

# Shreeram Model School

## Home Assignment 3

Week / Date: 20/04/2020 to 24/04/2020

CLASS 7

Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link and Homework
01	SOCIAL STUDIES	HOW WHEN AND WHERE?	<a href="https://youtu.be/CRb4WgO4t3A">https://youtu.be/CRb4WgO4t3A</a>

ENGLISH

ADJECTIVES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Circling Comparative and Superlative Adjectives Worksheet

Adjectives can compare two or more nouns or pronouns. Add *er* to an adjective to make the comparative form. The superlative form of an adjective compares more than two things or people. Add *est* to an adjective to make the superlative form.

**Directions:** Circle the comparative or superlative form of the adjective that best completes each sentence.

*Example A:* You are (taller / tallest) than me.

*Example A:* taller

1. I have a (bigger / biggest) problem than you.
2. That was the (stranger / strangest) thing that I have ever seen!
3. If you look (closest / closer) you can see the ocean from here.
4. That was the (bumpiest / bumpier) car drive ever.
5. You show the (gentler / gentlest) touch when handling the baby.
6. That mouse is the (tinier / tiniest) I have ever seen.

## Adjectives Worksheet (Underlining Part 1)

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Directions: Underline the adjectives in each sentence below.

*Example A- The beautiful neighborhood gleamed with sunlight in the morning.*

*Adjective- beautiful*

1. John went to the busy store to pick up red apples.
2. The tall man at the counter felt that John was a very kind gentleman.
3. The hot sun rose in the morning and set in the misty evening.
4. Many of earth's greatest wonders have been labeled as historical monuments.
5. Often, there are many animals which are placed on the endangered species list because they are hunted.
6. That tall man walked in the store yesterday and ordered some green tea.
7. One of the largest buildings in the world is located on that tiny mountain that overlooks the sea.
8. John happily opened the front door when he heard his friend knocking.
9. May was cooking a big feast for her family during the afternoon.
10. Michael went to school so he could pass the very difficult test.
11. That building is a huge skyscraper.
12. Many of those red flowers bloom in spring and die in the winter.

## Circling Adjectives Worksheet (Part 1)

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Directions: Circle each adjective or adjectives in the sentences given below.  
Draw a line under the noun it describes.

*Example A: The test was challenging.*

*Answer: The test was challenging.*

1. The food tasted bitter.
2. I was ashamed that I didn't pass the difficult test.
3. The story was brief.
4. I felt comfortable in my new home.
5. The man was very creepy and scary on Halloween.
6. My dad was courageous when he picked up the skunk.
7. My friend is anxious for his birthday.
8. It was a breezy day.
9. I am eager to start my test.
10. My brother was excited for his basketball game.
11. I learned a lot about the blue ocean.
12. That tree is now green because I watered it daily.
13. My son is helpful.

**Write the correct form of the adjective for each sentence.**

- (1) The painting is even \_\_\_\_\_ than the photograph it was copied from.  
(colorful)
- (2) This factory made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes this year than last.  
(few)
- (3) The dining room was \_\_\_\_\_ than we thought it would be.  
(elegant)
- (4) The sequel was much \_\_\_\_\_ than the original movie was.  
(interesting)
- (5) Those tacos taste \_\_\_\_\_ than cardboard.  
(bad)
- (6) I think Jeremy's plan is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other's we've considered.  
(realistic)
- (7) My mother was even \_\_\_\_\_ about the television breaking down than I was.  
(frustrated)
- (8) The nation of Mexico has one of the \_\_\_\_\_ flags.  
(beautiful)
- (9) To get the best service, you need to buy the \_\_\_\_\_ plane ticket.  
(expensive)
- (10) I think that a salad would be the \_\_\_\_\_ thing to eat.  
(healthy)
- (11) The \_\_\_\_\_ view of the lake is from the top of that mountain.  
(good)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives (Re-Writing Part 1)

Adjectives can compare two or more nouns or pronouns. Add *er* to an adjective to make the comparative form. The superlative form of an adjective compares more than two things or people. Add *est* to an adjective to make the superlative form.

Directions: Re-Write each sentence below using the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parenthesis.

*Example A: You are (tall) than me.*

*Answer A: You are taller than me.*

1. The fish I caught is (big) than the one you caught.

---

2. That is the (small) umbrella I have ever seen!

---

3. She is the (pretty) girl I have ever seen.

---

4. My friend is (fabulous) than yours.

---

5. That building is (large) than the one next to it.

---

# MATHS

Class - VII

## Assignment of Ch-1 Integer

- Ques 1. Find the sum of: (a)  $-319$  and  $-121$  (b)  $256$  and  $-312$
- Ques 2. Subtract: (a)  $-63$  from  $72$  (b)  $32$  from  $-56$ .
- Ques 3. Simplify:  $14 - (-18) + [-32 - (-15)]$
- Ques 4. Find the additive inverse of (a)  $-70$  (b)  $315$
- Ques 5. Subtract  $-341$  from the sum of  $83$  and  $-56$ .
- Ques 6. If  $a = 10$ ,  $b = -4$ , show that  $a - b \neq b - a$ .
- Ques 7. Find the value of  $3 + |-4| + |-5|$
- Ques 8. The sum of two integers is  $-278$ . If one of the integers is  $-156$ , find the other.
- Ques 9. In a quiz, team A scored  $-40, 10, 0$  and team B scored  $10, 0, -40$  in three successive rounds. Which team scored more? Can we say that we can add integers in any order?
- Ques 10. Fill in the blanks
- (a)  $7 - \square = 20$  (b)  $-369 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$
- (c)  $|-45| + |-5| - |-9| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- Ques 11. Find product of the following:
- (a)  $20 \times (-125) \times (-5)$
- (b)  $0 \times (-32) \times 192$
- (c)  $(-7) \times (-8) \times (-1)$
- Ques 12. Find the product, using suitable property:
- (a)  $3276 \times 3 - 3276 \times 2$
- (b)  $625 \times 20 + 625 \times 10$
- Ques 13. Verify:  $23 \times [7 + (-2)] = 23 \times 7 + 23 \times (-2)$
- Ques 14. Simplify:  $(45 \div 9) - [(-36) \div 9]$
- Ques 15. Write in simplest form: (a)  $\frac{-784}{-56}$  (b)  $\frac{-441}{21}$
- Ques 16. The product of two integers is  $-182$ . If one of the integers is  $13$ , find the other integer.

Ques 17. Simplify:  $[42 \div (-7)] \div [(-48) \div 16]$

Ques 18. State, which is greater?

(a)  $(6-8) \times 10$  or  $6 - (8 \times 10)$

Ques 19. Find the value of

(a)  $2361 \times 99 + 2361 \times 1$

(b)  $181 \times 100 - 181 \times 90$

Ques 20. By what number should  $-324$  be divided to obtain  $-18$ ?

Ques 21. The sum of two integers is  $270$ , If one integer is  $-181$ , then find the other.

Ques 22. Rajan had ₹  $6000$  in his bank account on a particular day. A week later, he deposited ₹  $1500$  and next day, he had to withdraw  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his total amount. Find his balance amount in the bank after withdrawal.

Ques 23. Write four pairs of integers  $(a, b)$  such that  $a \div b = -4$ .

Ques 24. Find the product, using suitable grouping.

(a)  $(-5) \times 19 \times (-60)$

(b)  $(-2) \times 4896 \times (-5)$

Ques 25. Using distributive property; Find

(a)  $49 \times 17$

(b)  $(-26) \times (-41)$

# SCIENCE

Chapter-1  
FOOD

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL SCHOOL  
CLASS-VII SCIENCE

2020-21

Answer in one word.

1. The most effective light for photosynthesis.
2. The mode of nutrition shown by mistletoe.
3. Amaranth is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The rate of photosynthesis depends upon the \_\_\_\_\_ of light.
5. The small pores on the surface of leaf.
6. A partially parasitic plant. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mode of nutrition in Lichens. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Family of Gram, Peas, Beans and Moong. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The process of taking food and its utilisation by the body.
10. An organism which cannot make its own food and depend on others for its food. \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The bacterium Rhizobium lives in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The process by which green plants make their food.
13. Two components in the thallus of Lichens.
14. Pitcher plant get its nutrients from \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Site of photosynthesis in green plants.
16. Nutrients other than glucose synthesised by plants.
17. 'Photo' in photosynthesis means \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Mode of nutrition in humans.
19. Energy transformation during photosynthesis.
20. Mode of nutrition in green plants.
21. Elements present in proteins.
22. Soluble salts of nitrogen.
23. Fluffy umbrella like patches growing on rotting wood during rainy season.
24. A parasitic plant that bears largest flower.
25. Diameter and weight of largest flower.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ act as indicators of air pollution.
27. Two Nitrogenous fertilizers.
28. Two examples of legumes.
29. It can convert atmospheric nitrogen into soluble salts of nitrogen.
30. A totally parasitic plant.



- 10/ The process which can transfer heat through vacuum as well as air is :  
 (a) conduction (b) convection (c) irradiation (d) radiation
- 11/ The device used for measuring temperature is called :  
 (a) tachometer (b) odometer (c) thermometer (d) barometer
- 12/ The normal temperature of a healthy person is thirty seven degrees on:  
 (a) kelvin scale (b) fahrenheit scale (c) Fahrenheit scale (d) Celsius scale
- 13/ Digital thermometer available these days for measuring temperature use:  
 (a) alcohol (b) water (c) mercury (d) none of these
- 14/ Which of the following is not a method of transfer of heat?  
 (a) conduction (b) radiation (c) convection (d) convection
- 15/ A liquid which is good conductor of heat is :  
 (a) water (b) milk (c) mercury (d) alcohol
- 16/ The transfer of heat by convection can take place in :  
 (a) solids and liquids (b) solids and vacuum  
 (c) gases and liquids (d) vacuum and gases
- 17/ A wooden spoon is dipped in a cup of ice cream. Its other end:  
 (a) becomes cold by the process of conduction  
 (b) becomes cold by the process of convection  
 (c) becomes cold by the process of radiation  
 (d) does not become cold
- 18/ Some stainless steel frying pans are provided with copper bottoms. The reason for this could be that :  
 (a) copper bottom makes the pan more durable.  
 (b) Such pans appear colourful  
 (c) copper is a better conductor of heat than stainless steel  
 (d) copper is easier to clean than stainless steel

1. Temperature of boiling water cannot be measured with a \_\_\_\_\_ thermometer.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ currents are produced when liquids and gases are heated.
3. Heat cannot travel by convection through \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A device used for measuring temperature.
5. The form of energy which causes sensation of hotness and coldness.
6. Solids transfer heat by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Flow of ocean water due to difference in temperature.
8. Ventilation in rooms is due to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The mode of heat transfer from a distant source.
10. Cyclic movement of liquid or gas due to difference in temperature.
11. Commonly used thermometric liquid
12. Example of heat transfer by radiation
13. In which mode of heat transfer no medium is required.
14. Reason for making fire-fighting suits bright and shiny?
15. Other name of the thermal radiation.
16. During ventilation what is the direction of the convection current?
17. Flow of cooler air from the land towards the sea called?
18. Form of matter that does not transfer heat by convection?
19. One SI and non SI unit of heat
20. Temperature of the body of a normal healthy person.
21. Ice and steam points of the Celsius scale.
22. Range of temperature scale in clinical thermometer.
23. Range of temperature scale in laboratory thermometer.
24. What is the relationship between calorie and joule.
25. The word 'Thermo' in Thermometer means \_\_\_\_\_
26. The Celsius scale temperature was designed by \_\_\_\_\_
27. Portion of capillary tube above the bulb \_\_\_\_\_
28. Three ways in which heat can be transferred from one body to another.
29. Which is better conductor of heat - copper or iron
30. A bright shiny surface is poor absorber of heat radiation. Why?
31. Bottom of cooking utensils painted black whereas the sides are sparkling bright.
32. Factor on which quantity of heat absorbed by body depends?

- 1) Which part of the plant gets carbon dioxide from air in photosynthesis?
  - (a) root hair (b) stomata (c) leaf veins (d) sepals.
- 2) Plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through
  - (a) roots (b) stems (c) flowers (d) leaves
- 3) Cuscuta (Amarbel) is an example of:
  - (a) autotroph (b) parasite (c) saprotroph (d) host
- 4) The plant which traps and feeds on insects is
  - (a) Cuscuta plant (b) Cinerose plant (c) Pitcher plant (d) Rose plant
- 5) When dilute iodine solution is poured over a decolourised green leaf, a blue-black colour is produced. This shows that the green leaf contains:
  - (a) glucose (b) cellulose (c) starch (d) sucrose
- 6) The stem of one of the following plants can do photosynthesis. This plant is:
  - (a) mushroom (b) croton (c) cuscuta (d) cactus
- 7) Which of the following has a heterotrophic mode of nutrition?
  - (a) money plant (b) croton plant (c) cuscuta plant (d) alga plant
- 8) One of the following is not a parasite. This one is
  - (a) Lice (b) Leech (c) Alga (d) Cuscuta
- 9) Which of the following can make its own food?
  - (a) giraffe (b) goat (c) grass (d) jarilla
- 10) One of the following is an autotroph. This one is
  - (a) alligator (b) alge (c) antelope (d) ant
- 11) The process of photosynthesis converts solar energy into
  - (a) kinetic energy (b) chemical energy
  - (c) potential energy (d) nuclear energy
- 12) Which of the following is an example of autotroph?
  - (a) mushroom (b) yeast (c) bread mould (d) mimosa

- 13) Which one of the following is a heterotroph?  
 (a) mimosa (b) mushroom (c) mango (d) mangrove
- 14) The green insectivorous plants trap insects, kill them and digest them to obtain mainly:  
 (a) glucose (b) starch (c) nitrogen (d) oxygen
- 15) The mineral needed by plants to make proteins is:  
 (a) neon (b) iodine (c) nitrogen (d) calcium
- 16) The tubes (or pipes) which transport water and dissolved minerals from the soil to the leaves of a plant are called:  
 (a) xylem (b) phloem (c) epidermis (d) stomata
- 17) Which of the following is not required for photosynthesis by the green leaves of a plant?  
 (a) carbon dioxide (b) oxygen (c) sunlight (d) water
- 18) The simplest food produced during photosynthesis is:  
 (a) starch (b) cellulose (c) glucose (d) sucrose
- 19) Which part of a plant is called its food factory?  
 (a) stem (b) roots (c) branches (d) leaves
- 20) In a cactus plant, food is made by:  
 A. Branches B. Roots C. Leaves D. Stem  
 (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) Only C (d) A and D
- 21) Which of the following gas is given out during photosynthesis?  
 (a) nitrogen (b) carbon dioxide (c) oxygen (d) water vapour
- 22) The carnivorous plants usually have one of the following specialised organs to catch their prey:  
 (a) stems (b) branches (c) leaves (d) modified roots

MCQ

- 1) The temperature scale that has lower fixed point at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the upper fixed point at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  is called  
(a) Kelvin scale (b) Celsius scale  
(c) Absolute scale (d) Fahrenheit scale
- 2) Solids transfer heat by  
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) all the three
- 3) Ventilation in rooms is due to  
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) all the three
- 4) In which of the following modes of heat transfer, do the molecules travel from the hotter part of a body to the colder part?  
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) all the three
- 5) One calorie is nearly equal to  
(a) 1 J (b)  $\frac{1}{4.2}$  J (c) 4.2 J (d) 4200 J
- 6) Stainless steel heating containers are usually provided with copper bottoms. It is because  
(a) copper makes the container strong  
(b) such containers look beautiful  
(c) copper is a better conductor than steel  
(d) copper is easier to clean
- 7) The convection currents in air transfer heat:  
(a) downwards (b) upwards  
(c) downwards & upwards (d) sideways
- 8) The hot objects which can transfer heat by radiation are:  
(a) solids only (b) liquids and gases only  
(c) gases only (d) solids, liquids and gases
- 9) The heat from sun reaches us on the earth by the process of  
(a) conduction (b) radiation (c) convection (d) none of these

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### How, When & Where?

#### MCQ

- ① The word 'Calligrapher' means -
- (a) one who is specialised in the art of painting
  - (b) one who is specialised in the art of music
  - (c) one who is specialised in the art of beautiful writing
  - (d) One who is specialised in the art of Public speaking.
- ② James Rennel produced the first map of India in :-
- (a) 1785
  - (b) 1782
  - (c) 1885
  - (d) 1830
- ③ 'A history of British India' is written by :-
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (b) Lord Mountbatten
  - (c) James Mill
  - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- ④ Usually census operations are held in India :-
- (a) Every 5 years
  - (b) Every 7 years
  - (c) Every 10 years
  - (d) Every 12 years
- ⑤ Which of these is a part of periodisation of the Indian History :-
- (a) Ancient
  - (b) Medieval
  - (c) Modern
  - (d) All of these.
- ⑥ Which of these was the first Governor-General of India?
- (a) Lord Dalhousie
  - (b) Warren Hastings
  - (c) Lord Wellesley
  - (d) Lord Canning

- ⑦ When did James Mill publish his book 'A History of British India'?
- (a) 1815 (b) 1819 (c) 1817 (d) 1821
- ⑧ Which of these is a source of history of modern India?
- (a) Books (b) Historical Monument (c) official documents (d) All of these.
- ⑨ Promotion of goods & commodities among the people to increase sales are known as:-
- (a) Advertisement (b) Calligraphy (c) Encouragement (d) None of the above.
- ⑩ When did Warren Hastings become the first Governor-General of India?
- (a) 1763 (b) 1783 (c) 1773 (d) 1778.

## II) Fill in the blanks :-

- ① Historians have usually divided Indian history into ancient, Medieval and \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② The national Archives of India came up in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- ③ James Rennel prepared the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1782.
- ④ The colonial government gave much importance to the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

⑤ Many Historians refers to \_\_\_\_\_ period as colonial era.

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ is ~~the~~ certainly about changes that occurs over time.

⑦ The colonial government gave much importance to the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.

TRUE & FALSE, (Also write the ~~true~~ <sup>correct</sup> ans) for false one.

① Historians have never been fascinated (interested) with date.

② Newspapers provide information about the various movements in different parts of the country.

③ 'A History of British India' is a three-volume book written by \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 1817.

④ Autobiographies are not a source of information about History.

⑤ The British carried out detailed surveys by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in order to map the entire country.



Assignment (Class - VII)

पाठ - 5 'उपसर्ग'

प्रश्न-1. नीचे दिए गए उपसर्गों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए -

→ वि, प्र, कम, दूर, वी, स, सु, उत्, आ, कु

प्रश्न-2. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में उपसर्ग लगाकर शब्द बनाइए -

→ बल, कर्म, दूत, कूल, शीघ्र, जन, करण, डर, संग, दिल

प्रश्न-3. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से मूल शब्द और उपसर्ग अलग कीजिए -

→ नियुक्त, पराक्रम, आकाश, निवृत्ति, अधिकार, पुनर्मिलन, सत्कार्य, परिवर्जन, अनुरूप

प्रश्न-4. नीचे दिए गए उपसर्गों में से उचित उपसर्ग छांटकर शब्दों से नए शब्द बनाइए -

→ अद्य, वि, निम्न, अधि, कु, अव, निव, दुः, कम

चरित्र -

संग -

अकल -

मानना -

योग -

बल -

पका -

डर -

पति -

कार -

## SANSKRIT



अभ्यास

### सम्प्रति लेखनीयम्

1. निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि लृट् लकारे लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को लृट् लकार (भविष्यत् काल) में लिखिए। Write the following sentences into future tense.)

उदाहरणम्— ते किं खादन्ति?

ते किं खादन्ति?

(क) युवां कस्मिन् गृहे तिष्ठतः?

युवां कस्मिन् गृहे तिष्ठन्ति।

(ख) वानराः वृक्षेषु कूर्दन्ति।

वानराः वृक्षेषु कूर्दन्ति।

(ग) अहं मित्रेण सह विद्यालयं गच्छामि।

अहं मित्रेण सह विद्यालयं गमिष्यामि।

(घ) यूयं किं लिखथ।

यूयं किं लिखथ।

(ङ) त्वं निर्मलं जलं पिबसि।

त्वं निर्मलं जलं पिबसि।

(च) बालिकाः गीतानि गायन्ति।

बालिकाः गीतानि गायन्ति।

2. एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए। Answer in one word.)

(क) सारिका कुत्र गच्छति?

स्वभावानुसारं गृहे

(ख) तत्र कस्य जन्मदिवसम् अस्ति?

राहुस्य

(ग) अम्बिका पुस्तकानि आनेतुं कुत्र गच्छति?

पुस्तकालयं

(घ) अवकाशदिवसे कुत्र कार्यं भवति?

कार्यालयं, पुस्तकालयं

## भाषा-अवबोधनम्

### 1. उचितं मेलनं कुरुत।

(उचितं मिलानं कीजिए। Match the following.)

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| (क) बाली    | (i) भोजनं खादिष्यति (5) |
| (ख) यूयम्   | (ii) पुस्तकं पठतः (क)   |
| (ग) सः      | (iii) किमर्थं गच्छथ (ख) |
| (घ) सिंहः   | (iv) स्थास्यसि (3)      |
| (ङ) त्वम्   | (v) उपविशन्ति (घ)       |
| (च) बालिकाः | (vi) गर्जति (घ)         |

### 2. लृट् लकारस्य पदानि चिनुत।

(लृट् लकार (भविष्यत् काल) के क्रियापदों को छाँटिए। Select the verb forms used in future tense.)

- (क) यदा मध्याह्ने अर्धावकाशः भविष्यति तदा वयं वृक्षाणां छायायां स्थास्यामः स्व-अल्पाहारं च खादिष्यामः।  
 ..... भविष्यति, स्थास्यामः, खादिष्यामः
- (ख) त्वं मह्यं फलं दास्यसि तदा अहमपि तुभ्यं 'चाकलेट' इति दास्यामि। यदि किञ्चित् दास्यसि तर्हि अधिगमिष्यासि।  
 ..... दास्यसि, दास्यामि, दास्यसि, अधिगमिष्यासि

### 3. कोष्ठकात् उचितेन पदेन वाक्यानि पूरयत।

(कोष्ठक में से उचित शब्द द्वारा वाक्यों को पूरा कीजिए। Complete the sentences with appropriate words from the brackets.)

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (क) अहं जलं ..... प्राश्यामि।        | (पिबिष्यामि, पास्यामि)        |
| (ख) यूयं पत्राणि ..... लेखिष्यथ।     | (लेखिष्यथ, लिखिष्यथ)          |
| (ग) श्वः रविवासरः ..... भविष्यति।    | (आसीत्, भविष्यति)             |
| (घ) ते भोजनं ..... भक्षिष्यन्ति।     | (भक्षिष्यन्ति, भक्षयिष्यन्ति) |
| (ङ) आवां चलचित्रं ..... द्रक्ष्यावः। | (द्रक्ष्यावः, दर्शयिष्यावः)   |

### 4. संस्कृतेन अनुवादं कुरुत।

(संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए। Translate into Sanskrit.)

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (क) दो बालिकाएँ विद्यालय जाएँगी।   | द्वे बालिकाः विद्यालयं गमिष्यन्तः। |
| (ख) महिलाएँ यहाँ घूमती हैं।        | महिलाः अत्र भ्रमन्ति।              |
| (ग) कल हम पुस्तकालय जाएँगे।        | स्वः वयम् पुस्तकालयं गमिष्यामः।    |
| (घ) मेरी बहन भोजन पकाती है।        | मम भ्रातृणी भोजनं पचति।            |
| (ङ) अध्यापिकाएँ कक्षा से जाती हैं। | अध्यापिकाः कक्षायाः गमिष्यन्ति।    |



## शब्द-शक्ति: (Word Meanings)

मातुलः	- मामा	maternal uncle	आयोजनम्	- आयोजन	celebration
चित्रागारम्	- सिनेमा हाल	cinema hall	आनेतुम्	- लाने के लिए	for bringing
प्रयोजनम्	- काम	purpose	क्रोत्स्यति	- (वह) क्रोध करेगी	(she) will be angry



## शब्द-शक्ति: (Word Meanings)

अपिबन्	- (सबने) पिया	(they) drank	अभ्रमत्	- (वह) घूमा	(he) walked
निर्मलम्	- स्वच्छ	clear	अधावताम्	- (दो) दौड़े	(those two) run
अजिघ्रत्	- (उसने) सूँघा	(he) smelt	अविन्दताम्	- (दो ने) प्राप्त किया	(those two) got
उद्याने	- बगीचे में	in the garden	भ्रमणाय	- घूमने के लिए	for walking
अस्मरताम्	- (दो ने) याद किया	(two) memorised	अनमन्	- (सबने) नमस्कार किया	(they) bowed
आपणः	- दुकान	shop	अपश्यत्	- देखा	(he) saw

## नई धातुएँ (New Roots)

स्मृ (स्मर्)	- याद करना	to learn	आ + नी (आनय्)	- लाना	to bring
घ्रा (जिघ्र)	- सूँघना	to smell	विन्द्	- प्राप्त करना	to get

## नए अव्यय (New Indeclinables)

क्रमशः	- क्रम से, एक के बाद एक	gradually	तत्र	- वहाँ	there
--------	-------------------------	-----------	------	--------	-------

## सम्प्रति लेखनीयम्

निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि लङ्लकारे लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को लङ् लकार (भूतकाल) में लिखिए। Write the following sentences into past tense.)

उदाहरणम्— ताः क्रीडाक्षेत्रे क्रीडन्ति।

(क) अश्वः क्षेत्रे धावति।

(ख) ते छात्राः धावन्ति।

(ग) रमा कवितां स्मरति।

(घ) तौ कुत्र गच्छतः।

(ङ) नराः उद्याने भ्रमन्ति।

(च) वने फले पततः।

ताः क्रीडाक्षेत्रे अक्रीडन्?

अश्वः क्षेत्रे अधावत् ।

ते छात्राः अधावन् ।

रमा कवितां अस्मरत् ।

तौ कुत्र अगच्छताम् ।

नराः उद्याने अभ्रमन् ।

वने फले अपतताम् ।

निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु निर्देशानुसारं वचन-परिवर्तनम् कुरुत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में निर्देशानुसार वचन परिवर्तन कीजिए। Change the following sentences as directed.)

उदाहरणम्— ते गृहम् अगच्छन्।

(एकवचने)

सः गृहम् अगच्छत्।



- (क) वृद्धः नरः जलम् अपिबत्। (बहुवचने)  
 (ख) तौ प्रातः अभ्रमताम्। (बहुवचने)  
 (ग) शिक्षकाः भ्रमणाय अगच्छन्। (एकवचने)  
 (घ) नक्षत्रौ अभ्रासताम्। (एकवचने)  
 (ङ) ते विद्यालये अपठन्। (द्विवचने)

वृद्धः नरः जलम् अपिबत्।  
 तौ प्रातः अभ्रमन्।  
 शिक्षकाः भ्रमणाय अगच्छन्।  
 नक्षत्रौ अभ्रासन्।  
 तौ विद्यालये अपठताम्।

### 3. निम्नलिखितानि वाक्यानि उचितक्रमेण लिखत।

(निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को उचित क्रम से लिखिए। Write the following sentences in proper order.)

उदाहरणम्— अरक्षन् देशम् सैनिकाः।

सैनिकाः देशम् अरक्षन्।

- (क) विद्यालयेषु अपठन् बालकाः।  
 (ख) अभ्रावन् बालाः ताः।  
 (ग) अपिबत् जलम् नरः।  
 (घ) अगच्छताम् सैनिकौ तत्र।  
 (ङ) उद्याने अभ्रमन् नराः।

बालकाः विद्यालयेषु अपठन्।  
 ताः बालाः अभ्रावन्।  
 नरः जलम् अपिबत्।  
 सैनिकौ तत्र अगच्छताम्।  
 नराः उद्याने अभ्रमन्।

### 4. मञ्जूपायाः सहायतया एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(मञ्जूपा की सहायता से एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए। Answer in one word with the help of the box.)

निखिलः, ते, बालाः, तौ, कन्याः, सेविकाः, सैनिकाः, शिक्षकः, बालौ।

- (क) काः उद्याने अखेलन्? बालाः  
 (ख) कः कार्यम् अकरोत्? निखिलः  
 (ग) कौ पत्रम् अलिखताम्? तौ  
 (घ) काः पात्रम् अनयन्? सेविकाः  
 (ङ) कः बालम् अवदत्? शिक्षकः  
 (च) के पाठम् अस्मरन्? कन्याः  
 (छ) कौ गृहे अतिष्ठताम्? बालौ  
 (ज) के युद्धे अजयन्? सैनिकाः

## भाषा-अवबोधनम्

### 1. कोष्ठकात् उचित-क्रियापदस्य प्रयोगं कृत्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत।

(कोष्ठक में से उचित क्रियापद का प्रयोग करके खाली स्थानों को भरिए। Choose correct verbs from the brackets and fill in the blanks.)

- (क) अधुना ते ..... अतिष्ठन् .....। (अतिष्ठन्, अतिष्ठः)  
 (ख) शीला स्वपाठम् ..... अस्मरत् .....। (अस्मरत्, अस्मरतः)  
 (ग) बालकौ जलम् ..... अपिबताम् .....। (अपिबताम्, अपिबम्)  
 (घ) तौ रामाय पुस्तकम् ..... अयच्छताम् .....। (अयच्छताम्, अयच्छः)  
 (ङ) अतुलः मधुरं फलम् ..... अखादत् .....। (अखादाव, अखादत्)

2. निम्नलिखितानां क्रियापदानां पदपरिचयं कुरुत।

(निम्नलिखित क्रियापदों का पद-परिचय कीजिए। Parse the following verbs, i.e., expand the following verbs.)

क्रियापदः	धातुः	लकारः	पुरुषः	वचनम्
अक्रीडन्	क्रीड्	लङ्	प्रथम	बहुवचन
(क) अनमन्	न्म	॥	प्रथम	बहुवचन
(ख) अपठन्	पठ्	॥	॥	॥
(ग) अवदताम्	वद्	॥	॥	द्विवचन
(घ) अचलत्	चल	॥	॥	एकवचन

3. निम्नधातूनाम् लङ्लकारस्य प्रथमपुरुषस्य रूपाणि लिखत।

(निम्न धातुओं के लङ् लकार, प्रथम पुरुष के रूप लिखिए। Conjugate the following roots in third person in past tense.)

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
(क) वद्	अवदत्	अवदताम्	अवदन्
(ख) स्था	अतिष्ठत्	अतिष्ठताम्	अतिष्ठन्
(ग) मिल्	अमित्तत्	अमित्ताम्	अमित्तन्
(घ) चिन्त्	अचिन्तयत्	अचिन्तयताम्	अचिन्तयन्
(ङ) पच्	अपचत्	अपचताम्	अपचन्
(च) नम्	अनमत	अनमताम्	अनमन्

4. वाक्यानि शुद्धानि कुरुत।

(वाक्यों को शुद्ध कीजिए। Correct the sentences.)

(क) तौ भोजनम् अखादताम्।

तौ भोजनम् अखादताम्।

(ख) उद्याने पुष्पाणि अभवत्।

उद्याने पुष्पाणि अभवन्।

(ग) तत्र एकः वृद्धः नरः अवदन्।

तत्र एकः वृद्धः नरः अवदत्।

(घ) तौ अत्र न अपठत्।

तौ अत्र न अपठताम्।

(ङ) सः जलम् अपिबताम्।

सः जलम् अपिबत्।

 मूल्यपरकम्

- किम् त्वम् कश्चित् स्पर्धायाः विजेता/विजेत्री भूत्वा हर्षम् अनुभवसि अहङ्कारं वा? (क्या तुम किसी प्रतियोगिता के विजेता/विजेत्री होने पर प्रसन्न होते हो या अहंकार करते हो?)
- पर्यटनस्थलस्य भ्रमणसमये किम् त्वम् तत् स्थलस्य सौन्दर्यं सावधानं रक्षसि अथवा अनपेक्षया नाशं करोषि? (पर्यटन स्थल पर घूमते हुए क्या तुम सावधानीपूर्वक वहाँ के सौंदर्य की रक्षा करते हो या अपनी लापरवाही से हानि पहुँचाते हो?)

## शब्द रूप

राम ( अकारान्त, पुल्लिङ्ग )

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	रामः	रामौ	रामाः
द्वितीया	रामम्	रामौ	रामान्
तृतीया	रामेण	रामाभ्याम्	रामैः
चतुर्थी	रामाय	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
पञ्चमी	रामात्	रामाभ्याम्	रामेभ्यः
षष्ठी	रामस्य	रामयोः	रामाणाम्
सप्तमी	रामे	रामयोः	रामेषु
सम्बोधन	हे राम!	हे रामौ!	हे रामाः!

---



## धातु रूप

पठ् ( पठना )-लट् लकार ( वर्तमान काल )

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथम पुरुष	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

पठ्-लृट् लकार ( भविष्यत् काल )

प्रथम पुरुष	पठिष्यति	पठिष्यतः	पठिष्यन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

पठ्-लङ् लकार ( भूत काल )

प्रथम पुरुष	अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
उत्तम पुरुष	अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

पठ्-लोट् लकार ( आज्ञा )

प्रथम पुरुष	पठतु	पठताम्	पठन्तु
मध्यम पुरुष	पठ	पठतम्	पठत
उत्तम पुरुष	पठानि	पठाव	पठाम

पठ्-विधिलिङ् लकार ( प्रार्थना )

प्रथम पुरुष	पठेत्	पठेताम्	पठेयुः
मध्यम पुरुष	पठेः	पठेतम्	पठेत
उत्तम पुरुष	पठेयम्	पठेव	पठेम

