





Study the sentences to know how the conjunctions have been used:

1. We will wait till you return.

2. I came after he had gone.

- 3. We will go for a walk when you come.
- 4. I fined him because he came late.

5. We eat so that we may live.

6. He held my hand lest I should slip.

7. Ram will not come if it rains.

8. You will not pass unless you work hard.

9. Moti is stronger than Rahul (is).

- 10. I do not know whether he will come.
- 11. I must obey him, for such is my duty.
- 12. I pay him, yet he disobeyed me.

The following conjunctions go in pairs:-

- (i) Neither he nor his sister has come.
- (ii) Either the book or the paper was lost.
- (iii) He not only steals but also tells lies.
- (iv) I don't care whether he likes it or not.
- (v) Both, the teacher and the pupil, are wrong.
- (vi)Though he is poor, yet he is not greedy.

#### EXERCISE 1

Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences and write them in the blanks:

Fick out the conjunctions in the journal semences w	nd witte ment in the biding
1. You will not pass unless you work hard.	unless
2. He said that he liked the picture.	that
3. Both the boys and the girls worked together.	Both, and
4. If you ask her she will tell.	If _
5. Delhi is cold but Srinagar is colder.	But
6. Neither the boy nor the girl has come.	Neither, mos
7. Tom and Tina enjoyed the lunch.	and
8. Mr. Prasad is a better teacher than his wife.	than
9. Ravi is fat but his brother is thin.	but
10.I shall talk to you before I write to her.	

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Make sentences using the following pairs of conjunctions:-

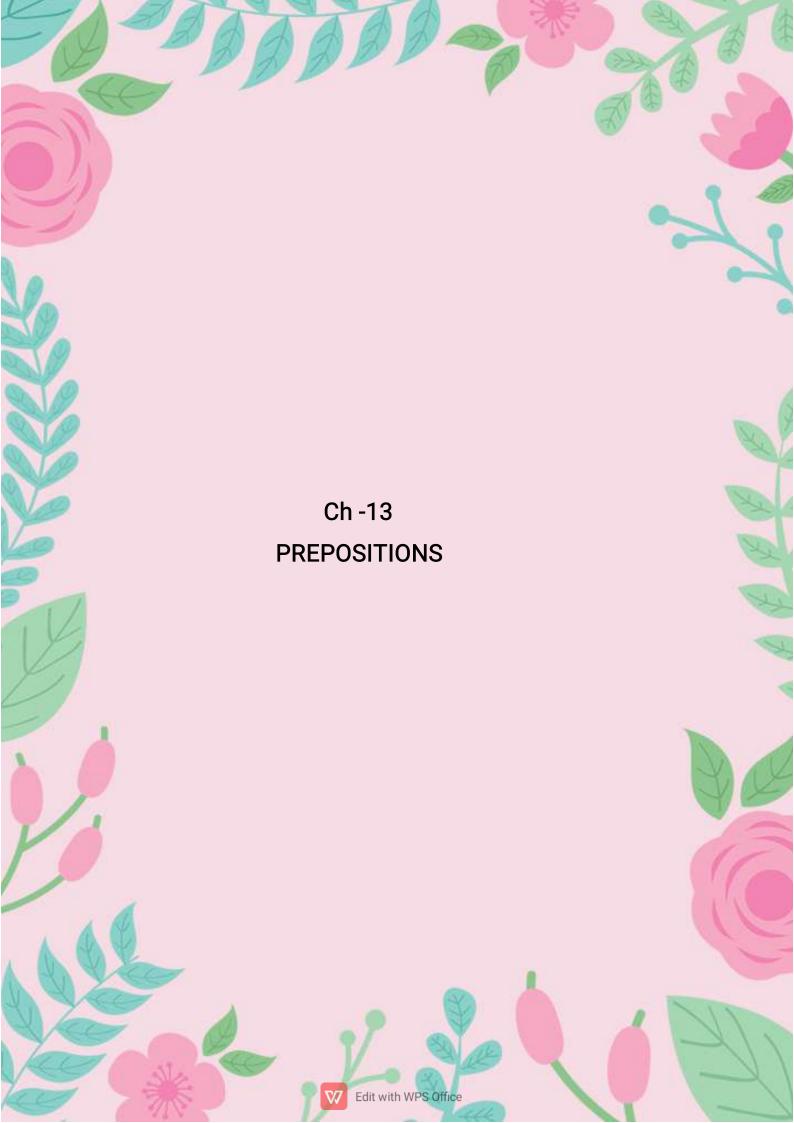
either or, not only but also, both and, though yet, whether or, neither nor.

1 Either the book of the notebook is tost.
2 He not only plays football but also sings well.
3 Both the boys and the girls danced well.
4 Though he is hoor, yet he is honest
5 Disk him whether he will come or not.
6 Neither he nor his letter has come.

#### **EXERCISE 3**

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:-

- 1. He failed be Cause he did not work hard.
- 2. Wait for me. till...... return.
- 3. The days were hot....but..... the nights were cold.
- 4. She must weep ...lest ...... she will die.
- 5. We reached ... before. his departure.
- 6. He will surely come ..... you call him.
- 7. The girl is smarter . than.. the boy.
- 8. Ramesh did not come becausehe was sick.
- 9. He called me ... and ... he went away.
- 10. The doctor told me ... that ... my condition was not serious.
- 11. Both. Mohan and Sohan can solve this problem.
- 12. Work hard ...lest ......you should fail.
- 13. Tendulkar is not only a good batsman but also a good bowler.
- 14. Though... he is fat yet... he runs very fast.
- 15. We will start playing whether ... it rains .. Or .. not.



#### EXERCISE 1

Pick out the prepositions in the following sentences and write the noun or pronoun each governs:-

- 1. The small room was full of people.
- 2. The old woman sat by the river and cried.
- 3. He spoke to me very nicely.
- 4. I shall go there with pleasure.
- 5. The man looked at him and smiled.
- 6. He fell into the river.
- 7. The teacher wrote on the blackboard.
- 8. The hunter aimed at the bird.
- 9. I got off the bus.
- 10. I walked along the river bank.

he blackboard
the bird
the bus
the river bank

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the box:-

of on by from by with at to of at

- 2. She is fond.......mathematics.
- 3. The bell will ring. At. ..... 3 p.m.
- 4. He sat ..... the bridge.
- 5. This train is going .....to..... Mumbai.
- 6. They live in a house by the river.
- 7. Sita borrowed a pencil from. me.
- 8. The students are afraid ..... of ...... the teacher.
- 9. We travelled ......... a bus.

#### EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with prepositions from the box:-

for behind over between under on

- 1. There is a bridge...Over......the river.
- 2. She sat between ... the two boys.

#### EXERCISE 4

The preposition used in each of the following sentences is wrong. Supply correct one in each. Take help from the box.

1. He did not care in his health.

2. I correspond to her regularly.

3. My father was angry on me.

4. Renu's father died with typhoid.

5. Babies are fond about milk.

6. The soldiers rushed to the enemy.

7. He can finish his work about an hour.

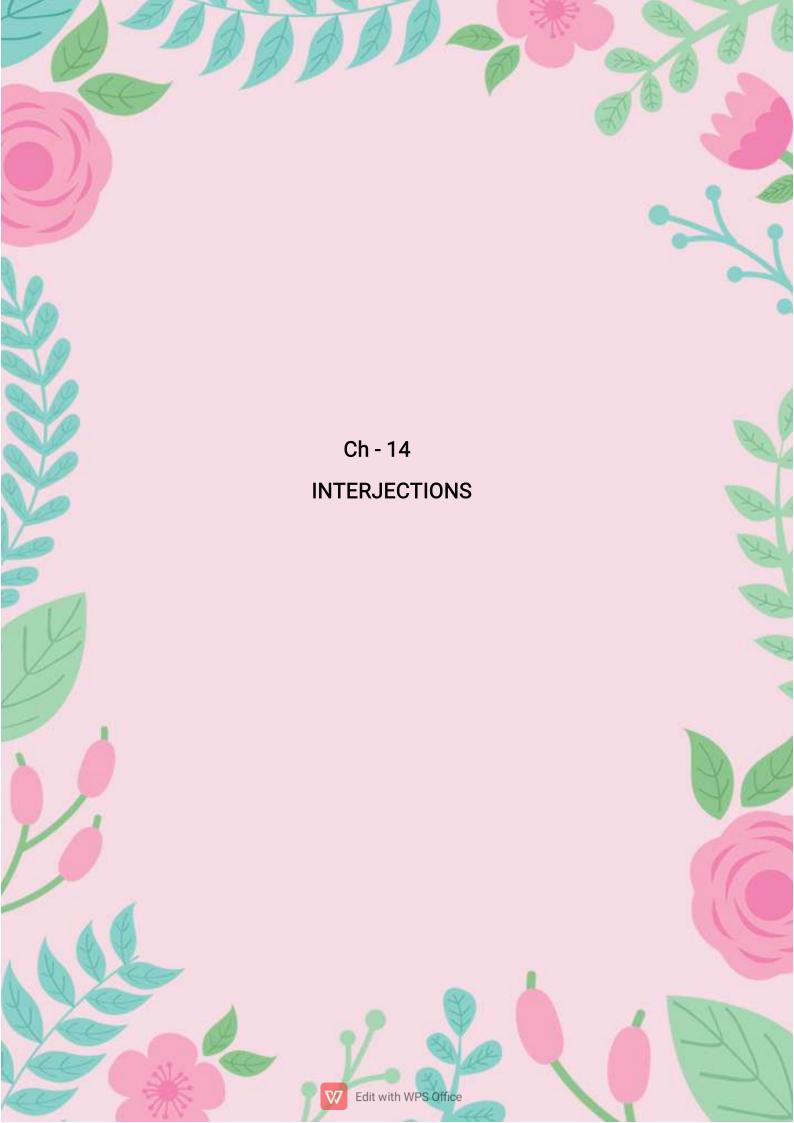
8. He is hoping without hope.

2. Love and a with of of with about against in

#### EXERCISE 5

#### Tick the correct prepositions:

1. Monkeys live 2. We sit 3. The cat 4. She sat 5. You write 6. Houses are built 7. He cut the tree 8. That village is 9. Our school is	on/in/over in/on/over/above jumped at/over below/under/at by/with/from with/of/by/from by/with/from at/near/about at/by/on	trees. a chair without arms. the dog. the tree. a pen. bricks. an axe. the sea. a distance of two kilometres. the forest.
10. The way lay	in/across/through/by	the rorest



#### EXERCISE 1

Supply a suitable interjection to each of the following sentences:-

2. ... O.B.I..... How silly you can be! 3. Ouch!..... What a pain!

4. .. Wowij......He has done it! 5. ...Hushi ......She will hear it.

6. .. What!..... Did he really say that?

7. ... Hweeth I .... He is coming with us. 8. .....Oh)...........It is a terrible journey.

#### EXERCISE 2

#### Correct wherever necessary:-

1. Alas we have lost the game.

2. Hello how are you?

3. Hush the baby will get up.

5. What is it true?

6. Oh what a story.

Alas! We have lost the game. Hello! How are you? Hush The baloy will getup. 4. How sweet you really look beautiful. How sweet! You really book beautiful What I to it bue? Ohl What a story!

#### EXERCISE 3

Supply the exclamation marks wherever needed and make other necessary

1. Hurrah we won the game.

2. Oh is it true?

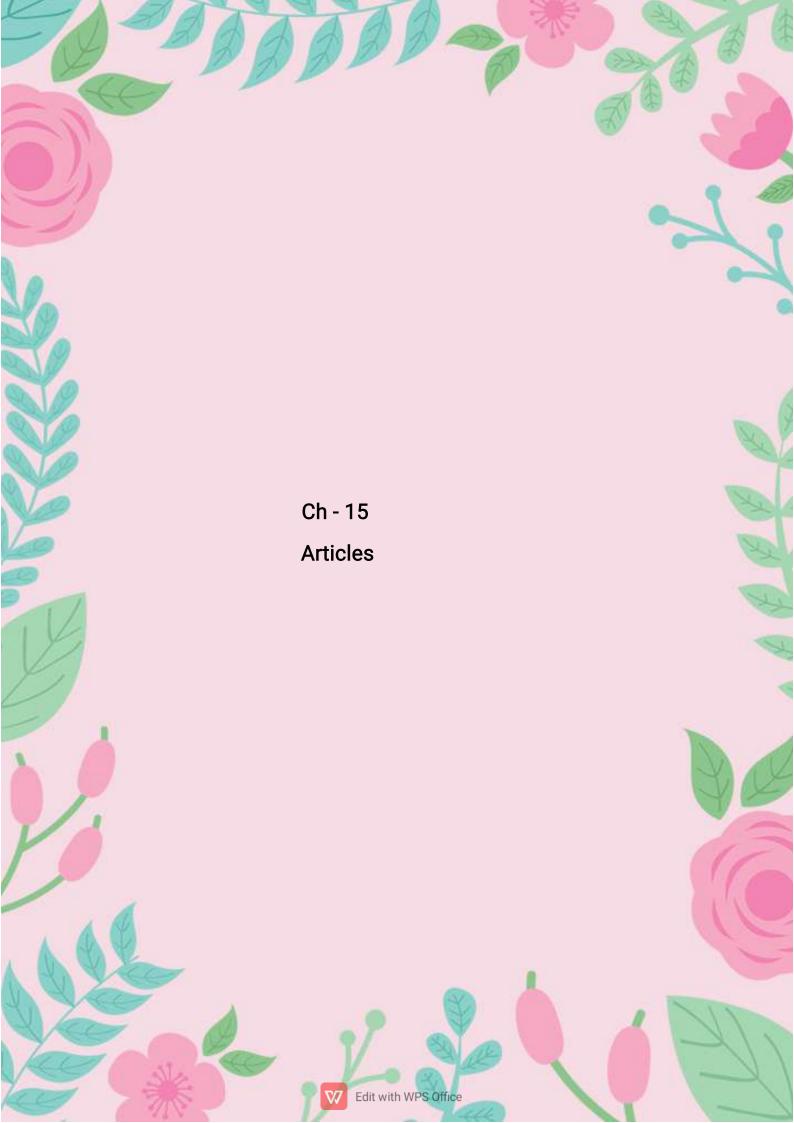
3. What is he that big a fool?

4. Ah now I see the truth.

5. Bravo keep it up.

6. Hush the baby is sleeping.

Hworah! We won the game. Oh 1 Is it true? What! Is he that big a fool? AR I Now I see the Luth. Briavo! Keep it up. Hush! The baly is sleeping.



The pens on the table are mine.

A boy came to see you.

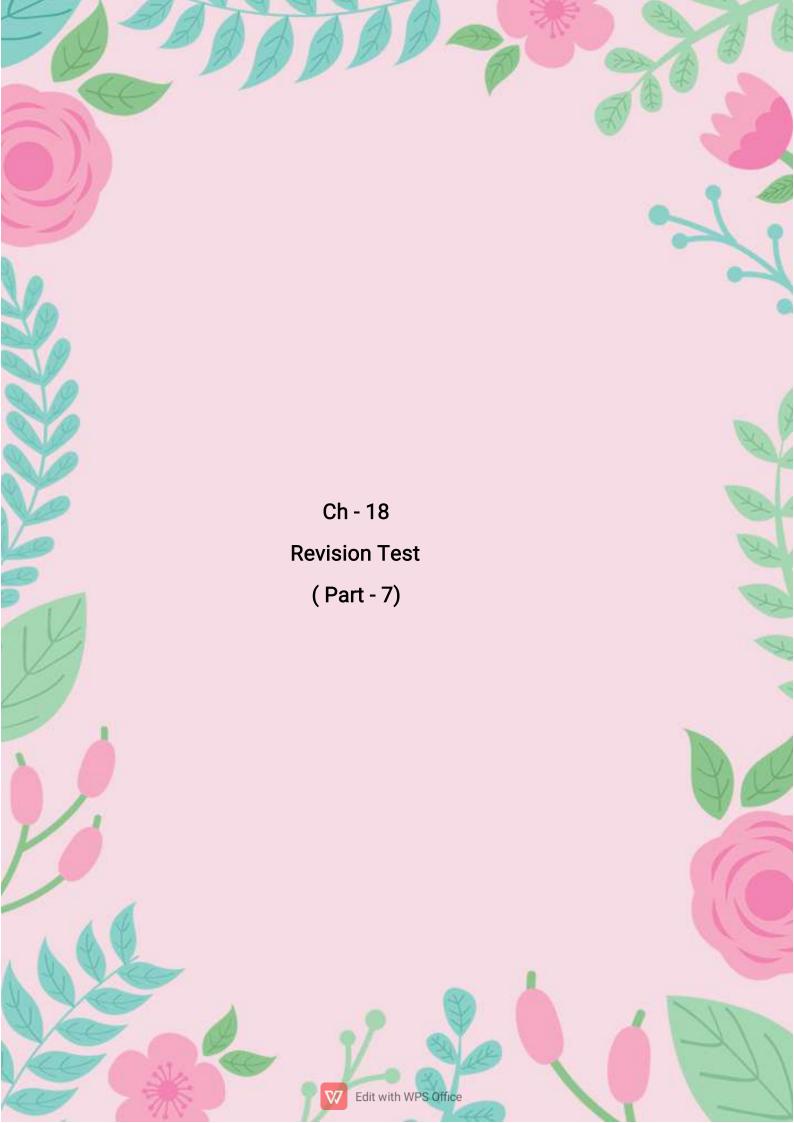
An apple a day is good for health.

#### EXERCISE 1

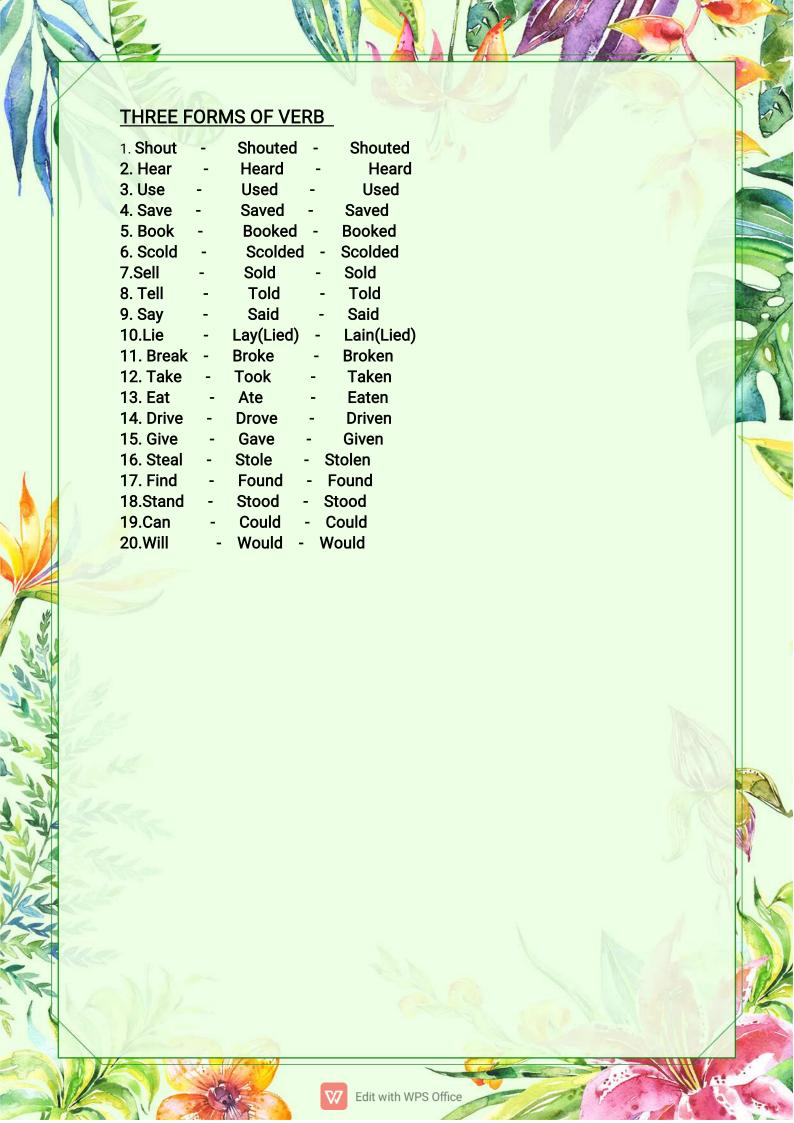
1. an apple	fore each of these words:-  6 A kite  7 A aeroplane  8 A egg  9 A box  10 A window	11
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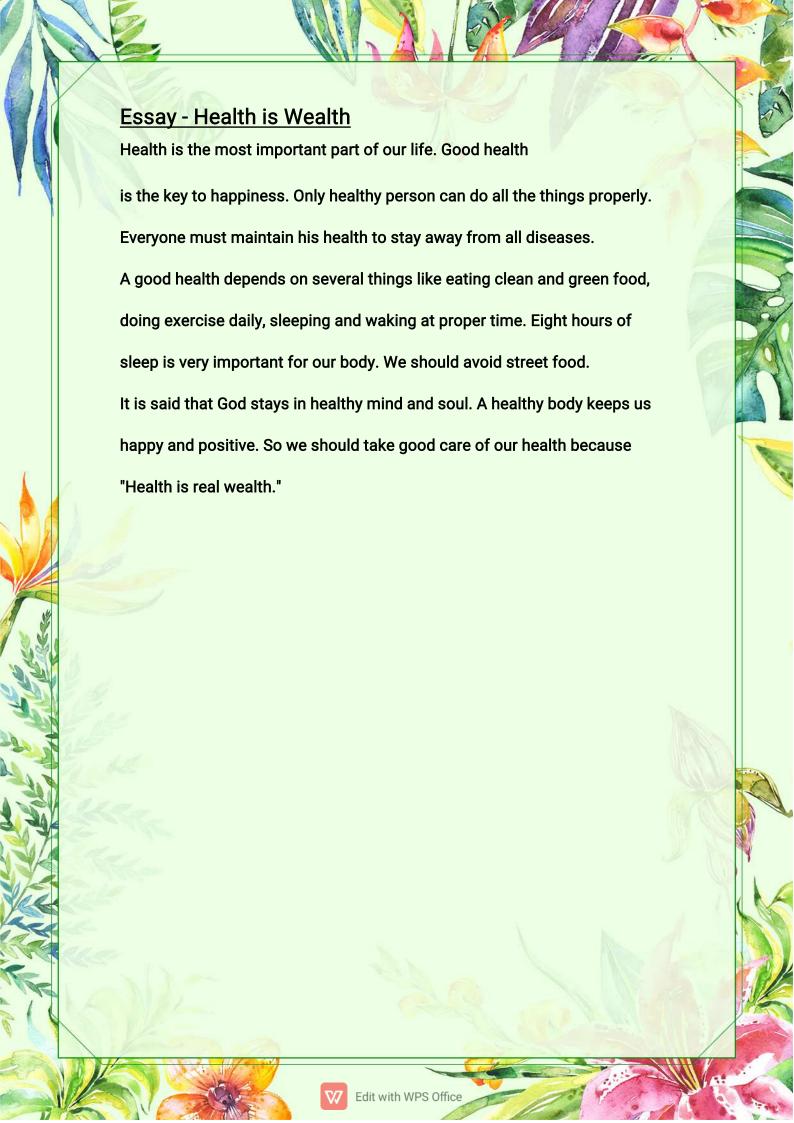
#### EXERCISE 2

Supply the definite article wherever needed:
1. Earth and sky are far apart. The Earth and the sky wife
2 Evander I read Statesman Exercider J. Head The stall sman
The state of the s
4 Very often rich depend upon poor. Very often the rich dehend whom the 5. Capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal. The capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal.
5. Capital of Madhya Pradesh is Bhopal. The capital of Madhya
Vradish is Bhohal.
EVEDCISE 3



(b) He seldom comes to see me.  (c) She should work hard.  (d) I think that he sleeps late.  (e) It was a very funny joke.  (f) He talked to us nicely.  (g) I had heard this before.  (h) It will rain tomorrow.  7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or conjunctions. In the bracke write what each is:-  (a) He is young. Andintelligent.  (b) He killed the snake. with a stick.  (c) She saw me and began to cry.  (d) I shall come	6. Pick out the adverbs and write what kind each (a) The old man sat down near the lake.	IS:-
(d) I think that he sleeps late.  (e) It was a very funny joke.  (f) He talked to us nicely.  (g) I had heard this before.  (h) It will rain tomorrow.  7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions or conjunctions. In the bracke write what each is:-  (a) He is young. Andintelligent.  (b) He killed the snake. witha stick.  (c) She saw me	(b) He seldom comes to see me.	
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(a) He is young. And intelligent. ( conjunction)  (b) He killed the snake. With a stick. ( brefosition)  (c) She saw me and began to cry. ( Conjunction)  (d) I shall come it does not rain. ( Conjunction)  (e) The little girl sat indexa tree. ( prefosition)  (f) There are three girls in my class. ( prefosition)  (g) You cannot play pecause you have not	(h) It will rain tomorrow.	
(b) He killed the snake with a stick.  (c) She saw me and began to cry.  (d) I shall come it does not rain.  (e) The little girl sat		r conjunctions. In the brackets
(c) She saw me and began to cry. ( Conjunction)  (d) I shall come if does not rain. ( Conjunction)  (e) The little girl sat (	(a) He is youngintelligent.	(conjunction)
(e) The little girl sat .U.ndena tree.  (f) There are three girlsi.nmy class.  (g) You cannot play .Decause you have not	(b) He killed the snake. With a stick.	
(e) The little girl sat .U.ndena tree.  (f) There are three girlsi.nmy class.  (g) You cannot play .Decause you have not	(c) She saw meand began to cry.	(Conjunction)
(f) There are three girlsi.nmy class. (bue fosition)  (g) You cannot play because you have not	(d) I shall come it does not rain.	(Conjunction)
(g) You cannot play because you have not	(e) The little girl sat .Under(a tree.	( preposition )
	(f) There are three girlsi.nmy class.	( preposition)
done your homework.  (h) Is he at home?  (preposition)	(g) You cannot play because you have not	
(h) Is he at home? (preposition)	done your homework.	( Conjunction )
	(h) Is he home ?	( preposition)





5. A letter to a friend to spend a week during summer vacation.

9, New Town Moga Nov 30, 2020 Dear Amit,

Since our summer holidays have begun, I wish you could come and spend a week with me. We will play a lot of indoor games. I hope your parents will allow you to come and stay with me. With regards to your parents and love to you.

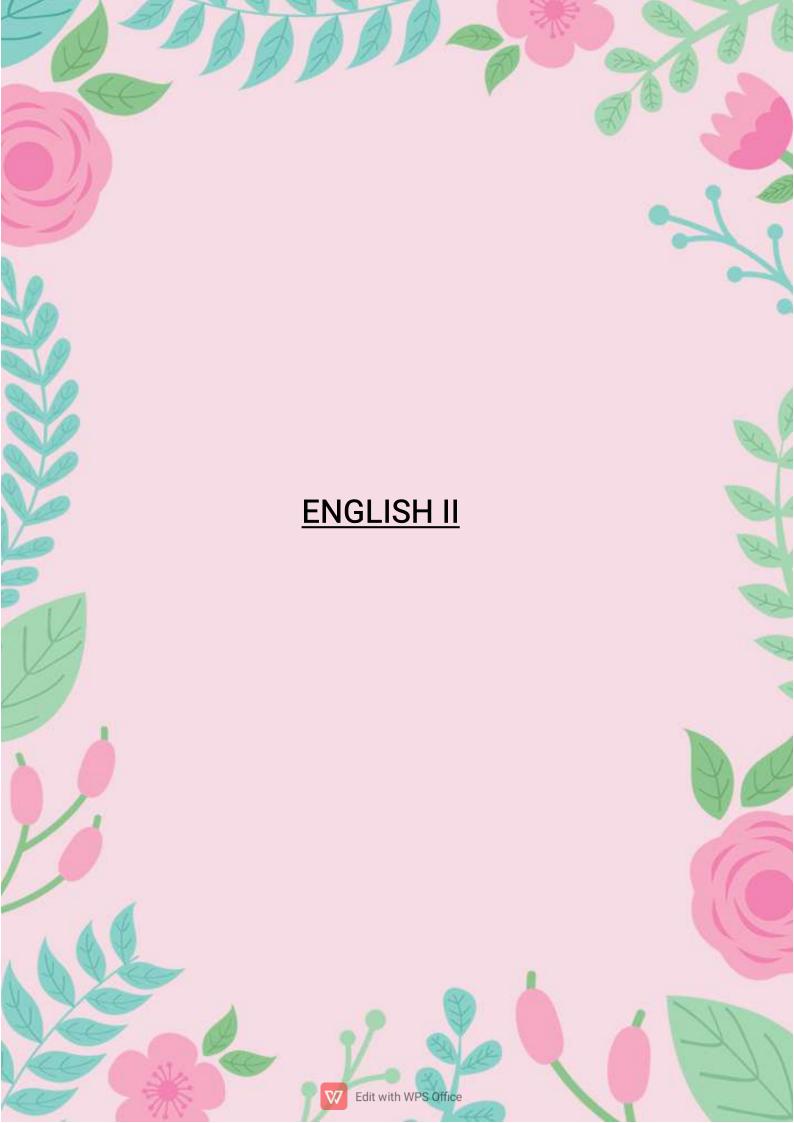
Yours truly, Atul

#### EXERCISE 3

Look at the following picture and write ten sentences about it.



1 There is a birthday barty.
1. There is a birthday party. 2. The moom is decorated.
3. There is a cake and a gift on the table
4. There are five candles too.
5. Mother is keeping candies on the table
6. A boy is eating sweets.
7. A girl is drinking cold drink.
8. The children are giving gift to the birthday girl
9. A little boy is standing near the table
8. The children are giving gift to the birthday girl 9. A little boy is standing near the table 10. All are enjoying the party.



# III TERM CLASS - IV SUBJECT - ENGLISH 2 ANSWER KEY

#### **POEM- THE WIND**

#### PART - A-----

- 1. The 'I' in the poem is the poet. The poet sees the wind tossing the kites and blowing the birds.
- 2. The poet compares it to a song sung very loudly.
- 3. Because the poet can observe all the things that the wind does but he is unable to see it.
- 4. Strong and cold.
- 5. The poet asks the wind:-
- -if it is young or old.
- -if it is a beast of the field and the tree.
- -if it is just a stronger child than him.

#### **B. THINK AND ANSWER**

ANS. The poet does not seem to be afraid of the wind as he seems to be curious about the wind's activity.

#### PART - C-----

- 1.fly sky
- 2.green soft
- 3.nice long
- 4.grass trees
- 5.tall fruits
- 6.cute happy

#### PART-D----MATCHES:-

- 1.e
- 2.c
- 3.d
- 4.b
- 5.a

#### **PART - E----RHYMING WORDS:-**

- 1.high sky
- 2.pass grass
- 3.long song
- 4.did hid
- 5.call all
- 6.cold old

#### 7.tree - me

#### **DEFINITION OF CONTRACTIONS:-**

Contractions are the short forms of some words. Eg.It's ,I'm

#### PART - F-----SHORT FORMS:-

- 1.can't
- 2.aren't
- 3. didn't
- 4.wouldn't
- 5.isn't
- 6.we're
- 7.haven't
- 8.she's
- 9.he'll
- 10. l'm

#### **POEM:- HOMEWORK**

#### PART A. TICK ( ) THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1.go swimming
- 2. chased him around the house.
- 3.did homework everyday before going to play.

4.his feeling of guilt because he hadn't done his homework.

#### B.----

- 1.<u>HAR</u> D
- 2.<u>OVAL</u>
- 3.MARE
- 4. ELEPHANT
- 5.WOOL
- 6.<u>OWL</u>
- 7.RADIO
- 8.KANGARU

THE HIDDEN WORD IS HOMEWORK

#### **GRAMMAR FUN**

#### **DEFINITION OF CONJUNCTIONS**

Words that join two words or sentences are called conjunctions. Example:- and,as,so

#### PART C.-----

- 1. That nasty homework chased me around the garden and it ate my dog.
- 2.I waited for Jack but he did not come.
- 3. Karam was happy because his team won the football match.

- 4.I finished my homework before I started reading a novel.
- 5. Aamir read a book while he waited for the bus at the bus stop.
- 6. Although Meera was very tired, she finished her work before leaving the office.

#### PART D.-----

- 1.If
- 2.but
- 3.while
- 4.and
- 5.though
- 6.because

#### Lesson - 9

#### PART - A-----

- 1. b.
- **2.b**
- 3.b

#### PART B:- QUES./ANS.

1.Louis Braille was the man who invented reading and writing system for the blind. He hurt his eye while playing with an awl.

- 2. He realised that the school had special books for the blind but the books were bulky and expensive. So he decided to find a better reading and writing system.
- 3.The French army used this method to read messages at night. Louis got interested because this method used alphabet code, made up of small dots and dashes.
- 4.He used night writing method of French army. He worked on its alphabet code. Nowadays it can be used in computers as well as in music.
- 5.India honoured him by issuing a ₹2 coin to mark his 200th birth anniversary. The coin bore his name and portrait.

#### PART - C THINK AND ANSWER.

Ans.Louise went to school and did well in his studies. He was intelligent and creative. This shows that he never let his disability slow him down.

#### PART - D-----

- 1.improve it further
- 2.try his hand
- 3.come alive
- 4.a loud cry

#### 5. slow him down

#### PART - E -----

- 1.c
- **2.**d
- 3.b
- 4.e
- 5.a

#### PART - F-----

- 1. curiuos curious
- 2. grammer grammar
- 3. arguement argument
- 4. environment environment
- 5. suggessions suggestions

#### **GRAMMAR FUN-----**

#### **DEFINITION OF ADVERBS**

Adverbs tell us more about verbs.Eg.loudly, slowly.

#### PART G-----

- 1.early
- 2.there
- 3. merrily
- 4. hardly
- 5. yesterday
- 6. outside

#### **PART H-----**

- 1.lazily
- 2. loudly
- 3. patiently
- 4. happily

#### **INSIDE WORD MEANINGS:-**

#### **POEM - THE WIND**

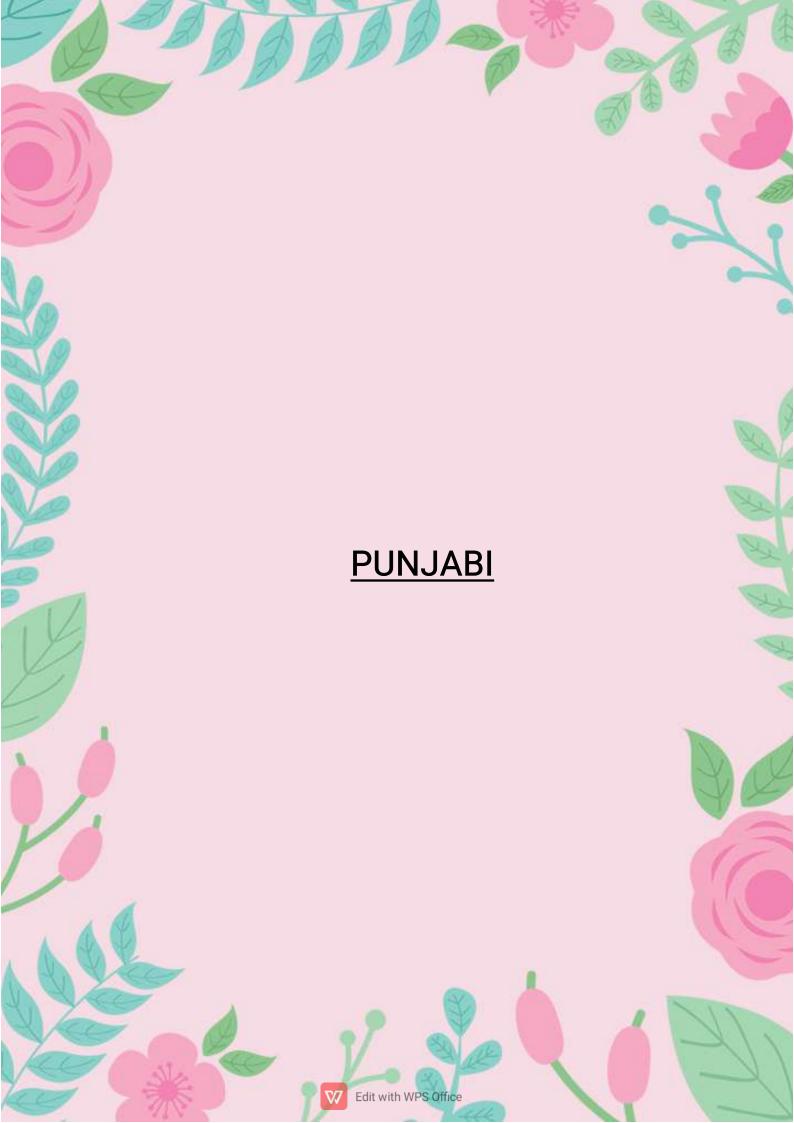
- 1.toss throw
- 2.hid out of sight
- 3. beast wild animal
- 4.stronger more powerful / mighty

#### **POEM - HOMEWORK**

- 1.in a flash quickly
- 2.splash playing with water
- 3.towered stood
- 4.raced ran
- 5.toppling over falling over
- 6.terror fear
- 7.fright fear
- 8.awful strange
- 9.chased followed
- 10. undone incomplete / not done
- 11. shriek loud cry

#### L-9 THE BOY WHO WANTED TO READ

- 1.objects things
- 2. grooves cuts on a flat surface.
- 3. keen interesting
- 4.instructed warned
- 5. nodded moved head up and down
- 6. curious eager
- 7.awl sharp tool
- 8. damage destruction
- 9. determined firm
- 10. founder establisher
- 11. expensive costly
- 12. fate luck



#### III TERM PUNJABI READER

ਪਾਠ ਨੰ. 13 ਧੁੱਪ ਪੇਜ ਨੰ. 64, 65 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ. 1. ਧੁੱਪ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਵਰਗਾ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਧੁੱਪ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਮਾਂ ਵਰਗਾ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 2. ਧੁੰਦ ਤੇ ਠੰਢ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰੀਰ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਧੁੰਦ ਤੇ ਠੰਢ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰੀਰ ਸੁੰਗੜ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 3. ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਧੁੱਪ ਜਿੰਦ- ਜਾਨ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਫੁੱਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਧੁੱਪ ਜਿੰਦ- ਜਾਨ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 4. ਜੇ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਧੁੱਪ ਨਾ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਜੇ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਧੁੱਪ ਨਾ ਨਿਕਲੇ ਤਾਂ ਜੀਵਨ ਅੱਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਧ ਸਕਦਾ।

#### ਵਾਕ ਬਣਾਓ

ਸ਼ਕਤੀ - ਭੋਜਨ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਠੰਢ- ਅੱਜ ਬਹੁਤ ਠੰਢ ਹੈ।

ਨਿੱਘ- ਧੁੱਪ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਿਆਲ- ਸਿਆਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਮੇਵੇ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਸੌਗਾਤ- ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਤੇ ਸੌਗਾਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ।



- 1. ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-
  - ਸਰਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਧੁੱਪ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਠੰਢਕ
  - 2. ਸਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੇ ਜਿਹੋ ਸਰੀਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਧੁੱਪ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਸੁੰਗੜੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਬਿਮਾਰ

ਪੌਦਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ

- ਕਿਹੜੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਧੁੱਪ ਇਕ ਸੌਗਾਤ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ? ਨਵੇਂ-ਜਨਮੇ ਪਾੜ੍ਹੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ
- ਧੁੱਪ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਨ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ? ਘਾਰ ਵਿਚ

## . ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ**—**

ਸਰਦੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਧੱਪ ਚੰਗੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ।

2. ਸਰਦੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਧੁੱਪ ਜਿਹਾ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

3. **ਠੰਢ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਰੀਰ ਸੰਗਤ** ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

4. ਧੁੱਪ ਹਰੇਕ ਨੂੰ ਜੰਗੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਪੱ**ਪ** ਵੁੱਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਜਿੰਦ-ਜਾਨ ਹੈ।

<sup>6.</sup> ਧੁੱਪ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨਦੀ ਦਾਤੀ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

# 5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਤਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ—

- ਧੁੱਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਨਿਆਰੀ ਜੀ।
   ਮਾਂ ਜਿਹਾ ਨਿੱਘ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਪਿਆਰੀ ਜੀ।
- <sup>2.</sup> **ਸਿਆਨ੍ਨ** ਵਿੱਚ ਧੁੱਪ ਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਹੀ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੈ, ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਦਾਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਨਹੀਓ ਰੱਜ ਹੈ।
- ਭੁੱਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਇਹੀ ਜਿੰਦ ਜਾਣ ਹੈ ਇਹਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਧਰਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਵੱਸਦਾ ਜਹਾਨ ਹੈ।

(ਧੁੱਪ/ਛਾਂ) (ਮਾਂ/ਗਾਂ) (ਸ਼ੰਗੜ/ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ) (ਚੰਗੀ/ਮੰਦੀ) (ਧੁੱਪ/ਛਾਂ) (ਜੀਵਨ/ਮਰਨ)



#### ਵਿਆਕਰਨ-

### ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੀ ਕਰੋ—

ਮਾਂ ਰੋਟੀ ਪਕਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਵਾਂ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਪਕਾਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਬੱਚਾ ਰੋ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਬੱਚੇ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਵੁੱਲ ਖਿੜ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਫੁੱਲ ਖਿੜ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਬੂਟਾ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਵਧ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਬੂਟੇ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਵਧ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਨ। ਧੁੱਪ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਰ ਚੱਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਧੁੱਪ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਰਾਂ ਚੱਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਠੰਢਾ ਚਸ਼ਮਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਠੰਢੇ ਚਸ਼ਮੇ ਹਨ।

MATRICIA STREET

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.

#### 2. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਕਰਕੇ ਲਿਖੇ ਦੇਖੋ— ਅਸੰਧ

ਮੈਂ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਆਇਆ ਹਾਂ। ਉਹ ਗਏ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਦੇਂ ਦੇ ਆਏ ਹੋਏ ਹੈ। ਅਸੀਂ ਕਦੇਂ ਦੇ ਆਏ ਹੋਏ ਹਾਂ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੈ? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ? ਮੈਂ ਤੀਸਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਂ ਤੀਸਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹਾਂ।

ਯਗਜ਼ਾ ਪਰਖ :-

1. प्रॅंप मतलोभां बिंच जो-जो \*\*\*\* ६०. - •

#### ਪਾਠ ਨੰ. 14 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍. 1. ਨਿਤਿਨ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਮ ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਕੁੱਝ ਚੰਗਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਨਿਤਿਨ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਮ ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰ, ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਗੀਤ ਚੰਗੇ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਸਨ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 2. ਡਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਸਟੇਜ ਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਡਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਸਟੇਜ ਤੇ ਆ ਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਅੱਜ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਦਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਵਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਪ੍. 3. ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ-ਕੌਣ ਬੈਠੈ ਸਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਮੀਰ-ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ-ਜਨ ਬੈਠੈ ਸਨ।

ਪ੍ਰ.4. ਮੰਥਰਾ ਨੇ ਰਾਣੀ ਕੈਕਈ ਨੂੰ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਦੱਸਿਆ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਮੰਥਰਾ ਨੇ ਰਾਣੀ ਕੈਕਈ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਚੰਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਯੋਧਿਆ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 5. ਵਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੌਣ-ਕੌਣ ਗਏ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਵਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ, ਸੀਤਾ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਲਛਮਣ ਜੀ ਗਏ।

ਪ੍ਰ. 6. ਘਿਓ ਦੇ ਦੀਵੇ ਬਾਲਣ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ- ਘਿਓ ਦੇ ਦੀਵੇਂ ਬਾਲਣ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਬਹੁਤ ਖ਼ੁਸ਼ੀ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਹੈ।

#### ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰੋ।

ਦਰਬਾਰ- ਰਾਜਾ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਜ-ਕੁਮਾਰ- ਰਾਜ-ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਖੇਡ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਰਾਜਤਿਲਕ- ਰਾਜੇ ਨੇ ਰਾਜਤਿਲਕ ਦੀ ਰਸਮ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਗੁਲਾਮ- ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਨਾ ਬਣੋ।

ਵਰਦਾਨ- ਰਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਤੋਂ ਦੋ ਵਰਦਾਨ ਮੰਗੇ।

ਤਿਊਹਾਰ- ਅੱਜ ਦੀਵਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਹੈ।



# ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (✓) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-

. ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਰਾਮ−ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਵਿਖਾਇਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਸੀ?

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਬਨਵਾਸ





ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਨੇ ਰਾਜਤਿਲਕ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਣ ਦਾ ਐਲਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ?

ਭਰਤ ਨੂੰ

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ 🔽



 ਰਾਣੀ ਕੈਕਈ ਦੀ ਦਾਸੀ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਨਾਂ ਸੀ? ਗਣੀ ਨੇ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਦੋ ਕੀ ਲੈਣੇ ਸਨ? ਵਰਦਾਨ 🖊 5. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਦੇ ਅਯੋਧਿਆ ਪਰਤਣ 'ਤੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ? ਤੇਲ ਦੇ ਦੀਵੇ ਜਗਾਏ ਘਿਓ ਦੇ ਦੀਵੇ ਜਗਾਏ

4. ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ— 1. ਸੀਤਾ ਸਵੰਬਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ **ਧਨੁੱਖ** ਤੜਿਆ। (परुष, जीव) <sup>2</sup>. ਸੀਤਾ ਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਦੇ **'ਵਰ-ਮਾਲਾ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ।** (ਮਾਲਾ, ਵਰ-ਮਾਲਾ) 3 ਕੈਕਈ ਰਾਜ ਦਸ਼ਰਥ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਛੋਟੀ ਰਾਣੀ ਸੀ।

1001 40

4 ਲਵਮਣ ਜੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਸਮਿੱਤਰਾ ਦੇ ਸਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਨ।

(ਕੰਸ਼ਲਿਆ, ਸ਼ੀਮੰਤਰਾ

5. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਨੇ ਬਨਵਾਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਰਾਜਾ ਗੁਵਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰ ਮੁਕਾਇਆ। (ਰਾਵਣ, ਕੰਸ਼)

ਤ ਹੋਠ ਲਿਖ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਠੀਕ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ (✔) ਅਤੇ ਗਲਤ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ (×) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਾਓ—

- 1. ਰਾਮ-ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਵਿਖਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।
- 2. ਰਾਮ-ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
- ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਮ, ਰਾਮ-ਲੀਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਪਾਤਰ ਹਨ।
- 4. ਰਾਜੇ ਦਸਰਥ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਨ। 🧝



### ਵਿਆਕਰਨ-

਼ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਲਿੰਗ **ਬਦਲੀ ਕਰੋ**—

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰ <b>ਗ</b>	ਪੁਲਿੰਗ	ਇਸਤੂਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ
ਪੁੱਤਰ	ਪੁੱਤਰੀ	ਪਿਤਾ	ਮਾਤਾ
ਰਾਜਾ	ਰਾਣੀ	ਪੋਤਾ	ਪੋਤੀ
ਦੋਹਤਰਾ	ਦੋਹਤਰੀ	ਨਵਾਬ	ਬੇਗ਼ੁਮ
ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ	ਮਲਿਕਾ	ਭਰਾ	ਭੈਣ
ਭਾਣਜਾ	ਭਾਣਜੀ	<b>ਭ</b> ਤੀਜਾ	ਭਤੀਜੀ

- 2. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੀ ਕਰੋ-
  - ਇਹ ਥਾਂ ਗੇਦੀ ਹੈ।
  - 2. ਚਿੱਟੀ ਘੋੜੀ ਦੌੜਦੀ ਹੈ।
  - 3. ਮੁੱਝ ਕਾਲੀ ਹੈ।
  - ਤਸਵੀਰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਹੈ।
  - ਕੱਦੂ ਵੇਲ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੈ।
  - 6. ਕਲੀ ਖਿੜ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਹ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਗੇਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਚਿੱਟੀਆਂ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਦੌੜਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਮੱਝਾਂ ਕਾਲ਼ੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੋਹਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਕੱਦੂ ਵੇਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੱਗੇ ਹਨ।

ਕਲੀਆਂ ਖਿੜ ਚੁੱਕੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

विवास भारत

## ਪਾਠ-15

### ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਇਨਸਾਫ

# ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ/ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ-1 ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੀ-ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਆ ?
ਉੱਤਰ- ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਂ, ਬਾਤਾਂ, ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਹਣਾ ਬਣਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹਿਆ ।
ਪ੍ਰ-2 ਬੁੱਢੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਇਨਸਾੜ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਕਿਸ ਕੋਲ ਗਈ?
ਉੱਤਰ-2 ਬੁੱਢੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਇਨਸਾੜ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਕੋਲ ਗਈ।
ਪ੍ਰ-3 ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਤੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ?
ਉੱਤਰ ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਤੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ?
ਪ੍ਰ-4 ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਦਾ ਤੇ ਭਰੇਸ਼ਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਦਾ ਹੰਸਲਾ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਤੋਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
ਪ੍ਰ-4 ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਆਤਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਬੰਜੇੜਿਆ?
ਉੱਤਰ- ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਪਾਪਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਝ ਇਸ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਬੋਰੇ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਭਾਰੇ ਹਨ।

## ਵਾਕ ਬਣਾਓ -

ਧੁੱਸਾਂ ਪੈਈਆਂ- ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਅਮੀਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਧੁੱਸਾਂ ਪੈ ਗਈਆਂ। ਪਰਜਾ-ਅਕਬਰ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਜਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਖੀ ਸੀ। ਵਿਧਵਾ-ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਫ ਦੁਆਇਆ। ਕਰਿਆਦ ਕਰਨੀ- ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਲਈ ਫ਼ਰਿਆਦ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। ਖੁਦਾ- ਖੁਦਾ ਤੇ ਭਰੇਸਾ ਰੱਖੋ। ਨਿਮਰਤਾ- ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਨਿਮਰਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਬੇਲੇ। ਸੂਝਵਾਨ- ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੂਝਵਾਨ ਸੀ।



# ਸਹੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਅੱਗੇ (ノ) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ :-

ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਸੀ?

ਗੰਦੇ ਬਣ ਕ

ਸ਼ਾਨ ਨਾਲ

ਵਿਧਵਾ ਕੌਣ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਪਤੀ ਮਰ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੋਵੇ 🗸

ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਪਤੀ ਜਿਊਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ

ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਕੌਣ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

中 レ

**ਵ**ਕੀਲ

ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੀ ਮੈਗਿਆ?
 ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦਾ ਬਰਾ

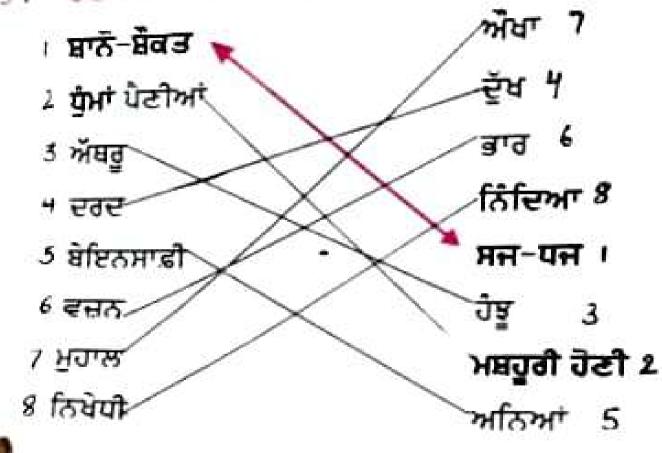
for many - A

ਖਾਦ ਦਾ ਬੋਰ

# 4. ਖ਼ਾਲੀ ਬਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ-

- । ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਾਨੇ-ਸ਼ੌਕਤ ਨਾਲ ਰਹਿਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੌਕੀਨ ਸੀ। *ਸਾਨੇ-ਸ਼ੌਕਤ ਗਰੀਬੀ*
- 2. ਉਸ ਦੀ **ਮੁਮੀਰੀ** ਦੀਆਂ ਧੁੰਮਾਂ ਪੈ ਗਈਆਂ। (ਗਰੀਬੀ, ਅਮੀਰ
- 3. ਗਗੇਬ ਤੋ**ਟਿਧਟਾ** ਔਰਤ ਦਾ ਮਕਾਨ ਢਾਹੁਣ ਦੀ ਵਾਰੀ ਆਈ। *ਸ਼ਿਹਾਗਣ ਵਿਧਵਾ*
- 4. वासी ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਨਾਲ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। (बासी, ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਰ)
  - 5. ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਢੇਰ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇਕ **ਬੋਗਾ** ਮਿੱਟੀ ਦਾ ਮੰਗਿਆ। *(ਭਰੰਮ: ਭਰਾ*)

# 5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਪਸੀ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰ—





ਵਿਆਕਰਨ-

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਚਨ ਬਦਲੋ—

ष्टिल बस्तर

गरीय

ਮਹਿਲ

ਅਮੀਰ

11701

ਔਰਤ

ਬਹਿਰ

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ-

ਪੁਰਾਣਾ

ਅਮੀਰੀ

ਗੂਰੀਬੀ

ਇਨਸਾਫ਼

ਸੁੰਦਰ

ਨੇੜੇ

बियक्

ਅੱਗੇ

ਸਹਾਗਣ



ਬਹ ਵਚਨ



ਯੋਗਤਾ ਪਰਖ :-

ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਫ਼ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਦੁਆਇਆ?

*ੳ. ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ–* 

1. ਅੱਧਕ ਦਾ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

 $\overline{\alpha}$ .









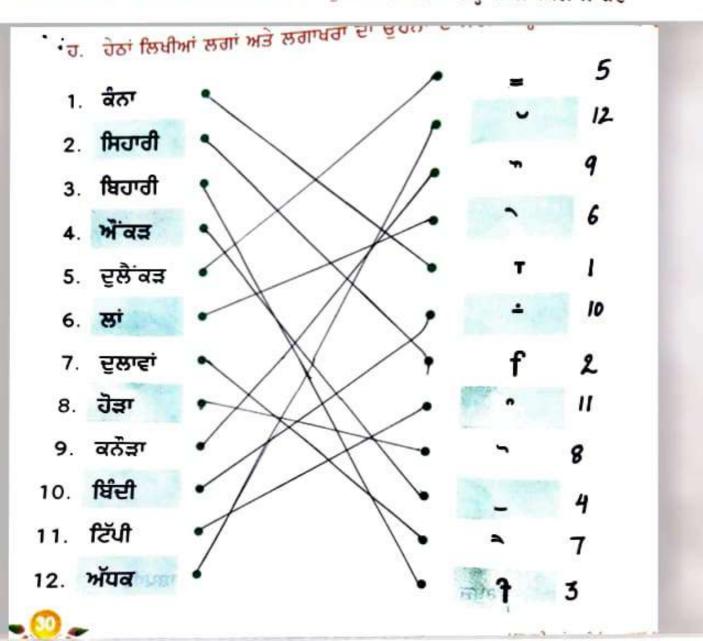
ਪਰਮਵੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਹਵਾ

 ਦੁਲੈਂਕੜ ਦਾ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ? ਖ. = ¾ ਕੜ ਦੀ ਲਗ ਅੱਖਰ ਦੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਲੱਗਦੀ ਹੈ? ਕ. ਉੱਪਰ ग. ਪਿੱਛੇ ⊭ ਨੀਕ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਸਹੀ (✔) ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਅੱਗੇ (×) ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਲਗਾਓ– ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਅੱਠ ਲਗਾਂ ਹਨ। X ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਹਨ। 3. ਕਨੌੜਾ ਇੱਕ ਲਗ ਹੈ। <sup>4.</sup> ਬਿੰਦੀ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਛੇ ਲਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। 5. ਅੱਧਕ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਲਗਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ह. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਫਲਦੇਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਲਗਾਂ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਖਰ ਲੱਗੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੱਧ ਰੂਪ ਰੇਨਾਂ ਇੱਕੇ ਫਲਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗਲਤ ਲਗਾਂ ਤ ਲਗਾਪਰ ਲੱਗ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੱਧ ਰੂਪ विष विषय ਅਮਰੂਦ 'ਅਮਰੂਦ <sup>ਲਿਚੀ</sup> ' ਲੀਚੀ <sup>ਜੰਮਣ</sup>

ਸ ਹੇਨਲੇ ਰਿੱਤਰਾ ਦੇ ਨਾ ਲਗਾ ਤੇ ਲਗਾਖ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਗਾ ਤੇ ਨੂੰ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਸੱਧ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੇ-



ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲਗਾਖਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਹੀ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ-



ਦਰਵਾਜਾ ਫਰਾਕ Ed'a ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਹਲ ਹਲ

# ਅਭਿਆਸ

# esson -7

# ਹਰ ਸਤਰ `ਚੇ` ਸੁੱਧ ਸਬਦ-ਜੇੜ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਗੋਲਾ 🔘 ਲਗਾਓ-

ਨਲੈਕ ਨਲਾਏਕ ਨਾਲਾਇਕ)

ਸੌਖਾ ਸਉਖਾ ਸੇਖਾ

ਬਕੀਲ ਵਕੀਲ ਵਕਿਲ

ਬੈਠਣਾ ਬੇਠਨਾ ਬੈਠਨਾ

ਐਨਕ ਐਣਕ ਏਨਕ

ਸਹਤਮਦ

6. ਬੋਹਤ

ਗੈਹਣਾ

ਮੇਹਨਤ

ਜਮੀਨ

10. ਕੇਹੜਾ

ਬੋਹਤ ਗਹਿਣਾ

ਗਹਿਨਾ

ਮਹਿਨਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ

(ਜ਼ਮੀਨ

ਕਹਿੜਾ

ਕਿਹੜਾ)

ਜਮਿਨ

## ਅ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਰੂਪ ਲਿਖੇ-

ਸ਼ੋਹਦ ਸਬਜ਼ਿਆ ਸਬਜੀਆਂ

ਗਨਾ

ਗਿਨਤੀ

ਗਾਨਾ

ਸੇਹਤਮੰਦ

ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼

वर्ष

9. ਜਯ

10. ਬੇਹਮ

11. ਆਜ਼ਾਦ

ਆਪਨਾ 12.

ਮਾਲਿਕ 13.

14. ਪਉੜੀ

ਪਾਨੀ 15.

ਲੈਹਰ 16.

ਖਾਉ 17.

ਭਾਰਤੀਯ 18.

एक्ट संज

# 🥻 พडिभग्र

# Lesson-10

ਹੈ। ਹੋਰਨ ਵਾਕਾ ਵਿਚਲੀਆਂ ਖਾਲੀ ਬਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਢਕਵਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਕਰੋ

			120 120 120	वन दिव	एवर म	घर प्रव		
		ਕਮਰਾ	हे	ਇੱਕ		ें र्य	ਸਬਦੀਆਂ	
1	ਵਚਨ	ਦੇ		ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ			, o a series of	
2	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ	ਬਦਾ ਦੀ ਰਿ	ਵਿਤੀ 	nu			ਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਜ਼ਾਮਦੇ ਹਨ।
3	ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ	ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਿ	ਵਿਤੀ -	_	EU	of An	ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹਾਵਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ ਕਿ	ਗ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
4	ਕਮਰਿਅ	' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦ	ਇੱਕ ਵ	<u>ੂ</u> ਇਕ				0 112 0
5.		ਸਬਦ ਦਾ ਬ		(	되 됐	ਹੈ। ਪ ਜਿੰਹਦਾ	ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹੈ।	
w	ਹਠਾਂ ਲਿਖ	ਸਬਦ ਇੱ	ਬ-ਵਚਨ	ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਚਹੁ-	ਵਚਨ, ਸ	ਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿ	ù-	
1.	ਕਹਾਣੀ	ਇੱਕ -	ਵਚਨ		6.	000 <b>%</b> 0.000	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	
2	ਕਿਤਾਬਾ		ਵਚਨ		7.	ਭਾਤਾ	ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	
3.	ਬਸਤੇ		ਵਚਨ		8.	ਅੱਖਾ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਰ	
4.	ਜਂਦਰਾ	ਇੱਕ-	ಕರನ		9	ਘੜੀਆ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚ	
5	ਚਿੜੀ	ਇੱਕ-	ਵਚਨ	5	10.	ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ	~~	
F	ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸਾ	ਪਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਚ	ਨ ਬਦਲੇ	_				
1	ਬਾਲਟੀ	ਬਾਨ	टीभ	·	8.	ਤ <b>ਲਵਾ</b> ਰ	ਤਲਵਾ	ਰਾਂ
2	ਮੂਲੀ	ਮੁਲ	ੀਆਂ		9.	ਪਲੇਟ	ਪਲੇਟ	गं
3.	ਬੱਕਰੀ	ਬੱਕ	ਜੀਅ	Ť	10	ਦਰਵਾਜਾ		<u>न्ते</u>
4.	ਦਵਾਤ	44		रुां	11.	ਮੌਰਨੀ	ਮੋਰਟ	วีพ่
5.	ਸੇਟੀ	ਸੋਟੀਐ	ii.		12.	ਮੁਟਿਆਰ	ਮਟਿਅ	ਾਰਾਂ
6.	ਮਸ਼ੀਨ	ਮਸ਼ੀਨ	Ť	_	13.	ਕੋਇਲ	ੱ ਕੋ	ਇਲਾਂ
7.	ਚਾਦਰ	212	तां		14	ਬਾਹ	ਬਾਹਾਂੋ	

F	ਸਹੀ ਸਬ	ਦ ਚ	ਣ ਕੇ ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾ	30		– (ਕਿਤਾਬ	/ਕਿਤ	ਾਬਾ) ਹਨ।	
1	. ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦੇ ਹ	<b>ਹੱਬ</b> ਵਿ	ਵੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਕਿਤ	ਾਬਾਂ	(31	ਰਾ/ਕਾਰ) ਹੈ			
	. ਰਮਨ ਕੋ		∄ ਕਾਰ		×	माप्रे।			
3	. ਮਾਲੀ ਨੇ	2	तटे .	(A)	V AX	- ना मर्ग	mt c	ाठ।	
4	. มิ-	-	<b>ٚٵ</b> ٚػٲٚػٵ۬	(पैट/पे	ता) प	ਸ ਕਰ ਲਈ <sub>ਚਿੜੀਆਂ</sub> ) ਬੈ	ਨੀਆਂ	ਹਨ।	
5	. ਵਾਹਣੀ	3€	ਤੜੀਆਂ 🗨		ਚੜੀ/	ਚੜਾਆ। ਖ	0,	2007/2017	
J	ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕ	ਲਪੀ	ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-						
1	. ਕੋਲੀ ਸ	ਬਦ	ਦਾ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ ਚੁ	₹-		1.3		A -	
	ਤ ਕੋਲ			ਖ ਕੋਲ	T	4.7		ਗ. ਕੌਲੀਆਂ	
2.	'ਕਵਿਤਾ'	ਸਬਦ	ਦਾ ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਚੁਣੋ-					
	ਤ ਕਵਿ	ਤੇ		ਖ਼ ਕਵਿ	ਤਾਵਾਂ	V		ਗ. <b>ਕਵੀ</b>	
3.	'ਰੋਟੀਆ'	ਸਬਦ	ਦਾ ਇੱਕ- <b>ਵ</b> ਚਨ	ਚੁਣੇ-					
	ਤ ਰੋਟੀ		V	ਖ਼, ਰੋਟੇ				ਗ. <b>ਰੇਟਾ</b>	
ci.	ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ	ਸਬਦ	ਦਾ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਇ	ਕ-ਵਚਨ ਅ	ਤੇ ਬਹੁ-	ਵਚਨ ਲਿਖਿ	ਹਮਾ ਹੈ	ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ	ठीव
			ਤ ਅੱਗੇ (∗) ਦਾ						
1.	ਅੱਖਾ	-0	ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	X	5.	ਭਾਂਡਾ	-	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	
2.	ਕੁੜੀਆ	-	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	V	6.	ਮੁਟਿਆਰਾਂ	-	ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	
			ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ			ਮਾਮੇ		ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	9
			ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ					ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	
ď.	ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ	ਦਰਸ	ਜਾਏ ਗਏ ਸ਼ਬਦ	ਇੱਕ-ਵਚਨ	ਹਨ ਜਾਂ	ਬਹੁ-ਵਚਨ	ਸਾਹ	ਸਣੇ ਲਿਖੇ-	
1.	ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿੱਚ	ਵੁੱਲ	ਖਿੜੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ।						
2.	ਇਹ ਕਾਰ	ਮੇਰੇ ਜ	ਦਾਦਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਹੈ।			ਬਹੁ - <del>ਪਿੱ</del> ਕ	-0	0	
3.	ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਮਾ	ਜੀ ਕੇ	ਲ ਪੰਜ ਟਰੈਕਟਰ	ਹਨ।	_	ਇੱਕ -	EA	o .	
1.	ਇਹ ਕਿਤਾਸ਼	ा वीत	ਨਾ ਦੀ ਹੈ।		Ω¥	घगु- ह	90	5	
	ਛੱਤ 'ਤੇ ਕੁਝ		Special		18	ਕ -ਵਚਰ	5		
9 ()	ma a 44				ਬਟੁ	- ਵਚ	5		

ਪਰਮਵੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਰ ਕੋਂਸ਼ '



# ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਦੀ ਜੀ

- 1) ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਦੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਹੈ।
- 2) ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਸੱਤਰ ਸਾਲ ਹੈ।
- 3) ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਹਤ ਕਾਫ਼ੀ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ।
- 4) ਉਹ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਜਲਦੀ ਉੱਠ ਕੇ ਸੈਰ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 5) ਉਹ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 6) ਉਹ ਸਾਦਾ ਭੋਜਨ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 7) ਉਹ ਰਾਤ ਸਮੇਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 8) ਉਹ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ-ਕਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 9) ਉਹ ਸਾਫ਼ ਤੇ **ਸੁੰਦਰ ਕੱਪੜੇ** ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 10) ਰੱਬ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਲੰਮੀ ਕਰੇ।

ਆਪਣੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲ ਬੁਲਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਚਿੱਠੀ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਸੰਤ ਨਗਰ, ਮੋਗਾ। 30 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2020

ਪਿਆਰੇ ਸੁਮੀਤ/ਸੀਤਾ,

ਨਿੱਘੀ ਯਾਦ ।

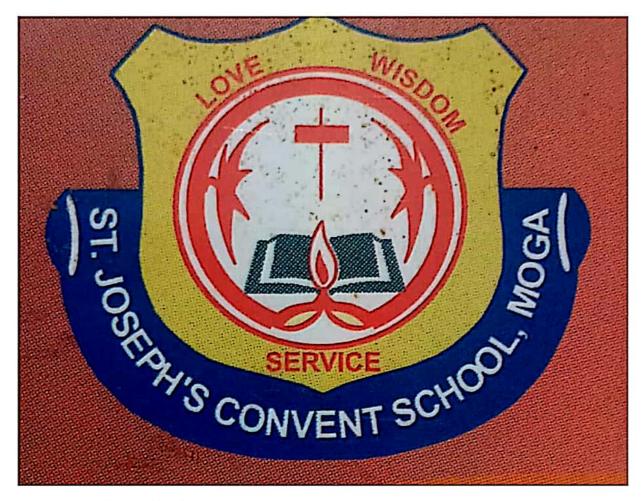
ਤੈਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਜੂਨ ਦੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਚਾਲ੍ਹੀ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਹੋ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਮੇਰੀ ਇਹ ਇੱਛਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਆ ਕੇ ਰਹੇਂ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਅਸੀਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਅਨੰਦ ਮਾਣਾਂਗੇ। ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਘੱਟੋ-ਘੱਟ ਦਸ ਦਿਨ ਲਈ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੋਲ ਠਹਿਰਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਜਰੂਰ ਬਣਾਵੇਂਗਾ/ਬਣਾਵੇਂਗੀ।

ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਮਿਲਣ ਤੇ ਕਰਾਂਗੇ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਤੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ ਕਹਿਣਾ।

ਤੇਰਾ	n	ſ	4	~	£	Ţ	1	n	H	T	4	4	E	7	,
ਨਾਂ		٠.				•					2		_		_



### St. Joseph's Convent School, Moga



3rd Term Syllabus 2020-21 Subject-Hindi -1( व्याकरण) रचना प्रसून Class-4th

### पाठ 3 शब्द विचार page number 19

प्रश्न-' शब्द 'किसके मेल से बनते हैं? उत्तर -वर्णों के मेल से। प्रश्न- बोतल, मकल और जग में से सार्थक शब्द बताइए? उत्तर- बोतल और जग। लिखित प्रश्न प्रश्न -शब्द किसे कहते हैं? उत्तर -दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों के सार्थक समूह को शब्द कहते हैं। प्रश्न -सार्थक शब्द किसे कहते हैं? उत्तर -ऐसे शब्द जिनका कुछ न कुछ अर्थ निकलता है, जैसे भोजन, सड़क। प्रश्न -निरर्थक शब्द किसे कहते हैं? उत्तर -ऐसे शब्द जिनका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता है, जैसे- जतो, वाजत आदि। प्रश्न -चार सार्थक शब्द लिखिए।

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उत्तर- बोतल ,कुर्सी , किताब, मेज।
ः सही कथन के सामने सही तथा गलत कथन के सामने गलत लगाइए--
ं वर्णों के सही मेल से शब्द बनते हैं। √
ः सडक एक निरर्थक शब्द है। ×
ं कुर्सी सार्थक शब्द है। 🗸
ं निरर्थक शब्दों का कुछ न कुछ अर्थ होता है। ×
बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सार्थक शब्दों पर √ लगाइए--
उत्तर
1.(ख) कमल
2.(क) किताब
3.(ग) भोजन
ं पाठ -4 वाक्य विचार पेज नंबर 23
मौखिक प्रश्न
प्रश्न- एक वाक्य बोलिए।
उत्तर राम लिख रहा है।
प्रश्न- उद्देश्य से किसे कहते हैं?
.
उत्तर- जिसके बारे में बात कही जा रही है।
ंप्रश्न- आपके द्वारा बोले गए वाक्य में ' विधेय' क्या है ?
.
उत्तर -लिख रहा है- विधेय है ।
ं लिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--
प्रश्न- वाक्य किसे कहते हैं?
उत्तर- क्रम से लिखे गए शब्दों के मेल को वाक्य कहते हैं।
प्रश्न -उद्देश्य किसे कहते हैं?
उत्तर वाक्य का वह भाग ,जिसके बारे में बात कही जाती है, उद्देश्य कहलाता है।
प्रश्न- विधेय किसे कहते हैं?
.
उत्तर -वाक्य का वह भाग जिसमें उद्देश्य के बारे में कुछ कहा गया हो, विधेय कहलाता है।
ं दिए गए शब्दों को सही क्रम में लगाकर वाक्य बनाइए- (क) ताजमहल सुंदर है।
   (ख) माता पिता का आदर करो।
   (ग) गुरु को प्रणाम करो।
ं उद्देश्य तथा विधेय का सही मिलान कर वाक्य बनाइए--
दूध
          उबल रहा है ।
मनीषा
            सुंदर लड़की है।
            अमरूद से मीठा होता है।
आम
घोडा
             घास खा रहा है।
ं निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से उद्देश्य और विधेय को अलग अलग करके लिखिए--
उद्देश्य
                      विधेय
                  हँस रही है।
शालू
पेड
                  पर चिडिया है।
                 खिल रहे हैं।
फूल
```

		बहुवि	वेकल्पीय प्रश्न	(MCQ	s) 🕜	
स	ही उत्तर वाले	विकृत्य प	ार √ लगाइए-			
1.	वाक्य के कित	ने भाग ह	होते हैं-			
	(क) एक		(ख) दो		(ग) तीन	
2	वाक्य में जि	सके विषय	में कुछ कहा ज	ाता है,	उसे कहते हैं—	
	(क) क्रिया		ं (ख) विधेय		(ग) उद्देश्य	
3	. सुनील दौड़	रहा है। इ	इस वाक्य में 'उ	द्देश्य'	<b>है</b> -	The same of
	Sec. 1				(ग) रहा है	

पाठ –14 अनेकार्थी शब्द page number 69

प्रश्न- अनेकार्थी शब्द किसे कहते हैं? ं उत्तर- ऐसे शब्द जिनके अनेक अर्थ होते हैं, अनेकार्थी शब्द कहलाते हैं। प्रश्न- 'पूर्व 'शब्द के दो अर्थ बताइए। उत्तर- एक दिशा,पहले। ं निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो दो अर्थ लिखिए--(क) सोना-- नींद लेना , एक धातु। (ख) काल-- समय, मृत्यु । (ग) अंक-- गोद, गिनती । ं बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न ं सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाएं---ी.' वार' का एक अर्थ यह भी है-- दिन √ 2.'लाल' का अर्थ नहीं है--- लेटना√ ं3. 'काल' का अर्थ नहीं है--- काला√ ं पाठ 15 दिन और महीने (page number 71) Page number 73 मौखिक प्रश्न प्रश्न - सात दिनों के समूह को क्या कहते हैं? उत्तर-सप्ताह प्रश्न- वर्ष के महीनों के नाम बताइए।

उत्तर-1. जनवरी 2. फरवरी 3. मार्च 4. अप्रैल 5.मई 6. जून 7.जुलाई 8.अगस्त 9. सितंबर 10.अक्टूबर 11.नवंबर 12. दिसंबर।

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प्रश्न- एक सप्ताह में कितने दिन होते हैं?
ं<del>उत्तर-</del> एक सप्ताह में सात दिन होते हैं।
प्रश्न- एक वर्ष में कितने महीने होते हैं?
उत्तर- एक वर्ष में बारह महीने होते हैं।
प्रश्न- 31 दिन वाले दो महीनों के नाम लिखिए।
ंउत्तर- जनवरी तथा अक्टूबर।
ं सही कथन के आगे सही तथा गलत कथन के आगे गलत लगाइए--
(क) जनवरी के बाद दिसंबर आता है। ×
.
ख-मार्च से पहले फरवरी का महीना आता है। √
ग- फरवरी का महीना जनवरी के बाद आता है। √
घ - अप्रैल के बाद जुलाई आता है। ×
ड- जुलाई से पहले जून आता है। √
ः सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर सही√ लगाइए---
.
1. एक सप्ताह में कितने दिन होते हैं?
(क) सात√

 एक वर्ष में कितने महीने होते हैं?

(ख) बारह√
3.किस महीने में 30 दिन होते हैं?
(क) अप्रैल√
( दिनों के नाम तथा महीनों के नाम याद करने है।)
पाठ 15 मुहावरे
मौखिक प्रश्न page number 76
प्रश्न-'आँखें बिछाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या है?
उत्तर- स्वागत करना ।
प्रश्न -'अक्ल का दुश्मन' किसे कहते हैं?
उत्तर-मूर्ख व्यक्ति।
ं मुहावरों को उनके सही अर्थ से मिलाइए--
कान भरना- चुगली करना
.
लोहा लेना- सामना करना
आँख का तारा- बहुत प्रिय
अक्ल का दुश्मन- मूर्ख
 हाथ मलना -पछताना
ं निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखिए--
ं कमर कसना –तैयारी करना
ं चकमा देना-- धोखा देना
ं जी चुराना- मेहनत करने से बचना
ं आँख लगना- नींद आना
ं फूला न समाना- बहुत खुश होना
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ं श्री गणेश गणेश करना-- शुरुआत करना

- . बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाएं
- 1. 'चकमा देना 'का अर्थ है-- धोखा देना
- 2. मुहावरा पूरा करो-- हाथ मलना
- ্র 'अक्ल का दुश्मन' का अर्थ है-- मूर्ख

### निबंध मेरी अध्यापिका page number 86

- 1 .मेरे विद्यालय में अनेक अध्यापक अध्यापिकाएँ हैं।
- 2. वह सभी बहुत अच्छे हैं।
- 3. मुझे मेरी कक्षा अध्यापिका श्रीमती मिनी बहुत अच्छी लगती है।( write your class teacher name)
- 4.वह मुझे हिंदी पढ़ाती हैं।
- 5. वह बहुत योग्य और अनुभवी है।
- . 6. उनके पढ़ाने का ढंग बहुत अच्छा है।
- . 7. पढ़ाते समय वे हमें कहानियाँ भी सुनाती हैं ।
- 8.वह सदा साधारण कपड़ें पहनती है ।
- 9.वे बहुत हॅंसमुख और नेक है।
- . 10. वह प्रतिदिन समय पर विद्यालय आती हैं।
- 11. विद्यालय में सभी उनका सम्मान करते हैं।



3rd Term Syllabus 2020-21 Subject- Hindi Reader भाषा भारती Class-4th

#### पाठ 11

ं–जा फिर से चूहा हो जा ( प्रश्न उत्तर)

मौखिक प्रश्न

1 ऋषि कहाँ रहते थे?

उत्तर –जंगल में।

. 2. ऋषि ने चूहे को क्या-क्या बनाया ?

उत्तर –बिलाव, भेड़िया और शेर।

3. ऋषि ने शेर को फिर से चुहा क्यों बनाया?

उत्तर-- क्योंकि शेर बनकर चूहा ऋषि पर हमला करना चाहता था।

प्रश्न -ऋषि अपनी शक्ति का उपयोग किस लिए करते थे? उत्तर -ऋषि अपनी शक्ति का उपयोग सभी जानवरों की भलाई के लिए करते थे।

प्रश्न- ऋषि ने अपने मंत्र की शक्ति से चूहे को क्या बना दिया? उत्तर-ऋषि ने अपने मंत्र की शक्ति से चूहे को बिलाव बना दिया।

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प्रश्न -भेडिए पर किसने हमला किया था?
उत्तर- भेड़िए पर शेर ने हमला किया था।
प्रश्न- शेर बनकर चूहे ने क्या किया?
उत्तर- शेर बनकर चूहे ने ऋषि पर हमला कर दिया।
प्रश्न- ऋषि ने शेर को क्या बना दिया?
उत्तर -ऋषि ने शेर को फिर से चूहा बना दिया।
page 72 रिक्त स्थान भरकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए--
<sub>1.</sub>ंऋषि बड़े दयालु थे।
   ंचूहा दर्द के कारण कराह  रहा था।
3. तुम्हारे शरीर पर इतने घाव कैसे हो गए ?
   अपने से अधिक शक्तिशाली से सदैव बच कर रहना चाहिए।
   भेड़िया अब शेर में बदल चुका था।
ं सही शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए –
1. उनमें बड़ी शक्ति थी।
   ंबिल्ली चूहे पर झपटी।
   ं चूहा पूरी तरह ठीक हो गया।
    अपनी परेशानी बताओ।
   ंआप मेरे पिता के समान है।
ं विलोम शब्द वाले शब्द युग्म को पूरा कीजिए---
दिन- रात
भला- बुरा
डधर-उधर
जपर-नीचे
सुख-दुख
आना- जाना
ं बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न page 73
ं उनमें बड़ी शक्ति थी। — बड़ी√
ं एक चील उड़ रही थी।----- एक √
ं ऋषि ने घायल भेड़िए को देखा।----- घायल √
ं ऋषि बहुत दयालु थे।----- दयालु √
.
पाठ -12 अगर कटे जंगल तो
ंप्रश्न- सूरज को क्या सुखकर लगता है?
उत्तर- सूरज को धूप बॉंटना सुखकर लगता है।
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ंप्रश्न -नन्हे बीज को बाहर आने के लिए किस-किस ने कहा? उत्तर - नन्हे बीज को बाहर आने के लिए सूर्य और वर्षा ने

#### कहा।

- ंप्रश्न -प्रदूषण राक्षस ने क्या किया था ?
- उत्तर- राक्षस ने धुआँ उगला और चला गया।
- प्रश्न- वर्षा ना होने पर क्या होगा ?
- . उत्तर- वर्षा ना होने पर अन्न , जल और जीवन खत्म हो जाएगा।
- ंप्रश्न- प्रदूषण को हराने के लिए सूर्य ने बच्चों से क्या करने को कहा?
- ं उत्तर -प्रदूषण को हराने के लिए सूर्य ने बच्चों को और पौधे लगाने को कहा।

### किसने किससे कहा--

- सूर्य ने नन्हे बीज से कहा।
- 2. नन्हे बीज ने सूर्य से कहा।
- 3. वर्षा ने नन्हे बीज से कहा।
- 4. अन्य पेड़-पौधों ने सूर्य और वर्षा से कहा।
- 5. सूर्य ने बच्चों से कहा।

### सर्वनाम शब्दों पर गोला लगाइए-

- 1 मैं वर्षा को लेकर आता हूँ।
- 2. उसे एक कोने में नन्हा बीज दिखाई देता है।
- 3 .मुझे कोई नुकसान तो ना होगा।
- 4. तुम ही तो, हमें इस धरती पर लाए हो।
- अब हमारी बारी है।
- ं निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए( पेज नंबर- 82)
- 1 सबको धूप बाँटना सूरज को सुख कर लगता है।
- 2. क्या मैं भी एक बडा पौधा बन जाऊँगा?
- 3. पेड अपनी टहनियों से पौधों को ढक लेता है।
- 4. वर्षा भाग जाती है।
- ः बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न ( page number 82)
- . 1. कितनी चमकीली सुबह है।-- वर्तमान काल
- 2. नन्हा बीज धरती के अंदर था। –भूतकाल
- 3. वर्षा न होने पर धरती से जीवन खत्म हो जाएगा। --भविष्य काल
- तुम ही पौधों को बचा सकते हो।--. वर्तमान काल

#### पाठ 13- पानी से डर

मौखिक प्रश्न पेज नंबर 87

ंप्रश्न- टीना बत्तख के कितने चूजे थे ?

. उत्तर -टीना बत्तख के सात चूजे थे।

प्रश्न- निक्कू और टिक्कू पानी में क्यों कूद पड़े थे?

ं उत्तर- बकरियों के डर से।

लिखित प्रश्न

ंप्रश्न टीना बत्तख चूजों को क्या सिखाना चाहती थी ?

ंउत्तर टीना बत्तख चूजों को तैरना सिखाना चाहती थी।

प्रश्न बत्तख के पैरों की झिल्ली क्या काम करती है?

. उत्तर बत्तख के पैरों की झिल्ली चप्पू का काम करती है, जिससे बतखें आसानी से तैर सकती हैं।

प्रश्न बत्तख की पूँछ के नीचे स्थित ग्रंथि से निकलने वाला तेल क्या काम करता है?

ं उत्तर- बत्तख की पूँछ के नीचे स्थित ग्रंथि से निकलने वाला तेल बत्तख के पंखों पर लग जाता है, जिससे बतखों को ठंड नहीं लगती और बतखें भीगती भी नहीं है।

प्रश्न अंडे सेते समय बतखों की ग्रंथि से तेल निकलना बंद क्यों हो जाता है?

ं उत्तर- अंडे सेते समय बतर्खों की ग्रंथि से तेल निकलना इसलिए बंद हो जाता है ताकि शत्रुओं को पता ना चले कि बत्तर्खें कहाँ है और बतर्खें बेफिक्र होकर अंडे से सकें।

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•	सही कथन के सामने 🗸 व गलत कथन के सामने 🗴 लगाः	₹ <b>ए</b> −
1.	टीना बतख चूजों को शिकार करना सिखा रही थी।	×
2.	बतख के पाँच बच्चे जल्दी तैरना सीख गए।	•
3.	निक्कू और टिक्कू पानी से डर रहे थे।	<b>~</b>
4.	निक्कू और टिक्कू कुत्तों के डर से पानी में कूद पड़े।	×
5.	तीनों बकरियाँ टीना की सहेलियाँ थीं।	~
<b>*</b>	बहुविकत्पीय प्रश्न	
	सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर 🗸 लगाइए–	
1.	टीना बतख के कितने चूजे थे ?	
	(i) पाँच (ii) सात <b>√</b> (iii) दस	
2.	बतख के पैरों में लगी झिल्ली किसका काम करती है?	
	(i) नाव का (ii) पंख का (iii) चप्पू का	✓
3.	निक्कू और टिक्कू किससे डर गए थे ?	
	(i) बकरियों से ✓ (ii) कुत्तों से (iii) बिल्ली	से

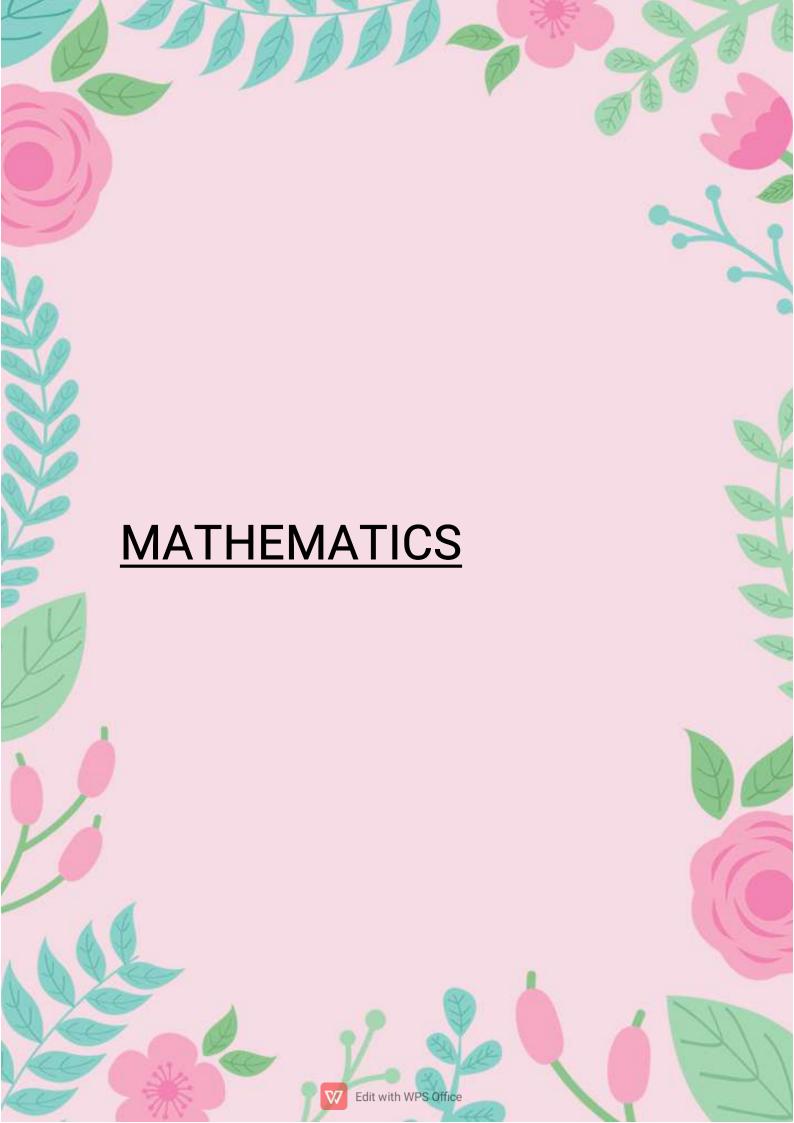
### अब भाषा की बात

समझिए और लिखिए-

- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उपयुक्त स्थान पर पूर्ण विराम (I), प्रश्नवाचक

   चिह्न (?) और उद्घरण चिह्न (``....'') लगाइए─
- सभी तालाब के किनारे जा पहुँचे!
- 2. टीना ने वकरियों से कहा, "धन्यवाद"।
- 3. `\_माँ, हम भीगे क्यों नहीं ?<u>''</u> निक्कू और टिक्कू ने पूछा<u>।</u>
- 4. निक्कू, टिक्कू, टीना और बकरियाँ सब हँसने लगे।
- 5. तुमने तैरना कब सीखा<u>?</u>

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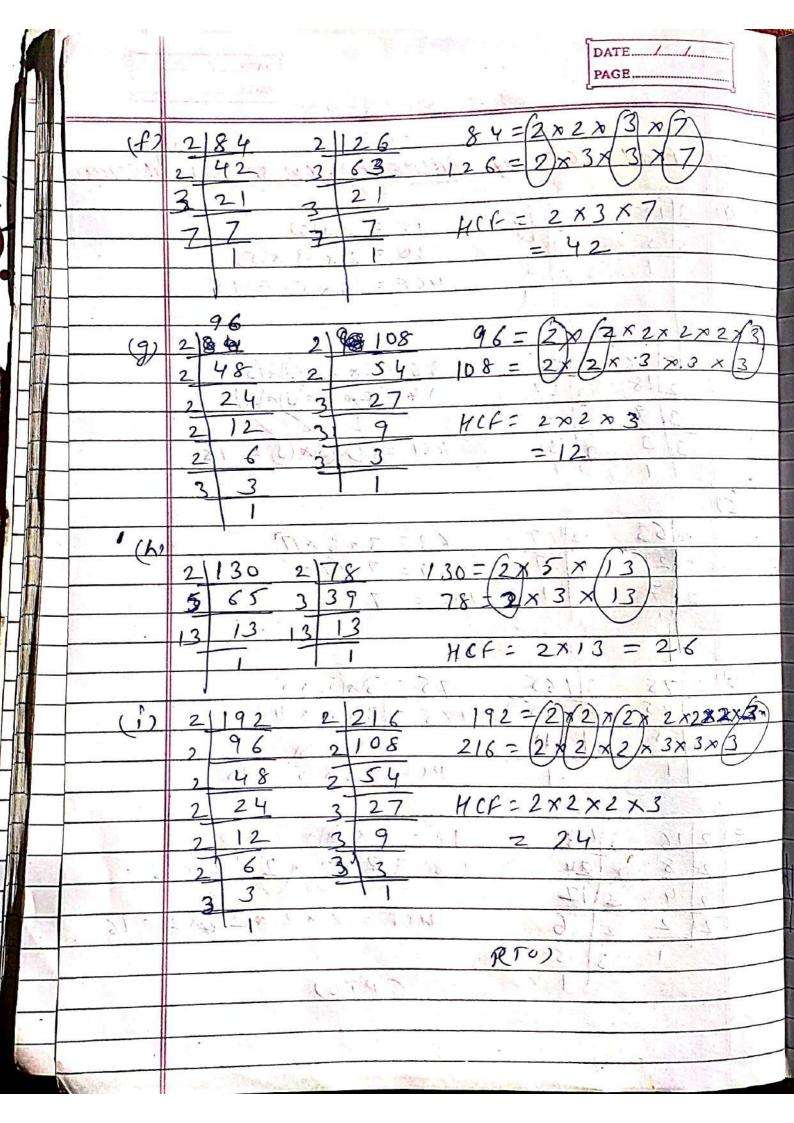


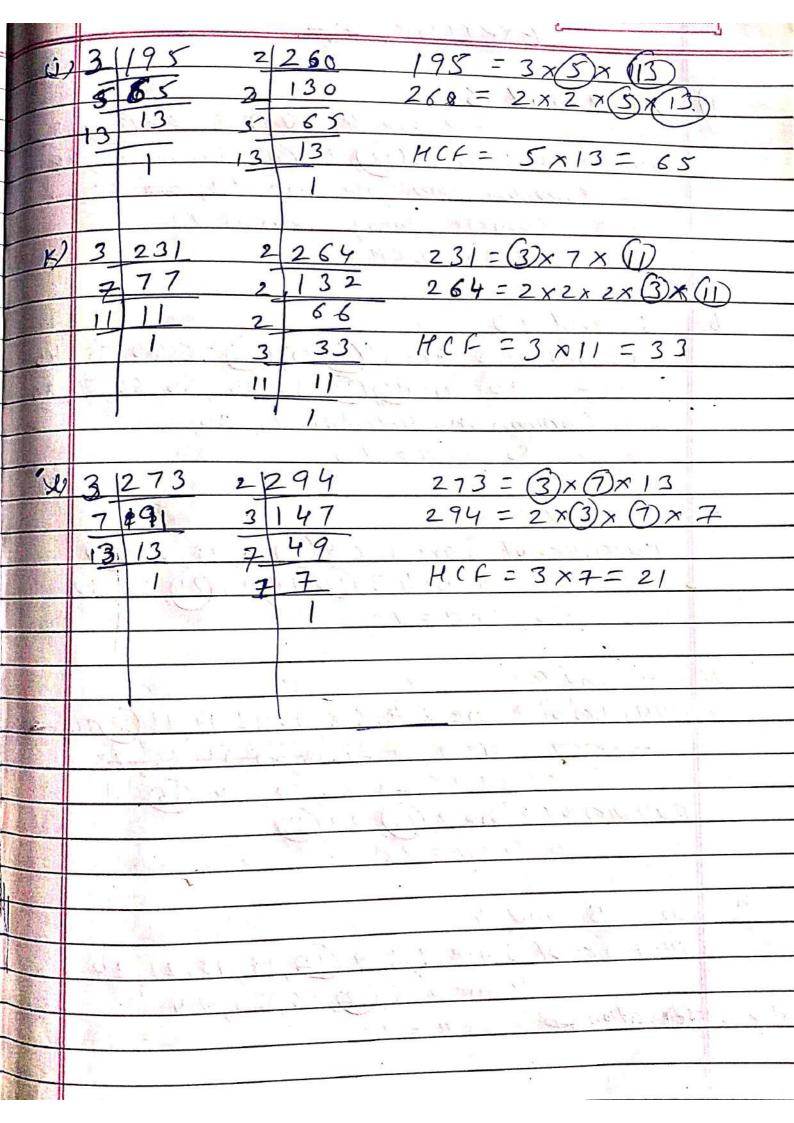
	DATE/PAGE	1/
	Chapter 6: HCF and LCM	
3.5	Exercise 6.1	
1	(a) 12 and 15 factors of 12 = 0,2,3,4,5,000 and 12	
	Factors of 15 = 0, 3, 5, 15  Common factors = 1, 3  So, of these 3 is the greatest common for so, 4CF = 3	dox
(6)	12 and 18  Factors of 12 = (1) 2 (3) 4 (6), 12	
	Factors of 18 = 1,2,3,6,9,18  Common factors = 1,2,3,6  MCF = 6	
(c)	16 and 20  factors of $16 = (1, 2, 4, 8, 16)$ $- (1 - 20 = 1), 2, 4, 5, 10, 20$	
	Common factors = 1,2,4,  4CF = 44	
(d)	28 and 62.  Factors of $28 = 1,2,4,7,14,28$ Factors of $62 = 1,2,31$ Factors of $62 = 1,2,31$ HEF common factors = $1,2^{50}$ , HCF = $2$	
501	25 and 38	

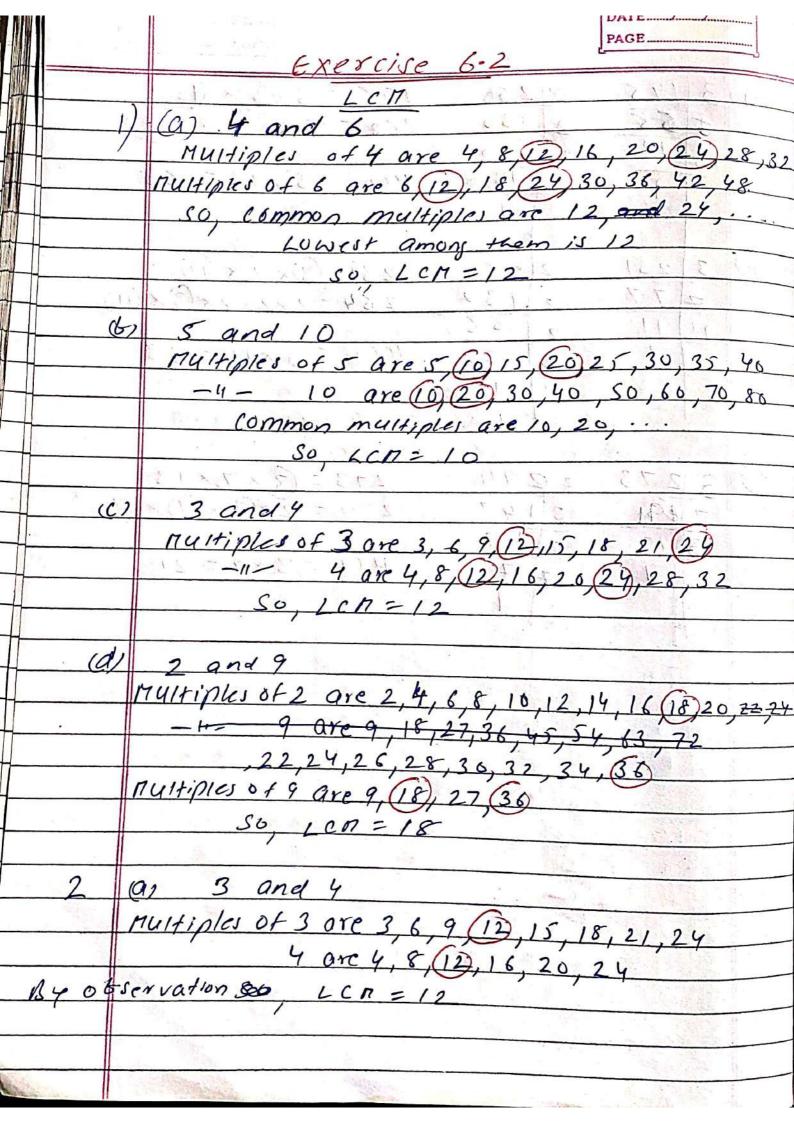
100	Chapter 6: HCF and LCM
6 A	A Section 1997
	Exercise, 6.1
The Party	
	(a) 12 and 15 factors of 12 = $(0, 2, 3)$ , 4,5,000 and 12
	factors of 12 = 1,2,13 4600 and 12
200 T	Factors of 15 = 0,35,15
	common factors = 1,3
清清。	so, of these 3 is the greatest common fodor
	SO, HCF = 3
(6)	12 and 18
The state of the s	Factors 0x12 = (1) 2, (3) 4 6) 12
	Factors of 18 = 1,2,3 6,9,18
La D	Common factors = 1,2,3,6
	MCF = 6
. 5	1832 Maris of 60 2 / 2 3.45 6 10 11 11 20 35
(0)	16 and 20
	factors of 16 = (1/2/4) 8, 16
	-u-20=1)2,4,5,10,20
	Common factors = 1,2,4,=
	4cf = 4 = 18
	1 Commence 1 1. 3. 7 , 2 7 3 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
C 12	28 and 62
(d)	Factors of 28 = (1/2,4,7,14,28
MATE.	1
超速では	Her common factors = 1,250, HCF = 2
18630	PACIFICATION TO THE
C 0.1	25 and 38
(01	Factors of 25 = 0,5,25
	Factors - 1 2 18 6 10 15 30
100	-11- 30 = (D/2/3/5/6/10/15/30
	common factors= 1,5, HCF=5

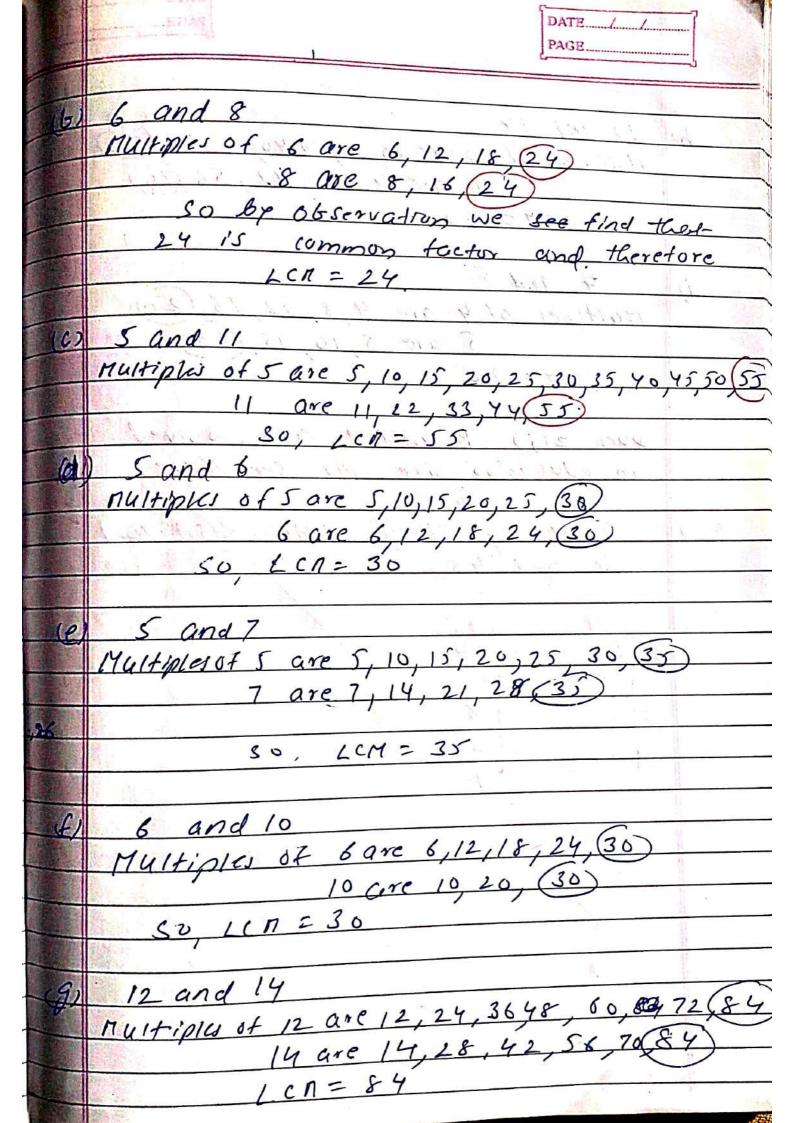
(f) 72 and 81  Factors of 72 = [1, 2/3, 4, 6, 8, 9], 12, 18, 24, $\frac{36}{12}$ -11 81 = [1, 3/6], 27, 81  Common factors = 1, 2, 9, 50, HCF = 9  (g) 84 and 98  Factors of 84 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 428  -11 98 = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98  10mmon factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 50, HEF = 14.  (h) 78 and 91  Factors of 78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78  -11 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91  Common factors = 1, 13, 50, HCF = 13  (i) Factors of 60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60  -12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 89, 12, 15, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  i) Factors of 54 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 16, 27, 54  -1- 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factor = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factor = 1, 3, 5, 15  HCF = 15		
(f) 72 and 81  Factors of 72 = (1, 2/3), 4, 6, 8, 12, 12, 18, 24, 72  -11 81 = 11, 3/6), 27, 81  Common factors = 1, 2, 9, 50, HCF = 9  (g) 84 and 98  Factors of 84 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 428  -11 98 = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98  Common factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 80, HCF = 14.  (h) 78 and 91  Factors of 78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78  -11 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91  Common factors = 1, 13, 50, HCF = 13  (i) Factors of 60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60  -11 72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  J) Factors of 54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54  -10 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Conmon = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Conmon factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80  Conmon factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  -12 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Cotton factors = 1, 3, 5, 15  HCF = 15		MARK MARK AND THE WARRENCE AND ASSESSED TO
Factors of $72 = (1, 2/3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 37, 72)$ -11 - 81 = 1/3/9/27, 81  Common factors = 1, 2, 9 so, $HCF = 9$ (g) 84 and 98  Factors of $84 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 428$ -11 - 98 = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78  -12 - 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91  Common factors = 1, 13 so, $HCF = 13$ (i) Factors of $60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60$ -11 - 72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 19, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, $HCF = 12$ i) Factors of $84 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 84$ Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, $HCF = 12$ i) Factors of $91 = 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, $	(f)	72 and 81
Common factors = 1,2,9, 50, MCF = 9  (3) 84 and 98  Factors of $84 = 1,2,3,4,6,7,12,14,21,28,428$ -11- 98 = 1,2,7,14,49,98  Common factors = 1,2,3,6,13,26,39,78  -12- 91 = 1,7,13,91  Common factors = 1,13,50,40,12,15,20,30,60  -12- 21,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  Common factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  Common factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  The state of $54 = 1,2,3,6,9,18,27,54$ Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common factor = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  Bo = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  Bo = 1,2,4,8,16,10,16,20,40,86  Common factor = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  Bo = 1,2,4,8,16  Bo = 1,2,		Factors of 72 = 1 2/3 4 6.8 (9, 12, 18 24 36,72
formon factors = 1, 2, 9, 50, HCF = 9  (3) 84 and 98  Factors of 84 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 428  -11- 98 = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98  10mmon factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 80, HCF = 14.  (h) 78 and 91  Factors of 78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78  -11- 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91  Common factors = 1, 13, 50, HCF = 13  (i) Factors of 60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60  -11- 72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  10mmon factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  U) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 16, 27, 54$ -11- 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 50, HCF = 27  K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $60 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $60 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24  -1- 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15, HCF = 15		-11- 81 = 1) (3/9) 27,81
(3) 84 and 98  Factors of 84 = 1,2,3,4,6,7,12,14,21,28,428  -11-98 = 1,2,7,14,49,98  Common factors = 1,2,7,14,80,16,7,12  (b) 78 and 91  Factors of 78 = 1,2,3,6,13,26,39,78  -11-91=1,7,13,91  Common factors = 1,13,50,46,6,12,15,20,30,60  -12-72=1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  Common factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  Common factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  I factors of 54 = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,15,27,54  -11-81=1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common factors = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,16  \$0 = 1,2,4,8,1		Common factors = 1,3,9 so MCF = 9
(3) 84 and 98  Factors of 84 = 1,2,3,4,6,7,12,14,21,28,428  -11. 98 = 1,2,7,14,49,98  10mmon factors = 1,2,7,14,50,16,6 = 14.  (h) 78 and 91  factors of 78 = 1,2,3,6,13,26,39,78  -11. 91 = 1,7,13,91  Common factors = 1,13,50,6,10,12,15,20,30,60  -11. 72 = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  10 mmon factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  10 mmon factors = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  10 mmon factors = 1,2,3,4,6,12,16,27,54  -1. 81 = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,8,6,10,16,20,40,86  Common factors = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  80 = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  Factors of 64 = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  80 = 1,2,4,8,16,32,64  Factors of 120 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20,24  -11. 135 = 1,3,5,9,15,27,45,135  Castor factor = 1,3,5,15 $KCF = 15$		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Factors of $84 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 21, 28, 428$ -11. $98 = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98$ 10mmon factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 80, HeF = 14.  (h) $78$ and $91$ factors of $78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78$ -11. $91 = 1, 7, 13, 91$ common factors = 1, 13, so, HcR = 13  (i) factors of $60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60$ -12. $72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72$ 10. Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72$ 11. $91 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ 12. $91 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ 13. $91 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ 14. Factors of $91 = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, $	(8)	84 and 98
Common factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98  Common factors = 1, 2, 7, 14, 50, HeF = 14  (h) 78 and 91  Factors of 78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78  —1:— 91 = 1, 7, 13, 91  Common factors = 1, 13 so, $HCR = 13$ (i) Factors of 60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60  —1:— 72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, $HCF = 12$ i) Factors of 54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54  —1:— 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 80, $HCF = 27$ K) Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80  Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24  —1:— 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15, $HCF = 15$		Factors of 84 = 1,2,3,4,6,7,12,14,21,28,428
(b) $78$ and $91$ Factors of $78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78$ $-11-91 = 1, 7, 13, 91$ Common factors = 1, 13 so, $KCR = 1.3$ (i) Factors of $60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60$ $-11-72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72$ Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, $KCR = 1.2$ i) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54$ $-11-81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 80, $KCR = 2.7$ K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 16, 20, 40, 80$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, $KCR = 16$ (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ $-11-135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15 $KCR = 15$	J. 6.83.55	1,2,7,14,49,98
(h) $78 \text{ and } 91$ Factors of $78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78$ ———————————————————————————————————		Common factors = 1, 2, 7, 14 so HeF = 14
Factors of $78 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 26, 39, 78$ —1:- $91 = 1, 7, 13, 91$ Common factors = $1, 13$ so, $KCR = 13$ (i) Factors of $60 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60$ —1:- $72 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72$ Common factors = $1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72$ i) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54$ —1:- $81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ Conmon = $1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ Conmon = $1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ Conmon factor = $1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $10 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80$ Conmon factor = $1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 8, 10, 11, 15, 20, 24$ —1:- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ Cotton factor = $1, 3, 5, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15, 15$ $10 = 15, 15$	(4)	70
Common factors = 1, 13, 91  (i) factors of 60 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,12,15,20,30,60  The results = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  i) factors of 54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54  The state = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 80  Factors of 64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Example = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64  (1) factors of 120 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80  Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24  The 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15, HCF = 15	(11)	
Common factors = 1, 13 so, $KCR = 13$ (i) Factors of 60 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,12,15,20,30,60  -11 72 = 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,12,18,24,36,72  Common factors = 1,2,3,4,6,12, $HCF = 12$ i) Factors of $SY = [1,2,3,6,9,18,27,59]$ -1 81 = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,81  Common = 1,3,9,27,50, $HCF = 27$ [X) Factors of $GY = [1,2,4,8,16,32,69]$ $GO = [1,2,4,5,8,10,16,20,40,80]$ Common factors = 1,2,4,8,16, $HCF = 16$ (2) Factors of $I20 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20,29$ -1 135 = 1,3,5,9,15,27,45,135  Common factors = 1,3,5,15 $HCF = 15$		11 91 = 1 7 12 21
(i) Factors of 60 = $1,2,3,4,5,6,10,12,15,20,30,60$ -11		common for fux = 1 12 2 12
Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  i) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54$ -1- $81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ common = 1, 3, 9, 27, so, HCF = 27  K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 86$ common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, HCF = 16  (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ -1- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15  HCF = 15	2	101 100101-1, 13 1 30 ALF = 13
Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72  common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, HCF = 12  i) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54$ -1- $81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ common = 1, 3, 9, 27, so, HCF = 27  K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 86$ common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, HCF = 16  (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ -1- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15  HCF = 15	(i)	Factors of 60 = 1,2,3,45,6,10,12 15,20 30,60
Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, $HCF = 12$ i) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 15, 27, 54$ -1- $81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81$ Common = 1, 3, 9, 27 so, $HCF = 27$ K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 $HCF = 16$ (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ -1- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15 $HCF = 15$		72 21, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72
j) Factors of $54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54$ -1-  81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81  Common = 1, 3, 9, 27, 50, HCF = 27  K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ 80 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80  Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, HCF = 16  (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ -1-  135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15, HCF = 15		
-11 - 81 = 1, 3, 9, 27, 81 $COMMON = 1, 3, 9, 27, 80, HCF = 27$ $ K $		C 50 7 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Common = 1, 3, 9, 27 so, HeF = 27  K/ Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 HeF = 18  (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ $-11 - 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15 HeF = 15	<u>(</u> )	Factors of 54=1,2,3,6,9,18,27,54
K) Factors of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ $80 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 86$ Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 HCF = 18  (2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ $-11 - 135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135$ Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15 HCF = 15		
Equations of $64 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$ 60 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 86   Common factors = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16   HCF = 18 (2)   Factors of 120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24 -1- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135  Common factors = 1, 3, 5, 15   HCF = 15$		
Common factors = 1,2,4,8,8,10,16,20,40,80  Common factors = 1,2,4,8,16  HCF = 16  (2) Factors of $120 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20,24$ -1'- $135 = 1,3,5,9,15,27,45,135$ Common factors = 1,3,5,15  HCF = 15	141	Contare of the lower was the
Common factors = 1,2,4,8,16 HCF = 16  (2) Factors of $120 = 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,12,15,20,24$ -1'- $135 = 1,3,5,9,15,27,45,135$ Common factors = 1,3,5,15 HCF = 15		PUCIOS 07 69 = (12, 1,8, 16,32, 6,9)
(2) Factors of $120 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24$ -1'- $135 = 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 27, 45, 135Compos factors = 1, 3, 5, 15 HCF = 15$		Common freton = 1 2 4 0 16 415 = 16
$\frac{-1!-}{\text{Compos}} = \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$ $\frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$ $\frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$		111111 10000 11111
$\frac{-1!-}{\text{Compos}} = \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$ $\frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$ $\frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{11}, \frac{15}{15}, \frac{27}{45}, \frac{45}{135}$	(2)	Factors of 120= 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 10,12 15 20 24
Comon factors = 1,3,5,15 HCF= 15	A. 1-74	-1'- 135 = 1,3,5,9,15,27 45 135
Common factoria 1,5, Heres		Comon factors = 1,3,5,15 HCF = 15
		1 Symmon Factoria 1154 Heres

	PAGE / / A
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
2)	Find MCF by PRIME FACTORISATION METHOD
	THIS THE PACTORISATION METHOD
(a)	3 15 2 30 15 = (3)x (3)
	55 315 30=2×3×6
	1 5 5 HCF = 3x5 = 15
1	11 1 2 3 1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
6,	1236 254 36=(2x2x(3x3)
	$\frac{2}{18}$ $\frac{3}{27}$ $54 = \frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{3}{3}$
	3/9/3/9
	3/3 $3/3$ $3/3 = 18$
(fr	
(C)	1/2
Time T	
a pop	7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
i.	3/1 = 1125 = 124
(d)	2/75 3/165 75=(3×6)×5
a } =	5 25 5 55 11/5 = 3/x 5 × 11
	5/5/11/11
	1 HCF = 3x5 = 15
	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
(e)	2/16 2/48 - 16 = (2×2×2×2)
	2 8 2 24 48 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3
	11. 2117
	2 9 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Park Control	1 3 3
E AV	(PTO)
direct land	

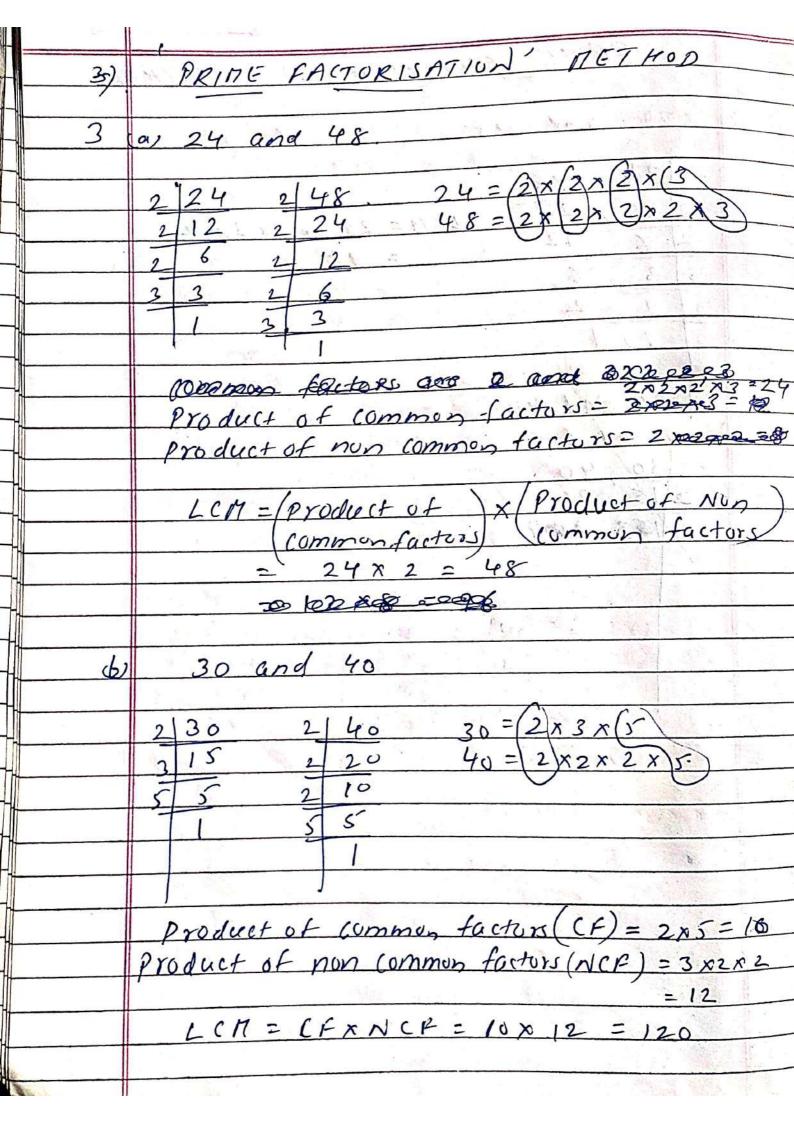


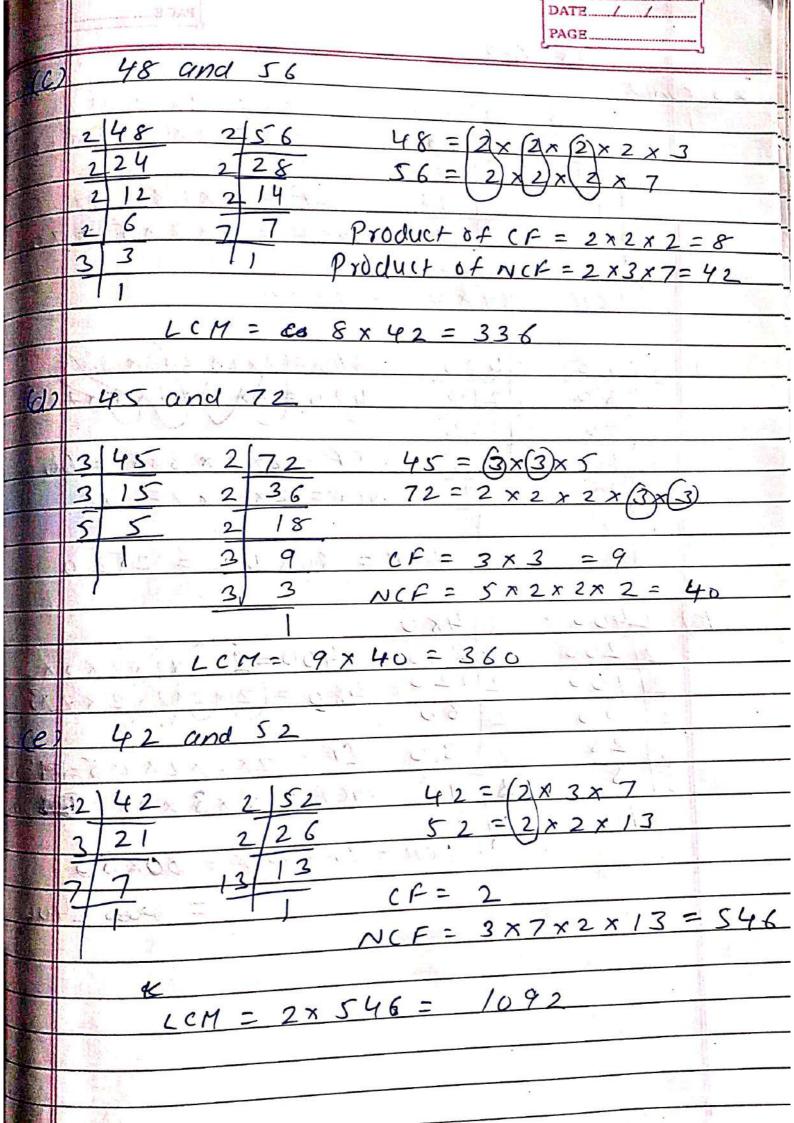


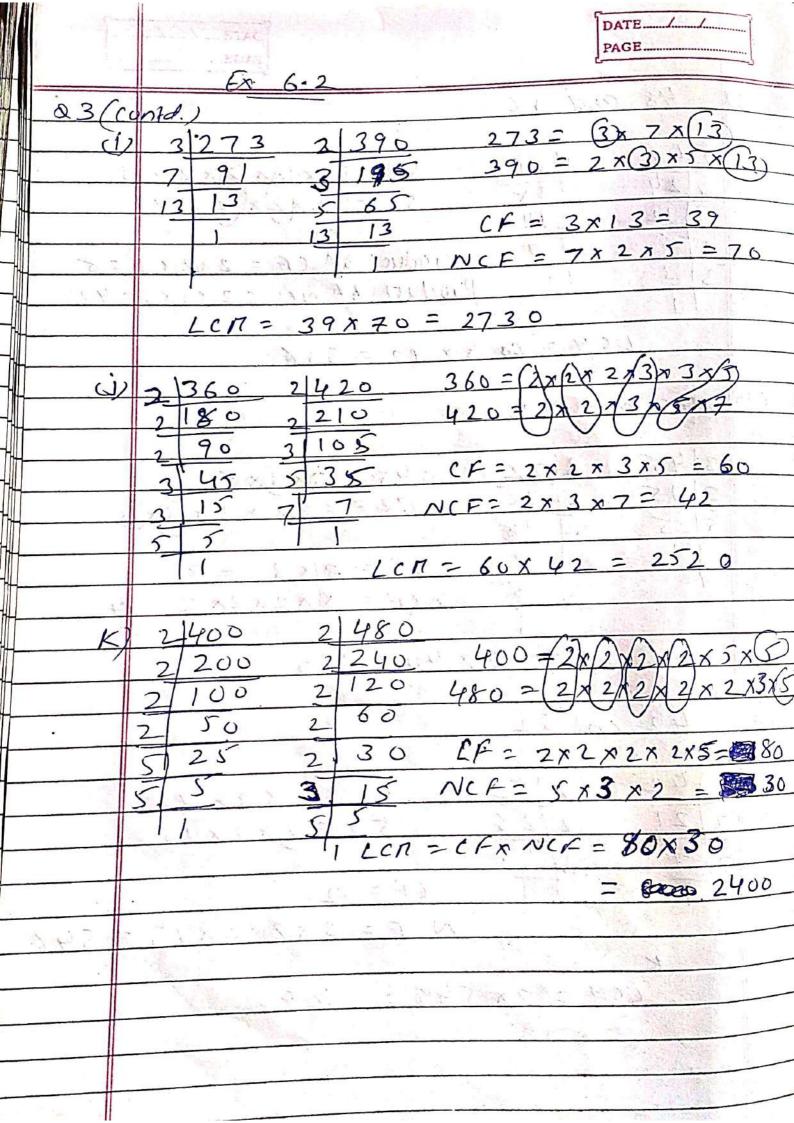


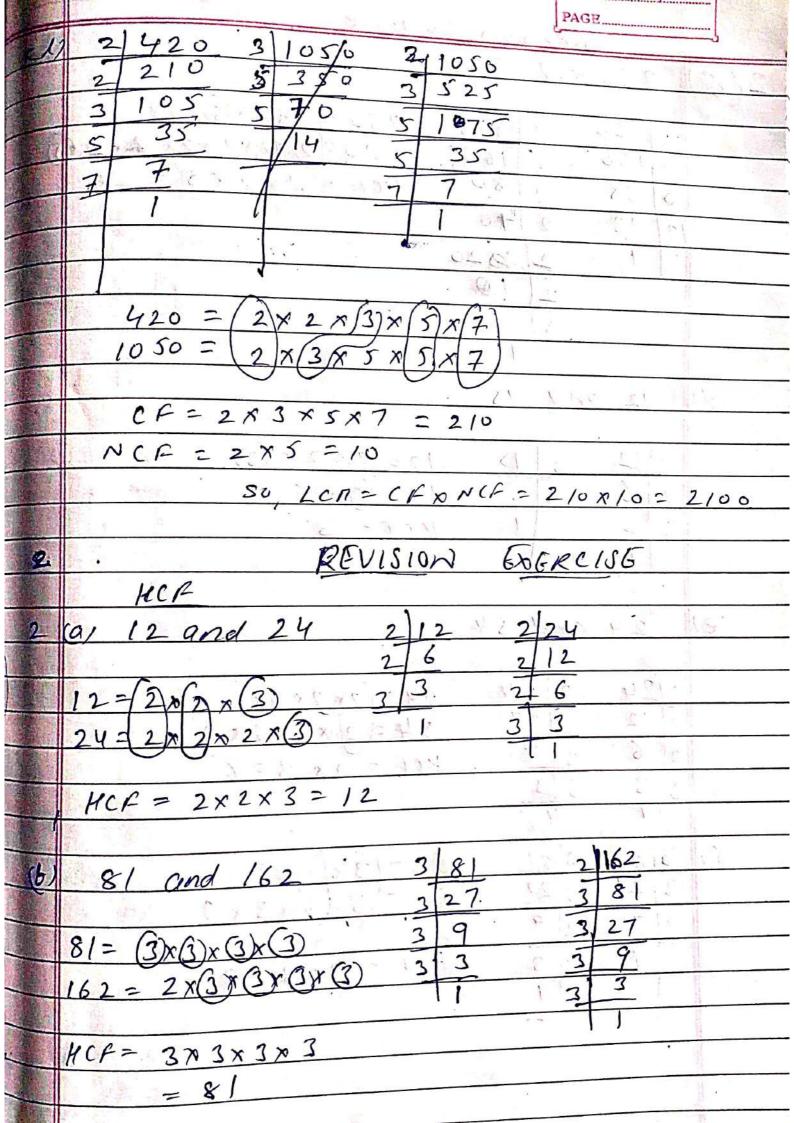


Che 10 and 14 Multiples of 10 are 10, 20, 30, 40,50, 60 (70) 14 are 14, 28, 42, 56 (10 4 and S Multiples of 4 are 4,8, 12, 16, (20) 5 are 5,10, 15,(20 jo educado Site Pls see there. 1 640 01 1 one 1 10 1740 1







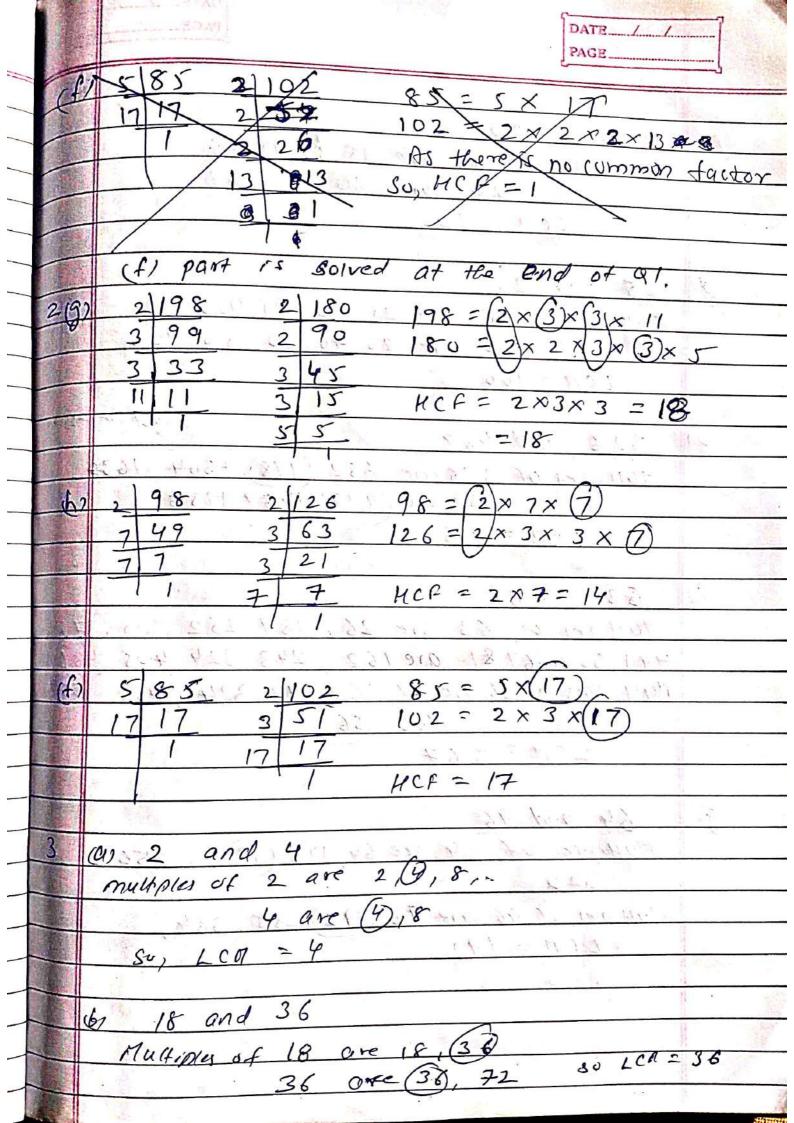


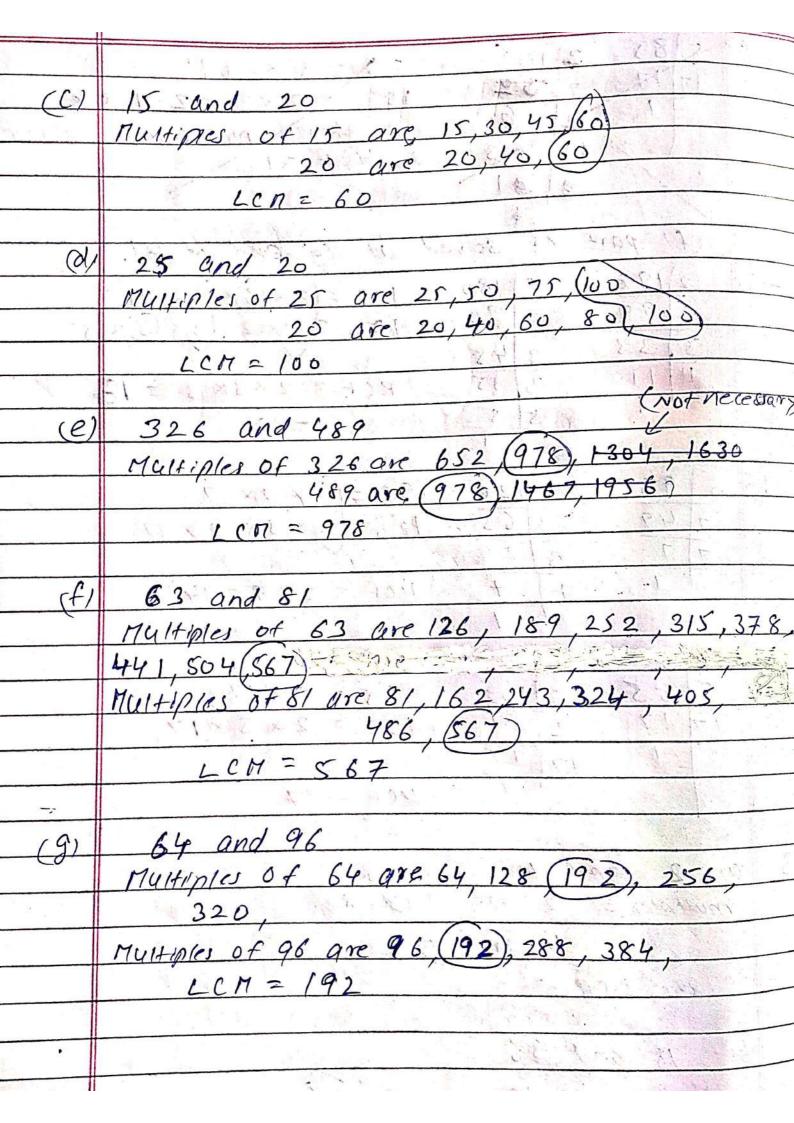
#### **Revision Exercise**

1. Write the prime factors and multiples of the following numbers an

I	the following numbers and then find their HCF and LCM.				
	Prime factors	Numbers	Multiples		
0	2, 2, <u>3</u>	12	12, 24, 36, 48, <u>60,</u>		
	<u>3</u> , 5	15	15, 30, 45, <u>60,</u> 75,		
	HCF = 3		LCM = 60		
3	7	7	7,14,(21)28,35		
	3.	3	7,14,(21)28,35		
	HCF = 1 (AS 1 is a factor of all	. ed to be dimended	LCM = 2-1		
3	3,(13)	gers) 39	78,117,156		
t- t-	2,24 (13)	52	104, 156		
+	HCF = 13		LCM = 156		
(4)	2,2,2,6	40	40,80,120,160,200		
+	2,5,0	50	50,100,150,200		
+	HCF = 5		LCM = 200		
5	2,3,5	42	42,84,126,168		
1	3,3,7)	63	63, 126		
+	HCF = 7	\$- \$ M <sup>2</sup> 3 mm	LCM = 126		

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T-ve-	PAGE
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2(0)	260 and 3201
6 /	202 DX2150x 13
	2 320 20 20 20 20 20 x2 x 2 x 2 x 5
N. C.	2 100 2 100 2 2 5 5 20
	124 2
	13 13 2 40
	1 2/0520
	2 10
	5 5 5 7 7 6 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
(d)	12 and 15
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	15 = 60 = 5
d 6 1 °	
-	3 3 1 4 4 5
	1011015/3/20 Street 6/149/20
	24 and 54
<u>(e)</u>	24 and 54
	2/21. 2/24 242 (2)
	$\frac{2/24}{2/2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{54}{27}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	12 1 3 - 6
1	3 3 3 3

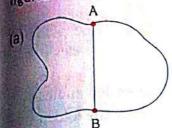


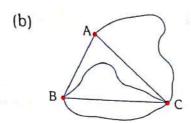


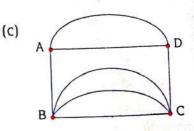
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chi	36 and 48 = 0000 x	(1.5) 28 (1.5)
	Multiples of 36 are 36 72,108	(144)
	48 are 48, 96 (144),	192,240
	LCM = 144.	(c. ) 7 7
	Ex C F. + C	<u>G</u> 3\ X <u>4</u> =
4	. YES	
		( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
05)	NO	-acos ils
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	MACC	CAF

# Exercise 9.1

write the number of straight lines and number of curved lines in each of the following figures.







Number of straight lines	(a)	I	(b) <u>3</u>	(c) 4
Number of curved lines	(a)	2	(b) 3	(c) 3

Observe the figure carefully and answer the questions, ABQ, BQC, CQD, DQA(a) There are 9 triangles in the figure. ABD, BCD, PABC, ADC, PABC, ADC, PABC, PA

Recconste ABCD and Rect. ABHI (b) There are

(c) There is/are \_\_\_\_\_ rectangle/s in the figure.

\_ square/s in the figure. Square ヒHエカ (d) There is/are \_

Draw line segments of the following lengths.

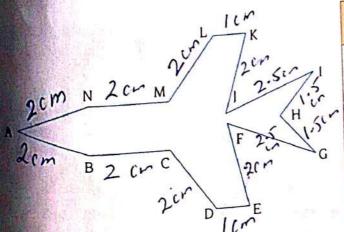
(a) 6 cm

(b) 4 cm

(c) 9 cm

(d) 10 cm

Measure the length of each line segment in the following figure in cm.



Line segment	Length (cm)	Line segment	Length (cm)
AB	2 cm	HI	1.2 cm
	2 (m	l II	2.5 cm
BC	2 cm	1 175	2 cm
CD		JK	1 cm
DE	100	KL	N 100
EF	2 cm	LM	2 cm
	2.500	MN	2 cm
FG			2 cm
GH	1-5 im	NA	1

3 (a) B (m) 4 (m)

A 6 cm B P 4 (m)

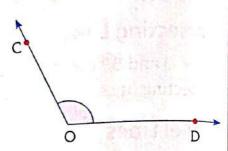
(c)

C 9 cm D

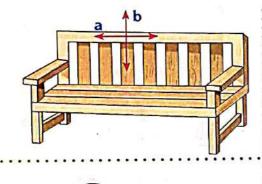
(d)

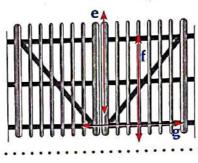
### Exercise 9.2

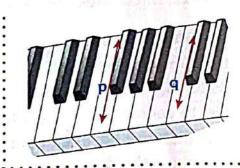
- 1. Fill in the blanks.
  - (a) O is the vertex of the angle.
  - (b)  $\bigcirc \mathcal{C}$  and  $\bigcirc \mathcal{D}$  are the arms of the angle.
  - (c) \_\_\_\_\_ symbol is used to represent an angle.
  - (d)  $\mathcal{L}COD$  or  $\mathcal{D}OC$  is the name of the angle.

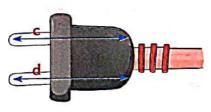


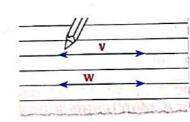
2. Look at the pictures and then fill in the blanks to complete the sentences with one of the following words — parallel, perpendicular or intersecting.

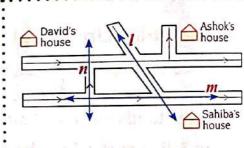












- (i) Line a is \_\_\_\_\_ to line
- (iii) Line f is perpendicu
- (v) Line c is <u>Parallel</u> to line d. (vii) Line n is <u>Perpendicular</u> to line m.
- (ii) Lines e and f are Paralle!
- (iv) Lines p and q are Parallel
- (vi) Lines v and w are <u>Parallel</u> lines intersecting ines
- (viii) Lines l and m are

#### **CIRCLES**

You must have seen all these things in your home. What is common to all these things? What is their shape? They are all circular.

The easiest way to draw a circle is to place a round and flat object, like a coin or a bangle, on a piece of paper and trace the edge with a sharpened pencil.











# Exercise 9.3

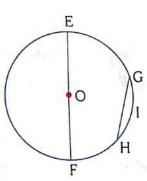
Study the figure given alongside and fill in the blanks.

(a) The centre of the circle lies at point \_\_O

(b)  $\frac{\mathcal{E} \mathcal{F}}{\mathcal{O} \mathcal{E}}$  is a diameter of the circle. (c) is a radius of the circle.

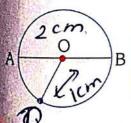
(d) GH is a chord.

(e) Radii EO and OF are Equal in length.



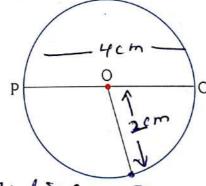
2 Measure the diameters and radii of the following circles to verify that the diameter is twice

the length of the radius.



Diameter = 2 (m

Radius



Diameter = Radius

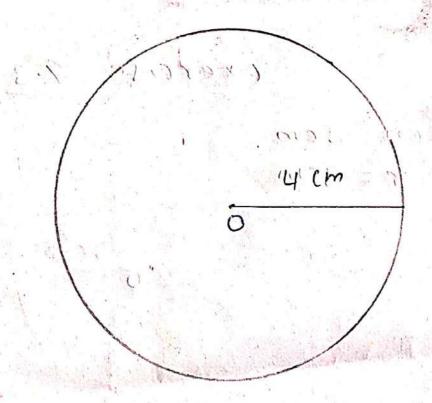
Diameter= 2x Radius

W1177 (2) Exercise 9-3 Q.3). (0) 3 cm. = 3cm 3 cm 5 cm (b)

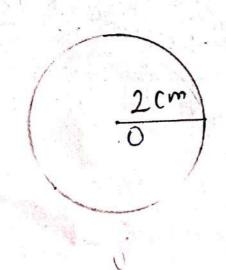
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(c) 4 cm



(d)



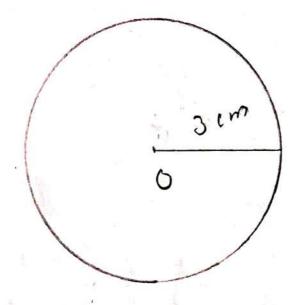
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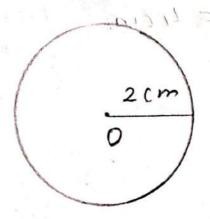
 $4)^{(a)}d = 8cm$   $7 = 8 \div 2 = 4cm.$ 4cm

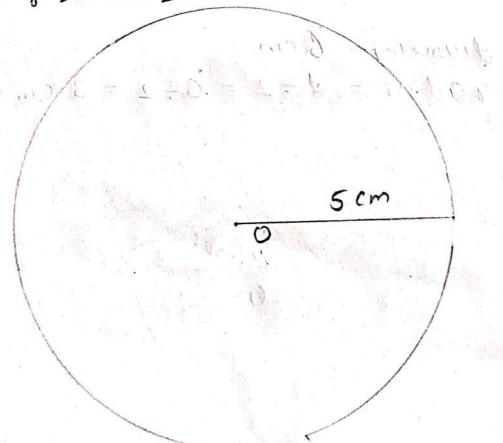
(b) diameter = 6 cm.

radius = d = 2 = 6 = 2 = 3 cm



## (C) 4d= 4cm r = 4 ÷ 2 = 2 cm





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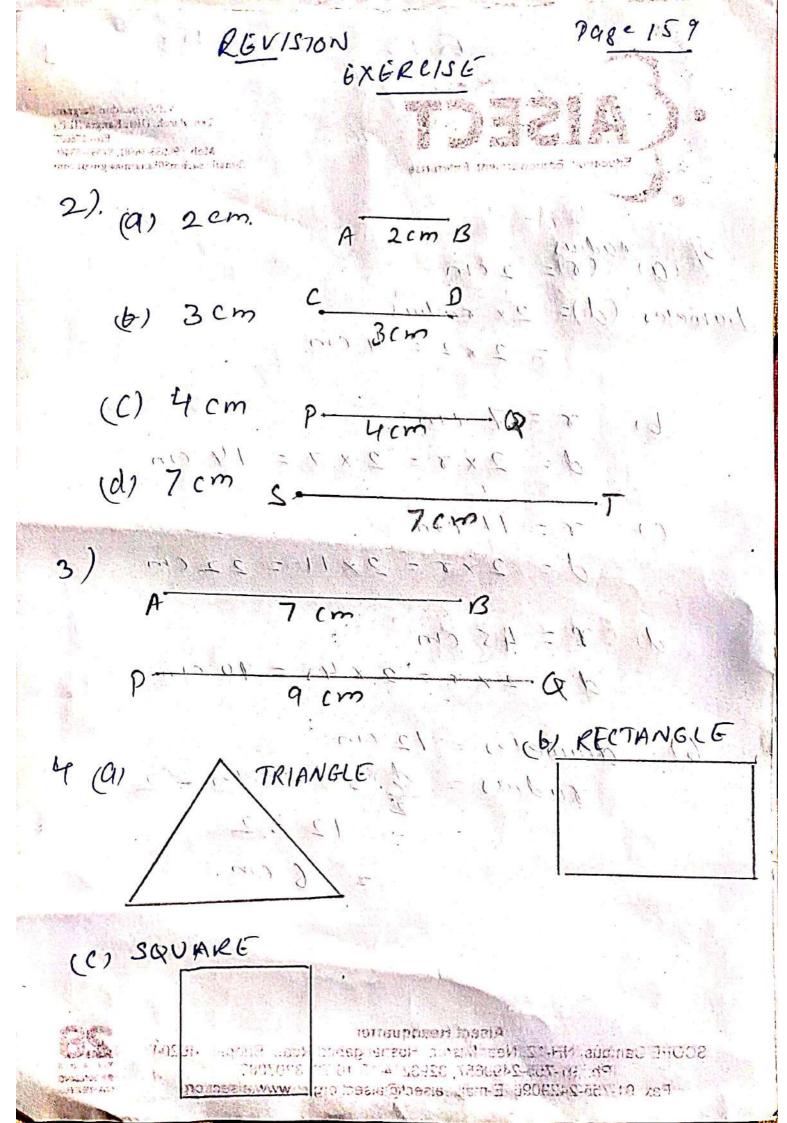
diameter. (d) =  $2 \times radius$ .  $= 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ cm}$ 

> (b) r = 7 cmd = 2xr = 2x7 = 14 cm

(1)  $\gamma = 1/cm$  $d = 2 \times r = 2 \times 11 = 22 cm$ 

d,  $\gamma = 45 \text{ cm}$  $d = 2 \times r = 2 \times 45 = 90 \text{ cm}$ 

6) diameter = 12 cm  $radius = \frac{4}{2} = \text{diameter} \div 2$   $= 12 \div 2$  = 6 cm.



#### Revision Exercise

- Observe the following and fill in the blanks.
  - (a) OC is a RAY
  - (b) AB is a line
  - 10 ABisa LINE SEGMENT
  - (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the end-point of ray OC.
  - (e) O is the VERTEX of ZCOB.
- 2 Draw line segments of the following lengths and give each a suitable name.
  - (a) 2 cm

- (b) 3 cm

- 3 Draw a line segment AB measuring 7 cm and a line segment PQ measuring 9 cm.
- 4. Using a ruler draw the following figures.
  - (a) triangle

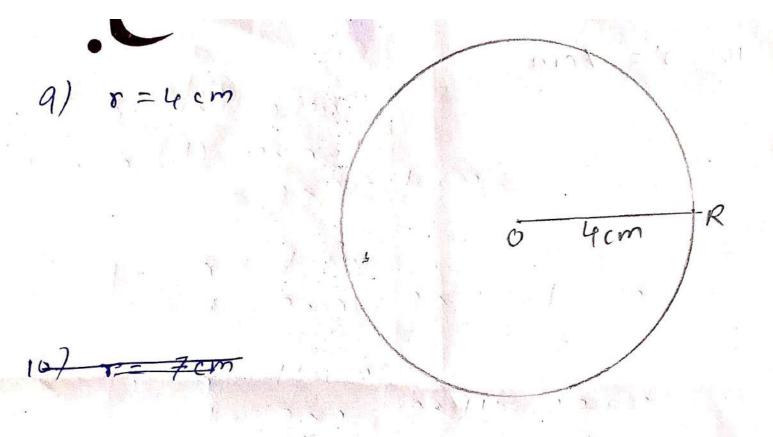
(b) rectangle

- (c) square
- 5. Name and measure all the line segments in each of the following figures.
- 1.2cm FG =

- CBC=1.2cm (a) cD = 2.3cm DA = 1.200 AC = 2.5 cm
- 2.3 cm G (b) OH =
  - 2.5cm GE= 2.50m OF= 0G =

- PQ = 1.2 cm QR= 2.2cm (c) RS = 1.2cm SP = 2.2 cm ST = 1.1 Cm TR=0.4cm
- (d) 2cm
- LM = 2 cm MN = 0.8 80m ON = 0.5 cm
- 6. How many lines can be drawn through a point? UNLIMITED (OR) INFINITE
- LINGS
- 7. How many lines can be drawn through two points? ONLY ONE LINE
- 8. Fill in the blanks to complete the following statements.
  - (a) The diameter is the longest \_\_\_\_ CHORD
  - = Diameter. (b) Radius × \_\_\_\_
  - (c) The diameter of a circle has to pass through its CENTER
  - (d) A circle is a closed figure with a CURVED boundary.
- 9 Construct a circle with radius 4 cm.
- 10 Construct a circle whose radius is 7 cm.





# Measurement

#### Let's Recap

1. Tick the closest measure.



Weight of a cat 40 kg/4 kg



Length of a bat 18 cm / 1 m



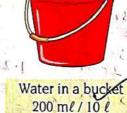
Tea in a cup 1 l/150 ml

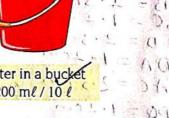


Height of a table 5 cm / 42 cm

2. Add the following.

(b) 2 1 5 m





SECTION E



1 201 (d) + 3 4 1 1

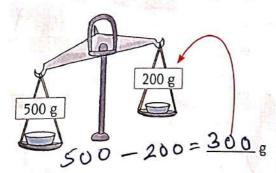
3. Subtract the following.

(a) 
$$5.5 \text{ m}\ell$$
  
 $-\frac{3.2 \text{ m}\ell}{2.3 \text{ m}\ell}$ 

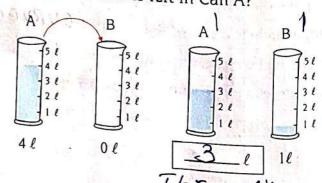
5 5 m $\ell$  (b) 1 8 0 kg

- 4 5 1 6 2 4 1 1
- (d) 9 0 cm

4. How much weight needs to be added to balance the scale?



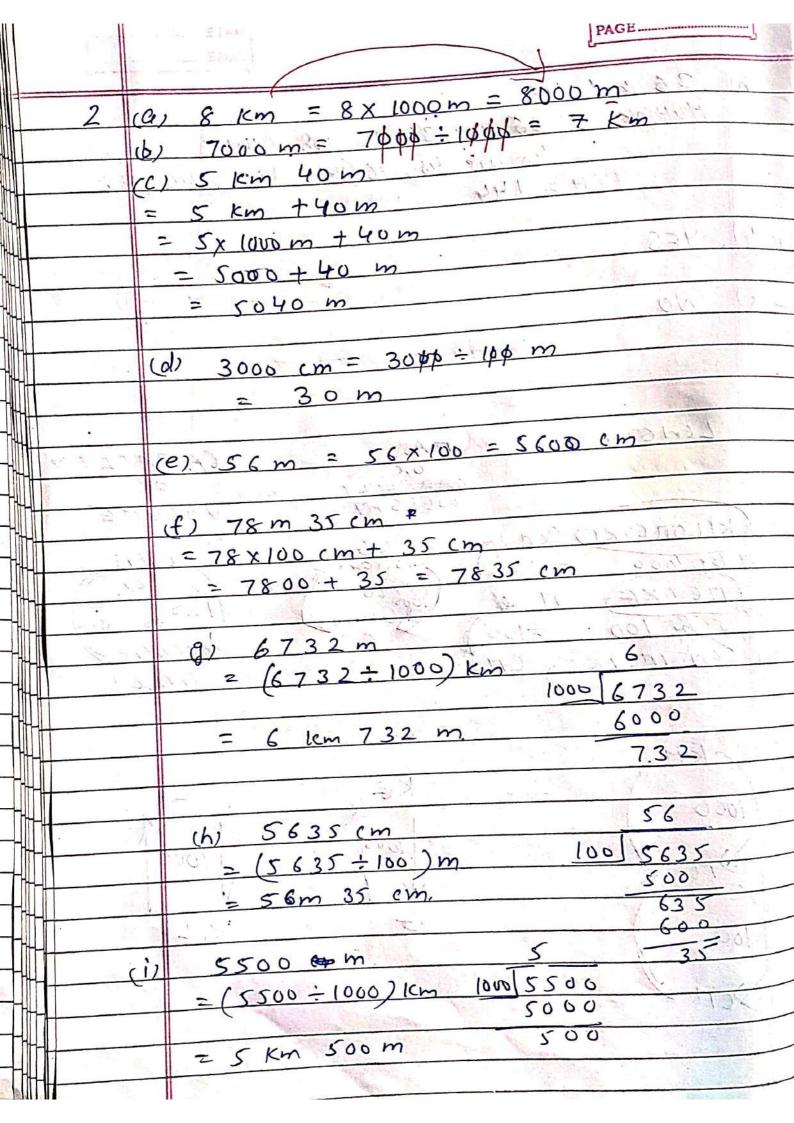
5. Water is poured from Can A into Empty Can I How much water is left in Can A?



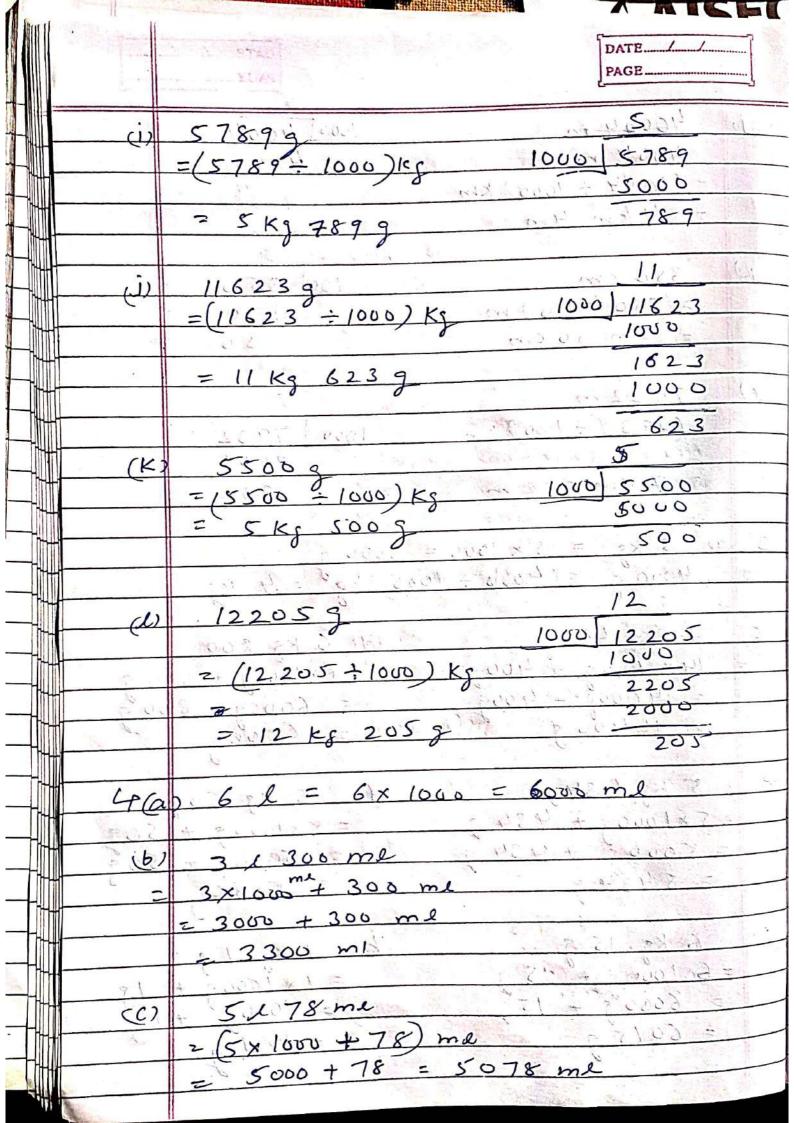


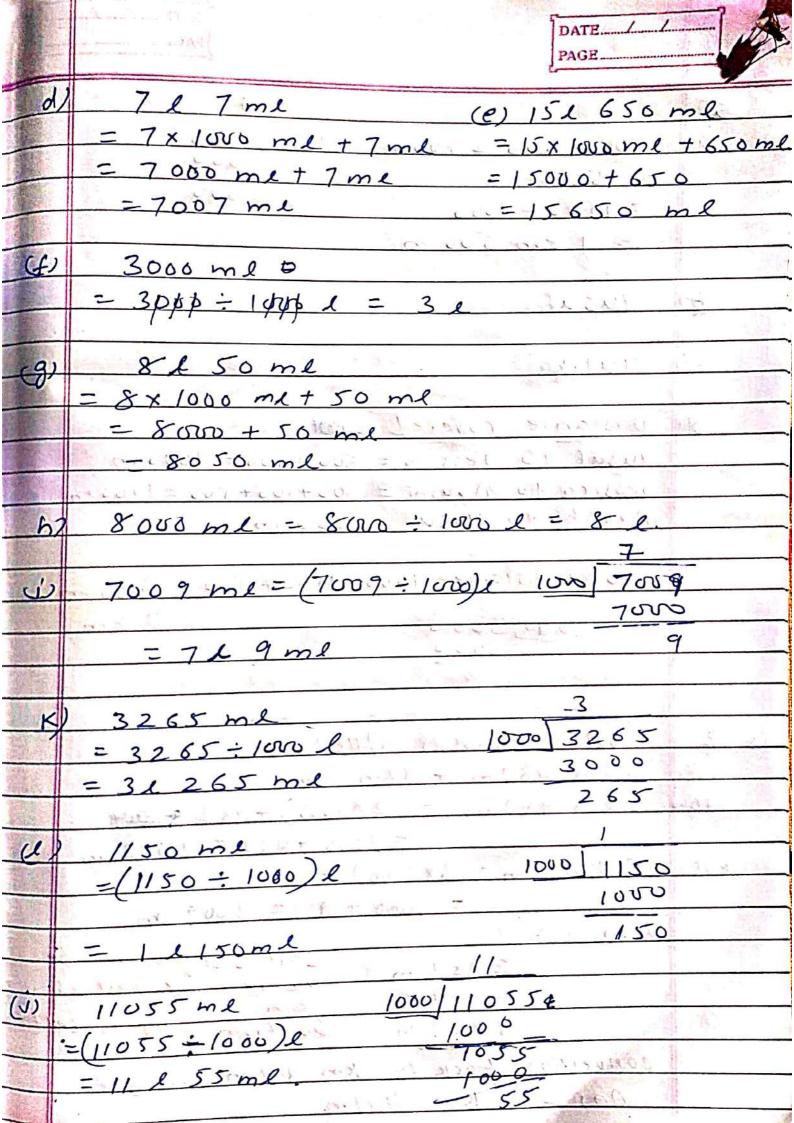
- write an appropriate unit after each number such that the measures make sense.
- Mr Sharma's weight = 73 Kg
- Sugar in a cup of tea = 4
- oil used to fry a bowl full of potato chips = 10 ml
- (d) Petrol consumed by car in driving from Delhi to Agra = 15
- Distance covered by aircraft in 2 hours = 1200 km
- Distance covered by snail in half an hour = 120 Cm

langths into the units indicated.



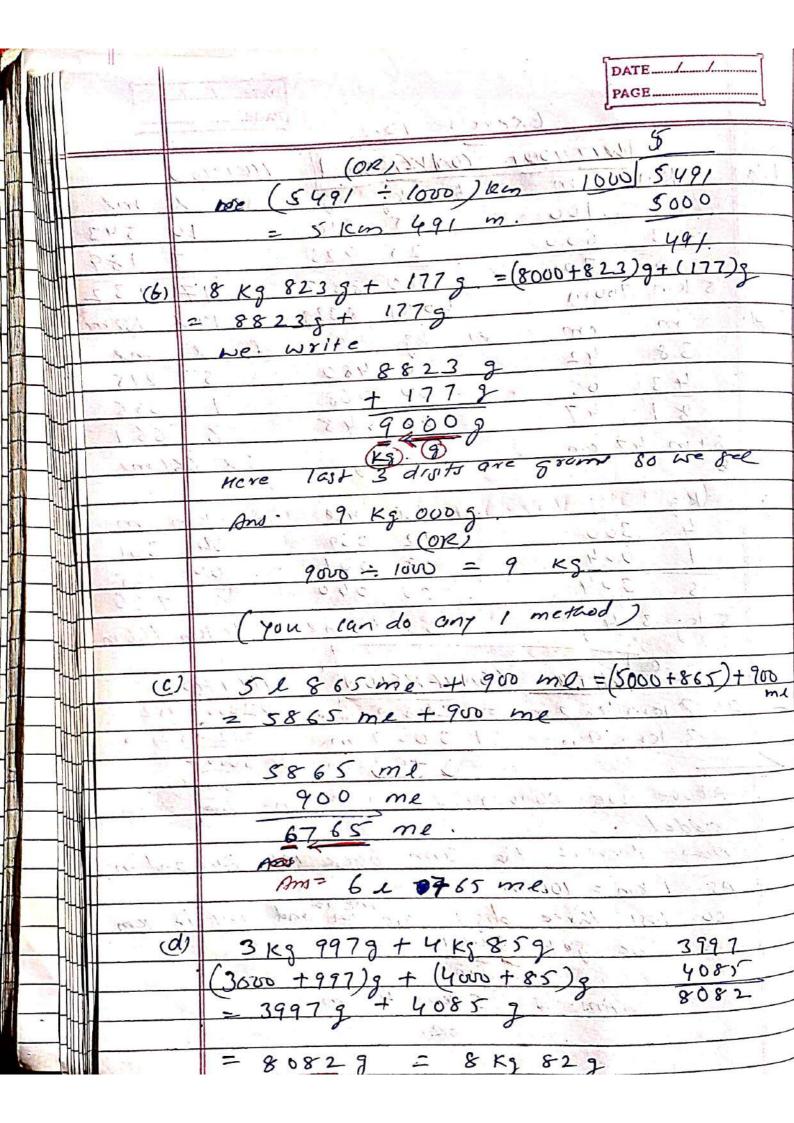
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		*	PAGE
12	40004m	1000	4
	4004 m		4004
	= (4004 - 1000) King	10 20001	4
	= 4 km 4m	Las as as a	
		A STATE	3
(N	350 cm	100	1350
	= (350 = 100) m	13 ( 6 30) =	300
	= 3m Socm	2	50
	162,28	11- E t 1	
1)	7932m		7
	= (7932 - 1000) Km	1000	7932
	Mary and the second		7,000
72	= 7 Km 932 m	- 11 mary 11 -	_932
		7 400	1
THE RESIDENCE OF	****	b = 5000 q	
(h)	4000 g = (4pgg ÷	loop) Kg	= 4 Kg
Con		(a) 6	Ke fors
(c)	14 Kg 400g		Kg 800 g
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		=	60009 + 800 9
	= 14000g + 400g = 14400g	N CUS DI	68009 + 8009
	5 19900		8
(e)	€ KO 4342	(f)	5 Kg 50g
	5 Kg 434g	Contract Con	5x10009 + 509
Mary Mary			
-25	- 50005 + 4349	. 2.7.7.20	5000g + Sog
	= 5000 g + 434 g	an Carin	5000g + 50g
	= 5000 g + 434 g = 5434 g		
رق	= 5000 g + 434 g = 5434 g	(h)	
(9)	= 5000 g + 434 g = 5434 g 6 Kg 15 g	(h) =	1 Kg 1 g 1 x 1000 g + 1 g
9,	$= 5000 g + 4349$ $= 54349$ $= 6 kg   59$ $= 6 \times 1000 g + 159$	(h) =	1 Kg 1 g 1 x 1000 g + 1 g 1000 g + 1 g
(g)	= 5000 g + 434 g = 5434 g 6 Kg 15 g	(h) =	1 Kg 1 g 1 x 1000 g + 1 g

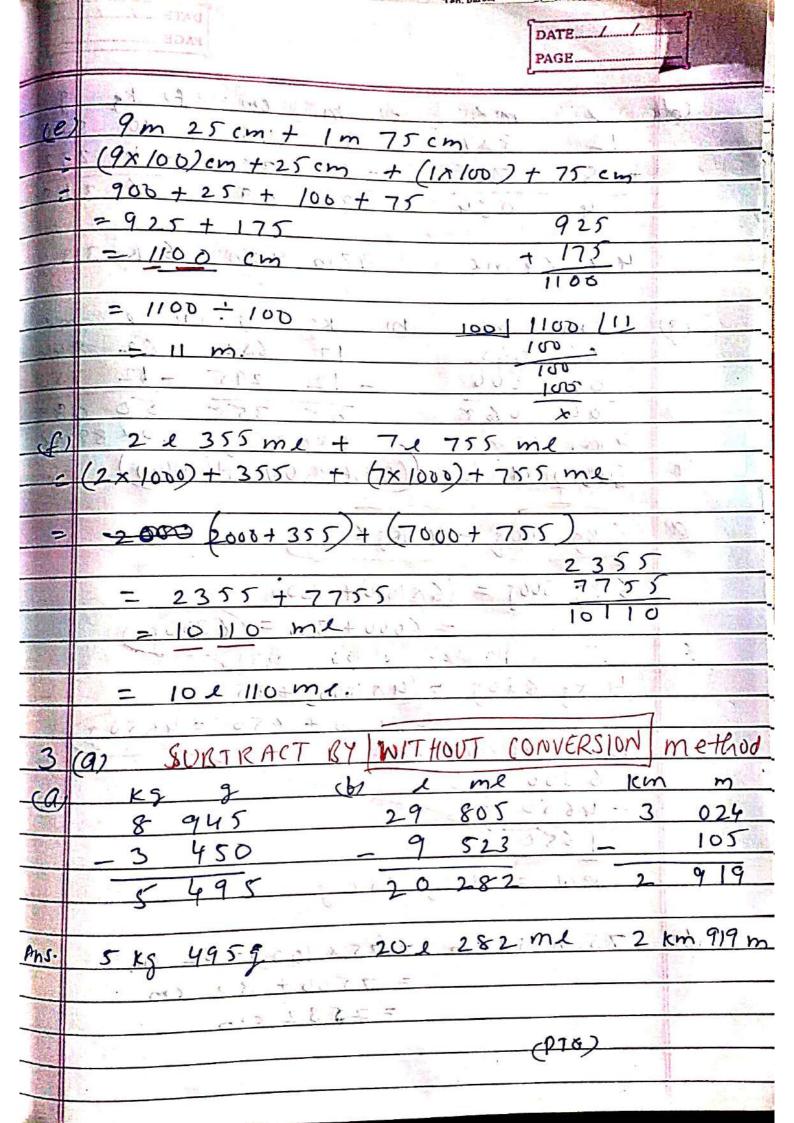


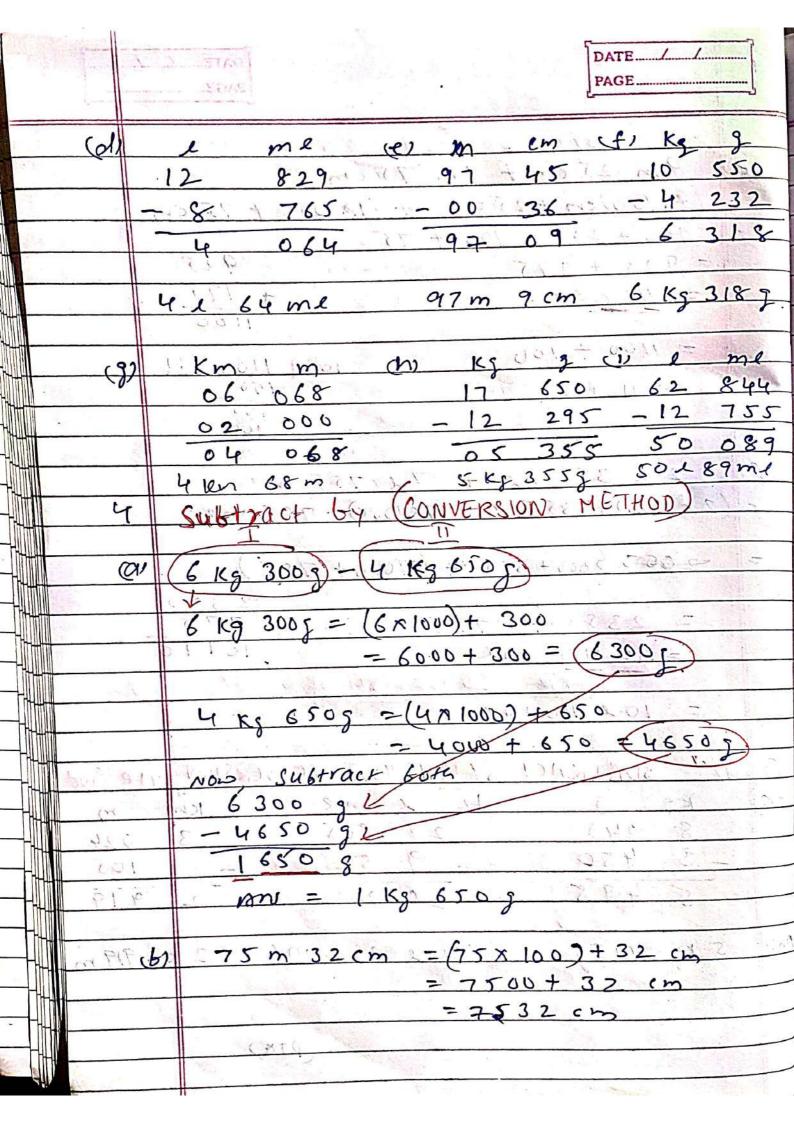


		DATE/
	5	. 5 6 2 6 1 (c) 2 6 7 1 1 1 2 5 1 5 .
	(a)	500 + 500 + 500m + 1000 / 1500 x
H		=> 1500cm = 500 = 500
7	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	= 1500 = 1000
7	-	= 1 km 500 m.
4		E 2000 - 10 2 3
4	k)	Yusuf a : 1 del - deut
4		
4	(c)	Tulika . some
$\dashv \downarrow$		An 12 1 1 100 000 1 2
+	(d)	Distance covered
Щ		Yusuf to Jessica = 500+500= 1000 m
$ \!$		Jessica to Ayushi = 500+500+ 500 = 1500 m
4		Ayushi to Yusuf z 500 m
$-\!$		
Щ	*	Total distance = 1000+1500+500 = 3000 m
	-	10go 3000 = 3 km.
	1	3000
		×
#		

	The state of the s
	DATE/
-	Exercise 10.2 PAGE
100	KM WITHOW + CONVERCION !! MEALING
-	by the second second
	73 600 15 810 10 543
	7 189
	5 km 700m 40 833 17 732
(d	
	38 42 (f) & me
	43 05 + 00 060 5 275
	81 47
	181m 47 6 661
	8 548 g 61 661 me
91	Kg g (h) I me in 18m m
	4 300 (mm m
	08 001 00 166
	20 040 04 766
	5 kg 3049 202 40 ml 4 km 766 m
A CARLON	
9	CONVERSION METHOD.
	(a) 2 pm 482m = 2482 m (02000 + 482 3 km 9m + 3009 m = (2482)m
	$\frac{3 \text{   cm } 4 \text{   cm } = 2482 \text{ m}}{3 \text{   cm } 9 \text{ m}} = \frac{2482 \text{ m}}{3009 \text{ m}} = \frac{2482 \text{ m}}{3000 + 9}$
	we converted that to m and they
	Now convert the sum back into km and m
	AS I km = 1000m To the cut of the and m
	AS 1 km = 1000m cc metres so last three digits are in and Rest is km
	SO WE SET SUPIL
	so we set sugar
	- 1802 Ans. is 5 km 491 m
	(OR)
	1 - 8182 = F4808 = 1







	DATE / /	
	PAGE	4 以 10 年 10 日
	TAGE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	TANK MA
	M30)	H->
*	43m 15 cm = (43x 100) + 15 cm	10.4
*	= 4300 + 15 = 4315 cm	
	NUW SUBTRACE	
	753,2 cm (1) 2 (1)	्रवृद्ध <u>.</u>
	4315 cm	
1	3217 cm	il and the second
	THE PARTY OF THE P	e cm
-	As 1 m = 100 cm so last 2 disits an	
1	SO We get 3200 and 17 cm	D AND
	An = 32 m 17 cm	A STATE
7	The Control of the second of t	- K-0115 K
(1)	41 = 4x1000 = 4000 me	The state of the s
	Dept.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	4000 me 1000 c	
	- 750 me.	15 Satt
	3250 ml====================================	1996
	Anu = 31 250 ml	
i to	An Car	
(d)	$q \text{ km } 100\text{ m} = (9 \times 1000) + 100$ = $9000 + 100 = 9100 \text{ m}$	1 Ville
	=9000 + 100 = 7700 m	386
	· 9100 m	
	_ 500 m	2007
	8600 201 = 8 km 600 m	
	Ans = 8 km 600 m	
-		e e

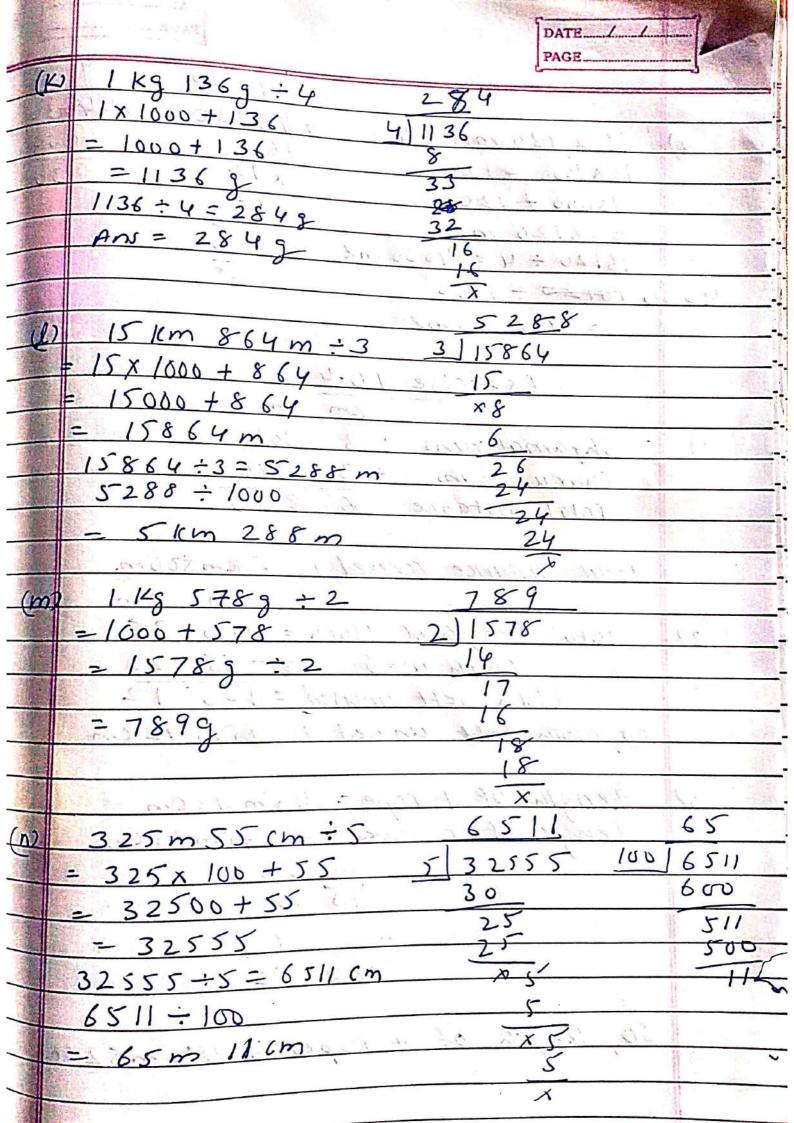
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	PAGE
(e)	19 KS 350 g = 19 x 1600 + 350
7	= 1900 8 + 35000 - 17 3
	12 Kg = 12 × 100 0 = 12 000 g
	19350 8 -12000 9
	-12000 g $-7350 g$ $-7350 g$ $-12000 g$ $-7350 g$
E	6 l 358 ml =(6x1000) + 358 = 6000 + 358 = 6358 ml
	1000 ms
	$3 \cdot 250 \text{ ml}$ $-(3 \times 1000) + 250$ $-3000 + 250 = 3250 \text{ ml}$
	6358 ma
	3250 ml -3108 ml Am = 36 108 ml
Mark 197	= A C A = Maol - Mark = Mark
	m 1016
	100 00 8 = 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
198.5	
F.N.	

DATE / / Exercise 10-3 g (C) 302mx8 (6) 340 m 302 The Walt A & 170.09 21 250ml. 1 kg 700g am (e) km m (f) l (d) 4=096 32 km. 768 m. 9 2 462 me (h) Kg g - (i) m cm 5-342 5 18 8 487 X 16 026 41 44 16 kg 026 g Ans 76 1 383 ml l me (K) Km m (XX (j) 15 060 11 115 77 Km 805m AM 27 Kg 450g (m) m cm (n) 3 12 3 760 x 2 m = 5 = = = 10 x 7 NO W-L 11 /2 040

No. of the last	NEW A STAGE		DATE
	E A.		PAGE
	5. ~ (	1 stiors	X3
ł	O) e me	X THE SELECT OF	
(	10 540	9 8	100000
	VS V		
<u></u>	52 700	Time NO	30 2
- 3	52 1 700 ml	1.0	
=0	1.41 20 Civil	0.	15146
. 5.11 7	1 1 2 3 2 4 2 4 2 5 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ca	3216
2 11	a 64m 32cm - 2	54	2 6432
NCI	64m 32 cm =		3 6 1
1	=64×100+32	2	× 4
重主	=6400+32=64	32 cm	854
2002			
1 - 1 - 1 - 1	-2=3216 metros cm	32	
3. 1	3216 - 100 100	3216	01 2 2
8:	An = 32 m 16 cm	300	1
8.		2009	
1	1 2 61 61 61	16	16 38
49 0	I K Z ZZ Z	60	
(6)	5409-9	91540	
100	J. 4	541	
	Ans. = 609	×O	- A.G
		<del>\times_\</del>	Stranger Control
775	17 8 3 5 5 m		2 2 48 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
(0)	11380		276
-61	12.380m1=5	<u> </u>	5 1380
	12 380 ml = 1000+	380	10
	2 1380 ml		38
4	1380 = 5 = 2761	ne	30
2	Ans = 276 ml	- 1 1 1 1 C	30
· 7.	Oct To the second		30
	The Wast		31 3
9			
		the second second	

	Zielani	DATE	
	4Kg	PAGE_	
d		2 12 (12)	2_
100 M	= 4000+1209	2060	100 2060
	-4120c	2 4120	2000
	2060 ÷ 1000	XI	60
100	27 per	0	
100000	= 2 kg 6 og	Ama 12 12	. Y
-	Or King Cons	PO.	LLI
(e)	Hadisan Control	0	
- (Leg	8 km 800 m	2200	2
一	= 8 ×1000 + 800	L Com	1000 2200
	= 8000 + 800 = 8800		2000
	8800 ÷ 4 = 2200 m	107. E X8. 11.	200
	TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PE	X X X OU C	
	= 2 km 200m	10 m	
C	GICO = C	16,9000 20	
_ <del>(f)</del>	8452 = 5 5	75 11 000 2.	100
	= 169 8452	34 10	- 169
7	845×1000	30	00000
	= 845000 ml	40000	1000
	= 18 845000 ÷ 5 = 169000	430	6000
	169000 - 1000	O	9000
	= 169 ml	70	9000
	- 167 - SIN	×0.	X
	District Control of the Control of t		738
(9)	404m 76cm =4	0	101
	404×100 + 76	10/19	100 110119
	= 40400 + 76	4 40476	100
4	= 40476 cm	<i>&gt;</i> 0	119
	40476 = 4= 10119 cm		19
1	10119 - 100	× 4	7
	= 101 m 19 cm	77	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		378	* **
G Barrier	Photosily.	38	



4030 4/16/20 100/4030 0) 16 l 120 ml = 4 16 4000 × 12 30 16×1000 +120 16000 + 120 12 x 0 x - 3 CM = 16120 ml Po = no 16120 ÷ 4 = 4030 ml 4030 16120 - 1000 Complete Many Town = 4 & 30 ml Exercise 10.4 Km m .. + 1071 : 3 304 Shyamal runs + 3 496 Charu runs 6 800 Total distance Total distance covered is 6 km 800 m. mi em Total length of cloth = 160 35 cloth used = -55 23 clota left unused = 105 12 so, cloth-left unused is 105m 12 cm Length of prope = 45m 13cm Length of 4 ropes=: 4x 45m 13 cm

m cm

45 13 1801252 2000 So, length of 4 ropes is 180 m 52 cm

	DATE/
4	
334	1 1033 07 / 6ag = / Kg 1509
	1 Mass of 1 bag = 1 kg 150g -11 - 5 bags = 1 kg 150g x 5
7	150
10	× 5 5750
	3 / 3 0
	Mass of 5 tons
	Mass of 5 bags is 5 kg 750g
2	Mass of 6 cars = 6078 6078 Kg
	so, mass of 1 car - 6078 - 6 = 1013 kg
	1013
	6/6078
	- An - 6 V
	10 TO TO TO THE TOTAL THE
40	San Constant of the Constant o
	18
	The state of the s
	The second of th
6)	Cooking oil used in I week (7 days) = 427me
	Su, oil used in I day = 427-7 = 61 me
	61
	7 1 427
	42 1
	7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	7
1	The same of the sa
4	and the second of the second o

9 - 7

7) Total volume = 300 me Left teft volume = 135 me cold drink consumed = 300 - 135 300 = 165 me 135 8/(c) Litchi juice is / 2 = 1000 ml (da is 2l = 2000 me orange juice is 750 ml = 750 me lemonade is 900 ml = 900 ml 4650 me Total cold drink is ++++750+900 4650 ml = 42 650 me In the above question a and b'

applions are not relevant. So we

will to Consider only c' option/question 9) In this question bound c' options are not relevant so we will consider only by option/question Total apples = 750g + 250g

750 = 1000g

250

1000 = 1 kg

10) In this question, 'b' and 'c' questions

we will ignore and solve # question

(a' part only 'a' part only (a) Water remained in tank at end of day
= 350-15 l
= 335 l

	The second secon
<b>增展</b>	REVISION EXERCISE
(	8000m in 1cm
STATE OF THE PARTY	8000 - 1000 = 8 Km
(€	9009 g ÷ 1000 = 9 kg 9g
NA	
CC	2 6000 me = 1000 = 16 l.
d	7000 g ÷ 1000 = 7 kg
e	1001 ml = 1000 = 1200/ml.
	A Martin Caro Sister of the State of the
f	5/m 35cm.
	- 51x 100 + 35 = 5100 + 35 = 5135 cm
The second	
9/	31 274 ml = 3×100+274
	= 3000+274 = 3274 me
h	7321 m = 1000 = 7 Km 321 m.
100	The term of the state of the st
12	4 Kg 407g = 4x/000 + 407
	= 4000 + 407 = 4407 g
	Add
2	67 Km m (b) Kg g (c) l ml
	1 400 3 100 3 480
	6 800 1 020 2·750 4 120 6 23 0
1) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6	7 200
Ans	2 Km 200m 4 Kg 120g 61 230ml
	E el
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

0 0 8

(3) E.

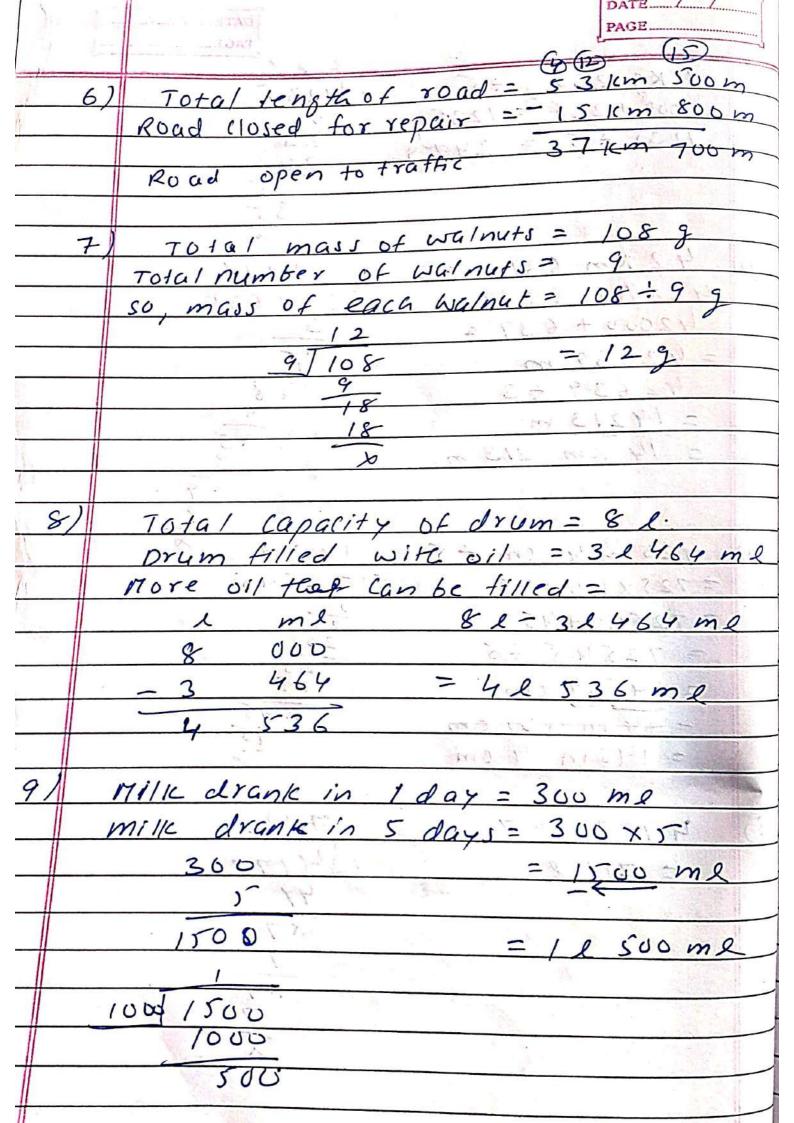
Pip-

DATE\_\_\_\_ di 525 07 350 218 77 +3 748 +50 005 +000 42 273 57 355 219 1 6 kg 273 g 571 355 ml 219 m 19 cm An Ans Km m (m kg g w) & me 4 555 5 808 .2 496 7 000 + 1 755 1 +3 826 100 me - 1000 = 1 x 600 a d 11 Km 555m 7 kg 5639 61 352 mg - Subtract + 2012 = 11 + 2017 m Kg g & me (a) 30 218 (b) 1 500 (c) 3 100 5 127 - 0 750 - 0 920 25 091 0 750 2 180 ar 25 Km 91m 7505 2 e 180me 5 Kg 9 (e) l ml (f) m cm 3 212 19 208 540 10 1 727 12 201 520 05 1 kg 727 g 12 l 201 ml 520 m 5cm l ml (h) kg g (i) m cm (3) 55 900. 10 000 470 (00 -6 400 -50 20 -45 950 An 3 600 419 950 80 Any 92 950 me 3 Kg 600g 419m 80 cm

	A SANTAN SANTAN	DATE / / PAGE
_4	PHULTIPLY STM	· Park the St
-0	1 2 6	kg g l ml
	× 6	4 184 (c) 4 285
	2610	X 2 X 2
Ans	2 Km 610 m.	8 368 8570
NO.		8 kg 3689 8l 570 ml
(d)	Km m (e)	ka a
	2 km 500m	kg g (f) e ml
	· <del>× 10</del>	15 250 3 007 X
	= 2000 + 500	7/ 20 5
1	= 2500 × 10 m	16 250 9 021
Jan y	= 25000 m	76 KJ 250g 9l 2/ml
	= 25 km.	16 KJ 250 g 4 l 2/ml
		THE PARTY OF THE P
(3)	m cm	Kn m ks 9.
	320 2500	15 335 25 605
	4	x 3 . x 7:
	1281 00	46 005 179 235
Ano	1281 m	46 km 5 m 179 kg 235 g.
5)	DIVIDE/	
	200	So in all all the ind
(9)	4/800	
	8	
TAX I	×o	
	0_	· > b · · ;
	20	中型
	0	
	X	
Ans-	200m	
	476	
54		

IN THE PARTY	TACI.	DATE
	EDET!	DATE/PAGE
To a con-		5 2 2
(6)	1 Kg 44g = 2	2 TIOYY IN A REPORT
July 1	1000+449	10
1 262	= 1044 6	125 4 4
<u>.</u>	1044 - 2 = 5229	4
		×4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
374 64	AL INC. THE	4 .03 0 10 201.
(c)	7 l 476 ml = 6	12460
· * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7000 + 476	6 74760 100
製	= 7476 -6	6
MES	=1246 ml	12 8 C + 000 C = 5
· 特	to=18246 me	27: 0000
318.15	7581-525 12	2400070
		36 7-6
	Jan me At the first	36
(d)	4 km 8m = 2	2004
(ob	4000 +8 = 4008	2 4008 100 2004
W.	40008-2	4 2000 XO 4
104 (	Z 2004	
The Is	= 2004-1000 km	V 0 (X 1) (X 1)
	= 2 km 4m	<del></del>
		8 = 111111
(e)	8975 ÷ 5 me	1795 %
lik.		5-8975
	= 1795 me	5
EG.		39
	= 1 1 795 ml.	337
		47
10425		45
7.4		25
14		ra out

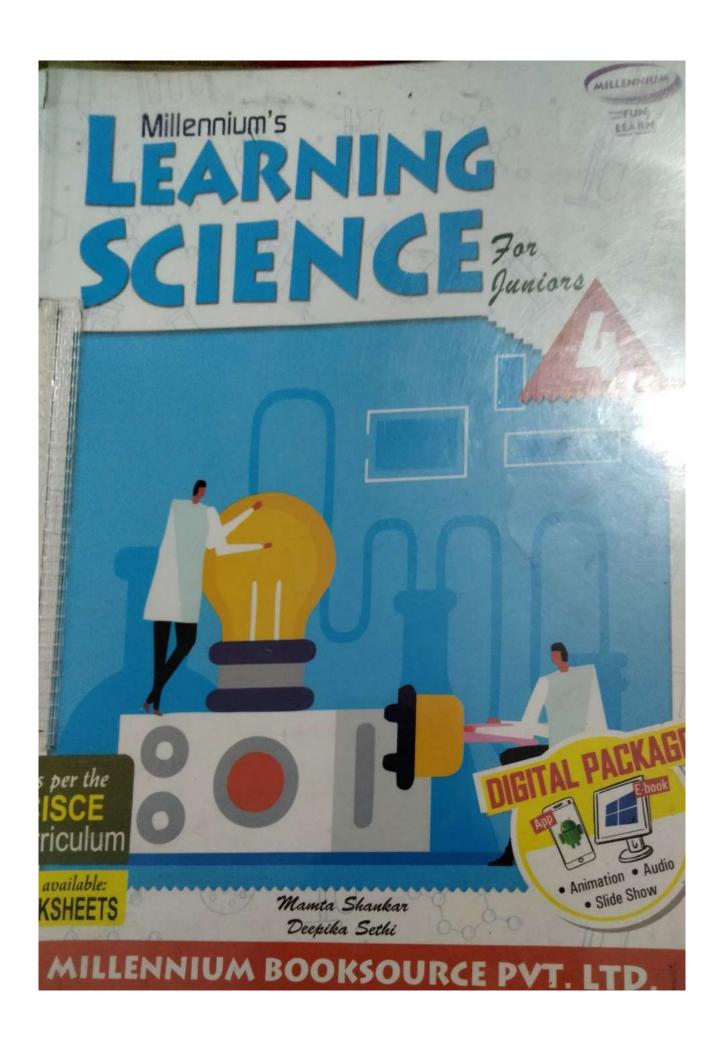
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	PAGE	
	1 1 1 2 2 2 5 7	11
(F)	1 Kg 235 g ÷ 5 5 1235.	To the state of th
1000	$1235 \div 5 = 2479$	1 S. A.
A SECTION	3.00	
	35	7 7 7
	Ray = therefore the first	4 4
( 82	42 Km 639 m = 3 142/3	4
7	42×1000 + 639 3 42639	1
	42000 + 639 6 3	ii.
	= 42639 m	N .
	42639 ÷ 3 × 6.	
	= 14213 m	1
	= 14 Km 213 m	, <u>*</u>
	X9	Will Will
16	1 2 1 1000011 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
(b)	725 m 45 cm ÷5 14509	THE /
	= 725 × 100 + 45 5 7 25 45	
To the second	=72500+45	4
	= 72545 =5	
	= 14509 cm 25	
	= 14 m 509 cm x45.	1
	= 145 m 9 cm = 73	
	cited Link in 1 far : Tas in 2 all	1 7
cia	49771 = 7 711	
	7 4977	
	49	1
	x7000	16
All and	*7	
The same of the sa	70% \ 20% \ 20%	1



DATE / / PAGE

Weight of Sand = 3 Weight of Cement = + 2 Total weight of mixture 6 = 6 kg 143 g Total juice = 1 e 800 me = 1000 + 800 = 1800 ml Total 9/985es = 8 So, Juice in each 8/00 = 1800 ÷ 8 2 25 = 225 m2 = 225 ml Creating questions who is heavier, sita or Gita and by how much ? What is the weight of each apple if all apples are of equal weight? (6) HOW much distance is left to be (1) covered ?





III - I EKIVI				
CHAPTERS:				
8. M.	ATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS			
9. LI	GHT			
10. M	EASUREMENT			
11. P	USHANDPULL			
DIAGRAMS:				
PAGE NO. 80	RECTILINEAR PROPAGATION OF			
	LIGHT			
PAGE NO. 94	ATTRACTION AND REPULSION			
	BETWEEN MAGNETS			

# GLOSSARY:

PAGE NO. 103 - 14, 15, 22, 24, 29, 30

PAGE NO. 104 - 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 50, 51

[GLOSSARY, TEST PAPER - I & TEST PAPER - II

ACCORDING TO THE CHAPTERS IN THIRD TERM

ONLY]

	•			
rify	Exercises  (x) the correct option:  mixture of:			
a ou	(xercises)  (xerci			
٠,١	is a little			
for	9010	(ii) 3 sub		
	(I) substances	(ii) 3 substances		
)e		(iv) 3 or more substance	es	
re	(b) Dust particles (c) Soluble in water (i) soluble in water	(i) inant 1		
:	(i) u. soluble in water	(ii) insoluble in water		
		(iv) partially insoluble	in water	
	(c) Impurities from and decantation (i) sedimentation and decantation			
	(i) curation	(ii) distillation (iv) all of these		
- 1	(ii) The disease caused due to the usage of impur	(iv) all of these		
	(d) The disconnection (ii) typhoid (ii) cholera	e water:		
1	The chemical not used for purification of water	(iii) jaundice er is:	(iv) all of these	
- 1	(i) alum	(ii) chlorine		
1	bromine	(iv) potassium pe	Tmanganato	
34	true (T) or false (F):		-manganate	
100	colutions made in water are called non-aqueo	nus		
	h) Sea water is fit for drinking.		E	
(1	) Water is a universal solvent.		F	
(c) Water is a difficulty solvent.				
(d	Soluble impurities in water can be removed by	y filtration.		
	Distillation gives the purest form of water.		T	
(f)	Boiling water kills the germs present in it.		T	
3. Fill	in the blanks:		-	
_	Solution is a Mixture of some substances	6.		
(b) Ir	tea, sugar and milk are Solutes.			
(c) Oi	il is In solubly water.	0.	1.1.1	
(d) Th	e ability of a substance to dissolve in solver	nt is called its <b>Solu</b>	bility	
(e) Germs in the water are killed by adding Chlouns to it.				
	te the pairs:			
(a) Solul	ble: Sugar :: Insoluble: Sand			
b) Distilled water: Clean water:: Polluted water: impute water				
) Solute	Oxygen::Solvent: Watter			

## Chapter -8 Materials and Solutions

Answer the following questions

- A. Define the following:
- Solution-solution is a mixture of two or more substances.
- Salute-The substance present in smaller quantities in a solution is called solute.
- Solvent-The substance present in the largest quantities in a solution is called solvent.
- Solubility-The ability of a substance to dissolve in solvent is called solubility.
- (B) How is sedimentation different from filtration?

Ans.In sedimentation, soluble impurities settle down in water .But in filtration , impurities are left on filter paper.



works department?

Ans. 1. By sedimentation.

- 2. By filtration
- 3. By chlorination.
- (D) Water is a universal solvent. why?

Ans.Because water can dissolve many substances in it.

(E) Differentiate between soluble and insoluble substances.

Ans. (A)Soluble substance-Soluble substance that dissolve in water.

Ex. Salt ,sugar.

(B) Insoluble substance-Insoluble substance that do not dissolve in water.

Ex. Oil, sand.

Think and answer:

(A) What kind of impurities are present in river water?

Ans. Sand ,small stones and germs.

			cises  the correct option:		
	(	Ke	the correct option:		
	1	10	is the most vital and brick	test source	
				(III) Stare	
		(h)	An object that emits light is called . Source	of light.	(iv) fire
			(i) Par	(iii) mirror	(iv) base
		(c)	A plastic sheet coated on a book is usually:		(W) base
-			(i) Ithird (ii) Ithird (iii)	(iii) transparent	(iv) opaque
1		(d)	A shadow shifts as the position of the all f		1 - Jac
				(iii) object	(iv) all of these
		(e)	Shadow is formed due to the Obstruct (i) dispersion (ii) reflection	uon_light.	
				(iii) obstruction	(iv) diversion
1	2	Fil	in the blanks:		
		(a)	Upaque objects do not allow light to	pass through them.	
		(b)	Object are classified as transparent,	transluciand_	opaque
			based on their ability to transmit light.		
			Objects which do not emit light are called "		Lobjects.
			Candle emits lights on burning. It is	itificial so	ource of light.
		(e)	Light always travels in a straight	line.	
1		Sta	te true (T) or false (F):		
1			The Moon and the Earth have no light of the	eir own.	
		2017	A layer of oil on a paper makes it transparer		F
			A shadow is a light clouds pattern.		E
			Light makes things visible to us.		T
1					F
		(e)	Fire flies are artificial sources of light.		

### Chapter -9 Light

- (4.) Answer the following questions:
- (A)What do you understand by natural sources of light?

Ans. Sources of light which emit light naturally are called natural sources of light.Ex.Sun.

(B) What is the difference between luminous and non luminous bodies?

Ans. Luminous-They emit light of their own.

Ex. Sun and stars.

Non-luminous-They do not emit light of their own.

Ex. Book and moon.

- (C) What happens when light falls on an object? Classify different objects on this basis. Ans.When light falls on an object sometimes .It pass through it but some object blocks the light.
- 1. Transparent objects-Allow light to pass.
- 2. Translucent objects- light pass partially.
- 3. Opaque objects-Block the light.
- (D). How is a shadow formed?

Ans. A shadow is formed when an opaque object block the path of light.

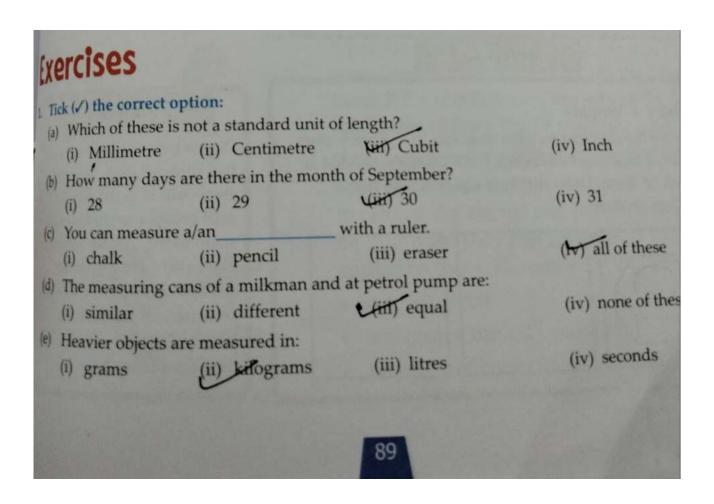
Think and answer:

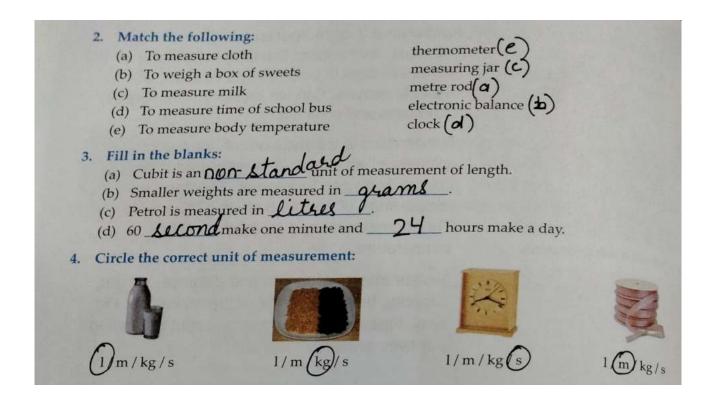
(A)The moon is a non luminous body and shines as it reflects sunlight .But it is visible only during the night and not in the day time .Why?

Ans. Because during day time, sunlight is brighter than moonlight.

(B) On a bright day at noon, you are standing outside with your father. He is taller than you .Will his shadow be longer than yours?

Ans. Yes , shadow of father will be longer . It qdepends on the size of objects.





### Chapter 10 Measurement

Question 1 Name some non-standard units of measurement of length.

Answer Cubit ,Stride ,Hand span and Foot span.

Question 2Write down three instruments used to measure weight?

Answer. Weighing machine ,Electronic machine ,Weighing balance.

Question 3. What do you mean by capacity ?Name some instruments used to measure capacity.

Answer. The total amount of liquid stored in a container is called its capacity.

It is measured by measuring jar, measuring can.

Question 4 What is temperature? Write down the normal human body temperature.

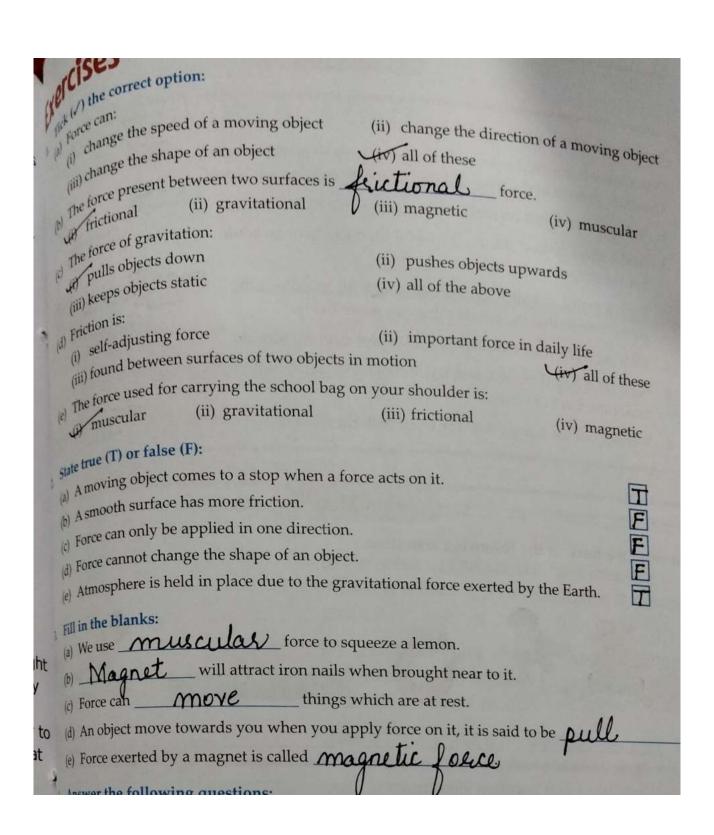
Answer . Temperature is measure of hotness or coldness of an object .Normal temperature of human body is 98.6 fahrenheit orr 37 degree centigrade.

Think and answer

The weight on a refined oil packet is given in grams and litre both..

Why are two units of measurement used ?Find out.

Ans.Gram is used to measure weight of refined oil packet .Litre is used to measure weight of oil.



### Chapter 11 Push and pull

Answer the following questions :--

Q1. What is the effect of force on a moving object when it is applied in:-

- 1. The same direction
- 2. In the opposite direction.

Ans.1. The same direction:-

It will move faster.

2. In the opposite direction:-

It will stop moving.

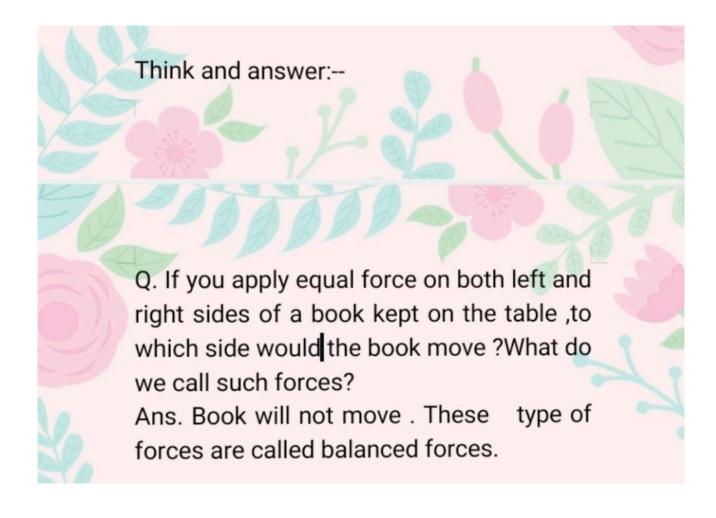
Q2. Name and describe the four types of forces?

Ans.1. Muscular force -- used by our body muscles.

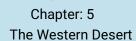
- 2. Gravitational force-- Earths gravity.
- 3. Frictional force -- between two things which are in contact.
- Magnetic force --exerted by a magnet.

Think and answer:--

Q. If you apply equal force on both left and right sides of a book kept on the table ,to which side would the book move ?What do we call such forces?







#### **NEW TERMS:**

- 1. Sand dunes: Small hills of sand formed by blowing winds.
- 2. Stream: a small river
- 3. Oasis: fertile area where underground water is available.
- 4. Nomads: people who move from place to place in search of food.

#### Exercises:

- 1. Multiple Choice Questions:
- a) Harsh
- b) Pine
- c) goats
- d) it can survive without food or water for several days
- e) Rajasthan
- 2. Very Short Answer Questions:
- a) false
- b) ship of the desert
- c) animal
- d) The Indira Gandhi Canal
- e) Jaipur



**Question 3. Short Answer Questions:** 

a) What is an Oasis?

Answer. A place in the desert where underground water comes up to the surface to form a pool is called an Oasis.

- b) Why do people prefer to settle near an Oasis?

  Answer. People prefer to settle near an Oasis because land around it is very fertile.
- c) What are sand dunes? How are they formed?

  Answer. Sand dunes are small Hills of sand. They are formed by the blowing of winds which carry large amount of sand with them.
- d) Which part of India does the Western desert cover?

  Answer. It covers most part of Rajasthan, Rann of Kachchh and some parts of Haryana.
- e) Name some important cities of Rajasthan.

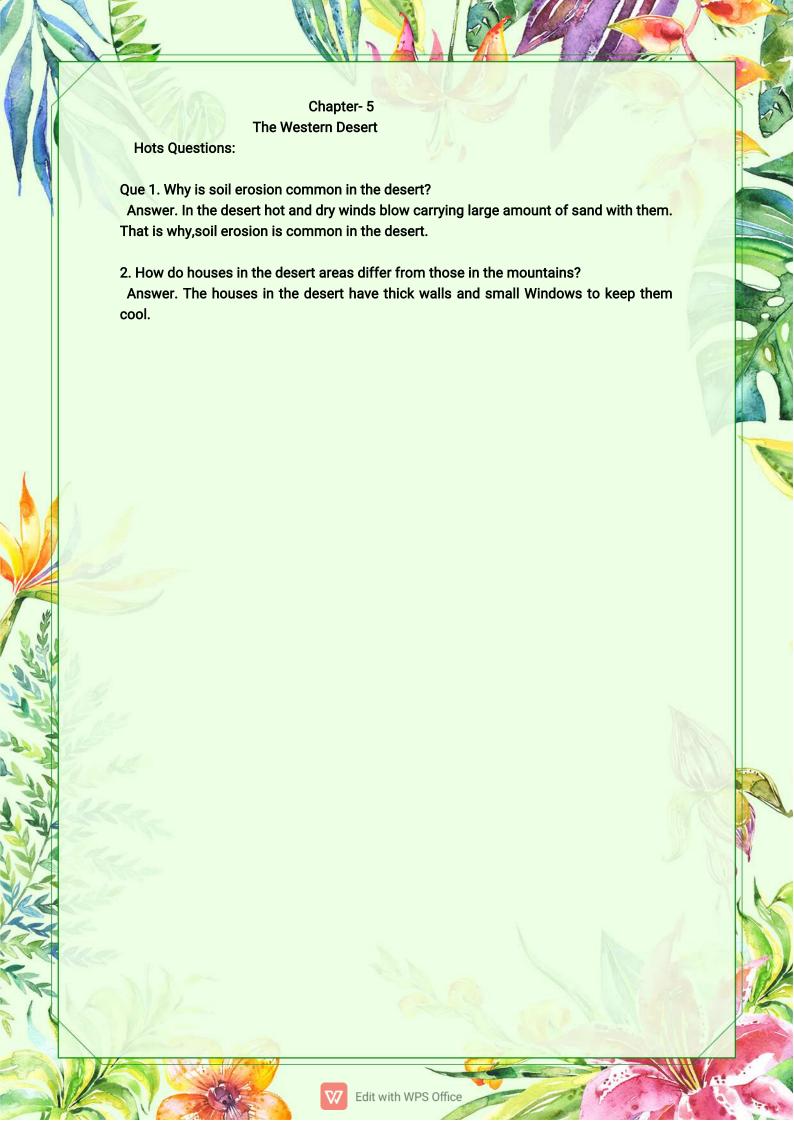
  Answer. Bikaner ,Jodhpur and Jaisalmer are some important cities of Rajasthan.

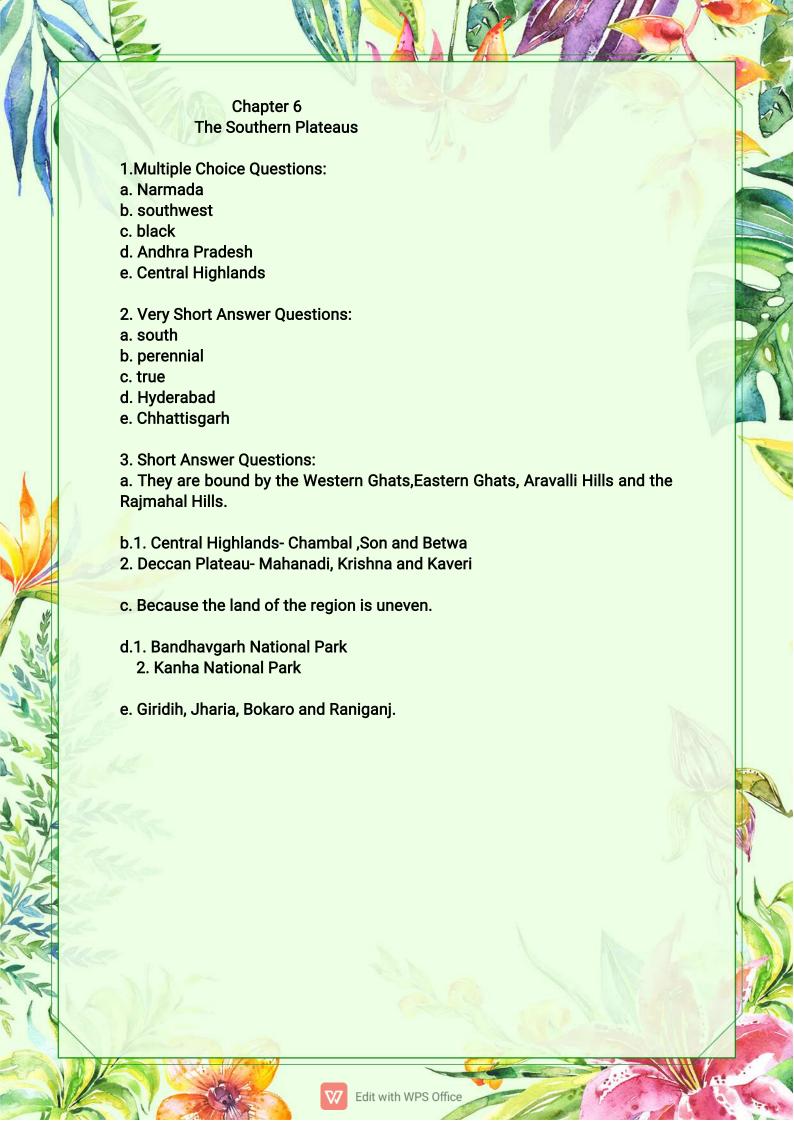
### Chapter-5

#### The Western Desert

- Q4. Long Answer Questions:
- a) Camels are reared in the desert for many things. Can you name some of their uses? Answer. Camels are used for travelling ,carrying loads etc. They are also reared for their milk. Their hair is used for making clothes and their skin is used for making tents.
- b) Few people live in the desert. why? Answer.(1) It's climate is harsh.
- 2) Less vegetation
- 3) Lack of water.
- Q3. In the desert in summer, days are quite hot while nights are cool. How? Answer. In the desert during the day, sand gets hot due to the sun but as soon as the sun sets off the sand cools down. So, nights are cooler than days.







# Chapter-6 The Southern Plateaus

- 4. Long Answer Questions:
- a. Describe the location and the features of the Malwa plateau.

Ans. The Malwa plateau is in the Northwest of Central Highlands. This region has black soil which is quite fertile. It is suitable for growing cotton and sugarcane.

- b. How does the land affect the lives of people living in Odisha? And.The land of Odisha is fit for growing crops such as rice and jute. so most of people are the farmers in this state.
- c. How are rivers flowing through Deccan Plateau different from rivers flowing through the northern plains

Ans. Deccan Plateau rivers:

- 1. They flow at very high speed.
- 2. They are rainfed and dry out in summer.

Northern Plains rivers:

- 1. They are snow fed.
- 2. They flow throughout the year.
- 5. Hots Questions:
- a. The plateaus are very rich in natural resources and mining is a very important industry in these areas. why do people protest against setting up of these mines?

Ans. They protest because mining is dangerous for environment and causes loss of wild life.

b. The rivers of the southern plateaus are seasonal. How does the region get water during the summers?

And. They store water in tanks, ponds and use it when seasonal rivers dry up.

#### Chapter -7

The coastal plains And The Islands

#### **Exercises:**

- 1. Multiple Choice Questions:
- a. Arabian Sea
- b. Coromandel coast
- c.Gujarat
- d. Malayalam
- Q2. Very Short Answer Questions:
- a. Western
- b. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu
- c. Maharashtra
- d. Andaman and Nicobar
- e. false
- **Q3. Short Answer Questions:**
- a. Lagoons and backwaters are called kayals.
- b. Ahmedabad, Surat and Kandla.
- c. A port is a place where ships load and unload goods and people.
- d. Hindi, Bengali, Malayalam and Nicobarese.
- e. Coconut is the main crop grown here.

#### Chapter-7

#### The Coastal Plains And The Islands

- 4. Long Answer Question:
- a)Western Coastal Plains: These plains lie between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. They are quite narrow and uneven.

The eastern coastal plains:

These Plains lie between Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.

They are flat and broader.

- b)1. Goa: Here,the main occupation of people are farming and fishing. They speak Konkani and English.
- 2. Kerala: Farming is the main occupation of the people. They speak Malayalam and English.
- 3. Lakshadweep Islands: Fishing and tourism are important Industries here. Malayalam is the main language spoken here.
- c) Farming and fishing is the main occupation of the people living in the Islands.
- 5. Hots Questions:
- a) Because this region was once ruled by French.
- b) On the island the main occupation is fishing and on mountain the main occupation is farming.



#### Exercises:

- 1. Multiple Choice Questions:
- a. laterite soil
- b.Alluvial
- c.Deccan Plateau
- d. fertilisers
- e. rice, pulses
- 2. Very Short Answer Questions:
- a. large rocks
- b.top
- c. Black soil
- d. iron
- e. false
- 3. Short Answer Questions:
- a) The fertile soil of the northern plains makes it one of the most fertile regions of the world.
- b) Desert soil is Sandy ,coarse and does not hold moisture. So, it is not fertile.
- c) Draining away of fertile top soil by water is called leaching. Laterite soil is formed by leaching.
- d) Cutting down of trees cause soil erosion.
- e) It can be used for agriculture by providing the means of irrigation to it.



- 4. Long Answer Questions:
- a) Because we need it for growing crops, planting trees, making bricks and cement.
- b). Alluvial soil is formed with the soil brought by rivers. It is found in the Northern Plains and coastal plains. Wheat, rice, jute etc. can be grown in it.
- c) Carrying away of soil by rain and wind is called soil erosion. we can prevent it by
- 1. planting more trees.
- 2. preventing overgrazing
- 3. using natural fertilizers.
- 5. Hots Questions:
- a) The area that gets heavy rainfall, will be rich in laterite soil. We will add Fertilizers in it to make it fertile. The area that gets less rainfall, we will grow crops like Barley and pulses there as they need less water.
- b. Fertilizers are chemicals. So ,excessive use of them can affect the fertility of soil.



## SUPERLATIVES OF THE WORLD



Name the following superlatives of the world. Help box is given to your help.



The world's largest
airport
Atlanta Airport
(Georgia, US)



The world's largest
mosque
.Masjid ...al -. Haram
(Mecca, Saudi Arabia)





The world's largest church
St. Peter Basilica
(Rome)



The world's largest floating restaurant Jumbo. Kingdom. (Hong Kong, China)



The world's largest building by volume Boking Everett Factory (Washington DC, USA)



The world's largest hotel rst. World Hotel.. (Malaysia)



The world's largest library

Library of Congress (Washington DC, USA)



The world's largest
museum
The Louise (Paris, France)

## Help Box

- (a) Angkor Wat
- (d) The Louvre
- (g) Masjid al-Haram
- (b) St. Peter's Basilica
- (e) Library of Congress
- (h) Atlanta Airport
- (c) First World Hotel
- (f) Jumbo Kingdom
- (i) Boeing Everett Factory

## WORLD'S FIRST







Look at the pictures of some personalities who got the rank first in the world. Write their names in the given blanks. You may use the Help Box.



First person to reach the South Pole



First person to set foot on the moon

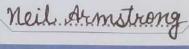


First person to travel in the outer space

## Roald Amundsen



First woman astronaut in the space





First person to perform human-tohuman heart transplant

ywi Yagarin.



First man to climb Mt. Everest

## Valentina Tereshkova Dr. Christian Bernard



First recipient of the World Food Prize



First space tourist in the space

## Tenzing norg

#### Help Box

Roald Amundsen Tenzing Norgay

Dennis Tito

Neil Armstrong

Dr MS Swaminathan

Valentina Tereshkova

Dr Christian Barnard

Yuri Gagarin

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Dennis Tito

# 36

## SPACE



#### Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the first man to go into space?

Ans: Yuri Gragarin

Who was the first woman to go into space?

Ans: Valentina....

3. Who was first man to land on the moon?

Ans: Neil Armstrong

4. Name the first satellite launched by the U.S.A.?

Ans: Explorer !

5. Name the first satellite launched by India?

Ans: Aryabhata

6. Who was the first Indian to go into space?

Ans: Rakesh Sharma

7. Who was the first Indian woman to go into space?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla

8. Who was the living creature to go into space?

Ans: Laika (Dog.).

9. Name the first person to walk in space?

Ans: Alexei Leonor

10. Name the first satellite launched by the Soviet union?

Ans: Spulnik!



Explorer-I



Rakesh Sharma



Sputnik-I



Aryabhatta



## Match these books with their authors.

- Discovery of India
- Swami and Friends
- The Adventures of tom Sawyer
- Wings of fire
- Alice in Wonderland
- Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire 6.
- Charlie and the Chocolate Factory 7.
- The Idea of Justice 8.
- Little Women
- The Diary of a Young Girl 10.
- Beastly Tales from Here and There 11.
- **Great Expectations** 12.

- a. RK Narayan
- b. Amartya Sen
- c. Mark Twain
- d. J.K. Rowling.
- e. Louisa May Alcott
- f. Anne Frank 10
- g. Charles Dickens 12
- h. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
- i. Vikram Seth
- j. Jawaharlal Nehru
- k. Roald Dahl
- I. Lewis Carroll

Did You Know?

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, 'The Missile Man' of India wrote so many books as 'Turning Points' 'My Journey', 'Transcendence', etc. He wrote 12 books. He was the great scientist and 11 President of India.

## SPORTS PERSONALITIES

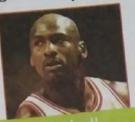


Look at the following pictures of prominent sports personalities. They have excelled the sport they are associated with.

Recognise them and write their names using the Help Box.









1) Usain Bolt 2 Michael Pholps 3 Michael Jordan Vishwanathan Ange

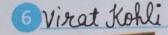




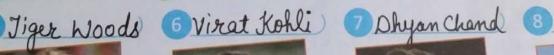








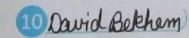


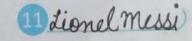






formula-1 race







## Help Box

- (a) Dhyan Chand (e) David Beckham
- (I) Lionel Messi
- (b) Tiger Woods
- (f) Michael Phelps
- (i) Vishwanathan Anand
- (c) Michael Jordan
- (g) Virat Kohli
- (k) Michael Schumacher (I) Roger Federer
- (d) Usain Bolt
- (h) Pele

## SPORTING TERMS



Here are some terms which are commonly used in different sports. Fill in the blanks with appropriate sports:

- 1. Duck is a sporting term used in .. Lucket
- 2. Smash is a sporting term used in . Jennis
- 3. Knock out is a sporting term used in .. Baxing
- 4. Check is a sporting term used in ...... Chebs...
- 5. Freestyle is a sporting term used in . buimming.
- 6. Deuce is a sporting term used in Badminton.
- 7. Carry is a sporting term used in . Hockey.
- 8. Free kick is a sporting term used in ... Football...
- 9. L.B.W. is a sporting term used in ... Scicket ...
- 10. Penalty corner is a sporting term used in . Nockey.







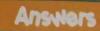


## CUPS AND TROPHIES

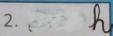


## Match Trophies and Cups with the game or sport associated with it.

- 1. Ranji Trophy
- 2. Ranga Swami Cup
- 3. Durand Cup
- 4. Thomas Cup
- 5. Ag ha Khan Cup
- 6. DCM Trophy
- 7. Wimbledon Cup
- 8. Walker Cup



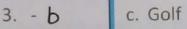
- a. Hockey



b. Football

d. Football

e. Tennis



- 4. f

5. - a

- 6. d
- 7. e
- g. Cricket
- h. Hockey















## 5 » Scratch - Introduction



#### A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

1. a.

b.

3. b.

4. b.

5. a.

#### B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. T

5. F

6. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks.

Scripts Area

Joined-up

3. Sprite

4. Pen down

#### D. Define the following.

- Computer Language: A Computer Language consists of a set of words, symbols, and codes that are used to write a computer program.
- Stage: It is a place where we see our stories, games, and animations come to life.
- Scripts Area: It is a place where we make our programs in Scratch by assembling blocks there.
- Program: A program is a set of repeatable instructions that you can store up to carry out later.

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Scratch is a free visual programming language. It is a project of the Lifelong Kindergarten Group at the MIT Media Lab, led by Mitchel Resnick in year 2007.
- i. We don't have to remember or type any commands; they're all on screen, so we can just drag and drop them.
  - The commands or blocks fit together like jigsaw pieces, so there are strong visual hints about how we can combine them.
- The categories of blocks present in Scratch window are Motion, Looks, Sound, Pen, Date, Events, Control, Sensing, Operators and more blocks.

- The scratch projects are made up of objects called sprites. We can give instructions to a sprite by telling it to move or play music, or react to other sprites.
- i. The scripts tab shows us any script that currently exists as well as helps us to develop new scripts pertaining to the current sprite.
  - The Costumes tab allows us to create (from scratch or from a file), edit, or copy the image of the sprite on-screen.

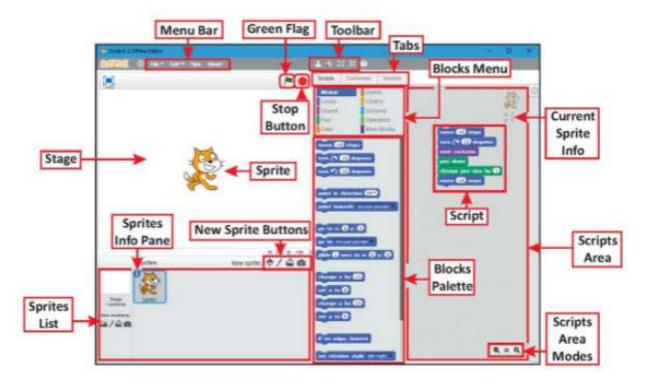
#### G. Application Based Question.

By clicking on any of the joined-up block in Scripts are a she can run the program.

## **Activity Section**

## **Activity** Label

Label the following window.



## 6 » Internet - Surfing & Security



#### A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

b.

2. a.

3. b.

4. b.

5. c

#### B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. F

6. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks.

Internet

ARPANET

3. Mosaic

4. Broadband

5. Hit

#### D. Define the following.

- Spider: It is a program used to display a list of all web pages that contain the word or phrase that are entered.
- Web Browser: It is a software program that allows you to browse the Internet and to open different websites.
- Search Engine: It is a program that searches through the collection of web pages for a particular information.

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- i. We can get information on any topic of our interest easily.
  - ii. We can send and receive e-mail messages at a very fast speed.
  - iii. We can buy books, toys and other products on the Internet.
- The different types of equipment required to connect to the Internet are Computer System, Modem, Internet Connection and Internet Service Provider.
- Modem is a device that receives data from the Internet and sends data from a computer to the Internet.
- We should choose strong password for our accounts so that no unknown person can guess our e-mail account password.
- 5. i. We should keep our computer safe and secure all the time.

--

- We must visit appropriate websites that promote learning and are for educational purpose.
- We must always log out and should not share our password with others.

#### F. Application Based Question.

She could use private or incognito mode in the browser.



Label the following window.





Suppose, Rishabh was chatting with a stranger on the Internet in cyber cafe. He also revealed his address and phone number to the stranger.

Did he do the right thing?

No

Should we use private browsing in the public places? Yes

## 8 » Word - Inserting Graphics



#### A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

c.

2. b.

3. c.

4. b.

5. a

#### B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

6. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks.

Handles

2. Square

3. .docx

black dot

Drop Cap

#### D. Differentiate between the following.

Bulleted List: It is used to display the text in the form of different points when the order of the points does not matter, i.e., unordered.

Numbered List: It is used whenever you want to display the points in some sequence or ordered manner, i.e., ordered list

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Inserting pictures makes the document more legible, presentable and easy to understand.
- Wrapping text means adjusting the text around the objects or images accordingly. Word provides many options to wrap the text around a graphic.
- WordArt provides unique and decorative text styles. You can add it to the document to display a decorative title or draw attention towards important information.
- Shapes allow you to add a variety of arrows, callouts, squares, stars, flowchart shapes and many more in our document.
- Drop Cap feature allows us to display the first character of the paragraph in a large capital letter that enhances the appearance of the paragraph.
- Document must be saved into the memory of computer for its future use.

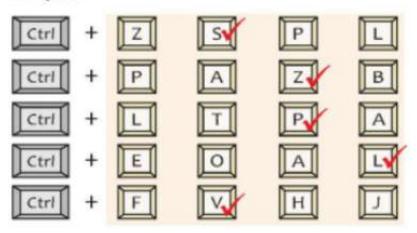
#### F. Application Based Question.

He can use Word Art feature.

## **Activity Section**



Tick the right key for the keyboard shortcut of the following. One is done for you.



## Worksheet - 2

## Chapters 5 - 8

A.	Tick	[1]	the	correct	answer.
----	------	-----	-----	---------	---------

1. c.

2. b.

3. c.

4. a.

#### B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

#### C. Fill in the boxes.

1. .sb

2. Web Browser

3. Ctrl + H

4. Behind text

#### D. Define the following.

- Events Blocks: These blocks are used to control events and the triggering of scripts.
- Address Bar: It is used to type the URL of a web page that we want to visit.
- Insertion Point: Insertion point is the Location where we will type our text.
- WordArt: It provides unique and decorative text styles. It is used to add a decorative title in the document.

#### E. Differentiate between the following.

- Block Menu: This area lists the ten categories of color-coded blocks.
   Block Palette: This area shows all the blocks available to us for use in our programming.
- Dial-up Connection: It is the least expensive way to access the Internet but at slow-speed.
  - Broadband Connection: Broadband is a high-speed Internet connection but it is more expensive.
- Inserting Picture from File: It means using the pictures stored in our computer.

Inserting Online Picture: Inserting online picture means downloading the pictures form Internet.

#### E. Answer the following questions.

- Mainframe has a capacity to host multiple operating systems. It can process up to millions of instructions per second. It is mostly used for scientific research and doing bulk mathematical operations.
- Disk drives are used for storing data, instructions, and information for future use. Some drives are also used for reading information. Hard disk drive, CD-ROM/DVD drive and Blu-ray drive are the drives fitted inside the system unit.
- The purpose of using multiple desktop in Windows 10 is to make our computer screen manageable by organizing our running programs into two or more desktops.
- PRINT 23 + 55
   PRINT 23 \* 55

Worksheet 2

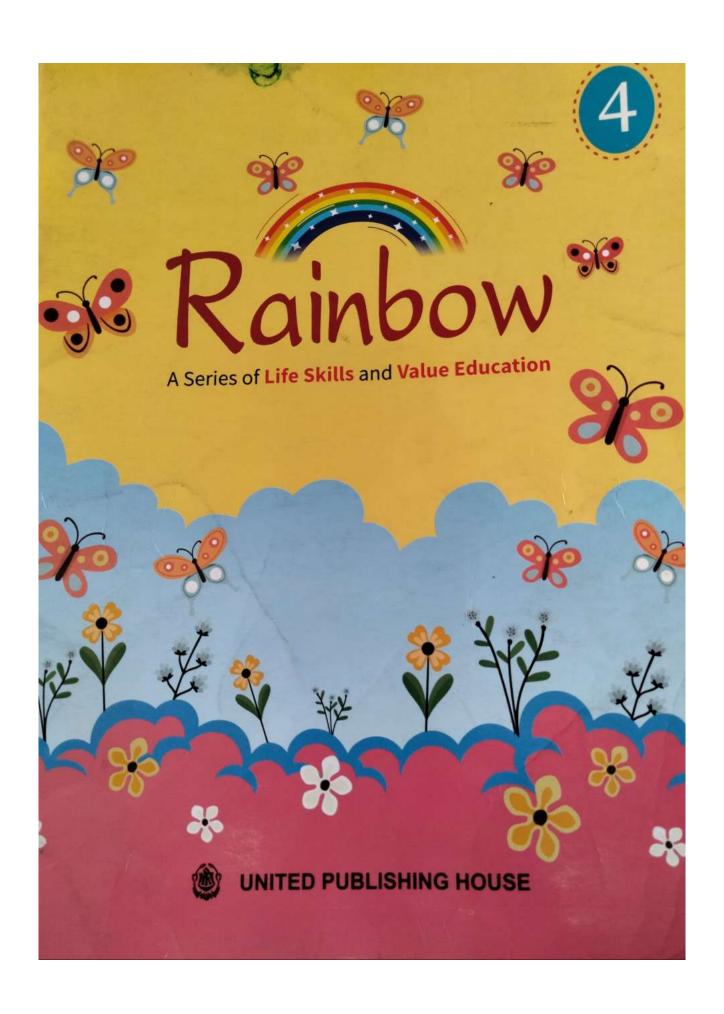
Differentiate

Answer 3. Word Art feature is used to apply Special and decorative text style.

Whereas Dropcap feature allow us to display the first character of the paragraph in a large capital letter.

Dear students: This is the correct 3 Differentiate of worksheet 2.





CHAPTER 11. A REAL LIFE HERO
CHAPTER 12. BIRBAL'S WISDOM
CHAPTER 13. BRAVE HANS
CHAPTER 15. FREEDOM IS PRECIOUS
CHAPTER 16. NEVER GIVE UP
INDIA IS MY COUNTRY
EXTRA WORK
L-11
TRUE / FALSE
1. ONE DAY FIRE BROKE OUT
I. ONE DAY FIRE BROKE OUT

# ATHE ST

## Chapter-11 A Real Life Hero

- A. Answer the follows
- How many children did Javed Khan saved?
   Ans. Javed Khan saved
   children.
- 2. Where was the fair being held?

Ans. The fair was held at Meerut's Victoria Park.

3. What happened at the

fair?

Ans. A fire broke out at the fair.

- 4. What has Javed Khan name become synonymos with?
  Ans. Javed Khan name become synonymos with courage.
- B) Tick the qualities that characterise Javed Khan?
- Courageous
- 2. Selfish X



- 4. Brave ✓ Extra question as per syllabus
- True false
- One day fire broke out in the fair.(T)
- Javed ignore the heart-rending cries of the children.(F)
- Javed breathed his last in the Safdarjung hospital.(T)
- Javed was not able to save any child.(F)

5. Uttar Pradesh Government awarded Javed rupees 10 lakh.(F)

## Chapter 12 Birbal's wisdom



- A) Answer the following questions
- Q. Who was Birbal?

Ans. Birbal was one of the nine gems in the court of Akbar.

Q. What did Akbar ask his countiers to do?

Ans. Make a line shorter without touching it.

Q. How did Birbal make the line smaller without touching it?

Ans. Birbal drew a bigger line than the previous one.

Q. In the end what did Akbar say to Birbal.

Ans. Akbar said ,"You are a man of wisdom".

## Chapter-13 Brave Hans

A.) Extra question per syllabus:-

- 1. Fill in the blanks:-
- Hans was a young boy.
- The way to school was near the seawall.
- Hans wanted to send the message to his village people.
- His body had become stiff with cold and he had fainted.
- All children should be ready to sacrifice their lives for their country.

## B.) Question/Answer:-

Where did Hans live?

Ans. Hans lived in a small village in a Holland.

2. What type of a boy he was?

Ans. Hans was a hard working boy ready to

serve his country

3. How did Hans stop the seepage of the wall? Ans. He inserted his whole hand in hole to plug it.

4. What saved the village from disaster?
Ans. Hans saved the village from disaster.

5. Who saw Hans lying unconscious, in the early morning?

Ans. A workman saw Hans lying unconscious in the early morning .

## Chapter - 15

## Freedom Is Precious

- A.) Extra questions as per syllabus:-
- True/False:-
- Q. The man set all the parrot free.

Ans. True

Q. Emperor was not enhanced by the nightingale's song.

Ans. False

Q. The emperor had a beautiful golden cage for nightingale.

Ans. True

Q. Emperor did not set the nightingale free.

Ans. False

Q. Nightingale never returned to emperor 's court.

Ans. False

# Eni

## B) Answer the following:-

Q. Why did the man release the birds in the cage?

Ans. The man release the birds in the cage so that the bird could enjoy freedom.

Q. What did the Chinese emperor order his men to do?

Ans. Chinese emperor ordered his men to bring the nightinangle to him.

Q. Where did the emperor keep the bird?

Ans. The emperor keep the bird in a golden cage.

Q. Why did the nightingale stop singing?

Ans. The night angle stop singing because she was kept captive.

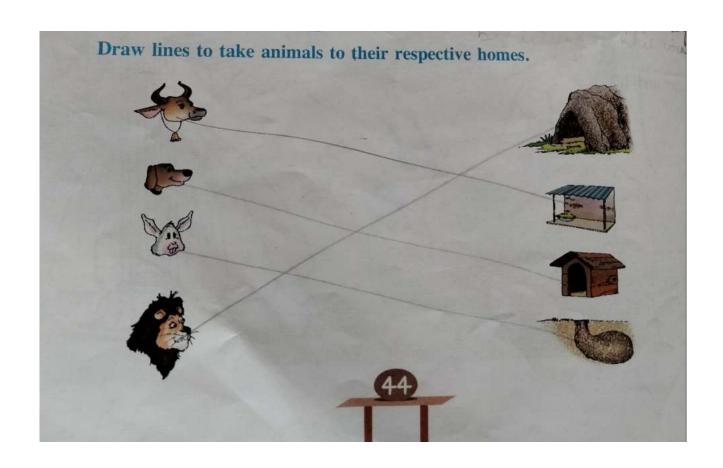
Q. What did the nightingale do after the emperor set her free?

Ans. The nightingale sang for the emperor every evening by sitting in the window when he kept her free.

C. Do you think one can be happy without freedom?

Ans. No everyone has right to freedom.

- D. Where do the following animals live?
- 1. Cow shed
- 2. Rabbit burrow
- 3. Dog kennel
- 4. Lion cave



Chapter 15 Freedom is precious...

QC. Write the story of the nightingale in your own words.

Ans.Once a king heard a sweet song of a nightingale.He kept her in a beautiful cage and placed the cage in his room .After some days the birds stopped singing .When the king asked it gave the reason, I could not survive imprisoned. He loved the birds so he set her free now .The nightingale was free but every day it used to come to king to sing for him.

Chapter 16

Never Give Up

Answer the following

1. What went wrong with Bharat Keshav Shinde at the age of five?

Ans. Bharat Keshav Shinde was struck by polio at age of five.

 How did Shinde copy his notes at school?
 Ans. Shinde copied his notes with toes instead of hands.

3. How does he on his living?

Ans. He on his living by teaching music in municipal school in Mumbai.

4. List his achievements

Ans.

- Passed his school with flying colours.
- 2. Earned a degree in music.

- C) Composed a music audio cassette of poems for children.
- D) Teaching music in school.
- E) Honoured with national award.



- B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the bubble.
- Bharat Keshav Shinde was struck by polio at the age of five.
- He lost strength of his arms and legs.
- Later on he gained strength of his arms but his did not work.
- 4. He was sent to a regular school to learn how to write.

- 5. He used to copy his notes with his toes.
- 6. He earned a degree in music.
- 7. He earns his living by teaching music.
- 8. He plays harmonium with his toes.
- He was honoured with a national award.
- We should not give up trying.

Extra questions as per syllabus: True / False

- The teacher would teach the boy classical music. True.
- Shinde earned a degree in classical music. True
- Shinde played harmonium with his hands. False
- Shinde was honoured with national award. True

## Extra questions:-

1. How can we develop positive attitude?

### Pleadge

"India is my country/ all Indians are my brothers and sisters /I love my country /and I am proud of /its rich and varied heritage./ I shall always strive/ to be worthy of it .I shall give my parents /teachers and all elders /respect /and treat everyone/ with courtesy. To my country /and my people/ I pledge my devotion .In their well being /and prosperity alone /lies my happiness."