

है?

यह कहानी मूल रूप से मणिपुरी भाषा में लिखी गई है।

ii) इस कहानी में नौकरशाही पर क्या व्यंग्य किया गया है ?

नौकरशाही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त रहती है। अतः वह सही काम में भी बेकार की कमी निकाल कर परेशान करती है। वह हृदयहीन है।

iii) क्या अंत में चाओबी मौसी को पेंशन मिल सकी? नहीं, अंत तक चाओबी मौसी को पेंशन नहीं मिल सकी।

iv) इस कहानी की मूल समस्या क्या है ?
इस कहानी की मूल समस्या है हकदार व्यक्ति को ईमानदारी से उसका हक ना मिलना और सरकारी दफ्तर में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार।

● निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

I) चाओबी मौसी कौन थी ? उसका इबोतोंबा से क्या संबंध था ?

चाओबी मौसी माली गुलाब की पत्नी थी। वह अर्से से विधवा जीवन बिता रही थी। वह इबोतोंबा की मौसी थी।

ii) एक दिन चाओबी मौसी के साथ क्या घटना घट गई ?

बंद के दौरान भी चाओबी मौसी बगीचे से हरी सब्जियाँ तोड़कर उन्हें बेचने के लिए सड़क किनारे बैठी थी। किसी ने पत्थर चला दिया और उनका सिर फूट गया।

iii) चाओबी मौसी से गुलाब मौसा को क्या शिकायत थी ?

चाओबी मौसी फूहड़ बनी रहती थी। मैले - कुचैले कपड़े पहने रहती थी। वह हर समय किसी न किसी काम में व्यस्त रहती थीं। उसे अपने पति की ओर देखने तक की फुरसत नहीं थी। गुलाब मौसा को चाओबी मौसी से यही शिकायत थी।

iv) गुलाब मौसा ने अपने किस काम से साहेब को प्रसन्न कर दिया था ?

गुलाब मौसा ने गुलाब का एक पौधा लगाया था और उस पौधे में गुलाब का फूल खिलाकर साहेब को प्रसन्न कर दिया था।

v) चाओबी मौसी का अंतिम समय संतोष से क्यों बीता?

चाओबी मौसी के पास इबोतोंबा के दिए हुए दस हजार रुपए थे। इन रुपयों से उसने अपनी बेटी को सामान वगैरह देख कर विवाह की रस्म अदा कर दी। इस काम को करके उसे बहुत संतोष हुआ इसके बाद वह मर गई।

● वाक्य बनाएँ।

इंतजार , बुद्धिमान , भौंचक , भाग्यशाली , संतुष्ट।
(वाक्य निर्माण छात्र स्वयं करें)

हिंदी भाषा

- निम्नलिखित अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें ।
- 1. जो कभी न मरे - अमर
- 2. जो कभी बूढ़ा न हो - अजर
- 3. जिसकी उपमा न दी जा सके - अनुपम
- 4. जिसके समान कोई दूसरा न हो - अद्वितीय
- 5. जो बात कही न गई हो - अनकही
- 6. जिसका निर्णय न हो - अनिर्णीत
- 7. जिसे गिना न जा सके - अगणित / असंख्य
- 8. दूर की सोचने वाला - दूरदर्शी
- 9. दूर की न सोचने वाला - अदूरदर्शी
- 10. जहाँ जाना सरल हो - सुगम
- 11. जहाँ जाना कठिन हो - दुर्गम
- 12. जो कहा न जा सके - अकथनीय
- 13. जिसका वर्णन न किया जा सके - अवर्णनीय
- 14. जो प्रशंसा के योग्य हो - प्रशंसनीय
- 15. ईश्वर में विश्वास रखने वाला - विश्वसनीय ।

Language: Picture Composition
Prepositions and their correct use
Literature: A Poison Tree

LANGUAGE

Picture Composition

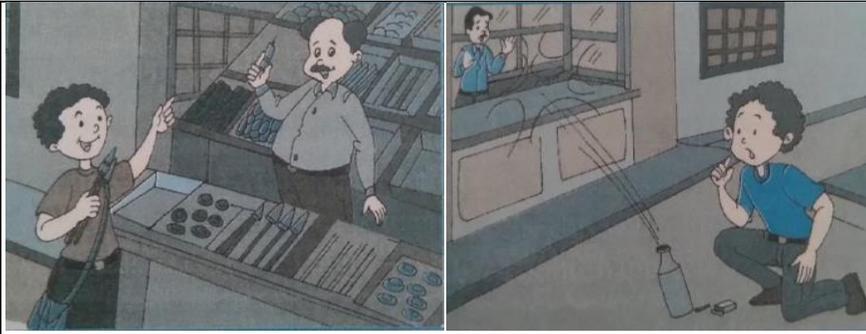
A picture composition is a piece of written text that is based on a set of pictures or a single picture. It suggests a story, a chain of events or a single incident.

To write a picture composition one should keep several points in mind which would be helpful to compose it in a proper way.

1. Detailed study of the picture shown.
2. Using appropriate words to create an impact on the reader's mind.
3. The writing should be interesting and easy to understand.
4. Each and every part of the picture should be minutely observed.

ENGLISH





It was the festival of lights. Raghav and his friends were very excited before the school closed down for Diwali, the teacher discussed in detail and told the children, “Say no to crackers and do not increase pollution. You should not waste money on something that harms the environment and involves a lot of risk”. Remember my words!!!

The next day, Raghav took his pocket money and headed for the nearby market. He said to himself, “After all, what is Diwali meant for. I want to have fun and burst crackers.” He bought a big packet of crackers from a shop next to his house. The candles, rockets, mini crackers, bombs looked attractive to him and he wanted to have a packet of each. He just couldn’t wait to burst the crackers. He excitedly lit a rocket and waited to see it zoom up in the sky with a magical “Whoosh!”. To his horror, the rocket headed straight to the cracker shop and before he could blink his eyes, there was a massive explosion.

Within seconds, the nearby shops were also engulfed in flames. He saw the shoppers running around. Somebody shouted, “Call the fire brigade. Run away!” The flames were furious and many were injured. There was a cloud of black smoke that filled the air and only after many hours, the fire could be controlled. Later, Raghav sat on his bed and said to his mother, “Mama, I should have listened to the teacher and said no to crackers.” But the damage had already been done. He pledged never to burst crackers again all his life.

Home Work: Here is another set of pictures which suggest a shocking incident. Observe the pictures carefully and write a short composition.



Prepositions and their correct uses

- Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions of types of prepositions given in the notebook with examples. (Preposition of place and position, time & direction)
- Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.

Exercise B: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of place and position given below.

above, at, near, beside, between, in, in, among, on the left

1. The boy standing _____ the two children is a football player.
2. Nina is standing _____ of the office desk.
3. The candidates for the interview are waiting _____ the conference room.
4. He will meet you _____ the shop located _____ the community hall.
5. The old lady sat _____ a group of ladies.
6. The loin lives _____ the forest.
7. The coach was standing _____ the players.
8. Keep the books _____ the computer.

Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with from, for, since, at, in, till, for or in.

1. He lived in this house _____ ten years _____ 2011.
2. The match was played _____ 9 am to 12 noon.
3. She worked hard _____ the break of the day but could not complete her assignment.
4. The programme had started _____ 6 pm and got over late _____ night.
5. I will go for a stroll _____ the evening and will do so regularly _____ a month.
6. The building will be constructed _____ two years.

Exercise G: Fill in the blanks with to, into, at, for, against, from, off or out of.

1. He fell and banged his head _____ the wall.
2. The train started _____ the station.
3. She fell _____ the scooter.
4. The car moved _____ the tunnel.
5. The ball fell _____ the pond.
6. She went _____ the stadium.
7. Mother has left _____ the market.
8. The man threw a stone _____ the cat

Exercise H: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. Hard working is the key _____ success.
2. Rita's work is worthy _____ praise.
3. I am addicted _____ X- box games.
4. Grandpa carried a bag _____ the stairs.
5. Cut the apple _____ the pieces.
6. We usually play _____ the park _____ my house every evening.

Exercise I: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given in the bracket

1. Humayun's tomb is one of the most majestic _____ Delhi's monument. (about, of)
2. Pritam has been invited _____ tea. (for, with)
3. She sleeps _____ the windows of her room open. (off, with)
4. There was a little girl _____ the survivors of tsunami. (among, between)
5. Did the train _____ Kanpur arrive? (from, by)
6. Neha ran _____ the lake for an hour to build up her stamina. (across, around)
7. Shailesh is working _____ that firm. (about, for)

Exercise J: Fill in the blanks with on time, in time, by, beside, besides, after, in or with.

1. The students submitted the answer sheets _____.
2. She reached the school _____.
3. She blended the ingredients _____ a churner.
4. The form was filled _____ her _____ a marker pen.

5. She sat _____ me and ate wafers _____ cookies.
6. The movie will be released _____ a week.
7. The tailor will stitch the dress _____ a day.

NOTE: SOLVE EX – A, C, E, F&K IN THE TEXT BOOK.

Activity: Prepare a travel guide using all the prepositions learnt in the chapter.

LITERATURE

The Poison Tree (Poem)

By William Blake

About the POET: William Blake was a 19th century writer and an artist who is regarded as an influential figure of the Romantic Age. He extensively wrote about God, nature and the beauty of the human imagination.

Summary: The Poison Tree' by William Blake provides a clear lesson on how to handle anger both with a friend and enemy. It makes a powerful statement about how conflict should be handled. The poet warns about the ill effects of holding malice, hatred inside oneself. The poem is a metaphor for what happens when one allows anger to grow within. In the first paragraph or quatrain, the speaker describes getting angry at his friend. The speaker, however, expresses his feelings and the conflict between the two is resolved. But on the other hand, the speaker when clashes with a person he did not like, holds up anger and his feelings inside. That resentment begins to grow inside the speaker. The second paragraph begins with the extended metaphor with the comparison between the speaker's anger and the poison tree. The point the poet is trying to make here is that fear and malice can make a person act out of character and lose his emotional balance. Despite the speaker harboring much anger and hatred, the enemy is not aware of this growing fury. The speaker nurtures this hatred and waters it with tears and deceitful smiles, Anger poisons the human spirit. This tree (anger and wrath) bears the fruit of the narrator's fury in the form of an apple (similar to forbidden biblical fruit). The result is that the enemy desires this apple despite realizing that it belongs to the speaker. The speaker lures the enemy into the garden, and he ends up eating the apple and gets eradicated. The last lines indicate that the narrator finds comfort in the end, the poet thrusts on the importance of communication between two people to avoid the fruit of the poison tree.

Read the poem thoroughly.

- I. Write all the difficult spellings in the notebook (3 times).
- II. Write all the words meanings (synonyms) in your notebook.
- III. Write the antonyms of the following words:
 - a. foe x friend
 - b. deceitful x truthful
 - c. veiled x unveiled
 - d. outstretched x compressed
 - e. beneath x above/over
- IV. Make sentences:
 - a) foe b) deceitful c) veiled
- V. Reference to the context.
 1. "Night and morning with my tears:
And I sunned it with smiles "

- a) What happened night and morning?
Ans:- Night and morning the speaker harboured anger against his foe.
- b) Why were tears shed?
Ans:- The tears were shed because the speaker was angry with his foe and watered it in fears. He did not tell or discuss it with his foe.
- c) What was 'it'?
Ans:- 'It' refers to anger against the speaker's foe.
- d) What does 'sunned it with smiles' mean?
Ans: He pretended that all was well between him and his foe. 'Sunned it with smile' means he pretended and did not disclose his true feelings.

2. "And with soft deceitful wiles,
And it grew both day and night"

- a) What grow „day and night“?
Ans:- The wrath of the speaker grew 'day and night'.
- b) Whose „wiles“ are referred to here?
Ans:- The speaker's 'wiles' are referred here.
- c) Why does the person use wiles?
Ans:- He uses wiles because he had not spoken about his wrath with his foe.
- d) How does 'it' grow?
Ans:- It grew as the speaker watered it in fears, night and morning with tears and sunned it with smiles and soft deceitful wiles.

3. "And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine."

- a) What did the foe see?
Ans: - The foe saw the fruit of the speaker's wrath i.e. an apple.
- b) Why did 'it' shine?
Ans: -It shine' because the fruit grew both day and night.
- c) What was 'mine'?
Ans: - The fruit (wrath) was the speaker's.
- d) What did the foe do with it?
Ans: - The foe stole it and was consumed by it.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which phrase in stanza 1 has the same meaning as 'kept his anger to himself'?
Ans- 'I told it not' means that he kept his anger to himself.
2. What did the narrator do when he was angry with his friend?
Ans- The speaker talked about his anger to his friend.
3. What did the speaker do when he was angry with his enemy?
Ans- When the speaker was angry with his enemy, he never talked about it.

	<p>4. Why did the speaker's anger grow? Ans- The speaker's anger grew as he kept to himself, he did not share it with his enemy. The result was that the wrath grew as big as tree.</p> <p>5. What does the speaker compare his anger within the poem? Ans- The speaker compares his anger with a tree.</p> <p>6. How did the speaker feed the tree? Ans- He fed the tree with his fear, tears and sunned it with smiles and deceitful wiles.</p> <p>7. What happened to the speaker's enemy in the morning? Ans- The speaker's enemy was finished in the morning.</p> <p>8. What do you think is the speaker suggesting in this poem? Ans- The speaker suggesting in this poem that if anger is bottled up longer then it grows more powerful. Also suggesting about the importance of communication.</p> <p>9. What did the speaker do to ensure that the tree grew healthy? Ans- He took care of it. He watered it day and night with tears and sunned with smiles and soft deceitful wiles.</p> <p>Activity: Prepare a flow chart mentioning the ill effects of anger.</p>
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<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter:Medieval Architecture</p> <p>Do the exercise;</p> <p>A. Tick the correction option::</p> <p>1.Which of the following showcase the construction of Medieval period? I.Architecture ii. Painting. iii.language and literature. iv All of these.</p> <p>2. Rich merchants , chieftains and nobles constructed I.Havelis. ii.Huge bungalows. iii palaces. iv All of these</p> <p>B. Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>1._____ was increasingly used in the construction during the Medieval period. 2.The chahar bagha gardens were also described as _____ by the historians. 3.Rani ki Baori or the Queen 's stepwell is located in _____ in Rajasthan.</p> <p>C. Short answer questions:</p> <p>1.When and where was the Rajarajeshvara temple built.? 2.What kind of cultural Medieval period had? 3. What were the places of spiritual and religious learning? 4.Name the places where chahar bagha were constructed. 5.Who earned universal respect for constructing a large reservoir ?</p> <p>E . Long answer questions</p> <p>1 Write a short note on Taj Mahal. 2.Why did kings built temples?</p>
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Ch-7: Introduction to HTML5

Objective Type Questions (pg: 126)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. server
2. website
3. homepage
4. empty
5. container

B. T/F (pg:126)

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

C. MCQ(pg:126)

1. c. both a. and b.
2. d. All of these
3. d. All of these
4. c. <body>
5. b.

Answer the following Questions:

Q1. What is HTML?

Ans: HyperText Markup Language(HTML) is a computer language used to create webpages for display on the World Wide Web.

Q2. What do you mean by HTML editors? Give some example.

Ans: HTML editors are application software which is used to write HTML code.

Ex:- Notepad, Wordpad, WYSIWYG(Google Web Designer and Adobe Dreamweaver)

Q3. How to open notepad?

Ans: Start>All Programs >Accessories> Notepad

Q4. What is the extension of HTML file?

Ans: .HTML or .HTM

Q5. Where we see the output of HTML?

Ans: Web Browser

Q6. Give some example of web browsers?

Ans: Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Google chrome, Safari, Netscape Navigator etc.

Q7. Write the structure of an HTML document.

Ans: <!DOCTYPE html>
 <HTML>
 <HEAD>
 <TITLE>-----</TITLE>
 </HEAD>
 <BODY>

 </BODY>
 </HTML>

Q8. What do mean by HTML attributes?

Ans: HTML attributes give us extra information about elements. They are always specified inside the start tag, and have a name-value pair.

e.g:- <body bgcolor= "yellow">

Note: Read the Tech Terms and To Sum Up section (pg: 125)

Chapter 33. Slang Dictionary

Across

1. To study feverishly before an exam typically done after neglecting to study consistently. **CRAM**
4. A very excited state. **HYPER**
5. Intransitive verb for leaving abruptly. **BAIL**
6. British slang term that Americans find confusing. **ZONKED**
8. An adjective that describes closeness between competitors. **TIGHT**
10. An abrupt increase, typically in the price of something. **JACKUP**

Down

2. To abruptly fall asleep, or show up without invitation. **CRASH**
3. Stuffy, persnickety, the opposite of relaxed. **UPTIGHT**
7. To speak negatively, to disparage, to badmouth. **KNOCK**
9. Can be used as an intransitive verb for destruction. **TRASH**

Chapter 34. Languages Around the World

1. A distinct derivative of Chinese spoken across most northern and southwestern China. The group incorporates the Beijing dialect, the basis of Standard Chinese. **MANDARIN**
2. Espanol, castellano, are some sounds that help demarcate this Western Romance language that originated in the Castile region and today has hundreds of millions of native speakers in Latin America and Spain. It has been accepted as the world's second most spoken native language. **SPANISH**
3. A West Germanic language that originated in early medieval England and is now a global lingua franca. Appropriately named after the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated to England, it ultimately derived its name from the Anglia (Angeln) peninsula in the Baltic Sea. It is similar in nature to the Frisian languages, but its vocabulary has been significantly influenced by other Germanic languages, particularly Norse, as well as by Latin and French. **ENGLISH**
4. An East Asian language chosen by more than 128 million people, primarily in Japan, where it is national language. It is a descendant of the Japonic language family, and is distantly connected to other languages, such as Korean. **JAPANESE**
5. An Indo-Aryan language spoken in South Asia. It is the official and predominant language of Bangladesh and has been recorded as the second most widely spoken of the 22 scheduled languages of India, behind Hindi. **BENGALI**
6. An Austro-Asiatic language that originated in Vietnam, where it is the national and official language. Prominently used in East and Southeast Asia, North America, Australia and Western Europe. It has also gained official recognition as a minority language in the Czech Republic. **VIETNAMESE**
7. A Romance language of the Indo-European family. It was inherited from the Vulgar Latin of the Roman Empire, as did all Romance languages. **FRENCH**
8. Known by its endonym Farsi, this is one of the Western Iranian languages within the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. **PERSIAN**

G.K

Chapter 35. Astonishing Autobiographies

1. The Diary of a Young Girl is a book of the entries of a Dutch language diary kept by this noted individual while she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. In 1944, the family was apprehended and deceased due to typhus in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. **Anne Frank**
2. I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, refers to the 1969 autobiography about the early years of African-American writer and poet. This was the first in a seven-volume series; it is a transcending story that illustrates how strength of character and a love of literature can help overcome racism and trauma. **Maya Angelou**
3. Night is a composition about his experience with his father in the Nazi German concentration camps at Auschwitz and Buchenwald in 1944-45, which was at the height of the Holocaust toward the end of the Second World War. **Elie Wiesel**
4. The Autobiography is the traditional name assigned to the unfinished record of his own life from 1771 to 1790. However, he himself appears to have called his work his Memoirs. **Benjamin Franklin**
5. Long Walk to Freedom is an autobiography that was published in 1995 by Little Brown & Co. The book profiles his early life, coming of age, education and 27 years in prison. **Nelson Mandela**
6. Angela's Ashes is a 1996 memoir by this Irish author that comprises of various anecdotes and stories of his impoverished childhood and early adulthood in Brooklyn, New York and in Limerick, Ireland. **Frank McCourt**
7. Scar Tissue is the autobiography of Red Hot Chili Peppers vocalist. It was released in 2004 by Hyperion and authored by Kiedis with Larry Sloman, who compiled information and interviewed various parties associated with the plot line. **Anthony Kiedis**
8. Steve Jobs is the authorized biography of Steve Jobs. The biography was written at the request of Jobs, by former executive a CNN and Time who has written best-selling biographies of Benjamin Franklin and Albert Einstein. Based on more than forty interview with Jobs conducted over two years. **Walter Isaacson**

Chapter 36. Effective use of Grammar and Punctuation.

For each of the following set of statements, select the correct sentence:

1. (C) I am asking "if you would like to rollerblade together tomorrow.
2. (A) You are my friend; however, I cannot afford to lend you any more money.
3. (B) I saw our town's ex-mayor at the mall.
4. (D) Wherever we go, people recognize us.
5. (A) My favorite musician, who is also my cousin, plays a mean fuzz bass.
6. (D) Yes, Jean, you were right, about that answer.
7. (B) Paul Simon sang, "I am a rock; I am an island."
8. (D) Whenever Cheryl is in town, she visits her sister.

9. (C) I asked Ella, “Did he ask for his ring back?”
 10. (A) It may not be the correct part, but I bet that it works.

Chapter 37. Characteristics of Cyborgs

Name the people who are using Cyborg. Take help from picture clue.

1. He was born with achromatopsia which is the extreme color blindness that meant he could only see in black-and-white. However, this man is now capable of experiencing colours beyond the scope of normal human perception. **Neil Harbisson**
2. He has been experimenting with various electronic implants since the year 1998, when he “installed” a microchip in his arm that enabled him to operate doors, lights, heaters and other computers remotely as he moved from room to room. By becoming the subject of his own experiments, he’s on a mission to become the world’s most advanced cyborg. **Kevin Warwick**
3. A pioneer in this perspective, he effectively became one of the world’s first cyborgs when he was enabled with bionic limb, connected through a nerve-muscle graft. Not only is it possible for him to control his limb with his mind, he can also feel hot, cold and the amount of pressure his grip is applying. **Jesse Sullivan**
4. After a couple of horrific accidents, he lost vision in both eyes but never gave up hoping that he would someday see again. His dream transformed into reality when, in 2002, he became the first person in the world to receive an artificial vision system. His electronic eye is connected directly to his visual cortex through brain implants. **Jens Naumann**
5. After losing part of his arm during an accident at work, he got upgraded to an incredibly advanced robotic prosthetic which might be the closest thing to “The Terminator” that exists today (it’s also a staunch reminder of Dr. Claw from “Inspector Gadget”). **Nigel Ackland**
6. He is the living example of how you don’t need to be a robotics mastermind to become a cyborg; you can pretty much do it yourself. After losing a finger in a motorcycle accident, he decided to embed a 2 GB USB port into his prosthetic. It doesn’t upload information directly into his nervous system (ala “The Matrix”), but it’s at least more useful than a USB keychain. **Jerry Jalava**

She became the first woman to become a cyborg when she was outfitted with a bionic limb similar to the one installed on fellow cyborg Jesse Sullivan. The limb can be accessed by her nervous system, allowing her to control it with her mind. **Claudia Mitchell**

पाठ - भूतकाल (लड़ लकार - प्रथम पुरुष)

● **शब्दार्थ :-**

SANSKRIT कथितम् - कहा गया है , एकस्मिन् - एक ,
 खाद्याय - भोजन के लिए , उन्नतः - ऊँचा
 बहवः - अनेक , स्वहस्तम् - अपने हाथ
 भूमौ - जमीन पर , साधु - अच्छा , आनयत्-
 लाया , अक्षिपत् - फेंका ।

• संस्कृत में उत्तर लिखें ।

क) वृद्धः कुत्र आसीत् ?

वृद्धः एकस्मिन् ग्रामे आसीत् ।

ख) सः खाद्याय किम् अकरोत् ?

सः खाद्याय इतस्ततः अभ्रमत् ।

ग) वृक्षस्य अधः कानि आसन् ?

वृक्षस्य अधः अनेकानि प्रस्तरखण्डानि आसन् ।

घ) वृद्धः भूमौ किम् अक्षिपत् ?

वृद्धः भूमौ एकं प्रस्तरखण्डम् अक्षिपत् ।

ङ) वानराः किम् अक्षिपन् ?

वानराः वृक्षस्य अधः फलानि अक्षिपन् ।

• दिए गए धातुओं के लड़ लकार रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

क) सदाशिवः गुरुजनान् अनमत् । (नम्)

ख) सा महिला कथम् अधावत् । (धाव्)

ग) वने सिंहाः अगर्जन् । (गर्ज्)

घ) छात्राः गृहम् अगच्छन् । (गम्)

ङ) गायिकाः मधुरं गीतम् अगायन् । (गौ)

च) कमलेशः सभायां न अवदत् । (वद्)

• निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें ।

क) चोरः शीघ्रम् अधावन् ।

चोर शीघ्रम् अधावत् ।

ख) आपणिकः तुलया तण्डुलम् अमापयताम् ।

आपणिकः तुलया तण्डुलम् अमापयत् ।

ग) बालकाः मधुरं दुग्धम् अपिबत् ।

बालकाः मधुरं दुग्धम् अपिबन् ।

घ) भक्तौ मन्दिरे गीतम् अगायन् ।

भक्तौ मन्दिरे गीतम् अगायताम् ।

ङ) अत्र एकः विशालः आम्रवृक्षः आस्ताम् ।

अत्र एकः विशालः आम्रवृक्षः आसीत् ।

• क्रियाकलाप :-

स्म का प्रयोग करके भी भूतकाल की क्रिया बनती है।

अभ्यासिनी के पेज नंबर - 58 की सहायता से दो क्रियाओं के रूप दर्शाएँ ।

• पाठ - भविष्यत् काल (लृट् लकार - प्रथम पुरुष)

शब्दार्थ :-

भेष्यति - डरेगा , पृष्ठे - पीठ पर , इव - जैसे ,

कूर्दिष्यन्ति - कूदेंगे , वक्ष्यन्ति - ढोएँगे , पास्यतः - पीएँगे

(द्वि०) , आगमिष्यतः - आएँगे (द्वि०) , छायायाम् -

छाँव में ।

- धातुओं के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें।
श्वः सोमवासरः । सिद्धार्थः प्रातः उद्याने भ्रमिष्यति (भ्रम्) । दिवसे सः विद्यालयं गमिष्यति (गम्) । तत्र विविधान् पाठान् पठिष्यति (पठ्) । सः एक पत्रम् अपि लेखिष्यति (लिख्) । अपराहणे सः विद्यालयात् गृहम् आगमिष्यति (आ - गम्) । सायं मित्रैः सह क्रीडिष्यति (क्रीड्) । रात्रौ भोजनात् अनन्तरं शयनं करिष्यति (क्) ।
- निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ ।
i) लेखिष्यति - रमा एकः लेखः लेखिष्यति ।
ii) नेष्यति - पितामहः गृहं करीउनकानि नेष्यति ।
iii) भ्रमिष्यन्ति - जनाः प्रातःकाले उपवने भ्रमिष्यन्ति ।
iv) नर्तिष्यति - श्रीकृष्णः यमुनायाः तटे नर्तिष्यति ।
v) पास्यन्ति - जनाः शीतल जल पास्यन्ति ।
- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।
क) पूजकः तत् मन्दिरं कदा गमिष्यति ?
पूजक उस मन्दिर में कब जाएगा ?
ख) रमेशः श्वः पत्रं लेखिष्यति ।
रमेश कल पत्र लिखेगा ।
ग) वसन्ते कोकिलाः कूजिष्यन्ति ।
वसन्त में कोयलें कूकेंगी ।
घ) बालकाः दुग्धं पास्यन्ति ।
बच्चे दूध पिएँगे ।
ङ) ते जनाः दूरदर्शने क्रिकेटक्रीडां द्रक्ष्यन्ति ।
वे लोग दूरदर्शन पर क्रिकेट खेल देखेंगे ।
च) संघमित्रा एकं मधुरं गीतं गास्यति ।
संघमित्रा एक मधुर गीत गाएगी ।
- क्रियाकलाप :-
भविष्यत् काल लृट लकार में कुछ धातु अपने मूल रूप में ही रहते हैं और रूप नहीं बदलते । ऐसे धातुओं की एक सारणी बनाएँ और उसके लृट लकार के रूप लिखें ।

DRAWING



FACE STUDY – Pen

The shape of faces is normally triangle and square. We divide three parts that is chin to nose eye brow and the parts above. We find that ear is always between nose tip. You can draw on basis of the above parameters.



All the portraits have been made by using pen and ink. Emphasis has been given to expressions. Probably the most common way to build up a shaded area with a series of parallel lines is the technique known as hatching. When the lines are drawn close together, the tone is dark. Widely spaced hatching produces lighter tone. Which ever method you may use, it must have this flexibility.

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ASSIGNMENT 10TH .PAGE NO -52

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Topic- Face Study

Work to be done- Complete page 52 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics