short story called "The Guests."

Summary

This is a short story in which nothing actually happens. Two women are talking, and all of the action that the reader encounters takes place in the context of this conversation. It is never directly said that the conversation is taking place, but the description of the landscape in the introduction to the story makes this a logical guess.

One of the women, Matilda, appreciates the peace and quiet compared to the tale from her home. Here, Matilda tells her friend Annabel a story.

Matilda's husband was away from home due to some villagers believing there was a were-tiger abroad in the countryside. She therefore had to entertain a distant family member alone, a Bishop who had some type of grudge over a Crown Derby dessert service inherited by one branch of the family or the other.

She tells her friend how she was shocked to see him home as a guest. Apparently, though Matilda tried to be polite, the Bishop was determined to revive the quarrel, and the two end up barely on speaking terms. Matilda had sent the cook on a brief holiday to visit his mother, which further angers her guest.

That's when nature steps in to create even more havoc. The Gwaddlipichee River overflows, and this sets several events into action. The horses must be led to swim to higher ground, the goats and the goatherd (with his family) must be brought indoors, and the hens and chickens take up residence in every possible spare part of the house.

The back-up cook fails miserably to measure up to the Bishop's standards, and the entire household is a wreck from top to bottom. Into this scene enters the Bishop, awakened from his nap and entering the family sitting room, which he has been coldly asked not to enter.

Matilda tells him that there is nowhere for him to sit, as the verandah was full of goats. He then replied that there was also a goat in his room - a dead goat being devoured by a leopard.

Annabel was shocked at the happening in her friend's story, but Matilda seems to calm. After

all, the leopard posed no real danger, as it had just eaten an entire goat and was ready to sleep.

Shortly after that incident, the flood water began to recede, and the animals could be removed from the human residence. Although the Bishop wished to leave before the leopard, by this time Matilda's house was returned to order. Annabel now understands why Matilda appreciates the quiet countryside.

I. Meanings to be noted down from the textbook given on pg 27.

II. Antonyms

- (i) repose x work
- (ii) sanctity x wickedness.
- (iii) monotony x excitement

III. Make sentences

- (i) manoeuvre
- (ii) repose

IV. Multiple Choice Questions

1. One strange element of the story "The Guests" is that the entire action occurs in the context of a _____.

- (a) prison
- (b) English garden party
- (c) conversation between two friends
- (d) zoo

2. In "The Guests", Matilda tells her wild tale in order to explain to Annabel why Matilda appreciates a place with _____.

- (a) lots of parties
- (b) cold weather
- (c) pets
- (d) peace and quiet

3. At the time that Saki wrote "The Guests", the _____ ruled India.

- (a) native Indians
- (b) British Empire
- (c) Chinese government
- (d) Catholic church

4. The synonym for 'languorous' is -

- (a) zeal
- (b) enthusiastic
- (c) energetic
- (d) lazy

5. The antonym for 'repose' is -

- (a) sleep
- (b) work
- (c) idleness
- (d) slumber

(V) Reference to context

A. '..... that is all that we have to modify the monotony of our existence. Rather dreadful, isn't it?'

(1) Who is saying this and to whom?

Ans. These words are said by Annabel to Matilda.

(2) Why does the speaker find existence monotonous and what provides her with a little respite ?

Ans. The speaker finds existence monotonous where she lives as nothing ever happens there except seed time and harvest, occasional outbreaks of some diseases which might be mildly destructive, election excitement once in five years. She feels that the place has left everyone without energy. Nothing new happens there.

Only the landscape scene, seen from her windows, the cherry orchards, green meadows and the river along the valley and the church peeping out among the elms provide her with a little respite.

(3) Did the listener agree with the speaker? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. No, I do not think that the listener agreed to the speaker because she said that she had lived in countries where things did happen so many a times when the people there, were not ready for them happening all at once.

She did find the speaker's thoughts soothing and restful but certainly not dreadful as she found it to be.

B. '... he saw the cleverness of the manoeuvre, and from that moment we were scarcely on speaking terms.'

(1) Who speaks these words and about whom?

Ans. Matilda is the speaker here, who speaks about 'the Bishop'.

(2) How does the speaker know the person referred to as 'he'?

Ans. The speaker, Matilda by chance found out that the Bishop who had given her a surprise visit was a cousin. He belonged to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with her family branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. She remembers that day they had behaved disgracefully. This was how Matilda is familiar with the 'he' above.

(3) What does the word 'manoeuvre' reveal about the relations between the speaker and the person spoken about?

Ans. The word 'manoeuvre' means a clever plan or action. When Matilda found out that the Bishop had turned up and would stay, she realised that had to be outwardly polite to him. His presence reminded her of the past experience which was dreadful. Thus, she gave her permanent cook a holiday and on behalf of her cook hired a person who knew almost nothing about cooking. The Bishop somehow got to know about this plan and so both were not on speaking terms.

C. '... and as the latter was ensconced in the midst of the former's personal possessions there was an obvious difficulty in altering the order of departure.'

(1) Who is referred to as the 'latter' and the 'former'?

Ans. The latter here is the Bishop and the former is Matilda.

(2) What were the reasons behind their wish to depart?

Ans. Their were various reasons for the former and the latter to depart. Firstly the river Gwaddlipichee had overflowed its banks and all the beautiful buildings and houses were submerged. Hens, chickens, goats filled the verandah. Secondly a Leopard was found in the latter's resting room feasting on a goat. Thirdly the emergency cook now had an excuse for serving the latter with watery soup and sloppy rice. Thus, the Bishop wished to leave the house sooner than the leopard.

(3) What was the latter doing ensconced in the midst of the former's personal possessions?

Ans. The latter was obviously in a dreadful situation. He wished to leave sooner than the leopard but the leopard was full and asleep. The latter suggested that if the former had a gun they would try to frighten the animal away. The latter was completely in an awkward situation midst of the formers personal possessions. He was certainly having the worst hours of his life.

VI. Short Questions and Answers

(1). Write briefly about the landscape seen from Annabel's Windows.

Ans. A charming landscape could be seen from Annabel's window. There were cherry orchards, green meadows and a river winding along the valley. There was a church tower

peeping out among the elms which added to the beauty of the scene.

(2) Why was Matilda not happy to see the Bishop?

Ans. Matilda was not happy to see the Bishop as he was her cousin and belonged to a branch of the family that had quarrelled bitterly and offensively with her family branch about a Crown Derby dessert service. She said that they had behaved disgracefully and she would never forget the experience.

(3) What had happened that all the buildings and houses were submerged?

Ans. The river Gwaddlipichee had overflowed its banks. It usually did whenever there was heavy rainfall there. So, all the beautiful buildings and houses were submerged in water.

(4) Where was Matilda's husband meanwhile?

Ans. Meanwhile, Matilda's husband was fifty miles up-country talking sense or what he imagined to be sense, to a village community that fancied on one of their leading men was a were-tiger.

(5) What did Annabel confess?

Ans. Annabel confessed that her life story had never included such a disturbing experience as Matilda's. She was astonished to hear such a dreadful story.

Ch- 34. ESSAY WRITING

What is an essay?

An essay is a written composition that presents the writer's opinion, gives information on any subject, and details of a narrative or a description. It consists of many paragraphs and gives details related to the topic.

Types of Essay's

1. Narrative Essays: Telling a Story

In a narrative essay, the writer tells a story about a real-life experience. While telling a story may sound easy to do, the narrative essay challenges students to think and write about themselves. When writing a narrative essay, writers should try to involve the reader by making the story as vivid as possible. The fact that narrative essays are usually written in the first person helps engage the reader. "I" sentences give readers a feeling of being part of the story. A well-crafted narrative essay will also build towards drawing a conclusion or making a personal statement.

2. Descriptive Essays: Painting a Picture

A cousin of the narrative essay, a descriptive essay paints a picture with words. A writer might describe a person, place, object, or even memory of special significance. However, this type of essay is not description for description's sake. The descriptive essay strives to communicate a deeper meaning through the description. In a descriptive essay, the writer should show, not tell, through the use of colorful words and sensory details. The best descriptive essays appeal to the reader's emotions, with a result that is highly evocative.

3. Argumentative Essay:-

This is the type of essay where you prove that your opinion, theory or hypothesis about an issue is correct or more truthful than those of others. In short, it is very similar to the persuasive essay (see above), but the difference is that you are arguing for your opinion as opposed to others, rather than directly trying to persuade someone to adopt your point of view.

4. Analytical Essay:-

In this type of essay you analyze, examine and interpret such things as an event, book, poem, play or other work of art.

5. Imaginative essay

These are essays which could be about feelings or experiences that are very imaginative in nature. The author may have no actual experience of all that described in the essay

* Format at a glance

Part I: The Introduction

An introduction is usually the first paragraph of your academic essay. A good introduction does 2 things: Gets the reader's attention. Provides a specific and debatable thesis statement.

Part II: The Body Paragraphs

Body paragraphs help you prove your thesis and move you along a compelling trajectory from your introduction to your conclusion. If your thesis is a simple one, you might not need a lot of body paragraphs to prove it. If it's more complicated, you'll need more body paragraphs.

Main Idea. The part of a topic sentence that states the main idea of the body paragraph. All of the sentences in the paragraph connect to it. Keep in mind that main ideas are...like labels. They appear in the first sentence of the paragraph and tell your reader what's inside the paragraph. you prove with evidence.

Part III: The Conclusion

A conclusion is the last paragraph of your essay, or, if you're writing a really long essay, you might need 1 or 2 paragraphs to conclude.

Following is the Assignment which is to be done in your English language fair notebooks:-

Topic 1:-A visit to a museum(word limit 150-200 words)

#Value points/Hints:-

- * Museum, a place of antique things and arts.
- * Imparts knowledge
- * Different rooms or sections for display of the goods.
- * Section for old swords spikes daggers.
- * Articles of household use,dug from old historical sites example ornaments,bangles, footwear,musical instruments.
- * Sculpture section-different statues, idols of gods and goddesses etc.
- * Old painting section-Court scenes,horse races,Mughal period etc.
- * Visit enriched knowledge and thrilling experience.

Topic 2:- One of your most embarrassing moments

- * Human life is full of events and incidents.
- * Good or bad,it becomes memorable
- * Embarrassing moments are like 'head down and pretend like nobody saw' moment.
- * 'Awkward moment' , 'Oh my god moment'.
- * Embarrassing situations can be like-falling over in public,trying to tell a joke in public but nobody love that has nobody understood, pushing door that was meant to be pulled in a public place..etc

Creative Writing

Assignment to be done in English language notebook ,give the heading as Creative Writing

Topic 1:-Value of Discipline

#Value points/Hints:-

- * Discipline,an act of living life following some rules and regulations.
- * Code of conduct for life
- * Doing things in the right way in the right time leads to right path.
- * Daily life examples- wake up early, take bath, brush your teeth, go to school etc. are a part of discipline.
- * Absence of discipline leads to disorder and chaos, it's like a boat without a boatman.
- * Teaches honesty in life, progress in life.etc

Topic 2:- if I become a millionaire

#Value points/Hints:-

- * Miracles do happen in man's life
- * Like dreams come true.
- * Priority to be fulfilled
- * Life of comfort
- * Money along with comforts and care brings evil also.
- * set noble example before others and shall be a brilliant light for missguided millionaires.
- * Provide social service in the country.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TOPIC : NOTICE WRITING

A **notice** is a formal means of communication that involves a public announcement made about an activity scheduled in the future. It is brief and crisp; directed straight to be the target audience.

Tips for writing an effective notice

- Name of the organization/Institution/School
- The word NOTICE (in the second line and in the center)
- Date of issuing the notice
- A suitable Caption / Headline/ Title
- Purpose of writing the notice
- Details of schedule (date, time, venue, duration)
- Signature, name, and designation of the person issuing the notice.

Format of Notice Writing

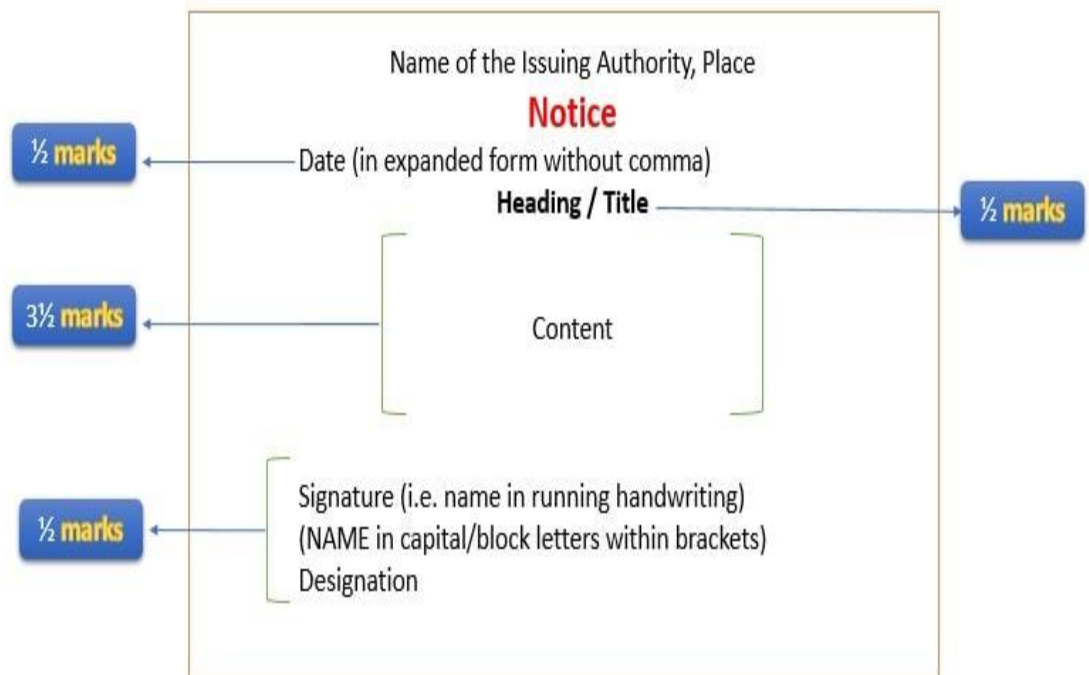
ISSUING AUTHORITY (Capital Letters) NOTICE

Date of Issue

1. Caption/Headline/ Title
2. Purpose/ Event for whom the notice is written
3. Date, Time, Venue of the event
4. Who, to contact

Name /Signature

Designation of the person who has issued the notice.

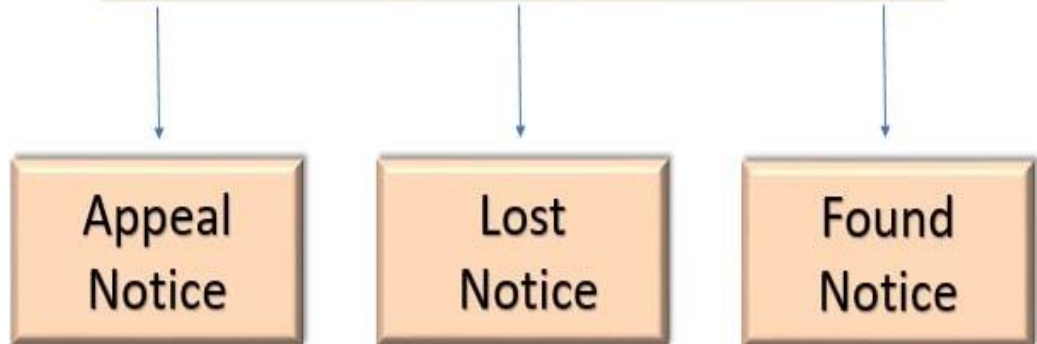


Types, Topics and Different Purposes of a Notice Writing

Notices serve different purposes. Read and understand.

- Appeal Notice
- Lost Notice
- Found Notice

Different Purposes of a Notice



Appeal Notice

Such involves the announcement of an event and clearly provides the details regarding the name of the **event, organizer, occasion, date, time, place, activities, contact address, etc.**

Lost Notice

Such a notice informs about a lost item with details of the article including the date **when it was lost, identification marks (if any), whom to contact, when and where.**

Found Notice

Such a notice informs about an article found and provides details such as the **place where it was found, the purpose of the notice (for identification and claim the article), whom to contact, when and where** Complete details about the found articles are not given otherwise everyone will come to claim the article.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

You are the Head Girl/Head Boy of St .Gregorious School, Dehradun. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes VIII to X about a workshop on ‘table manners and etiquettes’ to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details.

Answer:

ST.GREGORIOUS SCHOOL DEHRADUN
NOTICE

20 May 20XX

Workshop on Table Manners

This is to inform all the students of classes VIII to X about a workshop on ‘Table Manners and Etiquettes’, that will be held in the school auditorium on 25th May, 20XX (Wednesday) at 8:00 am. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query please contact the undersigned.

(Sign)

	<p>XXX (Your Name) (Head Girl/Boy)</p> <p>QUESTION TO BE SOLVED:</p> <p>Your school is organizing a carnival. Write a notice inviting students to donate their old pieces of clothing, books, and other articles to be sold in the carnival. Sign yourself as a member of the social club of your school.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Chapter - Understanding Secularism and Fundamental Rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter carefully ‘ ‘ Understanding Secularism and Fundamental Rights’, and read it paragraph wise. Read again and again to understand the chapter 2. Turn to page no 152 , learn and write the definition of Secularism. Read and memorize the features of secularism given in a text book. Turn to page no 153 learn and memorize the drawbacks of the majority of the particular religion in a country. Attempt Quick Revision – 2. In the book itself. (Page No 155) 3 Turn to page no 156 learn the KEYWORDS , Now Do the Exercise A, B, C in the book itself. 4. Do the short Questions and Answers 5. Do the Long questions and Answers <p>Short answer questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define Secularism. Ans. Secularism means non -interference or non- involvement of religion in matters relating to Polity, Society, Education, etc. 2. When can a country be called Secular? Ans. A country can be called Secular when it doesn;t propagate or sponsor religion nor does it preach about a particular religion in government run educational institutions . When it does not force people to convert in to a religion . When it does not differentiate people on the basis of their religion for any profession they want to follow. 3. What does Indian Constitution guarantee? Ans. The Indian constitution guarantees freedom of religion and the rights to preserve one’s culture as a Fundamental Right to it’s citizens. <p>Long Question Answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the drawbacks of the majority of a particular religion in a country ? Ans. The drawbacks of the majority of a particular religion are as follows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oppression of the minority.

	<p>b. Infringement on the right to practise the religion of one's own preference.</p> <p>c. Once political power and religion become one, then power and resources are bound to be misused for the advantage and interest of the majority. # Please refer to page no 153 for more details.</p> <p>2. How is Secularism in India different from that in America ? Ans. The American constitution also declares that there is no official state religion. The legislature cannot pass any law that restricts freedom of religion . American constitution strictly prohibits both state and religion from interfering in each other's affairs. In Indian secularism if a religion is unjust towards the weaker sections of the society or infringes on their rights, then the state has a right to intervene . At other times , the state keeps away from religious affairs of any community.</p> <p>3. When does the state intervene in religious matters ? Ans. The State sometimes , intervenes in religious matters to protect the rights of common people to ensure the entry of Dalits in the temples. To prevent child marriage .</p>
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<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p><u>Chapter1</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Descriptive type Q/Ans</u></p> <p>1. What do you mean by Booting? Ans: The process of turning on a computer and loading the operating system into the RAM.</p> <p>2. Name two popular operating systems. Ans: Windows 10 and Windows 8</p> <p>3. Mention any two function of operating system. Device Management – A computer is equipped with several types of devices. An operating system controls all the input and output function of these devices. Interface Management – An operating system controls the interaction of the computer with user and other application..</p> <p>4. Name the two types of user interfaces. 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. Ans: As given above. <u>Application based Q/Ans</u></p> <p>A).Divya's father told her that in earlier computers, the commands were given using keyboard and not the mouse. Which type of Interface he is talking about? 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". Accordingly to</p>
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Jayesh, CUI does not support pointing devices like mouse, but Hitesh argued that mouse can be used in CUI and GUI.who is giving the right statement?

Ans: Jayesh is giving the write statement.

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.

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

Chapter-2

Descriptive type Q/Ans

1) What is database? Name any one database management software.

Ans: An organized collection of information or data is called database. MySQL is one of the database management software.

2) How are records different from fields?

Ans: A table organized data into rows are called records and data in columns are called fields.

3) Explain any two functions of DBMS.

- Facilitation of data sharing – Different users can use the same database to extract data based on their individual needs.
- Data Security – In DBMS the database administrator has complete Control over the database and ensures that data is accessible only to the authorized

people.

4) What is a primary key?

Ans: A primary key is a field whose value uniquely identifies every record in a table.

5) What are the rules for naming a field?

- A field name can be from 1 to 64 characters long.
- A field name cannot start with blank space.
- A field name can be in upper, lower or mixed case.
- A field name cannot have a period (.), an exclamation mark(!),brackets(){}[] or an accent grave(`).

6) List the various data types available in Access2013.

Ans: The various data types are Short text, Long Text, Number, Currency, Date/Time, AutoNumber etc.

7) Name the various database objects.

Ans: The various database objects are Table, Form, Query, Report, Macro, module

8) What is the difference between hiding a field and freezing it?

Ans: Hiding the field option is used to hide the field which you don't want to see in the records but want to have that field in your data for future use. Freezing field option is used when you are not able to see the entire set of fields until you scroll to the right. Freezing the required field that you wish to see will be useful when you scroll right.

Application based Q/Ans[question to be copied from the book pg no 35]

a)

- i. short text is the suitable datatype for the fields given in the table
- ii. The **code column** in the given data acts as a primary key.
- iii. 1700 is the average for the above table

b)

- i. The upward arrow in the Emp Salary field signifies that it is filtered data.
- ii. The downward arrow in the Emp Dept No field signifies that it is filtered data.
- iii. We will remove the sort option by going to home tab, in the Sort and filter group, click Remove Sort button.

c)

- i. We can check the filter criteria by clicking on the arrow provided at the corner of the column.
- ii. To remove the filter, click the toggle filter button in the sort & filter group on the home tab. The datasheet will go back to the original state.

SANSKRIT

पाठ -4 गृध्रमार्जारिकाथाः

शब्दार्थ - स्वाहारात ,यच्छन्तिस्म , अतीव मार्जार ,खादितुम् ,स्नात्वा श्रोतुम् , मनसि,
कोटरम् ,नीत्वा,अभावेन ,इतस्तत ,अस्थीनि ,हतवन्त ,कस्यचित
अभ्यास-कार्य -1, 2, 5, 6

पाठ - 5 महात्मा गांधी

1.शब्दार्थ लिखें |

ईसवीये , विधिशास्त्रम् , पठितुम् , समाप्य , मिलित्वा

2.संधि करें |

च + इति = _____ स्वतंत्रः + अभवत् = _____

महा + आत्मा = _____ स्वदेशम् + आगतवान् = _____

3.संस्कृत में उत्तर दें |

1.अस्माकं राष्ट्रपिता कः अस्ति ?

2.गान्धी अफ्रिकादेशे कस्य विरोध कृतवान् ?

3.गाँधिमहोदयस्य द्वे अस्त्रे के स्तः ?

	<p>4.निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें।</p> <p>1.अहं सुखं न अनुभवति।</p> <p>2.भारतीयाः गाँधिमहोदयं नमतु।</p>
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Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academic