



CLASS : VII
DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CHAPTER 4: Rational numbers Ex- 4(A),4(B),4(C),4(D),4(E) and 4(F). CHAPTER 3: Decimal Ex-3(A),3(B),3(C) and 3(D).</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER 2 – NUTRITION IN ANIMALS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline important words and write it in your note book. 2. Draw arrangement of permanent teeth in the mouth of an adult in White page (labelling should be on left hand with pencil and scale) 3. Write Key terms in notebook given at the end of the chapter 4. Name the four compartments in a ruminant's stomach. 5. How does our tongue help in food digestion? 6. What is meant by absorption, assimilation and egestion? 7. How does an Amoeba get food? 8. Write exercise A, B, C, D, E, F and G in your notebook. <p>NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the Science notebook.</p>
HINDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'गौरा' पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें। ● दिए गए सभी कार्य अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में साफ और सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें। <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. दिए गए कठिन शब्दों को तीन-तीन बार लिखें। अनुभूति, पुष्ट, दुग्ध - दोहन, शिथिल, आशीर्वाद, निष्प्रभ, वत्स, सहानुभूति, चिकित्सक, दुर्बल। 2. शब्दार्थ लिखें। तत्काल - तुरंत, उसी समय, समाधान - हल, अनुभूति - अनुभव होना, सघन - घना, दुर्बल - कमजोर, शिथिल - ढीली, अंतर्धान - गायब, निष्प्रभ - चमक रहित। 3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें। i) यह पाठ साहित्य की किस विधा में रचित है ? उत्तर - यह पाठ साहित्य की संस्मरण विधा में रचित है। ii) इस पाठ की रचयिता का क्या नाम है ? उत्तर - इस पाठ की रचयिता का नाम महादेवी वर्मा है। III) गौरा के बछड़े का क्या नाम था ? उत्तर - गौरा के बछड़े का नाम लालमणि था। iv) लेखिका को क्या बात नहीं रुचती थी ? उत्तर - किसी खाद्य समस्या के समाधान के लिए किसी पशु को पालने की बात लेखिका को नहीं रुचती थी। v) गौरा के रक्त संचार में सुई कैसे पहुंच गई थी ? उत्तर - गुड़ की डली के भीतर सुई रखकर खेलाने से गौरा के रक्त संचार में सुई पहुंच गई। 4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें। i) गौरा को पालने के विषय में लेखिका के मन में क्या दुविधा थी ? बाद में वह निश्चय में क्यों बदल गई ?

उत्तर - खाद्य की किसी भी समस्या के समाधान के लिए पशु - पक्षी पालना लेखिका को पसंद नहीं था इसलिए गौरा को पालने में लेखिका को दुविधा थी। गौरा को देखते ही लेखिका उसके रूप रंग पर मोहित हो गई। और अपनी बहन के द्वारा बताए गए गोपालन की उपयोगिता से तो वह प्रभावित थी ही। अतः गौरा को पालने के विषय में उनकी दुविधा निश्चय में बदल गई।

ii) लेखिका के घर में ' दूधो नहाओ ' का आशीर्वाद कैसे फलने लगा ?

उत्तर - बछड़े के जन्म के बाद गौरा प्रातः - सायं बारह लीटर के लगभग दूध देती थी। लालमणि के लिए किलो दूध रख देने पर भी इतना दूध बचता था कि आसपास के बाल - गोपाल से लेकर कुत्ते - बिल्ली तक सबको दूध मिलता था , इसलिए कहा गया है कि लेखिका के घर में दूधो नहाओ का आशीर्वाद फलने लगा था।

III) गौरा की मृत्यु कैसे हुई ?

उत्तर- गौरा की मृत्यु ग्वाले द्वारा सुई खिलाने से हुई। ग्वाले ने गुड़ की डली के अंदर सुई रखकर गाय को खिला दिया। यह सुई रक्त संचार के साथ उसके हृदय तक पहुंच गई और रक्त संचार रुक जाने के कारण गौरा की मृत्यु हो गई।

iv) "आप मेरा गोपालक देश।" मैं कौन सी वेदना और ग्लानि उभर कर सामने आई है ?

उत्तर- गौरा की असमय मृत्यु से लेखिका बहुत दुखी हो गई थीं। जब लेखिका को पता चला कि गौरा की मृत्यु एक षड्यंत्र थी तब उनका हृदय करुणा से भर गया और उनके मुंह से यह वाक्य निकला। इसका तात्पर्य है कि भारत जैसे महान देश में जहां लोग गायों को श्रद्धा पूर्वक पालते हैं , उनकी पूजा करते हैं , उन्हें माता कहते हैं, वहीं कुछ स्वार्थी लोग अपनी स्वार्थ पूर्ति के लिए बेजुबान जानवरों को मार डालते हैं। यह सोच कर लेखिका का हृदय दुख और पश्चाताप से भर गया।

5. वाक्य बनाएं। (वाक्य निर्माण स्वयं करें)

सहानुभूति , दुर्बल , करुणा , आशीर्वाद।

हिन्दी भाषा

6. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों की पूर्ति उचित संज्ञा शब्द द्वारा कीजिए।

- कुम्हार मिट्टी के घड़े बना रहा है।
- रामायण एक धार्मिक ग्रंथ है।
- प्रधानमंत्री ने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चलाया।

- iv) परिश्रम से ही सफलता मिलती है ।
v) राम का स्वास्थ्य खराब है ।

7. भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाइए ।

- i) मनुष्य - मनुष्यता
ii) गरम - गरमाहट
iii) कमाना - कमाई
iv) सर्व - सर्वस्व
v) अहं - अहंकार
vi) जलना - जलन
vii) अपना - अपनत्व
viii) बंधु - बंधुत्व

8. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित करके उनका भेद लिखें ।

वाक्य ।

भेद

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| i) खरगोश तेज दौड़ता है । | जातिवाचक संज्ञा |
| ii) आसमान में लालिमा छाई है । | भाववाचक संज्ञा |
| iii) राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यशस्वी नेता थे । | व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा |
| iv) कोयल का स्वर मीठा है । | जातिवाचक संज्ञा |
| v) हमें ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहिए । | भाववाचक संज्ञा |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ADJECTIVES AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON:

Read and understand all different kinds of adjectives (quality, quantity, number, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, proper, emphasising, participle and nouns as adjectives)

Position adjectives

- Attributive position** – adjective placed before the noun it describe the noun eg- He is an intelligent boy.
- Predicative position** – adjective placed after linking verb such as be, become, seen, look etc eg -You look handsome

Solve Ex B in the text book

Formation of adjectives with suffixes to words

ENGLISH

1. From nouns

Noun suffixes adjectives

Boy + -ish -> boyish .

2. From verbs

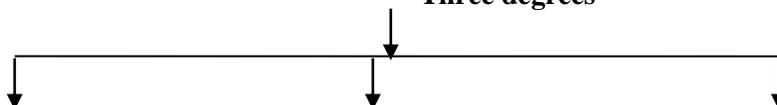
Verbs suffixes adjectives

Cease + -less -> ceaseless

Solve Ex C in the text book

Degrees of comparison

Three degrees



Positive
Eg-He is a good boy

Comparative
Eg-He is a better player than him

Superlative
Eg – He is the best student
in the class

NOTE:-

SOLVE EX-D TO EX-S IN THE BOOK

SOLVE EX-A,D,H,I,Q AND S IN THE NOTE BOOK

NOTICE WRITING

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read and write the definition of notice in your English notebook. (refer your grammar book)
- Read and write guidelines for writing notices in you English notebook.
- Write the following format of notice writing in your notebook.

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE

28th April, 2021

Topic/Title

Content: It includes-

- Programme
- Date
- Time
- Venue

Signature

Name

Designation

ENGLISH LITERATURE

POEM: HIDE AND SEEK

SUMMARY:

This poem starts with a child who confidently challenges his friends to find him as he is sure that no one in his 'Hide and Seek' group would be able to win. The boy is hiding in the tool shed, which is dark with a salty smell around him. The poet tells the boy that he should curl around himself so that his feet are not visible, as he hides behind the sack of sand. Further, the poet cautions him that if he does start shouting again, he would risk drawing attention to his hideout. Another problem is the cold floor but then, children who would be searching him out would look near the bushes and so the poet advises the boy to be careful and not to sneeze. Finally the seekers come and the boy does hear them mutter and stumble. After listening to a series of quick commands, the boy holds his breath, shut his eyes and hopes that they would not find him. Soon, The voices failed as the children move away. Finally after a long time, the boy decides to come out. However, he finds the garden empty and all quiet. All the children had gone home without him. The poet's narrator now ask him where his friends are. Thus the poem ends on the notion of mystery about the boy and his false notion of being a winner

1.Synonyms:- Write the synonyms in your notebooks mentioned in the textbook.

2.Antonyms :-

- 1.Funny x
- 2.Found x
- 3.Longer x
- 4.Little x
- 5.Unpleasant x

3.Make Sentences:-

- 1.careful-
- 2.bushes -

- 3.stir -
- 4.toolshed -
- 5.funny

IV .Reference to the context:-(Answers) Pg.no 16.

1.Ans a.'You' is the child hiding in the tool shed.

Ans b. 'They' are the friends of the child hiding in the tool shed. They are playing hide and seek.

Ans c. ' Salty Dark' is used for the atmosphere or the state of the toolshed where the child is hiding. The sacks in the tool shed smelled of the seaside and it was dark. Hence, it is the 'Salty Dark'.

Ans d. It would be wiser not to 'risk another call' as the other children looking for the child hidden in the tool might be close.

2Ans a.'I' is referred to the child hidden in the tool shed.

Ans b. The garden is described as ' darkening' as it is evening time and no one is around. It is just the child hiding in the tool shed.

Ans c. The garden watches the child hiding in the tool shed.

Ans d. Anything doesn't stir probably because it is the evening time,when everyone including birds and insects have gone home.There is no activity and perhaps the wind is not blowing. Everything is quiet and still.

3.Ansa.The child has been hiding for long and sitting cramped in a position to hide himself from the other children.

Ans b. The child should be there for a 'little longer' as the child is assuming that the others might be nearby and on a look out for him. So, he must stay inside the tool shed for a little longer.

Ans c. 'They' is referred to the children who were playing along with the child hiding in the tool shed. Now that he has been hiding for long, they have given up on him and probably gone back.

Ans d. 'Push off the sacks' means the child has been hiding for a long time. He should get up, push of the sacks and go out and look for his friends.

V. Question/Answers.(Answers)

B. Ans 1. The child is hiding in the toolshed in a garden.

Ans 2. The child has found a very dark and unusual place to hide. He had hidden himself behind the sacks.From the poem,one can guess that this place is not visited or used frequently by the others.So, while playing hide and seek he has used this tool shed to hide.He thinks it is the best place to hide.

Ans 3. The shade is described as a dark, dingy place not frequently used. The sacks in the shed smell of sea side and it is cold inside. It has a dark damp smell of the sand.

Ans 4.The speaker give the child hiding in the tool shed advice from time to time.Sometimes it is making oneself little in the salty dark and on other times it is not risking to call out the other children again. The speaker keeps guiding the child how to hide well from the others while playing hide and seek game.

Ans 5.The dark damp smell, the cold and the general atmosphere of the poem indicate that the tool shed is not a comfortable place.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Geography:- Ch.2- Inside our Earth.

- 1. Read the chapter, underline the difficult words and find the meanings.
- 2. Write the glossary and learn them.
- 3. Quick revision 1 and 2 in your course book

4. Do the exercise:

- Tick the correct option:(do in your book)
 - I. Three
 - II. Crust
 - III. Core
 - IV. Igneous rocks
- Fill in the blanks:(do in your book)
 - I. Nickel
 - II. Upper and lower
 - III. Marble
 - IV. Weapons and tools
- Match the following(do in your book)
 - I. 1-iii
 - II. 2- iv
 - III. 3- v
 - IV. 4- ii
 - V. 5- i

Write the short answer questions:-

1. Name the three layers of the earth?

Ans.The three layers of the earth are:

Crust, mantle and core.

2. What are tectonic plates?

Ans. A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere.

3. Name the three types of rocks.

Ans. The three types of rocks are igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

4. What is asthenosphere?

Ans. The upper layer i.e., the layer of the inner earth where the crust begins to melt into the mantle remains in molten state is called asthenosphere.

5. Write any three uses of rocks and minerals.

Ans. The three uses are:

- a. In prehistoric times people used rocks to make weapons and tools.
- b. Rocks are widely used for construction purposes.
- c. Precious stones are used for making jewellery.

6. What are the characteristics of metamorphic rocks?

Ans. They do not erode easily and are weather resistant.

They are found on the earth surface when movement inside the earth brings them up.

Write the long answers:-

- 1) Explain the different types of rocks with examples.

Ans. **Igneous rocks:** when molten magma cools and solidifies igneous rocks are formed they are also called primary rocks as they are the oldest rocks found. There are two types of igneous rock intrusive rocks ex:- granite and extrusive rocks:- basalt.

Sedimentary rocks: Due to weathering and erosion rocks are broken down and carried to different places by various agents like rain, water, green plants and animals this broken piece is called sediment, which settled in lowland, rivers and ocean beds this sediment compresses due to the pressure from top layers and forms sedimentary rocks. Example-sandstone, salt and coal.

Metamorphic rocks: These rocks were either igneous or sedimentary but change due to extreme heat or pressure. Heat and pressure change the colour, hardness and texture it takes hundreds of years to form this type of rocks. Example:- limestone changes into marble, sandstone changes into quartz.

2) Differentiate between mantle and crust?

Ans. **Mantle** is just below the crust and is about 2900 kilometre thick. It is made up of very dense rocks and minerals such as iron and magnesium. Mantle is divided into two layers upper layer and lower layer.

Crust is the outermost and the thinnest layer on the earth surface. It is also called lithosphere. The crust is divided into two parts continental crust and oceanic crust.

3) Write a short note on rock cycle. Also represent it diagrammatically.

Ans. The change of one type of rock into another type, under certain condition in a cyclic manner is known as rock cycle.

- We know that when molten magma cools, it solidifies and forms igneous rock.
- When this comes in contact to cold, wind, snow and heat these igneous rocks break down into smaller pieces which later form sedimentary rocks.
- When this igneous and sedimentary rocks are exposed to immense heat and pressure the change into metamorphic rocks.
- Further, the metamorphic rock which still remain under high pressure and temperature change into magma and again the whole cycle repeats.

4. Write the features of sedimentary rocks?

Ans. The features of sedimentary rocks are:-

- These rocks are soft as compared to igneous rocks.
- These rocks are uniformly arranged in horizontal layers one above the other.
- These rocks are found under water bodies and have marks of waves and mud cracks on them.
- Remains of plants and animals called fossils are also present in this rocks.
- Example:- sandstone, salt and coal.

Chapter 2 Formulas in Excel

- Read the chapter thoroughly and write all the tech terms given in page number 41 in your notebook
- Do all objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page number 42 & 43

Answer the following.

1. What are the three types of cell referencing?

Ans. The three types of cell referencing are

- Relative
- Absolute
- Mixed

COMPUTER

2. What is a circular reference? Explain with an example.

Ans. A circular reference occurs when a formula refers to its own value.

For example, If you enter the formula $= A1+A2+A3$ in cell A3 every time it calculates the formula in cell A3, it must be calculated again because A3 has changed.

3. What are the two places where AutoSum button is available?

Ans. The two places where the AutoSum button is available are

- In the editing group on the home tab
- In the function Library group on the Formulas tab.

4. Write the steps to find the LCM of three numbers.

Ans. The steps to find the LCM of three numbers are

- Type the numbers in cells A1, A2 and A3. Select cell A4, where you want the LCM of three numbers. Click **Math & Trig** and then select **LCM** from the drop down menu.

- The **Function Arguments** dialog box appears. Type A1, A2 and A3 in **the Number 1, Number 2** and **Number 3** text boxes respectively .Note that the result can be seen near the bottom of the dialog box.
 - Click **OK**. The output will appear in cell A4.
5. Explain the two ways of typing a formula in an Excel 2013 worksheet.

Ans. Formula can be entered in the formula bar or in the cell

6. When you enter a formula and click enter, it displays the calculated value .What will you do to display the formula?

Ans. We can see the formula in the formula bar when the cell is selected.

7. Name the arithmetic operators you can use in an excel formula.

Ans. Arithmetic operators used in Ms. Excel are Exponent, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction

CHAPTER 5 – WORLD’S HIGHEST PEAKS

1. Australia – **Mt. Kosciuszko**
2. Antarctica – **Vinson Massif**
3. Europe – **Mt. Elbrus**
4. Asia – **Mt. Everest**
5. North America – **Mt. Mc Kinley**
6. Africa – **Mt. Kilimanjaro**
7. South America – **Aconcagua**

CHAPTER 6 – THE VASTNESS OF THE INTERNET

G.K

1. The largest home internet provider in the U.S. The company provides services to over 19 million internet customers and boasts download speeds of up to 105 Mbps – **Comcast**
2. **Frontier** Communications, as the name implies, is steadily covering areas around rural America.
3. It provides fiber optic (FiOS) and DSL home internet service that consistently deliver fast speeds. The fiber plans can reach download speeds as high as 500 Mbps. – **Verizon**
4. It is a small cable company with roughly 730,000 customers nationwide. Based in Arizona, it has subscribers in 19 states. – **Cableone**
5. It is currently one of the top 10 largest cable broadband companies in the U.S. It serves nearly 1.4 million. It’s 2011 acquisition of Qwest Communications. - **Suddenlink**
6. It is reported to be the second largest multiple service provider in the U.S., and the company has over 15 million customers with cable TV, phone and internet service. - **Spectrum**
7. It has become the fourth- largest telecommunications company in the United States. – **Centurylink**

CHAPTER 7 – INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

1. Seafood paella – **Spain**
2. Som tam – **Thailand**
3. Poutine – **Canada**
4. Tacos – **Mexico**
5. Stinky tofu – **South-East Asia**
6. French toast – **Hong Kong**

CHAPTER 8 – WORLD OF HAPPINESS

1. Which country tops the world in terms of overall happiness as per the World Happiness

Report 2018? – **Finland**

2. Pick one of the following which you intend to practice from today.- **Express your gratitude**
3. Three things that one should keep in mind and that help us to try to be a kind person are – **All of these**
4. The happiest people have in common – **All of these**
5. You might want to consider ARG everyday when you wake up. It's an acronym that stands for – **Anticipation, Recollection, Gratitude**

TEST PAPER – 1

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS-

- a. **St. Peter Basilica** is the Roman Catholic Church in Vatican City took more than 100 years to build. Its dome was designed by Michelangelo.
- b. **Bhils** is the oldest and largest tribe of South Asia belonging to the race of pre – Aryans. They have a 'bow and arrow' and a sword.
- c. The highest peak of South America is **Mt. Aconcagua**.
- d. **Kaaba** is an Islamic shrine in Mecca believed to have been built by Abraham and his son Ishmael; an oblong structure in the quadrangle of the great mosque.
- e. The **Guptara twins** created the first draft of their novel, Conspiracy of Calypso, by the age of 11, and by age 17 that novel has topped the bestsellers list.

2. TRUE OR FALSE –

- a. Mount Elbrus is the highest peak of Europe – **True**
- b. By sticking cotton balls on either end of a tooth pick, Leo Gerstenzang developed the cotton swab that has become so widespread in its use today. Now a days it is famously referred to as the Q – tip. – **True**
- c. Six – year old S.E.Hinton polished off his first novel, This and Last Season's Excursions, over lunch when his mother asked him to write her a story. The 1500 – word, five chapter tale about a boy and his stuffed animals also nabbed him the Guinness World Record for youngest child author. - **False**
- d. Ghoomar is the oldest and largest tribe of South Asia belonging to the race of pre – Aryans. They have a 'bow and arrow and a sword'. - **False**
- e. The first YouTube video was uploaded April 23, 2005. It's called "Me at the zoo," and features Jawed Karim, one of the founders, at the San Diego Zoo. - **True**

3. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER –

- a. A Sikh temple built by Guru Arjan Dev in Amritsar is - **Golden Temple**
- b. Mt. Kilimanjaro is the highest peak of – **Africa**
- c. The former palace of the Dalai Lama in the capital of Tibet, Lhasa is – **Potala Palace**
- d. An adorable 4 – year – old when she took the initiative of creating How the World Began as a gift to her grandmother back in 1962. Pantheon Books agreed that it was a masterpiece and published the book in 1964 when she was just a sweet, 6 – year – old grade – schooler – **Dorothy Straight**
- e. **Verizon** provides fiber optic (FiOS) and DSL home internet service that consistently deliver fast speeds. The fiber plans can reach download speeds as high as 500 Mbps.

4. MATCH THE FOLLOWING –

- a. Located in Yangon, Myanmar, this is considered the most sacred pagoda in Myanmar. It is said to contain the hair of Buddha. – **Shwedagon Pagoda**
- b. The iPhone has been a pioneer of cell phones. It adopted a basic item with a simple objective of placing and receiving phone calls and has now boomed into a hub of all electronic communication. – **2007**
- c. It is the native tribe of Amazon region in South America. On different occasions this

tribals paint their faces with various designs. – **Desana Tribe**

- d. Chicken parm: Australian pubs have popularized this Italian dish as their own delicacy. The combination of melted Parmesan and tomato on chicken fillet is irresistible. – **Australia**
- e. Tacos are a chief constituent of Mexican cuisine-rolled-up tortillas bursting with sizzling chunks of meat or vegetables and covered with guacamole and salsa. - **Mexico**

दिए गए सभी कार्य अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

1. शब्दार्थ लिखें।

गुरुजनान् – बड़ों को, मन्त्रान् – मन्त्रों को, गृहकार्यं – घर का काम, इतस्ततः – इधर - उधर, आनयति – लाता है, भोजयति – खिलाती है, पाठयति – पढाता है, प्रणमामि – प्रणाम करता हूँ, अंगानि – अंग, चरणाभ्याम् – दो पैरों से, विमानेन – हवाई जहाज से, जिघ्रामि – सूँघता हूँ, ताडयति – पीटता है, क्षालयन्ति – धोती हैं, मापयति – तौलता है, सिन्धामः – सींचते हैं।

2. उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।

i) बिडालाः मूषिकान् खादन्ति।

ii) जनाः दूरदर्शनं पश्यन्ति।

iii) अहम् एतत् पुस्तकं पठामि।

iv) त्वं तम् आश्रमं गच्छसि ?

v) मित्रं विना सुखं नास्ति।

vi) एषा गायिका कर्कशं गायति।

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ।

i) पुष्पाणि – उद्याने पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।

ii) मयूरम् – अहम् मयूरम् पश्यामि।

iii) विना – जलं विना जीवनं नास्ति।

iv) मृगान् – बालकाः मृगान् पश्यन्ति।

v) पाठशालां – अहम् पाठशालां गच्छामि।

vi) दण्डेन – बालकः दण्डेन श्वानम् ताडयति।

vii) वर्णेन – काकः वर्णेन कृष्णः अस्ति।

viii) सह – सीता रामेण सह वनं गच्छति।

ix) स्पृशसि – त्वं हस्तेन लतां स्पृशसि।

x) कन्दुकैः – बालकाः कन्दुकैः क्रीडन्ति।

4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें।

i) रमेशः तं पुस्तकं पठति।

रमेशः तत् पुस्तकं पठति।

ii) अहं चन्द्र पश्यामि।

अहं चन्द्रं पश्यामि।

iii) ताः कान् गीतानि गायन्ति ?

ताः कानि गीतानि गायन्ति।

iv) एतं सभां जनाः आगच्छन्ति।

एतां सभां जनाः आगच्छन्ति।

v) जल विना जीवनं नास्ति।

जलं विना जीवनं नास्ति।

vi) वयं पादौ चलामः।

वयं पादाभ्याम् चलामः।

vii) त्वं विमानं कुत्र गच्छसि ?

त्वं विमानेन कुत्र गच्छसि ?

viii) लतिका रमा सह विद्यालयं गच्छति।

लतिकारमया सह विद्यालयं गच्छति।

ix) काकः वर्णः कृष्णः अस्ति।

काकः वर्णेन कृष्णः अस्ति।

x) देवदत्तः नेत्रं काणः अस्ति।

SANSKRIT

देवदत्तः नेत्रेण काणः अस्ति ।

5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।

i) त्वं गणेशं पूजयसि ।

तुम गणेश को पूजते हो ।

ii) मृगाः शीघ्रं धावन्ति ।

हिरण तेज़ी से दौड़ते हैं ।

iii) संगीता तानि पुष्पाणि स्पृशति ।

संगीता उन फूलों को छू रही है ।

iv) कः मोदकं न खादति ?

कौन लड्डू नहीं खा रहा है ?

v) जलं विना मीनाः न तिष्ठन्ति ।

पानी के बिना मछलियाँ नहीं रह सकती हैं ।

vi) भक्तः गंगाजलेन शंकरं पूजयति ।

भक्त गंगाजल से शंकर को पूज रहा है ।

vii) भोजनेन शरीरं सबलं भवति ।

भोजन से शरीर सबल होता है ।

viii) कोकिलः वर्णेन कृष्णः अस्ति ।

कोयल रंग से काली है ।

ix) शिक्षकः एकेन छात्रेण सह आगच्छति ।

शिक्षक एक छात्र के साथ आ रहे हैं ।

x) रक्षकः दण्डेन चौरं ताडयति ।

रक्षक डंडे से चोर को पीट रहा है ।

ROCKS AND TREES (Crayon and Ink)

An interesting form of drawing can be obtained by brushing black Indian ink over coloured wax crayons, letting it dry and then scratching through the ink with a knife or a razor to reveal lines of the underlying coloured wax.

Fig 1: To start with, cover a smooth paper with lines of varied colours of wax crayon, keeping the crayoned lines loose and fairly open.

Fig 2: This will show the process of covering the coloured wax with ink. Brush plenty of ink until the image is completely covered.

Fig 3: Notice that the direction of the scratched lines helps to describe the planes of the rocks and trees and foreground areas where the side of the razor blade has been used to remove large amounts of ink.

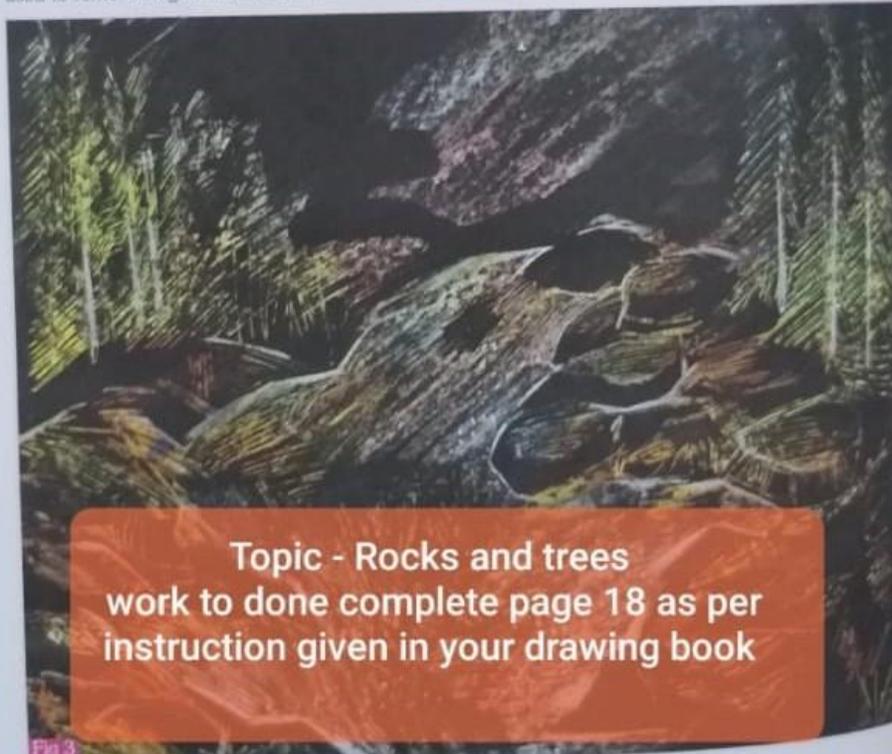


Fig 3

Topic - Rocks and trees
work to done complete page 18 as per
instruction given in your drawing book

DRAWING