



by
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Major Religions

India is a land of rich and varied cultural heritage. Given below are some important facts about various religions. Read the clues and name the religions.

1. It started in Punjab around 1500 CE. The **Adi Granth** is the holy book of this religion.
2. Some of the sacred books of this religion are the **Vedas**, the **Upanishads** and the **Bhagavad Gita**.
3. **Gautama Buddha** was the founder of this religion. The title 'Buddha' means 'The Enlightened One'.
4. This religion takes its name from 'Jina' meaning 'Victor' or 'Conqueror', a title given to the 24 great teachers called the 'Tirthankaras'. **Mahavira** was one of its great teachers.
5. This religion is based on the life and teachings of **Jesus Christ**. The **Bible** is the holy book of this religion.
6. It is the religion that was preached by **Prophet Mohammad**. God is called 'Allah' and the followers are divided into two sects: the **Shias** and the **Sunnis**.
7. It is one of the oldest religions and is the first religion to teach the belief in one God. **Israel** has the majority of followers of this religion.
8. Its founder was the **Persian Prophet Zarathustra**, whose name means the 'Golden Light'. Its followers pray in the presence of fire.

Sikhism.....



Hinduism.....



Buddhism.....



Jainism.....



Christianity.....



Islam.....



Judaism.....



Zoroastrianism.....



Hinduism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Judaism

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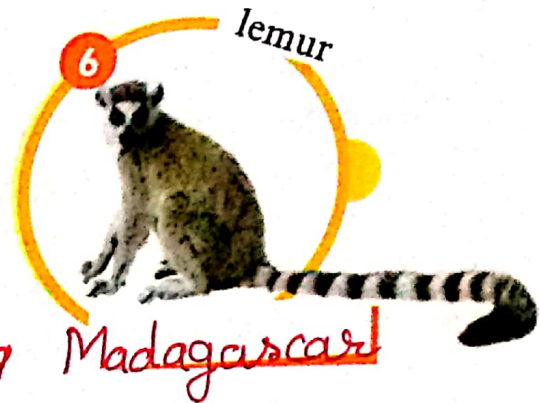
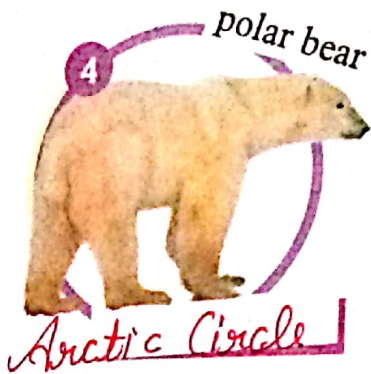
Unit II STEP INTO THE NATURE



Native Animals

In his book 'On the Origin of Species (1859)', Charles Darwin put forward the theory of evolution based on natural selection. According to this theory, all organisms develop features that help them survive in their specific surroundings.

Given below are the names of some animals. Name the regions in which they are found.



South Central China, Southeast Asia, Southern Asia (the Himalayas), Arctic Circle, Tibet, Antarctica, Antarctica; Africa and Asia, Madagascar, Australia



South African weaver birds build huge nests containing many cavities for hundreds of pairs of birds to live under one communal roof.

Week-7
Date- 28 May 2020

Class - VI
Subject - Science

Subject's Teacher -> Vaishali Gupta

Over-cooking of vegetables destroy many vitamins. Similarly, if meat and eggs are heated too long above 70°C, their proteins become too hard to digest. On the other hand, eating meat and chicken in uncooked or half-cooked forms may transmit disease-causing organisms or worms, which the animal has been carrying.

Hence, care should be taken that the food, you eat, should be properly cooked.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Food is necessary for our life. It gives energy for movement and warmth. It helps our body grow and keep healthy also
- Plants and animals are the main sources of food.
- Cereal crops, such as rice, wheat, maize, etc. give us more food than any other source.
- Root crops, such as yam, turnip, carrot, etc. contain large amounts of starch.
- Some leaves, such as spinach, methi, cabbage, etc. give us food. Some flowers, such as cauliflower, kachnar, semal are also used as food
- Plantation agriculture includes crops of tea, coffee, oranges, coconuts, etc.
- Animals provide us, milk, meat and wool.
- 'Poultry' refer to birds, like chicken, ducks, geese, swans, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkeys. We get eggs and meat from them.
- Shark liver oil and cod liver oil are natural resources of vitamins A and D.
- Herbivores are animals who depend for their food on plant material.
- Carnivores are animals that eat the flesh of other animals.
- Omnivores are animals that eat, both plant and animal as their food. The man is an omnivore.
- Scavengers are creatures that eat dead animals or animal waste such as dung.
- Your body's energy requirement depends upon your age, sex, body weight and occupation.
- BMR is a measure of how many calories your body needs to maintain its functions when you are at rest.
- Food quality can be maintained by proper storage, handling, cooking, etc.

Class - VI (Science)

EXERCISES

Chapter - 1
[Sources of Food]

1. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer: (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Example of root crop is:

- (a) spinach (b) methi (c) radish (d) tomato

2. Radishes and carrots are:

- (a) stems (b) flowers (c) roots (d) leaves

3. Poor man's cow is:

- (a) buffalo (b) duck (c) camel (d) goat

4. Herbivores eat:

- (a) animals (b) dead animals (c) plants (d) none of these

5. Vultures and crows are:

- (a) herbivores (b) carnivores (c) omnivores (d) scavengers

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Food gives us energy to work.
2. Wheat and rice are cereal crops.
3. Herbivores depend for their food on plant material.
4. Scavengers eat dead animals.

III. Answer the following questions in about 10 words:

1. Why is food necessary for life?
2. What are the main sources of food?
3. Name five stems that we eat as food.
4. Define herbivores giving two examples.
5. Define carnivores giving two examples.

IV. Match the following:

'A'

1. Cereal crop
2. Turnips
3. Omnivores
4. Poor man's cow
5. Carnivores

'B'

- (i) Root crop **2**
- (ii) Maize **1**
- (iii) Seals **5**
- (iv) Man **3**
- (v) Goat **4**

V. Answer the following questions in short:

1. What do you mean by food? Describe in brief the cereal crops.
2. What do you mean by 'livestock'? What do we get from them? Who is called the 'poor man's cow'?
3. Define 'poultry'. What we get from poultry farming?
4. What is the main source of food for people living in coastal areas? Mention the main natural sources of vitamin A and D.
5. What do you mean by basal metabolic rate?

VI. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What are the main plant sources of food for human beings?
2. Describe the main animal sources of food for human beings.
3. What are the sources of food for animals?
4. How can the food quality be maintained?

Activity Time

VII. Discussion:

Ask your class teacher to have group discussion on the method to prevent wastage of food.

VIII. Divide the whole class into two groups. Ask 1st group to explain the importance of scavengers and the 2nd group to explain the importance of plants in human live.

IX. Visit a zoo. Observe the feeding habits of various animals you see there. List them as carnivore herbivores or omnivores in your notebook.

Activity 4

Vitamin-deficiency Diseases

Use reference materials in your school library or take help of your teacher to find out about a vitamin deficiency disease, such as scurvy; rickets or beri-beri. What is the cause of the disease? What are its symptoms? How can the disease be prevented? Write a brief report on your findings.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The three main nutrients are carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
- Besides nutrients, your body also needs minerals, vitamins and water.
- Carbohydrates act as one of the principal fuels of the body. Excessive carbohydrates are stored in your body and add to your weight.
- Fats and oils supply the body energy, support and cushion vital organs and insulate body against loss of heat.
- Proteins are essential for growth and repair of body parts. Soyabeans are one of the common sources of protein.
- Vitamins regulate growth and the normal functioning of your body.
- Like vitamins, minerals help to maintain the normal functioning of your body.
- Water helps your body stay at the right temperature of 37°C.
- Roughage helps in retaining water in the body and digestion.
- A balanced diet is a proportional mixture of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water.
- Deficiency of nutrients is called malnutrition, which causes diseases, such as kwashiorkor and marasmus.
- Deficiency of vitamins causes diseases such as beri-beri, scurvy and rickets.
- Deficiency of minerals causes diseases, such as anaemia and goitre.

EXERCISES

Chapter - 2
[Components of Food]

I. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer: (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Source of fat is:

- (a) orange (b) milk (c) tomato (d) carrot

2. Scurvy disease is caused due to deficiency of which vitamin?

- (a) vitamin A (b) vitamin B (c) vitamin C (d) vitamin D

3. The main source of sodium in our body is:

- (a) sodium chloride (salt) (b) almond (c) cheese (d) lemon

4. Due to deficiency of protein infants suffer from:

- (a) goitre (b) marasmus (c) rickets (d) anaemia

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The three main nutrients are carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
2. Excessive carbohydrate add to your weight.
3. Water helps your body stay at the right temperature of 37° C.
4. Deficiency of nutrients is called malnutrition.
5. Anaemia is caused by deficiency of iron.

False
True
True
False
True
True

III. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Sources of carbohydrates are oils and milk.
2. Nuts and butter are sources of fats.
3. Iron is important for the formation of haemoglobin.
4. Goitre is caused by lack of iron.
5. Kwashiorkor is caused by lack of protein.
6. Lack of vitamin B causes beri-beri.

IV. Match the following:

'A'

1. Anaemia
2. Scurvy
3. Beri-beri
4. Rickets
5. Goitre

'B'

- (i) Vitamin B 3
- (ii) Iron 1
- (iii) Iodine 5
- (iv) Vitamin C 2
- (v) Vitamin D 4

V. Answer the following questions in about 10 words.

1. What are nutrients? Name the three main nutrients.
2. What is the function of proteins? Mention one main source of protein.
3. Mention the vitamin C deficiency disease.
4. What is the function of minerals?
5. What is the function of roughage?
6. Define balanced diet.

VI. Answer the following questions in short:

1. Why are carbohydrates essential for your body? Mention the sources of carbohydrates.
2. What is the function of fats? Mention the sources of fats.
3. Why are vitamins, sometimes, called 'micronutrients'? Name the main vitamins.
4. What is the importance of calcium and phosphorus in your body?
5. What is the importance of iron in your body and what are its sources?

VII. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What are the main components of food? Describe any one of them in detail.
2. Why are vitamins essential for you? Describe the various vitamins with their sources.
3. Describe the various minerals with their sources.
4. Describe two vitamin deficiency diseases and two mineral deficiency diseases.

Activity Time

VIII. Discussion:

Bad eating habits are very common in school children. Discuss in your class about what are good eating habits and what is its importance.

- IX. Prepare a diet chart for your family members with the help of your elders. Make one such for yourself. Try to follow it daily.
- X. Have you ever seen any person suffering from any deficiency disease. You can help the people in your surrounding by making them aware of how these can be prevented.

Test Yourself

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. From the mixture of powdered iron and powdered sulphur, powdered iron can be separated with the help of
2. Winnowing is used when one component of the mixture is so light that it can be blown with
3. Sieving is used to separate the components of a mixture which are of sizes.
4. Iron and are magnetic substances.
5. The process of settling of the heavy solids at the bottom is called
6. is a coagulating agent.
7. Cream is separated from milk by

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- A substance which is made up of same kind of molecules, is called pure substance.
- An impure substance is a mixture.
- A pure substance has fixed melting and boiling points and definite density.
- A material obtained by mixing together two or more substances in any ratio, which do not react with each other is known as a mixture.
- Mixtures may be heterogeneous or homogeneous.
- The purpose of separation is to remove an undesirable component and to obtain a useful component.
- The components of mixture are separated by one method or a combination of various methods.
- Selection of a method depends upon the characteristic property of the component to be separated.
- The various methods used to separate the components of a mixture are: winnowing, hand picking, sieving, magnetic separation, washing, decantation, loading, centrifugation, filtration, evaporation, crystallization, sublimation and distillation.
- In order to separate substances, we use some property of a constituent which others do not possess.

EXERCISES

Chapter - 3
[Separation of Substances]

1. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer: (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. A mixture of iodine and sand can be separated by:

(a) decantation	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) centrifugation	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) filtration	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) sublimation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. A mixture of tea leaves and iron filings can be separated by:

(a) filtration	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) hand-picking	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) magnet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) sieving	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A mixture of mustard oil and kerosene can be separated by:

(a) sublimation	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) evaporation	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) separating funnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) filtration	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. A mixture of ammonium chloride and common salt is separated by:

(a) evaporation

(c) filtration

(b) decantation

(d) sublimation

5. A solid substance is dissolved in water. Which one of the following methods is used to separate it?

(a) Filtration

(c) Sublimation

(b) Evaporation

(d) Loading

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. A mixture of mustard oil and water can be separated by using a separating funnel.

2. Ammonium chloride can be separated from common salt by sublimation.

3. Common salt is obtained from sea water by evaporation.

4. A mixture of chalk powder and water can be separated by filtration.

5. Naphthalene can be separated from common salt by sublimation.

6. Husk is separated from rice by winnowing.

III. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false against the following statements:

1. Sharbat is a pure substance.

F

2. The process of winnowing is used to remove small stone particles.

T

3. A pure sample of a substance consists of only one kind of particles.

T

4. Sugar is separated from its solution in water by decantation.

F

5. Butter is separated from milk by the method of crystallization.

F

IV. Match the following:

'A'

'B'

1. Crystallization

(i) Separation of sand from water **3**

2. Evaporation

(ii) Changing of a solid into vapours **4**

3. Decantation

(iii) Evaporation followed by condensation **5**

4. Sublimation

(iv) Changing of a liquid into vapours **2**

5. Distillation

(v) Cooling a hot saturated solution **1**

V. Answer the following questions in about 10 words:

1. When is winnowing method used?

2. Name three magnetic substances.

3. Define sedimentation.

4. When is *evaporation* method used for separation?

5. Name the method by which you can separate suspended insoluble solids from a liquid.

EXERCISES

Chapter-4
[Cloth and Cloth Materials]

I. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer: (Multiple Choice Questions)

- In which state cotton is produced:
 - (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Kashmir
- Which wool is obtained from goats:
 - (a) angora
 - (b) chiffon
 - (c) oswal
 - (d) rayon
- Synthetic fibre is:
 - (a) silk
 - (b) cotton
 - (c) nylon
 - (d) flax
- Which fibre is more useful in making rope and mat?
 - (a) jute
 - (b) flax
 - (c) nylon
 - (d) wool
- It is also a fibre, obtained from plants (except cotton):
 - (a) silk
 - (b) wool
 - (c) flax
 - (d) rayon

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- Wool is the fibre that comes from the coat of a sheep.
- Silk is strong, elastic and smooth.
- Nylon and rayon are synthetic fibres.
- Some of the finest linen is produced in northern Europe.
- The stalks of flax are allowed to rot either on the ground or in the shallow ponds.

III. State whether the following statements are true or false:

- Gin is a machine that removes the fibres from seeds.
- Sandy soil is suitable for cotton.
- Silk is a thread obtained from the flax plant.
- Silkworms are fed on mulberry leaves.
- Jute is obtained from coconut plant.
- Linen is a natural fibre.

True
False
False
True
False
True

IV. Match the following:

'A'

'B'

- Cotton
- Nylon
- Cocoon
- Linen
- Wool

- Synthetic fibre **2**
- Silkworm **3**
- Natural fibre **1**
- Sheep **5**
- Flax plant **4**

Study Material - Week 7 (18/05/2020)
Class - VI, English Reader
Sub. Tea - Miss Kavita Sharma
Chapter - 1, 2, 3 (book work)

Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Rajkumar lived in a district named Ganeshpur.
a. Ganeshpur b. Govindpur c. Grampur d. Gurgaon
- Mr. Anthony owned a jeep.
a. ambassador b. jeep c. fiat d. bicycle
- Rajkumar jumped into the driver seat.
a. reverse b. gear c. driver d. passanger
- Rajkumar gradually increased the speed of the car.
a. bicycle b. brake c. jeep d. car
- Rajkumar got confused between the brakes and the accelerator.
a. accelerator b. gear c. car d. reverse
- Rajkumar was very innovative.
a. Ramkumar b. Rajkumar c. Mr. Anthony d. Rajbala



B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rajkumar's father had a car workshop.
2. Rajkumar always wished to do more than he could.
3. Rajkumar used to help his father in various mechanical works.
4. In 1968, Rajkumar was 16 years old.
5. Rajkumar came to Mr. Anthony and asked him if he could drive his jeep.
6. Mr. Anthony was very much amazed.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Rajkumar quickly turned the steering towards left side. F
2. Rajkumar stopped the car at some distance. T
3. The lady and the child were safe. T
4. Rajkumar took a deep breath and felt relaxed. T
5. Rajkumar became hopeless and pressed the accelerator instead of brakes. T
6. Rajkumar saw a lady with a child crossing the road. T

D. Answer the following questions orally.

1. Who was Rajkumar?
2. How did Rajkumar help his father?
3. What kind of boy Rajkumar was?
4. Why did the car get sudden high speed?

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Rajkumar live?
2. Who was Mr. Anthony?
3. How did Rajkumar drive Mr. Anthony's jeep?
4. What did Rajkumar do with his father's car?
5. What happened when was Rajkumar driving his father's car?
6. What happened in the last?



Vocabulary Practice

F. Match the word with its antonym.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. father | a. young 2 |
| 2. old | b. child 1 |
| 3. quick | c. outside 4 |
| 4. inside | d. slow 3 |
| 5. less | e. rear 6 |
| 6. front | f. start 7 |
| 7. stop | g. more 5 |

G. Give one word for the following with the help of given words.

optimist fatalist edible glutton centenarian

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. A person who is above hundred years old in age. | <u>centenarian</u> |
| 2. A person who looks at the bright side of things or life. | <u>optimist</u> |
| 3. A person who believes in fate. | <u>fatalist</u> |
| 4. A food item that is fit to eat. | <u>edible</u> |
| 5. A person who eats too much. | <u>glutton</u> |

Grammar Practice

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. Friendly, grey and large are all examples of adjectives. In the examples below, these adjectives are used to describe an elephant.

Examples:

1. Friendly elephant
2. Grey elephant
3. Large elephant

Degrees of Adjectives

The three degrees of adjectives are positive, comparative and superlative. The comparative and superlative degrees are used to compare between two or more subjects or objects.

The table below offers some more examples of the three degrees of comparison.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
sharp (adjective)	sharper	sharpest
happy (adjective)	happier	happiest
precise (adjective)	more precise	most precise

II. Choose the correct degree of adjective from the bracket and fill in the blanks.

1. He is richer than his neighbours. (richer/richest)
2. The brides were much younger than the grooms. (younger/young)
3. He is too intelligent to be taught. (intelligent/more intelligent)
4. He is cleverer than I thought him to be. (cleverer/cleverest)
5. When the old woman became stronger, she began to move about. (stronger/more stronger)
6. He is much better now. (good/better)
7. The offer was too good to be true. (best/ good)
8. He finishes with greater success than I do. (greater/greatest)
9. Shakespeare is the greatest playwright in English. (greater/greatest)
10. The pain was more than he could bear. (more/much)

I. Write the comparative and the superlative degrees of the following adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. Angry	<u>angrier</u>	<u>angriest</u>
2. Bad	<u>worse</u>	<u>worst</u>
3. Big	<u>bigger</u>	<u>biggest</u>
4. Bitter	<u>more bitter</u>	<u>most bitter</u>
5. Black	<u>blacker</u>	<u>blackest</u>
6. Bright	<u>brighter</u>	<u>brightest</u>
7. Broad	<u>broader</u>	<u>broadest</u>
8. Busy	<u>busier</u>	<u>busiest</u>
9. Calm	<u>more calm</u>	<u>most calm</u>
10. Cheap	<u>cheaper</u>	<u>cheapest</u>



Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. I have received so much love and _____ from the Indian people.
a. liking b. care c. concern d. affection
2. I shall not be _____ of my people and their affection.
a. unworthy b. undeserving c. worthless d. shameful
3. When I _____, I should like my body to be cremated.
a. die b. live c. go d. stay
4. No part of these ashes should be _____ or preserved.
a. kept b. maintained c. saved d. retained
5. The Ganga especially is the _____ of India.
a. stream b. river c. brook d. canal
6. The Ganga has been to me a symbol and _____ of the past of India.
a. recall b. recollection c. remind d. memory
7. Pandit Nehru wanted that his handful of ashes thrown in the Ganga at _____.
a. Prayag b. Varanasi c. Hardwar d. Allahabad
8. _____ has no religious sentiment in the matter.
a. Pandit Nehru b. Pandit Saha c. Pandit Moti d. Kamla Nehru
9. Pandit Nehru has watched Ganga's varying moods as the _____ changed.
a. weather b. days c. seasons d. centuries
10. Pandit Nehru wrote this will and testament in _____.
a. Himalayas b. Allahabad c. Varanasi d. New Delhi

B. Complete the following lines with the help of story.

1. I shall not be unworthy of my people and their affection.
2. A small handful of these ashes should be thrown in the Ganga.
3. No part of these ashes should be retained or preserved.

4. I have no religious sentiment in the matter.
5. She reminds me of the snow covered peaks and the deep valleys of the Himalayas.
6. I have written this will and testament in New Delhi on the twenty-first day of June in 1954.
7. She has been a symbol of India's age long culture and civilization.
8. She reminds me of the snow covered peaks and the deep valleys of the Himalayas.
9. The major portion of my ashes should be disposed of over the fields.
10. To my innumerable comrades and colleagues, I owe an even deeper debt of gratitude.

C. Correct the given statements and rewrite them.

1. I have received so much love and affection of my parents.
I have received so much love and affection from the Indian people
2. I shall not be worthy of my parents and their affection.
I shall not be unworthy of my people and their affection.
3. When I die, I should like my body to be cremated in India.
When I die, I should like my body to be cremated, if I die in a foreign country,
4. Every part of these ashes should be retained or preserved. my body should be cremated there and my ashes sent to Allahabad.
No part of these ashes should be retained or preserved.
5. I have a religious significance, so far as I am concerned.
I have no religious significance, so far as I am concerned.
6. The Ganga especially is the river of foreigners.
The Ganga especially is the river of India.
7. Ganga reminds Nehru the snow covered plains.
Ganga reminds me of the snow covered plains.
8. Ganga is full of mystery as the morning falls.
Ganga is full of mystery as the evening shadows fall.
9. Nehru wants that the ashes of his body might mingle with the dust of museum.
Nehru wants that the ashes of his body might mingle with the dust of India.
10. Nehru wrote his will in the year Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-two.
Nehru wrote his will in the year Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-four.

D. Answer the following questions orally.

1. Who is the writer of this story, 'The Ganga'?

2. Whom does the writer owe to?
3. How does the Ganga look in the evening?
4. When did the writer write his will?

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Why does Nehru call the Ganga 'the river of India'?
2. Why was Nehru deeply attached to the Ganga and the Yamuna?
3. What is the significance of the Ganga for Nehru and for India?
4. What did the Ganga remind Pt. Nehru of?
5. How does the Ganga look during the monsoon?
6. What was the desire of the writer after his death?

Vocabulary Practice

F. Match the words of 'List A' with their meanings in 'List B'.

List 'A'

1. precious
2. abundant
3. preserved
4. attached
5. mystery
6. vast

List 'B'

- a. ample 2
- b. related 4
- c. secret 5
- d. huge 6
- e. valuable 1
- f. kept safe 3

G. Rearrange the following words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. afiofectn | <u>affection</u> | 2. enpayremt | <u>repayment</u> |
| 3. baalhadla | <u>Allahabad</u> | 4. ldhochiod | <u>childhood</u> |
| 5. smormeie | <u>memories</u> | 6. ieduntinidef | <u>unidentified</u> |
| 7. uanbtdna | <u>abundant</u> | 8. tdeutigar | <u>gratitude</u> |
| 9. neconrecd | <u>concerned</u> | 10. nteenien | <u>nineteen</u> |

Grammar Practice

A **preposition** is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.

Some prepositions are : above, in, on, from, to, by, at, for, off, from, behind, etc.

II. Choose the correct preposition from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. The golf course is behind our house. (with / behind)
2. The floor was covered with the broken glass. (with / behind)
3. Has the train arrived from Delhi? (of / from)
4. Write your roll number in the ink. (in / by)
5. There is a clock on the wall. (upon / on)
6. The man jumped off the bus. (of / off)
7. She comes from Uttar Pradesh. (to / from)
8. The man is in the car. (into / in)
9. He died of smallpox. (by / of)
10. There is a boy near the ball. (near / behind)

I. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the incorrect prepositions with the correct ones.

1. He cut his finger by a knife.

He cut his finger with a knife.

2. He has been ill for last Sunday.

He has been ill since last Sunday.

3. He differs with his father in his nature.

He differs from his father in his nature.

4. What are you aiming on?

What are you aiming at?

5. You should be careful of your health.

You should be careful about your health.

6. It is four in my watch.

It is four by my watch.

7. The meeting will begin on three.

The meeting will begin at three.

8. He left school on sixteen.

He left school at sixteen.



Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The capital of Khosla lay on the bank of the river Saryu.
 a. Saryu b. Ganga c. Narmada d. Yamuna
- King Aja trained his son in all the arts necessary for a Kshatriya warrior.
 a. essential b. needed c. necessary d. useless
- He swiftly pulled out an arrow from his quiver, and aimed at the sound's direction.
 a. meant b. intended c. projected d. aimed
- Dashratha went to the young boy and pleaded him.
 a. pleaded b. appealed c. prayed d. requested
- The Prince sadly removed the arrow and went to Shraavan's parents with water.
 a. detached b. removed c. isolated d. fainted
- Shraavan's mother and father both took a dip in the Saryu River.
 a. dunk b. drop c. fall d. dip
- Prince Dashratha heard a cry but not a beast.
 a. person b. lion c. bird d. beast
- Dashratha saw a young boy lying on the ground and crying in pain.
 a. young boy b. young couple c. young lamb d. young kid
- The Prince sadly removed the arrow from Shraavan's chest.
 a. chest b. thigh c. forehead d. hands
- Prince Dashratha carried Shraavan's parents to the place where Shraavan had died.
 a. parents b. body c. mother d. pitcher

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Aja was the king of Khosla.
- Ayodhya was the capital of Khosla on the bank of river Saryu.

3. Aja trained his son in all arts to make a good at archery.
4. The prince was unable to see beyond a few yards.
5. He saw a young boy lying on the ground and crying in pain.
6. Dashratha excelled in the arts.
7. Prince Dashratha heard a cry but not a beast. It was the cry of a human being in agony.
8. Dashratha went to the young boy and plead him.
9. The prince knelt down and drew the boy's head on his lap.
10. Shraavan's mother and father both took a dip in the Saryu River.

C. Correct the following statements and rewrite them.

1. Prince Aja, the son of Dashratha and Indumati, the King and Queen of Kosla.
Prince Dashratha, the son of Aja and Indumati, the King and Queen of Kosla
2. Dashratha was such a blunder archer.
Dashratha was such a skillful archer.
3. It was the cry of an elephant in agony.
It was the cry of a human being in agony.
4. The prince knelt down and drew the Shraavan's parents head on his lap.
The prince knelt down and drew the Shraavan's head on his lap.
5. Sharvan conveyed the message about the death of their son.
Dashratha conveyed the message about the death of their son.
6. Their curse did not come true and Prince Dashratha lived for many years.
Their curse came true and Prince Dashratha died when Lord Ram was sent out in exile.
7. Dashratha was not perfect in archery.
Dashratha was perfect in archery.
8. Shraavan went to Ganga River for drinking water.
Shraavan went to Saryu River to take water for his parents
9. Prince Dashratha stabbed sword in Shraavan's chest.
Prince Dashratha stabbed arrow in Shraavan's chest.
10. Lord Ram was sent out in exile for fifteen years to the forest.
Lord Ram was sent out in exile for fourteen years to the forest.

D. Answer the following questions orally.

1. Whose son was Dashratha?
2. Who was shot with an arrow and by whom?
3. Where was the prince hunting?
4. Who cursed Prince Dashratha?

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Dashratha? What was he exceptionally good at?
2. Why was the hunting so difficult for Dashratha in forest?
3. What did Shraavan say to prince Dashratha?
4. Why did Shraavan's parents refuse to accept the water?
5. What was the reaction of the parents when they heard the news of their son's death?
6. Why did the blind couple curse Dashratha? Did the curse prove to be true? How?

Vocabulary Practice

F. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. trained | a. quickly 4 |
| 2. necessary | b. suspicion 6 |
| 3. suddenly | c. essential 2 |
| 4. swiftly | d. insufferable 7 |
| 5. stunned | e. qualified 1 |
| 6. intuition | f. amazed 5 |
| 7. unbearable | g. unexpectedly 3 |

G. Make sentences of the following words.

1. warrior : King Aja trained his son in all arts necessary for a Kshatriya warrior.
2. skillful : Dashratha was a skillful archer.
3. quench : Dashratha thought an elephant came to the river to quench its thirst.
4. plead : Dashratha went to the young boy and plead him.
5. suspicious : The parents had in fact grown suspicious of some foul play.
6. provide : I shall wait and provide my service when you come to me.
7. curse : Their curse came true.
8. exile : Lord Ram was sent out in exile for 14 years.

Study Material - Week - 7

Sub - Grammar

Determiners

Date : 13-05-2020

T- Name : Manju Jain

UNIT Assignment C.1

Class : VI Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage. Write the answers against the blank numbers. Do not copy the whole passage.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

(a) The weather had got worse. Tom could see a blizzard heading towards him from (b) to north. He quickened his steps. After walking for about (c) a couple of hours, he saw (d) a hut. It was (e) the only abode for miles around. He was about to walk away when he saw (f) an unused cycle in (g) a shed. He thought of (h) an idea to ride away on the cycle.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| (a) | (i) A | (ii) An | (iii) The | (iv) This |
| (b) | (i) the | (ii) an | (iii) a | (iv) some |
| (c) | (i) an | (ii) his | (iii) the | (iv) a |
| (d) | (i) an | (ii) a | (iii) is | (iv) are |
| (e) | (i) a | (ii) there | (iii) the | (iv) this |
| (f) | (i) the | (ii) a | (iii) am | (iv) an |
| (g) | (i) the | (ii) a | (iii) an | (iv) second |
| (h) | (i) the | (ii) a | (iii) an | (iv) this |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

(a)

(b)

Determiners

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **C.2**

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

On my way to a house of Rakesh, I met an European. He was the disciple of the Indian Guru who lived in an ashram near a Ganga. The European intended to spend many days with his Guru, but a Guru was planning to leave on an journey to a Himalayas.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) | <u> a </u> | <u> the </u> |
| (b) | <u> An </u> | <u> a </u> |
| (c) | <u> the </u> | <u> an </u> |
| (d) | <u> A </u> | <u> the </u> |
| (e) | <u> Many </u> | <u> same </u> |
| (f) | <u> A </u> | <u> the </u> |
| (g) | <u> An </u> | <u> a </u> |
| (h) | <u> A </u> | <u> the </u> |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

eterminers

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **C.3**

The following passage needs to be edited. One word is missing in every line. Write the missing word (article) along with the word before and after it. Underline the word you give in the answer as shown in the example. (½ × 8 = 4 marks)

One warm evening, father and the mother wolf woke up after their noon nap. Moon shone into mouth of their cave. Just as the father wolf was about to leave cave for his hunt, little animal with a long tail came into the cave. "Good luck to you," it said, "have you bone for hungry beggar?" It was Tabaqui, little jungle dog. Wolves hate dogs.

- e.g., evening, the father
- (a) nap the Moon
- (b) into the mouth
- (c) leave the cave
- (d) hunt a little
- (e) you a bone
- (f) for the hungry
- (g) Tabaqui the little
- (h) Hate the dogs

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)

Determiners

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* C.4

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the sentences.
Write down your answers against the correct blank numbers. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

- (a) I have lost my book. I kept it in my bag.
 (b) She has two wristwatches, one gifted by her father, and the other by her uncle.
 (c) Do you work honestly.
 (d) These books are mine.
 (e) He has left his home.
 (f) The boys were complaining about our football coach.
 (g) Let us go to Seema's house but do you know her address?
 (h) My grandmother reads the Ramayana daily.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| (a) | (i) the | (ii) my | (iii) this | (iv) three |
| (b) | (i) one | (ii) her | (iii) two | (iv) an |
| (c) | (i) this | (ii) your | (iii) the | (iv) one |
| (d) | (i) A | (ii) These | (iii) Your | (iv) This |
| (e) | (i) a | (ii) that | (iii) his | (iv) four |
| (f) | (i) a | (ii) these | (iii) little | (iv) our |
| (g) | (i) her | (ii) a | (iii) the | (iv) that |
| (h) | (i) a | (ii) an | (iii) the | (iv) her |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

terminers

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **C.5**

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate options from the ones that follow.
($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

- (a) Just few persons were present there.
- (b) I cannot prepare tea ; there is little milk in the house.
- (c) Many people lost their lives in that accident.
- (d) Can you give me any advice?
- (e) I don't trust any person in the world.
- (f) Don't worry. I have much money in the bank.
- (g) Some coins lay scattered on the ground.
- (h) There is little space in the wall to escape.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) | (i) few | (ii) little | (iii) many | (iv) much |
| (b) | (i) little | (ii) few | (iii) many | (iv) much |
| (c) | (i) Any | (ii) Little | (iii) Many | (iv) Much |
| (d) | (i) few | (ii) little | (iii) much | (iv) any |
| (e) | (i) few | (ii) little | (iii) some | (iv) any |
| (f) | (i) few | (ii) little | (iii) much | (iv) many |
| (g) | (i) Little | (ii) Some | (iii) Much | (iv) Any |
| (h) | (i) few | (ii) little | (iii) many | (iv) any |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

Nouns

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT Assignment C.6

Given below is a passage describing Akbar, the great Mughal ruler. Complete the passage by filling in the gaps choosing the answers from the given options. (1/2 x 8 = 4 marks)

Akbar was the greatest Mughal Emperor. He was known for his (a) wisdom. His (b) army of soldiers fought several (c) wars under his (d) rule. He married the Hindu princess (e) Jodhabai, which revealed his (f) tolerance. He also built the city of (g) Fatehpur Sikri known for its (h) architecture and grandeur.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | (i) anger | (ii) politeness | (iii) wisdom | (iv) cowardice |
| (b) | (i) group | (ii) army | (iii) fleet | (iv) shoal |
| (c) | (i) wars | (ii) disputes | (iii) rulers | (iv) animals |
| (d) | (i) sovereignty | (ii) domain | (iii) rule | (iv) kingdom |
| (e) | (i) Jodhabai | (ii) Padmini | (iii) Shakuntala | (iv) Lakshmi Bai |
| (f) | (i) tolerant | (ii) tolerance | (iii) tolerantly | (iv) tolerating |
| (g) | (i) Delhi | (ii) Jhansi | (iii) Mathura | (iv) Fatehpur Sikri |
| (h) | (i) wealth | (ii) architecture | (iii) poverty | (iv) cleanliness |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **C.7**

Read the following nouns and identify their type.

Example : Kashmir

- (a) flag
 (b) tears
 (c) Kalpana Chawla
 (d) gold
 (e) truth
 (f) crowd
 (g) Ganges
 (h) country

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ marks})$ Proper NounCommon Noun

11

Proper NounMaterial NounAbstract Nouncollective NounProper NounCommon Noun**SPACE FOR ANSWERS**

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

Nouns

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **C.8**

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

The (a) *trees*..... in the garden were swaying in the (b) *wind*....., when some (c) *birds*..... flew onto the branches. Soon a (d) *farmer*... came with a large (e) *basket*..... to collect the (f) *apples*..... which had fallen down. Very soon, he got affected by the (g) *heat*..... and collapsed. Seeing this, the birds flew down and pecked on his (h) *clothes*... to wake him up.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) | (i) swings | (ii) clothes | (iii) trees | (iv) leaves |
| (b) | (i) tempest | (ii) wind | (iii) storm | (iv) gale |
| (c) | (i) birds | (ii) butterflies | (iii) moths | (iv) creatures |
| (d) | (i) truck | (ii) dog | (iii) farmer | (iv) girl |
| (e) | (i) spade | (ii) cloth | (iii) can | (iv) basket |
| (f) | (i) apples | (ii) hail | (iii) sweets | (iv) chocolates |
| (g) | (i) rain | (ii) heat | (iii) weight | (iv) snowstorm |
| (h) | (i) wallet | (ii) clothes | (iii) nails | (iv) quilt |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

Nouns

Name : _____ Date :

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT Assignment C.9

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given to complete the following sentences. (1/2 × 8 = 4 marks)

- (a) The thief was caught.
- (b) The children were jumping on the bed.
- (c) The children and the women were rescued first.
- (d) The farmer took his sheep for grazing.
- (e) Meena's brother-in-law are very supportive.
- (f) I purchased new trousers for myself.
- (g) The furniture was new.
- (h) The teacher said, "Take out your diaries."

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| (a) | (i) thief | (ii) tree | (iii) shoe | (iv) thieves |
| (b) | (i) children | (ii) bucket | (iii) money | (iv) child |
| (c) | (i) boats | (ii) men | (iii) woman | (iv) women |
| (d) | (i) sheeps | (ii) dog | (iii) cat | (iv) sheep |
| (e) | (i) brother-in laws | (ii) family's | (iii) brothers-in-law | (iv) friend |
| (f) | (i) earring | (ii) shoe | (iii) trouser | (iv) trousers |
| (g) | (i) monkey | (ii) furniture | (iii) furnitures | (iv) shops |
| (h) | (i) diaries | (ii) diary | (iii) plants | (iv) ink |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Nouns

Name : _____ Date :

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* C.10

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given to complete the following sentences.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks)

- (a) A large crowd is expected.
- (b) This pair of shoes is good.
- (c) These gloves were found there.
- (d) Many people have visited us.
- (e) Most houses are well-built.
- (f) The scissors need sharpening.
- (g) The girl wore a beautiful dress
- (h) Some flowers give sweet smell.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (a) | (i) crowd | (ii) crowds | (iii) animal | (iv) ant |
| (b) | (i) shoe | (ii) pen | (iii) shoes | (iv) eggs |
| (c) | (i) salt | (ii) glove | (iii) gloves | (iv) shoe |
| (d) | (i) elephant | (ii) people | (iii) visitor | (iv) peoples |
| (e) | (i) house | (ii) houses | (iii) hedge | (iv) shop |
| (f) | (i) knife | (ii) scissor | (iii) hails | (iv) scissors |
| (g) | (i) dress | (ii) shoes | (iii) dresses | (iv) clips |
| (h) | (i) pins | (ii) flowers | (iii) pen | (iv) pens |

SPACE FOR ANSWERS

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)

Study material → Week-7

Class → 6th

Subject → Hindi-II

By → Kajal Bhanduraj

Date → 18/05/20 to 23/05/20

पाठ - 1 (भाषा, लिपि और व्याकरण)

पुस्तक - कार्य याद कीजिए : —

सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का चिन्ह लगाइए —

(क) भावों तथा विचारों के आदान-प्रदान को क्या कहते हैं ?

भाषा व्याकरण

(ख) भाषा का तीसरा रूप कौन-सा है ?

सांकेतिक रूप मौखिक रूप

(ग) हिंदी - दिवस कब मनाया जाता है ?

14 सितंबर को 26 जनवरी को

(घ) किसी भी भाषा के संचित कोश को क्या कहते हैं ?

साहित्य व्याकरण

(1)

(2) सही कथन के सामने सही (✓) तथा गलत के सामने (✗) का चिन्ह लगाइए —

छोटा शिशु रोकर अपने भावों को व्यक्त करता है। तमिलनाडु की राष्ट्रभाषा बंगाली है। हिंदी भाषा को देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा जाता है। साहित्य की दो विधाएँ हैं — गद्य एवं पद्य।

(3) रेखा खींचकर सही जोड़े बनाइए —

लिपि

भाषा

(क) देवनागरी → (i) पंजाबी

(ख) गुरुमुखी → (ii) अंग्रेजी

(ग) रोमन → (iii) हिंदी

(4) निम्नांकित चित्रों में भाषा का कौन-सा रूप है ? लिखिए।

(i) मौखिक रूप

(ii) लिखित रूप

(iii) मौखिक रूप

(iv) सांकेतिक रूप

(1)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

भारत के निम्नलिखित राज्यों में मुख्य रूप से बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं के नाम लिखिए -

भारत के राज्य	भाषा
केरल	मलयालम
महाराष्ट्र	मराठी
तमिलनाडु	तमिल
बिहार	भोजपुरी
पश्चिम बंगाल	बांग्ला
उत्तराखण्ड	हिंदी

पाठ-2 (वर्ण - विचार)

पुस्तक - कार्य याद कीजिए -

सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) की चिन्ह लगाइए -

1. (क) भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई (ध्वनि) को कहते हैं -
वर्ण शब्द
- (ख) वर्णमाला किसे कहते हैं?
भाषा के वर्णों के क्रमबद्ध समूह को
- (ग) (i) न्यूनतम समय में उच्चारित होने वाले स्वर कहलाते हैं -
ह्रस्व स्वर दीर्घ स्वर
- (ii) 'अं' की ध्वनि है -
अनुस्वार विसर्ग

2. कोष्ठक में से उचित शब्द चुनकर निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए -

- (क) दीर्घ स्वर सात हैं।
(ख) अनुस्वार का लिपि चिन्ह ं है।
(ग) श, ष, स, ह ऊष्म व्यंजन हैं।
(घ) 'जेल' का वर्ण - विच्छेद ज + ल + अ है।

3. सही कथन के सामने सही (✓) तथा गलत कथन के सामने गलत (X) का चिन्ह लगाइए -

- (क) भाषा मन के भावों को व्यक्त करने का साधन है।
- (ख) ऐसे स्वर जिनका उच्चारण करने में ह्रस्व स्वर से दो गुना समय लगता है, प्लुत स्वर कहलाते हैं।
- (ग) चारह स्वरों के अतिरिक्त 'आ' की ध्वनि का भी प्रचलन हो गया है।
- (घ) 'य, र, ल, व' को अंतःस्थ व्यंजन कहते हैं।

निम्नलिखित कार्य को अपनी विषय-कापी में लिखिए —
निम्नलिखित संयुक्त व्यंजन किन व्यंजनों के संयोग से बने हैं? लिखिए —

क्ष = क + ष + अ

त्र = त + र + अ

ब्र = ज + र + अ

श्र = श + र + अ

निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उनके शुद्ध रूप में लिखिए —

कवित्री	कवित्रित्री	जन्ता	जन्ता
कार्यक्रम	कार्यक्रिम	सन्शय	संशय
त्रिस्कार	तिरस्कार	आशीरवाद	आशीर्वाद
मर्यादा	मर्यादा	मटथान्ट	मध्याह्न

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वर्णों-विच्छेद अपनी-विषय कापी में कीजिए

भारतीय =	भ + आ + र + अ + त + इ + य + अ
आदेश =	आ + द + र + श + अ
प्रेम =	प + र + र + म + अ
गातिविधि =	ग + अ + त + इ + व + इ + ध + इ
विद्यालय =	व + इ + द + य + आ + ल + अ + य + अ
देन =	द + न + र + न + अ

निम्नलिखित वर्णों के मेल से शब्द-निर्माण कीजिए —

ब + अ + च + च + आ =	बच्चा
ह + अ + स + अ =	हस
म + ग + ग + अ =	मृग

निम्नलिखित व्यंजनों को उचित स्थान पर लिखिए —

स्पर्श व्यंजन	अन्तःस्थ व्यंजन	अध्म व्यंजन
ट	थ	श
	र	ष
थ	ल	स
क	व	ह

पाठ - 3 (शब्द - विचार)

अभ्यास - कार्य याद कीजिए —

1. (क) सही उत्तर पर सही (✓) का चिन्ह लगाइए —
 संस्कृत के वे शब्द जो हिन्दी भाषा के बढ़ले हुए रूप में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, कहलाते हैं —

(i) तद्भव शब्द तत्सम शब्द

(ख) वे शब्द जो अपने आद्य में पूर्ण हो और दूसरे शब्दों के योग से न बने हो, कहलाते हैं —

(i) मूल शब्द धोषिक

(ग) वे शब्द जिनके विविध अर्थ होते हैं, कहलाते हैं —

(iii) अनेकार्थी एकार्थी

(घ) जिन शब्दों के अर्थ में समानता होती है, उन्हें कहते हैं —

(i) पर्यायवाची शब्द विलोम शब्द

(3) 'अंधकार' का सही विलोम शब्द कौन-सा है ?

(ii) प्रकाश अंधेरा

2. निम्नलिखित सही कथन के सामने सही (✓) का तथा गलत कथन के सामने गलत (X) का चिन्ह लगाइए।
 शब्द और अर्थ में नित्य संबंध माना जाता है।
 दो शब्दों के मेल से बनने वाले शब्द योगरूढ़ कहलाते हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा में जैसे शब्द नहीं मिलते हैं, जिनके अर्थ होते हैं।

विलोम शब्द विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं।

अतिरिक्त वट हैं जिसके आने की तिथि निर्दिष्ट हो।

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उपयुक्त शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत लिखिए।
 अरबी शब्द फ़ारसी शब्द तुर्की शब्द अंग्रेजी शब्द

कसम

मसाला

कुर्ता

टाई

फ़िताबा

मेज

कैची

जेल

वकील

जन्मदिन

तोप

नर्स

दवा

बीमा

बासुद

पाइप

4. निम्नलिखित अनेकार्थी शब्दों को वाक्यों में इस प्रकार प्रयोग कीजिए कि उनके अर्थों में अंतर स्पष्ट हो जाए।

(क) कुल :- कक्षा में राम के कुल चार मित्र हैं।

राम ब्राह्मण कुल में जन्मे हैं।

(ख) कनक :- कनक महादेव की सबसे प्रिय वस्तु है।

कनक से बने आभूषण बहुमूल्य होते हैं।

(ग) बाल :- राधिका के बाल काले व घने हैं।

कृष्ण बालपन में बहुत नटखट थे।

5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -

जल :- पानी, नीर, अम्बु

शरीर :- तन, काया, देह

रात्रि :- रात, रजनी, निशा

कोयल :- पिक, कोकिल, वसन्तदूत

6. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

अपव्यय = मितव्यय उष्ण = शीत

परिभ्रमी = आलसी उर्वर = ऊसर

धर्म = अधर्म रक्षक = भक्षक

योगी = भोगी नवीन = प्राचीन

7. कौष्ठक में दिए गए उपयुक्त शब्दों की सहायता से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए -

किसान के खेत में अन्न उगता है।

कमरे का आकार गोल है।

सोहन और उसके मित्र चाय के आदी हैं।

मुझे तुम्हारी नीयत ठीक नहीं लगती।

P.N-7

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रंगीन मुद्रित शब्दों के लिये एक

उपयुक्त शब्द का प्रयोग करके वाक्य पुनः लिखिए -

क) सचिन बड़े भाई का उपकार मानने वाला है।

उत्तर:- सचिन बड़े भाई का कृतज्ञ है।

ख) तुम काम से जी चुराते है।

उत्तर:- तुम कामचोर हो।

ग) मेरी मम्मी ईश्वर में विश्वास रखती है।

उत्तर:- मेरी मम्मी आस्तिक है।

घ) सोना बहुत ही कीमती धातु है।

उत्तर:- सोना बहुमूल्य धातु है।

Foreigner's Accounts : A great deal of our knowledge of ancient Indian history comes from foreign travellers' accounts. Herodotus, the Greek historian, mentioned about India in his 'History'. But the most valuable contributions were made by foreigners who came to India. Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador who lived in the court of Chandra Gupta Maurya, wrote Indica, an account of India. *Geography of India* by Ptolemy (about 130 AD) and the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* by an unknown Greek author are important works on India. Chinese travellers like Fa-Hien, Hluen Tsang and I-Tsing have recorded valuable accounts of contemporary India.

Muslim scholar Alberuni (1030 AD) gave a vivid account of the literature, religion and social institutions of India in his famous book *Tahkik-i-Hind*. The Venetian traveller Marco Polo has left a very interesting account of the social manners and customs of south India.



Statue of Marco Polo in Hangzhou, China

Highlights

- History is the account of man from the earliest to the present time.
- The study of history helps us in many ways.
- The ancient period stretches from the Harappan times to the reign of Harsha in the north and the Chalukyas in south India.
- The history of a country is greatly influenced by its geographical framework.
- Sources of history include the archaeological sources and literary sources.
- The archaeological sources include ruins, monuments, edicts, inscriptions, coins, artefacts, etc.
- The literary sources include religious literature and secular literature, including foreigners' accounts, travellers' accounts and historical books.

Class-VI (Social Studies)

ANSWERING HOURS

Chapter-1
[Studying the Past]

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (Multiple Choice Questions).

1. Dates in history are expressed in two terms :
(a) BC and AD (b) AD and AC (c) BC and BD (d) None of these
2. A monument is :
(a) Tripitakas (b) Ashtadhyayi (c) Ashokan pillar (d) None of these
3. Monuments, inscriptions, artefacts and coins are examples of sources.
(a) literary (b) archaeological (c) oral (d) none of these
4. 'Indica' is written by :
(a) Seleucus (b) Megasthenes (c) Menander (d) None of these

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. ... History is the study of the past.
2. The years after the birth of Jesus Christ are counted .. backwards ..
3. The study of coins is called Numismatics.
4. Literary sources of history include .. religious and .. secular literature.
5. Herodotus, the Greek historian, mentioned about .. India in his 'history'.



C. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. Pre-historic period is the early period of human history.
2. Historical sources enable us to reconstruct past history.
3. Malavikagnimitra is a drama by Vishakhadutt.
4. I-Tsing was a Chinese pilgrim.

True

True

False

True

D. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Hathigumpha | (a) Religious literature | 4 |
| 2. Stupa of Sanchi | (b) Inscription | 1 |
| 3. Tripitakas | (c) Secular literature | 5 |
| 4. Vedas | (d) Monument | 2 |
| 5. Patanjali's Mahabhashya | (e) Buddhist literature | 3 |

E. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is meant by history?
2. Why do we need to study the past?
3. What is archaeology?
4. What are the archaeological sources to study the past?
5. Write the name of any three literary sources.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How do we know about the past? Describe various sources that are used to study the past.
2. What is the purpose of studying history?
3. Why do you think the rulers in ancient times recorded their victories on hard surfaces like rocks and pillars?
4. What are the literary sources? Describe the main literary sources for the study of Indian history.

DO & LEARN

G. Hidden in the word search are names of eight sources of history. Find them.

A	F	M	O	I	O	I	N	S	P
M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	S	O
A	R	U	N	P	T	S	O	T	O
R	T	M	R	P	I	C	O	T	R
T	S	E	T	O	R	R	L	E	N
E	N	T	T	E	S	I	S	S	A
F	S	T	F	T	S	P	Y	O	M
A	P	U	A	P	O	T	S	R	E
C	S	A	C	I	N	I	N	A	N
T	C	O	I	N	S	O	M	E	T
S	S	O	N	O	R	N	T	S	S
T	C	I	S	N	A	S	M	E	N

H. Project Work.

Collect pictures of some ancient monuments and paste them in your scrapbook.

I. Group Discussion.

Divide the class into 3-4 groups and discuss as Kautilya, Kalidasa, Ved Vyasa and their works.



The sites belonging to the Early Stone Age in the Deccan include : (i) Narsinghpur in the Narmada Valley in Central India; (ii) Nevasa, on the banks of river Pravara, a tributary of the Godavari in Maharashtra; (iii) Giddalur and Karimpudi in Andhra Pradesh; (iv) Jalahali, on the bank of the Kaveri river in Karnataka and (v) several places like Vadamadurai, Attirampakkam, Manajan Karan, etc. near Madras (modern Chennai). All these places abound in different kinds of stone tools. Nevasa is a typical site of Middle Palaeolithic Age. It was a popular habitation of the Palaeolithic man.

In the Upper Palaeolithic Age, tools became a bit more refined. A major development in this age was the use of bone tools, e.g. ornamental sticks, fishing harpoons, pointed spears, etc.

During the Mesolithic Age around 8000 BC, great climatic changes occurred throughout the world. As the population was growing and the pressure on local resources increased, groups of people became more mobile. A major change in this period was the development of bow and arrow. Other tools became smaller and more refined. These were known as 'microliths.' Adamgarh, situated on the banks of the Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh, contains several rock shelters where such microliths have been discovered.

Cave painting was also associated with the Mesolithic culture. Rock shelters and caves have been found in the Vindhya range. These caves abound in paintings wherein scenes of hunting, dancing and activities of war, etc. are depicted on the walls.

Highlights

- ✓ Primitive man evolved from apes and lived like an animal.
- ✓ The oldest period of human history is called Palaeolithic period, which is mainly divided into Old Stone Age and New Stone Age.
- ✓ The primitive man lived by hunting and food gathering and lived in rock shelters.
- ✓ He used crude tools made of stone.
- ✓ Towards the end of Palaeolithic period, man discovered fire.
- ✓ Palaeolithic man made rough drawings on the walls of dark caves.
- ✓ Palaeolithic man believed in super powers and worshipped nature. He also believed in the world after death.
- ✓ Narsinghpur, Nevasa, Giddalur, Karimpudi, Jalahali, etc. are some of the Palaeolithic sites in India.

ANSWERING HOURS

Chapter - 2
[Early Humans - I]

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (Multiple Choice Questions).

1. Stone tools of..... Stone Age are called microliths.

- (a) Old (b) New (c) Middle (d) None of these

2. The primitive man lived in/on :

- (a) huts (b) river (c) rock shelters (d) kachcha house

3. One of the greatest discoveries made by early humans was of :

- (a) tool making (b) painting (c) fire (d) none of these

4. Bhimbetka caves, in, famous for pre-historic cave drawings.

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) None of these



B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The primitive man used his brain to improve his living conditions.
2. Flint was a hard steel grey stone.
3. New stone age is also known as the Neolithic Age.
4. Fire was discovered towards the end of Palaeolithic Age.
5. Nevasa are a typical site of Middle Palaeolithic Age.

C. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. Early man herded animals.
2. Early man cremated the dead.
3. Early man believed in magical powers.
4. The Neolithic Age began around 8000 BC.
5. Cave painting was also associated with the Mesolithic culture.

False
False
True
True
True

D. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1. Drawings on the walls of caves | (a) Religion | 4 |
| 2. Axes, knives, choppers | (b) Dwellings | 3 |
| 3. Rock shelters, caves | (c) Art | 1 |
| 4. Nature worship | (d) Tools | 2 |

E. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is meant by the term 'food gatherer'?
2. Name the implements of the Stone Age.
3. Why did early humans use flint to make tools?
4. Name the three Early Stone Age sites in the Deccan.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. List three ways in which Palaeolithic man used fire.
2. What do you know about the Palaeolithic art?
3. Write any one technique of tool making.
4. What were the religious beliefs of the primitive man?
5. A lot of paintings show hunting scenes in which the animals are shown struck with arrows and spears. Why do you think early humans made such paintings?

DO & LEARN

G. Tick (✓) the activities that were performed by early humans. Cross out (X) the ones which were not.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Chopping meat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Skinning animals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Making fire | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Hunting animals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Writing on clay tablets | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Surfing the Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Watching television | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Making tools of stone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Reading books | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Painting on cave walls | <input type="checkbox"/> |

H. Project Work.

1. Collect pictures of primitive man regarding his activities and paste them in your scrapbook.
2. Draw pictures of the tools and weapons used by the early man in your notebook.

I. Thinking Moments.

Think and make a list comparing the items of food of the early man and the modern man.

Highlights

- Neolithic or New Stone Age began around 10000 BC.
- The change from food gathering to food producing was a gradual one.
- Agriculture paved the way for a settled life. Man also domesticated animals.
- The discovery of the wheel brought about revolutionary changes in the life of man, as it began to be used for pottery and transportation.
- Neolithic tools were still made of stone, but they were more refined and even polished.
- Early villages consisted of a number of huts, built on a high ground and surrounded by mud walls.
- Man began to live in society. Various economic activities were evolved.
- Neolithic man worshipped earth, water, fire, natural elements and cow.
- Hunting, dancing and singing were popular amusements.
- Neolithic man painted on the walls of caves and decorated his utensils.
- Different languages were evolved, but people did not know the art of writing.
- Towards the end of the Stone Age, man began to use metals along with stones for making tools.
- There are several Neolithic sites in India in the Northwest and in the Northeast.

ANSWERING HOURS

Chapter-3
[Early Humans-II]

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (Multiple Choice Questions).

1. Fire was discovered :

- (a) about 10000 BC (b) about 8000 BC (c) about 4000 BC (d) about 5000 BC

2. Agriculture began :

- (a) around 10000 BC (b) around 8000 BC (c) around 4500 BC (d) around 3500 BC

3. The first animal to be domesticated was :

- (a) dog (b) horse (c) cow/ox (d) elephant

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.
2. Agriculture paved the way for settled life.
3. The invention of wheel was a major achievement of man in his march towards civilisation.
4. The invention of potter's wheel facilitated the making of earthenwares.

C. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. Domestication of plants and animals began in the Palaeolithic ge.
2. Copper was mixed with tin or zinc to produce bronze.
3. Sheep was the faithful animal of the Neolithic man.
4. Man in the Neolithic Age lived in rock shelters.

False

True

False

True



D. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Discovery of fire | (a) Chalcolithic ^{Neolithic} period 2 |
| 2. Beginning of agriculture | (b) Neolithic period 3 |
| 3. Polished stone celt | (c) End of the Palaeolithic period 1 |
| 4. Discovery of wheel | (d) Neolithic period 4 |

E. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What paved the way for man's settled life?
2. Which animals were domesticated by Neolithic man?
3. What is meant by Chalcolithic Age?
4. Which two discoveries brought a revolution in the early man's life?

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How did man's life change with the beginning of agriculture?
2. List the discoveries of the New Stone Age. How did these discoveries help the early man to lead a settled life?
3. Describe how the Stone Age man turned from 'food gatherer' to 'food producer'?
4. In what ways did the domestication of animals prove helpful to early man?
5. Write a short note on the development of religious beliefs of the Neolithic man.
6. Which according to you was a great revolution—early humans becoming food producers or early humans taming animals or early humans making pottery? Give reasons to justify your answer.

DO & LEARN

G. Project Work.

Collect cuttings from newspapers and magazines on the discoveries of pre-historic man and paste them in your scrapbook.

H. Thinking Moments.

Some of the practices of the New Stone Age still continue. Think and write the names of any five.

I. Field Work.

Visit the National Museum at New Delhi or any other museum near your town to see the implements belonging to the New Stone Age and the Chalcolithic Age in India and draw pencil drawings of these implements in your drawing book.

The exact causes of the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation are not known. The following reasons have been suggested by various historians :

- (i) It might have been destroyed by regular floods.
- (ii) An epidemic might have killed the people.
- (iii) Due to deforestation on a large scale, the climate began to change and the region became dry like a desert.
- (iv) The earthquakes might have rocked the entire region resulting in the total destruction of the civilisation.
- (v) The Aryans invaded their cities and destroyed them.

Contributions of the Indus Valley Civilisation

The Indus Valley people were peace loving people. They enjoyed beauties of nature and comforts of life. They made remarkable contributions to the world enumerated below :

- (i) The Indus Valley people gave to the world its first urban civilisation.
- (ii) Its town planning was superb and unsurpassed.
- (iii) Its drainage system and engineering works were also exemplary and perhaps the first of their kind.
- (iv) The art of pottery was excellent.
- (v) They invented the device of cart to harness the animal power for the benefit of man.

Highlights

- Urbanism is the process by which a section of population adopts an urban way of life while residing in a rural area, while urbanisation is the process of transformation from rural to urban.
- Toward the middle of the fourth millennium BC, agricultural settlements began to spread in the Indus Valley.
- Around 2600 BC urban society emerged at Harappa and other sites.
- Early civilisations grew along the rivers.
- The Indus Valley Civilisation was revealed to us in 1921-22 by the Archaeological Department.
- Town planning, well planned drainage system, majestic buildings, art, craft and architecture were the main features of the Harappan culture.
- Improvement in food, dress and amusements, political and social organisation of society were the main features of the Harappan culture.
- Agriculture was the main occupation of the Indus Valley people.
- There were no kings or rulers, priestly oligarchy controlled the economy and civil government.
- Indus Valley Civilisation declined due to many reasons.
- The Indus Valley Civilisation gave to the world its first urban civilisation.

ANSWERING HOURS

Chapter - 4 [Harappan Civilisation]

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (Multiple Choice Questions).

1. The Harappans had no knowledge of :

(a) elephant	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) ox	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) horse	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) lion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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2. The first site of the Indus Valley Civilisation to be discovered was :

(a) Mohen-jo-Daro	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Harappa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(c) Lothal	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Rupar	<input type="checkbox"/>
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3. In Mohen-jo-Daro, the largest building is the :

(a) granary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b) great bath	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) lower town	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. The Indus Valley seals have been found in :

(a) China

(b) Mesopotamia

(c) Rome

(d) Greece

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The city of Harappa was situated on the bank of the Ravi in Montgomery district of west Punjab.

2. The city of Mohen-jo-Daro was excavated in 1922.

3. The Harappan people had trade relations with Southern India, Central Asia and some western countries.

4. The people of Indus Valley worshipped Lord Shiva.

5. The Indus Valley Civilisation was an advanced civilization.

C. Write 'True' or 'False'.

1. Harappan script has been deciphered.

False

2. The famous statue of Yogi has been identified with Shiva.

True

3. The Indus Valley people worshipped Shiva-Pashupati.

True

4. A dockyard was discovered at Lothal.

True

5. Seals were mainly used for trading.

True

D. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Where did the Harappan civilisation develop?

2. Name some of the important buildings of the Harappan civilisation.

3. Why is the Indus Valley Civilisation also called the Harappan culture?

4. Name any five cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

5. Who brought the cities of Harappa and Mohen-jo-Daro to light?

E. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Write a brief note on the town planning of the Indus Valley people.

2. Describe the drainage system of Mohen-jo-Daro.

3. What were the chief occupations of the Indus Valley people?

4. What is the importance of the seals?

5. What were the causes of the decay of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

6. The Harappans can be called great architects and engineers. Do you agree? Give reasons in support your argument.



F. Project Work.

1. On an outline map of India, mark the area (extent) and main centres of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

2. Collect photograph related to Indus Valley Civilisation and paste them in your scrapbook.

3. Make the clay models of animals, toys and articles used by Harappan people and display them in your class.

5 केन किं वर्धते?

सुवचनेन मैत्री,
दानेन कीर्तिः,
सदाचारेण विश्वासः,
औदार्येण प्रभुत्वम्,
पुत्रदर्शनेन हर्षः,
नीचसङ्गेन दुश्शीलता,
अशौचेन दारिद्र्यम्,

इन्दुदर्शनेन समुद्रः,
उद्यमेन श्रीः,
अभ्यासेन विद्या,
क्षमया तपः,
मित्रदर्शनेन आह्लादः,
उपेक्षया रिपुः,
अपथ्येन रोगः,

शृङ्गारेण रागः,
सत्येन धर्मः,
न्यायेन राज्यम्,
पूर्ववायुना जलदः,
दुर्वचनेन कलहः,
कुटुम्बकलहेन दुःखम्,
असन्तोषेण तृष्णा,

विनयेन गुणः,
पालनेन उद्यानम्,
औचित्येन महत्वम्,
लाभेन लोभः,
तृणैः वैशनावरः,
दुष्टहृदयेन दुर्गतिः,
व्यसनेन विषयः।



भावार्थः

सुन्दर वचनों से मित्रता,
दान से यश,
सदाचार से विश्वास,
उदारता से प्रभुत्व,
पुत्र के दर्शन से प्रसन्नता,
नीच व्यक्ति के साथ से बुरा आचरण,
अपवित्रता से दरिद्रता,

चन्द्रमा को देखने से समुद्र,
परिश्रम से धन-सम्पत्ति,
अभ्यास से विद्या,
क्षमा से तप,
मित्र के दर्शन से प्रसन्नता,
उपेक्षा से शत्रु,
अपथ्य भोजन से बीमारी,

शृंगार से प्रेम,
सत्य से धर्म,
न्याय से राज्य,
पुरवैया हवा से बादल,
बुरे वचनों से झगड़ा,
परिवार के झगड़े से दुख,
असंतोष से इच्छा,

विप्रता से गुण,
पालन से बगीचा,
औचित्य से महत्व,
लाभ से लालच,
तिनकों से अग्नि,
दुष्ट हृदय से बुरी स्थिति,
व्यसनों से वासना।

सुकसनेन = सुन्दर वचनों से; मैत्री = मित्रता; इन्दुदर्शनेन = चन्द्रमा को देखने से; समुद्रः = समुद्र; शृङ्गारेण = शृंगार से; रागः = प्रेम;
 विनयेन = विनम्रता से; गुणः = गुण; दानेन = दान से; कीर्तिः = यश; उद्यमेन = उद्यम से; श्रीः = धन-सम्पत्ति; सत्येन = सत्य से;
 धर्मः = धर्म; पालनेन = पालन से; उद्यानम् = बगीचा; सदाचारेण = सदाचार से; विश्वासः = विश्वास; अभ्यासेन = अभ्यास से; विद्या = ज्ञान;
 न्यायेन = न्याय से; राज्यम् = राज्य; औचित्येन = औचित्य से; महत्त्वम् = महत्त्व; औदार्येण = उदारता से; प्रभुत्वम् = प्रभुत्व; क्षमया = क्षम
 से; तपः = तप; पूर्ववायुना = पुरवैया हवा से; जलदः = बादल; लाभेन = लाभ से; लोभः = लालच; पुत्रदर्शनेन = पुत्र के दर्शन से;
 हर्षः = प्रसन्नता; मित्रदर्शनेन = मित्र के दर्शन से; आह्लादः = प्रसन्नता; दुर्वचनेन = बुरे वचनों से; कलहः = झगड़ा; तिनकों = तृणों से;
 वैश्वानरः = अग्नि; नीचसङ्गेन = नीच व्यक्ति के साथ से; दुश्शीलता = बुरा आचरण; उपेक्षया = उपेक्षा से; रिपुः = शत्रु; कुटुम्बकलहेन =
 परिवार के झगड़े से; दुःखः = दुःख; दुष्टहृदयेन = दुष्ट हृदय से; दुर्गतिः = बुरी स्थिति; अशौचेन = अपवित्रता से; दारिद्र्यम् = दरिद्रता;
 अपश्येन = गलत भोजन से; रोगः = बीमारी; असन्तोषेण = असन्तोष से; तृष्णा = लालच; व्यसनेन = व्यसनों से; विषयः = वासना।

जानने योग्य तथ्य

प्रस्तुत पाठ के शीर्षक में प्रयुक्त 'वर्धते' शब्द 'वृध्' धातु के लट् लकार का आत्मनेपदी, प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन का रूप है। आपको यह जानना आवश्यक है कि क्रिया के तीन पद होते हैं—

- (क) परस्मैपद—क्रिया के व्यापार का परिणाम जब कर्ता के साथ-साथ अन्य को भी प्राप्त होता है, तब क्रिया के परस्मैपदी रूप का प्रयोग होता है; यथा—पठति। परस्मैपदी धातुओं के पाँच लकारों के रूपों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले प्रत्ययों के बारे में आपको बताया जा चुका है। संस्कृत में कुछ धातुएँ केवल परस्मैपदी रूप में ही प्रयुक्त होती हैं।
- (ख) आत्मनेपद—क्रिया के व्यापार का परिणाम जब कर्ता तक ही सीमित रहता है तब वहाँ क्रिया के आत्मनेपदी रूप का प्रयोग होता है; यथा—लभते। संस्कृत में कुछ धातुएँ केवल आत्मनेपदी रूप में ही प्रयुक्त होती हैं।
- (ग) उभयपद—जिन धातुओं के 'परस्मैपदी' और 'आत्मनेपदी' दोनों रूप प्रसंगानुसार प्रयुक्त होते हैं, वे उभयपदी धातुएँ कहलाती हैं; यथा—
 कृ = करोति (पर०), कुरुते (आत्मने०),
 नी = नयति (परस्मै०), नयते (आत्मने०) आदि।

अभ्यास

(क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए—

- सदाचार से विश्वास बढ़ता है।
 विश्वासः सदाचारेण वर्धते ।
- दान से कीर्ति बढ़ती है।
 कीर्तिः दानेन वर्धते ।

3. बुरे वचनों से कलह होता है।

~~दुर्वचनेन कलहं भवति ।~~

4. सत्य से धर्म की वृद्धि होती है।

~~सत्येन धर्मः वर्धते ।~~

5. असन्तोष से तृष्णा बढ़ती है।

~~असन्तोषेण तृष्णाः वर्धते ।~~

6. शृंगार से राग की वृद्धि होती है।

~~शृंगारेण रागः वर्धते ।~~

7. तिनकों के द्वारा अग्नि बढ़ती है।

~~तृणैः वैश्वानरः वर्धते ।~~

8. अपवित्रता से दरिद्रता की वृद्धि होती है।

~~अशौचेन दरिद्रयम् वर्धते ।~~

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर मात्र एक शब्द में लिखिए-

1. असन्तोषेण का वर्धते?

2. नीचसङ्गेन किं वर्धते?

3. लोभः केन वर्धते?

4. मैत्री केन वर्धते?

5. दानेन किं वर्धते?

6. पूर्ववायुना किं वर्धते?

7. विद्या केन वर्धते?

8. वैश्वानरः केन वर्धते?

तृष्णाः

दुश्शीलताः

लोभेन

सुवचनेन

कीर्तिः

जलदः

अभ्यासेन

तृणैः

(ग) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूर्ण पंक्ति में लिखिए-

1. गुणः केन वर्धते?

~~गुणः विनयेन वर्धते ।~~

2. औदार्येण किं वर्धते?

~~औदार्येण पुंभुत्वम् वर्धते ।~~

3. न्यायेन किं वर्धते?

~~न्यायेन राज्यम् वर्धते ।~~

4. दानेन किं वर्धते?

~~दानेन कीर्तिः वर्धते ।~~

5. पूर्ववायुना किं वर्धते?

~~पूर्ववायुना जलदः वर्धते ।~~

6. विद्या केन वर्धते?

~~विद्या अभ्यासेन वर्धते ।~~

7. दुर्वचनेन किं वर्धते?

~~दुर्वचनेन कलहं वर्धते ।~~

8. पुत्रदर्शनेन किं वर्धते?

~~पुत्रदर्शनेन हर्षः वर्धते ।~~

9. दारिद्र्यं केन वर्धते?

दारिद्र्यं अशोचैः वर्धते ।

10. इन्दुदर्शनेन कः वर्धते?

इन्दुदर्शनेन समुद्रः वर्धते ।

(घ) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्	विभक्तिः	लिङ्ग
1. सुवचनेन	सुवचनाभ्याम्	सुवचनेः	तृतीया	नपुंसकलिङ्ग
2. असन्तोषेण	असन्तोषाभ्याम्	असन्तोषैः	तृतीया	नपुंसकलिङ्ग
3. उपेक्षया	उपेक्षाभ्याम्	उपेक्षाभिः	तृतीया	स्त्री लिङ्ग
4. क्षमया	क्षमाभ्याम्	क्षमाभिः	तृतीया	स्त्री लिङ्ग
5. पूर्ववायुना	पूर्ववायुभ्याम्	पूर्ववायुभिः	तृतीया	पुल्लिङ्ग
6. दुष्टहृदयेन	दुष्टहृदयाभ्याम्	दुष्टहृदयैः	तृतीया	पुल्लिङ्ग

(ङ) सही के सामने (✓) का और गलत के सामने (x) का चिह्न लगाइए-

- जीवने सदाचारस्य अतीव महत्त्वम् अस्ति। ✓
- छात्राः सदाचारं न पालयन्तु। X
- सर्वे जनाः हितकरं भोजनं कुर्वन्तु। ✓
- पीडितस्य सेवा मा कुरु। X
- देशस्य उत्तमाः नागरिकाः भवत। ✓

(च) अधोलिखित वाक्यों में निर्देशानुसार लकार-परिवर्तन करके पुनः लिखिए-

लटलकारः

लृटलकारः

यथा-चित्रकारः चित्रं रचयति।

चित्रकारः चित्रं रचिष्यति।

1. गजाः जलं पिबन्ति।

गजाः जलं पिबिष्यन्ति।

2. नृगाः तृणं चरन्ति ।

नृगाः तृणं चरिष्यन्ति।

3. अहं अद्य विद्यालयं गच्छामि।

अहं अद्य विद्यालयं गमिष्यामि।

4. युवां उपवनं भ्रमणार्थं गच्छथः।

त्वं उपवनं भ्रमणार्थं गमिष्यसि।

5. सोहनः अत्र तिष्ठति।

सोहनः अत्र स्थाष्यति।

6. गजः कन्दुकेन क्रीडति।

गजाः कन्दुकेन क्रीडिष्यन्ति।

नोट - संस्कृत की विषय कॉपी में शब्दार्थ एवं प्रश्नोत्तर ही करें।

Subject: *MATHEMATICS* Chapter 1: *Number System-1(G)*By: *Nipun Bhardwaj*Mob: *+91-8869094993*

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman Numeral	I	V	X	L	C	M	D
Hindu-Arabic Numeral	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Using these symbols, we may form all Roman Numerals by adopting the rules given below :

Rule 1- Repetition of a symbol in a Roman numeral means addition.

Cautions:

(a) Only **I**, **X**, **C**, **M** can be repeated but can't be repeated more than 3 times.

(b) **V**, **L** and **D** are never repeated.

Examples – (a) II = (1+1) = 2 (b) XX = (10+10) = 20

Rule 2- A smaller numeral written to the right of a larger numeral is always added to the larger numeral.

Examples – (a) **VI** = (5+1) = 6 (b) **XV** = (10+5) = 15

Rule 3- A smaller numeral written to the left of a larger numeral is always subtracted from the larger numeral.

Cautions:

- (a) **V** , **L** and **D** are never subtracted.
- (b) **I** can be subtracted from **V** and **X** only.
- (c) **X** can be subtracted from **L** and **C** only.
- (d) **C** can be subtracted from **D** and **M** only.

Examples- (a) **IV** = (5-1) = 4 (b) **IX** = (10-1) = 9

(c) **XL** = (50-10) = 40 (d) **CD** = (500-100) = 400

Rule 4- When a smaller numeral is placed between two larger numerals, it is always subtracted from the larger numeral immediately following it.

Examples- (a) **XIX** = $10 + (10-1)$ = 19

(b) **CXIV** = $100 + 10 + (5-1)$ = 114

(c) **XIV** = $10 + (5-1)$ = 14

EXERCISE 1(G)

Express each of the following as a Roman Numeral:

(i) 2 (ii) 8 (iii) 14 (iv) 29 (v) 36 (vi) 43

(vii) 54 (viii) 61 (ix) 73 (x) 81 (xi) 91 (xii) 95

(xiii) 99 (xiv) 105 (xv) 114 (xvi) 164 (xvii) 195 (xviii) 226

(xix) 341 (xx) 475 (xxi) 596 (xxii) 611 (xxiii) 759

Express each of the following as a Hindu-Arabic numeral:

1. XXVII

2. XXXIV

3. XLV

4. LIV

5. LXXIV

6. XCI

7. XCVI

8. CXI

9. CLIV

10. CCXXIV

11. CCCLXV

12. CDXIV

13. CDLXIV

14. DVI

15. DCCLXVI

NOTE: Parents get their children's work complete and prepare up to Exercise-1(G) . You will be given your PRACTICE TEST PAPER next week.

NOTE: FOR any doubt/query, students can call me on SATURDAY and SUNDAY between 10am to 11am .

Students can also text me their doubt/query on whatsapp everyday and any time.