

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : VIII**  
**DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b>CHAPTER 3: Square and Square roots</b>  <b>Ex- 3(A) ,3(B),3(C),3(D),3(E) and 3(F).</b>  <b>CHAPTER 5: Playing with numbers</b>  <b>Ex- 5(A),5(B) and 5(C).</b></p>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p>Ch-4 Materials : Metals and non-metal  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXWwLGk00z8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXWwLGk00z8</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the new word.</li> <li>2. Write all the equations showing the Chemical Properties of metals and non metal.</li> <li>3. Draw the table showing reactions of metals and non-metals with acids.</li> <li>4. Give the definition and key words given in the chapter summary.</li> <li>5. Write all the equations and solved question answers given at the back of the chapter.</li> <li>6. Draw the table showing the physical properties of metals and non metals of the plain side of the note book using pencil and scale</li> </ol>
<b>HINDI</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hktu&amp;iwtu ¼dfork½</u></p> <p><b>HkkokFkZ&amp;bu</b> iafDr;ksa ds }kjk dfo dg jgs gSa fd gs bZ'oj ds HkDr ¼iqtkjh½ rw bZ'oj dh vkjk/kuk ;k lk/kuk djuk pkgrk gS rks nsoky; vFkkZr~ eafnj&amp;efLtn vkfn LFkkuksa ij D;ksa gS\ ;s LFkku rks ,d izrhd ek= gS lgh vFkZ esa rks bZ'oj loZO;klr gSA rqueus rks vius eu dks vKku ds vU/kdkj esa cUn dj fn;k gS] mls lgh ekxZ ugha lw&gt; jgk gSA iwtk rks vkMEcj ek= gSA vr% rw bUgsa ,d fdukjs dj] buls nwj gksdj viuh eu dh vki[ksa [kksy vkSj lzPpkbZ dks ns[kA</p> <p>gs ekuo! rw ftl bZ'oj dks iwtuk pkgrk gS oks rks bu nsoky;ksa esa gS gh ughaA oks rks mu etnwjksa ds :i esa fo eku gS] tks dfBu Je dj jgs gSa vkSj ekuo tkfr ds fgr ds dk;ksZa esa yxs gSaA tks iRFkj rksM+dj jkLrs cuk jgs gSa] nsork rks muds lkFk gSaA lkFk gh oSls yksx tks ijekFkZ ds dk;ksZa esa yxs gq, gSa] nsork muds Hkh lkFk gSaA oks mu fdlkuksa ds lkFk gSa tks lnhZ]xjeh rFkk cjlkr esa rirs &gt;qylrs [ksrksa esa dk;Z dj jgs gSaA mUgksaus lqUnj ifj/kku ¼oL=½ ugha igu j[ks gSa] muds oL= vkSj 'kjhj rks feV~Vh ls lus gSaA rw Hkh vxj Hkxoku dks ikuk pkgrk gS rks mlh dhpM+&amp;feV~Vh okys jkLrksa ij muds ikl tkA vFkkZr mudh lgk;rk dj muds Je dk iwtu dj D;ksafd rqEgkjs bZ'oj Hkh mUgha ds ikl gSaA</p> <p>gs ekuo! bl Hktu&amp;iwtu tSls vkMEcjks dks fdukjs j[kA ekuo rqe bZ'oj iwtk vius eqfDr ds fy, gh djrs gks uk] bl lalkj ds nq[kksa ls eqfDr ikus ds fy, gh ukA ijUrj bl lalkj esa vkus ds ckn euq"; dks eqfDr rc rd ugha fey ldrh tc rd og vius dÙkZO;ksa dk iwjh rjg ls fuaokZg ugha djrkA Lo;a bZ'oj Hkh viuh l'f"V ds Hkj.k&amp;iks" k.k ,oa jpuk ls ci/ks gSaA os Hkh izfriy vius dÙkZO;ksa dks iwjk djus esa jr gSaA fQj gs ekuo rw dSls eqDr gks ldrk gSA blfy, ti&amp;ri] ?;ku&amp;iwtk] Hktu&amp;dhZru tSls vkMEcjksa dks R;kx dj dÙkZO; dh jkg ij rFkk Je lk/; dh jkg ij pyA lq[k Hkjs thou dk ifjR;kx djA rw Hkh vius oL=ksa dks QVus ns] /kwy&amp;?kwlfjr gksus ns] ilhuk fudyus nsA mlus dk;ksZa esa lg;ksx djA rqEgkjk bZ'oj rqEgsa ogha feysxkA</p>
<b>ENGLISH</b>	<p><b><u>CH 2: The Harvest Hymn by Sarojini Naidu</u></b></p> <p>About the poet: Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949) is fondly known as the Nightingale of India was an Indian independence activist and poet. She wrote poems on typically Indian scenes and themes. Some of her great works includes: 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad ' ; 'The Coromandel Fishers' and 'Street Cries' etc.</p> <p><b>SUMMARY:</b>          'The Harvest Hymn' is a poem written by Sarojini Naidu. This hymn is sung in praise of three</p>

Nature Gods – Prithvi, Varuna and Surya. The poetess manages to adulate the Gods who are in charge of a rich harvest. A gathering of men and women demonstrate their beauty by marking a hymn to the Gods. The people appreciate Surya for he gives his magnificent sunrays for the crops to prosper. They offer him laurels as a tribute. They adulate him with Cymbal and Flute. They praised Lord Varuna, who is the master of the rainbow , the sender of rain and dewfall as he gives his kind water to thrive the yields. They offer him garlands as a tribute and admire him with cymbal and pipe. The women laud Prithvi as she is the sweet and preeminent mother who gives her vast territory whole heartedly for the yields to develop. They offers her laurels as a tribute and commend her with cymbal and drum. Hence, it's only the benevolence of nature which is the source of manifold happiness, richness and prosperity to all of us.

### **Poetic Devices:**

Some poetic devices used in the poem The Harvest Hymn –

1. 'The gold of our fields and the gold of our food' is an example of **alliteration** in the poem.
2. Repetition of particular word or phrase to add artistic effect the figure of speech **anaphora**.

In the lines

'Thine is the mercy that cherished our furrows,  
Thine is the mercy that fostered our grain.'

### **Critical Analysis:**

In the poem Sarojini Naidu is ironical in expression. Although she directly does not comment or criticize the modern farmers but in a satirical manner she condemns basically the farmers and even to the whole human race who in order to satisfy their own selfish needs ignores the unconditional love of nature. It is something to be ashamed of as we devastate nature unmindful of the consequences. In the present scenario the ecological balance is badly affected. To sum up, the poet's comments that materialism has taken over love for nature and our indebtedness to it.

### **I. Give the meanings of the following:-**

1. opulent-
2. garnered-
3. manifold-
4. munificent-
5. beneficent-

### **II. Antonyms :-**

1. nurture x neglect
2. bounty x curse
3. prosper x languish
4. bright x dull
5. beneficent x malicious
6. riches x debts
7. praise x blame

### **III. Make Sentences:-**

1. tribute –
2. plentiful –

### **IV. Questions and Answers :-**

1. Why Surya is worshiped with golden things?

Ans- Surya is the lord of light and heat. He is the giver of mellowing radiance. He gives his generous golden sunrays for the crops to prosper.

2. 'Varuna' also plays a significant role in farmers life? Give reason to support your answer.  
Ans- Yes, Varuna The God plays a significant role in farmers life because he is the sender of rain and the dew fall. He gives his kind water to thrive the yields.

3. Why did the women praise Prithvi in the poem?  
Ans- The women praised Prithvi because she is the source of their manifold gladness. She is the sweet and pre eminent mother who gives its territory for the crops to grow.

4. How did the singers honour the three Gods who give them the harvest?  
Ans- The singers honoured the three Gods (Surya, Varuna and Prithvi) by thanking them and bringing garlands for them as a tribute.

5. Who is the poetess of the poem ? What is she fondly known as?  
Ans- Sarojini Naidu is the poetess of the poem.  
She is fondly known as The Nightingale of India.

#### **V. Reference to the context:-**

**A. 'We bring thee our thanks and our garlands for tribute,  
The wealth of our vallies, new garnered and ripe;  
Oh sender of rain and the dewfall, we hail the,  
We praise the Varuna, with cymbal and pipe.'**

1. From which poem the above lines have been taken.  
Ans- The above lines have been taken from the poem "The Harvest Hymn".

2. Who are 'we' referred to in the given extract? What do they bring as a tribute and for whom?  
Ans- 'We' are referred to the common folk (farmers) including all men and women. They brought their thanks and garland as a tribute for the Gods.

3. Name the two things they used to praise Lord Varuna.  
Ans- They used cymbal and pipe to praise Lord Varuna.

**B. 'Queen of the gourdflower , queen of the Harvest,  
Sweet and omnipotent mother, O Earth!  
Thine is the plentiful bossom that feeds us,  
Thine is the womb where our riches have birth.'**

1. Which are the two adjectives used by the poet in the given extract to describe mother Earth?  
Ans- Sweet and omnipotent are the two adjectives used by the poet in the given to describe mother Earth.

2. With what do they praise Prithvi?  
Ans- They praise Prithvi with cymbal and drum.

3. Give two examples of alliteration used in the poem?  
Ans- Two examples of alliteration used in the poem are 'Lord of the lotus' and 'The gold of our fields and the gold of our fruit'.

#### **I. Detailed Question/ Answer:-**

i. How important do you think are farmers for us?  
Ans- Farmers are an important part of the survival of our various societies because they grow food and fiber for us. They make responsible use of natural resources and utilise both primitive

and very advanced technologies to accomplish this.

ii. The poem gives us a powerful message about the debt we owe to nature. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- Sarojini Naidu is ironical in expression throughout the poem. She conveys a powerful message that we selfish human beings are misusing the natural resources and are recklessly destroying the forest. So, now we are solely responsible for the consequence which includes the natural disasters: flood, earthquakes, tsunamis etc. The poet concludes that our love for nature is only pretentious. The materialistic gain has taken over our love for nature and indebtedness to her.

## **II. Value Based Question:**

i. What is hymn? What have you learnt from 'The Harvest Hymn'?

Ans- A hymn is a type of religious song, specifically written and sung for the purpose of adoration or prayer, addressed to a deity or deities.

I have learnt that the poet does not criticize the farmers alone; but all of us who share the guilt of being instrumental in destroying the forest and other natural resources to satisfy our greed. Nature has endowed us with her bounty, and we must adore it. I have also learnt that the earth is not ours alone, it belongs to every creature of God.

## **CHAPTER - EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM**

### **Summary**

Earthquake in Assam by Ruskin Bond is a short story which talks about the famous earthquake of Assam which took place on 12 June 1897. Surely, Ruskin wasn't born then, but this story is about his grandfather. His grandfather was in the habit of spending unnecessary time while bathing in a tub. At times, he would splash water like a child for hours. On the other hand, grandmother always expressed concern over his bathing habit, and instinctively she was sure that grandfather would be found in the bathroom if any disaster or natural calamity strikes. When earthquake jolts the earth and buildings and dams and other thatch-roofed houses tumble down to rubble, grandfather runs for his life from the back door, since the front doors are obscured by furniture, thatch, bricks, etc. This earthquake causes much damage to the property and many lives are lost. Though its center was Shillong, but it was such a record-breaking high in intensity that its effect was seen till Calcutta and Bhagalpur. Even trains were overturned and derailed.

Grandfather takes the family under a wooden cottage which surprisingly didn't come down in such havoc-causing earthquake. People were running here and there and after the earthquake people slept alfresco for many nights. They were terrified. Somehow grandfather along with his family manage to move away to Calcutta. Though Calcutta was far away but still the cracks on buildings and mansions were evident. And soon it is going to be the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and for that the proposal of sixty guns salute was mandated. Well, grandfather was against it because he thought that that much firing may bring many of the cracked buildings down. On the other hand, salute to Queen was also important. The guns were duly fired and nothing happened to Calcutta – it remained standing.

Written in simple style! It is the beauty of this author that a dreadful event like earthquake he penned down wittingly with grace and substance.

### **Reference to Context:**

Q1. The crows all took wing, wheeling wildly overhead and cawing loudly.

a. Why were the crows wheeling wildly?

Ans. The crows were wheeling wildly as they were scared of the upcoming disaster.

b. According to the writer, why did they do so?

**Ans.** They did so because they could sense the approach of the earthquake.

c. How were the other animals and birds reacting?

**Ans.** The animals began making a hideous noise, the chickens flapped in circles and the dogs started jumping.

Q2. At first I did not realise what it was that caused my tub to sway about and the water to splash.

a. Who is the speaker here? Where is the speaker at this moment?

**Ans.** The narrator's grandfather is the speaker here. The speaker is in the bath tub.

b. What was it that the speaker did not realise?

**Ans.** The speaker did not realise that the movements were the first tremors of the earthquake.

c. What was the reaction of the speaker?

**Ans.** The speaker rose and found the earth heaving. He rushed to the inner door.

Q3. The back door was the only way of escape.

a. Whose escape is being talked about here?

**Ans.** The escape of the narrator's grandfather is being talked about here.

b. Why did the speaker want to escape?

**Ans.** The speaker wanted to escape as he and his family were experiencing a terrific earthquake and their house was about to crumble down.

c. What was wrong with the inner door?

**Ans.** The inner door was blocked with boxes, furniture and plaster.

#### **Question and Answers:**

1. What is a sure sign of a natural disaster approaching, according to the writer?

**Ans.** According to the writer, the hideous noise of the animals was a sure sign of a natural disaster approaching.

2. What time did grandfather usually have his bath?

**Ans.** Grandfather usually had his bath in the morning every day.

3. Why was the grandfather unable to open the door?

**Ans.** The grandfather was unable to open the door because it was blocked with boxes and furniture.

4. What were the great clouds of dust that the girl wrote about in The Englishman?

**Ans.** The great clouds of dust that the girl wrote about in The Englishman were actually the houses falling and the Earth slipping from the sides of the hills.

5. How did the people of Calcutta react to the earthquake?

**Ans.** The people of Calcutta were in a state of panic and were expecting it to recur. Their nerves were on edge and they slept in the open or in carriages.

6. What makes animals sense danger from a natural disaster even before human beings sense it? Discuss.

**Ans.** Animals have keen senses that help them detect an upcoming disaster. Several countries have conducted research on the detection of earthquake by animals. There are two theories as to how animals may be able to detect earthquakes. One theory is that animals sense the earth's vibrations. Another is that they can detect changes in the air or gases released by the earth.

Therefore, according to the writer the animals could sense the upcoming earthquake before the human beings.

#### **NOUNS & PRONOUNS**

**Refer the book Chapter 2 and do exercises A-J(Pg 9-13).  
Also do the exercises given below.**

**Exercise 1**

**Q. 1.** Choose the correct form of nouns in the brackets.

1. A large \_\_\_\_\_ is expected. (crowd/crowds)
2. The pair of \_\_\_\_\_ is good. (shoe/shoes)
3. These \_\_\_\_\_ were found there. (gloves/glove)
4. Many \_\_\_\_\_ have visited us. (people/peoples)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ need sharpening. (scissors/scissor)
6. We should give \_\_\_\_\_ to the poor. (almost/alms)
7. It is not easy to break these doors made of \_\_\_\_\_. (iron/irons)
8. Please buy two \_\_\_\_\_ from the store. (Juice cans/juices)
9. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_? (fish/fishes)
10. He was giving her \_\_\_\_\_ when the phone rang. (advice/advices)

**Exercise 2**

**Q. 2.** The following passage has not been edited. There is a mistake in each line. Do the correction

When Prince became a young men, (a) \_\_\_\_\_  
peoples heard that he was going (b) \_\_\_\_\_  
to make paintings for a churches .(c) \_\_\_\_\_  
Whenever he tried to draw a house or a plants (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
he had to know everythings about it. (e) \_\_\_\_\_  
He made many drawing in his notebook. (f) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

1. This is..... book. (me, my)
2. Those books are..... (your, yours)
3. Here is your book, take..... away (this, it)
4. The baby has torn..... clothes. (it, its)
5. Those beggars are idle..... refuse to work. (their, they)

Answer:

1. my    2. yours    3. it    4. its    5. they

**Exercise 4**

Write the correct form of pronoun in the following blanks.

1. Be sure that everyone brings..... own book
2. Mark and ..... have been very good friends for years.
3. If..... calls, tell them that.....will be back in an hour.
4. Did you see Tom and ..... at the match?
5. Between you and ..... a politician match? cannot be trusted.
6. Each person in the room turned.....head to the front when the teacher entered.
7. The local government plans to cut..... budget for recreation.
8. .... who purchased one of the paintings was pleased.
9. Christopher and..... want to travel to the far East someday.
10. The cost of the repairs shocked both my brother and.....

Answer:

1. his or her
2. I

3. anyone, I
4. him
5. me
6. his
7. its
8. Everyone
9. I
10. me

**Exercise 5**

Choose correct pronouns from the brackets to fill in the blanks given below.

1. Why didn't.....(he,him) tell.....(we,us)about.....(they,them)when.....(he,him) came yesterday?
2. It is likely that.....(we,us)shall be in time to see.....(she,her) when.....(she,her)arrives.
3. Please give.....(I,me)the message for.....(he,him).
4. My friend and.....(I,me)went to see.....(she,her)to ask .....(she,her)about her brother.
5. The man gave Sandeep and.....(I,me)some free samples which .....(he,him)had with.....(he,him).

**THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

I. Read the chapter (page no.139-148) and find out the answers to the questions given

below and write down in your Social Science notebook-

1. What are the responsibilities of a citizen in a democracy?
2. Why are elections important?
3. What are directive principles?
4. What is the purpose of our Preamble?
5. Why are the fundamental rights necessary for a democracy?
6. Describe in brief how our Constitution came into existence.
7. What is a Constitution ? Explain.
8. What are fundamental rights? Mention any five fundamental rights.
9. What are fundamental duties? Mention any five fundamental duties.
10. What is the importance of Constitution in a democratic country?
11. Give a brief description of the salient features of the Constitution.
12. What do you mean by the term socialist?
13. What do you understand by term 'justice'? Explain.
14. What is Universal Adult Franchise?
15. Do you think our Constitution needs some amendments at current scenario?
16. A person was denied a job in a private firm, even though he was qualified for the job because he belonged to a special community. How does it violate his fundamental rights? Discuss.
17. Is the Right to Equality being enforced effectively or not? What would you do to ensure it works properly?
18. What does the word 'state' refer to?

II. Define the following terms:-

- i. sovereignty-      vi. discriminate-

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

- ii.integrity-           vii.franchise-
- iii.abide-               viii.democracy-
- iv.enforcement-   ix.fundamental rights-
- v.Preamble-           x.secular-

III. Answer in one word or sentence-:

- I .It is a set of rules that defines the goals, duties and rights of the people –
- ii. It describes India as a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic -
- iii. The guidelines laid by the Constitution to be followed by the states -
- iv. All citizens above the age of 18 can cast their vote-
- v. In order to ensure that our rights are respected by the government, the Constitution makes provision for a special right called the –

# Do Quick Revision -1 (pg-144) , Quick Revision-2 (pg-148) and Exercises A, B and c(pg-148 and 149) [write down the answers in the text book] the terms in the boxes to complete the chart.

### Chapter 2: Introduction to Access 2013

\* Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 33, in your notebook.

- Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 34, in your Notebook.
- Descriptive Type Questions:

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

Ans: A database is simply an organized collection of data. A database arranges information in such a way that any specific piece of information can be easily accessed.

MS-Access, MySQL, and Oracle are some popular database management software.

2. Explain any two functions of a DBMS.

Ans: 1. Reduction or elimination of data redundancy:- Data redundancy means duplication of data.

- 1. Facilitation of data sharing:- Different users can use the same database to extract data based on their individual needs.

3. What is primary key?

Ans: A primary key is a field whose values uniquely identify every record in a table. The value in the primary key field is different for every record, and thus it helps to identify records uniquely.

4. Name the various database objects.

Ans: An object in a database could be any of the following:

- a. **Table:** It stores the data in a database.
- b. **Form:** It lets you enter and display data in a customized format.
- c. **Query:** It retrieves data from one or more tables based on asset of selection criteria.
- d. **Report:** It displays data in an easy-to-read format for printing.
- e. **Macro:** It automates the tasks that are performed often.
- f. **Module:** It contains programming statements written in VBA programming language.

5. What is Record?

Ans: Information about an entity stored in a row is known as Record.

6. What is Field?

Ans: A column in a table that contains specific information about the records is known as field.

7. List the various data types available in Access 2013.

Ans: Short Text, Long Text, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, Yes/No, OLE Object,

**COMPUTER**

Hyperlink, Attachment, and Calculated.

8. What are the rules for naming a field?

Ans: Rules for naming a field are as follows:

- a. A field name can be from 1 to 64 characters long.
- b. A field name can include letters, numbers, and some special characters. The underscore ( \_ ) sign is allowed and is often used.
- c. A field name cannot have a period ( . ) an exclamation mark ( ! ) , brackets ( [ ] ) or an accent grave ( ` ) .
- d. A field name cannot start with a blank space.
- e. A field name can be in upper, lower, or mixed case.

Ch – 06 “ On top of the World “

Find the location of these important mountain peaks.

Peaks	Height in metres	location
1. Mt Everest	8848	-----
2. Mt Godwin Austin	8611	-----
3. Mt Kanchenjunga	8598	-----
4. Mt Daulagiri	8172	-----
5. Mt Tirich Mir	7700	-----
6. Mt Minya Konka	7590	-----
7. Mt Gurla Mandhata	7728	-----
8. Mt Aconcagua	6960	-----
9. Mt Mckinley	6194	-----
10. Mt Cotopaxi	5897	-----

Ch – 07 “ Unbelievable Dinosaurs “

**G.K**

Dinosaurs were a group of extinct reptiles that lived between 65 and 215 million years ago-----  
---. Find the names of the strange dinosaurs that interest you .

1. The tallest dinosaur is the long necked \_\_\_\_\_ that stood 14 m high.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a species of the orinthomimus dinosaurs .
3. \_\_\_\_\_ were duck – billed and web – footed . They had 1000 cheek teeth and a bony crest like helmet on their heads .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was a top predator . It preyed on other animals but was never killed or eaten by other animals.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were plant eating dinosaurs with a powerful solid bone at the end of their tails which could be used as weapon for defence .
6. The longest dinosaur is the \_\_\_\_\_ which measured 40 – 60 m from head to tail.
7. The least brainy armoured dinosaur \_\_\_\_\_ was 10 m long with bony plates on its back and spikes on its tail . It brain weighed only 60gms.
8. The heaviest dinosaur \_\_\_\_\_ weighed about 80 tonnes .
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first of the armoured dinosaurs . It about 3 and half m long with about 50 bony plates on its back .
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was the brainiest dinosaur .

Ch – 08 “ Herbs so useful “

Herbal Plants grow in most parts of India . They are of medicinal value and are used in many ways .

1. This is used in herbal soaps and has a strong anti bacterial property \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is a cactus and its pulp is used for making beauty products \_\_\_\_\_
3. This is rich in Vitamin C . It is used with hair oil to darken hair \_\_\_\_\_
4. This is called Vishwa – Bhesaj or universal medicine . It cures indigestion , nausea , coughs, and fever \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This is used as a paste for skin problems , headaches and inflammation . It has a pleasant and distinctive smell \_\_\_\_\_
6. This is made into a paste and applied to the palms to get a red coloured design It is a coolant \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This is a dried root , ground into powder and added to food . It is a powerful antiseptic and a wound healer \_\_\_\_\_.
8. This grows extensively in Kerala and is one of the best spices that add flavour to Indian dishes . It has a good medicinal properties as well \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This small green herb gives us menthol and is used in the preparation of many medicines \_\_\_\_\_
10. The plant is grown in Kashmir . A strong smelling resin obtained from it is used to cook with dal . it helps cure indigestion \_\_\_\_\_.

संस्कृत  
भारती  
पाठ – गृद्धमार्जार कथा) संस्कृत भारती(

**.1 शब्दार्थ लिखें।**

स्वाहारत्	अपने भोजन से
यच्छन्ति	देते थे
मार्जारः	बिलाव
खादितुम्	खाने के लिए
स्नात्वा	नहाकर
अतीव	बहुत अधिक
श्रोतुम्	सुनने के लिए
मनसि	मन में
कोटरम्	खोह
नीत्वा	ले जाकर
अभावेन	अभाव के कारण
इतस्ततः	इधर – उधर
अस्थीनि	हड्डियाँ
हतवन्तः	मारा
कस्यचित्	किसी

**.2 संस्कृत में उत्तर दें।**

क (गृद्धस्य किं नाम आसीत् ?

गृद्धस्य नाम जरद्वं : आसीत् ।

ख (मार्जारं दृष्ट्वा शिशवः किं कृतवन्तः ? :

मार्जारं दृष्ट्वा शिशवः भयेन कोलाहलं कृतवन्तः ।

ग (मार्जारः प्रतिदिनं किं करोति स्म ?

मार्जारः प्रतिदिनं खगशिशून् कोटरं नीत्वा खादति स्म ।

घ (खगाः कं हतवन्तः ? :

खगाः जरद्वं हतवन्तः ।

**3. उचित शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें। ततपश्चात् वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें।**

क (अहं तत् पुस्तकं **पठितवान्** ) । पठितवान् / पठितवान् / पठितवान्(

मैंने उस पुस्तक को पढ़ा ।

SANSKRIT

ख (बालिका विद्यालयं **गतवती**) | गतवान् / गतवति / गतवती ( लडकी विद्यालय गई |  
ग (त्वम् एकं सुन्दरं चित्रं **अपश्य**) | :अपश्य / :अपश्यत् / अपश्यम् ( तुमने एक सुंदर चित्र देखा |  
घ (ते इतिहासं न **लिखितवन्त**) | :लिखितवान् / लिखितवत्य / :लिखितवन्त ( : उन्होंने इतिहास नहीं लिखा |  
ङ (.मार्जारः प्रतिदिनं पक्षिशावकान् **खादति स्म**) | खादती / खादति / खादन्ति ( बिलाव प्रतिदिन पक्षियों के बच्चों को खाता था |  
**.4निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य गठन करें |**  
आगतवान् = मम् मातुलः गृहं **आगतवान्** |  
खगशिशुः = **खगशिशुः** सरलः कोमलश्च अस्ति |  
अवदत् = शिशुः मातरं सत्यं **अवदत्** |  
प्रतिदिनम् = पितामहः **प्रतिदिनं** उदद्याने भ्रमति |  
खादितवान् = मार्जारः प्रतिदिनं खगशिशून् **खादितवान्** |

संस्कृत  
अभ्यासिनी

पृष्ठ संख्या 5 का अभ्यास 5 और 6

**.5निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें|**

क (शिक्षिका अत्र आगच्छ |

शिक्षिका अत्र आगच्छतु |

ख (के अत्र आगमिष्यति ?

के अत्र आगमिष्यन्ति |

ग (अहं भोपालनगरे वसति स्म |

अहं भोपालनगरे वसामि स्म |

घ (मम् गृहे दूरदर्शनं नास्मि |

मम् गृहे दूरदर्शनं नास्ति |

ङ (.वानराः वने धाविष्यन्ति |

वानराः वने धाविष्यन्ति |

च (एते चलचित्रम् अदृश्यन् |

एते चलचित्रम् अपश्यन् |

**.6निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें |**

क (मिथिलेशः मित्रेण सह गमिष्यति |

मिथिलेश मित्र के साथ जाएगा |

ख (चतस्रः गायिकाः गायन्ति |

चार गायक गा रहे हैं |

ग (बालकाः कन्दुकेन अक्रीडन् |

लड़के गेंद से खेल रहे थे |

घ (यूयं गणेशं नमत |

तुमलोग गणेश को प्रणाम करो |

ङ (.रमेश ! त्वं तण्डुलं पच |

रमेश ! तुम चावल पकाओ |

## FLOWER

The beauty of flowers has always fascinated the Artists to paint. In flower painting different tones of diluted water colours are used after pencil drawing.

Deep yellow with touch of scarlet.

Light yellow

Scarlet with touch of black.

Lemon yellow with touch of light green.

Observe the colours carefully.

1 Light tones of colour

Dark tones of sap green with touch of black.

Light yellow with touch of viridian green.

Topic - Flower  
work to done complete page 20  
as per instruction given in your  
drawing book

DRAWING