

CLASS - V
SUBJECT - ENGLISH - I

Q1. Forms of Verbs :-

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
1. cry	cried	cried
2. Rule	rulbed	rulbed
3. put	put	put
4. stand	stood	stood
5. Riske	risde	ridden
6. Bite	leit	leit
7. Do	did	done
8. Hurt	hurt	hurt
9. Eat	ate	eaten
10. leave	left	left
11. Feel	felt	felt
12. knell	knelt	knelt
13. Seap	leapt	leapt
14. Take	took	taken
15. Spend	Spent	Spent
16. say	said	said
17. Read	read	read
18. Sink	sank	sank
19. Throw	threw	thrown
20. weake	wooke	weoken

Q2. Letters learn from book Example 1, 2
page no. 87 and paragraph writing

Q3. Essay:- My Favourite Game

I Games and physical exercises are very important in human life. They develop our mind, keep us healthy and teach us how to live in society.

II My favourite game is football. It is the world's famous game. It has very simple rules. The game is played between two teams. The aim of the game is to put the ball into the opponents net. The team which scores more goal than the other is declared the winner.

III The match is played for two halves. The match begins with referee's whistle. The moment of goal making it really very cheerful. If the match ends with equal goals, the free kicks are offered to both the teams.

IV Last week, I got a chance to watch a football match. The cheerful noises and the energy of the players inspire me a lot. From that day I also started to play this game. So, playing or watching a football match is very enjoyable for me.

Q4. Story:- Union is Strength

I Once there was a farmer. He had four sons. His sons always quarrelled among themselves. The farmer was very worried about them.

II One day he called his sons and gave one-one stick to each. He told them to break that stick. Each of them easily did it. Then he gave them a bundle of sticks to break. Each of them tried to break the bundle but nobody got success.

III The farmer advised them if like a bundle of sticks they would be united then nobody could defeat them and they would live happily. The sons understood the lesson and never quarrelled again.

Moral:- Union is Strength.

Exercises

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) Human heart beats 70 times a minute.
 (i) 60 (ii) 62 (iii) 70 (iv) 92
- (b) Blood carries:
 (i) oxygen (ii) nutrients (iii) waste (iv) all of these
- (c) Blood rich in oxygen is called:
 (i) oxygenated (ii) deoxygenated (iii) impure (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Blood cells that help in its clotting in case of an injury are:
 (i) red blood cells (ii) white blood cells (iii) platelets (iv) all of these
- (e) Regular exercise helps in keeping the heart healthy.
 (i) blood (ii) arteries (iii) veins (iv) heart

2. State true (T) or false (F):

- (a) Pulmonary artery carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs. F
- (b) Red blood cells are known as the soldiers of our body. F
- (c) The heart has four chambers. T
- (d) Arteries have thick walls. T
- (e) Circulatory system is responsible for carrying only oxygen to all parts of the body. T

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The main components of the human circulatory system are the Blood,
Blood vessels and Heart.
- (b) Veins are the thin walled blood vessels that carry blood from various body parts to the heart.
- (c) The extremely thin blood vessels that penetrate various tissues are called
Capillaries.
- (d) Rate of pulse is exactly the same as the heartbeat.
- (e) The partition in the heart which does not allow mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood is called Septum.

4. Match the following:
- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (a) Red coloured pigment of blood | white blood cells d) |
| (b) Main artery that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to other body parts | pulse c) |
| (c) Heart beat | healthy heart e) |
| (d) Fights infections | aorta b) |
| (e) Yoga | haemoglobin a) |

5. Answer the following questions:
- What is the circulatory system responsible for? Mention its main components.
 - What do you mean by RBC and WBC?
 - What is haemoglobin?
 - Mention any three functions of the blood.
 - Explain the function and structure of arteries.
 - Explain the structure and function of the heart with the help of a diagram.
6. Think and answer:
- Why do people have different blood groups? Which factors are responsible for it?

Activities

Activity-1:

When doctors use a stethoscope to listen to your heart beat, they actually listen for two sounds. The first sound is longer, lower pitched made by the closing of two heart valves when blood is flowing out of the heart. The second is a shorter, higher pitched sound made by two other valves when blood is flowing into the heart.

You can also design a stethoscope at home.

Take a one to two foot clear plastic tube and carefully connect it to a small funnel. Check if it is attached well.

Put the plastic tube near your ear so that you can hear your heartbeat clearly. Put the funnel on your chest above your heart. Can you hear your heart beat?

Repeat the procedure with your friend. Can you listen his/her heartbeat clearly?

- (d) Which out of these is a lifestyle disease?
(i) Obesity (ii) Anaemia (iii) Diabetes (iv) All of these
- (e) Pizzas and fries fall in the category of:
(i) tasty food (ii) salty food (iii) junk food (iv) healthy food

2. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Night blindness | vitamin C c) |
| (b) Rickets | vitamin A a) |
| (c) Scurvy | lifestyle disease d) |
| (d) Obesity | junk food e) |
| (e) Burger | vitamin D b) |

3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Carbohydrates are essential for providing energy to the body.
- (b) Water makes up more than half of our body weight.
- (c) Balanced diet has all the necessary nutrients required by the body.
- (d) Food can be made healthier by adding sprouts and salad to it.
- (e) A person suffering from night-blindness cannot see clearly in dim light.

4. Answer in one word:

- (a) It is needed more by a growing child than an office goer. Proteins
- (b) It is needed for building bones and teeth. calcium and phosphorus
- (c) It is present in all citrus fruits and vegetables. Vitamin C
- (d) It is caused due to deficiency of vitamin B1 in our diet. Beri beri
- (e) It is caused due to excessive weight gain. Obesity

5. Which main nutrient is common in each of the following foods?

- (a) Meat, fish, curd, beans Proteins
- (b) Orange, tomato, lemon, green leafy vegetables Vitamin C
- (c) Rice, bread, sugar, potato Carbohydrates
- (d) Butter, oil, nuts, cheese Fats

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the importance of roughage in our body?
- (b) What is a balanced diet? Why is it important to have a balanced diet?

Food and Health

Food adulteration is done by the sellers to increase their profit. However, it is cheating the buyer and is a punishable offence.

The substances which are added for food adulteration are called adulterants. Adulterants can be harmful to health. Some common adulterants are:

S. no.	Food item	Adulterant
1.	Ghee	Vegetable oil and animal fat
2.	Milk	Water, detergent, urea, caustic soda and formalin
3.	Coffee	Root of the chicory plant
4.	Pulses	Sand, marble chips, stones
5.	Turmeric	Metanil yellow
6.	Fruits	Artificial colours and sweeteners
7.	Fish	Formalin
8.	Red chilli powder	Brick powder

Recap:

1. Food helps us to grow, keeps us healthy and gives us energy.
2. Carbohydrates and fats are energy-giving foods, proteins are body-building foods and vitamins and minerals are protective foods.
3. A balanced diet contains all the nutrients, water and roughage in the right quantity.
4. A balanced diet, regular exercise and proper sleep keep the person healthy and fit.
5. Junk food is harmful to our health.
6. Diseases that are caused due to a certain lifestyle are called lifestyle diseases.
7. Deficiency of certain nutrients in our food causes diseases called deficiency diseases.
8. Food adulteration is adding unwanted and harmful substances to food to increase its quantity. This results in reducing its quality.

Exercises

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) _____ are responsible for our growth and repair of worn out cells.
 (i) Proteins (ii) Fats (iii) Vitamins (iv) Minerals
- (b) _____ is a deficiency disease.
 (i) Cold and cough (ii) Obesity (iii) Jaundice (iv) Beriberi
- (c) Mixing of unwanted substances in food is called:
 (i) mix food (ii) food adulteration (iii) mixture (iv) adulterant

ENGLISH LITERATURE CLASS V

1. Learn 8 lines of both "POEMS"
"My Puppy Plays Piano"
"Our Strange Lingo"

2. Answer Key.

Chapter - Tenali Meets Babur
Learn and Write

(A) Question Answers

1. (a) Babur's messenger said these words to Raja Krishnadevaraya.
(b) Emperor Babur.
(c) The Raja ordered Tenali to go with the messenger and prove his wisdom.
(d) Tenali responded that he would not let the Raja down.

- 2.

- (a) Emperor Babur said these words to Tenali.
(b) They were at a place by Yamuna.
(c) Babur called him intelligent as he was able to make him laugh with his wisdom.
(d) Babur took Tenali to his palace and showered him with gifts.

B Answer these Question

1. Ans Krishnadevaraya thought that emperor Babur had sent his messenger to find an excuse to attack his kingdom.

2. ~~Ans~~ Babur told his courtiers that if he found anyone laughing at Tenali's jokes, that person would be punished.

3. ~~Ans~~ After examined Babur's route he found a place to plant mango sapling where he was sure Babur would notice him.

4. ~~Ans~~ Tenali said that the tree bore fruit only once a year and he had been rewarded twice for it. On hearing this Babur gave him third bag of gold coin.

C Think and answer.

Ans1. Tenali meant that he would fulfill the Raja's expectations and hold the honour of the kingdom.

Ans2. Babur was not angry as he was impressed with Tenali's wit and did not feel insulted.

"Chapter will be explained in class"

Answer Key

POEM - MY Puppy Plays Piano Learn 8 lines of poem.

(C) Answer these questions

1. What kind of music did the puppy learn to play?

Ans The puppy learnt to play classical, rock and the blues.

2. What happened after the pets formed a band and practised hard?

Ans After the pets formed a band, they travelled all over the world and became famous very soon.

D

Think and answer.

Ans The poem is funny as it talks about pets learning music.

The funniest lines are.

Find Para of the poem.

Learn word meanings of both poems and chapters.

CLASS - V

SUBJECT - S.S.T

Chapter - 2 Maps

1. New Terms Pg No. 14.

2. Short Answer Questions:

1. What does the language of maps consists of?

Ans. The language of maps consists of directions, scale, signs, symbols and colours.

2. Name major directions and sub-directions.

Ans. Major directions are - North, South, East and West.

Sub-directions are - north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west

3. Define: scale of a map, political map, physical map and atlas.

Ans. Scale of a map: Ratio between the distance on the map and actual distance.

Political map: Map that represents boundaries of countries and states.

Atlas - A book of maps.

Physical map - map that represents physical features.

4. When a map is drawn, the actual distances between places are reduced why?

Ans. The actual distances between places are reduced so that they can fit on a paper.

5. Why features such as mountains, trees, forests etc. are often not drawn on maps?

Ans. Features are often not drawn on maps

due to lack of space

Long Answer Questions:

(a) Maps are more useful than globes. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

Ans- Maps are more useful than globes as:

1. They give us more detailed information
2. They are easy to carry.
3. They can be folded.

(b) List some limitations of using maps

Ans- There are certain limitations of using maps since Earth is spherical in shape and has curved surface, so it is not easy to represent a curved surface on a flat surface of paper.

(c) How do we find directions on a map?

Ans- As we know the top of map shows north direction. So, we can easily find other directions. The south is opposite to the north, the east is to the right and the west lies on the left.

(d) What do you understand by scale of a map?

Explain.

Ans- When a map is drawn, the actual distance between the places is reduced so that they can fit on a paper. The ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance is known as the scale of the map.

e) Explain the use of symbols and colours in a map.

Ans- Symbols are used to represent mountains, rivers, bridges, dams etc Colours are used to represent landforms like highlands are shown with brown, plains with green, and water bodies with blue colour. This colour scheme is used for maps all over the world.

HOTS Question :

Q. Which will be more accurate- a map of a large city or a map of a large continent? Why?

Ans- A map of a large city will be more accurate because a map which depicts a small territory referred to as a large scale map.

Answer Key

CLASS : V

SUB : PUNJABI (II)

ਧਾਰ - 3 (ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਸੈਵ)

ਮੁਸ਼ਕ / ਤੁੱਤ

- ਪ੍ਰ. 1) ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਵੀ-ਕੀ ਥੀਜ਼ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਸਕਣੀ ਹੈ ?
ਉ. ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਟੁੱਲ ਅਤੇ ਮਕੜੀਆਂ ਥੀਜ਼ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਸਕਣੀ ਹੈ।
ਧੂਆਂ 2) ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਵੀ-ਕੀ ਸਭ ਹਨ ?
ਉ. ਇਸ ਨਾਲ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਤਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਮੀਂ ਬਿਨੋਂ
ਬਿਨੋਂ ਹਨ।
- ਮੁ. 3) ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਿਕੌਡੀਆਂ - ਫਿਕੌਡੀਆਂ ਮਕੜੀਆਂ
ਉਗਾਈਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ ?
- ਉ. ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਗਾਜ਼ਹਾਂ, ਮਸੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਗਮ ਆਦਿ
ਮਦਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਗਾਈਆਂ ਕਾ ਸਕਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- ਮੁ. 4) ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਜੀਂ ਪੌਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਇਸ਼ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਚੇਗਾਂ
ਨਾਲ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ?
- ਉ. ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਮਿਰ ਬਾਦ ਤੇ ਚਾਈ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਲੱਗੇਂਦੀ
ਕਰਕੇ ਪੌਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਾਇਸ਼ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵੀਂ ਨਾਸ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਣੀ ਹੈ।
- ਮੁ. 5) ਬੀਜਾਂ, ਉਗਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਧਰਵਾਇਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਗਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਟੁੱਲ ਅਤੇ
ਮਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ
- ਆਖਿਆਸ Pg No - 17
- (1) ਸਗੋ ਤੁੱਤ ਨੌਂਗੋ (2) ਦ ਫਿਸਾਨ ਲਾਈ :-
- (1) ਸੈਵ (2) ਝੁਵਰ੍ਹੋ (3) ਝੋਪ (4) ਕੁਦਕੁ ਦੇ (5) ਤਾਜੀ

(3) ਵਾਕ ਧਣਾਉ :

1. ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ - ਅੰਨ੍ਹੀ ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਸੈਵ।
2. ਫਿੱਲੇ : - ਮੰਨੇ ਹਾਲਾ ਜੀ ਫਿੱਲੇ ਹਨ।
3. ਝੋਪ : - ਸਵੇਰੇ ਦੀ ਹਣਾ ਝੋਪ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ।
4. ਪਰਵਾਇਸ਼ : - ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਪੌਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਜੀ ਪਰਵਾਇਸ਼ ਕਰਨੀ ਰਹੀਂ ਹੋਣੀ ਹੈ।
5. ਧੜਾਲ : - ਬਾਗਥਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਧੜਾਲ ਟ੍ਰੈਨਾ।
6. ਕੁਦਕੁ : - ਮਾਨੂੰ ਕੁਦਕੁ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਸਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

4. याक्री बहां भौंगे।

- (1) मैर (2) गिर्मा (3) मुद्दें (4) त्रैरिस (5) यज्ज्वां
(5) (✓) (X)

(1) X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

दिलाकरन

(1) समानार्थक शब्द

1. द्वादशवें — अँस, आँख - द्वादश
2. फिरेग — फैग-गैरिस, तेहरमउ
3. सुभान — यात्री, उभानी
4. मेहरा — मीर, सुखमउ

(2) दिरेपी शब्द

- (1) अरेमा — फैग (4) कैची - चैरी
(2) मुद्दें — द्वादशवें (5) सुस्ती - डिलाना
(3) आँख — चेग (6) लूप - अवृप

पाठ - ५

(पैत्री लाई)

मुझमा/उड़र

पूः १ हैली हाले दिन यड़े जाए बुझ रेगां दे न लिखे —

उः सास, हरा, चीज़ा, नीज़ा, गुहाची लाई।

पूः २ रेग यी के बी वैष्ण धै?

उः रेग यी के लज्जा चम्मुजार्दै

मूः ३ गर दीजां दैजां रिनु न दिन रिम्मा कु ते उर्जा राहीजां रन?

उः गुरे दीजां दैजां रिम्मा निंधां कु दिन रिम्मार्दै उग गैउवा थडटीजां रन।

पूः ४ हेत्री हाले दिन फैव वी उड़ा जाए रन?

उः हेत्री हाले दिन फैव छावेस्केहे उड़ा जाए रन।

अविलाम नि नो 21

- (1) रेगां दी (2) गुहाल (3) रेग (4) आर्द्धयुग मार्दिव दा
(5) सुभान दा

3. | द्वार घटाउ।
- (1) गुप्ताल - हेजी देहे असी गुप्ताल नास सेडेहे ग।
2. यडिंग - चैचे यडिंग उडा रो रन।
3. अंधर - अंधर दिल यडिंग उडा रो रन।
4. छाई - छाई छाई के हेजी खउदे रन।
5. यमाल याउटी - बळीलां भिंघे दिल यमाल याउटीलां रन।
6. मूगडे - ब्रेक - हेत्रो दाले दिन लैक झगडे - ब्रेक तुन जाए रन।
7. थाळी यादां तरो।
1. सुमीलां (2) युझी (3) पितवारी (4) गुप्ताल (5) गैउवा (6) झगडे

हिलावरन

मैप- अमैप	
भैंग - भैंग	टैना - टैना
तरी - तरी	गैउवा - गैउवा
	सुमीलां - युझीलां

(२) दृचन घटके

रेत - रेता	छाई - छाईलां
अंधर - अंधरा	गैधारा - गैधारे
यडिंग - यडिंगां	त्रोख - त्रोखां
	तुन - तुनां
	झगडा - झगडे

हेजी शटिंग शीलां अंठ लाईनां आउ रवे।

थाठने :- 3, 4 दे मुघद - अग्व आउ बरे।

CLASS - 5TH (MATHS)

Revise Ex 1.1 and Ex 1.2

Value	Let's recap	Pg no - 25
Ex 2.1		Pg no - 29
Ex 2.2 Q-no.1		Pg no - 32
Ex 2.3 Q-no.2 and 3		Pg no - 36
Ex 2.4		Pg no - 39

1. Value all questions in the book
2. Learn and write table 2 to 15 including doubling

CLASS - V

SUBJECT - G.SCI
1ST TERM

Instructions

1. Complete your books and notebooks neatly.
2. Draw well labeled diagrams.
3. Write glossary given in syllabus (1 TERM)
4. Learn Back exercises and Questions Answers of given chapters.

Chapter 1 :- Human Body : The circulatory system

Chapter 3 :- Food and Health.

Chapter 1 :- Human body - The Circulatory System

Q5 Answer the following question: (Pg - 16)

(a) What is the Circulatory system responsible for? Mention its main components.

Ans:- The circulatory system is responsible for the transportation of nutrients, oxygen and other essential elements to all parts of the body.

The main components of circulatory system are :-

(i) Blood (ii) Blood Vessels (iii) Heart

(b) What do you mean by RBC and WBC?

Ans:- RBC - It is red coloured cells present in our body. They help to transport oxygen to the body.

WBC :- They are known as soldiers of our body because they fight against diseases to protect us.

(c) What is haemoglobin?

Ans. It is a red coloured pigment which gives red colour to blood. It also help in the transportation of oxygen.

(d) Mention any three functions of the blood.

Ans. Following are the functions of the blood :-

1. It regulates body temperature.
2. It helps to transport oxygen and nutrition to the body.
3. It carries message from one part of the body to the other.

(e) Explain the function and structure of arteries.

Ans. Arteries are thick-walled blood vessels which carry blood away from the heart to different parts of the body.

(f) Explain the structure and function of the heart with the help of a diagram.

Ans. Heart is a cone-shaped pumping organ. It has four chambers.

(i) Upper chamber - Right and left auricle.

(ii) Lower chamber - Right and left Ventricle.

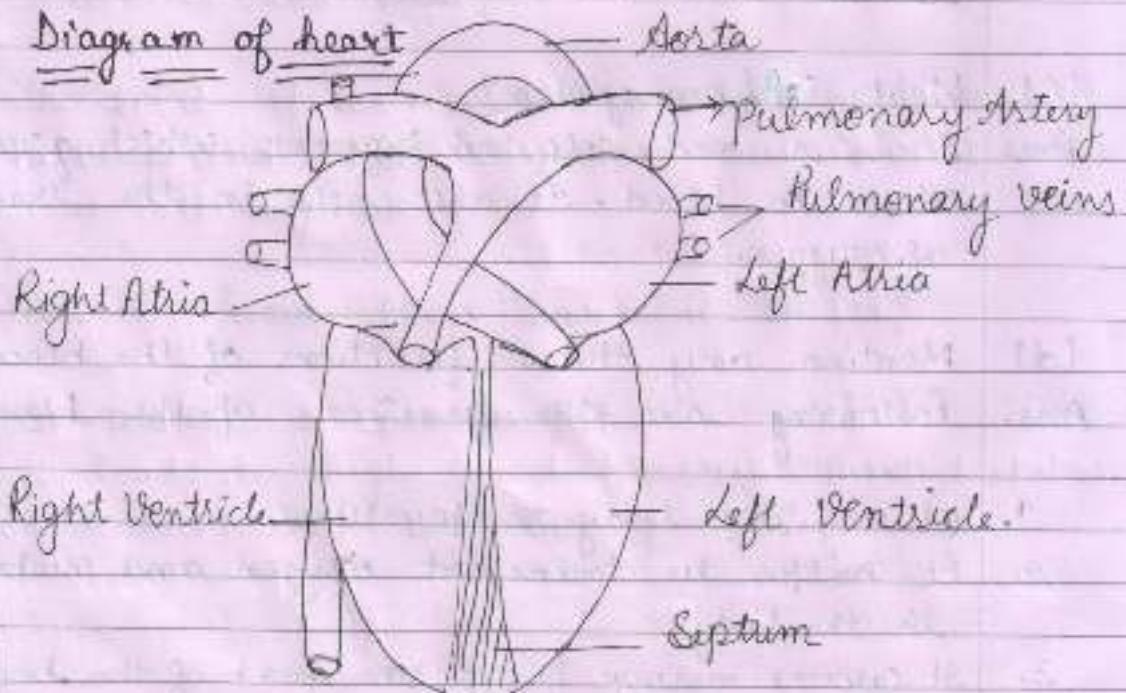
function of heart :-

(i) Right auricle receive impure blood from body and send it to left ventricle.

(ii) Then left ventricle pump the blood to lungs for purification.

(iii) Now pure blood reach to left auricle then through left Ventricle it goes to whole body.

Diagram of heart



Q.6 Think and answer :-

- (a) Why do people have different blood groups? Which factors are responsible for it?

Ans. Because they have different proteins (antigen) in their RBCs.

CHAPTER-3 FOOD AND HEALTH

Q.6 Answer the following questions:- (Pg - 37, 38)

- (a) What is the importance of roughage in our body?

Ans. 1. It helps water retention in the body.
2. It also helps to get rid of waste from our body.

- (b) What is a balanced diet? Why is it important to have a balanced diet?

Ans. Balanced diet is a diet that contains all the nutrient, roughage and water in right quantity.
It is important to have balanced diet to maintain a healthy body and mind.

- (c) What are deficiency diseases? How are they caused?

Ans. Deficiency diseases are the diseases that caused due to lack of certain nutrient in the body.

Cause - When the body does not get proper amount of nutrients , it may cause deficiency diseases.

(d) What do you understand by lifestyle diseases? How can they be prevented?

Ans:- Diseases that are caused due to a certain lifestyle are called lifestyle diseases.

It is prevented by eating healthy food, proper rest and regular exercise.

(e) How can we make our food healthier?

Ans:- 1. By adding sprouted pulses to your meal.

2. By eating all varieties of seasonal fruits and vegetables.

3. By adding milk products in your diet.

(f) What is Junk food?

Ans:- The food items which contain excessive calories and have very less nutritional value are called junk food.

(g) How is junk food harmful to us?

Ans:- 1. It makes a person fat.

2. It leads to high blood pressure and diabetes.

3. It reduces concentration power.

(h) Name all the nutrients present in food. Write a short note on proteins.

Ans:- There are five kinds of nutrients

1. Carbohydrates
- 2.) Vitamins
3. Fats
- 4) Minerals
5. Proteins

Proteins :- It is known as body building food because it helps us to grow and repairs the worn out cells in the body.

(i) Mention the importance of exercise for good health.

Ans:- Exercise is important for good health because

1. It keeps us fit.
2. It improves blood circulation.
3. It increases stamina and make us active.

Q7. Think and Answer

(a) Why is it suggested to eat seasonal foods to keep healthy?

Ans:- Because seasonal foods are fresh and has high nutritional value.

b) What will happen if you eat only fruits and vegetables in your diet?

Ans = If we eat only fruits and vegetables then our body becomes deficient of other nutrients which are not present in them.

HINDI - I द्वचना - प्रसून भाग - 3
 (याद करो)

लेख - हमारा दृष्टिय पक्षी और
 पाठ - 6 लिंग बदलो PAGE - 29 याद करो।

HINDI - II आधा भारती

पाठ - 1, 2, 3 के शब्दार्थ याद करो।
 पाठ - 1, 2, 3 के प्रवन - उत्तर और अष्टम सार्थ
 याद करो।

पाठ - 1 की कविता (कोदिका कहने वालों की) ।
 पंक्तियों याद करो।

पाठ - 2, 3 के प्रवन - उत्तर WRITE ON NOTE Book.

पाठ - 2, 3 का अष्टम सार्थ WRITE ON Book.

FOR OFFICE USE :-

PLEASE SCAN FOLLOWING PAGE NO - 15, 16, 17, 23
 24, 25

MRS. SHILPI
 DATE - 20.3.20

शब्दार्थ Word Meaning

प्रयत्न	- कोशिश (attempt)	सख्त	- कठिन/कठोर (hard)
प्रमाण	- सबूत (proof)	निरर्थक	- बिना अर्थ/मतलब का (meaningless)
परिश्रम	- मेहनत (labour)	पिछवाड़े	- पीछे के भाग में (in the back portion)
दशा	- हालत (condition)		
फिजूलखर्ची	- अनावश्यक खर्च (extravagant)		



अभ्यास Exercise

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

◆ **मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए— (Oral analysis)**

1. शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए— (Practice the proper pronunciation.)
व्यापारी, फिजूलखर्ची, प्रयत्न, प्रमाण, संपत्ति, पिछवाड़े
2. माता-पिता द्वारा बेटे को अधिक लाड़ - प्यार करने का क्या परिणाम हुआ ? लड़का बिगड़ गया।
3. व्यापारी ने स्वयं की संपत्ति बेटे को देने के लिए क्या शर्त रखी ? उपन करमाने की।
4. व्यापारी का बेटा प्रतिदिन एक रुपया कैसे कमाता था ? कठिन मेहनत करके।

◆ **निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए— (Answer the following questions.)**

1. व्यापारी का बेटा कैसे बिगड़ गया था ?
व्यापारी का बेटा अधिक लाड़ - प्यार से बिगड़ गया।
2. अपने पुत्र को सुधारने के लिए व्यापारी ने उससे क्या कहा ?
अपने पुत्र को सुधारने के लिए व्यापारी ने उससे उपन करमाने को कहा।
3. व्यापारी के पुत्र ने पैसे कमाने के लिए क्या किया ?
व्यापारी के पुत्र ने पैसे कमाने के लिए कठिन मेहनत की।

4. पुत्र द्वारा कमाए गए रूपये का व्यापारी बया करता था ?

पुत्र द्वारा कमाए गए रूपये को वह कुरें में डाल देता था।

5. अंत में व्यापारी के पुत्र ने क्या निश्चय किया ?

अंत में व्यापारी के पुत्र ने निश्चय किया कि वह धन को उग्रधर्ष में खर्च नहीं करेगा।

◆ सही कथन के आगे ✓ व गलत कथन के आगे ✗ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) against the right statements and (✗) against the wrong statements.)

1. अधिक लाड़-प्यार से व्यापारी का बेटा बिगड़ गया था।
2. पुत्र को सुधारने के लिए माता-पिता ने कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया।
3. व्यापारी के पुत्र ने पैसे कमाने के लिए अनाज के बोरे ठेले पर लादने और उतारने का कार्य किया।
4. व्यापारी अपने पुत्र की कमाई को अपनी जेब में रख लेता था।

◆ वहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

1. व्यापारी का पुत्र क्यों बिगड़ गया था ?

- (i) अधिक लाड़-प्यार करने से (ii) अधिक क्रोध करने से
(iii) नफरत करने से (iv) अधिक काम करने से

2. व्यापारी ने अपने पुत्र से किस बात का प्रमाण देने को कहा ?

- (i) धन कमाने का (ii) अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का
(iii) आलस नहीं करने का (iv) पढ़ाई करने का

3. व्यापारी का पुत्र दिन-भर परिश्रम करने के बाद कितने रूपये कमाता था ?

- (i) दस रुपये (ii) एक रुपया (iii) पाँच रुपये (iv) दो रुपये

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

◆ विशेषण शब्द जिन शब्दों की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें 'विशेष्य' कहते हैं; जैसे— 'मेहनती लड़का'; इसमें 'मेहनती' विशेषण शब्द है और 'लड़का' विशेष्य है। (Adjectives qualify the words which are called 'विशेष्य').

**नीचे दिए गए वाक्यांशों में से विशेषण और विशेष्य छाँटकर अलग-अलग लिखिए—
(Separate the adjective and noun 'विशेषा').**

	विशेषण	विशेष्य
1.	<u>दानी राजा</u>	<u>दानी</u>
2.	<u>बढ़िया खाना</u>	<u>बढ़िया</u>
3.	<u>कड़ी धूप</u>	<u>कड़ी</u>
4.	<u>सुहावना मीसम</u>	<u>सुहावना</u>
5.	<u>ईमानदार लड़का</u>	<u>ईमानदार</u>

◆ **निम्नलिखित वाक्यांशों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए— (Write one word for the following groups of words.)**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. जो व्यर्थ में ही ऐसे खर्च करता हो | 4. जो आसानी से मिले |
| <u>अप्रभयी</u> | <u>सुलभ</u> |
| 2. जो बहुत कम खर्च करता हो | 5. जो कठिनाई से मिले |
| <u>कंजूस</u> | <u>दुर्लभ</u> |
| 3. जो आवश्यकतानुसार खर्च करता हो | 6. जिसका कोई कारण न हो |
| <u>मित्रभयी</u> | <u>अकारण</u> |

◆ **उचित समुच्च्यबोधक भरकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिए— (Complete the sentences by filling the proper conjunctions.)**

लैकिन, कि, या, क्योंकि

- पुत्र को सुधारने के लिए माता-पिता ने खूब प्रयत्न किए, लैकिन इससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ।
- तुम्हें इस बात का प्रमाण देना होगा कि तुम भी धन कमा सकते हो।
- पिता पुत्र से कुछ भी नहीं कहता था लैकिन उसके द्वारा कमाकर लाया गया रुपया कुरें में डाल देता था।
- तुम खाना खाओगे या आराम करोगे ?
- बापारी खुश था क्योंकि उसके यहाँ पुत्र का जन्म हुआ था।



अभ्यास Exercise

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

◆ मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए— (Oral analysis)

- शुद्ध उच्चारण का अभ्यास कीजिए— (Practice the proper pronunciation.)
मुसाफिर, आश्रय, धर्मशाला, सातिपूवंक, दिव्य स्वरूप, श्रद्धा, पश्चाताप
- सेठ जी और किसान के स्वभाव में क्या अंतर था? सेठ कंजूस और किसान उदाहरण।
- सेठ जी ने मुसाफिर के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया? बहुत बुरा।
- किसान ने भगवान से क्या वरदान माँगा? स्वेच्छा भीक्षन का।

◆ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए— (Answer the following questions.)

- सेठ जी का स्वभाव कैसा था?
सेठ जी कंजूस स्वभाव के थे।
- मुसाफिर ने सेठ जी से क्या प्रार्थना की?
मुसाफिर ने सेठ जी से उसे एक हात अपने यहाँ आऱ्यादून की प्रार्थना की।
- गरीब किसान ने मुसाफिर के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया?
गरीब किसान ने मुसाफिर के साथ बहुत अच्छा व्यवहार किया। उसने मुसाफिर को खाना और सोने को विस्तृत दिया।
- सेठ जी को पूरी रात नींद करों नहीं आई?
सेठ को पूरी रात नींद इसलिए नहीं आई क्योंकि वह सारी रात यह सोचता रहा कि तीन वटदानों में क्या-क्या मौंगे।
- अंत में सेठ जी के स्वभाव में क्या बदलाव आया?
अंत में सेठ जी उदाहरण बन गए और उपनी दौलत उच्चैर कार्बों में खर्च करने लगे।

◆ सही कथन पर ✓ व गलत कथन पर ✗ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) for right statements and (✗) for wrong statements.)

- सेठ बहुत धनी और उदार था।
- सेठ ने मुसाफिर को आश्रय और मोजन दिया।



- * 3. किसान ने मुसाफिर को आश्रय दिया।
4. भगवान के वरदान द्वारा सेठ को बहुत-सा धन मिला।
5. भगवान ने सेठ जी का आमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया।

◆ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए— (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

1. सेठ के दरवाजे पर कौन आया ?
 (i) मुसाफिर (ii) किसान (iii) बापारी (iv) राजा
2. मुसाफिर को आश्रय और भोजन किसने दिया ?
 (i) सेठ ने (ii) किसान ने (iii) भगवान ने (iv) राजा ने
3. सेठ को भगवान ने कितने वरदान दिए ?
 (i) चार (ii) तीन (iii) दो (iv) एक

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

◆ हिंदी भाषा लिखते समय 'र' के विभिन्न रूप प्रयुक्त होते हैं (We use various types of 'र' in Hindi)

जैसे—	र	—	रथ, वीरता, मारत
As—	र रेफ (‘’)	—	वर्षा, आदर्श, धर्म
	र पदेन (‘’)	—	प्रकाश, ट्रक, ग्राम

पहली पंक्ति में 'र' पूरा है अर्थात् स्वर सहित है। (In first line 'र' is used with vowel.)

दूसरी पंक्ति में 'र' स्वर रहित है। स्वर रहित 'र' जिस व्यञ्जन के साथ जुड़ता है, उसके ऊपर (‘’) लिखा जाता है और उससे पहले बोला जाता है; जैसे— गर्म = ग् + अ + र + म् + अ । र के इस चिह्न (‘’) को रेफ कहते हैं। (In second line 'र' is without vowel. When 'र' without vowel is joined with a consonant, then we write (‘’) over that consonant and is spoken before it. Like— गर्म = ग् + अ + र + म् + अ । This sign of र (‘’) is called rafe.

तीसरी पंक्ति में 'र' पूरा है अर्थात् स्वर सहित है। जब कोई स्वर रहित व्यञ्जन 'र' में मिलता है तो स्वर रहित व्यञ्जन को पूरा लिखकर उसके नीचे 'र' को पदेन रूप (‘’) में लिखते हैं; जैसे—प्रकाश, ग्रह, ट्रक, ड्रम। (In third line 'र' is with vowel. When a consonant of without vowel is joined with 'र' then we write that constant with vowel and 'र' is used in 'paden' form (‘’), Like—प्रकाश, ग्रह, ट्रक, ड्रम।

'र' के तीनों रूप वाले पाँच-पाँच शब्द लिखिए— (Write five words for each form of 'र'.)

र	'र' रेफ ('')	'र' पदेन (.. .)
रख	र्वं	प्रेम
रह	वर्फि	प्रश्न
रथ	कार्य	प्रकाश
रहदान	धर्म	अम
भारत	कर्म	क्रोध

- ◆ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए— (Write antonyms for the following words.)

कंजूस	उदाह	शोक	हृषि
वरदान	अभिक्षाप	दयालु	निर्दिष्टी
सुंदर	असुंदर, कुरुप	स्वीकार	अस्वीकार

रचनात्मक गतिविधियाँ

Creative Activities

- ◆ 'मेरे जीवन की अभिलाषा' शीर्षक पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए। इस अनुच्छेद में आप अपनी उस इच्छा के बारे में बताइए जिसे आप जीवन में अवश्य पूरी करना चाहते हैं। अपनी उस इच्छा को पूरा करने के लिए आप क्या प्रयास करेंगे, उसका वर्णन भी कीजिए।
(Write a paragraph on 'The desire of my life'. In this paragraph write about that desire which you want to fulfil. What will you do to fulfil that desire? Describe.)
- ◆ स्वर्णिम वचन—

यदि आप आराम की ज़िंदगी गुज़ारना चाहते हैं
तो कुछ परेशानी तो आपको उठानी ही पड़ेगी।

—ऐविगैल वैन व्यूरेन