# **CHAPTER 3. Kingdom Animalia**

# Check Point 1

- 1. Invertebrates 2. Poriferans or sponges
- 3. Flatworms or platyhelminths 4. Insects 5. Nephridia

# Check Point 2

1. True 2. False 3. False

## TEST YOURSELF

- A. 1. Molluscs 2. arthropods 3. myriapods 4. Amphibians 5. Mammals
- B. 1. Coelenterates 2. Insects 3. Invertebrates 4. Amphibians

C. 1.	Vertebrates	Invertebrates
	1. Backbone is present.	1. Backbone is absent.
	2. Internal bony skeleton is present.	2. Internal skeleton of bones is absent.
	3. Tail is usually present.	3. Tail is absent.
	<ol> <li>Possess only two pairs of limbs.</li> <li>Examples: Fish, frog, snake, bird, dog, etc.</li> </ol>	4. Limbs either absent or may occur as three, four or many pairs.  Examples: Amoeba, sponges, insects, etc.

1	Roundworm		Tana
1.	Roundworm or Ascaris has long, cylindrical and unsegmented body.	1.	Tapeworm Tapeworm has thin, sflattened and segmented by It is a parasite in a
2.	It lives as parasite inside the body of man and other animals.	2.	It is a parasite in the intestine.
	Frog	14	Liga I
1.	It is an amphibian.	1.	It is a reptile.

	Frog	199	Lizard
1.	It is an amphibian.	1.	It is a reptile.
2.	Skin is soft, moist and slippery without scales.	2.	Skin is dry and covered win
3.	Lavs eggs in water.	3.	Lavs eggs on 1
4.	Lives both on land and in water.	4.	Lives on land only.

1. Bird	Bat		
<ol> <li>It belongs to class Aves.</li> <li>Body is covered with feathers.</li> <li>Has wings for flying.</li> </ol>	1. It is a flying		

# D. 1. Different classes of vertebrate animals are:

- Pisces (Fishes) Catla
- Amphibia Frog
- Reptilia Snake
- Aves Pigeon
- Mammalia Giraffe
- 2. Fishes live in water and have fins for swimming, whereas amphibians live on land as well as in water. They have two pairs of limbs for locomotion on land.
  - Fishes breathe through gills and take oxygen dissolved in water. Amphibians breathe through lungs when on land but through moist skin when in water.
- 3. Two features of mammals are:
  - (a) Mammals have hair on their body.
  - (b) The females have mammary glands to nourish their young ones
- 4. (a) Flatworms are the animals which have thin, soft and flattened body. They are without body cavity. Their body is divided into many segments. They mostly live as parasites inside the bodies of other animals which are called their hosts.

Examples: Liverfluke, Planaria and Tapeworm.

(b) Arthropods are the animals which have body divided into head, thorax and abdomen. It is covered by a hard covering of exoskeleton. They have paired and jointed legs.

Examples: Prawn, cockroach, spider, centipede, millipede, etc.

(c) Reptiles are mainly land vertebrates. Their skin is dry and covered with scales. They have two pairs of limbs. Each limb has five digits with claws. They breathe through lungs. They have three-chambered heart. Reptiles lay large leathery and yolky eggs on land.

Examples: Snake, crocodile, lizard and tortoise.

(d) Mammals have their body covered with hair. They have external ears and two pairs of limbs. Their heart is four-chambered. The females give birth to young ones and have mammary glands to nourish them.

Examples: Giraffe, elephant, kangaroo, bat, tiger, cow, horse, dog, camel, monkey and human beings.

- E. 1.-(b) 2.-(e) 3.-(a) 4.-(c) 5.-(d)
- F. 1. False; Roundworm and earthworm belong to different groups.
  - 2. True
  - 3. False; Sponge is an example of pore-bearing animals.
  - 4. True
  - 5. True
  - 6. False; Starfish is an invertebrate.
- G. 1. Bacteria; Bacteria are grouped with plants while rest are animals.
  - 2. Snake; Snake is a reptile while rest are mammals.
  - 3. Frog; Frog is an amphibian while rest are birds.
  - 4. Salamander; Salamander is an amphibian while rest are fishes.
  - 5. Spider; Spider is an arachnid while rest are insects.
- H. 1. Whales and Dolphins are grouped with mammals because:
  - (a) They both have mammary glands to nourish their young ones.
  - (b) They give birth to young ones.
  - (c) They have lungs for respiration.
  - (d) Their heart is four-chambered.
  - 2. Female kangaroo gives birth to a premature young one. It cannot survive outside, so female kangaroo keeps it in a pouch, called the marsupium. This pouch has mammary glands and the young one is fed there.

3. The burrowing and soil feeding habits of earthworms make the soil porous which increases aeration and quick absorption of water. This makes the soil fertile. Due to this fact, earthworms are called the farmer's friends.

I. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a)

## THINK ZONE

- The streamlined body of fish offers least resistance while swimming. This is an aquatic adaptation.
- Worms crawl on the surface of ground with the help of a special structure called parapodia or setae.
- Whales are placed in class mammalia because they give birth to young ones and have mammary glands to nourish them.
- The four-chambered heart in birds and mammals separates impure and pure blood in right half and left half respectively. This prevents the mixing of impure and pure blood. As a result, body cells receive more oxygen and release more energy.

# **CHAPTER 5. Respiration**

# EST YOURSELF

- 1. stomata 2. Anaerobic 3. carbon dioxide gas 4. air; cells
- 5. Oxygen; carbon dioxide
- 1. Fermentation 2. Aerobic respiration 3. Muscle cramps
- 4. Mitochondria 5. Lenticels
- 1. Differences between breathing and cell respiration

	Breathing		Cell respiration
1.	Breathing is a mechanical process.	1.	Cell respiration is a biochemical process.
2.	It is pumping of air into and out of the lungs.	2. It involves splitting (oxidat of foodstuff to release ene	
3.	It provides oxygen to the body cells for aerobic respiration.	3.	It provides energy to the body cells for various life activities.
4.	It occurs in lungs outside the cells.	4.	It occurs within the cells.
5.	Enzymes are not needed.	5.	Enzymes are needed.
6.	Energy is used in breathing movements.	6.	Energy is released during cell respiration.

2. Differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration

	Aerobic respiration		naerobic respiration
1.		-	Anaerobic respiration
	Occurs in the presence of oxygen.	1.	Occurs in the absence of oxygen.
2.	Glucose is completely	2.	
	oxidised.	4.	Glucose is incompletely oxidised.
3.	End-products are carbon dioxide and water.	3.	End-products are either ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide or lactic acid.
4.	More energy is produced.	4.	Very little energy is produced.
5.	Occurs in most of the plants		
TT 10	and animals.	5.	Occurs in yeast, some bacteria, parasitic flatworms and skeletal muscles of man.

3. Respiration is the process of breaking down of food molecules into simpler substances with the release of energy. It occurs in all living organisms.

Photosynthesis is the process by which green parts of plants make food from carbon dioxide and water with the help of chlorophyll and energy from sunlight. During this process, glucose is formed as food and oxygen is released.

- D. 1. Plants do not have breathing organs because each part of plant can independently take in oxygen from the surrounding air and give out carbon dioxide. Also, different parts of a plant have different methods of obtaining oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide.
  - 2. Unlike aerobic respiration, glucose is oxidised incompletely during anaerobic respiration. This causes very little energy to produce.
  - 3. Plants do respire during daytime but they do not take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide because they carry out photosynthesis, which uses up carbon dioxide and produces oxygen. A part of the oxygen released during photosynthesis is used in respiration and the carbon dioxide released during the respiration is consumed in the process of photosynthesis.
  - 4. Sprouted seeds do not photosynthesise and hence, they do not use carbon dioxide produced during respiration. If we take a green plant instead of sprouted seeds, then it will use all the carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis and the result will not be positive for carbon dioxide.

- E. 1. Carbon dioxide and water are the end-products of aerobic respiration.
  - 2. Glucose In the presence of Oxygen Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy
  - 3. The oxygen released by the process of photosynthesis is the source of oxygen for respiration in plants during daytime. A part of this oxygen is utilised by the plants for respiration.
- F. 1.-(d) 2.-(e) 3.-(a) 4.-(b) 5.-(c)
- G. 1. False; The air that is breathed out is rich in carbon dioxide. (Or The air that is breathed in is rich in oxygen).
  - 2. True
  - 3. False; Plants carry out photosynthesis only during daytime and respiration all the time.
  - 4. True
  - 5. False; Root cells obtain oxygen from air spaces present between the soil particles.
- H. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (a)

## THINK ZONE

- We get muscle cramps during vigorous muscular activities, like fast running, brisk walking, etc. due to accumulation of lactic acid in muscles. Lactic acid is formed as a result of incomplete oxidation of glucose in the lack of oxygen.
- Green plants do not need to breathe in oxygen during daytime because they utilise a part of the oxygen produced during the process of photosynthesis.
- The limewater will not turn milky because the setup is placed in the sunlight. The green plant will photosynthesise and utilise carbon dioxide released during respiration in the process of photosynthesis.

Saint Joseph's Convent School, Moga. Answer key of Chapter 7- ( Acids, Bases and Salts)

Short Answer
Questions

A.1 An Acid is a compound containing hydrogen atoms which can be

wholly or Partially replaced by Metal atom or positive radicals.

A.2. Two inorganic

acids-hydrochloric
acid, Nitric acid

Two organic AcidsAcetic acid, Citric
acid.

- A.3.a) Base
  - b) Salt
  - c) Acid
  - d) Acid
  - e) Salt
  - f) Base
- A. 4.Bases are usually the oxides and hydroxides of metals.

They react with acids to form salt and water.

A. 5. Neutralisation Reaction.

A. 6.Acid -Base Indicator.

A. 7.By dipping the red litmus paper in Basic solution.

- A. 8. Turmeric powder.
- A. 9. Toothpaste
- A. 10. Lower than 7

# **Objective Questions**

## Choose the correct option

op dott.	
1. Which of the following compounds is an acid?	
(a) Na <sub>2</sub> O	d) F o
VOTHCI	(b) FeO
2. Which of the following is not a base?	(d) Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>
(a) Potassium hydroxide	
(b) Calcium hydroxide	
(c) Copper oxide	
(d) Sodium chloride	
3. Which of the following compounds will react w	rith hydrochloric acid to form a salt and water?
(a) Sodium sulphate	
(b) Sulphuric acid	
Sodium hydroxide	
(d) Calcium chloride	
4. With which of the following compounds in sol	ution will phenolphthalein give a pink colour?
(a) Ammonium hydroxide	(b) Hydrochloric acid
(c) Water	(d) Sulphuric acid
5. The pH of pure water is	
(a) 0.0	(b) 1.0
(c) 7.0	(d) 14.0
Fill in the blanks.	s. (carbon dioxide/hydrogen)
- 1 to to mile (7)	o. (Carbort are

1. An acid reacts with a carbonate to give ..... g

2. ..... bases are called alkalis. (Soluble/Insoluble)

3. An alkali reacts with a/an ..... to give a/an ..... and water. (acid/base/salt)

# 4. Complete the following table.

Indicator	Solution	Colour
Litmus	Lemon juice	Pylns Red
Litmus	Ammonium hydroxide	Tuens Blue
Phenolphthalein	Ammonium hydroxide	Pinh
Phenolphthalein	Hydrochloric acid	Colourless
Turmeric juice	Soap solution	Reddish to Dee
Turmeric juice	Orange juice	yellow
Red-cabbage juice	Soap solution	Green
Red-cabbage juice	Hydrochloric acid	Red

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements.

- 1. The hydrogen of an acid can be replaced by a negative radical.
- 2. Acids taste sour. 7
- 3. All bases are alkalis, but all alkalis are not bases.
- 4. Acid-base indicators give different colours with acids and bases. 7
- 5. The pH of tomato juice is higher than 7.

# SAINT JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, MOGA

CLASS-7,ANSWER KEY OF CHAPTER-2(PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES)

**SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS** 

Ans-7 A change in which heat is absorbed is called endothermic change.

Ans-8 A change in which heat is evolved is called an exothermic change.



# LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Ans-1 I) When carbon is burnt in air the mass of carbon burnt plus that of oxygen taken from the air is same as the mass of carbon dioxide formed.

II) During Rusting of iron, the mass of iron gained in rusting is the same as the mass of oxygen lost by air.



# Ans-2

i Na	Physical change	Chemical change
1.	A physical change is temporary.	A chemical change is permanent.
2.	A physical change is reversible.	A chemical change is irreversible.
3.	No new substances are formed in a physical change.	New substances are formed in a chemical change.
4.	In a physical change, the mass of the substance does not change.	The mass of the individual substance(s) undergoing a chemical change is altered.

# Ans-3

The burning of a candle involves a physical as well as a chemical change.

- 1. The wax under the wick gets heated and melts. The molten wax flows down and solidifies. The changes in state from solid to liquid and again from liquid to solid are physical changes.
- 2. A part of the molten wax vaporises and burns to form new substances—carbon dioxide and water vapour. This change is irreversible.

So, the burning of wax is a chemical change.

# Ans-4

# Examples of energy change in a physical change

Changes in state Energy changes are observed during a change in state. A solid has to be heated in order to melt. In other words, a solid absorbs heat in order to melt. For example, ice, sulphur, iron, etc., absorb heat in order to melt.

Similarly, a liquid absorbs heat in order to change into vapour.

On being cooled, gases and vapours form liquids. Heat is given out in these processes.

# Examples of energy change in a chemical change

All chemical changes involve a change in energy.

Burning When coal or wood is burnt, both heat and light are emitted. Burning is an exothermic process.

# Ans-5

Respiration When we respire, the oxygen of the air we breathe in combines with the glucose formed by the degradation of food in our bodies. As a result, the new substances carbon dioxide and water are formed. The change is not reversible and is, therefore, a chemical change.

## **Short-Answer Questions** 1. What are reversible changes? Pt to Remember - 1 2. What are irreversible changes? Pt to Remember -2 3. Classify the following into desirable and undesirable changes. (a) The spoiling of food Undesitable (b) The digestion of food Descrable (c) The rotting of an egg Undesixable (d) The decaying of a dead animal in open air 4. Define physical changes. Pts to Remember - 3 Desirable 5. Define chemical changes. Pts to Remember - 4 6. Classify the following into physical and chemical changes. P=Physical C= Chemical (a) The melting of ice (b) Rusting C (c) The cooking of food C (d) Fermentation C (e) The evaporation of a liquid **P** (f) The sublimation of iodine (g) The dissolution of a solid **C** (h) The burning of coal C (i) The glowing of a bulb ? (j) The freezing of water (k) The curdling of milk C (l) Photosynthesis in green plants C (m) The condensation of water vapour P (n) The digestion of food C (o) The boiling of an egg C (p) The growth of a plant C 7. Define an endothermic change. **8.** Define an exothermic change. 9. Classify the following into endothermic and exothermic changes. (a) The dissolution of glucose Endothermic (b) The boiling of water Enduthernic (c) Burning Enothermic Charge

Choose the correct option.	
Which of the following is not a reversible cha	
(a) The change of water into water vapour	(b) The melting of iron
(c) The condensation of water vapour	(d) The burning of kerosene
2. Which of the following is a desirable change?	
(a) The rotting of an egg	(b) The spoiling of food
(c) The digestion of food	(d) The rusting of iron
<ol><li>During which of the following changes are ne</li></ol>	w substances formed?
(a) Melting	(b) Sublimation
(c) Dissolution	(et) Burning
4. In which of the following processes does gluce	ose react with oxygen?
(a) Sublimation	(b) Respiration
(c) Photosynthesis	(d) Rusting
5. In which of the following changes is energy de	erived from sunlight?
(a) The freezing of water	(b) Photosynthesis
(c) Sublimation	(d) Rusting
Fill in the blanks.	
1. When a solid dissolves in a liquid, the volume	of the liquid
2. The curdling of milk is process. (a reversib	lo/anterroganilal
3. The slaking of lime is an change. (endother	emic/avath (a)
4. The molecules of a hide themselves in the i	ptormologica (2)
5. When burnt, wood forms carbon dioxide and	mermolecular space of the (solvent/solt)
6. Iron combines with oxygen and of the air to	(hydrogen/water vapour)
Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following state	ements.
1. A physical change is irreversible.	
2. A chemical change is reversible. <i>F</i>	

# 6. A mixture of iron and sulphur undergoes a chemical change when heated. T

5. Heat is evolved when concentrated hydrochloric acid is poured into water.  $\mathcal{T}$ 

3. The mass of a substance undergoing a physical change is not altered.  ${\cal T}$ 

4. Heat is absorbed when glucose is dissolved in water.  $\mathcal{T}$ 

# 6 » Internet - Ethics & Safeguard



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

1. a.

2. b.

3. b.

4. c.

5. b.

6. b.

7. a.

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

1. T

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. F

6. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks.

Web Portal

Hyperlink

3. Period

Viruses

Key logger

6. Hacking

#### D. Define the following.

- Domain name: It is the text version of an IP address. A domain name is part of the web address that you type in a browser address bar to access a website.
- Vulnerabilities: Vulnerabilities are flaws in computer software that create weaknesses in a computer's overall security. It can also be created by improper computer or security configurations.
- Pop-up AD: It is a sort of advertisement that disturbs our web browsing by appearing in a separate browser window on top of (over) our current window.
- Keyloggers: A keylogger (keystroke logging) is a type of software, often found on public computers, that records keystrokes we make to enter the data in the computer in a hidden file.
- Cookies: A cookie is a small text message that a web browser stores
  on our computer to keep track of websites. Cookie files typically
  contain data about us, such as our user name, postal code, or
  viewing preferences.
- Virus: Viruses are programs which are created deliberately to damage data. A virus can badly affect or infect our computer without our knowledge and alter the working of the computer.

 Spyware: It is a software program that gets installed on our computer, without our knowledge or consent. This program secretly gathers data from our computer, steals our passwords, displays advertisements, and takes control of our web browser.

#### E. Differentiate between the following.

- Web server: A web server is a computer that stores web pages and makes them available on the web for other people to refer to.
  - Web browser: A web browser is a software program that allows you to view and explore information on the web.
- Spam: It involves sending unwanted messages by spammer to a large number of recipients. It can be used to deliver emails that contain viruses and targeted attacks aimed at obtaining sensitive, personal identification information.
  - Phishing: It is a scam in which we will receive an official or legitimate looking email message that attempts to obtain our personal and/or financial information.
- Hacker: The term hacker refers to someone who accesses a computer or network illegally. This can happen either for positive or negative reasons.
  - Cracker: A cracker is someone who also accesses a computer or network illegally, but has the intent of destroying data, stealing information, or other malicious action.

#### F. Answer in 1-2 sentences.

- The Internet is a worldwide collection of networks that links millions of businesses, government agencies, educational institutions, and individuals.
- The World Wide Web, or simply the Web, is a massive storehouse of information that resides in computers called web servers located all over the world.
- Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that provides access to the Internet for a monthly fee. To connect to the Internet, we must sign up for an account with an Internet Service Provider.
- 4. We should not save password to account in a particular website because if in future anyone else who uses our computer can also access our account from the site without our permission.

5. Digital footprint is a trail of data we create while using Internet.

#### G. Answer Briefly.

- Protecting ourselves means understanding and preventing a number of security and privacy problems. If we do not take measures to protect ourselves from potential threats in the cyberworld, we and our computer could become the target of a cybercrime. Cybercrimes are those instances when a person illegally accesses our computer for malicious reasons.
- 2. An IP address, short for Internet Protocol address, is a sequence of numbers that uniquely identifies the location of each computer or device connected to the Internet. It has four groups of numbers that are separated by a period (.). The number varies between 0 and 255. For instance, the numbers 153.25.15.10 is an IP address. The first part of the IP address identifies the network and the last part identifies the specific computer.
- 3. We should make a strong password and change it frequently. Our password should be at least six characters long and include at least one number, letter (combination of upper and lower cases) and special character (@, \*, &, !, etc.). Our new password should be different from any other passwords that we have used. It is strongly advised that we use different passwords for all different accounts.
- 4. Cyberbullying is harassment that takes place using technology which includes sending or forwarding threatening text messages, posting embarrassing or altered pictures of someone without his or her permission, or setting up a fake online social network page where others make harsh comments and spread rumors about someone.

We can prevent ourselves from it in the following ways:

- Never give your personal information and password to any unknown person. He/she can use this information to harass us.
- Check for privacy settings, usually found on the Settings on most social networking sites, to set permissions.
- Social engineering is a term used for gaining unauthorized access to
  or obtaining confidential information by taking advantage of the
  trusting human nature of some victims. It is the art of convincing
  people to reveal confidential information, such as user names and

passwords, on the phone, in person, or on the Internet. Human nature of trust is the basis of any social engineering attack.

#### Preventive measures:

- Verify the identity of the person or organization requesting personal or confidential information.
- Avoid using public computers to conduct banking or other sensitive transactions.
- i. Parents should advise children to play only those online games which are suitable for their age.
  - Parents should advise children that most social networks such as facebook are not suitable for children under 11-12 years of age.
  - iii. Parents should be part of their children's online life. Parents should make an environment at home where the child can discuss anything without feeling awkward.
  - iv. Parents should advise children not to share any personal information to any unknown person.

### H. Application Based Question.

This potential threat can come under Social Engineering.

# 9 » HTML - Images, Links & Table



#### A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

a.

2. b.

3. c.

4. a.

5. b.

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

T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks.

img

2. Absolute, Relative

Hyper text reference

Padding

Left aligned

#### D. Define the following.

- Hyperlink: Any web page can be connected to another by creating a Link or Hyperlink. Links enable users to navigate from one topic to the next on a website and from one website to another.
- Absolute Link: It is a hyperlink containing a full URL, which includes the entire information needed to find a particular site.
- Relative Link: Relative Links locate web pages within the same directory or subdirectory that can be defined from the current position.
- Cell Padding: The web browser displays the designated amount of space between the cell contents and the cell borders. It is called Cell Padding.
- Cell Spacing: The web browser displays the designated amount of space between the cells. It is called Cell Spacing.

#### E. Differentiate between the following.

 Bulleted list tag: Bulleted list or unordered list tags are used to show the items not in a particular order. In this, bullets are used to list the contents in such a way that it looks more organized. We can also place circle, disc, or square instead of bullets.

Ordered list tag: Numbered list or ordered list tags are used on a

web page for displaying items in a specific order, such as a set of instructions or a table of contents. We can also place A, B, C, .... or i, ii, iii, etc. instead of 1,2,3...etc.

Internal links: Internal links are the links to the pages within our own website. These links can be either absolute or relative.

External links: External links are links outside our own website.

These links must always be absolute.

#### F. Answer in 1-2 sentences.

- The concept that is difficult to explain in the form of text can be explained with the help of a picture or an image easily and quickly. Hence, we add images to the web pages.
- We can download images from web, scan them, or even get them from computer stores.
- IMG stands for 'image' that tells the browser that an 'image will be placed here' on the page.
  - SRC stands for 'source'. It is the source of image file. It specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the image.
- Links enable users to navigate from one topic to the other on a
  website and from one website to another. The user clicks the link,
  and the browser opens the destination page.
- 5. We can create a table to clearly display information on a web page in a tabular format. For example, if we like to display the price list or sales order of an item, the best possible solution is to display it using the table.

#### G. Answer Briefly.

 ALIGN: It is used to align an image on the web page- left, right, top, middle, and bottom.

ALT: It specifies which alternative text should be displayed, if a selected image is not displayed.

SRC: SRC stands for "source." It is the source of image file. It specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the image.

HEIGHT: It specifies the height of an image in pixels.

WIDTH: It specifies the width of an image in pixels.

2. <IMG SRC = "ABC.JPEG" ALIGN=Left WIDTH = "450" HEIGHT = "350"

HSPACE = 50>

3. We can create a link to an image so that we can click on that image to display the link. This is helpful in case we wish to display a large number of images on our page. So, in that case, we can display the same images in small size on a page and create hyperlinks to their larger sizes. Its syntax is:

<A HREF = "http://www.pcworld.com">

 SUMMARY: It defines a text string that gives a brief description of the table.

BORDER: It specifies the width of a border around the table in pixels.

BGCOLOR: It specifies a color for the table background as the RGB number or a color name.

ALIGN: It is used for aligning the content in an individual cell and the table itself.

WIDTH: It specifies breadth of the table in the browser window.

We can combine two or more cells in a row or column to make one large cell. Spanning cells is mainly used to display a title across the top or down side of a table.

#### H. Application Based Question.

- Kavya should use ordered list, <OL> tag for displaying the result in an ordered form on the webpage.
- First possibility is that Divya's image is not in GIF or JPEG format that the browser will support. Secondly, she has not specified the right path of the image where it is stored.

## CHAPTER 32

### Exercise - 1

- He had left before I could reach. 1.
- I will wait until you come. 2.
- 3. The sun is larger than the moon.
- Come with me if you wish. 4.
- He did not come as he was sick. 5.
- They will stay there till he goes. 6.
- As he was not there, I met his father. 7.
- Let us go to bed as it is very late. 8.
- He did not work hard; so he failed. 9.
- He is unhappy though he has passed. 10.

## Exercise - 2

- He will not come though he is invited. 1.
- Is Mahesh older than Anju? 2.
- You will miss the train unless you run. 3.
- You will get better marks if you work hard. 4.
- She ate so much that she could not get up. 5.
- I happened to reach there when my father was on leave. 6.
- Did he know that I had permitted you? 7.
- Mohan is unhappy though he is rich. 8.
- I don't see how Meera can go there. 9.
- She failed and she tried again. 10.

## Exercise - 3

- Abha is fat but Anu is fatter. 1.
- She failed though she worked hard. 2.
- He ran yet he missed the train. 3.
- We waited and the bus came. 4.
- We believe that the earth is round. 5.
- The boy is fat but the girl is thin. 6.
- Work hard or you will fail. 7.
- John was fond of Mary though she often annoyed him. 8.
- I carried his box and he thanked me. 9.
- Ramesh plays cricket but Ranjit plays hockey. 10.

52 Teachers' Gui

#### Exercise - 4

- 1. My father had reached the station before the train left.
- 2. When Sumer got up the cock crew.
- 3. As he was afraid he ran away.
- 4. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.
- 5. Since it is raining, I will take a raincoat with me.
- 6. We must take a taxi so that we may catch the first train.
- 7. I like her as much as I like you.
- 8. He is poor because he is honest.
- 9. We eat that we may live.
- 10. The hunter's dog follows him wherever he goes.

Subordinating conjunctions are divided into different classes according to their meanings, that is, whether they denote time, place, cause, purpose, result, condition, comparison, contrast or manner:

(i) Time

He came when it was dark. I went after he had left.

(ii) Place

He will come where you want him to meet. Meera's dog follows her wherever she goes.

(iii) Reason or Cause

I shall come because you have invited me. As I did not have a pen, I wrote with a pencil.

(iv) Purpose

He rested so that he may feel better. She wrote to her brother, lest he be angry.

(v) Result or Consequence

Herbert worked so hard that he fell sick. The girl was so tired that she fell asleep.

(vi) Condition

I shall go home if I am allowed. She will not be excused, unless she asks pardon.

(vii) Comparison

Rita is fatter than her brother (is). She likes me as much as (she likes) you.

(viii) Concession or Contrast

Chikku is active though he is fat. Though he hates me, yet I like him.

(ix) Manner or Extent

He behaves as if he is a king. This is wrong so far as I know. ['As if' shows manner, answers the question 'how'.]

# **EXERCISE - 1**

Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences and next to each write co-ordinating or subordinating as the case may be:

1. He left before I could reach. (Time)

2. I will wait until you come. Aub (Time) 3. The sun is larger than the moon. Sub ( Comparison)

- 4. Come with me if you wish. Sub (condition)
- He did not come as he was sick. Sub (Reason)
- 6. They will stay there till he goes. Aub (Time)
- 7. As he was not there, I met his father. (Sub-Reason)
  8. Let us go to had as in
- He did not work hard; so he failed. To Ordanshind He is unhappy though he 8. Let us go to bed as it is very late. Aus Reason
- 10. He is unhappy though he has passed. Jub Contrast

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions. State whether it is subordinate or coordinate :-

- He will not come. Hungh...he is invited.
- 2. Is Mahesh older ... than ... Anju? Aub
- 3. You will miss the train wiless you run. Sub
- You will get better marks......you work hard. Aub
- She ate so much ... that ..... she could not get up. Sub 5.
- I happened to reach there. when .. my father was on leave. &
- Did he know ... that ..... I had permitted you? sub 7.
- Mohan is unhappy ... though ... he is rich. Sub
- 9. I don't see ...h mi ...... Meera can go there. Sub
- 10. She failed ..... and .... she tried again. Co-ondinating

# **EXERCISE - 3**

Join these pairs by means of appropriate conjunctions:-

- 1. Abha is fat. Anu is fatter.
- She failed. She worked hard.
- He ran. He missed the train.
- 4. We waited. The bus came.
- 5. We believe. The earth is round.
- 6. The boy is fat. The girl is thin.
- Work hard. You will fail.
- 8. He was a fool. He was a genius.
- 9. I carried his box. He thanked me.
- 10. Ramesh plays cricket. Ranjit plays cricket.

## **EXERCISE - 4**

Join each pair of the following sentences by means of the conjunction given in brackets and indicate the class of Subordinate conjunction used :-

1. My father reached the station. The train left later. (before)

Time

2. The cock crew. Sumer got up. (when) Tim€

3. He ran away. He was afraid. (because) Reason

4. You have tears. Prepare to shed them now. (if) Condition

5. It is raining. I will take a raincoat with me. (since) Reason.

6. We must take a taxi. We may catch the first train. (so that) fund

7. I like her. I like you. (as much as) Extent

8. He is an honest man. He is poor. (although) Contrast

9. We eat. We may live. (that) Rubos e

10. The hunter's dog follows him. He goes. (wherever) Place

CHADTED - 33

**CHAPTER 35** 

#### Exercise - 1

(a) who (b) to (c) in (d) of (e) as (f) for

(g) got (h) from (i) policeman (j) and

54 Teachers' Guide to

#### Exercise - 2

- 1. He gave us much good advice.
- I have finished the third and the fourth chapters of this book.
- 3. The professor is a European from an American University.
- 4. The scenery of Kashmir is very charming.
- 5. Who cares for the weaker sections of a society?
- Each one of the boys who met us was very happy.
- 7. Neither of the charges was just.
- Fire broke out in the huts near the sacred river Ganga.
- They kept their promise of distributing ten dozen mangoes to the class.
- 10. This is one of the best novels that have been printed this year.

#### Exercise - 3

- 1. I have not heard from my brother since 2010.
- 2. The two men struck each other.
- 3. I am very pleased to see you.
- Health is preferable to wealth.
- I have just finished my work.
- They hung the picture on the wall.
- 7. He had been ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.
- 8. It is very hot today and I am very tired.
- The king, with his ministers, was present.
- I have been working on the project since last Monday.

- He has ordered a wrist watch.
- Though he worked hard yet he failed.
- It has been raining since 10 o'clock.
- Attend to your work carefully.
- He is too weak to walk.
- 6. I have only a ten-rupee note.
- She is a very interesting person.
- He is much interested in his work.
- He walked fast lest he should miss the train.
- 10. No sooner did the bell ring than the boys ran out of the class.

# **PART TWO**

**GRAMMER: SENTENCE STRUCTURE** 

# Unit I

# **CHAPTER 36**

# Exercise - 1

S. N.	Subject	Attribute		
1.	building	The, on the hill		
2.	brother	His younger		
3.	loaf	Half a		
4.	boy The wicked			
5.	daughter	The teacher's		
6.	poem	Simi's		
7.	Gandhiji the father of the nation			
8.	dolls	Walking		
9.	person	An intelligent		
10.	bird	A, in hand		

S. N.	Predicate	Predicate Word
1.	shall go home	shall go
2.	looked very attractive	looked
3.	wrote down the story	wrote
4.	fell to the ground	fell
5.	was a great Roman.	was
6.	were great friends	were
7.	wanted to shout	wanted
8.	appeared to be happier now	appeared
9.	has night duty	has
10.	are black in colour	are

# Exercise - 3

S. N.	Subjective Complements	Object Words
1.	innocent	_
2.	_	her
3.	_	to go away
4.	in the horizon	_
5.	_	what to do
6.	_	to help the villagers
7.	up to God	-
8.	unhappy	_
9.	mistaken	_
10.		the complete book

S. Subject Predica					ate
N.	Subject Word	Attribute	Verb	Object	
1.	forgive	То	is		divine
2.	policeman	The	looked		everywhere
3.	Man		is		the king of creation
4.	He		was		between the fire and the frying pan
5.	Some		are		born great
6.	water	Little drops of	make		the mighty ocean
7.	God		is		our father
8.	Success		comes		from hard work
9.	children	Small	love	books with pictures	
10.	Jack and Jill		went		up the hill
11.	warning	A timely	can be	of great use	
12.	shoes	His white	look		very shabby
13.	jury	The	found		the man guilty
14.	singing	The, of the birds	makes	me	happy
15.	Hearing	the noise, she	opened	the door	

## **CHAPTER 37**

### Exercise - 1

- 1. The students answered every question. (Noun phrase)
- 2. We shall return at once. (Adverb phrase)
- 3. I like to see a face with a smile on it. (Noun phrase)
- 4. She wore a shirt made of silk. (Adjective phrase)
- 5. He was punished in a cruel way. (Adverb phrase)
- 6. Amit ran with great speed. (Adverb Phrase)
- 7. Nobody likes a person with a bad temper. (Adverb phrase)
- 8. My little brother sings in a delightful manner. (Adverb phrase)
- 9. Early to bed is a good maxim. (Noun phrase)
- 10. Mark is a boy of great loyalty. (Adjective phrase)

## Exercise - 2

- 1. Meena writes in a neat manner.
- 2. Did the teacher speak in a nice manner?
- 3. She was dressed in a beautiful way.
- 4. We shall reach the land in a short time.
- 5. I met your uncle a short time ago.

## Exercise - 3

- Brutus was a man of great honour.
- 2. Rakesh is a boy able to make good judgement.
- 3. Mahesh wore a cap of red colour.
- 4. February is the month of shortest duration.
- 5. Macbeth saw a dagger stained with blood.

# Exercise - 4

		Phrase	Kind
1.	We have talked	about our problems.	Noun
2.	I don't like your	playing football.	Noun
3.	My sister likes books	of History.	Adjective
4.	I met a young man	of pious nature.	Adjective
5.	They walked	very slowly.	Adverb

# **CHAPTER 38**

- 1. A person who is truthful will be loved by all. (Adjective clause)
- He left before the rain stopped. (Adverb clause)
- 3. He hopes that he will win the race. (Noun clause)

- 4. When she came to meet me, I was in Delhi. (Adverb clause)
- I expect that she will punish us. (Noun clause)
- 6. No one likes children who are noisy. (Adjective clause)
- 7. I know that your father is in Japan. (Noun clause)
- The boy was punished because he did not tell the truth. (Adverb clause)
- A man who works little is not liked. (Adjective clause)
- When the rain stopped, we moved out. (Adverb clause)

### Exercise - 2

Phrases	Clauses		
<ol> <li>Everyone likes a book <u>full of pictures</u>.</li> </ol>	Everyone likes a book which is full of pictures.		
2. I knew of his sickness.	2. I knew that he was sick.		
<ol> <li>We shall start at sunrise rises.</li> </ol>	3. We shall start when the sun.		
<ol> <li>He told me the time of his departure.</li> </ol>	He told me when he would depart.		
5. He wants to go home.	<ol> <li>He wants that he should go home.</li> </ol>		
6. Talkative people do little work.	6. This is a clause.		
<ol> <li>The time of his death was known to the doctor.</li> </ol>	7. The doctor knew when he would die.		
8. He shouted with all his strength.	<ol><li>He should as loudly as he could.</li></ol>		
<ol><li>We thought her to be sincere.</li></ol>	We thought that she was sincere.		
10. I shall come to discuss the project.	10. I shall come so that we may discuss the project.		

- 1. You can have anything of you wish.
- 2. Wait here for my return.
- 3. She has come to teach us.
- 4. This was the reason for my coming late.
- 5. The child returned at sunset.
- Everybody expected him to return.
- She believed in the man's sincerity.
- The sum was too difficult for him to solve.
- 9. We hope to return before night.
- He was not rich enough to buy a car.

- Chitrali has a pleasant manners therefore everyone likes her. Everyone like Chitrali because she has good manners.
- 2. The compartment was so crowded that Amar could not get in.
- 3. On account of the increased demand, the prices have gone up.

## Saint Joseph's Convent School, Moga SHAKESPEARE Chapter - 7 Julius Caesar

Q2 :- How does Caesar continue to wield power over events after he is dead ? Is he true protagonist ?

Ans:- Throughout the whole play, Caesar is wielding power over events as he was going to be the ruler of Rome. After his death, his ghost comes to Brutus to realize him his guilt. So, Caesar is the real protagonist as he was overpowering the whole play even after his death.

Q3: The play depicts Rome at the time of transition between republic and empire - a time in which theoretically the Roman people are losing their power. What role do the people themselves play in this transition.

Ans :- People of Rome played a very important role in deciding whom they want to rule over them. They gave their full support to Mark Antony to defeat the conspirators. They accepted Octavius Caesar as their emperor under whose rule Rome became a powerful country.

Q4 :- Julius Caesar is a play about statehood and leadership. Why do you think this play about conspiracy and assassination might appeal to today's politicians?

Ans :- Today most of the leaders are greedy and want to be the sole owner of power. They do not bother of their country and do not hesitate to play dirty games against each other. They always misuse their power. So, it can be said that the play Julius Caesar might appeal to today's politicians.

Q5 :- Is friendship between the pairs given below true or merey political alliances forged for the sake of convenience and self - preservation?

Ans :-

- A) Caesar and Brutus There was a true friendship between Caesar and Brutus. Although Brutus killed Caesar but that was not for his personal gain but for the love of his country.
- B) Caesar and Antony They both were dear friends. Caesar always kept him near himself. At the end, Antony proved his loyalty by taking the revenge of Caesar's murder.
- C) Brutus and Cassius Friendship between Brutus and Cassius is merely political. Cassius wanted to get higher rank. So, he poisoned Brutus and misused his good name.
- D) Antony and Octavius Antony and Octavius are not good friends but the best political alliance. They joined their hands together to take revenge of Caesar's murder.
- Q6: Both Caesar and Brutus are inflexible. Is this rigidity an admirable trait or a flaw.

Ans:- It is flaw for Caesar that he is inflexible in his decisions. He refused to listen his wife when she warned him by telling her dream. He was not ready to forgive Publius Climber even after a lot of begging. This incident leads to his death.

Brutus is also inflexible. He decided to support the conspirators in order to save Rome from the over ambitious Caesar and brings ruins to himself in the end.

#### **EXTRA QUESTION ANSWERS:-**

Q1:- Who says 'Et tu Brute' ? When were these words spoken and why?



Ans: Caesar says these words which means 'you Brutus'. These words are said when Brutus stabbed Caesar is too hurt to see that his dear friend. Brutus could resort to such disloyalty.

Q2 :- What is the position put before Caesar by conspirators ? How does Caesar respond to it ?

Ans :- The conspirators want Caesar to recall the order of exile past against Publius Climber. Caesar refuses and he doesn't change the mind.

Q3: What do the conspirators proclaim to justify Caesar's death?

Ans :- The conspirators proclaimed that they killed Caesar to free Rome from him and to establish democracy, liberty and freedom.

Q4 :- Seeing the body of Caesar, Antony is overcome by grief. What does he say about Caesar?

Ans :- Antony says that the great conqueror, Caeser is reduced to a dead body and laying on a small piece of ground. He expresses his willing to die at the conspirator's hands.

Q5: What does Antony say when he is left alone with Caeser's body?

Ans :- Antony calls the conspirators, butchers and vows to take revenge of Caeser's murder.

Q6: What reason does Brutus give for murdering Caeser?

Ans :- Brutus thinks that Caesar is an ambitious person and if he is crowned, he would treat the Romans as his slaves. So, Brutus decided to kill Caesar.

Q7: Give a detailed account of events leading to Caesar's Murder.

Ans: On the way to Capitol, Caesar was surrounded by his enemies. Casca asked to Caesar to forgive Publius Climber for his mistakes. The senators knelt down before Caesar for pardoning Publius Climber. Suddenly Casca stood up and stabbed Caesar followed by all the conspirators. At last when Brutus stabbed him, he was not able to stand and fell down.

Q8:- How did Mark Antony convince the people that Caesar's murder be avenged?

Ans: Mark Antony gave a passionate speech in which he reminded the people that Caesar had brought many captives and filled the country with treasury. He had also made his will in the favour of his Roman people. In this way he convinced the people to take the revenge of Caesar's murder.

Q9:- Why was Brutus not happy in the end?

Ans: Brutus was unhappy because he had realised that the people who had spoiled his mind had actually murdered Caesar for their own gains. They were corrupt and only interested in the higher ranks for themselves.

Q10: Write character sketch of Mark Antony.

Ans: - Mark Antony was a dear and loyal friend of Caesar. He was a great orator and had capacity to change the situation and mind. He was a great leader of his army. Under his leadership, his army took the revenge of Caesar's murder.

Q11: Write character sketch of Brutus.

Ans: Brutus was dear friend of Caesar. He had great respect for the people of Rome. He had a wrong judgement regarding the characters of others. Due to this, he killed Caesar because he was unable to find out who was true towards him.

#### Saint Joseph's Convent school, Moga

Lesson - 13 The Tempest

#### Inside Meanings :-

Pg - 80:- narrating - telling, arrived - reached, adapted - modified, version - genre, lonely - alone, wise - intelligent, command - order, chief - main, gentle - kind, devoted -loyal, mischief- naughty, fearful - dreadful, drown - sink, pity - to feel sad, anxious - worried, comforted - relieved, heir - successor.

Pg - 81:- trusted - believed, treacherous - cheated, cunning - clever, rotten - very bad, certainly - surely, perish - die, fortunately - luckily, Mercy - pity, wand - a long stick, crew - people on the ship, alarmed - surprised, terror - extreme fear.

Pg - 82:- astonished - surprised, wandering - roaming, delighted - pleased, maiden - unmarried, timidly - with shyness, harshly - rudely, seize - grab, pile - heap, exhausted - tired, weep - shed tears.

Pg -83:- merely - only, weariness - tiredness, Evil - wicked, robe - clothes, instantly - immediately, begged - asked humbly, assured - confidently.

Pg -84:- buried - put something underground, repentance -feel sorry, delight -happy.

#### A - Tick the correct options :-

- 1. a. Duke of Milan.
- 2. b. trusting Antonio.
- 3. c. difficulties in their way.
- 4. a. had been punished by Prospero's magic and had realised their mistake.
- 5. c. buried his books.

#### B - Read the sentences and answer the questions:-

- 1. a. Ariel was invisible to all except Prospero.
  - b. Ariel was invisible because he was a spirit.
  - c. Prospero was a magician. So Ariel was not invisible to him.
- 2. a. Prospero was Ariel's master.
  - b. Antonio and the King of Naples were on the ship.
  - c. Ariel had raised the fearful storm in the sea.
- 3. a. Prospero said these words to Ferdinand.
  - b. Prospero tested the strength of their love by speaking harshly to Ferdinand and by giving him difficult tasks to do.
  - c. Prospero was convinced of their love. He was very happy and allowed them to marry.
- 4. a. Ariel sang these words.
  - b. Ariel will live happy and free life now.
  - c. Prospero set Ariel free. So, he would live merrily now.

#### C - Answer these questions :-

- 1. Antonio and the king of Naples were guilty of robbing Prospero's Kingdom and setting them in the rotten boat to die in the sea.
- 2. Gonzalo placed clothes, food and books of magic in the boat.

- 3. Ariel led the Prince to Prospero by singing a song.
- 4. As Antonio and the king of Naples were hungry, weary and remorseful. So Prospero and Ariel showed pity towards them.
- 5. Prospero presented Ferdinand to his father, the king of Naples as a gift. He was overjoyed to see his son alive.
- 6. The three things that Prospero did before leaving the island were to bury his magic books in the ground along with his magic wand and set Ariel free. As Prospero got everything back whatever he wanted, so he did not need these things anymore.
- D Think and answer.
- 1. We know that Miranda did not know about Ariel as Prospero thought that she would be alarmed to see him talking with empty air so he made her fall asleep.
- 2. Prospero smiled because he knew that Miranda and Ferdinand would fall in love.
- 3. This tells us that this Island was inhabited by human beings except Miranda and Prospero.
- 4. Prospero put Ferdinand to work because he wanted to test his love towards Miranda.

E - Tick the correct meanings of the phrases in bold :-

- 1. a. with the help of his supporter
- 2. a. enthusiastic description
- 3. b. spoke to her as if she was the goddess of the island.
- F Add the suffixes ence or ance to change the form of these words. You may have to make some changes in the spellings of these words.
- 1. difference
- 2. disturbance
- 3. intelligence
- 4. allowance
- 5. assurance
- 6. appearance
- 7. performance
- 8. conference
- G Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.
- 1. Chess was being played by Ferdinand and Miranda.
- 2. The most important tasks were given to Ariel by Prospero.
- 3. Ferdinand was told timidly by Miranda that she was no goddess.
- 4. Gonzalo was thanked by Prospero for saving his and Miranda's life.
- 5. International Women's Day was celebrated by all the men in my family on 8th March.
- H Rewrite these sentences in the active voice.
- 1. Prospero's younger brother Antonio exiled him from his Kingdom.
- 2. Miranda asked Prospero if he was responsible for the Tempest.
- 3. Prospero put Miranda to sleep with an enchantment.

- 4. 28 women of the Special Tiger Protection Force petrol the Pench National Park.
- 5. Riyaz arranged the books on the shelves neatly.
- 6. Our mother gifted a sewing machine to the helper in the house.
- 7. We cuddle and pamper our young cat.

Saint Joseph's Convent School, Moga Lesson - 15 The Milkman of India

#### Inside Meanings:-

Pg no. 91 :- tribute - pay homage, Legend - myth, determination -firm Idea, transformed - changed, initially - at the beginning, disappointed - annoyed, accommodation - living place.

Pg no. 92:- touched - felt very sad, inspired - affected, eager - curious, plea - request, regretted - felt sorry, exploited - cheated, inaugurated - opening ceremony, ideal - role.

Pg no. 93: rejected - refused, charm - attract, surplus - excess, pleaded - requested, deficient - lacking.

#### A - Tick the correct option :-

- 1. c. had to work in a government Organization in return for the scholarship paid by the government.
- 2. c. the funds needed to implement the plan were beyond the government's budget.
- 3. c. was written by Sylvester daCunha.
- B Read the sentences and answer the questions.
- 1. a. Pestoniee was the owner of Polson Dairy.
  - b. Pestonjee was fooling the farmers by selling the products at higher prices and paying the farmers less for their produce.
  - c. Verghese Kurien helped the farmers by suggesting that they could organize themselves into milk cooperatives.
- 2. a. Tribhuvandas Patel said these words to Verghese Kurien.
  - b. Verghese Kurien was needed in Anand because he was helping the farmers to form their own cooperatives.
  - c. Tribhuvandas Patel's request was that Verghese Kurien should stay back in Anand and help the farmers.

#### C - Answer these questions.

- 1. Dr. Kurien gave an uninterested response as he was not interested in pasteurisation. Abroad, Dr. Kurien studied Mechanical Engineering as the main subject and Dairy Engineering as the minor subject.
- 2. The Amul advertising campaign has the tagline, 'Utterly Butterly Delicious Amul'. The campaign is significant because, created by Sylvester daCunha in 1966, it was an instant success. The Amul girl is one of the famous mascots India has seen yet.
- 3. Operation Flood was one of the largest rural development programmes. It was launched in 1970. It helped dairy farmers to direct and manage their own resources. Lal Bahadur Shastri suggested Dr. Kurien to replicate the Amul model across the country.
- 4. 1946 Joined the Michigan state university.
  - 1949 Reached Anand.

- 1950 Joined the Kaira Cooperative as General Manager.
- 1955 Jawaharlal Nehru inaugrated the dairy plant.
- 1957 Amul was registered.
- 1964 Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Amul at Anand.
- 1965 Awarded Padma Shri.
- 1966 Awarded Padma Bhushan.
- 1970 Operation Flood was launched.
- 1999 Awarded Padma Vibhushan.
- D Think and answer.
- 1. i) Establishing an institute of national importance in a village.
  - ii) Bringing India out of milk deficiency.
  - iii) Inspiring other countries to replicate the model.
- 2. The term White Revolution is very suitable for the pattern as it solved the problem of milk deficiency in India to the extent that country became the largest producer of milk.
- E Tick the correct words within brackets to complete these statements.
- 1. rock
- 2. fish
- 3. mouse
- 4. nails
- F Write six words that can describe Dr Verghese Kurien.
- 1. inspiring
- 2. helpful
- 3. hard working
- 4. honest
- 5. determined
- 6. creative
- G Look up the meanings of these genres in a dictionary. Write the words correctly in this diagram.

FICTION BOTH NON-FICTION

Drama mystery autobiography
fable historical encyclopaedia

play folk tale journal fantasy biography

parable fairy tale

- H Rewrite these sentences in direct speech. Replace the verb told with other verbs.
- 1. Verghese Kurien said to the interviewer, "I want to study Metallurgy and Nuclear physics."

- 2. The government official said to Kurien, "You have to work in a government creamery in Anand."
- 3. Tribhuvandas Patel said to Kurien, "I am the leader of the farmers."
- 4. The farmers said to Pestonjee, "You are not paying us enough for our produce."
- 5. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri said to Kurien, "I am impressed by the way Amul is sourcing milk from the farmers."
- I Rewrite this conversation in reported speech.
- 1. The interviewer asked the young man what he knew about pasteurization.
- 2. The young man's uninterested response was that something to be done with the milk.
- 3. The interviewer explained that he was correct and selected for a scholarship in dairy engineering.
- 4. A shocked Kurien said that he did not know anything about dairy engineering.
- 5. The interviewer responded that if he wanted to study abroad, that was the scholarship that was available.
- 6. Verghese Kurien told himself that it seemed he had no other option.

### Saint Joseph's Convent School, Moga Lesson - 18 Friends and Flatterers

#### **Summary:**

In the poem, Shakespeare has given an answer of a very valuable question that who a real friend is. The poem consists six stanzas, the first four stanzas giving the examples of false friends and the last two describing the qualities of a faithful friend.

Shakespeare paints the picture of a wealthy man. Such a man always attracts many friends. They all flatter him, call him generous and fit to be a king. However once he has lost his wealth, those friends disappear. They will not offer any help and start to avoid his company.

A true friend on the other hand, is one who helps in need. He will share your joys and sorrows. In this way the person can separate a loyal friend from a fake one.

#### **Inside Meanings:-**

Pg. No. 114 - thee - you, misery - sorrow, faithful - loyal, scant - little, want - desire, bountiful - on large quantity, pity - feeling of sorrow.

Pg. No. 115 - Fortune - luck, farewell - goodbye, renown -fame, thy - your, indeed - in truth, grief - sorrow, signs - symbols.

### A - Tick the correct option :-

- 1. c. because like the wind they are lost soon.
- 2. d. rich
- 3. c. money

#### **B** - Answer these questions :-

- 1. If one is wasteful, flatterers describe him/her as being royal and say he/she should have been a king/queen.
- 2. According to the poet, a friend is someone who helps you when you are in need. He shares your joys and sorrows.
- 3. A flatterer would only be found with us when we are rich, happy and successful. On the other hand, a true friend is always with us through our thick and thin.
- 4. a. If we have lost money and are not rich, nobody but a friend will be willing to help us.
  - b. 'He' is a friend. The expression refers to the time when we can't sleep because of worrying.

### C - Write the figures of speech used in these lines.

- 1. Similes
- 2. Alliteration

## D - Match these phrases with their meanings.

- 1. d. is not a friend when you are unhappy or in trouble.
- 2. e. his popularity is lost.
- 3. b. are not seen near him any longer.
- 4. a. he who is truly your friend.
- 5. c. is a partner through everything.

# E - Fill in the blanks with because, because of, Since, that or as to complete the adverb clauses of reason.

- 1. because of
- 2. that
- 3. as
- 4. Since
- 5. because

#### F - Complete these sentences using adverb clauses of purpose.

- 1. We breathe so that we can live.
- 2. Write it down in order that was dictated.
- 3. Work hard so that you can pass.
- 4. Thangamma walked quickly as he was getting late.
- 5. The travellers took a longer route as the shorter route was busy.

# G - Complete these sentences using adverb clauses of comparison indicated within brackets.

- 1. My friend Denzil can run as fast as the wind.
- 2. Trupti came earlier than the other students.
- 3. Plants breathe as we do.
- 4. The students did the experiment as quickly as the teacher.
- 5. Mrinal is not as tall as her friend.

Saint Joseph's Convent School, Moga Lesson - 20 The Nightingale and the Glow-worm

# **Inside Meanings:**

Keen - eager, appetite - hunger, spied - looked, spark - light, stooping - bending, intent - purpose, eloquent - speech, admire - praise, divine - God, oration - speech, released - left, supper - dinner

- A Tick the correct inferences. There could be more than one correct option.
- 1. b. The glow worm was telling the nightingale that both added beauty to the night.
- c. The glow worm believed that both were equal are they've been created by the same divine power.
- 2. a. The Nightingale admired the glow worm for his point of view and

did not eat him but let him go.

- b. The Nightingale sang his approval to the glow worm.
- B Answer these questions.
- 1. The glow worm told the Nightingale that if they admired each other, they would not harm each other because the same divine power had created them.
- 2. a. The glow worm could shine and the nightingale could sing.
- b. The gifts were to be used to beautify and cheer the night.
  - c. God has given them these things.
- 3. The nightingale did not eat the glow worm as it was impressed with the glow worm's speech.
- C Think and answer.

The message in the poem is that all creatures are equal. All have unique

talents to make the world a beautiful place.

D - What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans:-aa,bb,cc.

- E Explain the meanings of these lines in your own words.
- 1. The nightingale saw something shining on the ground which was far below and knew that it was a glow worm.
- 2. The nightingale would not want to harm the glow worm as much as the glow worm does not want to spoil the nightingale's song.
- F Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.
- 1. While
- 2. if

- 3. or
- 4. because/as
- 5. Although
- 6. but
- 7. unless
- 8. since/if

# Summary -

We each have our part to play on the earth. By using a nightingale and a glow worm, William cowper underlines the importance of maintaining this balance.

This poem begins by telling how valuable the nightingale is in his own way. It sings all day long to cheer up the villagers. When it's evening, it stops singing and begins to feel hungry. It looks a glow worm shining in the dark. So it flies down to eat it.

Aware of the nightingale's intention, the glow worm tells it a short but

meaningful speech that if the nightingale admired his light as much as he enjoyed its singing, then the bird would not think about eating him. It was God's plan to give both of them their respective purposes. The darkness of the night would be brightened by his light and the nightingale's music. Impressed by the speech, the nightingale praises him with a song and leaves him.

The moral is about suppressing own's selfish needs, about not hurting others unnecessarily. We should instead respect each other and live in peace.

# **EXERCISE ANSWER KEY**

## CH – 4 weathering and soil formation

- 1. Tick the correct option.
  - a) Oxidation.
  - b) Mountainous region.
  - c) Erosion.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
  - a) Disintegration.
  - b) Wearing.
  - c) Disintegration.
  - d) Carbonic Acid.
  - e) Minerals.
- 3. Answer in one word.
  - a) Weathering.
  - b) Erosion.
  - c) Decomposition.
  - d) Mechanical.
- 4. Explain the terms.
  - a) This process generally occurs in arid regions where the layers of the rocks peel off due to expansion and contraction of the rocks because of alteration in temperature.
  - b) Chemical reaction of water with minerals change the proportion and composition of rocks and weakens the rocks and ultimately the rocks break up called Hydration for ex:Fledspar changes into clay when come in contact with water.
  - c) The breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces on its place of origin due to some agents of weather like Humidity, Temperature and Air etc.
- 5. Differentiate between.
  - a) <u>Chemical weathering:-</u> 1) Breaking down of rocks with its complete chemical composition change. 2) The agents of chemical weathering are:- water and various atmospheric gases.
    - <u>Mechanical weathering:-</u> 1) Breaking down of rock without any chemical composition change. 2) The main agents of mechanical weathering are:- Temperature, frost and wind etc.
  - b) <u>Weathering:-</u> 1) It is a static process. 2) Rocks will break down on its place of origin. 3) The agents of weathering are present in atmosphere like:- Temperature and humidity etc
    - <u>Denudation:-</u> 1) It is a dynamic process. 2) It involves breaking of the rocks and wearing them away from their place of origin. 3) The agents of denudation are present on the surface like running water and moving ice glaciers etc.

#### 6. Answer the following questions

- a) When rocks break down into smaller pieces without any chemical composition change is called mechanical or physical weathering. The main agents responsible for this weathering are:- heat, frost, winds and rainfall etc.
- b) The main factors responsible for mechanical weathering are: Extreme temperature, Nature of rocks, Structure of rocks, Frost, Wind and Slop of the land etc.
- c) Denudation is dynamic process that includes disintegration and decomposition of rocks as well as the wearing away of the rocks.
- d) Breaking of the rocks due to biological factors is called biological weathering. The main agents of weathering are:- Plants, animals and humans.
- e) Sometime plant roots, burrowing animals and human activities like construction of roads, mining and deforestation expose the rocks to weather agents to break them into smaller pieces lead to biological weathering.
- f) The factors responsible of weathering are:- Biological, Chemical and Physical factors.
- g) Refer question 4(a).
- h) The main agents of the weathering are agents of climate and weather. Extreme hot and cold climate lead to weakening the rock layer and expose them for weathering.
- i) Soil is the fine powdery mixture of rocky material. It contains minerals, moisture and humus, which makes it fertile. It is a very thin layer is the top soil. The ways for saving soil are:- Afforestation, Stop deforestation, Scientific methods of agriculture, check overgrazing and construction of dams and canal etc.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# **EXERCISE ANSWER KEY**

## CH – 5 INDUSTRY

- 1. Tick the correct option.
  - a) (ii) Kolkata.
  - b) (iv) Michigan.
  - c) (iii) S.Korea.
  - d) (ii) Dolomite.
  - e) (iii) Russia.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.
  - a) Sugar.
  - b) IT.
  - c) Birthplace.
  - d) Osaka.
  - e) Kolkata, 1818.
- 3. Match the following.
  - a) (b)
  - b) (e)
  - c) (a)
  - d) (c)
  - e) (d)
- 4. True / False.
  - I. F
  - II. F
  - III. T
  - IV. F
  - V. T
- 5. Explain the terms.
  - a) The raw materials required for Iron and steel industry are:- Iron ore, Coal, Limestone, Dolomite, and Manganese etc.
  - b) Industrial untreated waste is the major source of water pollution. The industries should be provided waste treatment facilities.
  - c) USA, China, UK and India.
  - d) The cotton textile industry is located in Maharashtra and Gujarat because:- 1) Both states are major producer of cotton. 2) Humid climate of these states is good for cotton textile industry.
  - e) The key elements of information industry in India are:- 1) IT is located on various place in India but Bangaluru become the most important centre of IT industry in India. 2) The computer and electronic industry is very closely related with IT industry. 3) India is one of the fastest growing IT industries in the world.

- f) IT industry:- The IT industry is related with the use of computers to store,, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data or information, often in the context of a business or other enterprise.

  Software industry:- Software industry only deals with development of applications and programs to perform various task.
- g) The main advantages of industrialization are:- 1) It provide suitable economic growth to the country. 2) It provides employment opportunities to individuals. 3) It improves the standard of living.
- h) Agro based industries:- 1) Industries which gets their raw material from agriculture goods are called agro based industries. 2) For example:- Cotton textile and food processing industry.

  Mineral based industries:- 1) Industries drives their raw material from various minerals are called mineral based industries. 2) For example:- Iron & steel and food ship building industries etc.
- i) The most advance ship yard of the world is located in South Korea at Hundai, Hundai shipyard. The main centers of shipbuilding in India are:- Chennai, Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai.
- j) A small steel manufacturing unit is called mini steel plant. A mini steel plant can be located on decentralized locations and work on electricity. These plants use scrap iron and sponge iron to make rolling steel.
- k) The main problems of sugar industry are:- 1) Low recovery rate of sugarcane juice for making sugar. 2) Seasonal industry. 3) Sick mill. 4) Mill are located away from the agriculture fields.
- Some by-product of sugar industry are:- 1) <u>Bagasse</u>:- used for making paper and cardboards. 2)
   <u>Press Mud</u>: used for making wax & shoes polish. 3) <u>Molasses</u>:- used to make fertilizers & synthetic rubber.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE BOOK
JIT TERM SYLLABUS
ANSWER KEY
SUB:- HINDI CLASS - 7th
भाषा भारती
माठ- 9 नीबेल पुरस्कार
पाठ ने । सच्चा तीर्थयात्री
पाठ - 12 माफ् कीजिए
माठ - 13 रानी
माठ- 15 चिड़िया (किनिता)
T Serie Revision video tel Chestatuda T
रचना प्रसून
पाठ न कारक
पाठ - 10 क्रिया
पाठ-॥ काल
पाठ - 12 अविकारी अब्द
पाठ- 16 त्नीकी वित्रया
लेख - । गणतंत्र दिवस
2. कंप्यूटर का महत्व 3. बड़ा दिन - किसमस
म्त्रः । मित्रीं के साध जयपुर जाने की आजा लीने के
लिए जिला भी को पत्र लिखों।
2.) खेलकृद दिवस के विषय में नानी जी को पत्र ।

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)  भौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए- (Oral analysis) (1) उसे जोबेल पुरस्कार प्रदान करेक  किसी को श्रेष्ठ एवं सराहनीय कार्य करने के लिए कैसे प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है ?	
2. नोबेल पुरस्कार क्यों और कब से दिए जाते हैं? सर्वोत्नम और सराहनीय कार्य करने 3. एल्फ्रेंड नोबेल कौनथे? लिए सन् 1901 से प्रतिवर्ष नोबेल पुरस्कार दिए रहे हैं! (3) एल्फ्रेंड नोबेल स्वीहन निवासी भे, जिन्होंने नौबेल पुरस्कार देने की गुम्आत की। बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)	
सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)  1. एल्फ्रेंड नोबेल किस देश के निवासी थे ?  (i) इंग्लैंड (ii) अमेरिका  (iii) स्वीडन ✓ (iv) जापान  2. यह पुरस्कार किस वर्ष से दिया जा रहा है ?	100
(i) सन 1904 से (ii) सन 1901 से (iii) सन 1910 से (iv) सन 1913 से 3. सर्वप्रथम किस भारतीय को नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ ? (i) सर सी.वी. रमन को (ii) हरगोबिंद खुराना को	75
4. विद्याधर सूरज नायपॉल को किस क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट कार्य के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया गया ? (i) शांति (ii) साहित्य (iii) चिकित्सा (iv) रसायन  कघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Short answer type questions)	
1. नोबेल पुरस्कार किसके नाम पर दिए जाते हैं ? नोबेल पुरस्कार स्वीडन निवासी 'एल्फ्रेड बर्नार्ड नोबेल के नाम प	र्टें। पर
2. एलफ़ेड नोबेल का जन्म कब व कहाँ हुआ था?  एल फ़ें ड नोबेल का जन्म सन 1833 में बाल्टिक सागर के किनारे बसे स्टॉक होम नामक नगर में कुआ था।	

नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति को पुरस्कार स्वरूप क्या प्रदान किया जाता है ? नीवेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति को सोने का एक सुंदर पदक, प्रमाणपत्र तथा नकद धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है। रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर को किस कृति के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ ?

रबीद्रनाध टेगोर को प्रातांजलि के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ |

सर्वप्रथम नोबेल पुरस्कार किसे व किस कार्य के लिए प्रदान किया गया था ? सर्वप्रथम नोबेल प्रस्कार जर्मनी के एक प्रसिद्ध भौतिक जास्त्री विल्हेम रैंट जेन को एक्स किएगों के आविष्कार के लिए प्राप्त इआ था।

टीर्च उत्तरीय प्रश्न- (Long answer type question)

एल्फ्रेड नोबेल का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए। एल्फ्रेड नीवेल का जन्म सन् 1833 में बाल्टिक सागर के किनारे बसे स्टॉक्होम नगर में हुआ था। एल्फ्रेड निरंतर नई-नई खीजों में लगे रहते थी। विकट परिस्थितियों का सामना होने पर भी वे अपने पथ से विचलित नहीं हर। उन्होंने अपने अनेक आविष्कारों के बल पर बहुत -सा धन एकत्रित कर तिया था मानव-अब भाषा की बात (About the Language) न्यास की स्थापना की, जिससे सन् १९०१ से प्रतिवर्ष नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया जा रहा है। मदर टेरेसा को शांति के लिए नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।

ऊपर लिखे वाक्य को रंगीन शब्दों के बिना पढ़कर देखें। इस प्रकार पढ़ने से वाक्य के संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम शब्दों का , क्रिया से संबंध स्पष्ट नहीं होता। उक्त वाक्य में 'को' , तथा 'के लिए' परसर्ग हैं। इनके प्रयोग से वाक्य में आए शब्दों का परस्पर संबंध ज्ञात होता है।

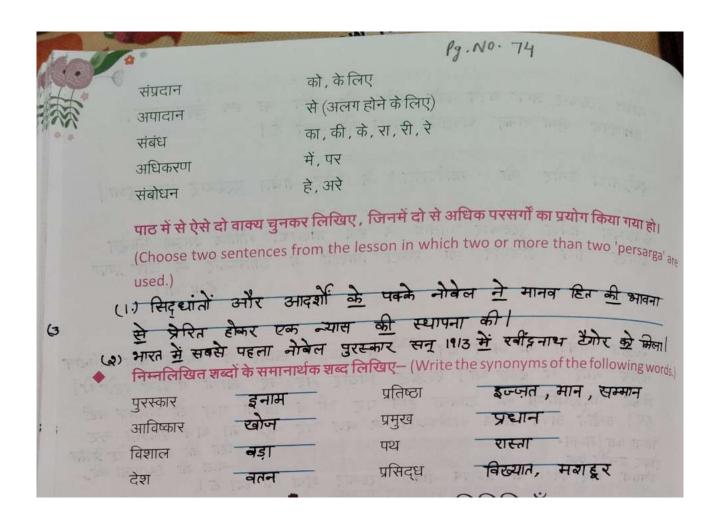
संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका संबंध वाक्य में आए क्रिया शब्द से जाना जाए, उसे कारक कहते हैं। (Read the above sentence without coloured words. By reading this way, the connection of noun and pronoun to verb does not clear. `को' and `के लिए' are symbol of case in the sentence. By using them the connection of words in sentence is known. Case shows the relation of a noun or pronoun to the verb in a sentence.)

हिंदी में कारक के भेद और विभक्ति चिह्न (परसर्ग) इस प्रकार हैं- (The cases and their symbols

(persarga) are as follows in Hindi.)

परसर्ग | कारक चिहन कर्ता कर्म कर्ण से, के द्वारा





	अभ्यास पाठ-॥ सन्चा मीर्थपाजी Exercise
्री पाठ को जा	नें (Know the Lesson)
• मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए— (Oral analy	rsis)
1. एफ़िम और एलिशा कौन थे ? वे कहाँ रहते	थे? एफिम और एलिशा पक्क मिन थे। के लस के एक गांव में रहते थे। संतोषी, द्यानु और प्रसन्नियत व्यक्ति था।
2. एलिशा कैसा व्यक्ति था ? एलिशा बहुत	संगोधी, द्यान और प्रसन्निय व्यक्ति करा
े एकिन आर गलिया ने का गरिना की के	The same of the sa
4. एफ़िम तीर्थयात्रा के लिए अकेला ही क्यों चल	दिया ?क्योंकि एफिम का होस्त एलिया, तीर्थयात्रा में कि
5. येरूशलम् के गिरजाघर में पहुँचकर एफिम उ	यस शलम का ताथयात्रा करने का दिया ?क्योंकि एफिम का होस्त एलिया, तीर्थयात्रा में मिले खे परिवार की सेवां करने के लिए जॉन में ही रून गण्या। भाश्चर्यचिकत क्यों हुआ ? गेरजाद्यर के दीपकों के प्रकाश के पीछे दिव्य आल्मा में देखा १ मा
♦ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) के रूप	में देखा था।
सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए–।	
1. एफ़िम और एलिशा ने किस स्थान की तीर्थया	त्रा की प्रतिज्ञा की थी ?
(i) मक्का की	(ii) येरुशलम की
(iii) स्पार्टा की	(iv) कंबोडिया की
2. एतिशा अपना और अपने परिवार का पेट पाल	नताथा-
(i) मधुमिक्खयाँ पालकर 🗸	(ii) मछलियाँ पालकर
(iii) मुर्गियाँ पालकर	(iv) गायें पालकर
3. एफ़िम और एलिशा जिस गाँव में पहुँचे, वहाँ त्र	
_(i) अतिवृष्टि से	(ii) अनावृष्टि से
31.	(iv) लूट-पाट से
	86

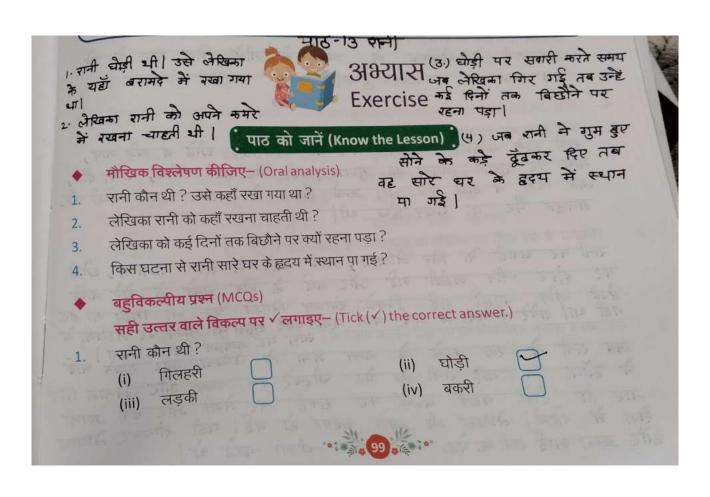
No. of Lot	M AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY
7	एफिम येरूशलम में कितने समय रहा ?
4-	(ii) एक सप्ताह (iii) दो सप्ताह
	(iii) तीन सप्ताह (iv) चार सप्ताह
	लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न— (Short answer type questions)
	तीचे दिए गद्यांश को पढ़कर संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (Read the following paragraph
	and answer the related questions.)
	उधर एफ़िम झोंपड़ी छोड़ने के बाद येरूशलम की ओर चल दिया था। वहाँ पहुँचकर प्रार्थना करने के लिए
	गिरजाघर में गया। गिरजाघर में बहुत भीड़ थी। उसे सदेव अपने धन की चिंता लगी रहती थी। प्रार्थना के बीच में भी वह टटोलकर देख लेता कि कहीं भीड़ में कोई जेब न काट ले। प्रार्थना में उसका मन न था।'
	र्याच म न पर ८८१९ वर्ष परा । फ फहा माड़ म कोइ जब न कोट ला प्राथना म उसका मन न था।
1.	एफ़िम येरुशलम जा रहा था।
2.	एफ़िम प्रार्थना करने कहाँ ग्या था ?
4:	एफ़िम प्रार्थना करने येखवालम के जिरणांघर में गया था।
3.	एफ़िम का मन प्रार्थना में क्यों न था ?
	एफ़िम को सदैव अपने धन की चिंता लगी रहती थी। उसे डर था कि भीड में कौई उसकी जेब न कार कै, इसबिए एफ़िम का मन प्रार्थना
	नें न था।
•	दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न— (Long answer type questions)
1.	दोनों मित्रों ने क्या प्रतिज्ञा की थी ? प्रतिज्ञा पूरी होने में क्या बाधा थी ? दीनों मित्रों ने साध-साध येरुरालम की तीर्धातात्र करने की प्रतिज्ञ की थी।
	- भारता के लिए एलिशा तो सदा तैयार उहता था परत एफिस को समय
	नहीं मिल पाता धार उसके पास हमेशा कुछ न कुछ काम रहता था। एक काम खल्म होता तो दुसरा शुरू हो जाता था इसलिए उनकी प्रतिज्ञा पूरी नहीं हो पा रही थी। एलिशा तीर्थयात्रा के दौरान बीच में ही क्यों रुक गया?
2.	एलिशा तीर्थयात्रा के दौरान बीच में ही क्यों रुक गया ?
	की की पति पत्र में शियात्रा के लिए जी रह धे ती व रहित में एक
	गाँव में पहुँचे जहां बहुत समय से वर्षा नहीं होने के कारण भ्रखमरी फैली
	बुई भी। रोनों रात बिराने के लिए एक झोपड़ी में गए तो देखा कि उस परिवार की स्थिति ठीक नहीं भी। यह देखकर एलिशा उस परिवार के लोगों की दशा सच्चा तीर्थयात्री कौन था और क्यों? सुधारने और सेवा करने के लिए वहीं कक गया। सच्चा तीर्थयात्री एलिशा भा। एलिशा ने तीर्थियात्रा के हौरान भूख से
3,	सेंच्यों तीर्थयात्री कौन था और क्यों ? सुधारने और सेवा करने के लिए वहीं कर गया।
	المراجع المراج
	विभिन्न प्राच्या सम्तव में इश्वर की ध्वा का
	एतिशा रेश्वर का प्रिय और सच्चा तीर्थमात्री था।
	*: 87 a

10	0		during a fa	731/		
はま		ंअब भाष	ा की बात (Al	out the L	anguage).	
13	दिए गए शब्द				yms of the given w	ords.)
	निर्धन	धनी	10000	श्चत	अनिश्चित 💮	
	आवश्यक	अनावश्यक		यशाली	भाग्यहीन	
	देव	दानव	- प्रशं		निंदा	
	अनावृष्टि	अतिब्रविट	– विश	गष	सामान्य	
	निम्नलिखित	वाक्यों में उचित वि	वेराम-चिह्नों क	न प्रयोग की	जिए— (Put the pr	oper punct.
1.	marks in the	following senter	nces.)			ation .
2.	एक दिन एल	शा न ज़ार दत हुए	र कहा क्या ामत्र	।!हम अपना भ्रां चे चे	प्रतिज्ञा कब पूरी क	रेंगे ?"
3.	एफिम सोन्ने =	म्यादया, मित्राया वर्षादया, मित्राया	चल, म इन ल	141 01 641	दशा में छोड़कर न है छोड़ आया हूँ । '	हीं जा सकता।"
4.	उसके संबंध में	गग, वह एक्सिश कर प्राप्तने गन ननी ने नन	त हा सकता ह <i>र</i> स <del>्थ</del> ी जर्म जाजर्	स ता म पाछ रोजन नौज १	० छाड़ आया हू <b>ा'</b> गा-मनुष्य अथवा देवदृ	
	200	70-1 44 631 7 48	हा, न नहा जानत	। वह कान र	ग-मनुष्य अथवा दवद्	त्।"
	ानम्नालेखित व	गक्यों में 'ने' परस	ार्ग का प्रयोगकर	पुनः लिखि	ब्रंप- (Write the fo	llowing senta
						S octivences
	0418401-	एक दिन एलिशा उ	ज़ीर देते हुए बो	ला।		10-10-1
1.	ਪੁਲਿਆ ਸ਼ਹੂ ਜੇ	एक दिन एलिशा न	ने ज़ीर देते हुए	कहा।		N. Sale Co.
	Velali 2	मामलों की ओर क	गई ध्यान नहीं व	देता था।	ध्यान नहीं दि	
2,	एलिशा दवारा :	भएना शैचा को ज	777771		ध्यान नहीं दि	या
	ए लिशा ने	अपना	भेया।	1	15 1165 15	The second la
3.	वह सोचने लगा	कि एलिया बना	211111011 A.		PART PORT TO	Market Barrier
	उसने सीन्य	नि एलिशा	गायशाला हा	0	V .	THE THE RESERVE
4.	वह अपने मित्र ह	ते गंभीच मना में न				THE RESERVE
	उसने अपने	मित्र को	गंभीर सर	7.	111	THE WAY
5.	उसके द्वारा रुप	ये समाप्त किए उ	ना नाने को।		थड़ देखा।	F TO VIETE
-	उसने रूप	धे समाप्त	कर दिए	-11	The letter was the	The state of the state of
	0		146	41		5 - 4 W - 1
a	हुविकल्पीय प्रश	न (MCQs)				S. Santilla D.
स	ही उत्तर वाले	विकल्प पर 🗸 र	लगाइए- (Ticl	k(V) the	correct answer.)	
1. नि	निलिखित में ब	हुवचन शब्द नहीं	i है-	The state of the s	correct answer.)	100 140
(i)	मधुमिवखर	ĬĬ (ii)	बकरियाँ	(iii) a		0.* ()
			3/10	ale (III)	तिकया 🗹 (iv)	नदियाँ 📗
			\$88 pt 88	The same		Property Section

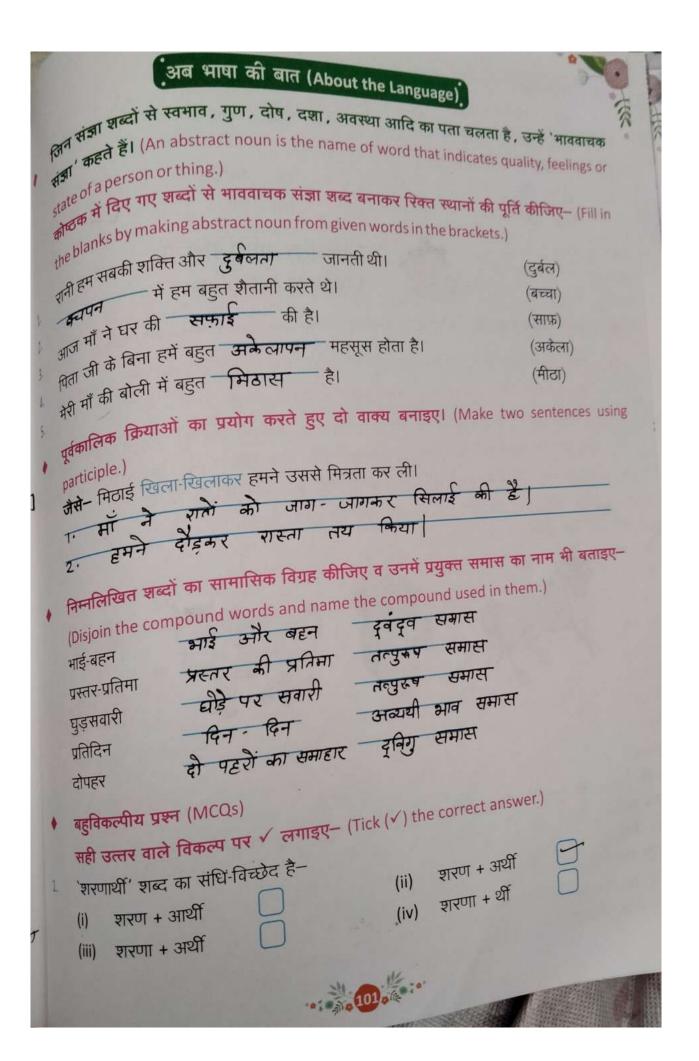
	१९. No · 89  ना' प्रत्यय का प्रयोग किस शब्द में नहीं है ?	ES CONTRACTOR
1	प्रसन्नता (ii) गीता (iii) सरलता (iv) मधुरता क्षेप्रनिष्ठ मित्र थे। इस वाक्य में विशेषण शब्द है—	
3	विधानिक (ii) धनिक्ट (iii) मित्र (iv) थे	7

अभ्यास माफ की जिए Exercise			
पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)			
मीखिक पिरंपन ने ने जिल्ले (Oral analysis)			
्रेसा कौन-सा शब्द है, जो सब कुछ कहने पर भी बाद में लीपा-पोती कर देता है ?' माफ़ श्रीजिए ' शब्द			
वर्ष्य के जिल्ला का जाता है। गुर्ध म			
कैसे लोग 'माफ़ कीजिए' जैसे शब्दों के पास नहीं भटकते ? बेतक लुफ़ ( अनीपचारिक) लोग			
बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)			
सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए– (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)			
1. ऐसा शब्द जो बुरी लगने वाली बात के बाद इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है वह है— (i) ठीक है (ii) कृपया			
(ii) वाक ह (ii) कृपया (iii) माफ़ कीजिए 🗸 (iv) चलिए			
<ol> <li>भाफ़ कीजिए' शब्द, बड़ी-से-बड़ी दुर्घटनाओं पर लगा देता है—</li> </ol>			
(i) रोक 🕞 (ii) रोग			
(iii) वृद्धि (iv) बुद्धि			
• लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न– (Short answer type questions)			
<ol> <li>ऐसा शब्द जो लाल झंडी के समान दौड़ते हुए विचारों पर तुरंत रोक लगा देता है और बड़ी-से-बड़ी</li> </ol>			
दुर्घटनाओं को रोक देता है, कौन-सा है?			
माम कीजिए वाब्द			
91 32 93			

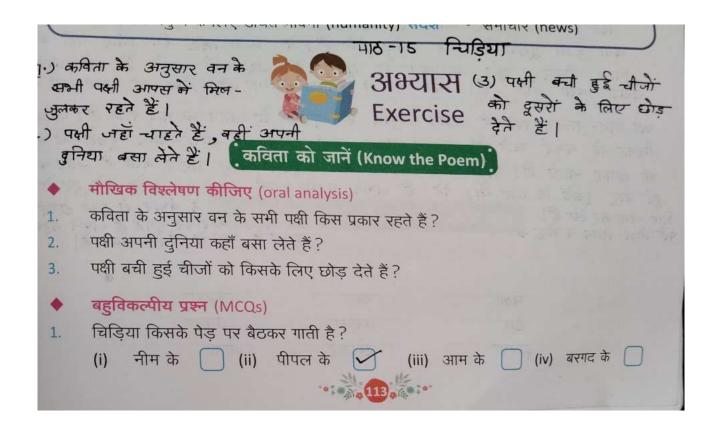
	San Shake	
2. भाफ़ कीजिए' का प्रभाव कैसे लोगों पर होता है है भाफ़ कीजिए' का प्रभाव तकु	्राधाना ( औपन	गरिकताप्रणी किया है
लोगों पर होता है।	(1-18, 19-9)	जा के जिल्ला के
लागा पर हाता हा		
🔷 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न— (Long answer type qu	estions)	
1. लोग 'माफ़ कीजिए' का प्रयोग कब करते हैं? माफ़ कीजिए' का प्रयोग लोग	ारेट अवबरें म	2 407 8. 17 10
बात कहकर किसी का दिल दुखा दे	जब कोई सरेकार	म किसी का अपग्राप्त
बरत कहर किसी का दिल दुखा दे, कोई बिसी को धनका देकर गिरा दे, के लिए, उधार ली बुई चीज को गंदा क किन लोगों की नज़र में माफ़ कीजिए का कोई म जो माफ़ करना नहीं जानते उनकी	अपराधी अपने अ	पराद्य की सजा को
के लिए, उधार ली बुई -बीज को गंदा क 2. किन लोगों की नरतर में भाफ की तिए का कोई म	<b>रुके या तेड़- फोड़क</b> म्लानहीं है और क्यों?	र औटाते समय, किसी की किस
2. किन लोगों की नज़र में माफ़ कीजिए' का कोई में जो माफ़ करना 'नहीं जानते उनकी है। क्यों कि 'माफ़ कीजिए' बादद	नज़र में भाष	ह की जिए का करें करें हैं।
है। क्यों कि 'माफ की जिए' बाबद	का मतलब वे १	पह लगाते हैं कि कार्य भी
है और इब गया है। इबे दुए की	द्वाना जिनका पेका	है, ने माफ की जिए के जिल
है और दब गमा है। दबे हुए को मही कहते नज़र आहे हैं" माफ की पाठ में से माफ़ कीजिए के प्रयोग वाले चार वाव	गिजर <b>ं, भाषका इन ब</b> ग्य लिखिए। <del>नहीं।</del> "	गता का हमारे जपर कोई असर
माफ की जिए ' के प्रयोग वाले ऱ्यार व	ाक्य निम्नि शिखित	*
ा माफ कीनिए ये आपका रुमाल	है, जिर गया ध	π!
व. माफ कीजिए' इज़ाज़त हो तो उ. 'माफ कीजिए', क्या में अंदर आ	में जाऊँ।	, <del>AD</del> .,
अत भाषा की बाद ।	About the Leve	ge) हमारे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं।
विद्यारी गान्य ने ने ने भी कि ने ना भी की बात (7	About the Langua	ge) असर नहीं।
विकारी शब्द वे होते हैं जिनके स्वरूप में लिंग, व	वचन , काल , कारक अ	दि के कारण परिवर्तन संभव होता
हैं ; जैसे— 'मोटा' शब्द से 'मोटी', 'मोटे', 'म	टाई आदि शब्द बन स	कते हैं। विकारी शब्द चार प्रकार के
	ma a.al	
(Declinable are those words whose form time, case etc. For example—'मोटी', 'मोटे	iis are changed on	the basis of gender, number,
• निम्नलिखित विकारी शब्दों के तीन-तीन उ	टाइरण लिखिया ।	us are made from माटा'.)
following declinable words.)	wer renage (v	ville three examples of the
. संज्ञा – शहर	मोहन	
. सर्वनाम – आप	<u> यह</u>	वेस्पर्
विशेषण – मोटा	बड़ा	उसका
क्रिया – जाना	<u>ह</u> सना	प्रसन्न
THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	500	चूमना
		WENT WHE
The same of the same		TO THE PARTY OF TH
311.0.1/2		
**************************************		



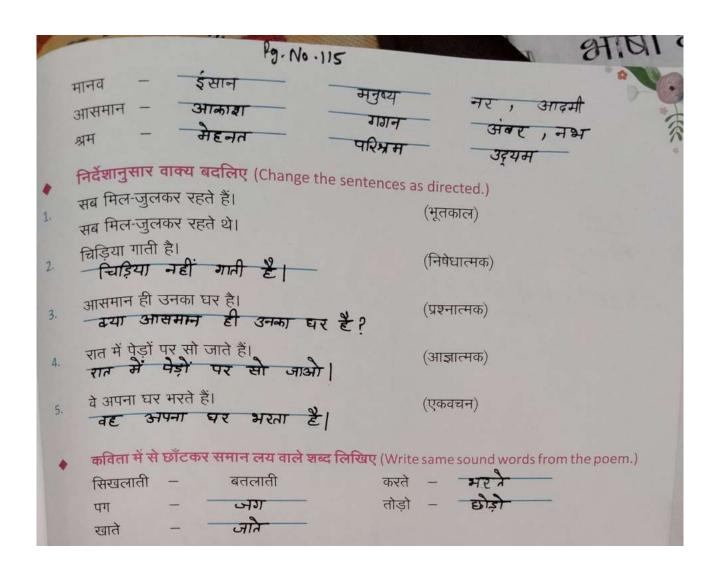
	-0	and I distance		2		Section 1	कमरे में			
新	2.	रानी को कह	रिखा गया	1	7	(ii)	बगीचे में		n	
13		(i) बराम	दे में	-		(iv)	A 1114			
		(iii) अस्त	बल में		न उसव	हे लिए क्या	भजा थाः			
	3.	(i) बराम (iii) अस्त लेखिका के व	गई के जन	नदिन पर ग	)	(ii)	घड़ा	_	7	
		(i) सान	का जजार	_		(iv)	सोने के क	ड़	5	
		(iii) सोने	की अँगूठी		)					
	4.	सोने के कड़े	कहाँ मिले	? _		(ii)	बिस्तर के	नीचे		
		(i) संदूव	में			(iv)	पेड़ पर			
		(;;) जमी	न में गडे ह	y [	7					
				1000	ver type o	uestions)				
	•	लघु उत्तरी	य प्रश्न- (९	Short allsv	गानकता व	न कार्यालय	कहाँ था ?ू			
	1.	लेखिका और	उसके सा	थियों का अ	नी उ	राजकरा	का काथो	लय उन	ना अस	नका -
		लेखिका उ	गर उसन	-1		\ _#-	जा नेती?			377
	2.	लेखिका उ हुआ ब यदि रानी क	आकार छ	ोटा होता त	ो लेखिका	अस पाटा	वका उसे	अपने	कमरे	D- 0
1		यदि रानी	का आन	नर छ।	ואים ו					, भव भी
	2	रानी को किर	वात का	पश्चाताप ह	आहे हो	-FIE	2 07	- Arri	0	
	5.	रानी को किर	+	ले खिका	के	अपने	स नाच	19161	ापया त	38
	2 1970	old Ciril	in falls	<u>पश्चात</u>	4 831	1	190	1 1 1 m	1000	-
35		इस बा	ת שוו	1 44 -1.1.	,					100
	A T	दीर्घ उत्तरीय	प्रश्न- (L	ong answ	er type qu	estions)	200	- 1-11	to ten	Torre
						and are	नों में त्यीरन	[J]		TO LONG THE PARTY.
		The second live and the second	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY NAMED IN CO		AM GIV	The second second second			व व	नान,
	P 1			3-1211	का ग	EEST , 1	वड आर	काला	अं ख,	सफद दात
	1-0-2	माय पर लास जीभ	सूलता	ज मेंट	201	उसकी उ	नंचाई वे	व शब	र उसकी	न्योडी क
	(	लाहा जाम	7 9 9	वा उट	131	- A I				(4)
	-	मजबूत	पर व	- संघन	20	411				
2	7	लेखिका के घ	र रानी प	र सवारी क	न क्या कार	क्रिम था?				
_	-	11-A H3	स्पतारी	के लिए	े लेखिन	ा . उसन	हा बहन	के ि	नेए सार	गान्य, छीरी
	_	राना नर	A-	ज्य रीटी	315	भीर व	गर के	लिए =	ामरे के	धेरे वाली
	3	THE BEE	Cita	6 6	012	37.C -	·· <del>·</del> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	A	And FI &
	7	सा जान	77 9-19	ाई गुइ	्रम्	स स्तु	ارا الام	13-1 -1	1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	प्राप्त ना उ
3.	7/2	<b>।ह। थ।। ४</b> रेशिका व उर	नु <b>वर ल</b> ा नका भार्द र	प् <b>यक) क</b> ानी का पेट	क्यों चीरन	ग <b>टन धु</b> रू 1 चाहते थे	े साम्र इ	टक्स स	पा जैना	पर लाजना
		रेसी जीन हीं था। स विकाय उर	3 0	A 4-3	16	जन्म	टिगा है	न व्यक्ति	का औ	र उसके भा
	3	सीचा	7	-, -,	0	2	A		, J	न विकाल
	-	साचा	lat)	याद रा	ना का	45	नारकर	(20)	भट्या अ	14 410
	39	0	11	9.	×		^	9.	A 1	-1-
	जा	ए ती	टोनों	बहर्ने	बर्ची	पर	सवारी	मर ले	the Ac	र रानी उस
	जा सेवा	ए ती	दोनों हेगी।	बहनें लेखिका	भी उर	पर	सवारी हमत हो	मर तें गई।	गी औ	र रानी उस
	जा सेवा	ए ती विषे १ उसका	दोनों हेगी।	बहनें लेखिका	भी उर	पर	सवारी हमत हो	मर तें गई।	गी औ	र रानी उस



2				fg. No. 10	02		
2.	`स्वाभा	विक' शब्द में मूल श	गब्द व प्रत्यय है	3-			
	(i)	स्वभाव + इक	0	(ii)	स्वा + भाविक		
	(iii)	स्वामा + विक	Ō	(iv)	स्वामावि + क		
3.	`स्मरा	गीय' में प्रत्यय है-					
	(i)	णीय		(ii)	मरणीय		
	(iii)	रम	Ō	(iv)	ईय	9	
4		A COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY			000 0		



3. पी (i) 4. चि (i) 4. चि 1. चि रि पर्ध पर्ध पर्ध 4. चि रि	मुक्ति-मं क्षेयों के मन ममता ड़िया मानव प्रेम भाव ड़िया मानव ड़िया मानव ड़िया मानव कितनी वर जी अपनी र छोड़ सीमाहीन जी सीमाहीन इया के अनु	त्र (ii) में नहीं है- (ii) ता से किस भाव ना (ii) प्रश्न (Short a को कौन-सा मंद्र न को लोभ नु ग्रहण करते प्राप्त में किस प्र निम गंगन सार पैरों में बेड्	ना का छाड़न मक्ति भावना प्राव्याती है? व मोह हैं तथा शेष कि हैं तथा शेष कि हैं तथा शेष कि हैं निडर कार विचरण व में निडर ही किसने डाल	(iii) की बात कह (iii) uestion) के बंदान सके लिए छं वस्तु प्रते हैं? रखी है? सबु में विश्व के स्वी हैं?	लोभ रही है? द्रोह भावना इ देते हैं? इंटिंग करें विचरण	ि(iv) त होने त होने करते	कोध भावना मंत्र	नतवात्री है। सरों के
1. पिंक्षित पर्की विद्या निहर विस्ता थे. मानव के हिन के कि	यों के रहन- हुआ दू होकर होकर बसा के का स्वभाव - जुलकर की कमाई गा चाहो दूसरें के र लेने हैं। लखत शब् ving words	सहन पर प्रकार जुलकर प्र सरों के जि पक्षियों के स्व रहे हैं जब खाते हैं ज हों। पद्गी क लिए घोड़ अब भाष दों के तीन-ती	ए छोड़ दे समान में उनके मन में भाव से किस प्र बिक मनुबय जबकि मानव प्रमी ज़रूरत देते हैं जब न पर्यायवाची	त हैं। अप ने हैं। वे चूमते हैं मोह, क कार भिन्न है एक -दूसरे अपनी क के अनु	भिसी ओर ज गालच औ से जल माई के खार बस्तु अपनी ज़रू anguage लच के मो	तहह की हां चाहते र क्रोध न का भाव साथ - स ग्रहण	चिता न हैं वहीं की भागना । रखेत हैं। ग्य दूसरों करते हैं क	हीं करते। अपना नहीं होती। प्रभी अपनी की कगाई भैट बची



	Date Page
	पाठ - 15 चिड़िया प्रसंग सिंहत व्याख्या
(1.)	संकेत: - पीपल की आपस में हिल्लिली प्रसंग: - प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों हमारी हिंदी की प्रस्तक की कविता 'चिड़िया' में से ली गईं हैं। इसमें कवि 'आरसी प्रसाद' जी ने चिड़िया के माहयम से मिलजुल रहने व लोभ - मीह के बंधनों से मुस्त होकर रहने की प्रेरणा दी है।
	व्याख्या :- इसमें कि कि कहते हैं कि पीपल के पेड़ की ऊँची डाजी पर बैठकर चिड़िया गीत सुनारी है। क्या तुम जानते हो कि चिड़िया अपनी भाषा में क्या संदेश देती हैं! कि कहता है बास्तव में चिड़िया हमके प्रेम का संदेश देती हैं। वह इस संसार
	के बंधनों में बंधे मानव की इन बंधनों से आज़ाद होने का कंत्र बत्ताती है। बन में अनेक पक्षी जैसे — खंजन , कबूतर , चातक , कीयूल , कीए, हंस , तीता आदि सभी मिलजुल रहते हैं।
	भवार्थः- मिल- जुल कर रहने का संदेश दिया है।
(2)	सब मिल-जुलकर चाह नहीं

gers: - same as I व्याख्या :- कि कहते हैं कि वन में रहने वाले सभी पदी मिल-जुलकर रहते हैं, मिल न्युलकर खाते हैं। सारा आसमान ही उनका घर है। वे जहाँ रहना चोहं, वहीं अपनी दुनिया बसा दोते हैं। वे दिन - भर काम करते हैं और रात होने पर पेड़ों पर बने अपने बसेरों पर सो जाते हैं। उनमें निसी प्रभार का लोभ व पाप नहीं होता है। वे दूसरी का माल हड़पने की इच्छा भी नहीं रखते। भावार्थ:- चिड़िया की तरह हमें भी संतोष की भावना रखने की सीख दी है। (3) जो मिलता - - - बेड़ी पग में ? His: - same as I व्याख्या:- क वि कहता है कि सब पंभी उतना ही रखते हैं जितना वे अपनी मेहनत से जोड़कर रखते है। बचा हुआ वे दूसरों के लिए छोड़ देते हैं। पक्षी अंतरीन गगन में निउर ही कर उड़ान भरते हैं। वे विसी दूसरे के द्वारा कमाई गई वस्तु से अपना घर नहीं भरते। जिस प्रकार हम अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार जीवन जीने हैं, उसी प्रकार आप लोग भी अख़ाद होनर नियो। जब कहता है कि हमने अपने वैरों में

वेडियां डाल रखी हैं अर्थात क्यों विभिन्न प्रकार के लोभ और मोह के बंधन में फंसे हो? भागर्थ: - इसमें किन ने विभिन्न प्रकार के मोह व जोभ से मुम्म रहने को कहा है। व्याख्या:- कवि कहता है कि चिडिया से सीख जैनर तुम अपनी सोने की कड़ियाँ लोड़ डालो अधिन धन - वैभन का मोह त्याग दो और आपसी जलन को नव्ट कर डालो । पीपल की डाली पर चिड़िया यही सुनाने आती है, अधीड़ी देर बैठकर, हमें हैरान करके उड़ जाती है। भावार्थ:- इसमें कवि ने हमें मिलजुल रहने की भीय मी है। का अल्डा के कार्य में महार के प्रमाण

पाठ - 7 कारक अभ्यास

1. निम्नितिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति)—
(क) कारक के कितने भेद होते हैं ? 8 भेद
(ख) कर्ता कारक का विभक्ति चिह्न क्या है ? ने
(ग) अपादान कारक का विभक्ति चिह्न क्या है ? से [अलग होने का भाव]

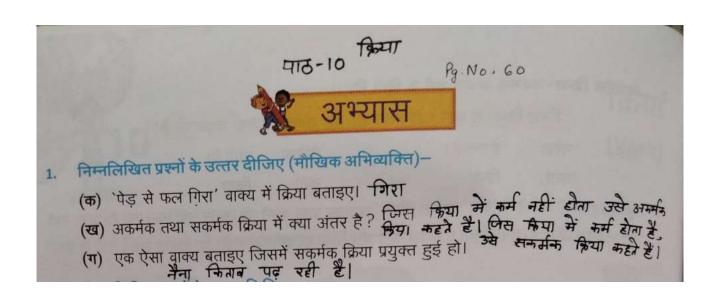
#### ७ अभ्यास छ

### 2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) जिन शब्दों से संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का वाक्य के दूसरे शब्दों से संबंध जाना जाता है, उन्हें कारक कहते हैं।
- (ख) कारक के आठ भेद हैं-
- 1. कर्ता कारक
- 2. कर्म कारक
- 3. करण कारक

- 4. संप्रदान कारक
- 5. अपादान कारक
- 6. संबंध कारक
- 7. अधिकरण कारक 8. संबोधन कारक
- (ग) कर्ता और कर्म कारक के दो-दो वाक्य निम्नलिखित हैं-
- कर्ता कारक 1. सविता गाना गाती है।
  - 2. गीतिका ने पाठ पढ़ा।
- कर्म कारक
- 1. माँ ने विभा को बुलाया।
  - 2. तुमने आम खाया।

3.	- 4	ब्दों में कारक बताइए-	S. Postalina
	4 5	( ) -िर गा साउद	
	(क) अपादान	/ \ interest	
	(ग) करण क		
	(ङ) संबोधन		
	(छ) संप्रदान	कारक	
4.	निम्नलिखित	त वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए-	
		इकिल से आया है।	
		। घर में पढ़ता है।	
		आँखों में आँसू छलछला आए।	
		नी छत पर बैठी हैं।	
	(ङ) हमने ख	वरीददारी कर ली है।	
5.	निम्नलिखित	न कारकों व विभिक्त चिह्नों का सही मिलान कीजिए	!-
	कारक	विभक्ति चिह्न	
	कर्ता	ने	
	अपादान		
		हे!, अरे!	
	करण	से	
	संप्रदान	के लिए	
	कर्म	को	
	अधिकरण	में, पर	
	संबंध		
6.	उचित विभवि	ति चिह्न का प्रयोग करके वाक्य पूरे कीजिए-	
	(क) क	(ख) में (ग) से	
	(घ) का	(ङ) ने, का	
बहुवि	केल्पीय प्रश्न		
	सही उत्तर वा	ले विकल्प पर 🗸 लगाइए ——	
	1. (घ) आत	ट 2. (क) को	
	3. (ग) अधि	धेकरण कारक के	



#### ७ अभ्यास १०

#### निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) वाक्य में जिस शब्द से किसी कार्य के करने या होने की जानकारी हो, उसे क्रिया कहते हैं; जैसे- पढ़ा, खाया आदि।
- (ख) क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं-
  - 1. सकर्मक क्रिया
- 2. अकर्मक किया
- (ग) जिस क्रिया के साथ कर्म की आवश्यकता होती है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं; जैसे- विवेक सब्जी लाया। यहाँ 'लाया' क्रिया 'सब्जी' कर्म के साथ प्रयुक्त हुई है।

#### कर्म को उपयुक्त क्रिया से मिलाकर लिखए-3.

पत्र लिखना पुस्तक पढ़ना

फूल तोड़ना

कपड़े पहनना

फसल उगाना

#### निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से क्रियाएँ छाँटकर उनके सम्मुख अकर्मक अथवा सकर्मक लिखए-

	वाक्य	क्रिया	प्रकार
1.	राजेश सो रहा है।	सो रहा है	अकर्मक
2.	सीता खेल रही है।	खेल रही है	अकर्मक
3.	भैंस दूध देती है।	देती है	सकर्मक
4.	माता जी गीत गाती हैं।	गाती हैं	सकर्मक
5.	रमेश पुस्तक पढ़ता है।	पढ़ता है	सकर्मक

# बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए-

- (क) क्रिया
   (ख) दो
   (क) सकर्मक क्रिया
   (ख) अकर्मक क्रिया

# अभ्यास काल कि. No. 63 1. निम्नितिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (मीखिक अभिव्यक्ति)— (क) काल का क्या अर्थ है? - क्रिया होने के समय को कान कहते हैं। (ख) 'सजल साइकिल चला रहा था।' वाक्य किस काल का है? भूतकाल (ग) भविष्यकाल का एक वाक्य बताइए। हिनेश दिल्ली आएगा।

#### ७ अभ्यास १०

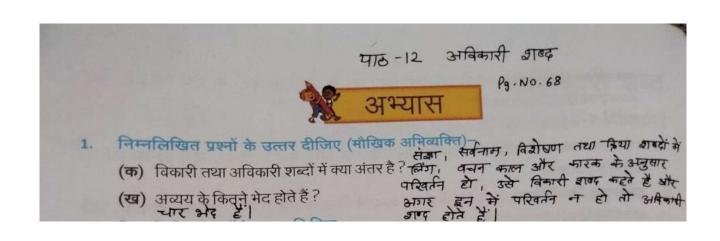
#### निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके होने के समय का बोध हो, उसे काल कहते हैं।
- (ख) काल के तीन भेद होते हैं-
  - 1. भूतकाल
- 2. वर्तमानकाल 3. भविष्यकाल

- (ग) भूतकाल
- सीता कल पाठशाला गई थी।
- 2. हमने कहानी सुनी।
- वर्तमानकाल
- 1. चिड़िया आकाश में उड़ती है।
- 2. विभु खेल रहा है।
- भविष्यकाल
- 1. कल मुख्यमंत्री शहर आएँगे।
- अगले महीने हमारा परीक्षा-परिणाम घोषित होगा।
- (घ) क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके बीते हुए समय में होने का बोध हो, उसे भूतकाल कहते हैं; जैसे - 'दिव्या पाठशाला गई थी।' इस वाक्य में 'गई थी' क्रिया भूतकाल की है।
- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रिया का काल पहचानकर उनके सामने 3. लिखए-
  - (क) वर्तमानकाल
- (ख) भूतकाल
- (ग) भविष्यकाल

- (घ) भूतकाल
- (ङ) भविष्यकाल (च) वर्तमानकाल
- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को निर्देशानुसार बदलकर लिखिए-
  - 1. निशा झूला झूल रही है।
  - रूपेश साइकिल चलाएगा।
  - कल वर्षा हुई थी। 3.

4. बच्चा खेल रहा है। 5. सुमेलित कीजिए-बिजली चमक रही है। कोयल कुहुक रही है। पक्षी आसमान में उड़ रहे थे। में रेडियो सुन रहा हूँ। पीने गया। हिरन झील पर पानी पढ़ रहा होगा। विकास जाएँगी। दादी मंदिर बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर 🗸 लगाइए – 1. (क) काल 2. (ग) तीन 3. (घ) निश्चितकाल



# (I) क्रियाविशेषण

#### ७ अभ्यास छ

# 2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) जिन अविकारी शब्दों से क्रिया की कोई विशेषता जानी जाती है, उन्हें क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं।
- (ख) क्रियाविशेषण के चार भेद होते हैं-
  - 1. स्थानवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
  - 2. कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
  - 3. रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
  - 4. परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
- (ग) जिस क्रियाविशेषण शब्द से क्रिया के होने के समय का बोध हो, उसे कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं; जैसे— 'मोहन अभी आया है।' यहाँ 'अभी' कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण है।

(क) रजनी मधुर गाती है।  (ख) वह परसों चला जाएगा।  (प) आलसी धीरे-धीरे काम करते हैं।  (घ) अच्छे तैराक रोज़ तैरते हैं।  (घ) अच्छे तैराक रोज़ तैरते हैं।  (द) बच्चे बाहर खेल रहे हैं।  कोलवाचक  (उ) बच्चे बाहर खेल रहे हैं।  कोलवाचक  कीजिए–  (क) बाहर (ख) कम (घ) धीरे (ङ) तेज़  सही उत्तर वाले विकल्य पर ८ लगाइए –  1. (ग) अव्यय 2. (घ) चार 3. (ख) शीतिवाचक	<ol> <li>निम्तिखित वाक्यों में से क्रियाविशेषण शब्द छाँटकर उसका मेद लिखिए-</li> </ol>
---	---

पाठ - 12 अषिकारी बाब्द १९ . २० . ११

रमाण रखने योज्य बिंदुभिक्त र मिला का संबंध वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों से बताने वाले शब्द संबंधबोधक कहलाते हैं।

संबंधबोधक अव्यय शब्दों से पहले अधिकतर रा. रे. री. का. के. की और से विभक्ति-चिहन लगते हैं।

अभ्यास

अभ्यास

मिनालिखत प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति)—

(क) संबंधबोधक अव्यय किसे कहा जाता है ?

(ख) संबंधबोधक शब्दों के चार उदाहरण बताइए। के पीछ, के बाहर, के पहले, के आगे।

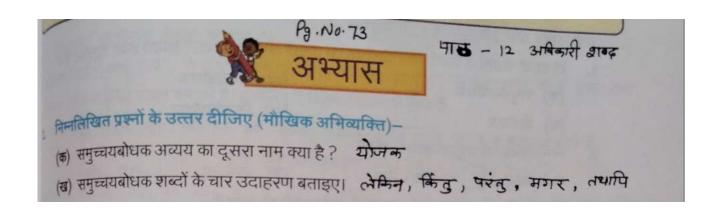
# निम्निखित वाक्यों में संबंबोधक शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए-रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित संबंधबोधक अव्यय चुनकर कीजिए-निम्नितिखत संबंधबोधक शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-(घ) के मारे क) के मारे (ङ) रमा के लिए एक साड़ी खरीदनी है (घ) के अंदर क) के सामने (घ) पेड़ के पीछे गाय खड़ी है। क) रवि विद्यालय की तरफ़ जा रहा है। ख) रोहित मनीप के आगे खड़ा है। मनीषा के बाद मुझे अंदर जाने दो। (ii) संबंधबोधक ७ अभ्यास १७ (ख) के आस-पास (ड) के सामने (ख) के किनारे (ङ) के साथ (ग) के ऊपर (ग) के सामने

# बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए–

1. (क) संबंधबोधक

2. (घ) के पीछे

3. (ख) के सामने



# (iii) समुच्चयबोधक ७ अभ्यास छ

## निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- (क) दो शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने वाले अथवा पृथक करने वाले शब्द समुच्चयबोधक अथवा योजक कहलाते हैं।
- (ख) समुच्चयबोधक शब्दों के प्रयोग वाले तीन वाक्य निम्नलिखित हैं-
  - 1. रोहित के पास धन है किंतु विवेक नहीं।
  - 2. मुझे आज छुट्टी चाहिए न कि कल।
  - 3. मेहनत करो अन्यथा पछताओगे।

# निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में समुच्चयबोधक शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए-

- (क) परंत्
- (ख) या
- (ग) और

- (घ) अपित्
- (ङ) क्योंकि

# रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित समुच्चयबोधक शब्दों द्वारा कीजिए-

- (क) इसलिए
  - (ख) अन्यथा
- (ग) अतः

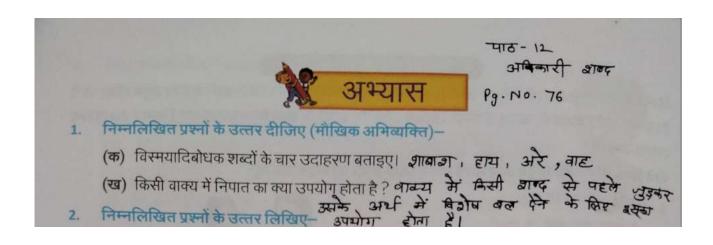
- (घ) और
- (ङ) ताकि

#### बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

#### सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए-

- 1. (क) समुच्चयबोधक 2. (ख) मेरा

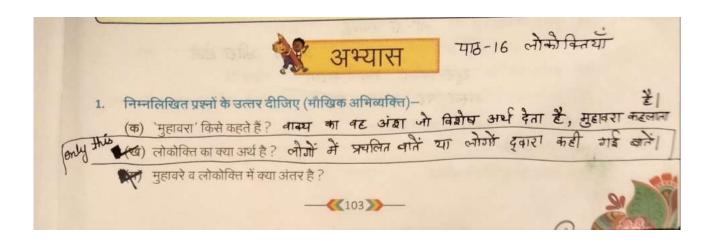
3. (घ) और



# (iv) विस्मयादिबोधक ७ अभ्यास १०

- 2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-
  - (क) ऐसे शब्द जिनके द्वारा विस्मय, हर्ष, शोक, प्रशंसा, घृणा आदि मन के भाव प्रकट होते हैं, उन्हें विस्मयादिबोधक कहते हैं।

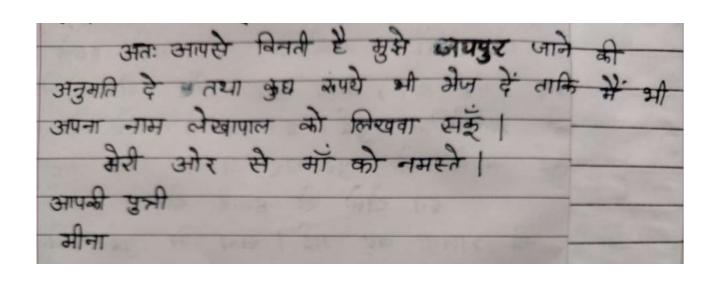
(ख) पाँच निपात शब्द हैं— 1. ही 2. भी 3. तो 4. भर 5.मात्र	
1. ही 2. भी 3. तो 4. भर 5.मात्र	
(ग) पाँच विरमयादिबोधक शब्द हैं-	
1. अरे 2. काश 3. शाबाश	
4. ओह 5. सावधान	
3. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित निपात शब्दों द्वारा कीजिए-	
(क) भी (ख) ही (ग) तक (घ) मात्र (ङ) तो	
4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय लिखकर व	क्य
पूरे कीजिए-	
(क) वाह (ख) छिः (ग) कृपया (घ) आहा	
5. निम्नलिखित विरमयादिबोधक अव्ययों का प्रयोग करके वाक्य बनाइए	-
(क) हाय! ये क्या हो गया।	
(ख) अरे! तुम अभी यहीं खड़े हो।	
(ग) शाबाश! ऐसे ही आगे बढ़ते रहो।	
(घ) आह! बहुत दर्द हो रहा है।	
(ङ) उफ! कितनी गर्मी है।	
बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न	
सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर √ लगाइए–	
1. (क) हाँ 2. (क) विस्मयादिबोधक चिहन	
3. (क) निपात	



# 5. निम्निखित लोकोक्तियों का अर्थ लिखिए— (क) सच्चे को डरने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती। (ख) परिश्रम अधिक लाभ कम। (ग) शारीरिक बल की अपेक्षा बुद्धिबल श्रेष्ठ है। (घ) वस्तु एक, चाहने वाले अनेक। (ङ) स्वयं मुसीबत को बुलावा देना। बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए— 1. (क) मुहावरा 2. (ग) लोकोक्ति

रवेलकुद न के विषय में नानी जी को पत्र परीक्षा भवन मीगा 30 दिसवं २०२० आदरणीय नानी जी नमस्ते में यहाँ सकुराल रहकर आशा करता हूं कि आप भी ठीक - ठाक हों हो । आपने विद्यले पत्र में मेरी पढ़ाई और खेल - दिवस के बारे में प्रद्रा था, इस पत्र में उसी के बारे में बताऊँगा। नानी जी! हमारे स्कूल का खेल- दिवस इस वर्ष ३६ जनवरी, २०२० की मनाया गया। द्यात्रों ने इसके लिए- जी-जान लगाकर तैयारी की थी। इस अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि की भी आमंत्रित किया था। खेलों की शुरुआत उपीधकारी महीदय ने फीता काटकर की ... । सबसे पहले 50 मीटर, फिर 100 मीट्र दीड आयोजित की गई। इसके छरत बाद लंबी कुद, ऊँची कुद और गीला फें मने की प्रतियोगिता हुई। इन प्रतियोगिताओं के बाद में कर्ड बच्चों की पुरस्कार प्रशन किए

इन खेनों से हमारी दोस्ती तथा मेन जेल की भावना बड़ गई। सच में मुझे खेलक्रद दिन्स बहुत आनंद प्राप्त हुआ। बाकी श्रेष जानकारी में आपको मिलने के बाद में बाता जेंगा। आपना नाती पत्र :- मित्रों के साथ जयपुर जाने की आजा लेने के लिए पिता भी की पत्र लिखी। छा त्रावास मोगा दिनांक :- 30 दिसबंर, 2020. विषय:- जयपुर जाने के लिए अनुमति। पूज्य पिताजी. सादर प्रणाम आशा करती हूं कि मेरी तरह आप लोग भी सकुशल होंगे। मेरी पढ़ाई बिल्कुल ठीक न्यल रही है। आप मेरी चिंता न करें। इस बार स्कूल की ओर छे सभी बच्चे शिक्षकों के साध्य जयपुर घूमने जा रहे हैं। में भी इन जोगों के साथ जाना चाहती हूं। जयपुर में कई दर्शनीय स्थान हैं। इन स्थानों के घूमने से केवल मनोरंजन ही नही, अवित जान में भी बरिध होगी



## III Term

# 2. गणतंत्र दिवस (26 जनवरी)

ंजो भरा नहीं है भावों से, बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं, वह हृदय नहीं है पत्थर है, जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं

गणतंत्र दिवस राष्ट्रीय पर्व है। यह प्रतिवर्ष 26 जनवरी को मनाया जाता है। गणतंत्र का अर्थ है- गण का तंत्र अर्थात जनता का तंत्र। 26 जनवरी, सन 1950 को भारत पूर्ण गणतंत्र बना। यद्यपि हमें 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जानी मिल गई थी पर उस समय हमारा कोई संविधान नहीं था। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को स्वाधीन भारत का अपना संविधान लागू हुआ। इसिलए प्रतिवर्ष इस दिन गणतंत्र दिवस मनाया जाता है। 26 जनवरी, सन 1929 में लाहौर के रावी-तट पर पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता की माँग



की गई थी, इसलिए स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारत के संविधान को लागू करने के लिए 26 जनवरी की तिथि को तय किया गया। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री और डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद प्रथम राष्ट्रपति बने।

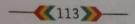
26 जनवरी का प्रमुख कार्यक्रम राजधानी दिल्ली में मनाया जाता है जिसमें इंडिया गेट के निकट विजय चौक पर एक भव्य सैनिक परेड निकलती है। ध्वजारोहण के पश्चात सेना के तीनों अंगों के जवान राष्ट्रपति को सलामी देते हुए निकलते हैं। इस परेड में पुलिस बल का प्रदर्शन भी होता है और अस्त्र-शस्त्र का प्रदर्शन भी किया जाता है। इस अवसर पर विभिन्न विद्यालयों के बच्चे तथा लोकनर्तक अपनी-अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। परेड के अंत में विभिन्न राज्यों की आकर्षक झाँकियाँ निकलती हैं। जिनमें उन राज्यों से संबंधित किसी विशेष बत या प्रगति को दिखाया जाता है। इस परेड को देखने अपार जनसमूह उमड़ पड़ता है। सबसे अंत में वायु सेना के विमानों की उड़ान होती है।

रात्रि में सरकारी भवनों पर प्रकाश किया जाता है। गणतंत्र दिवस पर स्कूलों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर भी अनेक कार्यक्रम होते हैं। देश में राज्यों की राजधानियों में भी इसी प्रकार की परेड का आयोजन होता है। यह पर्व हमें देश-भक्ति की प्रेरणा देता है तथा देश के प्रति हमारे कर्तव्यों को याद दिलाता है।

## 3. बड़ा दिन (क्रिसमस) <u>III</u> TERM

भारत में विभिन्न धर्म होने के कारण अनेक त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं। धार्मिक त्योहारों में होली , दीपावली , दशहरा , ईंद , गुरु नानक जयंती और क्रिसमस आदि त्योहार बड़ी धूमधाम से मनाए जाते हैं। यहाँ प्रायः सभी त्योहार मिल-जुलकर मनाने की प्रथा रही है।

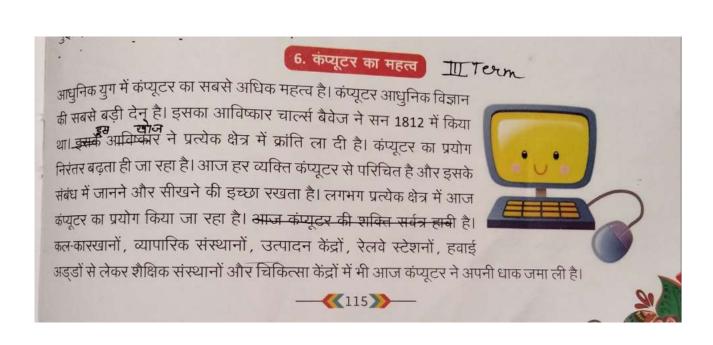
बड़ा दिन या क्रिसमस का त्योहार 25 दिसंबर को मनाया जाता है। इस दिन ईसाई धर्म के प्रवर्तक ईसा मसीह ने अवतार लिया था। खुशी और उमंग से छोटे-बड़े सभी इस त्योहार का आनंद लेते दिखाई देते हैं। लोग गिरजाघरों को सुंदर ढंग से सजाते हैं तथा वहाँ प्रार्थना-सभाओं के लिए जाते हैं। वहाँ सभी एक-दूसरे से प्रेमपूर्वक मिलते हैं और एक-दूसरे को 'मैरी क्रिसमस' कहते हैं।



घरों को भी खूब सजाया जाता है तथा रोशनी की जाती है। 'क्रिसमंस ट्री' सजाकर उसके चारों ओर उपहार रखे जाते हैं। मित्रों और संबंधियों में उपहारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है। बच्चों के लिए टॉफियाँ आदि छिपाकर रख दी जाती हैं तथा सेंटाक्लॉज़ की कहानियाँ सुनाई जाती हैं। 'सेंटाक्लॉज' सबके लिए उपहार लाता है।

जाती हैं तथा सेंटाक्लॉज़ की कहानिया सुनाइ जाता है। सटापटाज स्वयं कर कि कहानिया सुनाइ जाता है। सटापटाज स्वयं कि कहानिया सुनाइ जाता है। सटापटाज स्वयं कि कालरों , काल्यों और सितारों से सजे इस दिन बाज़ारों की रौनक भी देखते ही बनती है। रोशनी और रंग-बिरंगी झालरों , काल्यों और सितारों से सजे घरों और बाज़ारों की शोभा अद्भुत दिखाई देती है। कितनी ही ठंड हो , लोग क्रिसमस केक और पेस्ट्री खाते दिखाई देते हैं।

ईसा मसीह के जीवन से संबंधित झाँकियाँ सजाई जाती हैं तथा उनकी शिक्षाओं पर चलने के लिए संकल्प लिए जाते हैं। यह त्योहार भी दूसरे त्योहारों की भाँति भाईचारे और प्रेम का संदेश लेकर आता है। हमें चाहिए कि हम जारि-पान संप्रदायिकता से ऊपर उठकर आपसी भेद-भाव मिटाएँ। प्रेम व करुणा के मार्ग का अनुसरण करें व दीन-दुखियों की सेवा करें।



Pg.No. 116

गणित के जटिल-से-जटिल प्रश्नों को हल करना हो, दुश्मन के आक्रमण की सूचना देनी हो, वायुयान उड़ाना हो या ई-मेल आदि से संदेश मेजना हो, मौसम संबंधी भविष्यवाणियाँ करनी हों, समाचार प्रेषित करना हो, आज कंप्यूटर द्वारा सब कुछ संभव है।

वैज्ञानिक ऐसे कंप्यूटर की खोज में लगे हैं जो सोच-विचार भी कर सकते हैं, परंतु कंप्यूटर कभी भी मानव मस्तिष्क का स्थान नहीं ले सकेगा क्योंकि कंप्यूटर केवल वे ही परिणाम और सूचनाएँ दे सकता है जिनका मसौदा उसमें भरा जाएगा। कंप्यूटर मानव-मस्तिष्क की चेतना, ज्ञान, इच्छा और कर्म की शृंखला को नहीं पा सकता। फिर भी कंप्यूटर अनेक रोगों, दुर्घटनाओं, प्राकृतिक विपदाओं और संकटों आदि से मनुष्य जाति की रक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है।

#### **CHAPTER - 8 AKBAR THE GREAT**

#### Q1.TICK/CROSS

- 1.Daswan
- 2.Buland Darwaza
- 3.CE 1576
- 4.Chief Sadr
- 5.Hemu

#### **02.FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- 1.Bairam Khan
- 2.religious
- 3.1576 Bengal
- 4. Jaziya Pilgrim tax
- 5.Ramacharitmanas

#### **Q3 MATCHES**

- 1.quardian of Akbar
- 2.author of Akbarnama
- 3.incharge of the revenue department
- 4.musician of Akbar's court
- 5.religious faith started by Akbar

#### **O4TRUE/FALSE**

- 1.True
- 2.True
- 3. False (correct is 'all' in place of 'the Rajputs only')
- 4.False( correct is 'abolished' in place of 'reimposed'
- 5.True

#### **Q6.GIVE REASONS**

- 1.(a) He knew Delhi and Agra could never be safe until Rajputs were subdued.
- (b) He aimed at their support and won them over with matrimonial alliances.
- (c) He offered them high posts.
- 2.(a) He expanded the Mughal Empire to almost twice its size.
- (b) He was tolerant to other religions.
- (c) He made many administrative reforms which were even used by the British.

#### **07.PICTURE STUDY**

1. Buland Darwaza

- 2.Fatehpur Sikri
- 3.It was built to commemorate Akbar's conquest of Gujarat.
- 4.Akbar built it.

## **Subject - History & Civics**

### Chapter - 9

### Q1.Tick/Cross

- 1.Aurangzeb
- 2.CE 1761
- 3.Aurangzeb
- 4.Shahjahan
- 5.Jahangir

#### Q2.Fill in the blanks

- 1.Taj Mahal
- 2.chain of justice
- 3. Rajput ruler Jain Singh
- 4.Mehrunnisa
- 5.AD 1686
- 6.pilgrimage
- 7.Guru Teg Bahadur
- 8.Khalsa

#### Q3.Matches

- 1.(g)
- 2.(f)
- 3.(c)
- 4.(a)
- 5.(b)
- 6.(d)

### Q4.True/False

- 1.T
- 2.T
- 3.T
- 4.T
- 5.F(corresct statement is no friendly)
- 6.T
- 7.F(in place of Red Fort at Delhi write Ahmednagar)
- 8.T

#### Ch - 9 History & Civics class -7

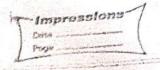
Ans.6Aurangzeb reimposed Jazia and pilgrimage tax because of his orthodox religious policies.

Ans.7 (a) Aurangzeb's faulty policies

- (b) His Deccan policy
- (c)Weak Successors
- (d) Empty Treasury

Q6.

- 1. Aurangzeb wanted to crush the growing powers of the Marathas. As these people were very strong and courageous and they also did not accept the over lordship of the ruler. This empire was also very vast and prosperous, so Aurangzeb wanted to have it under his control.
- 2.Ahmad Shah Abdail invaded India several times between 1747 and 1767.He gave a crushing defeat to the Marathas in 1761 in the third Battle of Panipat.The Marathas could not regain their past power ever again.



CLASS - 7th

SUBJECT - MATHEMATICS

PREPARED BY - MS. RUPALI

	CHAPTER - 4
	(PROFIT AND LOSS)
	FORMULAES: 1) PROFIT = S.P - C.P 2.) LOSS = C.P - S.P
	$\vec{z}$ ) $S \cdot P = C \cdot P - LOSS$
	4)  (P = SP + 10SS)
	5) $C \cdot P = S \cdot P - Profit$ 6) $S \cdot P = C \cdot P + Profit$
	6) S.P = C.P + Profit
	Ex - 4(A)
1.	(i) C.P of books = Rs 725
	S.P. Of books = Rs 752
	S·P > C·P
	: Profit = S.P - C.P
	= 152 - 125
No plan	= Rs 27
	(ii) Do yourself.
۵.	(ii) S.P = Rs 325 loss = Rs 25
	(.P = S.P + loss
	= 325 + 25
	C.P = Rs 350
	(i) Do yourself.

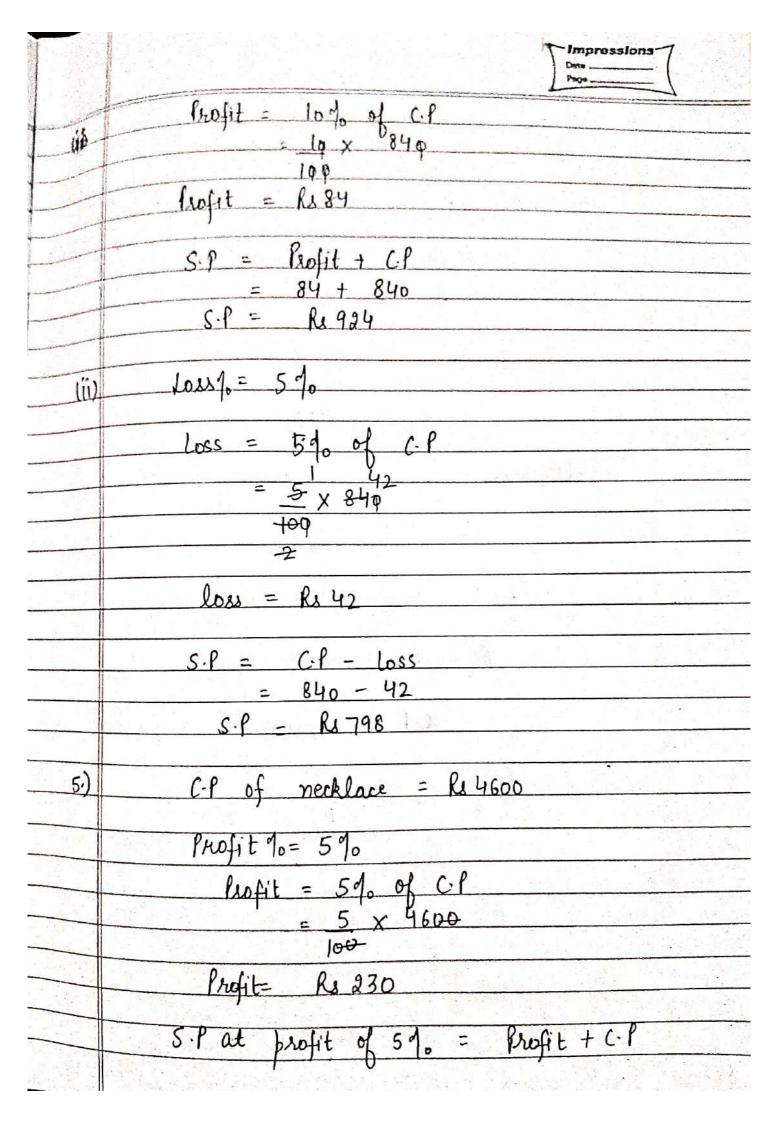
	(i) C.P = R1 640 Profit = R3 64
	C.P. R. 640
3.	(i) Cille
THE THIRD PROPERTY OF	S.P. E. C.P. + Profit
and the contract of	C 640 moneton comment
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	5.PE R1704
NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, TH	(ii) Do yourself.
	C.P. of fruits = Rs 270 Profit = Rs 50
<u>4.</u>	Profit = R150
120	S.P = C.P + Psofit
	= 270 + 50
	= Rs 320
5.	Do yourself
6.	5.P of pen = Rs 80
	losi = R1 20
	$C \cdot P = S \cdot P + loss$
	= 80 + 2D
	C.P = Rs 100
	Profit = Rs 20
	Profit = Rs 20 (P = Rs 100
1 34 1	S.P = C.P + Profit
	= 100 + 20
	S.P = Rs 120
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

s.P of a cycle = Rs 3000 Profit = Rs 600 C.P = S.P - Profit = 3000 - 600 Rs 2400 cycle = Rs 2400 loss = Rs 300 S.P = C.P- loss 2400 - 300 = Rs 2100 (8) Do yourself of 1 dozen eggs = Rs 22 of 10 dozen eggs = 22 × 10 = Rs 220 Total eggs = 10 x 12 = 120 eggs Rotten eggs = 6 Remaining eggs = 120 - 6 = 114 eggs of 1 egg = Rs 2.5 of 114 eggs = Rs 285 S.P > C.P Profit = S.P - C.P Profit = Rs 65

	Page
(.al	C-P of 1 shirt = Rs 175 C-P of 16 shirts = 175 × 16
	CP of 16 shirts = 175 × 16
	= Rs 2800
	S.P of 1 shirt = Rs 160 S.P of 5 shirts = 5 x 160
	S.P. of 5 shirts = 5 x 160
	= Rs 800
	0 0.1
	Profit = R90 (.f. of 16 shirts = Rs 2800
	(1) of 16 swall = Rs 2800
	S.P = C.P + Profit
	= 2800 + 90
	S.P. of 16 shirts = Rs 2890
	S-P of 5 shirts = 800
	=> S.P of 11 shirts = 2890 - 800
	= $82090$ => $8.90 + 11$
	=> S.P of   SWA = 2090 - 1) = RS 190
100	
	=> S-P of 1 shirt = Rs 190

	Ex - 4(B)
	formulais:-
1.	Profit % = Profit x 100 d. Loss of = loss x 100
141	$\frac{ \text{Rofit} _0 = \frac{ \text{Rofit} _X  100}{ \text{C-P} } = \frac{ \text{loss} _0 =  \text{loss} _X  100}{ \text{C-P} }$
	0 01 1- 5.0 00
3.	$1 \times 1 = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times $
	Sums:
_	
1:)	(1) C-P = Rs 24, S-P = R30 S-P > C-P
	=> Profit = S.P - C.P
	= 30 - 24
	= R16
	Profit 10 = P x 100
	<u> </u>
	$= -6' \times 100^{23}$
	244
	Profit % = 25%
	(ii) & (iii) Do yourself
	(11) & (111) Do yourself
Vii	S-f = Rx 1600 C-f = Rx 1800
1-41	$\frac{S'}{S'} = \frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1000}{1000}$
	$\Rightarrow Loss = C.P - S.P$
1 21	= 1800 - 1600
+	z & 200

	L Page
	loss 1 = loss ×100
See	$\frac{C \cdot \rho}{100}$ .
product and a second se	= 200 X 100 1800
	9
	= 100 = 11 10
	9 9
	=) loss = 11 10.
	4
- a)	
3.)	C.P of T.V = Rs 8000 S.P of T.V = Rs 8560
	V .
	5.P > C.P
A Company of the Comp	=> Profit = S.P - C.P
	= 8560 - 8000
	Profit = Rs 560
	Quality of Pancity and P
<del>(-),</del>	Profit of = Profit x C-P
	$=\frac{7}{560} \times 100$
	8000
	Profit do = 7 do
3)	Do yourself.
4)	11) (if of lan = 8x 840
	(1) (if of fan = 18840
	Profit % = 10%
ARTON EST LATER	



	Date
25 3	= 230 + 4600
474	S.P = R4830
	loss = 500 of C.P = 5 x 4600
17.27 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	= 5 x 4600
	100-
	= Rs 230
	S.P at loss = C.P - loss
	11.6.2. 97.0
	= Rs 4370.
	Difference = S.P. at profit - S.P. at los = 4830 - 4370
	= Rs 460
60)	Profit = RS 60, S.P of sweater = Rs
	P C.P = S.P - Profit
	= 660 - 60
	C.P = Rs 600
	0 00 10
	Profit $\phi_0 = \frac{\ell}{2} \times 100$
	CiPlo
	= <u>60</u> × 100
	<del>600</del>
	= 10 %.
(ú )	Do yourself.

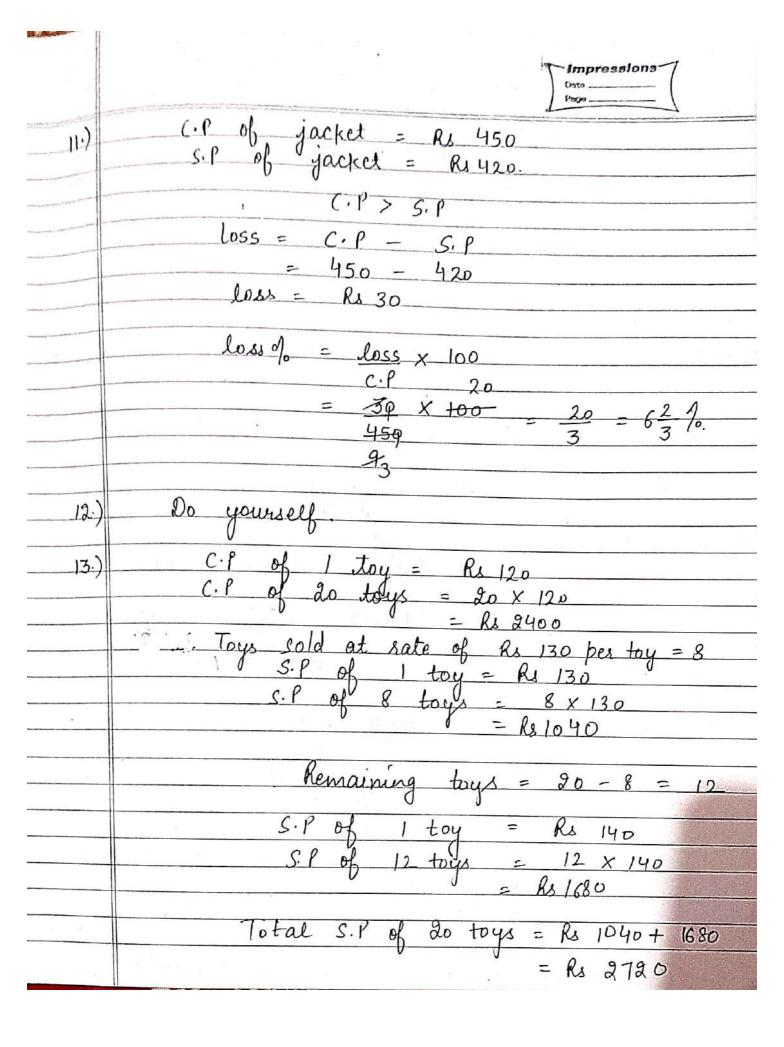
2+	11) loss = Rx 40 S-P = Rx 360
	$C \cdot P = S \cdot P + loss$
	= 360 + 40
	= 360 + 40 C·P = Ru 400
	land a land
	loss of = loss × 100
	$= \frac{C \cdot P_{10}}{40 \times 100}$
	400
	= 100/0
lii	
8.)	$S.P. Of savi = Rs. 2100$ Profit $90 - 16\frac{2}{3} 90 = \frac{50}{3} 90$
	Profit % = 162 d = 50 d
	3 3
	Let C.P = Rs 100
	Profit = 350 do of CIP
	3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
10 mg (10 mg) 10 mg (10 mg)	= 50 × 100 = Rx50
44090	3X <del>100</del>
All and in the second	$S \cdot P = C \cdot P + P \cdot sofit$
	= 100 + 50°
	1 3
	S.P = 300 + 50 = Rs 350
	3

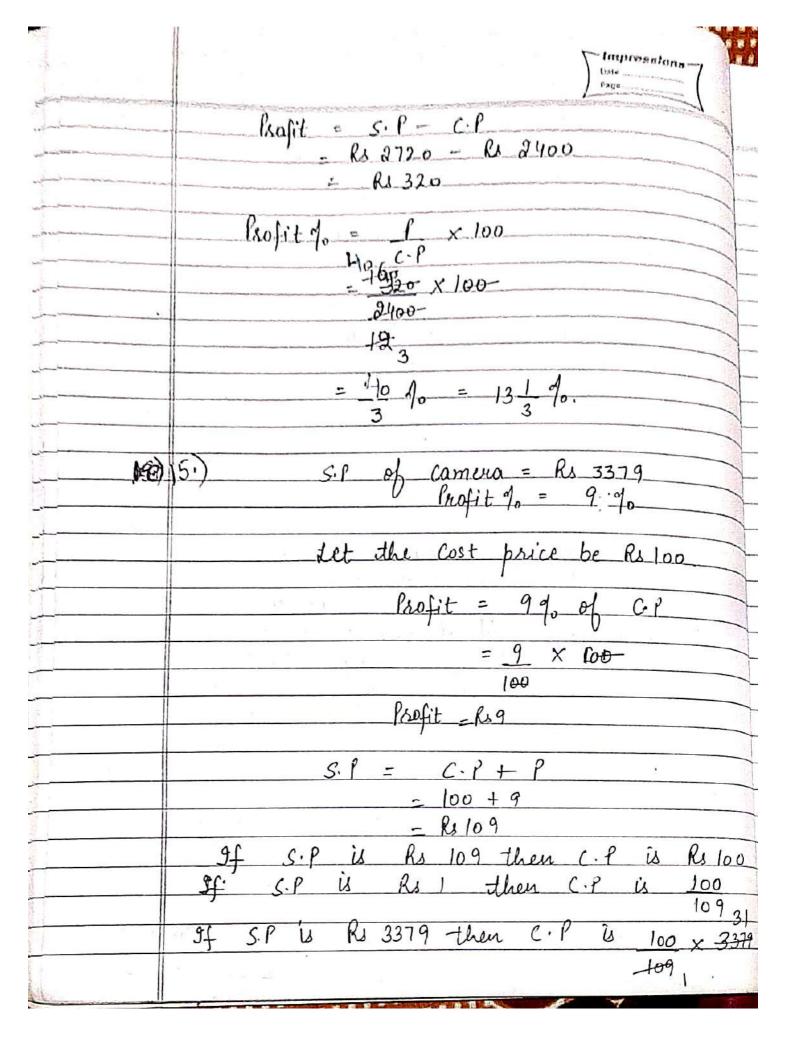
	[mpressions-1
	Page
AND DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF	
and or commence over the property of the second	1 51 is Rs 350, then Cf B Rs 100
A second	97 Sf is Rs 13, then (.f = Rs 100)
grant on the second of the second of	3501
and the second s	a de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	= 100 x 3 = KI
	99 5.1 is Re 2100 then C.P is Cx 2300
ig the white where we want to some and the	94 S.T is Re 2100 then C.P is 6 x 2300
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	the state of the s
and the same of th	= Rs 1800
191	
	Do yourself.
[10]	Let CP of article - Prince
	s.f = Rs 2520
	LOSS = 10 % of C-P
	10 x loo = Rs 10
	S.P = C.P +- loss
\$	= 100 - 10 = 10 = 10
	If s.P is R90, then C.P is Rs 100
	If S-P is Ry then C-P is 100
	90 28
-	If Sil is Rs 2520, then Cil = 100 × 2521
	Ap -
	= R 2800
P I I	P. C. 1 1 1 1 2800
	Profit 10 = 4 do
	Profit = 4 do of 2800

	Date
	= 4 x 2800
	100
	= RS 112
	S.P = C.P + Profit
	= 2800 + 112
	S.P = Ro2912
	Do yourself.
· (11)	U V
12)	S.P = Rs 960 Profit 10 = 20 10
	Let CP be Rs 100
	Profit = 20 do of 100
	= 20 × 100 = & 20
	( <del>00</del>
	S.P = C.P + P
	= 100 + 20
	z Rs 120
(4)	9f S-P is B120, then C-P is Rs 100
11 14	of s.P is Rs1, then c-P is Rs100
	120
15 67	9f S.P is he 960 then C.P is 100 x 960
	129
	= Rs 800
	=) (.P = R 800
	91. S.P = Rs 840
	S.P > C.P
	Profit = S.P - C.P
	= 840 - 800 = R1 40

I

	I some sense of the sense of th
	Belle 10 1 100 C.
(13)	hapith = 5 do
	CLASS - VII MATHEMATICS
9.)	CH-4 Revision Exercise  [ROPAT AND LOSS)  Color of 1 Ultre of milk = R140  Color of 120 litre of milk = 40×120  = 24800
	Gain = Rs 600
	S.P = C.P + Gain = 4800 + 600 = 8x 5400
	Sil of 120 litre of milk = K1 5400 Sil of 1 litre of milk = 5400 45
60)	5 KV 45
1072	Do hanned





Unia Paga

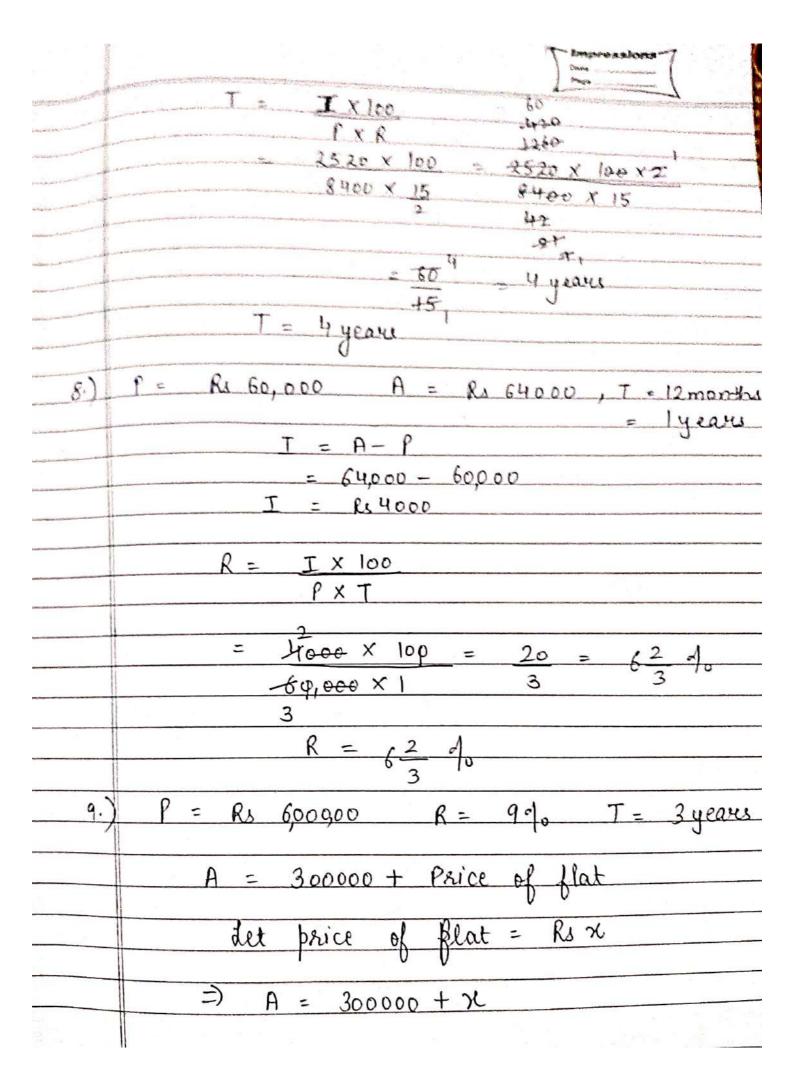
Impres	310
100	11.11

	Impressions Deta Page
	CHAPTER - 5
	SIMPLE INTEREST
	formulaes:
	Interest = Principal x rate x time
	100
	P = loo XI S.) Amount = Principal + Interest RXT
3	Te = looxI Pxk
h.	$R = loo \times I$ $P \times 5$
1.)	(a) Principal = Rs 5000, Interest = Rs 300
	Amount = P + I
	= 5000 + 300
	= Rs 5300
	(b) Amount = Rs 6000, Principal = Rs 5400
	Interest = Amount - Principal
, d 94 - 1	= 6000 - 5400
-1	= Rs 600
	(c) so yourself.

2) 11) P = Rs 2750 T = 64ears R = 50 - PX RXT I 2754 X 5 X 6 I = R 825 Do yourself Rs 65000 R = 4 % Lyears 6 months PXRXT 100 65000 X 5 X 4 = R16500 S.I Rs 2400 T= Tyears R= 6.5% T = PXRXT12 100 13 = 2400 X 6/5 X 7 = Rs 1092

2400 + 1n92 A = R13492 iii so yourself MATHS (SIMPLE INTEREST T X 100 1900 25 = 5700 X100 = Rs47,500 3X4, (ii) I = 1200 R = 5 % I X loo 1200 x 100 = 4 years 6000 X 5, = 4 years P=R18500 A= R15,385 , R = 91 I = A-P = 15,385 - 8500 = 46885

	DatePage
	$T = \frac{T \times 100}{P \times R}$ $= \frac{1337819}{6885 \times 100} = 9 \text{ years}$ $= \frac{6885 \times 100}{8500 \times 9}$
)	T = 9 years
6)	(i) Do yourself
ii)	P = RS 1000 T = 5 years I = Rs 300
	$R = I \times 100$ $P \times T$
	$= \frac{360 \times 100}{1000 \times 5} = 60$
	R = 600
7.)	P = Rs 8400 $R = 71 d = 15 d$
	A = Rs 10920.
	I = A - P
	= 10920 - 8400 = Rs 2,520
# N	
8	



	Page	
	The property of the control of the c	S. Commission
	T = A - P	-
	T = A - 1 $= 300000 + x - 600000$	
	$= \chi - 300000$	-
		-
	T = PXRXT	-
	100	
~	$-300000 = 600000 \times 9 \times 3$	_
	100	_
		$\overline{}$
x		_
	x = 162000 + 300000	$\overline{}$
	x = Rs 462000	_
	=> Price of flat = Rs 462000	
	V	
le)	(a) Let Principal = x	144
	Amount = 2x	
	I = A - P	184
		197
	$= 2\chi - \chi = Rs\chi$	1181
	I = Rs x , T = 16 years	37/94 E
	R = I X 100	
	PXT	
	= x x too = 25 = 111	-
-	$= 2 \times \frac{100^{25}}{25} = 25 = 6 + 10$	
	· .	-
	$=) R = 6 \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{6}$	
	٦	

P = P1 7000 A = 18260, T = 3 years

= 8260 - 7000

= Rs 1260

A = Rs 6500 P = R5000

= RA 6500 - 5000

= RA 1500 , R = 6 %

T = I X loo

= 30 | 1500 x 100 = 5 years = 5000 x -6,

I = 5 years

•	Date Page
	(i) det Principal = 20 Amount = Rs 12000
	I = A - P
	$T = \frac{H - 1}{I}$ $T = \frac{R(12000 - \chi_0)}{I}$
	T = 4 years R = 5 %
	$\frac{12000 - \chi = \chi \times 5 \chi Y}{100}$
	<del>25</del> 5
	$\frac{12000 - x}{5} = \frac{x}{5}$
	$\frac{12000 = x + x}{1 = 5}$
	12000 = 5x + x 5
	12000 = 6x
	$\frac{2000}{12000} \times 5 = X$
~~·	-6
	x = Rs 10,000
	=> Principal = Rs 10,000
(iî.) 	Do yourself

R = 8 % T = 5 years A = Rs 16800 14.) Let Pri money he borrow = x ie. Principal = Rxx I = A - P = 16800 - X PXRXT 1000 16800 - X = XX 8 X 51 100 20 16800- x = 2x 16800 = 2x + 5x 16800 5 16800 = コス 2400 16800 x 5 x = Rs12000 => Principal = Rs 12000 Money he bossow = Re 12000

		MATHERATTICS
	CLASS - VII	MAT HEITH
MACANIPAL PROPERTY NAMED IN	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	and a second and the
	(FUNDAMENTAL	CONCEPLS)
Structly rays better numerable	The second of th	
ental explanation personal Asian A	Exercise 1	
1)(	1) a + 10	LIX)
Lii	but the burney of the burney o	The state of the s
(iii	10 t/L	
(i'v)	20-X	The state and the state of the model of the state of the
(V)	30-p	(Vi) and (x) - Do yourself
ivii	2 x x	WIT UNIVERSE OF THE OWNER
(viii)	1 x x y	
(VIII)	3	
2)	(i) 2x + 5	
	11) 3p-25	
	iii) <u>x + (-15)</u>	
	7	
	v) <u>a-15</u> [	iv) and (vi) -> Do yourself
	3	V
[m	lin by I N	
3)	(i) (x - 10) kg	
	(ii) (l-50) cm (iii) Rs (x + 5)	
	(iv) (t + 5°)	
	$(x)$ $(x-15)$ years $(x+1)^{\circ}F$	
	(ITI) F	
		THE COMMITTEE CO

	Impressions Onto
	(i) $m + (m+2)$ (ii) $m + (m+1) + (m+2)$ (iii) $m + (m+2) + (m+4)$ (iv) $2 [m + (m+2) + (m+4) + (m+6)]$
5)	(i) $a \times a \times a = a^3$ Base = a, $9ndex = 3$
(îii)	$b \times b \times b \times b = b^{5}$ $base = b , findex = 5$
	lii) Do yourself.
<u>C)</u>	(ii) $\frac{7}{5x^3}$ , $6x^2y$ , $9xy^2$ , $10xy$ , $6x$ , $-5y$ , $-4$ (iii) $-4$ (iv) Numerical coefficient = 9 Coefficient of $y^2 = 9x$ Coefficient of $xy = 9y$
7)	(i) binomial (ii) Monomial (vi) Trinomial (vii) Monomial
	(iii), (iv), (vi) and (viii) -> Do yourself.

	Date	essions
8.)	( , , 2	
8.)	$-6ab^2c$	7-1
	= -6xaxbxbxc	-112
(i)		Jagin E
[ii]		7. 7.
(iii)	$-6b^2c$	11111
(iv)		T VE
lvii)	-6ac	
	- 6a - 6b	
- V ~	- 60	
(iv	r), (vi), (viii), (x) -> Do yourself.	
4.)	(i) Unlike derms	7.1
	(ii) like terms	
	V) like terns	
	11) unlike term	
	The same of the consequents of	
titi	i), (iv) -> Do yourself.	
	· / / Po yoursey	
(0.)	is Not a polynomial	
(1)	Degree = 2	
(1)		
(i v		
(V)		
(vii	) Degree = 9	
(1	vi), (viii) and (ix) > Do yourself	
	O V	
		1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,
		- 10
		10

11)

$$0^{2} + 4a - 3$$

$$(4)^{2} + 4x + 4 - 3$$

$$16 + 16 - 3$$

$$32 - 3 = 29$$

$$0^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + ab + bc + ca$$

$$(1)^{2} + (-2)^{2} + (3)^{2} + 1x - 2 + (-2)x + 3x$$

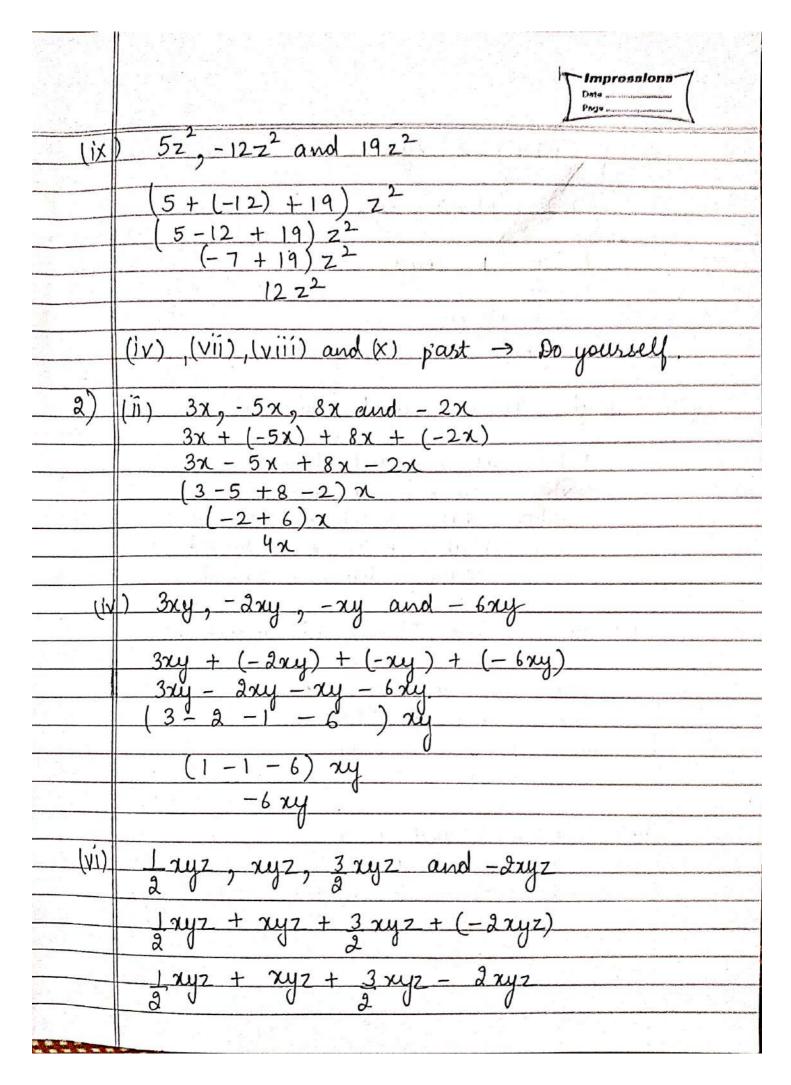
$$1 + 4 + 9 - 2 - 6 + 3$$

$$14 - 2 - 6 + 3$$

$$14 + 3 - 2 - 6$$

$$17 - 8$$

	-Impressions	A STATE
	Programme of the control of the cont	
3	MAIHS	1
	CLASS - VII	1
5	CHAPTER - 2 OPERATIONS  FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS	1
and the same of th	FUNDAMENTAL OFERALIME	
and the second of the second days when the	LMP	
	(i) 2x and 3x	
1)	11) 22 1112	
and the same and the same and the same and	2x + 3x	1
المراجعة المعلمة والمعارضة والمساورة والمارة	5x	/
		1
	(ii) 74 and - 34	1
L. L.	(7y + (-3y))	
	$(\tilde{y})$ 7y and -3y 7y + (-3y) 7y - 3y = 4y	N. C.
and publication of an inches based of the con-	0 0 0	18.8
	(iii) ab and ab	-
	1ab + 1ab	201
	205	
	200	
	1 2 7	
	3xyz - 3xyz $3xyz - 3xyz$	
-	$3xy^2 + (-3xy^2)$	
-	3xyz - 3xyz	200
	= 0	
		253
	(vi) 5 p and -3 p	
	2 2	
	5b + (-3)b	
	$\frac{5}{2}$ p + $\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$ p	100
7	5 1 3 L	
	$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$	
-		THE THE
Element of the second of the s	$\begin{pmatrix} 5-3\\2&2 \end{pmatrix} $	
	$=\frac{2}{2}p=p.$	
- And Andrews	2	



		Date
	$\left(\frac{1}{3}+1+\frac{3}{3}-2\right)xyz$	
	( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2) \pi y z \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	
	(2-1) xyz	
(viín)	3abc, 4bcx, 2abcd and -50	abc
	3abc + 4bcx + 2abcd + ( 3abc + 4bcx + 2abcd - 50	-5abc) .
	3abc - 5abc + 4bcx + 6 (3-5) abc + 4bcx + 6	labe d
(1)	$-2abc + 4bcx + 2c$ $-(iii),(v) and(vii) \rightarrow 00 you$	12 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1
	8x-12y and 3y-7x	macy .
	8x - 12y + 3y - 7x (8x - 7x) + (-12y + 3y) x - 8y	
(iv)	a+b+2 and $a-b-1$	
	$\frac{a+b+2+a-b-1}{(1a+1a)+(b-b)+(2-a-b-1)}$	1)
	$= 2\alpha + 0 + 1$ $= 2\alpha + 1$	

Impressions
Dote Page

+ (21-21) + (4+4) (i), (iii), (v) and (vii) part -> Do yourself. (ii) 7x-13y, 2x+ y and 11x-3y 7x - 13y + 2x + y + 11x - 3y 7x + 2x + 11x - 13y + y - 3y = 20x - 12y - 3y 20x - 15y(V) 12x+y-5, 7x-3y+7 and 8x+12y+19 (7x-3y+7) + (8x + 12y+19) + (y-3y+12y) + (-5+7 17x + loy + 21

(v1) fab + 3bc + 6ca, 3ab - 5bc - 16 ca and - 5ab + 2bc f loca (2ab+ 3bc+ 6ca)+ (3ab-5bc-16ca)+(-5ab+26 (2ab + 3ab - 5ab) + (3bc - 5bc + 2bc (5ab-5ab) + (-2bc+2bc) + (-loca+loca) 0+0+0 (i) (iii) and (iv) part - Do yourself Txy + 3yz - 5zx, -5xy 7xy + 3yz - 5zx) + (-5xy - 2yz + 3zx)+ loxy + 5yz + 6zx x-3y+72, 18x+ loy - 1/2 and -1/x + 6y +22 + (18x + loy -11z) + (-11x - 6y + 2z) (-3y + 10y - 6y) + (19x - 11x) +

= 8x+4-32

[] and (iv) past - to yourself.

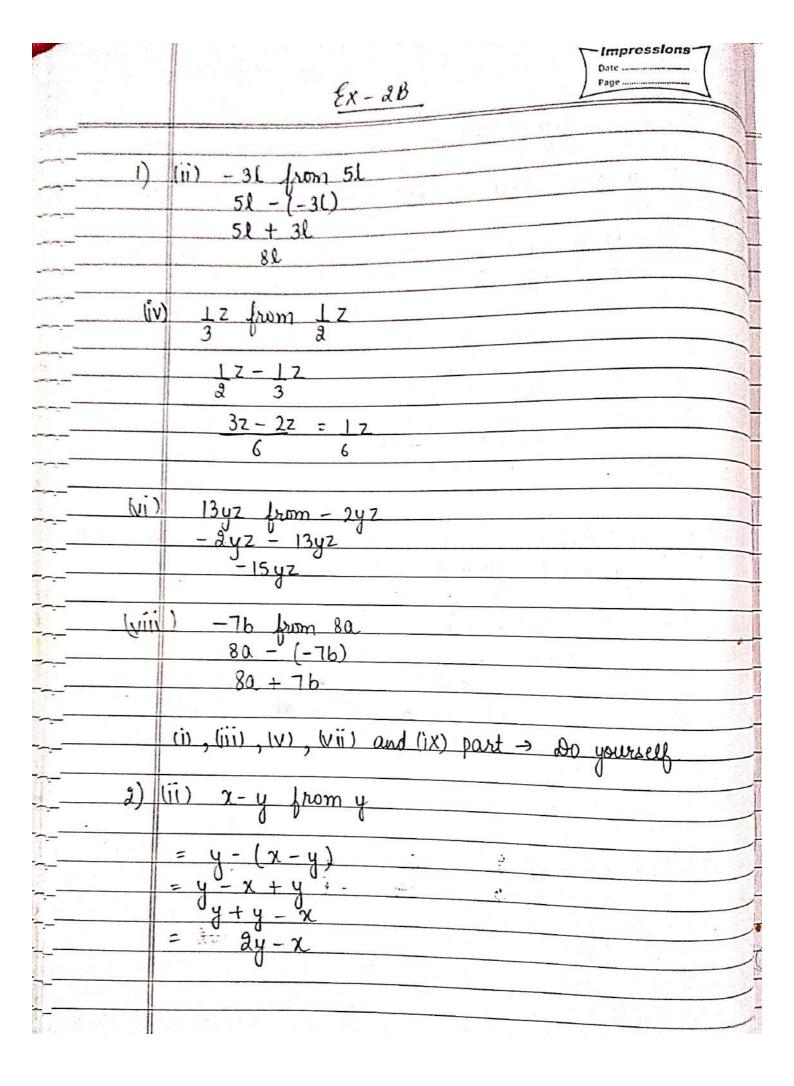
1) 1) ax + by - 2cz, 4by - 7cz, 120x - 5by + 3cz

0x + by - 2cz 4by - 7cz 13ax - 5by + 3cz loax - - 5cz 33ax + 0 - 11cz

 $(\overline{n})$   $3a^2 - 6ab - 7b^2$ ,  $4b^2 - 3a^2 + 7a + 6b$ ,  $4ab - 3 + 2b + 5b^2$ .

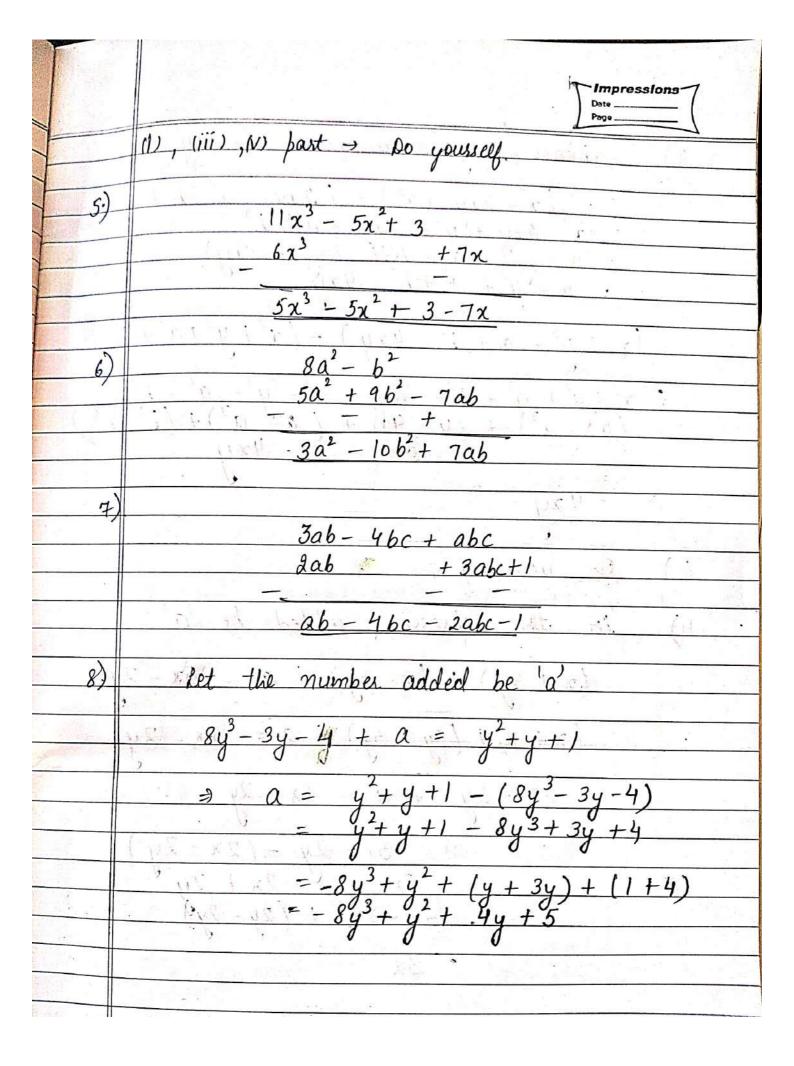
= \$b2- 4ab + 8a + 6b+4

tim Do yourself



	Impressions Date Page
(iii)	$\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2-(x^2-y^2)}$
·	$x^{2} + y^{2} - x^{2} + y^{2}$
=	$\frac{x^{2} + y^{2} - x^{2} + y^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2}}$
	0 + 24
	2y2 0
	(i) L (iv) part -> Do yourself.
3) 1	ii) 5a+3b-4c from 11a-b-c
	11a-b-c
	5a + 3b - 4c
	<u> </u>
	6a - 4b + 3c
V	$3a^2 - 2b^2 - 7c^2$ from $11a^2 + 7b^2 - 9c^2$
-	the state of the s
	$11a^2 + 7b^2 - 9c^2$
$\parallel$	$30^2 - 2b^2 - 7c^2$
1	$80^{2} + 01^{2} - 20^{2}$
	$8a^2 + 9b^2 - 2c^2$
	20 h / 11 l
1	-3ab + 4bc - 6ca from 2ab + 13be + 6ca
-	and the second s
	2ab + 13bc + 6ca
	-3ab + 14bc - 6ca
	50h 1 01 a
- 42	5ab + 9bc + 12ca
(1)	(iii), (v) part -> Do yourself

	Impressions—
ч)	111) x'+ x+1 from x'= x+1
	$\frac{\chi^2 - \chi + 1}{2}$
	2 4 x + 1
Significant and the second	0 - 2x + 0 $= -3x$
(M)	$-7x^{2}-3xy+8y^{2}$ from $4x^{2}-3xy-2y^{2}$
	$\frac{4x^{2}-3xy-2y^{2}}{-7x^{2}-3xy+8y^{2}}$
	$11\chi^{2} + 0 - 10y^{2}$
	$= 11x^2 - 10y^2$
(ivi)	$3x^{4}y^{2} - 7x^{2}y + 4xy$ from $-2x^{4}y + 5x^{3}y^{2} - 3x^{2}y$
	$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{xy} + \frac{1}{y} + 1$
	$-3x^{4}y + 5x^{3}y - 3x^{4}y - 7x^{2}y + 3x^{4}y^{2} + 4xy$
	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	$-2x^{4}y + 5x^{3}y^{2} + 4x^{2}y - 3x^{4}y^{2} - 4xy$
vii)	$5x^{9} - 6x^{3}y + 7x^{2}y^{2} - 8xy^{2} - 19y^{9}$ from $3x^{9} + 5x^{2}y^{2} - 12y^{9}$
	$3x^{4} + 5x^{2}y^{2} - 12y^{4}$
	$\frac{5x^{4} + 7x^{2}y^{2} - 19y^{4} - 6x^{3}y - 8xy^{2}}{-}$
	$-2x^{4} - 2x^{2}y^{2} + 7y^{9} + (x^{3})$
	7 0 x y + 8 x y



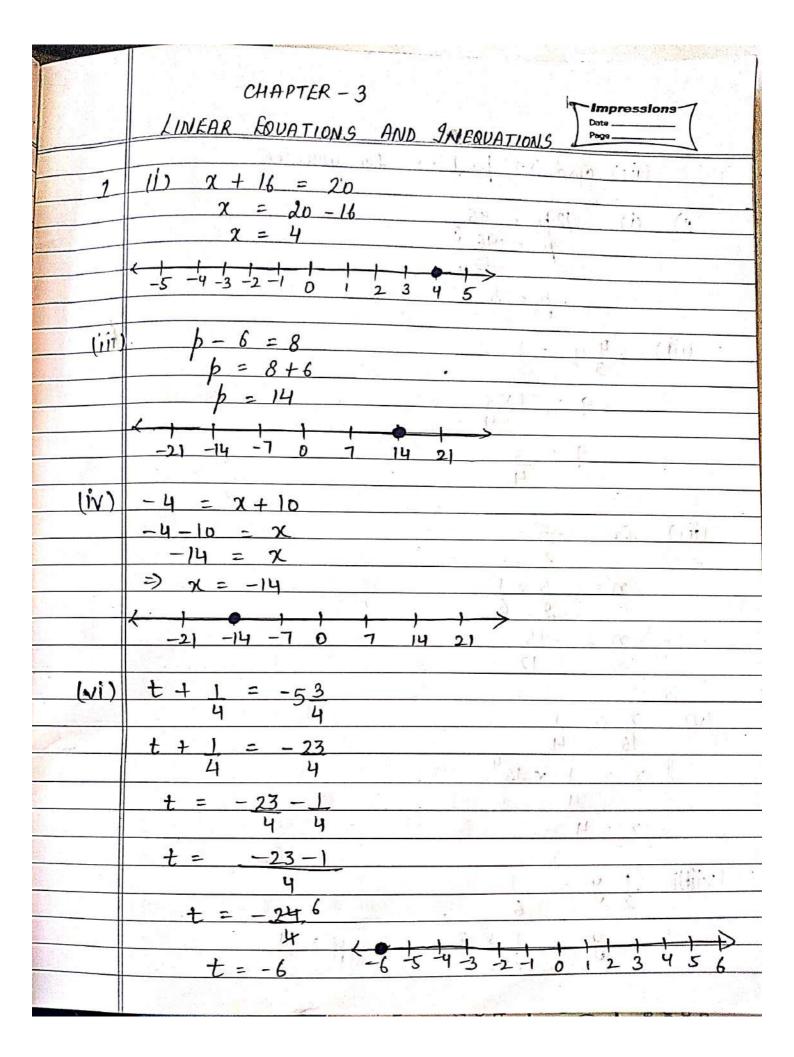
	Impressions   Date   Fage   Page   Page
9)	Subtract $2xy - a^2 - b^2$ from $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$
	$= (x^{2} - \lambda xy + y^{1}) - (\lambda xy - a^{2} - b^{2})$ $= x^{2} - \lambda xy + y^{2} - 2xy + a^{2} + b^{2}$ $= x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2} + b^{2} - 2xy - 2xy$ $= x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2} + b^{2} - 4xy$
	$= \chi^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2} + b^{2} + 2xy - 2xy$
	$\begin{cases} -2 + 2 + 4 + b - 924 \\ -2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$
	$(x^2 + y^2 + a^2 + b^2 - 4xy) - (x^2 + y^2 + a^2 + b^2)$
	$(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2} + b^{2} - 4xy - x^{2} - y^{2} - a^{2} - b^{2})$ $(x^{2} - x^{2}) + (y^{2} - y^{2}) + (a^{2} - a^{2}) + (b^{2} - b^{2})$ -4xy
×. '	-4 xy
10)	Do yourself.
11)	Let the expression added be 'a'
	(x + 3y) + (x - 5y) + a = 5x - 2y
	(x + x) + (3y - 5y) + 0 = 5y
(30	2x - 2y + 0 = 5x - 2y
13	$\frac{2y}{x^2} + a = 5x - 2y$
- (0)11	a = 5x - 2y - (2x - 2y)
	$\frac{-3x - 2y - 2x + 2y}{-5x - 2xy + 12y - 2xy}$
	$= 3\chi$

4	Impressions B
12)	Sum = $36a^4 - 22a^3b + 27ab^2 - b^3$ one expression = $2b^3 + 17a^4 - 13a^3b$
	other Expression = $(36 a^4 - 22 a^3 b + 27 a b^2 - b^3) - (2b^3 + 17 a^4 - 13 a^3 b)$
	$= (36a^{4} - 22a^{3}b + 27ab^{2} - b^{3}) - 2b^{3} - 17a^{4} + 13a^{3}b$
	$(36a^{4} - 17a^{4}) + (-22a^{3}b + 13a^{3}b) + 27ab^{2} + (-b^{3} - 2b^{3})$
=	$19a^9 - 9a^3b + 27ab^2 - 3b^3$
13.)	(ii) 5ab + 6cd + 11ab - 12ab - 3cd - ab + 7cd
	(5ab + 11ab - 12ab - ab) + (6cd - 3cd + 7cd)
2	(16ab - 13ab) + (3cd + 7cd) = 3ab + 10cd
(Jv.)	8a + 3b - 7c - 7a + 2b - 3c + 9c + 11a - b
	(8a-7a+11a)+(3b+2b-b)+(-7c-3c+9)
	= (la+11a)+ (5b-b)+ (-loc+9c)
	12a + 4b = C. (xd xd)
<u> </u>	) and (iii) part -> Do yourself.
14)	Do yourself
	P. T.

(7x - 2y + 3z) (y - 3x + 7z) (2 - 3y + x)gst biece = (15) Length length = sum of lengths of all piece = (7x - 2y + 3z) + (y - 3x + 7z) +(-2y +y-3y) + (3z+7z+12) +x) + (-y -3y) + (5x - 4y + 11z) cm Do yourself =(5x+1) cm =  $(x^2 - 5x - 4)$  cm be a cm Perimeter of triangle = Sum of all sides 5x+1)+(x2-5x-4)  $5x - 5x) + x^{2} + (1 - 4)$ = 2 side = (2x + 4x +5)

	Ex-2C Impressions
	(i) 4x by 3 (vii) 9m by (m)
	$4x \times 3$ $9m \times -6m$
	4x3xx $-6xmxn$
	12x 11 34 mn
15.0	(viii) -12h hi 70
(lii	-12p  by  2 $-12p  x  79$
	$-12 \times 2 \times 6$ $-12 \times 7 \times \cancel{p} \times \cancel{q}$
	-24p
1.1	7,21
(v )	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{7x-2}{2} \times 2$
	-14 x2
	rection - 11 2 ass =
-	(ii), (vi) part - Do yourself
2)	(i) x+5 by 2 (v) 18l+ 13m by -2
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
WEST OF	= 2x x + 2x5 $= -2x 18 l + -2x 13m$
	2x + 10 $= 1 - 36 l - 126 m$
lin	-76+8 by 3' (vii) -3x-8y by 5
	3x(-7p+8) = 5x(-3x+8y)
=	3x-7p+ 3x8 -17 15x 40y
	-21'p + 24'
	(ii), (iv), (vi), (viii) bast -> Do yourself.
	(11), (iv), (vi), (viii) part -> Do yourself.

The state of the state of		
	├ Impressions	57
	Date Page	
		1
3.	(ii) 3x + 7y by - 3x	
	V V	
3 1 1 1	$-3x \times (3x + 7y)$	1000
=	-32(x 3x + -3x x 19)	
=	-3×3××× × + - 3×7××× y	
=	$-9x^{2}-21xy$	
(iv)	2x-3y by - 6z	
=	$-67 \times (2x - 3y)$	
=	$-62 \times 2 \times -34 \times -62$	terrial de
=	$\frac{-67 \times (2x - 3y)}{-67 \times 2x - 3y \times -67}$ $-6 \times 2 \times 7 \times x - 3 \times -6 \times y \times 7$	
=	-127x + 1847	1-1/1-
	0 (2. Y X =	
(vi)	91-9m by 4m	
	- 4mx (9l - 9m)	2. 10.11
2		
-	4x9xmx0 - 4x9xmxm	
	$= 36  \text{lm} - 36  \text{m}^2$	5.
	The state of the court of the c	(1)
Lyii D	818x + 13u by 74 (3.4)	
21	7711 × 1/18 + 1211)	* 1 - 1534 <b>6</b>
=	1 × 10 × 1 11 × 1211	
	7.9.10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1000
	1 X 18 X X X Y + (X 13 X Y X Y	ar Mila
	126 xy + 41 y =	. 7 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)
9	THE CALLY OF THE CARTER OF THE	
111)	, (111), (V), (VIII) part -> Do yourself	. San
	, d., V	10

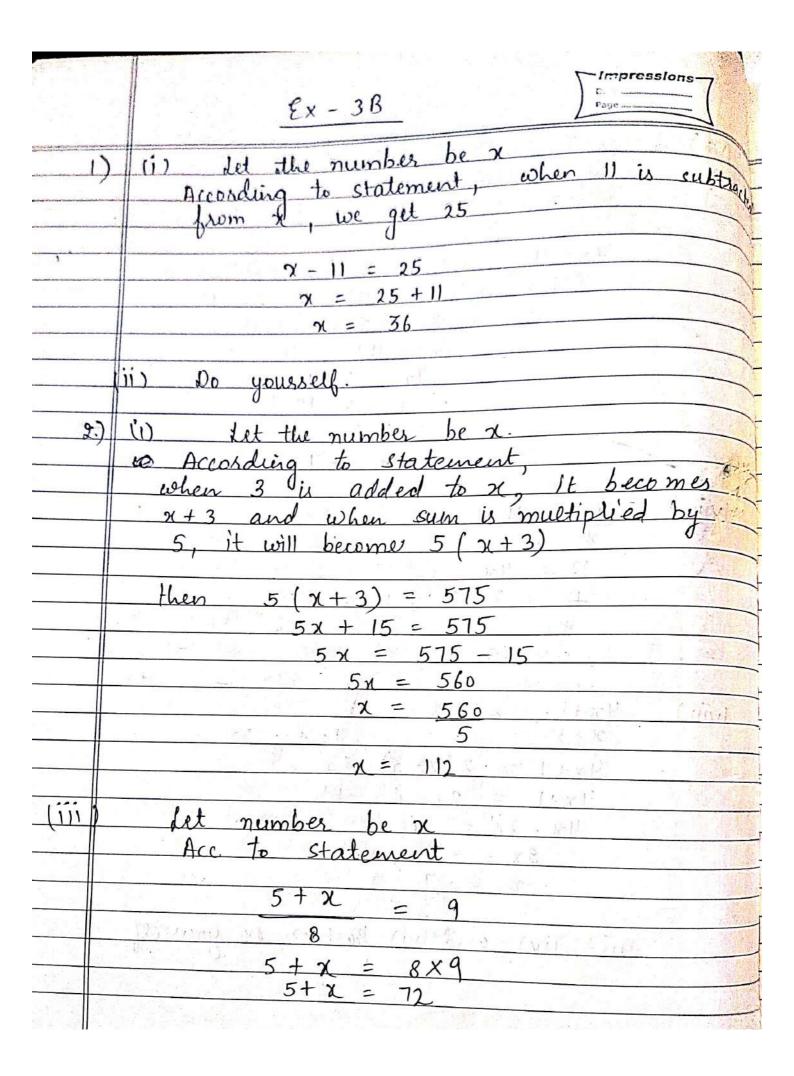


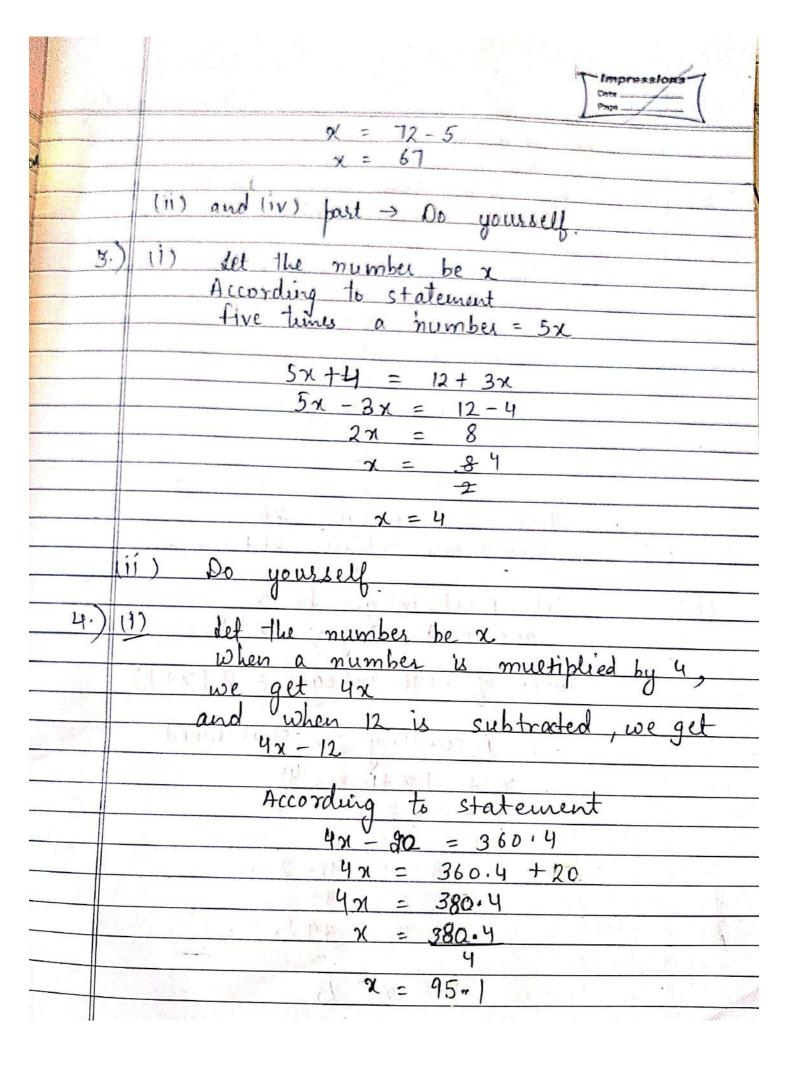
- Do yourself (iii) and (v) (1) 121 (ii) (iii)

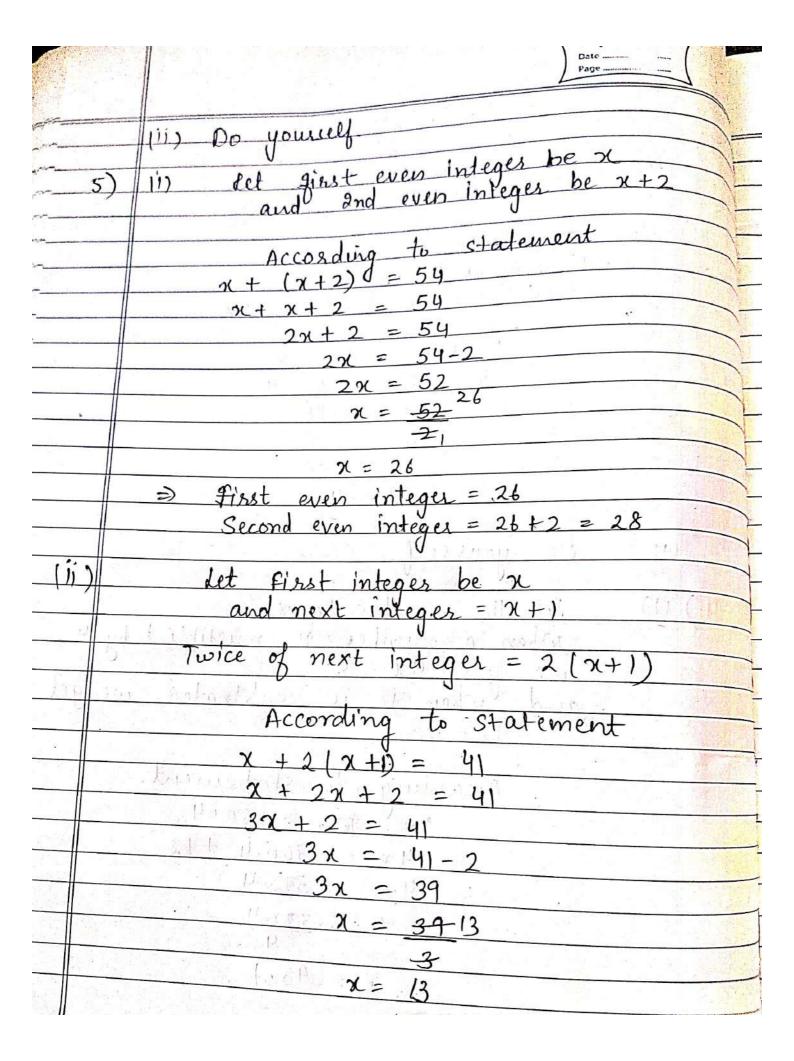
in Page spein	
The state of the s	(v), (vii)
aliceja i accompanio	
3)	(1) 7(x+1) = 5(x-3)
	The state of the s
	7x - 5x + 7 = -15
	2x + 7 = -15
	2x = -15.7
	2x = -22
	X = -22 11
	2
	x = -11
(ii)	8x + 3(x + 4) = 10x = 7
	8x + 3x + 19 = 10x - 7
	11x + 12 = 10x - 7
	11x - 10x = -7 - 12
	2 = -19
iii	7/2x+3)+9/5x+11 - 12/5
	7(2x+3) + 8(5x+1) = 13(3x+5) + 4(x+2)
	TO A T X = ZUN I /F ) I
all	14x + 40x + 21 + 8 = 39x + 4x + 65 + 8
	$54 \times 129 = 43 \times 13$
	54x - 43x = 73 - 29
	11x = 44
	(1) x = 44 4
	PC xà .H , àt . , c1
.	1 1 1 X = 4
	(1) and (v) part -> Do yourself.

	Date	•
4.)	(i) $x + 3(x+1) = 2$	
	$\frac{x+3x+3}{6}=2$	
	$\frac{x}{6} + \frac{3x}{1} = 2 - 3$	
100	$\frac{\chi + 18 \chi = -1}{6}$	
	19x = -1	
	$x = -1 \cdot 5$	
	$x = -6 \times 01 + (1118) + 8 + 89$	/ H
Lii) 2	19.	
	6 3	
	$\frac{x-6+2(x-3)=x-4}{6}$	
2 . cB	$\frac{1}{2}x - 6 + 2x - 6 = x - 4$	(;,)
9 (83-	1x + 2x - 6 - 63 = x - 411 + 6111	
	3x-12- = x-411 CHE	
	6 4. 71	The state of the s
	$\frac{4(3x-19)=6(x-4)}{12x-48=6x-24}$	
	12x - 6x = -24 + 42	
	6X = 94	
	8	
	$\chi = 4$	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

	~ Impressions
	Date Page
	1 2x+1 - x-3 - x+1 = 0
5 Ag	$\frac{5}{6(2n+7)} - \frac{10}{3(x-3)} - \frac{15}{2(x+1)} = 0$
	$\frac{30}{30}$
n si	12x + 42 - 3x + 9 - 2x - 2 = 0 × 30
	$\frac{2x - 3x - 2x + 42 + 9 - 2 = 0}{2x - 3x - 2x + 42 + 9 - 2 = 0}$
	9x - 2x + 51 - 2 = 0
N.	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	$\frac{12 + 49}{12} = 0$
	x = -497
	The state of the s
-6	x = -7
k /	rand to each balance be a
_(vii	) 12 = 4
-	X Ser del l'ai
	12 = 4x
	$\frac{3}{12} = \chi$
	¥1
V****	2 2 3
(viii)	4x+1 = 2
Ave.	X - 3
	4x+1 = 2(x-3)
	4x+1 = 2x-6
	4x - 2x = -6 - 1
	9x = -76124343444444444444444444444444444444444
	$\mathfrak{I}=-7$
	1602 - X + 1
	(iii), (iv) and (vi) part -> Do yourself.

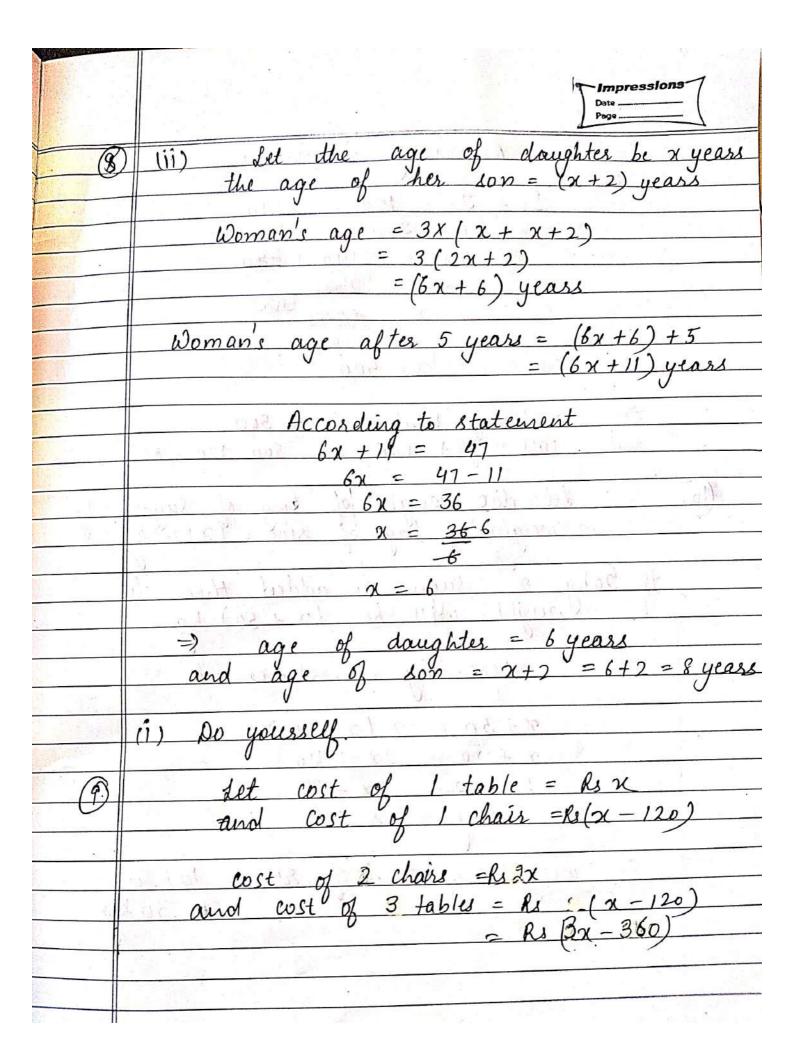






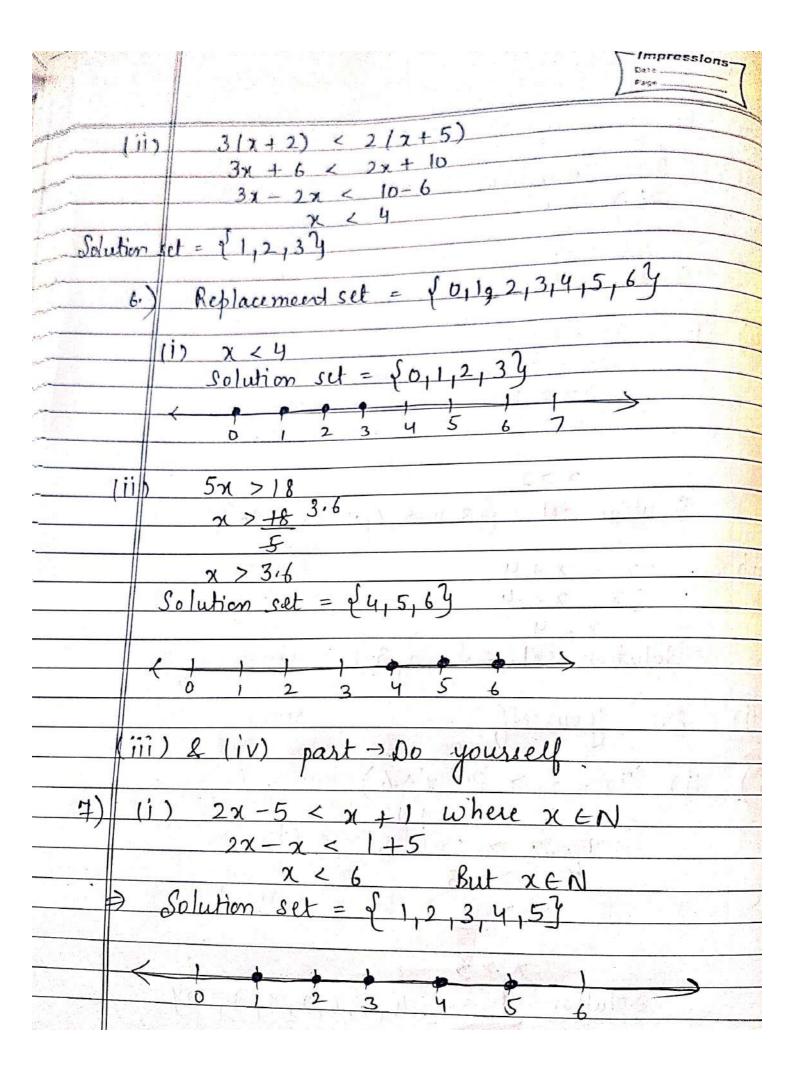
	Impressions 7
¥===	Poge
	=> Ist Integer = 13 2nd integer = x+1 = 13+1=14
	2 na meges = 141 = 13+1 = 14
(iii	Do yourself.
6)	(i) Let one of thous act. P.
	Then the other person will get Rs 3x
	So, together they get by (x + 3x)
	According to statement x + 3x = 124
	x + 3x = 124
	$4\chi = 124$ $\chi = 124$
	X 2 124 31
	4
1	THE COME WE AT MX = 1 Rs 31
	Therefore, one will get Rs 31 and other will get 3x 31 = R93
('íi)	Do yourself
	( in 1 (con) 131 (con)
(iû)	Let one of them gets Rs x
	Then. the other of herror will and a will
	Then, the other off person will get Re(16+
	So together they getrifx + (16+x)3
	1 Cardina + all
	According to statement
	x+(16+x) = Rs 110
	x + 16 + x = 10
	2x+66 = 110

		Date Page
	9x = 110 - 16 2x = 94	
	27 = 94 47	
	x = · Rs 47	
	Therefore, one will get Rs 47 will get Rs (47 + 16) = Rs	and other
7)	i) Let after four year	
	i) Let our suppose that af the father's age will be that of son	
th	the age of father after x (x + 32) years e age of con after x year	year will be
	According to state	enent (ATS) year
11/3. 0	$\frac{(x+32) = 4(x+2)}{x+32 = 4x+2}$ $\frac{32-20 - 4x+2}{32-20 - 4x+2}$	5)
	$\frac{12 = 3x}{12^4 = x}$	
(ii)	Do yourself	48
	U to be a second	

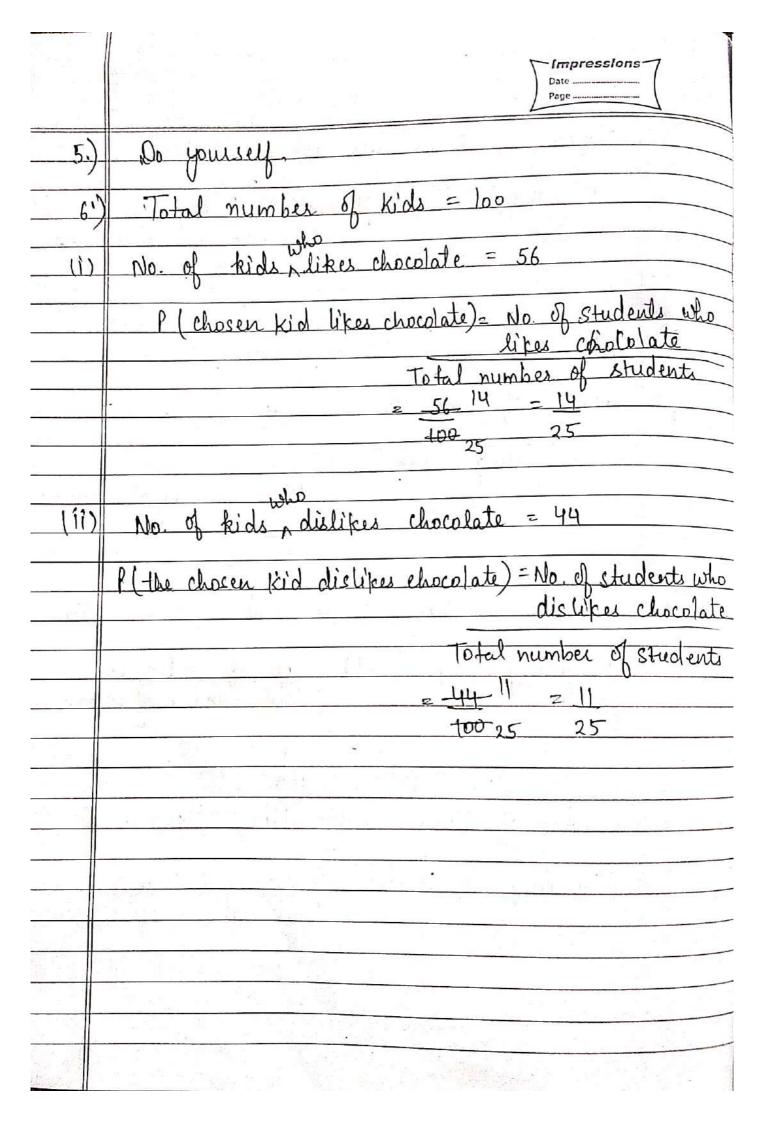


	Ex - 3C
	Replacement set = \(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{10}\)
1000000	$\hat{1}$ $\times > 5$
	Solution set = 56,7,8,9,103
	1) 7 < 5
-	Solution Set = of 1, 2, 3, 4 y
— (iii)	226
	Solution set = $\{6,7,8,9,10\}$
_ 2)	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	2 2 8-2 2 2 6
	Solution set = £7,8,9,103
\ii)	Do yourself.
(iiî)	4 < 9 - ×.
	2 ≤ 9 - 4
	30  fution Set = 11,2,3,4,54
3) 1	
	$\begin{array}{c} 2x > 8 \\ = 2x > 8 \end{array}$
	2
	30 lution set = \$5,6,7 8 0 1 2
	Solution set = \$5,6,7,8,9,103

	Impressions 7
	Page
<u>lii)</u>	Do yourself
******	
iii)	3x > 16 x > 16 5.33
	x > 5·33
	Solution set = \$6,7,8,9,103
	201011 SCC - [B] 1 8 17 10 ]
4)	(i) 2x+1>5
	2x > 5-1
	2x > 4
	$\chi > 4^2$
	7
	X > 2
	Solution set = & 3,4,5,6,7, 8,9,10 }
liib	
(111)	2x < x + 4
i vi	$\frac{2x-x<4}{x<4}$
1	Solution Set = \$1,2,34
1	
(11)	Do yourself
	I trivinge after long full I till.
5)	(1)  7x - 3 > 2(x + 6)
	1x - 3. 7 2x +112 12
Fig. 11.	7x - 2x > 12 + 3
	36 x > 15
	x > 15 3
	x 73
PAINSE .	Solution set = \$ 4.5.6.7.8,9,104
	L 719191117



	Impressions Date
(iii)	$7x+1 \leq 3(x+5)$ x $\in \mathbb{N}$
	$7x+1 \leq 3x+15$
	$7x - 3x \leq 15 - 1$
	4x & 14 - 1 - 1 - 1
	X < 14 7
	4 2 I had the ril the
	=) X < ]
	⇒ X ≤ 3.5
	=> Solution set = \$1,2,34
	<del>\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ </del>
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
	The state of the s
	grand the state of
Salah -	
	111 n fee (11 / 12)
	The state of the s
	tral 50
	103 to 1
	Y112 6 15%
	Jan 1 marks the commendation
	I was the British white a sold with
	at a file a straight to the same of the sa
	The state of the s



Answer key
And
Notes
Subject- Physics

### **CHAPTER 5. Heat**

## Check Point 1

- 1. (a) cal (b) mercury (c) 32°F; 212°F
- 2. (a) The direction of flow of heat is from higher temperature to a lower temperature.
  - (b) Yes, heat energy can be transformed into other forms of energy.

## Check Point 2

- 1. (a) rises (b) expand; contract (c) Heat
- 2. (a) The process of expansion of a substance on supplying heat energy to it is called thermal expansion.
  - (b) Yes, combustion is a chemical change because it releases a large amount of heat and light.

### Check Point 3

- 1. Stainless steel is a good conductor of heat. Hence, the spoon easily draws heat from hot soup and becomes hot.
- 2. Copper and silver are conductors of heat.

  Plastic and wood are insulators of heat.
- 3. Water is a poor conductor of heat.

#### Check Point 4

1. solids 2. daytime 3. land breeze 4. upwards; downwards

#### Check Point 5

1. vacuum 2. absorber 3. heat radiation 4. warmer 5. black

A. 1. expand; contract 2. Temperature; 32°F; 212°F 3. Mercury 4. warmer; large air pockets 5. convection 6. bad (or poor)

7. vacuum 8. good; poor 9. Bad (or poor)

B. 1. Temperature 2. Thermometer 3. Celsius scale 4. Insulator or bad conductor of heat 5. Conduction 6. Radiation

C. 1. Heat: Heat is a form of energy which causes sensation of warmth or cold to an object. If an object gets heat energy, its temperature rises and it becomes warm.

2. Thermal expansion: Increase in size of a substance on heating

is known as thermal expansion.

3. Conduction: Conduction is the process of heat transfer from hotter end to the colder end of a solid, without any visible movement of material particles of the solid substance.

4. Convection: Convection is the method of heat transfer in which medium particles actually move to the heat source, receive heat and move away from it.

D. 1. Heat is the form of energy which causes sensation of hotness to an object. Its SI unit is joule.

Temperature of an object is a measure of its degree of hotness or coldness. Its SI unit is kelvin.

2. Conductors are those materials which allow flow of heat through them easily. Metals and their alloys are good conductors of heat. Insulators are those materials which do not allow flow of heat through them easily. Wood, glass, plastic, liquids and gases are insulators.

Conduction Conduction	Convection		
1. It is the process of heat transfer from hotter end to colder end of a substance without any actual visible movement of particles of the substance.	transfer in which medium particles actually move to the		
2. Conduction takes place in solids only.	2. Convection takes place in liquids and gases.		

4.	Thermal absorber	Thermal reflector
	The substance which absorbs the heat incident on it and does not reflect heat is called heat absorber.	The substance which reflects the heat incident on it is called heat reflector.

- E. 1. Three main effects of heat are as follows:
  - (a) Temperature of a substance rises on receiving heat.
  - (b) A substance expands on heating.
  - (c) Heat may cause change in the state of a substance.
  - 2. The common mercury thermometer consists of a fine glass capillary tube having a uniform fine bore. A thin glass bulb, filled with pure mercury, is provided at one end of the tube. The other end of the tube is sealed after removing air from it. The capillary tube is protected by a thick glass tube called stem. Markings called graduations or degrees are made on the stem to note the temperature.
  - 3. For graduating a laboratory thermometer, we mark two fixed points. First, the bulb of the thermometer is immersed into ice. When mercury level in the thermometer becomes steady, we mark the point as 0°C. This is known as lower fixed point or ice point. Now, the bulb of the thermometer is kept in steam above boiling water taken in a flask. When mercury level becomes steady, we mark it as 100°C. This is known as upper fixed point or steam point. Finally, the space between two fixed points is divided into 100 equal parts and each part is called 1°C.
  - 4. The process of expansion of a substance on supplying heat energy to it is called thermal expansion, e.g., telephone transmission cables sag between two poles during summer on account of thermal expansion.
  - 5. Materials which allow the heat energy to pass easily through them are called good conductors of heat, e.g., all metals like copper, silver, etc.
  - 6. The three applications of heat conductors are as follows:
    - (a) Cooking utensils are made up of conductors like copper and aluminium which easily transfer heat from heat source to the food being cooked.
    - (b) Conductors like copper are used to make cooling coils of air conditioners and refrigerators and tubing of automobile radiators.
    - (c) Conductors are used to make the base of electric irons, solar heating pipes and boilers used in power houses and factories.

- 7. Drop an ice cube wrapped in a wire gauge in a test tube filled with water. Heat the mouth of the test tube over a burner. We find that water near the surface starts boiling but ice cube at the bottom of the test tube does not melt. It shows that there is no conduction of heat through water. In other words, water is a bad conductor of heat.
- 8. Three important applications of thermal insulators from daily life are as follows:
  - (a) Handles of cooking utensils are made up of insulating material like plastic or wood.
  - (b) We wear insulating woollen clothes during winter to protect ourselves from cold.
  - (c) Insulating hand gloves are used to take a hot dish out of an oven.
- 9. Take a round bottomed flask and fill it three-fourths with water. Drop few mustard seeds (or a crystal of potassium permanganate) into the flask. Heat the flask using a burner. Observe the pattern of movement of mustard seeds. The hotter seeds become lighter and rise up while colder ones move down to take their place. Thus, a circulatory movement is set up which creates continuous currents. This rise and fall of mustard

below:

- seeds is the pattern of convection currents formed in liquids.

  10. Two important applications of thermal convection are given
  - (a) In coastal areas, temperature remains moderate due to land breeze and sea breeze formed by convection currents.
  - (b) In factories, the smoke and hot gases, being lighter, rise up and escape out through chimneys.
- 11. Take identical cans. Paint one can black and the other white. Fill both the cans with boiling water. Take two thermometers and dip them in boiling water. Observe the readings of thermometers after few minutes. We find the thermometer reading in black can less than the thermometer in white can. This is because temperature of water in black can falls more quickly than in the white can as black can radiates more heat. This shows that a black surface is a better radiator of heat.
- 12. Heat transfer in a thermos flask is minimised by following methods:
  - (a) We use a double-walled glass container with vacuum

- in between. The vacuum prevents heat transfer due to conduction and convection.
- (b) The outer surface of the inner wall and inner surface of outer wall of the thermos flask are silvered so as to minimise heat transfer by radiation.
- (c) Insulating padding between thermos flask and its container as well as insulating stopper also help in preventing heat transfer.
- F. 1. True
  - 2. False; The body temperature of a healthy person is 37°C.
  - 3. True
  - 4. False; Heat coming from the sun travels to us by radiation.
  - 5. True
  - 6. False; Metals are good conductors of heat.
  - 7. False; The bottom parts of cooking utensils are blackened.
  - 8. True
  - 9. True
- G. 1.-(c) 2.-(e) 3.-(a) 4.-(b) 5.-(f) 6.-(d)
- H.1. Rubber: Rubber is a heat insulator while all others are conductors of heat.
  - 2. Platinum: Platinum is a conductor of heat while all other substances are heat insulators.
  - 3. Thermal expansion: All other terms denote change of physical state of a matter but thermal expansion has nothing to do with change of state.
- I. 1. Mercury is used as a thermometric liquid due to the following reasons:
  - (a) It is a good conductor of heat.
  - (b) It is an opaque and shining liquid and can be easily seen.
  - (c) It does not stick to the glass capillary tube in thermometer.
  - (d) Its freezing point is -39°C and boiling point is 357°C. So, the range of a mercury thermometer is quite large.
  - 2. Cooking utensils are made of metals so that they easily transfer heat from burner to food being cooked. But, handles of cooking utensils are invariably of an insulating material so that we can easily hold the utensils with our hands.
  - 3. We wear woollen clothes in winter because woollen yarn has trapped air pockets. As air is a bad conductor of heat, it does not allow body heat to flow outwards. Hence, we feel warm.
  - 4. Two thin blankets taken together are warmer than a single

thick blanket because the air gets trapped between two thin blankets.

- 5. The climate remains moderate in coastal areas due to land breeze and sea breeze formed by convection currents.
- 6. In offices, air conditioners are generally fitted at higher positions on walls so that the cold air generated by them moves downwards and the entire room is cooled quickly.
- 7. Black bodies are good radiators of heat. Therefore, the radiators of automobiles are painted black so that they radiate away heat easily and automobile engine is not excessively heated.
- 8. Ice slabs are covered with gunny bags because a gunny bag is a thermal insulator. As a result, the ice does not melt easily.
- J. 1. It is given that temperature of an object on Celsius scale C = 60°C. Let the temperature on Fahrenheit scale be F, then

as per relation, 
$$\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9}$$
, we have  $\frac{60}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9}$ 

$$\Rightarrow F-32 = \frac{60}{5} \times 9 = 108$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 F = 32 + 108 = 140°F  
2. Given that boiling point of all 1 = 700°F

in Boiling point of alcohol = 78°C

∴ Boiling point of alcohol on Kelvin scale = (78 + 273) K

3. Let common temperature on Celsius and Fahrenheit scales be  $x^{o}$ .

Then, from the relation, 
$$\frac{C}{5} = \frac{F-32}{9}$$
, we have
$$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{x-32}{9} \text{ or } 9x = 5(x-32)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 5x - 160 \Rightarrow 9x - 5x = -160$$

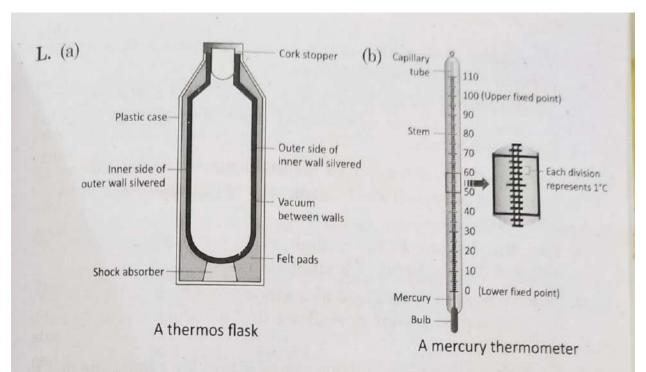
$$\Rightarrow 4x = -160 \text{ or } x = \frac{-160}{4} = -40^{\circ}$$

4. Temperature of a patient on Fahrenheit scale F = 100.4°F. If his temperature on Celsius scale be C°, then

$$\frac{C}{5} = \frac{100.4 - 32}{9} = \frac{68.4}{9}$$
$$C = \frac{68.4 \times 5}{9} = 38^{\circ}C$$

K. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (e)

 $\Rightarrow$ 



#### THINK ZONE

- The greenhouse effect is caused by greenhouse gases present in earth's atmosphere. These gases trap heat and reradiate it back to the earth surface. As a result, the temperature of the earth is increased and it causes global warming.
- The smoke and hot gases, being lighter, rise up and escape out through chimney. So, a taller chimney is preferred for a brick kiln.

## **CHAPTER 7. Electricity and Magnetism**

### Check Point 1

- 1. (a) repel; attract (b) Repulsion (c) temporary (d) electromagnet
- 2. (a) A magnet aligns itself in north-south direction. The end of the bar magnet pointing towards north is north pole and the one which is pointing towards south is south pole.
  - (b) Two poles of a magnet cannot be separated by any means, i.e., magnetic poles exist in pairs only.
  - (c) Soft iron is used as the core in an electromagnet.

### Check Point 2

- 1. (a) ampere (b) negative; positive (c) conductor; insulator
- 2. Leather, air and kerosene are insulators.

### Check Point 3

1. (a) closed (b) Copper or aluminium (c) resistance

2. (a) ———— Variable resistor

(b) Current cannot flow through an open circuit.

### TEST YOURSELF

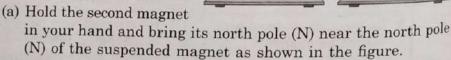
- A. 1. north-south 2. electromagnet 3. number of turns; current
  - 4. chemical energy 5. battery 6. parallel 7. ON 8. insulator
- B. 1. Magnetism 2. Electromagnet 3. Electric cell
  - 4. Button cell 5. Resistor 6. Electric current 7. Switch
  - 8. Parallel circuit
- C. 1. Magnetic pole: The two ends of a magnet, where the attractive property of the magnet is maximum are called its magnetic poles.
  - 2. Electromagnet: A coil with a soft iron core which behaves as a magnet on passing electric current through it is called an electromagnet.
  - Law of magnetism: The law of magnetism states that like magnetic poles repel each other and unlike magnetic poles attract each other.
  - 4. A battery: A combination of two or more electric cells is called a battery.
  - 5. Electric insulator: An electric insulator is a material which does not allow the flow of electric current through it.
  - 6. Electric circuit: A closed path along which an electric current flows is called an electric circuit.

Permanent magnet	Electromagnet		
1. Magnetic property of permanent magnet is permanent.	1. Magnetic property of electromagnet is temporary. It exhibits magnetic property as long as the current flows through its coil.		
2. It has fixed north and south poles and direction of magnetic field is fixed.	2. Position of magnetic poles and direction of magnetic field can be easily reversed by changing the direction of flow of current.		
3. Its strength is fixed and cannot be changed.	3. Its strength can be changed by changing the strength of current and by increasing the number of turns in the coil.		
4. Generally, its magnetic strength is less.	4. It can be made as much strong as desired.		

Electric conductors	Electric insulators	
1. These are the materials which easily allow the flow of electric current through them.	1. These are the material which do not allow the of electric current through them.	
2. Metals and their alloys are good conductors of electricity.	2. Nonmetals, liquids and gases are insulators (be conductors) of electricit	

3.	Series circuit	Parallel circuit
	1. All appliances are connected in series to the battery/mains supply.	1. All appliances are connected in parallel among themselves as well as parallel to the battery or mains supply.
	2. All the electrical appliances work simultaneously.	2. All the electrical appliances work independently.
	3. If one appliance goes out of order, other appliances too stop working.	3. If one appliance goes out of order, other appliances continue working.
	4. Different appliances share the applied voltage.	4. Same voltage is available to each appliance.

- E. 1. The three important properties of a magnet are as follows:
  - (a) The magnetic force of a magnet is maximum at poles.
  - (b) Magnetic poles of a magnet exist in pairs only.
  - (c) A freely suspended bar magnet always aligns itself in north-south direction.
  - Take two bar magnets and mark their north and south poles. Suspend one magnet with a piece of thread from a wooden stand or a rigid support. Let the suspended magnet come to rest.



Observation: The north pole of the suspended magnet moves away from the north pole of the magnet in your hand, i.e., it is repelled.

(b) Remove the magnet from your hand. Allow the suspended magnet to come to rest. Then, bring the north pole (N) of second magnet near the south pole (S) of the suspended magnet.

Observation: The south pole of the suspended magnet moves towards the north pole of the magnet in hand, i.e., the two poles are attracting each other.

It shows that like magnetic poles repel but unlike magnetic poles attract each other.

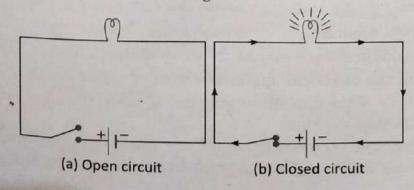
- 3. The strength of the magnetic field due to a current-carrying coil depends on factors as explained below:
  - (a) Current passing through the conductor: The strength of the magnetic field (B) is directly proportional to the current (I) passing through the conductor, i.e.,

$$B \propto I$$

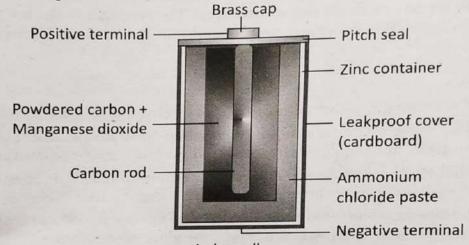
(b) **Distance from the conductor:** The strength of the magnetic field (B) is inversely proportional to the distance (r) from the conductor, i.e.,

$$B \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

- 4. The three important applications of electromagnets are as follows:
  - (a) Strong electromagnets are applied to separate iron articles from household waste collected by municipal corporations.
  - (b) Electromagnets are applied by doctors in hospitals to remove bits of iron embedded in sensitive organs like the eye.
- (c) Strong electromagnets are used in cranes to lift and transfer iron and steel articles from one place to another.
- 5. The flow of electric charge per unit time is called electric current. The SI unit of electric current is ampere.
- 6. Two important sources of electricity are as follows:
  - (a) Cell and battery (b) Mains supply
- 7. Prepare a circuit by connecting a bulb to a cell (or a battery) through a switch arrangement. When the switch is closed, current flows and the bulb glows. However, as soon as the switch is opened, the bulb stops glowing. It shows that complete circuit is compulsory for a bulb to glow.



- 8. Following conditions should be fulfilled for flow of electric current in a circuit:
  - (a) The electric circuit should be complete.
  - (b) The switch (or key) should be in 'ON' mode so that circuit is closed
  - (c) Each part of a circuit should be a conductor.
- 9. A dry cell consists of a carbon rod with a brass cap inserted into a mixture of manganese dioxide and carbon powder taken in a small muslin bag. The muslin bag is placed inside a zinc container and the intervening gap is filled with moist paste of ammonium chloride and gelatin. The zinc container is placed in a leakproof cardboard cover and the top is sealed with pitch.

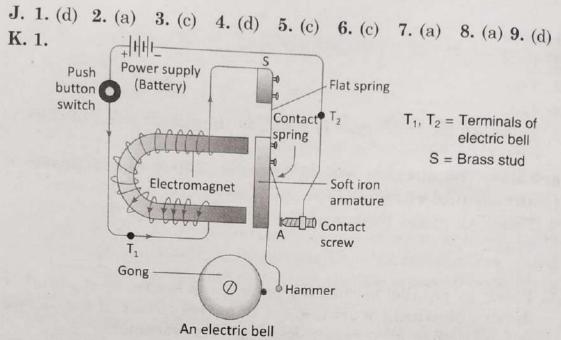


A dry cell When the cell is connected to an electric device, chemical reactions take place in the cell and an electric current is produced. The carbon rod behaves as positive terminal and zinc vessel as the negative terminal. A dry cell gives a voltage of 1.5 V.

10. A special type of the cell which directly converts the light and heat energy received from the sun into electricity is called the solar cell.

- 12. The simple electric circuit in series shows following features:
  - (a) All the electrical appliances work simultaneously.
  - (b) If one of the appliances goes out of order, the other appliances too stop working.
  - (c) Different appliances share the applied voltage and hence, none of the appliances work to its proper capacity.

- F. 1. True
  - 2. True
  - 3. True
  - 4. True
  - 5. False; An electromagnet is based on magnetic effect of electric current.
  - 6. False; The electrolyte used in a dry cell is moist paste of ammonium chloride.
  - 7. False; All gases behave as electrical insulators.
  - 8. True
  - 9. True
  - 10. False; In parallel circuit, if one device is faulty, then all other devices continue working. (or In series circuit, if one device is faulty, then all other devices also stop working).
- G. 1.-(d) 2.-(e) 3.-(a) 4.-(b) 5.-(f) 6.-(c)
- H.1. Electric cell; It is a source of electricity, all others work by consuming electricity.
  - 2. Plant cell; It is a unit of a plant body, all others are sources of electricity.
  - 3. Silver; It is a conductor of electricity, all others are insulators of electricity.
  - 4. Glass; It is an insulator, all others are conductors of electricity.
- I. 1. Magnetic attraction is possible between a magnet and a magnetic substance even if it is not a magnet. However, magnetic repulsion is possible only between the like poles of two magnets. Hence, magnetic repulsion is a sure test of magnetism.
  - 2. An electromagnet is a coil with a soft iron core. It behaves as a magnet when electric current is passed through the coil. But, when electric current flowing through its coil is stopped, the electromagnet loses its magnetism.
  - 3. When the switch is in 'OFF' mode, the electric circuit breaks and the flow of electric current stops in the circuit.
  - 4. The current going through series circuits is smaller because two bulbs in series have a higher resistance than a single bulb. As we know, higher the resistance, lower is the current. So, due to high resistance in series, the current will be low and the bulbs will not glow brightly.
  - 5. In parallel circuit, each electrical appliance works independently. If one of the appliances goes out of order, others continue working and same voltage is available to all electrical appliances. Therefore, only parallel circuits are employed in our houses.



- 2. (a) The diagram shows a closed circuit.
  - (b) Part A is a bulb, part B is a cell and part C is a switch.
  - (c) If switch C is kept open, no current will flow in the circuit and the bulb will not glow.
- 3. (a) Series (b) parallel (c)  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are in series;  $B_3$  and  $B_4$  are also in series;  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  are in parallel with  $B_3$ ,  $B_4$ .

### THINK ZONE

- The north and south poles of a bar magnet cannot be separated because poles of a magnet always exist in pair. If a bar magnet is broken in the middle, its two pieces will behave as two magnets with independent north and south poles.
- Since dry cell is a primary cell, it cannot be recharged again once used.

ਪਾਠ 16

ਚਾਰ ਠੱਗ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਧਰਾ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1 ਸਿੱਧਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਚਾਰੋਂ ਠੱਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਧੋਖਾ ਕੀਤਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਸਿੱਧਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਠੱਗ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਠੱਗ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਥੱਕ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਛਾਂਵੇਂ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਬੈਠ ਜਾਂ। ਤੀਜੇ ਠੱਗ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਮਾਰੀ ਤੇ ਚੌਥੇ ਠੱਗ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਤੇ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗਾ ਕੰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਚਾਰੋਂ ਠੱਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਧੋਖਾ ਕੀਤਾ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2 ਸਿੱਧਰਾਂ ਠੱਗਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਸੋਚਣ ਲੱਗਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਠੱਗਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਧਰਾ ਸੋਚਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਗਲਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਮੈਂ ਹੀ ਅਣਜਾਣ ਹਾਂ। ਮੈਂ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਮੂਰਖ ਹਾਂ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਏਨਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਧੋਖਾ ਖਾਧਾ। ਉਸ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਨੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੇਲਾ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਫਾਲਤੂ ਵਿਚ ਮੇਰੇ ਤੋ ਕੁੱਤੇ ਦਾ ਭਾਰ ਚੁਕਾਇਆ।

ਪਸ਼ਨ 3 ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਤੁਰ -ਚਲਾਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਮਝ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ।ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੋਲੇ ਭਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਧਰੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੂਝ-ਬੂਝ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ

- 1. ਸਧਾਰਨ -ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਬੰਦੇ ਦਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
- 2. ਭੋਲਾ -ਭਾਲਾ-ਰਾਮ ਇਕ ਭੋਲਾ ਭਾਲਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 3. ਰੂਹ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ-ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਕੰਮ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 4. ਠੱਗ-ਸ਼ਾਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ ਠੱਗ<sup>ਂ</sup> ਹੈ।
- 5. ਸੂਝ-ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੂਝ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 6. ਮੁੱਢ ਕਦੀਮ-ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਮੁੱਢ ਕਦੀਮ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਚਲਾਕ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ।
- 7. ਅਣਜਾਣ-ਸਾਨੂੰ ਜਾਣ ਕੇ ਅਣਜਾਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

# मेथिव थ्म़ਨ

### ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ -

(ੳ) 4 – ਸਿੱਧਾ ਸਾਦਾ (ਅ) 4 – ਬਕੱਰੀ ਦਾ (ੲ) 1 – ਕੁੱਤਾ (ਸ) 3 – ਸਖ਼ਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕੀਤੀ (ਹ) 1 – ਸਿਆਣਾ

## ਲਿਖਤੀ ਅਭਿਆਸ

- 1) ਸਿੱਧਰਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਭੋਲਾ-ਭਾਲਾ ਸੀ।
- 2) ਉਸਨੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤਾ।
- ਕੰਮ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਬਦਲੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਠੇਗਾ (ਬਕੱਗੀ ਦਾ ਬੱਚਾ) ਦਿੱਤਾ।
- 4) ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਧਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਿਆ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਚੰਗਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਏਂ। ਕੀ ਤੂੰ ਕੁੱਤੇ ਢੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਰ ਕੰਮ–ਧੰਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ।
- 5) ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਬਕੱਰੀ ਦਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਲਾਹ ਕੇ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

## ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

- 1. (ੳ) 2 ਖਚਰਾ
  - (ੲ) 3 ਸਰਦਾਰਨੀ
- (ਅ) 3 ਕੁੱਤੀ ਭੌਂਕ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ
- (ਸ) 4 ਠੱਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਠੌਰੇ ਠੱਗ ਲਏ।
- 2. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੁੱਧੀ -
  - (1) ਗਹਿਣਾ
  - (5) ਅਜ਼ਾਦ
  - (9) ਤੀਵੀਂ
- (2) ਸਿੱਧਰਾ (3) ਕਿਵੇਂ (4) ਵੱਖੀ
- (10) ਵੱਡਾ (11) ਅਸਾਨ
- (6) ਸਹਿਆ (7) ਕਚਹਿਰੀ (8) ਸਿਹਤ

## 4. ਕਾਵਿ-ਸਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਤੀ -

(1) ਬੜੀ ਹੀ ਰੂਹ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ।

- (2) ਨਿੱਕੜਾ-ਮਧੱਮ ਲਾਲ।
- (3) ਦੂਜਾ ਠੱਗ ਵੀ ਆ ਕੇ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ।
- (4) ਛਾਂਵੇਂ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਹਿੰਦਾ।

### 5. ਸਰਲ-ਅਰਥ -

ਇਸ ਕਾਵਿ-ਟੋਟੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਦੀ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਕਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੰਮ ਲੈਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਨਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਆਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੂਝ ਨਾਲ ਚੱਲੇਗਾ ਉਸੇ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਹ ਕੋਈ ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਹੋ ਢੰਗ-ਤਰੀਕਾ ਚਲਿਆ ਆ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

#### ਪਾਠ -17

#### ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ

#### ਪਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

#### 1ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ?

ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ।

#### 2ਰਾਮੂ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਮਾੜਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਰਾਮੂੰ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਦੇ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਰੁਪਏ ਚੋਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਅੱਧੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਖਾਂਦਾ।

#### 3 'ਕੰਨ ਤੇ ਜੂੰ ਨਾ ਸਰਕਣਾ 'ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਰੱਥ ਹੈ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ।

#### 4 ਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ ਤੇ੍ਲੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਾ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ ਘਬਰਾ ਜਾਣਾ।

#### 5 ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਡੈਡੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਡਰਾਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ?

ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਡਰਾਵਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸੱਚ ਨਾ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਹੀ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ ਹਟਾ ਕੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਟਲ 'ਤੇ ਭਾਂਡੇ ਮਾਂਜਣ ਲਾ ਦਿਆਂਗਾ।

#### ਚਾਰ- ਪੰਜ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉੱਤਰ ਦਿਓ:

#### 1 ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ? ਉਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਸਹਿਤ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਦਾ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਸਾਰਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਹਰ ਸਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਹ ਹਰ ਵਾਰ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਦਾ ਮਨੀਟਰ ਹੁੰਦਾ।

#### 2 ਰਾਮੂ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ? ਉਹ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਮਾੜੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਰਾਮੂ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭੈੜੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਪਈਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਨ।ਉਹ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਡੈਡੀ ਦੀ ਕਮੀਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਦੇ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਰੁਪਏ ਕੱਢ ਲੈਂਦਾ। ਉਹ ਅੱਧੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਰੁਪਈਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਨਾ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਂਦਾ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ।ਉਹ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਭੈੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਭੈੜੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ।

#### 3ਰਾਮੂ ਦੀ ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾ ਹਰਿਮੰਦਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੀ ਅਸਰ ਹੋਇਆ?

ਰਾਮੂ ਦੀ ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੱਲ ਘੱਟ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ। ਇਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਰਾਮੂ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਆਪਣੇ ਡੈਡੀ ਦੀ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਰੁਪਏ ਵੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ। 4ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਫੜੀ?

ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਨੇ ਫੜੀ।ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਦੀ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਕੱਢ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਲਿਆ। ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਨੇ ਨੋਟ ਚੋਰੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਸਤੇ ਦੀ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਦੂਜੇ ਦਿਨ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਹੀ ਡੈਂਡੀ ਨੇ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਬਸਤਾ ਮੰਗਵਾ ਕੇ ਨੋਟ ਇੱਕ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੱਢ ਲਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਚੋਰੀ ਫੜੀ ਗਈ। ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ

1ਮਨੀਟਰ-ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਮਾਤ ਦਾ ਮਨੀਟਰ ਹਾਂ।

2ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ-ਬੁਰੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਚ ਕੇ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

3ਕੰਨ ਤੇ ਜੂੰ ਨਾ ਸਰਕਈ-ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਰੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ,ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ ਤੇ ਜੂੰ ਨਾ ਸਰਕੀ।

4ਗੈਰ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ-ਮੈਂ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਗੈਰਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਸੀ।

5ਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ ਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ ਹੋਣਾ -ਚੇਰੀ ਫੜੀ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਹਰਿੰਦਰ ਤ੍ਰਲੀ ਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ।

6ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰਨਾ-ਸਾਨੂੰ ਬੂਰੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

7ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ-ਮੇਰੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਹੈ।

## ਸੰਬਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਜੇਬਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਬਰੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ -(ਉ) 1 - ਮਨੀਟਰ (ਅ) 3 - ਪੱਚੀ ਪੈਸੇ (ੲ) 4 - ਭੈੜਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ (ਸ) 4 - ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ (ਹ) 3 - ਕੁੱਟ ਨਾਲ

4. ਖਾਲੀ ਬਾਦਾਂ ਬਰਨੀਆਂ (1) ਮਨੀਟਰ (2) ਬੁਰੀਆਂ/ਭੈੜੀਆਂ (3) ਕੰਨ
(4) ਦਿੱਲੀ (5) ਚੁਪੇੜ
5. ਠੀਕ ਜਾਂ ਗਲਤ ਲਤਣੇ (1) ✓ (2) X (3) X (4) ✓ (5) ✓

92

# ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

- 1. (용) 4 끝
  - (ੲ) 4 -ਜਮਾਤੀ
- 2. (1) 8
  - (2) ਅਈ
  - (3) ਆਈ
  - (4) 깨ੜੀ
  - (5) ਆਲੂ

- (ਅ) 1 −ਵਿੱਕਾ
- (ਸ) 4 –ਧੀਮਾ

ਭਜਾਓ

ਮਲਵਈ

ਚੰਗਿਆਈ

ਅਗਾੜੀ

ਸ਼ਰਧਾਲੂ

ਲਿਖਾਓ

ਮੁਗ਼ਲਈ

ਸਚਿਆਈ

ਅਨਾੜੀ

ਦਿਆਲੂ

ਪਾਠ -18

ਮੋਬਾਇਲ

ਪਸ਼ਨ 1 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਢ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ 20ਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਕਾਢ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਵੰਪਾਰੀਆਂ, ਪੁਲਸ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ, ਬੈਂਕਾਂ, ਰੇਲਵੇ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਵਸਤਾਂ ਵੇਚਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਇਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3 ਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੀਡ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਫੋਨ ਦੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਿੰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੀਡ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 4 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਨਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਲੁੱਟਾਂ-ਖੋਹਾਂ, ਡਾਕਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਗਵਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਈ ਲੋਕ ਦੁਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਡਰਾਉਣ- ਧਮਕਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਜਾਂ ਤੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਗਲਤ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 5 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਦੁਰਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਲੱਗ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ, ਕੈਂਸਰ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਭਿਆਨਕ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਲੱਗ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 6 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀਆ ਰਿੰਗਟੋਨਾ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਾੜ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀਆ ਰਿੰਗਟੋਨਾਂ ਸਭਾ- ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਾੜ ਦਿੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

#### ਪਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰੌਸ਼ਨ -1 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦਾ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਲਾਭ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦਾ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਫੀ ਲਾਭ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਹਿੰਗੇ ਤੋਂ ਮਹਿੰਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਡਿਜ਼ਾਈਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਸੈੱਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਪੈਸੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੌਕੀਨ ਲੋਕ ਛੇਤੀ ਛੇਤੀ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਸੈੱਟ ਬਦਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਕੰਪਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਢੇਰ ਸਾਰੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਕਮਾਏ ਹਨ।

ਪਸ਼ਨ 2 ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੀ ਨਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਲੋਕ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਾਭ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਨਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਚੋਰ-ਡਾਕੂ ,ਲੁੱਟਾਂ-ਖੋਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਗਵਾਕਾਰ ਲਾਭ ਲੈ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸ਼ਹਿ ਮਿਲੀ ਹੈ।ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਚੋਰੀਆਂ,ਡਾਕਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਤਲਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ । ਪਸ਼ਨ 3 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਨਾਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਦੁਰਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਕਾਰ,ਮੋਟਰ -ਸਾਈਕਲ ਜਾਂ ਸਕੂਟਰ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਈ ਲੋਕ ਸ਼ਾਨ ਨਾਲ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਸੁਣਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਖਤਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੂਸਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਮੌਤ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 4 ਪੁਲਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਲਾਭ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਇਆ ਹੈ ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਪੁਲਸ ਨੇ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੀਏ ਪੇਚੀਦਾ ਤੋਂ ਪੇਚੀਦਾ ਮਸਲੇ ਹੱਲ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ।ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਕਈ ਲੁਟੇਰਿਆਂ , ਅਗਵਾਹਕਾਰਾਂ, ਡਾਕੂੂਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਚੋਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਰਦੇ ਫਾਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ।

#### ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ

1ਅਦਭੁੱਤ -ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਅਦਭੁਤ ਕਾਢ ਹੈ।

- 2 ਵਿਗਿਆਨ-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ ਅੰਦਭੁਤ ਕਾਢ ਹੈ।
- 3 ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਵਿਚ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਲਿਆ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
- 4 ਵਰਦਾਨ-ਰੁੱਖ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਵਰਦਾਨ ਹਨ।
- 5 ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨਾਲ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।
- 6 ਪਰਦਾਫਾਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ-ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੇ ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾਲ ਚੋਰਾਂ, ਡਾਕੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਪਰਦਾਫਾਸ਼ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।
- 7 ਨਜਾਇਜ਼-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਨਜਾਇਜ਼ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- 8 ਦੁਰਵਰਤੋਂ-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਦੀ ਦੁਰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- 9 ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ-ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਨਾਲ ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਧ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- 10 ਮਾਹੌਲ-ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਧੀਆ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖੋ।

# ਅਭਿਆਸੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ )

## में भिव थुम़त

## 1. ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ -

- (ੳ) 4 ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਦੀ
- (ਅ) 1 ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਰਾਹੀਂ
- (ੲ) 2 ਲੁਟੇਰਿਆਂ, ਡਾਕੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ (ਸ) 4 ਮੋਬਾਇਲ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ ਨੇ
- (ਹ) 3 ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ

#### 4. ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰਨੀਆਂ (1) ਇਨਕਲਾਬ (3) ਪੇਚੀਦਾ (2) ਪੀ. ਸੀ. ਓ (4) ਐਕਸੀਡੈਂਟ (5) ਕੈਂਸਰ (6) ਭੱਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ (ੳ) 3 – ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ 4 - ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਜੇਬਾਂ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਹਨ (개) (ੲ) 1 - ਜ਼ਿਆਦਤੀ (H) 3 - ਸਰਾਪ (ਹ) 1 - ਅਖਾਣ 2. ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ -(1) ਅੱਜ वसु (2) ਵੱਡਾ (3) ਵਰਦਾਨ ਸਰਾਪ (4) (5) ਅਗਲਾ ਪਿਛਲਾ

### ਅਭਿਆਸ

कें

ੳ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ–			
1. ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ।			
2. ਅਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?			
3. ਸਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?			
4. ਕਰਤਾ ਤੇ ਕਰਮ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?	300	100	
ж. ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ—	240/	333 Learn from	book
1. ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਭੇਦ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?		·	ماداد.
र्त चे		ਗ. ਚਾਰ	
ਖ. ਤਿੰਨ		ਘ. ਪੰਜ	
2. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਚੁਣੋ-			
ਰੂ ਹਿਸਣਾ, ਗਾਉਣਾ, ਰੋਣਾ	0	ਗ. ਤੂੰ, ਮੈਂ, ਅਸੀਂ	
ਖ਼. ਲਾਲ, ਕਾਲਾ, ਹਰਾ	0	ਘ. ਸੋਨੰ. ਰਾਜ ਮੋਨੰ	
3. 'ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ	ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਰਿਅ	ਮਾ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਹੈ?	
ਕ. ਮਾਤਾ		ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹਨ	
ਖ਼ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ		थ. सी	
4. 'ਸੰਗੀਤਾ ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱ	ਚ ਕਰਤਾ ਕੋਣ	ਰਹੈ?	
ਕ ਮੰਗੀਤਾ		ਗ. ਗਾਉਂਦੀ	(7)
ध, गीउ		ш. ਹੈ	
5. 'ਸੋਹਣ ਗਿਟਾਰ ਵਜਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿ	ਵੱਚ ਕਰਮ ਕਿ	ਹੜਾ ਹੈ?	
ਕ. ਸੋਹਣ		ਗ. ਵਜਾਉਂਦਾ	
<b>ਭ</b> ਗਿਟਾਰ		ਘ, ਹੈ	
6. ਜਿਸ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ		ਕਿਰਿਆ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕ	ਲਪ ਚਣੋ-
ਅ. ਸਕਰਮਕ ਜਕਰਮਕ		ਗ. ਕਰਮ ਰਹਿਤ	
ਖ, ਅਕਰਮਕ		ਘ. ਸਕਿਰਿਆ	
7. ਜਿਸ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ —		ਕਿਰਿਆ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਹੀ	ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚਣੋ-
ਕ ਸਕਰਮਕ	0	ਗ. ਕਰਮ ਰਹਿਤ	
<b>У</b> маана		थ. मिविविभा	
8. 'ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਸਵੈਟਰ ਬੁਣਦੇ ਹਨ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱ	ਜੋ ਕਰਤਾ ਹ		
3 मांडा सी	7		
ਾ ਸਵੈਟਰ		ਗ਼. ਬੁਣਦ	
	0	था. रात	

faterir 6

- 9. 'ਬੱਚੇ ਸਾਈਕਲ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ' ਕਰਮ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ? ਕ ਬੱਚੇ ਜਾਈਕਲ ਚਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਮਾਈਕਲ ਘ. ਹਨ
- ਝ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੋ-

#### हाश

- 1. ਮੁੰਡੇ ਫੁੱਟਬਾਲ ਖੇਡ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
- 2. ਕਿਸਾਨ ਗੋਡੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।
- 3. ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- 4. ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ ਖੰਡ ਤੋਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।
- 5. ਮੈਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਗਾ।
- 6. ਧੋਬੀ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਧੋਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

#### ਕਿਰਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸਮ

ਖੇਡ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ (ਸਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ)

यम्धीलां उत्र ८ अवग्यविका यम्धीलां उत्र ८ अवग्यवभविका उत्र विग्रा सी ८ अवग्यवभविका यम्चांगा ८ अवग्यव विकास यम्चांगा ८ अवग्यव विकास

- ਸ. ਹੇਠਾਂ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਕਰਮਕ ਕਿਰਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ। ਆਪਣੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਕਰਮ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ, ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਕਰਮਕ ਬਣਾਓ—
- 1. ਪ੍ਰਭਜੋਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ।
- 2. ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਬੁਣ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
- 3. ਰੂਪਾਲੀ ਖੇਡਦੀ ਹੈ।
- 4. ਨੈਣਾ ਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- 5. ਮਾਲੀ ਬਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

सूबनेड विडाध भारता है। माडा भी सहैट व घर को कर व्याप्ती ढेटधांत्र चेडिटी है। ठेटा मीड गा वजी है। माठी विकाश ध्राहिता है।

ਹ. ਹੈਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਰਮ ਛਾਂਟ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਲਿਖੋ–

#### हाव

- 1. ਦਾਦੀ ਚਰਖਾ ਕੱਤ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ।
- 2. ਨਾਨੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਾ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ।
- 3. ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਗੱਡੀ ਚਲਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।
- 4. ਮੈਂ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।
- 5. ਸੋਹਣ ਸਕੂਟਰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।
- 6. *ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਬਾਗ਼ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਫੁੱਲ ਤੋੜੇ*।
- 7. ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਚਾਹ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- 8. *ਮਦਾਰੀ ਤਮਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਖਾਉਂਦਾ* ਹੈ।
  - ਰਾਜੂ ਸੰਤਰਾ ਖਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

चारी नारी पिडा भी मेउह बेबील्यां महारी वनम चित्रकी स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र



- (ਉ) ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਫ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- (ਅ) ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੰਮ ਸ਼ਾਮ ਤੱਕ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੋਟੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨਿਸਚੇ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਹਨ।

- ਉ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੇ-
- ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ? ਇਹ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- 2. ਕਾਲ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- ਸਥਾਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?
- 4. ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਓ।
- 5. ਨਿਰਣਾ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਓ।
- 6. ਕਾਰਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਹਰਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- ਨਿਸਚੇ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

### ਅ. ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-

ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਭੇਦ ਹਨ?

ਕ. ਪੰਜ

ध हे

ਗ. ਸੱਤ

Old Learn Bromb

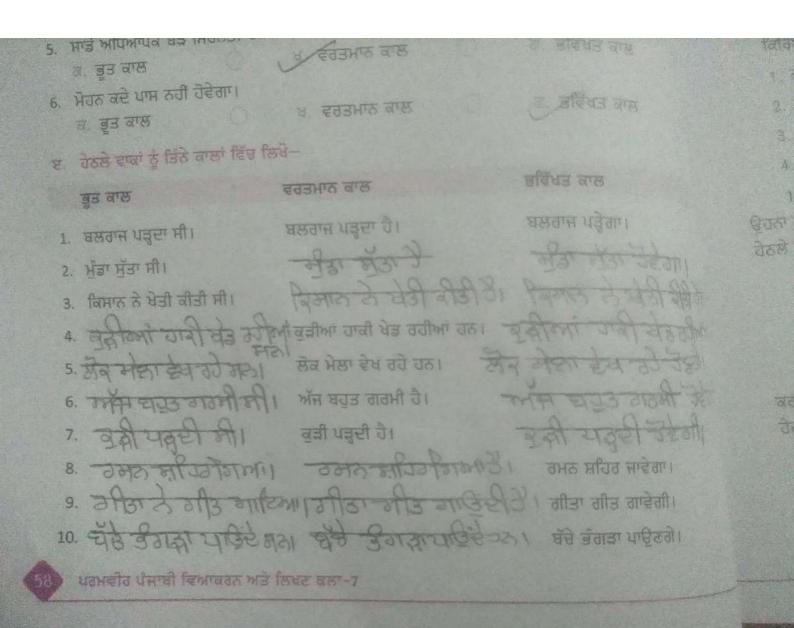
ਘ. ਨਿਰਣਾ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

- 2. ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਦੀ ਮਿਣਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਦੱਸੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ? ਗੁ ਖਰਿਮਾਣ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
  - ਕ. ਕਾਲ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
  - ਖ਼. ਸੰਖਿਆ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

- ਕ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਦੱਸਣ।
- ਖ਼ ਸਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਣ।
- ਗ. ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਲਿਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- ਘ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਦੱਸਣ।

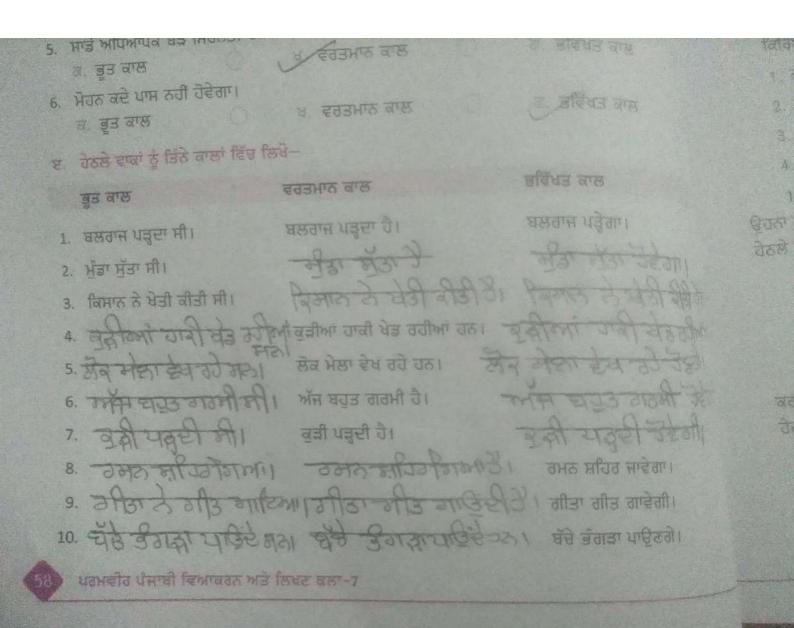
विविधा-दि



## ਅਭਿਆਸ

ਉ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ–

0. 000 qan e g 30 100			7: 0 - 30
1. ਕਾਲ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ।	3.	ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ	ਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
2. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?			
ਅ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕ ਕਿਸ ਕਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ	ı ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ, ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲ <sup>ਾ</sup>	ਾ <del>ਚੁਣੋ−</del>	
1. ਮੈਂ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ 🤍	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
2. ਅੱਜ ਮੀਂਹ ਪਿਆ ਸੀ।			
ਕੁ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
3. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	੍ਖ. ₹ਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
<ol> <li>ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਦਾ ਜੀ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਡੀ. ਸ</li> </ol>	ੀ. ਸਨ।		
ਕੁ ਭੂੰਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	()	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
. ਸਾਡੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬੜੇ ਮਿਹਨਤੀ ਹਨ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ 🔘 🕠	ਖ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	n	ਗ਼ ਕਟਿੱਮਤ ਗਲ
ਮੋਹਨ ਕਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।			01. 31643 4.0
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	਼ਗ. <b>ਭਵਿੱ</b> ਖਤ ਕਾਲ
		Transf	वा. शहपउ वाल
ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਕਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ-			



## ਅਭਿਆਸ

ਉ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ–

0. 000 qan e g 30 100			7: 0 - 30
1. ਕਾਲ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ।	3.	ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ	ਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
2. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?			
ਅ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕ ਕਿਸ ਕਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ	ı ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹਨ, ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲ <sup>ਾ</sup>	ਾ <del>ਚੁਣੋ−</del>	
1. ਮੈਂ ਲੁਧਿਆਣੇ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ 🤍	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
2. ਅੱਜ ਮੀਂਹ ਪਿਆ ਸੀ।			
ਕੁ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
3. ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	੍ਖ. ₹ਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
<ol> <li>ਮੇਰੇ ਦਾਦਾ ਜੀ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਡੀ. ਸ</li> </ol>	ੀ. ਸਨ।		
ਕੁ ਭੂੰਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	()	ਗ. ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ
. ਸਾਡੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਬੜੇ ਮਿਹਨਤੀ ਹਨ।			
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ 🔘 🕠	ਖ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	n	ਗ਼ ਕਟਿੱਮਤ ਗਲ
ਮੋਹਨ ਕਦੇ ਪਾਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।			01. 31643 4.0
ਕ. ਭੂਤ ਕਾਲ	ਖ. ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ	0	਼ਗ. <b>ਭਵਿੱ</b> ਖਤ ਕਾਲ
		Transf	वा. शहपउ वाल
ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨੇ ਕਾਲਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ-			

#### ਪਾਠ 13

#### ਕਾਲ

#### ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1 ਕਾਲ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਕਾਲ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ ਸਮਾਂ। ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦਾ ਉਹ ਰੂਪ ਜਿਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ,ਯ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਲ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

#### ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2 ਭੂਤਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਬੀਤ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਛੇਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਸੀ।

#### ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3 ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ਪੁੰਤਰ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਵਿੱਖਤ ਕਾਲ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਖੇਡਣ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ। ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 4 ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਜਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਰਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤਮਾਨ ਕਾਲ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ,ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮੈਂ ਸੱਤਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਵਿਚ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ।

4. 'ਮੋਹਿਤ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।' ਇਸ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਚੁਣੋ-ਗ. ਨਿਸਚੇ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕ ਕਾਲ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਘ, ਕਾਰਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਖ਼ ਸਥਾਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਹਨ? ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਕਿਸਮ ਲਿਖੋ– 1. विष्वि वावस्थास्य विविन्माहिक्द 6. वंसी थुवावसास्य 2. बसने बाह्य विविक्ता हिमेग्ह 7. ਉੱपत समाठ हास व 3. गं नी किन्हा हा चन विका हिमेड 8. विंता श्रीका महास्व 4. ਖਬੇ ਰਿਖਾਨਵਾਰਤ ਕਿਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਗ 9. ਅੰਦਰ अधार दान 5. हात-हात मीधमाहात्व शिवना हिमेह 10. वेस थ्वावहात्व विविवस ਸ. ਹੇਠਲੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੋ– ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮ 1. ਮੈਂ ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਸੌਂਦਾ ਹਾਂ। ਬਾਹਰ (ਸਥਾਨ-ਵਾਚਕ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ) 2. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀਤਾ ਹੈ। घाउउ ( यविमाद्यक्व निका 3. ਬਲਜੀਤ ਵਾਰ-ਵਾਰ ਰੁਪਏ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਹੈ। हाव-हाव ट्रीधाना हाका विकार 4. ਆਹੋ ਜੀ, ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਾਂਗਾ। भाग मी रित्र हाडाइत विकास 5. ਨਾ ਜੀ, ਉਹ ਉੱਥੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। मी (तिवहादास्व विविक्ता दिने 6. ਗੈਂਡਾ ਹੌਲ਼ੀ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਹੈ। युवानद्वा विवित्ता 7. ਮੈਂ ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵਾਂਗਾ। ठी'ट विश्वहाहा च व विविधा दिशे 8. ਸਰਜੀਤ ਸੱਚ-ਮੱਚ ਹਸ਼ਿਆਰ ਹੈ। में छ - में ए दिश्में हान्य विका 9. ਦੋ ਵੇਲੇ ਸੈਰ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ। रे टमीखकाराज्य शिक्सारि 10. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਾ ਡਰੋ। हाराय्य ए किमार्वहान्य विकार ਹ. ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਭਰੋ-1. ਜਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਦੱਸੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਰਿਆ। ਇਸੀਸ਼ਕੂ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। 2. ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਨਿਸ਼ਤ ਭੇਦ ਹਨ। 3. ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦੱਸੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ **ਉ**ਹਿਆ। ਭਾਰਤ 4. ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਚੱਲੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੂ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। 5. ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿਰਿਆ-ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਵਾਪਰਨ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾ ਪਰਮਵੀਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਆਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਕਲਾ-7