

# Shreeram Model School

## Home Assignment 4

Week-05 / Date : 27/04/2020 to 02/05/2020

**CLASS 7**

THE LECTURES IN THE FORM OF VIDEOS AND LINKS UPLOADED HERE AND IN GOOGLE DRIVE ARE PREPARED BY SHREERAM MODEL SCHOOL SUBJECT TEACHERS.

**GOOGLE DRIVE LINK FOR MORE VIDEOS**  
<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=13Gkv108IU47fDGiTjBVE1c1cb3BP0rSe>

Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link	HOMEWORK
01	GEOGRAPHY	RESOURCES	<a href="https://youtu.be/SpM6GhKgAbQ">https://youtu.be/SpM6GhKgAbQ</a>	1. GO THROUGH THE LINKS GIVEN AND PREPARE THE ASSIGNMENTS  2. LEARN HISTORY CHAPTER-01 GIVEN IN THIS ASSIGNMENT
02	HINDI			DO THE GIVEN WORK IN NOTEBOOK
03	MATHS	RATIONAL NUMBERS		GO THROUGH THE GOOGLE DRIVE LINK AND SOLVE THE ASSIGNMENT IN NOTEBOOK
04	SCIENCE	CHAPTER-01 FOOD		1. LEARN CHAPTER- 01 FOOD(GIVEN DEFINES, ONE WORD AND SHORTS)
05	ENGLISH	CHAPTER-01 SCHOOL YEARS		1. READ THE CHAPTER THOROUGHLY  2. LEARN AND WRITE DIFFICULT WORDS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK
06	SANSKRIT			DO THE TASK IN NOTEBOOK
07	PUNJABI			Draw a picture of Punj piaray and write few lines about them on A 4 sheet
08	COMPUTER	CHAPTER 01		DO IT IN NOTEBOOK



# School Years

## Starter


Frame six interesting 'Rules at School' and talk about them.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

## Section 1

### A Hero

Now read about Swami's fears and nightmares.

 For Swami, events took an unexpected turn. Father looked over the newspaper he was reading under the hall lamp and said, "Swami, listen to this: News is to hand of the bravery of a village lad who, while returning home by the jungle path, came face to face with a tiger ..." The paragraph described the fight the boy had with the tiger and his flight up a tree, where he stayed for half a day till some



people came that way and saved him. After reading it through, Father looked at Swami fixedly and asked, "What do you say to that?"

Swami said, "I think he must have been a very strong and grown-up person, not at all a boy. How could a boy fight a tiger?"

"You think you are wiser than the newspaper?" Father sneered. "A man may have the strength of an elephant and yet be a coward; whereas another may have the strength of a straw, but if he has courage he can do anything. Courage is everything, strength and age are not important."

Swami disputed<sup>1</sup> the theory. "How can it be, Father? Suppose I have all the courage, what can I do if a tiger should attack me?"

① "Leave alone strength, can you prove you have courage? Let me see if you can sleep alone tonight in my office room."

② A frightful proposition<sup>2</sup>, Swami thought. He had always slept beside his granny in the passage, and any change in this arrangement kept him trembling and awake all night. He hoped at first that his father was only joking. He mumbled weakly, "Yes," and tried to change the subject; he said very loudly and with a great deal of enthusiasm, "We are going to admit even elders in our cricket club hereafter. We are buying brand new bats and balls. Our captain has asked me to tell you ..."

"We'll see about it later," Father cut in. <sup>2</sup> "You must sleep alone hereafter."

Swami realized that the matter had gone beyond his control: from a challenge it had become a plain command; he knew his father's tenacity<sup>3</sup> at such moments.

"From the first of next month I'll sleep alone, Father."

"No, you must do it now. It is disgraceful sleeping beside granny or mother like a baby. You are in the second form and I don't at all like the way you're being brought up," he said, and looked at his wife, who was rocking the cradle.

"Why do you look at me while you say it?" she asked, "I hardly know anything about the boy."

"No, no, I don't mean you," Father said.

"If you mean that your mother is spoiling him, tell her so; and don't look at me," she said, and turned away.

<sup>1</sup>disputed questioned whether something is true and valid ★ <sup>2</sup>proposition proposal ★ <sup>3</sup>tenacity firmness



Swami's father sat gloomily gazing at the newspaper on his lap. Swami rose silently and tiptoed<sup>4</sup> away to his bed in the passage. Granny was sitting up in her bed, and remarked, "Boy, are you already feeling sleepy? Don't you want a story?"

Swami made wild gesticulations<sup>5</sup> to silence his granny, but that good lady saw nothing. So Swami threw himself on his bed and pulled the blanket over his face.

Granny said, "Don't cover your face. Are you really very sleepy?" Swami leant over and whispered, "Please, please, keep quiet, Granny. Don't talk to me, and don't let anyone call me even if the house is on fire. If I don't sleep at once, I shall perhaps die." He turned over, curled, and snored under the blanket till he found his blanket pulled away.

Presently, Father came and stood over him. "Swami, get up," he said. He looked like an apparition<sup>6</sup> in the semi-darkness of the passage, which was lit by a cone of light from the hall. Swami stirred and groaned as if in sleep.

Father said, "Get up, Swami."

Granny pleaded, "Why do you disturb him?"

<sup>4</sup>tiptoed - walk lightly on on the toes ★

<sup>5</sup>gesticulations - gestures of hands and face ★

<sup>6</sup>apparition - spirit/ghost



"Get up, Swami," he said for the fourth time, and Swami got up. Father rolled up his bed, took it under his arm, and said, "Come with me." Swami looked at his granny, hesitated for a moment, and followed his father into the office room.

On the way, he threw a look of appeal at his mother and she said, "Why do you take him to the office room? He can sleep in the hall, I think."

"I don't think so," Father said, and Swami slunk behind him with bowed head.

"Let me sleep in the hall, Father," Swami pleaded. "Your office room is very dusty and there may be scorpions behind your law books."

"There are no scorpions, little fellow. Sleep on the bench if you like."

"Can I have a lamp burning in the room?"

"No. You must learn not to be afraid of darkness. It is only a question of habit. You must cultivate good habits."

"Will you at least leave the door open?"

"All right. But promise you will not roll up your bed and go to your granny's side at night. If you do it, mind you, I will make you the laughing stock of your school."

Swami felt cut off from humanity. He was pained and angry. He didn't like the strain of cruelty he saw in his father's nature. He hated the newspaper for printing the tiger's story. He wished that the tiger hadn't spared the boy, who didn't appear to be a boy after all but a monster ...

As the night advanced and the silence in the house deepened, his heart beat faster. He remembered all the stories of devils and ghosts he had heard in his life. How often had his chum<sup>7</sup> Mani seen the devil in the banyan tree at his street-end. And what about poor Munisami's father who spat out blood because the devil near the river's edge slapped his cheek when he was returning home late one night. And so on and on his thoughts continued. He was faint with fear. A ray of light from the street strayed in and cast shadows on the wall. Through the stillness all kinds of noises reached his ears—the ticking of the clock, rustle of trees, snoring sounds, and some vague night insects humming. He covered himself so completely that he could hardly breathe. Every moment he expected the devils to come up to carry him away; there was the instance of his old friend in the fourth class who suddenly disappeared and was said to have been carried off by a ghost to Siam or Nepal.

Swami hurriedly got up and spread his bed under the bench and crouched there. It seemed to be a much safer place, more compact and reassuring<sup>8</sup>. He shut his eyes tight and encased himself in his blanket once again and unknown to himself fell asleep, and in sleep was racked<sup>9</sup> with nightmares. A tiger was chasing him. His feet stuck to the ground. He desperately tried to escape but his feet would not move; the tiger was at his back, and he could hear its claws scratch the ground ... scratch, scratch, and then a light thud ... Swami tried to open his eyes, but his eyelids would not open and the nightmare continued. It threatened to continue forever. Swami groaned in despair.

With a desperate effort he opened his eyes. He put his hand out to feel his granny's presence at his side, as was his habit, but he only touched the wooden

<sup>7</sup>chum: friend \* <sup>8</sup>reassuring: making him feel secure \* <sup>9</sup>racked: deeply troubled



leg of the bench. And his lonely state came back to him. He sweated with fright. And now what was this rustling? He moved to the edge of the bench and stared into the darkness. Something was moving down. He lay gazing at it in horror. His end had come. He realized that the devil would presently pull him out and tear him, and so why should he wait? As it came nearer, he crawled out from under the bench, hugged it with all his might, and used his teeth on it like a mortal<sup>10</sup> weapon ...

"Aiyo! Something has bitten me," went forth an agonized, thundering cry and was followed by a heavy tumbling and falling amidst furniture. In a moment Father, cook, and a servant came in, carrying light.

And all three of them fell on the burglar who lay amidst the furniture with a bleeding ankle.



Congratulations were showered on Swami next day. His classmates looked at him with respect, and his teacher patted his back. The headmaster said that he was a true scout<sup>11</sup>. Swami had bitten into the flesh of one of the most notorious housebreakers of the district and the police were grateful to him for it.

<sup>10</sup>mortal causing death • <sup>11</sup>scout a reference to the Boy Scouts, which trains young people in practical skills and survival tactics

The Inspector said, "Why don't you join the police when you are grown up?" Swami said for the sake of politeness, "Certainly, yes," though he had quite made up his mind to be an engine driver, a railway guard, or a bus conductor later in life. When he returned home from the club that night, Father asked, "Where is the boy?" "He is asleep."

"Already!"

"He didn't have a wink of sleep the whole of last night," said his mother.

"Where is he sleeping?"

"In his usual place," Mother said casually. "He went to bed at seven-thirty."

"Sleeping beside his granny again!" Father said. "No wonder he wanted to be asleep before I could return home—clever boy!"

Mother lost her temper. "You let him sleep where he likes. You needn't risk his life again ..." Father mumbled as he went in to change,

"All right, mollycoddle<sup>12</sup> and spoil him as much as you like. Only don't blame me afterwards ..."

<sup>12</sup>mollycoddle be very kind and protective

Swami, following the whole conversation from under the blanket, felt tremendously relieved to hear that his father was giving him up.

R.K. Narayan

R.K. Narayan (1906-2001), was best known for his works set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. He is one of the leading figures of early Indian literature in English.



## Reading 1

1. On the basis of your understanding of the story, tick the most suitable option.

a. For Swami, events took an unexpected turn in the beginning of the story suggests that

- i. Father always did the unexpected.
- ii. Swami did not ever know what Father said.
- iii. Swami least expected Father to react that way.
- iv. Father always gave Swami examples of other students.





b. Father's intent in telling Swami the story was to

- i. ridicule Swami's childish habits.
- ii. mock Swami's cowardice.
- iii. tell Granny to not indulge him.
- iv. help Swami become brave and courageous.



c. Swami's father said: "Leave alone strength, can you prove you have courage?"  
Father was

- i. joking.
- ii. serious.
- iii. challenging.
- iv. commanding.



**2. Answer the following questions.**

- a. What story did Swami's father read to him?
- b. What habit of Swami's did Father find disgraceful?
- c. Why did Swami find the idea of sleeping in his father's office 'a frightful proposition'?  
How did he try to avoid the situation?
- d. As the night advanced, Swami felt that something dreadful would happen to him.  
What did he think would happen?
- e. There was absolute silence in the room. But some noises reached Swami's ears.  
What were they?
- f. How did Swami help in preventing the burglary?

## Reading 2

**Answer the following questions.**

- 1. A report about a boy in the newspaper was an unexpected event in Swami's life. This also led to an argument between Swami and Father. With whose view would you agree more? Why?
- 2. What was Swami's father's idea of courage? Why did Swami not agree with his idea?
- 3. Swami's mother and grandmother were different from his father. How? Whose point of view do you agree with more? Why?
- 4. Do you think Swami deserved the applause he got? Why/Why not?

VB



कक्षा - सातवीं

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

Page No.: \_\_\_\_\_

पाठ - 2 हींगवाला (Assignment - 4)

प्रश्न-1. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

- क) खान की आयु कितनी थी ?
- ख) हींगवाला सावित्री से हींग लेने का आग्रह क्यों कर रहा था ?
- ग) हींगवाला ने किस श्राव से सावित्री को हींग बेची ?
- घ) लूहरे के दिन किसका जुलूस निकलने वाला था ?
- ङ) हींगवाला सावित्री के घर में कहाँ आकर बैठा ?
- च) खान ने हींग की क्या विशेषता बताई ?
- छ) डॉट लड़के ने कितने पैसे लेने की जिद की ?

प्रश्न-2. समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए -

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| • रसोईघर -    | • खत्म -   |
| • प्रतीक्षा - | • अम्मा -  |
| • सलाम -      | • प्रबंध - |

प्रश्न-3. दिए गए शब्दों में से विकारी और अविकारी शब्द बताइए -

संकेत → विकारी शब्द - जिनमें लिंग, वचन व काल के आधार पर परिवर्तन हो

अविकारी - जिन शब्दों को कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| • पुस्तक - | • और -        |
| • खिलौना - | • धीरे-धीरे - |
| • ही -     | • डिब्बा -    |
| • ऊपर -    | • पीपा -      |



Punjabi Class 7th

I. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਲਿੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

ਗਮਾ - ਗਮੀ	ਮੇਰਾ - ਮੇਰੀ	ਮਾਮੀ - ਮਾਮੀ
ਦੋਹਰਾ - ਦੋਹਰੀ	ਮੇਰਾ - ਮੇਰੀ	ਦੋਹਰਾ - ਦੋਹਰੀ
ਮਾਤਾ - ਪਿਤਾ	ਮਾਮਾ - ਮਾਮੀ	ਦੋਹਰਾ - ਦੋਹਰੀ
ਕੋਈ - ਤੇਰਾ	ਦਾਦਾ - ਦਾਦੀ	ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰੀ
ਕੁੱਝ - ਕੁਝੀ	ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰੀ	ਮੇਰਾ - ਮੇਰੀ

II. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਚਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

ਗਮੀ - ਗਮੀਆਂ	ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰੇ	ਚਾਚਾ - ਚਾਚੇ
ਗਮਾ - ਗਮੇ	ਮੇਰਾ - ਮੇਰੇ	ਮਾਮਾ - ਮਾਮੇ
ਮੀ - ਮੇਰਾ	ਦਿਤਾ - ਦਿਤਾ	ਪਲਾ - ਪਲਾ
ਦੋ - ਦੋ	ਦਾਦੀ - ਦਾਦੀਆਂ	ਦੇਸ਼ - ਦੇਸ਼
ਕੁਝ - ਕੁਝੀਆਂ	ਪੰਜ - ਪੰਜ	ਬਰਾ - ਬਰਾ

III. ਕੀ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਚਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

Punjabi Class 8th

I. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਚਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

ਮਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ, ਦਾ

II. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਚਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

ਦੇਸ਼, ਮਿਸਰ, ਬਿਸਰ, ਮੇਰਾ, ਪੁਰਾਣਾ; ਲਾਂ, ਦੁਲਾਹੀਆਂ

III. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਚਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਥਰ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ ਅਤੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੇਵੋ:-

ਮ, ਪ, ਪ, - = 1 x 2

IV. ਮਮਮਤਾ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਕੀ ਗੁਣ ਕੀ ਗੁਣ ਮਾਨਵਤਾ ਕੀ ਉਤ



# 1

## Resources

### Important terms

**Utility:** The quality of being useful.

**Value:** The worth of something.

**Resource:** Anything that can be used to satisfy a need.

**Natural resources:** Gifts of nature that can be used to fulfil our basic needs.

**Human resource:** People who create valuable resources from natural resources.

**Renewable resources:** Resources which get renewed or replenished in nature within a short period of time.

**Non-renewable resources:** Resources which cannot be renewed or take a long time to get renewed.

**Biotic resources:** Resources obtained from living things.

**Abiotic resources:** Resources obtained from non-living things.

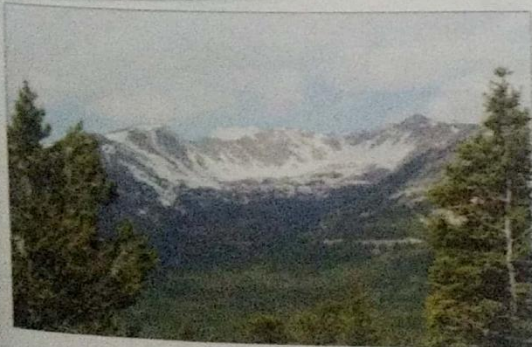
**Conservation of resources:** Judicious and planned utilisation of resources for sustainable development.

**Sustainable development:** Development of resources without damaging the environment to meet the needs of the present and future generations.

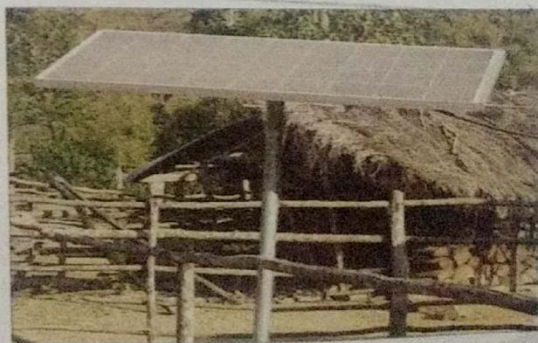
**Biosphere:** That part of the earth which supports life.

Earth is a unique planet because it is the only planet known to sustain life. Human beings, animals and plants are members of the biosphere. Man is known to be the most intelligent among animals.

*One sent,*  
All the boundless assets available on the earth are its natural wealth. When these assets are used to satisfy human needs and wants, they are known as resources.



Bountiful nature and its natural wealth



Human endeavour creates valuable resources

G-3



Though thousands of natural elements occur in the environment, not all of these are resources. They must be transformed or consumed to be able to provide benefit. Thus, any material which can be transformed in a way that it becomes more **valuable** and **useful** to satisfy human needs is called a **resource**. The benefits that resources provide to human beings are increased wealth, improved lifestyle, high well-being, etc.

For example, coal, petroleum, natural gas have existed in the Earth's crust since time immemorial. But these became energy resources when man discovered them and developed technology to utilise these materials as fuel.

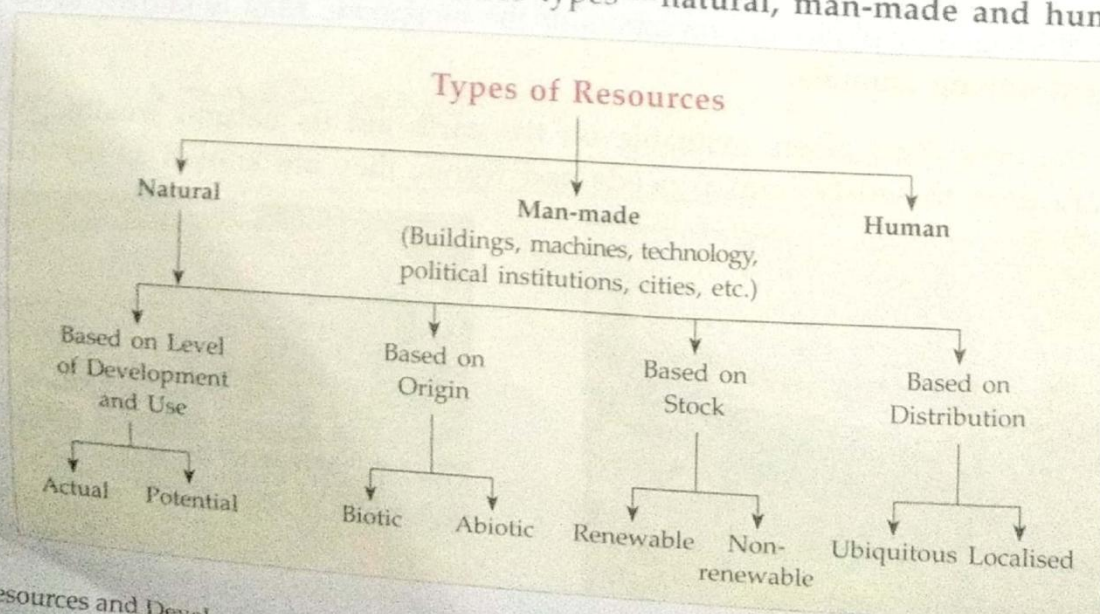
It is important to know that nature has given us only a few free gifts like sunlight, air, water and natural vegetation. We enjoy these without much effort. But many natural substances are difficult to obtain as they occur inside the earth.

Time and technology have been important factors in changing these substances into valuable resources. Since man appeared on the earth, his understanding of natural processes has improved. The ever expanding knowledge about the earth systems and the emerging new ideas and skills have enabled man to create new technologies. Thus, **resource development** is the result of interaction between materials provided by nature and the innovative mind of man.

In this inter-dependent relationship between man and resources, human endeavour and creativity enhance commercial value and usability of natural materials. It is important to understand that while man plays a unique role in resource development, he himself is also an important resource. He uses his knowledge, ideas, aspirations, cultural development and skill to create more resources. For example, the invention of producing steam by burning coal led to the great Industrial Revolution that had changed the life-style of man.

## TYPES OF RESOURCES

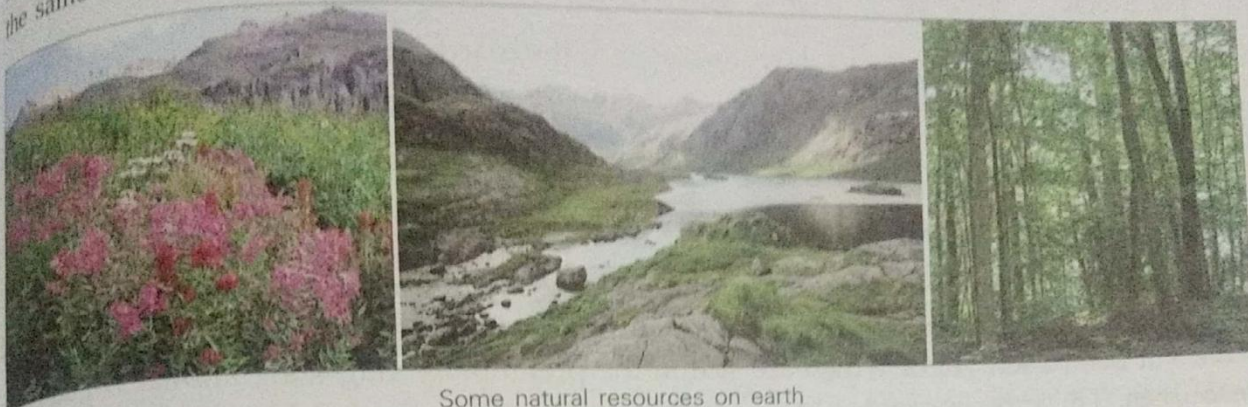
Resources are generally classified into three types—**natural**, **man-made** and **human**.





## NATURAL RESOURCES

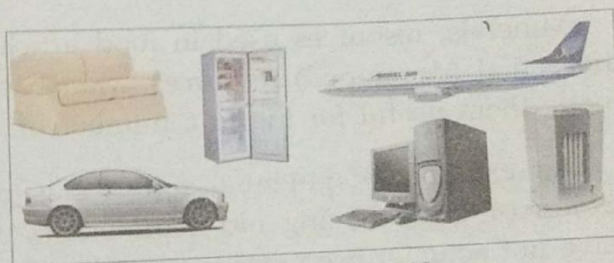
The gifts of nature or natural endowments fall under the category of **natural resources**. Rocks, minerals, plants, animals, etc. are natural resources which are used by man in the same state or with certain modifications.



Some natural resources on earth

## MAN-MADE RESOURCES

Man-made resources are the resources created by humans. They do not occur naturally. For example, roads, almirah, cooler, bus, car, machinery, etc. Natural resources are used as raw materials to prepare man-made resources. Man-made resources enhance the lives of the people.



Man-made resources

## HUMAN RESOURCES

Human beings are the most important asset of any nation. They are known as **human resource**. But, a country does not become great only because of large population. Its people must have the knowledge, skills and motivation to become productive. Hence, human resource is evaluated on the basis of physical and mental health, education, technical development and the prominence of humane qualities among the people living in a nation. It is the only resource that improves with age and experience. Human beings have the ability to produce more resources with the help of technology, skills and knowledge. Hence, it is very important to enhance the quality of people's skills and upgrade the sectors of health and education. This process of training and development of people is known as **human resource development**.



Human resources: People in different areas of work



## TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are further classified on the basis of the following factors:

- (1) Level of development and use
- (2) Origin
- (3) Stock
- (4) Distribution

The distribution of natural resources on the earth is highly uneven due to the differences in physical factors like terrain, climatic conditions and altitude.

## ON THE BASIS OF LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

### *Actual and Potential Resources*

The resources which have been developed by man for use and which are being continuously utilized are called **actual resources**. On the other hand, the resources which have not been used yet or which are still in the preliminary stages are known as **potential resources**. These resources could be used in future when the level of technology will be advanced enough to easily utilise these resources.

Minerals, resources used in food articles, conventional energy resources, cattle, etc. are actual (developed) resources. Man has acquired the skills to utilize them and has made them useful for life in a number of ways.

An example of potential resource is petroleum that may exist in the Himalayan region of India having old sedimentary rocks or uranium found in Ladakh, which have not actually been extracted and utilised. With development in technology and the advancement of skills in the future, it will be possible to develop the potential resources and utilize them fruitfully.

## ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN

### *Biotic and Abiotic Resources*

On the basis of their sources of origin, resources may be classified into biotic and abiotic. **Biotic resources** include the members of biosphere. They are also known as living resources. They include plants, animals and microorganisms. Man also belongs to the category of biotic resources.



Biotic resources: plants and animals

**Abiotic resources** are the substances made of non-living things. Rocks, minerals, soil, water, etc. are abiotic resources.





Abiotic resources: soil and rocks

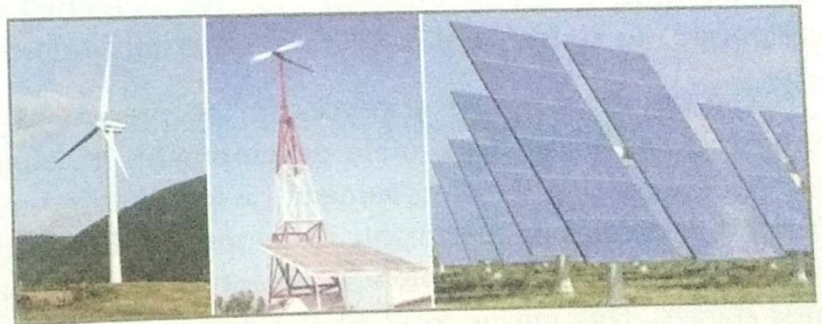
Most biotic resources like plants and animals are renewable while abiotic resources like land, minerals and power resources are non-renewable.

A number of biological species have become extinct from the earth due to various ecological reasons which is a matter of great concern. It is the duty of man to regulate his activities in such a way that at least the species of plants and animals, which are existing at present are saved from becoming extinct. Similarly, the non-renewable abiotic resources must be conserved because they are also very useful and important for human life. By judicious consumption and using alternatives, we can save them for the future.

## ON THE BASIS OF STOCK

### *Renewable and Non-renewable Resources*

On the basis of continued availability, resources may be classified as renewable and non-renewable. **Renewable resources** are those which can be used continuously year after year, *i.e.* they do not get exhausted and can be replenished. Therefore, they are also known as replenishable or inexhaustible resources. Solar energy, water, air and sea waves belong to this category which will continue to exist on the earth indefinitely. Man will never be deprived of their availability, hence, they are called renewable resources.



Renewable resources: wind, solar energy

Some biotic resources like plants, animals and microorganisms are renewable. They can be renewed under favourable environmental conditions. Soil is a renewable resource over a long period of time. However, it is a non-renewable resource over a short period.

On the other hand, some resources can be used only once. After use, they either get exhausted or become unfit for being used again. Such resources are called **non-renewable resources** because there is a limit to their availability. They are also



Non-renewable resources: coal, petroleum, uranium

Resources ♦ G-7



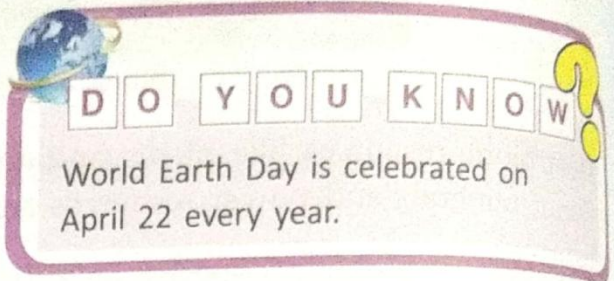
known as non-replenishable or exhaustible resources as they get totally exhausted and cannot be renewed. Minerals like coal and petroleum are non-renewable resources because they get destroyed immediately after use.

## ON THE BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION

### *Ubiquitous and Localised Resources*

On the basis of distribution, resources are classified into two types, namely, ubiquitous and localised. Resources which are found everywhere on the earth like air and water are called **ubiquitous resources**.

Resources which are confined only to some places like petroleum and iron ore are called **localised resources**.



## CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

We have been gifted with large quantities of natural resources on Earth. We must consume them judiciously, save them from wastage and protect them for future generations. Natural resources are quite important for man. To fulfil his needs, man has been exploiting these resources in a number of ways. If the exploitation of non-renewable resources continues at the same rate, then the reserves of minerals like coal, petroleum, uranium, etc., will become scarce. Therefore, we must use them judiciously so that they are available for a long time. This practice is known as **conservation of resources**. It is important to conserve all resources, especially non-renewable.

The judicious use of resources in the present as well as conserving them for the future is known as **sustainable development**. It helps in the development of resources without damaging the environment. Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of sustainable development. But the focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It is also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities and creating equal opportunity.

Man has been able to make progress only because of development and consumption of these resources. To sustain the rate of development and keep the future bright, it is our prime duty to conserve the resources. Following are some steps that we can follow to conserve resources:

1. Reuse processed goods like, empty bottles, cans, old clothes etc.
2. Recycle waste materials like polythene bags, bottles, cans, furniture etc.
3. Reduce misuse and wastage of paper as trees are cut for manufacturing paper.
4. Stop unnecessary use of electricity, water etc. Fans, lights, ACs should be switched off if they are not in use. Turn off water faucet when water is not being used.



5. Walk or use the public transport as much as possible. Avoid using private vehicles to reduce air pollution.

By following the above measures we can contribute to the conservation of natural resources and make the path of human development stronger and definite.

### Principles of Sustainable Development

- Respect and care for all forms of life
- Better quality of human life
- Conservation of earth's biodiversity
- Reduction in the depletion of natural resources
- Proper attitude and practices towards the conservation of environment
- Empowerment of communities to care for their own environment

### Summary of the Lesson

1. Resources are gifts of nature which are used by man to fulfil his needs and desires and to achieve individual and social aims.
2. Resources can be classified mainly as:
  - (i) Natural resources
  - (ii) Man-made resources
  - (iii) Human resources
3. The gifts of nature which are used almost in their original form are known as natural resources while the useful objects prepared by man are known as man-made resources.
4. Man is a resource himself.
5. There are different ways to classify natural resources:

Basis of Classification	Types of Resources	
Origin	<b>Biotic Resources:</b> They include members of the biosphere and are also known as living resources. E.g. plants and animals.	<b>Abiotic Resources:</b> They include other resources which are not directly or indirectly connected with life. E.g. rocks, minerals, etc.
Level of development and use	<b>Actual Resources:</b> Resources which are being used at present are actual (developed) resources. E.g. minerals, conventional energy sources, etc.	<b>Potential Resources:</b> The resources which are yet to be developed are potential resources. E.g. uranium found in Ladakh can be used in the future.
Stock	<b>Renewable Resources:</b> These resources can be used again and again and will continue to be available indefinitely. E.g. solar energy, water, etc.	<b>Non-renewable Resources:</b> These resources will be exhausted after a period of time. E.g. coal, petroleum and other minerals.
Distribution	<b>Ubiquitous Resources:</b> These include resources which are found everywhere on the earth. E.g. air and water.	<b>Localised Resources:</b> These resources are confined/localised to some places only. E.g. petroleum, iron ore, etc.

6. It is the prime duty of man to conserve resources and save them for the future generations (sustainable development).



## EXERCISES

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

- Which of the following is not a man-made resource?  
(a) Technology (b) Mountains  
(c) Factory (d) Painting
- Resources derived from non-living things are called  
(a) non-renewable resources (b) non-recyclable resources  
(c) abiotic resources (d) All of the above
- Resources which have not been developed yet due to lack of technology are called  
(a) renewable resources (b) localised resources  
(c) man-made resources (d) potential resources
- Minerals are examples of  
(a) non-renewable resources (b) abiotic resources  
(c) potential resources (d) Both (a) and (b)

### II. Write True or False against each of the following statements.

- Resources are the gifts of nature to man and therefore, it is his duty to conserve them. T
- Chair, table, house, electricity and television are examples of natural resources. F
- The resources which get exhausted after use are known as renewable resources. F
- If there are ample reserves of resources in a certain area, we should continue to exploit them indiscriminately. F
- By continuous conservation of resources, the future life of man can become comfortable. T

### III. Match the following.

#### Column A

- Coal
- Rocks
- Hides and skins
- Biofuels
- Air

#### Column B

- Ubiquitous resources ⑤
- Potential resources ④
- Non-renewable resources ①
- Abiotic resources ②
- Biotic resources ③

### IV. Distinguish between the following.

- Renewable and non-renewable resources
- Potential and actual resources
- Biotic and abiotic resources
- Human resources and man-made resources
- Ubiquitous and localised resources



#### V. Short Answer Questions.

1. What are resources?
2. Why is the distribution of natural resources on earth highly uneven?
3. Give five examples of man-made resources.
4. Define the term 'sustainable development'.
5. Give one way of conserving resources.

#### VI. Long Answer Questions.

1. What are the different bases for the classification of natural resources? Explain different types of natural resources briefly.
2. What is meant by conservation of resources? What is its importance for man?
3. What is the need for human resource development?
4. What does sustainable development mean? Explain.

#### VII. Projects and Activities

1. Make posters to depict the conservation of water, forest and wildlife.
2. Make a chart to show how human activities have led to depletion of natural resources.
3. You are a member of the Eco-club. List five activities that you would like to do in your school to conserve natural resources.
4. Collect pictures of some resources that you use in your house, school and playground. State the primary resource from which each is produced. Make a collage of these pictures.

#### VIII. Role Play

Enact a play based on the theme of Chipko Movement. Show how you and your friends saved trees that were being planned to cut.

### VALUE-BASED QUESTION

Nyesha was cleaning her house. She used a vaccum cleaner to clean the sofa, carpet and curtains. To clean the floor, she attached a water-pipe to a tap and started washing the floor and verandah. After a while, her house was neat and clean but a lot of water had collected in front of the gate. When Nyesha's grandmother saw this, she diverted the water towards the flower-bed.

- (a) Name the natural resources used by Nyesha.
- (b) Write any two values displayed by Nyesha's grandmother.
- (e) If you were in Nyesha's place, what would you have done to conserve natural resources?

### HOTS: THINK BEYOND

Can biotic resources survive in the absence of abiotic resources?



## CLASS-VII - Geography ch-1

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

### 1) MCQ

- ① Which of the following is not a man-made resource?  
(a) Technology (b) Factory (c) Mountains (d) Painting
- ② Resources derived from non-living things are called.  
(a) non-renewable resource (c) non-recyclable resources  
(b) abiotic resources (d) All of the above
- ③ Resources which have not been developed yet due to lack of technology are called :-  
(a) renewable resources (c) localised resources  
(b) man-made resources (d) Potential resources
- ④ Minerals are examples of :-  
(a) non-renewable resources (c) abiotic resources  
(b) Potential resources (d) Both (a) and (b)
- ⑤ World Earth day is celebrated on  
(a) April 22 (b) 21 March (c) 23 June (d) 21 Dec.
- ⑥ Resources which are found everywhere on the earth  
(a) Localised (b) Ubiquitous (c) abiotic (d) Potential
- ⑦ Material which can be transformed in a way that it can be satisfied the human need is :-  
(a) Biosphere (b) Human being (c) natural substance
- ⑧ The gift of natural endowments fall under the category of  
(a) natural resources (b) man-made resource (c) human resource.



## II) Fill in the blanks:-

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ is the result of interaction between materials provided by nature, and the innovative mind of man.
- ② Man-made resources enhance the lives of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- ③ Development of resources without damaging the environment is \_\_\_\_\_ development.
- ④ Judicious and planned utilization of resources for sustainable development is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑤ It will be possible to develop the potential resources fruitful by the development in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑥ Solar energy, water, air and sea waves belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ resources.
- ⑦ Resources which are confined only to some places like petroleum and iron are \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑧ The gifts of nature which are used almost in their original form are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑨ Minerals like coal and petroleum are non-renewable resources because they get destroyed immediately after \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑩ Humans belongs to the category of \_\_\_\_\_ resource.

## **SHREERAM MODEL SCHOOL**

VII – S.St.

HISTORY

(2020 - 2021)

### **Chapter – 1 (How, When and Where)**

#### **EXTRA QUESTIONS**

##### **Important Terms:**

1. **Tyrant** – An oppressive ruler.
2. **Biography** – The story or account of a person's life (written by anybody).
3. **Autobiography** – The story or account of one's own life.
4. **Imperialism** – The capture of one country by another.
5. **History** – A chronological description of the past events.
6. **Colonisation** – The political and economic subjugation of a region by a foreign country.

##### **Answer the following in one word:**

1. *Name the scholar who wrote the first history of India.*  
Ans.: James Mill
2. *Into how many periods James Mill divided Indian history?*  
Ans.: Into three periods
3. *What is the capture of one country by another called?*  
Ans.: Colonialism
4. *When did Aurangzeb die?*  
Ans.: In 1707
5. *Name any two prominent states which declared their autonomy during Mughal rule.*  
Ans.: Awadh, Bengal
6. *Who established their independent state under Maharaja Ranjit Singh?*  
Ans.: The Sikhs
7. *Who invaded India in 1761?*  
Ans.: Ahmad Shah Abdali
8. *In which year was the Indian National Congress established?*  
Ans.: In 1885
9. *Give any two examples of Archaeological sources.*  
Ans.: Buildings, Coins
10. *Where are original documents preserved?*  
Ans.: In archives and libraries
11. *When did The National Archives of India come up?*  
Ans.: In the 1920s
12. *Name the primary resources which were printed in different languages.*  
Ans.: Newspapers, Magazines



13. When was the Battle of Plassey fought?

Ans.: In 1757

14. When was the battle of Buxar fought?

Ans.: In 1764

15. Which European power came out victorious in an intense rivalry between the British and the French?

Ans.: The British

#### Very Short Answer Questions:

1. Name the three periods of Indian History divided by James Mill.

Ans.: Names of the three periods were - Hindu, Muslim and British periods.

2. What are archives?

Ans.: Archives are buildings in which important documents and the records of governments, families and other organizations are stored.

3. What does the word 'modern' in history mean?

Ans.: The word 'modern' means that period of history in which we are living.

4. How has the word 'modern' been used by Indian historians?

Ans.: This word has been used by Indian historians to describe the style of administration, art and architecture that had been developed during the first half of eighteenth century and in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.

5. What did the British do after conquering our country?

Ans.: The British established their authority over local nawabs and rulers after conquering our country.

6. How have historians divide Indian history?

Ans.: The historians divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern'.

7. Mention the various official records of British.

Ans.: Various official records of British were official document such as letters, departmental records, survey reports, agreements and notes.

8. Why are dates in history important?

Ans.: Dates are important for the systematic and chronological study of history.

9. Which two factors weakened the economy of the Mughal Empire?

Ans.: Wars of succession of Mughal Emperors and widespread corruption weakened the economy of the empire.

10. What were the results of the British exploitative policies?

Ans.:

- i) The British exploitative policies resulted in India's economic ruin and impoverishment of the peasantry.
- ii) Their policies also created widespread dissatisfaction and resentment in Indian masses.

11. Which sources may be included in the category of original documents?

Ans.: Government reports, orders and official correspondence may be included in the category of original documents.

**12. Why are original sources important?**

**Ans.:** Original sources are very important as they provide ample original information about the British rule in India.

**13. Why did the British conduct surveys?**

**Ans.:** The British conducted surveys from time to time to demark territories and to fix land revenue.

**14. How are personal letters significant?**

**Ans.:** Personal letters are significant as they acquaint us with personal opinions regarding the then prevailing conditions.

**15. How did the rich resources of Bengal help the British?**

**Ans.:** The rich resources of Bengal helped the British in becoming the masters of the whole India.

**Extra Answer Questions:**

**1. What was the role of surveys and censuses conducted by the British in Modern India?**

**Ans.:**

- i) Surveys were conducted by the British from time to time to demark territories and to fix land revenue. These surveys provided important informations.
- ii) Censuses were also started in the end of the nineteenth century. These censuses were undertaken every ten years to prepare detailed records also provided useful informations.

*of the number of people of India  
They*

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

**Short Answer Questions:**

**1. Mention some important events associated with the history of modern India.**

**Ans.:** Some of the important events associated with the history of modern India:

- i) Establishment of the power of East India Company.
- ii) The great uprising of 1857.
- iii) The Indian National Movement and the freedom struggle.

**2. Explain the meaning of History.**

**Ans.:**

- i) History is the description of the people, places and events of the past written chronologically.
- ii) It is the description of the life styles, customs and traditions, culture, religious beliefs and occupations of our ancestors.
- iii) It also deals with the social and political systems of the past.

**3. Why is it difficult to fix dates of some events?**

**Ans.:** Dates are important for the systematic and chronological study of history. However, there are certain events which took place over the course of a certain period of time. For example, the occupation of India by the British. Here we cannot fix a definite date but can mention a time period.

**4. Why did Aurangzeb's death result in political instability?**

**Ans.:** Aurangzeb was very ambitious leader and after his death following factors lead to instability.

- i) Incompetent successors.





8. What name is given to those organisms:

- a) which can make their own food?
- b) which depend on other organism for food?

Ans.:

- a) Autotrophs
- b) Heterotrophs

9. Rhizobium bacteria and leguminous plant help each other in survival. What is this relationship known as?

Ans.: Symbiotic relationship

11. What name is given to the relationship between an algae and fungus in lichens?

Ans.: Symbiotic relationship

12. Where does the synthesis of food in a plant usually take place?

Ans.: Leaves

13. Why are the leaves of a plant usually green?

Ans.: Due to the presence of chlorophyll

14. Name the green pigment present in the leaves of a plant.

Ans.: Chlorophyll

15. Name three plant nutrients commonly present in fertilizers and manures.

Ans.: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium

16. Name the bacteria which convert nitrogen gas of air into nitrogen compounds.

Ans.: Rhizobium

17. What type of plants have Rhizobium bacteria in their root nodules?

Ans.: Leguminous plants

18. Name any two leguminous plants.

Ans.: Pea, Pulses

19. Name one autotrophic plant and one heterotrophic plant.

Ans.: Autotrophic Plant: Wheat, Heterotrophic Plant: Mushroom

20. Name a parasitic plant with yellow, slender and tubular stem.

Ans.: Cuscuta

21. Name a plant which has both autotrophic as well as heterotrophic modes of nutrition.

Ans.: Pitcher Plant

22. Name one plant in which photosynthesis occurs in plant part other than leaves. Name the plant part.

Ans.: Cactus by stem and branches

23. Name four foods made by plants which are an important part of our diet.

Ans.: Starch, Oils, Protein and Vitamins

24. The heterotrophic plants can be divided into two groups on the basis of their mode of nutrition. Name these two groups.

Ans.: Parasites and saprophytes.

25. Name the process by which green plants make their food.

Ans.: Photosynthesis.

26. What type of heterotroph is a frog?

Ans.: Carnivore.

27. What are the small pores on the under surface of the leaves called?

Ans.: Stomata.



28. What is the mode of nutrition in fungi?

Ans.: Saprophytic. *Saprophytic*

29. Where does the bacterium *Rhizobium* live?

Ans.: In the root nodules in a legume.

#### Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Why are the animals and humans called heterotrophs?

Ans.: Since animals and humans cannot make their own food, ~~so~~ they are called heterotrophs.

2. Name the factors which affect photosynthesis?

Ans.: The factors that affect photosynthesis are light intensity, nature of light, availability of carbon dioxide and water and temperature.

3. Name one each of a) totally parasitic b) partial parasitic plants

Ans.: a) Totally Parasitic Plant : *Cuscuta* (Amarbel) and *Apodanthes*.

b) Partial Parasitic Plant : Mistletoe.

4. How are the soil nutrients replenished?

Ans.: Nutrients in the soil can be replenished by one or more of the following methods.

- By using manure
- By using fertilizers
- By using adopting crop rotation method.

5. What is crop-rotation method?

Ans.: The practice of sowing a cereal crop alternately *or to grow one crop after another* crop is called crop rotation. This is done to replenish the nutrients (specially nitrogen) in the soil.

#### Long Answer Type Questions:

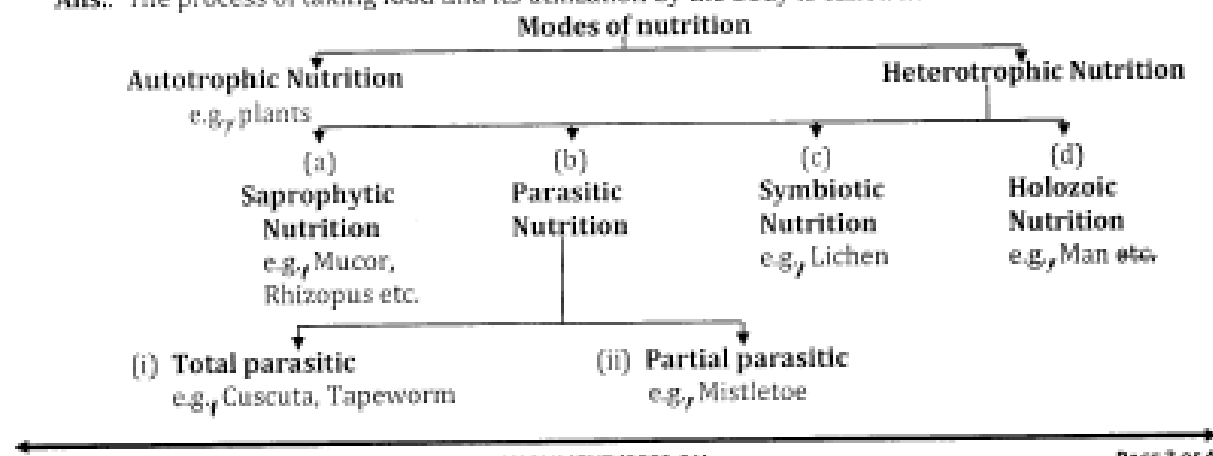
1. What are the functions of food?

Ans.: The food performs the following function in our body:

- It provides energy to do work and to maintain body heat.
- It provides materials for the growth of the body.
- It provides materials for the repair of damaged cells and tissues of our body.
- It makes materials necessary for reproduction, and
- It regulates body process to maintain life.

2. What is meant by nutrition? Draw a chart showing the classification of the modes of nutrition.

Ans.: The process of taking food and its utilization by the body is called nutrition.



Class - VII

Assignment of chapter - Rational Number.

Ques 1. Which of the following are not rational numbers?

$$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{0}{7}, -2, \frac{4}{0}, \frac{2}{-5}, \frac{1}{9}$$

Ques 2. Express  $-\frac{4}{7}$  as a rational number with denominator  
(a)  $-28$  (b)  $49$

Ques 3. Express  $\frac{7}{-13}$  as a rational number with

(a) denominator = 39 (b) Numerator = 14

Ques 4. Write three rational numbers equivalent to :

(a)  $\frac{11}{-6}$  (b)  $\frac{18}{12}$

Ques 5. Express in Standard form : (a)  $-\frac{216}{144}$  (b)  $-\frac{30}{-145}$

Ques 6. Represent the following rational number on number line : (a)  $-\frac{13}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{7}$

Ques 7. Which one is greater : (a)  $\frac{4}{-5}$  or  $\frac{11}{20}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{6}$  or  $\frac{7}{8}$

Ques 8. Arrange the following rational numbers in descending order :  $-\frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{-12}, \frac{4}{-18}, \frac{-2}{-3}$

Ques 9. Insert five rational number between  $-\frac{2}{7}$  and  $\frac{3}{-5}$

Ques 10. Find the value of P such that  $-\frac{3}{7}$  and  $\frac{P}{-28}$  are equivalent rational numbers.

Ques 11. Which of the two rational numbers is smaller  
(a)  $\frac{4}{-15}$  or  $-\frac{1}{10}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{1}$  or  $\frac{15}{-4}$



Ques 12. Evaluate :  $\frac{9}{-26} + \frac{14}{39} + \left(\frac{-5}{-13}\right)$

Ques 13. Subtract : (a)  $\frac{-3}{7}$  from  $\frac{4}{21}$  (b)  $\frac{-5}{9}$  from  $\frac{8}{-27}$

Ques 14. What should be added to  $\frac{5}{6}$  to get  $\frac{41}{24}$ ?

Ques 15. The sum of two rational number is  $\frac{3}{2}$ . If one of the number is  $\frac{9}{10}$ , Find the other number.

Ques 16. Subtract the sum of  $\frac{-2}{7}$  and  $\frac{3}{14}$  from the sum of  $\frac{11}{14}$  and  $\frac{15}{42}$ .

Ques 17. Simplify :  $\left(2 \times \frac{3}{4}\right) + \left[\frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{3}{-2}\right)\right]$

Ques 18. Find the area of a rectangular park of length  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m and breadth  $11\frac{2}{3}$  m.

Ques 19. Find the reciprocal of  $\frac{-7}{9} \times \frac{3}{14}$ .

Ques 20. The product of two rational number is  $-\frac{13}{9}$ . If one number is  $-\frac{26}{9}$ , Find the other number.

Ques 21. The cost of 12 pencils is ₹  $37\frac{4}{5}$ . Find the cost of one pencil.

Ques 22. A car cover a distance of  $189\frac{1}{3}$  km in  $4\frac{4}{9}$  hours. Find the distance covered by car in one hour.

Ques 23. Divide the sum of  $\frac{65}{9}$  and  $\left(\frac{-11}{-3}\right)$  by the product of  $\frac{7}{6}$  and  $\frac{5}{-3}$ .

Ques 24. If  $a = \frac{2}{5}$ ,  $b = \frac{3}{2}$ , Find  $(a+b) \div (a-b)$

Ques 25. Verify :  $x \times (y+z) = (x \times y) + (x \times z)$ ; if  $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{4}{3}$  and  $z = -1$ .

# COMPUTER

## Class - 7 Ch-01 (Exploring the Computer)

**Worksheet 1** Fill in the blanks with the help of the Help Box.



1. Programs installed on the computer are called .....
2. Printer, monitor, CPU and keyboard are examples of computer .....
3. A ..... is an interface that allows you to connect a peripheral device to the computer.
4. To connect a pen drive into the computer you should insert it into the .....
5. The ..... is known as the main circuit board of a computer.
6. The ..... chip contains instructions to boot up a computer.
7. The ..... port is also known as the Printer port.

**Worksheet 2** Tick (✓) the correct answer in the ☐.

1. Which of these is not a software?  
a. Adobe Flash ☐ b. Plotter ☒ c. MS Excel ☐
2. Which of these is not a port?  
a. PHP ☒ b. PS/2 ☐ c. USB ☐
3. Which of these cannot be connected to a PS/2 port?  
a. Keyboard ☐ b. Mouse ☐ c. Pen drive ☒
4. Where do you connect a monitor?  
a. PS/2 ☐ b. Parallel port ☐ c. Monitor port ☒
5. Which of these is a temporary memory?  
a. RAM ☒ b. ROM ☐ c. Hard disk ☐

**Worksheet 3** Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements in the ☐.

1. Most of the USB ports in a computer are situated on the front side. ☐
2. The Microphone should be connected to the audio in port as its job is to input sound into the computer. ☐
3. MS Word and MS Excel are examples of computer hardware. ☐
4. The Ethernet port allows you to connect a networking cable to the computer. ☐
5. The Printer can be connected to a computer only through the serial port. ☐



#### Worksheet 4 Answer in a word or a sentence.

1. What is hardware?  
= Hardware refers to any Physical part of the Computer that we can touch and hold.
2. What is software?  
= Software refers to the Programs that are loaded on the Computer.
3. What is a motherboard?  
= Motherboard is the main circuit board of the Computer.
4. What does the term BIOS stand for?  
= Basic input/output System.
5. What are the two main parts of the CPU?  
= Control unit (CU) and Arithmetical Logic Unit (ALU).

#### Worksheet 5 Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.

**1. Distinguish between the USB and PS/2 ports.**

Ans.: PS/2 port is a type of port used to connect a mouse or keyboard to the personal computer. It was introduced by IBM in 1987. While USB or Universal Serial Port is a type of port that can be used to connect more than 127 peripheral devices such as pen drive, modem, USB mouse and keyboard and other USB devices. A USB also supports plug-and-play installation and hot plugging.

**2. Describe any three buttons/ports that you may find in the front part of the system unit.**

Ans.: The front part of the system unit may contain the power button, CD/DVD drive button, USB ports and audio ports.

**Power button** : The power button lies on the front part of the system unit. It is used to power the computer ON and OFF.

**CD/DVD drive button** : The CD/DVD drive button helps to make the CD/DVD tray slide in and out.

**USB ports** : The USB ports may lie on the front part or back or both of the system unit. These ports are used to connect USB drives and other peripherals to the computer.

**3. Describe any three ports that you will find on the back side of the system unit.**

Ans.: The back side of the system unit has different types of ports – the power socket, PS/2 ports, USB ports, Ethernet port, Audio in/Audio out port, Printer port, etc.

**Power socket** : The power socket is a port that connects the power cable to the computer.

**PS/2 ports** : PS/2 ports are used to connect the mouse and keyboard to the computer.

**Ethernet port** : An Ethernet cable is plugged into the Ethernet port to connect the computer to a network or to the internet.

**4. What is RAM? Describe its function.**

Ans.: RAM or Random Access Memory is the main working memory of the computer. RAM is used to store data and instructions temporarily. It can transfer data to the CPU at much faster speed. It helps a CPU to process instructions fastly.

**5. Why should you not force a connector into a port?**

Ans.: We should not force a connector into a port because it may damage the connector or the port.

# श्री राम मॉडल स्कूल

केंद्र बिंदु -पाठ -१ और रक्षा - सातवीं

प्रश्न -१ निम्नलिखित शब्दाः अर्थम् लिखत।

क्रोत्स्यति -निर्मलं -

चित्रागारं -प्रयोजनं -

आनेतुं -आपणः-

अपश्यत् -अपिबन् -

अविन्दताम् -भ्रमणाय -

प्रश्न -२ निर्देशानुसार लकार परिवर्तनं कुरुत।

१-युवां कस्मिन् गृहे तिष्ठतः?[लृट् ]

२ -बालिकाः गीतानि गायन्ति। [लृट् ]

३-त्वं निर्मलं जलं पिबसि। [लृट् ]

४ -अश्वः क्षेत्रे धावति। [लङ् ]

५ -वने फले पततः। [लङ् ]

६-रमा कवितां स्मरति। [लङ् ]



प्रश्न -३ एकपदेन उत्तरत।

१ -काः पात्रं अनयन्?

२ -कः बालम अवदत्?

३ -सारिका कुत्र गच्छति ?

४ -अम्बिका पुस्तकानि आनेतुं कुत्र गच्छति ?

प्रश्न -४ संस्कृत अनुवाद कुरुत।

१ -मेरी बहन भोजन पकती है।

२ -अध्यापिकाएँ कक्षा से जाती हैं।

३ -कल हम पुस्तकालय जाएँगे।