

प्रश्न 1. नीचे दिए वाक्यों को उपयुक्त विभक्ति/परसर्ग द्वारा पूरा कीजिए:-

- (क) कोयला खान से निकलता है ।
(ख) गाड़ी लाल बत्ती पर रुक गई ।
(ग) सुचित्रा ध्यान से पढ़ती है ।
(घ) रचना ने सुन्दर गीत लिखा ।
(ङ) गुरूजी बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं ।

प्रश्न 2. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में परसर्ग संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ हो गई हैं। उन्हें शुद्ध करके लिखिए :-

- (क) तालाब पर पानी भरा है । - तालाब में पानी भरा है ।
(ख) मैंने हँस पड़ा । - मैं हँस पड़ा ।
(ग) तोता डाली में बैठा है । - तोता डाली पर बैठा है ।
(घ) यह पुस्तक उसने को दे दो। - यह पुस्तक उनको/उसको दे दो।
(ङ) रजत ने माँ का पूछा। - रजत ने माँ से पूछा ।

प्रश्न 3. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में उचित परसर्ग लगाकर वाक्य को फिर से लिखिए :-

- (क) यह पुस्तक मालिनी दे दो। - यह पुस्तक मालिनी को दे दो।
(ख) अंजना माँ विद्यालय पढ़ाती है । - अंजना की माँ विद्यालय में पढ़ाती है ।
(ग) बच्चा साइकिल गिर पड़ा । - बच्चा साइकिल से गिर पड़ा।
(घ) मेरे घर चार बड़े कमरे हैं । - मेरे घर में चार बड़े कमरे हैं।
(ङ) नेताजी लोगों भाषण दिया । - नेताजी ने लोगों को भाषण दिया ।

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ 18 पादुका पूजन

निर्देश –

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।
2. दिए गए सभी कार्य साफ़ और सुन्दर अक्षरों में अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।
3. पाठ के कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित कर तीन-तीन बार अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।
4. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।

भ्रातृ-भक्त – भाई का भक्त

पादुका – खड़ाऊ , चप्पल

आँख मूंदते समय = मरते समय

मिज़ाज = स्वभाव

संयुक्त = साझा

विश्वास = भरोसा

हाँडी = मिट्टी का बर्तन

निकम्मा = निठल्ला

दुआर = द्वार

आश्रित = निर्भर

उल्लास = प्रसन्नता

आत्मविश्वास = अपने ऊपर भरोसा

चल बसे = मर गए

आशीर्वचन = आशीर्वाद के बोल

फील पाँव = पाँव फुल जाने की बीमारी

व्याकुल = बेचैन
स्पर्श = छूना

[1] निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें -

1. भ्रातृ-भक्त में किन-किनका नाम लिया जाता है?

उत्तर- भ्रातृ-भक्त में लक्ष्मण और भरत का नाम लिया जाता है।

2. विधान बाबू के घर पादुका-पूजन देखकर क्यों हँसते हैं ?

उत्तर- विधान बाबू के घर पादुका-पूजन देखकर इस बात पर सहज विश्वास नहीं होता कि कोई भरत से भी आगे निकल सकता है। वे उसे दिखावटी भक्ति समझकर हँसी उड़ाते हैं।

3. विधान अपने पिता की अपेक्षा चाचा को क्यों अधिक चाहता था ?

उत्तर – विधान के पिता गरम मिज़ाज वाले आदमी थे। वे कभी किसी बच्चे से प्यार नहीं जताते थे। इसलिए विधान अपने पिता की अपेक्षा चाचा को अधिक चाहता था।

4. चाचा अपने हिस्से के रसगुल्ले किसको खिला देते थे और क्यों ?

उत्तर- चाचा अपने हिस्से का रसगुल्ला विधान को खिला देते थे क्योंकि वे उससे अपने बेटे से भी ज्यादा स्नेह करते थे।

5. चाचा के क्रिया-कर्म के बाद विधान बाबू ने क्या किया?

उत्तर- चाचा की क्रिया-कर्म के बाद विधान बाबू चाचा की पहनी चप्पलों को सिर से लगाकर बगल में दबाकर वहाँ से ले आए।

[2] निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :-

(क) संयुक्त परिवार से आप क्या समझते हैं? वर्तमान पीढ़ी संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था में विश्वास क्यों नहीं करती?

उत्तर –संयुक्त परिवार में घर के सभी सदस्य माता-पिता, चाचा-चाची, दादा-दादी, बच्चे सब मिलकर एक परिवार के रूप में रहते हैं। वर्तमान समय में नई पीढ़ी संयुक्त परिवार प्रथा में विश्वास नहीं करती। इसका मुख्य कारण है—सभी को अपनी स्वतंत्रता चाहिए। कोई किसी के बंधन में नहीं रहना चाहता। अतः संयुक्त परिवार टूट रहे हैं।

(ख) बहुत सा काम करते करने पर भी 'निकम्मे' क्यों समझे जाते थे ?

उत्तर- चाचा पढ़े-लिखे न थे, पर घर के अनेक काम करते थे। चाचा पूरी दोपहरी खेती-बाड़ी का काम देखते थे। तलैया साफ करवाना, नारियल के पेड़ झड़वाना, लेन-देन के सभी काम चाचा करते थे। इसके बावजूद उन्हें निकम्मा समझा जाता था क्योंकि चाचा के काम से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई आमदनी नहीं होती थी।

(ग) चाचा विधान को बचपन में किस प्रकार छात्रवृत्ति की परीक्षा दिलाने ले जाते थे ? इससे उनकी किस विशेषता का पता चलता है ?

उत्तर - विधान को छोटी कक्षा में छात्रवृत्ति की परीक्षा देने पाँच किलोमीटर दूर हरिपुर स्कूल जाना था। वह कमजोर था। चाचा नंगे पैर चलकर अपने कंधे पर विधान को परीक्षा दिलाने ले जाते थे। इससे उनका विधान के प्रति स्नेह रखने की विशेषता का पता चलता है।

(घ) “विधान बाबू अपने चाचा को बहुत मानते थे “ — उसके किन क्रिया-कालापों से यह बात सिद्ध होती है?

उत्तर- विधान बाबू अपने चाचा को बहुत मानते थे। विधान बाबू चाचा के साँस रोग के लिए च्यवनप्राश, विटामिन, मिठाई, फल गाँव भिजवाते रहते थे। चाचा की अंतिम इच्छा चप्पल पहनने की थी जो विधान ने पूरी की और विधान उनके प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करने के लिए उनकी चप्पलों की पूजा करने लगे।

(ङ) मरने से पूर्व चाचा ने क्या इच्छा प्रकट की थी ? क्या वह इच्छा पूरी हो सकी ?

उत्तर - मरने से पूर्व चाचा ने चप्पल पहनने की इच्छा प्रकट की। विधान ने उनके लिए चप्पलें ला भी दीं और स्वयं उनको चाचा के पैरों में पहनाया भी, पर वे चल नहीं पाए। हाँ, चप्पल पहनने की इच्छा अवश्य पूरी हो गई।

[3] दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य निर्माण स्वयं कीजिए :-

पादुका-

विश्वास-

उल्लास-

व्याकुल-

आश्रित-

[4] भाव स्पष्ट करें :-

1. “पादुका-पूजन में भरत से आगे निकल जाए, ऐसा कोई आदमी नहीं है, इस दुनिया में।”

भाव—इस कथन का भाव यह है कि पादुका पूजन में भरत का स्थान सर्वोपरि है। उसे कोई चुनौती नहीं दे सकता।

2. उदास गरमियों में धू-धू दुपहरी में जब धरती जल रही होती है, चाचा उन्हीं चप्पलों को पहनकर थप-थप करते विधान बाबू के सीने पर चल रहे होते हैं।

भाव—इस पंक्ति का भाव यह है कि तेज गरमी के दिनों में विधान बाबू को ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि उसके चाचा उसकी लाई चप्पलों को पहनकर उसके सीने पर चल रहे हैं। मानो उन्होंने उसका उपहार स्वीकार कर लिया है।

[5] मूल्यपरक प्रश्न :-

1. क्या आपने किसी असहाय व्यक्ति की सहायता की है?

यदि ‘हाँ’ तो किस प्रकार ? (छात्र स्वयं लिखें)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Ch- 22: DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

● When we give the exact words that the person has used, it is called direct speech. The spoken words are put within inverted commas.

Example: Meena said to Nitin, “I ate brownies.”

● When we convey the thoughts of the speaker without the actual words but with its full meaning intact, it is called indirect or reported speech or narration. We do not use inverted commas.

Example: Meena told Nitin that she had eaten brownies.

● The verb that introduces the reported speech is called a reporting verb. We should also remember that verbs like said, asked, told, wished, ordered, requested and replied are reporting verbs.

ENGLISH

General rules for changing direct speech into indirect speech:

1. Firstly, comma (,) and the quotation marks (“.....”) are removed.
2. The reporting verb is changed according to different kinds of sentences.
3. The conjunction is used according to different kinds of sentences, i.e. assertive, interrogative, etc.
4. The pronoun is changed according to the speaker and the listener.
5. The verb is changed according to the rule of the sequence of tenses. (Tenses are changed.)
6. The reporting verb ‘said to’ is changed to ‘told’ if it is followed by an object. If there is no object, it is left unchanged.

Exception: If the direct speech contains a universal truth or a habitual fact or a saying, the tense of the direct speech remains unchanged even if the reported verb is in the past.

Example:

The teacher said, “The sun rises in the East.” (Direct speech)

The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (Indirect speech)

I. Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

1. Reena says, “She likes mangoes.”
2. John said, “I am going to church.”
3. Pradeep said, “The earth revolves around the sun.”
4. Varun said to Vikas, “I have bought a new book.”
5. Jatin said, “I have done my homework.”
6. Anju said, “I brought a pen yesterday.”
7. He said, “She will buy a pen.”
8. They said, “We have completed our work.”
9. Neha said to Manish, “I shall take this pen.”
10. She said to me, “You are a brilliant student.”

● **Reported Speech of Statements, Commands, Request and Questions:**

1. When we change a statement into indirect speech, we remove the inverted commas, change the exact words within inverted commas on the basis of rules explained.

Example: They said, "We will go for a swim." (direct)

They said that they would go for a swim. (indirect)

2. When we write a command or request in indirect speech, the reported verbs 'request', 'command', 'order' or 'advice' are used.

Example: Mother said to her, "Please switch off the kitchen lights." (**Direct**)

Mother requested her to switch off the kitchen lights. (**Indirect**)

3. When reporting a question in indirect speech:

a) The reporting verb is changed to enquire or ask.

b) If the question begins with a verb, the word if or whether is used.

c) If the question begins with a question word such as: **whom, whose, who, where, which, what, how or when** the question word is repeated.

(Refer your text book for rules and examples)

II. Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech:

1. He said to me, "How are you?"

2. She said, "Will he participate in the competition?"

3. Monu asked to Sonu, "Do you like mangoes?"

4. Meena said to Reena, "Please bring me a cup of tea."

5. Ramesh said to me, "Be careful while driving."

6. The beggar said to them, "Please give me something to eat."

7. The teacher said, "Obey your parents."

8. She said to me, "Where are you from?"

9. He said to her, "Why did you do that?"

10. The teacher said to me, "Have you done your homework?"

Do exercise A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I in your notebook.

Comprehension is a person's power of understanding a given unseen passage.

Example-

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick.

We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body.

We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, Chinese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes.

We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

Questions:

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What are the functions of food?
- (b) What is meant by 'improper food'?
- (c) What does 'civilised life' imply?
- (d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.
- (e) How does modern lifestyle and food habits affect us?

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

- (a) being fat
- (b) cleanliness

Answers:

I.

- (a) Food maintains and saves life.
- (b) Food which is of poor quality and has harmful effects on the body.
- (c) Being civilised means – to know what is right and what is wrong.

- (d) Our lifestyle has pushed us away from nature.
- (e) We don't follow the rules of hygiene and healthy diet. We eat processed, fried or junk food.
- II.
- (a) obesity
- (b) hygiene

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Chapter-7 :- Urban Administration

Read the chapter and write difficult words & key words in your copy.

A. Tick the correction option:-

1. 15 to16
2. State Government
- 3, Municipal Council
4. Mayor

B. Fill in the blanks:-

1. A Deputy Mayor
2. Aldermen
3. Taxes, Fees
- 4.1994
5. Urban

C. Write true or false:-

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False

D. Short answer questions:-

Q1. How does a Municipal Corporation dispose the garbage of an area?

Ans. A Municipal Corporation disposed the garbage in the lowlying areas on the outskirts of the city.

Q2. What is the role of Municipal Committee?

Ans. The role of a Municipal Committee is to carry out day to day work of Municipal Corporation.

Q3. What is the urban local body of an area transforming from rural to urban called?

Ans. The urban local body of an area transforming from rural to urban is called Nagar Panchayat.

Q4. What are the different departments of a Municipal Corporation?

Ans. The different departments of a Municipal Corporation are water, electricity, garbage disposal, public works etc.

E. Long answer questions:-

Q1. Explain the working of a Municipal Committee.

Ans. A Municipal Committee comprises Councillors and a Chair person. They discuss, debate and decide on issues like public health and hygiene, carrying out vaccination programmes, disposal of waste, checking water logging, repairing roads, bus stands, looking after public parks etc. In case of problems within a ward people can go to their Councillor for solution. The Councillor will carry forward the problem of their ward to the Committee and accordingly decisions are taken.

Q2. What are the functions of a Municipal Corporation?

Ans. The functions of the Municipal Corporation are

- Building and maintaining libraries, zoos, museums, roads, bridges night shelters, public toilets etc.
- Arranging for disposal of garbage from residential and marketplace, maintenance of drainage systems, hygiene and sanitation.
- Providing clean drinking water and regular water supply.
- Providing and maintaining street lighting.
- Maintaining graveyards and crematoriums.
- Issuing birth and death certificates.

Q3. Explain the structure of a Municipal Corporation?

Ans. A Municipal Corporation is made up of a ward committee. Each ward has one seat in the ward committee. Members are elected on the basis of adult franchises. Members are elected for five years term. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste, other backward classes and women. These members are known as Councillors. Some distinguished residents of the city known as aldermen are also appointed as members. The members elect a Mayor or Mahapaur and a Deputy Mayor. The Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation. A Deputy Mayor takes decisions in the absence of Mayor.

Q4. What is the purpose of Nagar Panchayat? How does a Nagar Panchayat function?

Ans. The purpose of Nagar Panchayat is to transform areas from rural to urban. They are set up in areas that are undergoing transition. It has a term of five years and has elected ex-officio members of a Municipality or Municipal Corporation. They undertake all kinds of developmental activities to transform an area from rural to urban.

Activity:- The students will make a compost pit and use it to dispose biodegradable waste. Click its picture and paste them in their copy.

THE VEDIC PERIOD

Fill in the blanks:-

- The Vedic literature belong to the people called_____.
- The Aryans settled in _____India.
- _____ is the oldest Veda.
- Rig Veda contains _____hymns.
- Hymns are known as _____ and _____.
- _____ the God of fire.
- _____ the God of rain.
- _____ a plant from which divine drink was prepared.
- These hymns were prepared by _____.
- _____& _____ were two assemblies.

- Community was divided into _____ or _____.
- _____ & _____ rearing were two important occupations of Vedic Period.
- _____ & _____ constituted the ruling society.
- Most of the knowledge was passed down orally in _____.
- _____ is a contemporary Chalcolithic settlement.
- River Ghod is a tributary of river _____.
- Culture which originated in South India after the stone age is called _____.
- The word megalith means a _____.
- The word Vaishya comes from the word _____.

Answer the following questions:-

- Name the titles that were adopted by the kings.
- How many mud houses were excavated in Inamgaon?
- Which metal was not found in Inamgaon Maharashtra?
- What is the use of potholes?
- Which colour pots were buried with the deads?
- What are the characteristic features of megalithic culture?
- How do we come to know that cooking was done inside the pits found in Inamgaon?
- What is barter system?
- Which are the other occupation done in vedic period?
- What are the amusement and recreational activities found in the Vedic period?
- What is the meaning of Varna?
- What are the four section of Varna system?
- Who were Dasas?

Ch-6: Editing in Excel 2013

Objective Type Questions (pg: 101)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Copy
2. F2
3. Formula
4. Delete
5. HOME

B. T/F (pg:101)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

C. MCQ(pg:101)

1. d. All of these
2. d. Shift cells right
3. b. Shift
4. b. Insert Sheet Rows
5. d. Both (a) and (b)

Descriptive Type Questions

A. Answer the following:

1. The different ways to modify data in a cell are:
 - a) Double-click the cell to edit the contents directly in the cell.
 - b) Select the cell and press F2 key.
 - c) Select the cell and click the Formula bar.

COMPUTER

2. The two ways to delete the data of selected cells are:
 - a) Select the cell(s) and press delete key
 - b) Select the cell(s) .Right –click and select Clear Contents from the context menu.
3. The four options are:
 - a) Delete cells
 - b) Delete Sheet Rows
 - c) Delete Sheet Columns
 - d) Delete Sheet
4. The steps are:
 - a) Select the rows.Click the Home Tab.
 - b) In the Cells group,click the Format button.
 - c) Select the Row Height option from the menu that appears.
 - d) The Row Height dialog box appears. Enter the value as 15 points and click ok.
5. The two ways are:
 - i) **Using the Home tab**
 - a) Select the cell range A1:D4.
 - b) Click the HOME tab. Click cut in the Clipboard group. We will see a dotted line around the selected cells.
 - c) Click on the upper-left cell i.e E1 of range E1:H4 where you want to move data.
 - d) Click the Paste button. The selected data is moved to the new location.
 - ii) **Using the context menu**
 - a) Select the cell range A1:D4.
 - b) Right click the selected range and choose cut option.
 - c) Right-click the cell E1 and choose paste option.
6. To change the column width of single column, click and hold on the right border of the column's heading and drag it left or right until the column is of the desired width.
7. Quick Access Toolbar
8. The steps are:
 - a) Click on Column heading B.
 - b) Click on HOME tab.In the Cells group,click the drop- down menu arrow of the Insert button.
 - c) Select Insert sheet columns option. The new column is inserted between A and B. The initial selected column shifted to the right and the new column inserted again of column heading B.

APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS:-

- a. i) click the cell A2. Delete the content 370 and type 250.
ii) Yes ,she can modify the content in Formula bar also.
- b. Select the row heading corresponds to roll no 3 and 5. Right click of mouse and choose delete option. It will remove the complete row belongs to Roll 3 and 5.
- c. He has to insert one more column between A and B.For this he should follow the following steps:
 - (i) Click on Column heading B.
 - (ii) Click on HOME tab.In the Cells group,click the drop- down menu arrow of the Insert button.

	<p>(iii) Select Insert sheet columns option. The new column is inserted between A and B. The initial selected column shifted to the right and the new column inserted again of column heading B. Now type Column name EmpName and all the data given.</p> <p>Ch-7: Formatting in Excel 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 120, in your notebook. • Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 121 in your notebook. 																														
<p>G.K</p>	<p>Chapter – 30 popular Proverbs Page No. 58</p> <p>Given below are some of the famous proverbs. You can check your knowledge by matching them correctly?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">1. A leopard can't change its _____</td> <td style="width: 5%;">:</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Spots</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Every cloud has a silver _____</td> <td>:</td> <td>Lining</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. One man's _____ is another's poison</td> <td>:</td> <td>Meat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Familiarity _____ contempt.</td> <td>:</td> <td>Breeds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Think before you _____</td> <td>:</td> <td>Leap</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Don't look a gift horse in the _____</td> <td>:</td> <td>Mouth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. People in glass house should not _____ stones.</td> <td>:</td> <td>Throw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. You can't have your _____ and eat it too.</td> <td>:</td> <td>Cake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. When in Rome _____ as Romans do.</td> <td>:</td> <td>Do</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Paddle your own _____</td> <td>:</td> <td>Canoe</td> </tr> </table>	1. A leopard can't change its _____	:	Spots	2. Every cloud has a silver _____	:	Lining	3. One man's _____ is another's poison	:	Meat	4. Familiarity _____ contempt.	:	Breeds	5. Think before you _____	:	Leap	6. Don't look a gift horse in the _____	:	Mouth	7. People in glass house should not _____ stones.	:	Throw	8. You can't have your _____ and eat it too.	:	Cake	9. When in Rome _____ as Romans do.	:	Do	10. Paddle your own _____	:	Canoe
1. A leopard can't change its _____	:	Spots																													
2. Every cloud has a silver _____	:	Lining																													
3. One man's _____ is another's poison	:	Meat																													
4. Familiarity _____ contempt.	:	Breeds																													
5. Think before you _____	:	Leap																													
6. Don't look a gift horse in the _____	:	Mouth																													
7. People in glass house should not _____ stones.	:	Throw																													
8. You can't have your _____ and eat it too.	:	Cake																													
9. When in Rome _____ as Romans do.	:	Do																													
10. Paddle your own _____	:	Canoe																													

Fill the blanks with the name of great Nobel Prize winners.

1. In 1993 Morrison was the American writer who received the Nobel Prize for Literature for “novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality”.
2. In 2010 Mario Vargas, a Peruvian writer, was awarded the Nobel prize for Literature “for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual’s resistance, revolt and defeat”.
3. Alice Munro is a Canadian writer who was honored with the Nobel Prize in Literature and is acclaimed for her finely tuned storytelling which is characterized by clarity and psychological realism.
4. In 1901, French writer Rene Francois Armand Prudhomme won the first noble Prize for Literature in “in special recognition of his poetic composition, which gives evidence of lofty idealism, artistic perfection and a rare combination of the qualities of both heart and intellect” Sully Prudhomme.
5. In 1905, Henryk Sienkiewicz, a Polish national, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature “because of his outstanding merits as an epic writer.” His most widely translated work is ‘Quo Vadis’ (1896), a study of Roman society in the time of Emperor Nero and probably his most noteworthy work.

Test Paper -5

1. Fill in the blanks :-

- a) Captain Nemo was the captain of the Nautilus in Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the sea.
- b) The official language of the Supreme Court and High Court as prescribed by the Constitution of India is English.
- c) Name the author of the famous first line- “What makes life evil? Some people ask. I never ask.” Joan Didion’s.
- d) Wraith take human form but have black, soulless eyes symbolic of the sense of pure evil.
- e) Complete the proverb –One man’s meat is another’s poison.

2. True or False.

- a. The hero of this famous dialogue – Frankly my dear, I don’t give a damn is Clarke Gable. (True)
- b. 6 official languages were recognized by the eighth schedule of the India Constitution. (False)
- c. Banshee, a spirit appearing as a frenzied old woman whose high pitched shriek prophesied a death soon to come. (True)
- d. Dushasana seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court. (True)
- e. Toni Morrison a Canadian writer who was honored with the Nobel Prize in Literature and is acclaimed for her finely tuned storytelling, which is characterized by clarity and psychological realism (False)

3. Choose the right answer.

- a. Had a long career, with a flexography that's equally prolific and acclaimed as both actor and director. However, his most ironically role in any capacity is his turn as his turn as The Man With No Name in Sergio Leone's Dollars Trilogy. (**Clint Eastwood**)
- b. The official language of Goa is (**Konkani**)
- c. Kunti's Son Karna is also known as (**Radheya**)
- d. Polish national, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature" because of his outstanding merits as a epic writer." His most widely translated work is Quo Vadis? (1896), a study of roman society in the time of Emperor Nero and probably his most noteworthy work. (**Henryk Sienkiewicz**)
- e. A poetic form consisting of six line stanza (or sestet). The form is alleged to have originated in Spain (**Shadorma**)

4. Match the following.

- a) iv – Adolf Hitler
- b) iii - 234
- c) i - William Blake
- d) ii - Spots
- e) v - Mario Vargas Llosa.

Chapter –32 Applications of Measuring

Page No. 62

Given below are the names of different measuring devices and the purpose for which they are used. Match the following correctly.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Measuring shoe size | - | Brannock Device |
| 2. Electric Current | - | Ammeter |
| 3. Hearing | - | Audiometer |
| 4. Specific Gravity of liquids | - | Densimeter |
| 5. Ocean Depth | - | Fathometer |
| 6. Pitch of musical notes | - | Electronic Tuner |
| 7. Specific gravity of milk | - | Lactometer |
| 8. Pressure of Gas | - | Manometer |
| 9. Blood sugar (diabetes) | - | Glucometer |
| 10. Intensity of light | - | Lux meter |
| 11. To measure steps | - | Pedometer |
| 12. Atmospheric pressure | - | Mercury barometer |
| 13. To measure area | - | Planometer |
| 14. Blood pressure | - | Sphygmomanometer |
| 15. Revolutions per minute (RPM) | - | Tachometer |

Chapter –33 Discoveries with Inventions

Page No. 63

A. Choose the correct option for the questions given below.

- 1. Which Swiss naturalist and bibliographer is credited for the inventor of the pencil?
(c) Conrad Gessner
- 2. Who verified experimentally that plants have life?
(d) Jagadish Chandra Bose
- 3. Point out the writer of Amar Sonar Bangla (national anthem of Bangladesh).
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
- 4. Paper was invented more then 2,000 years ago by which of these countries?
(d) China

B. Name the great scientists who did the following.

1. He discovered the four satellites around Jupiter - **Galileo Galilei**
2. He discovered the mass energy equivalence - **Einstein**
3. She was the first scientist to win two Nobel Prize. – **Marie Curie**
4. He discovered the law of gravity - **Issac Newton**

Chapter –34 Diseases and Their Outcomes

Page No. 64

Solve the crossword given below with the help of the clues.

Across

1. PNEUMONIA
3. CHOLERA
5. DYSENTERY
6. AIDS

Down

2. TUBERCULOSIS
4. DENGUE

पाठ - वर्तमान काल - मध्यम पुरुष

पुस्तक - संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी भाग -1

मध्यम पुरुष वे शब्द हैं जिनसे सुनने वाले (श्रोता) का बोध होता है। मध्यम पुरुष में युष्मद् शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। सभी लिंगों में इस शब्द का एक समान प्रयोग होता है। युष्मद् शब्द की प्रथमा विभक्ति के रूप निम्नलिखित हैं --

एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन
त्वम् युवाम् यूयम्

अभ्यास कार्य

(1) मध्यम पुरुष की क्रियाओं को रेखांकित करें।
पठन्ति, धावथ, धावति, गच्छसि, पश्यथः,
लिखतः, लिखथः, भ्रमसि, खादन्ति, चलथ

(2) कर्ता को शुद्ध करें।

- (क) त्वम् नमति। सः नमति।
(ख) यूयम् खादसि। त्वम् खादसि।
(ग) युवाम् गायथ। यूयम् गायथ।
(घ) त्वम् अस्ति। सः अस्ति।
(ङ) ते स्थ। यूयम् स्थ॥
(च) यूयम् स्थः। युवाम् स्थः।

(3) संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें।

- (क) तुम (सब) लिख रहे हो। यूयम् लिखथ।
(ख) तुम भी खेल रहे हो। त्वम् अपि खेलसि।
(ग) वे नहीं गाते हैं। ते न गायन्ति।
(घ) तुम कुशल गायक हो। त्वम् श्रेष्ठः गायकः अस्ति।
(ङ) तुम दोनों सुंदर नाच रही हो। युवाम् मनोहरे नृत्यथः।

पाठ : वर्तमान काल – उत्तम पुरुष

पुस्तक : संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी भाग – 1

उत्तम पुरुष वे शब्द हैं जिनसे बोलने वाले (वक्ता) का बोध होता है। उत्तम पुरुष में 'अस्मद्' शब्द का प्रयोग होता है। अस्मद् शब्द की प्रथमा विभक्ति के रूप निम्नलिखित हैं –

एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन
अहम् आवाम् वयम्

SANSKRIT

अभ्यास कार्य

(1) मिलान करें।

क	ख
1) वयम्	पश्यसि (5)
2) यूयम्	गायति (4)
3) अहम्	क्रीडावः (6)
4) कोकिलः	गच्छथ (2)
5) त्वम्	नमामः (1)
6) आवाम्	पिबामि (3)

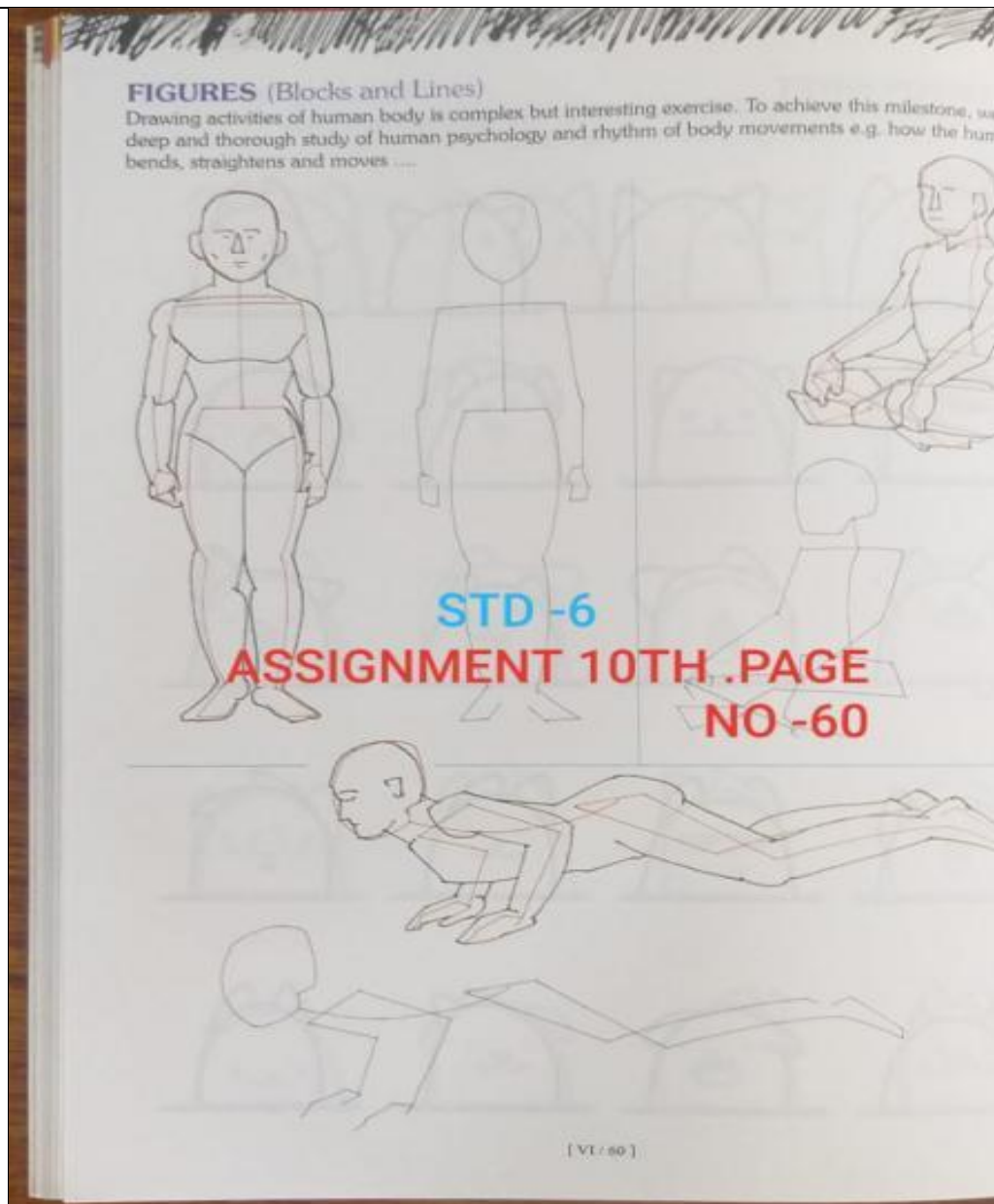
(2) क्रिया को शुद्ध करें एवं वाक्य का अनुवाद करें।

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अनुवाद
(1) अहम् खादति।	अहम् खादामि।	मैं खा रहा / रही हूँ।
(2) त्वम् नमामः।	त्वम् नमसि।	तुम नमस्कार कर रहे हो।
(3) वयम् वदन्ति।	वयम् वदामः।	हम सब बोलते हैं।
(4) ते पतामः।	ते पतन्ति।	वे सब गिरते हैं।
(5) बालकः हसामि।	बालकः हसति।	लड़का हँसता है।
(6) आवाम् पचतः।	आवाम् पचावः।	हम दो पकाते हैं।

(3) संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें।

- (1) हम गाते हैं। वयम् गायामः।
- (2) मैं नाच रही हूँ। अहम् नृत्यामि।
- (3) हम दो जा रहे हैं। आवाम् गच्छावः।
- (4) मैं शिक्षक हूँ। अहम् शिक्षकः अस्मि।
- (5) तुम उत्तम छात्र हो। त्वम् उत्तमः छात्रः असि।

DRAWING



Topic- Blocks and Line

Work to be done- Complete page 60 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics