



SARASWATI ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

Narpoli, Bhiwandi

ASSIGNMENTS - 3

(SECOND UNIT)

CLASS : 8th

SYLLABUS

ENGLISH

- The Plate of Gold
- The Kite Festival
- The last Leaf

MATHEMATICS

- Division of Polynomials
- Statistics
- Equation I one Variable

GENERAL SCIENCE

- Human Body and Organ System
- Introduction to Acid and Base
- Chemical change and Chemical Bond
- Sound

HISTORY

- Last phase of Struggle for Independence
- Armed Revolutionary Movement

CIVICS

- The Indian Judicial System

GEOGRAPHY

- Land use
- Population

MARATHI

- गिर्यारोहणाचा अनुभव
- झुळूक
- आम्ही हवे आहोत का ?

HINDI

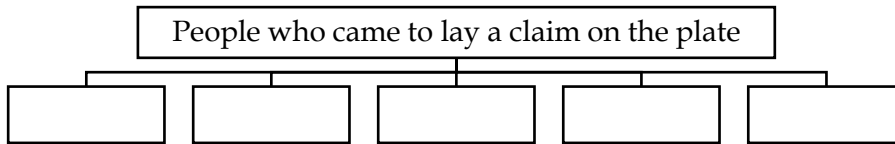
- धरती का आँगन महके
- दो लघुकथाएँ
- लकड़हारा और वन

The plate of Gold

Q. 1 Read the following extract carefully and complete the activities.

A. 1. Simple Factual Activities.

(1) Complete the web.



(2) Name the following.

- a. They made a proclamation.
- b. A gift form heaven.
- c. People assembled at this time.

Extract (Text Book Pg 57) One day there fell to shining gold.

A.2. Complex Factual Activities.

(1) Complete the following.

- a. The plate of gold could be claimed by _____.
- b. The priests gifted the plate of gold to _____.

(2) What magical occurrence shocked the people?

A.3. Activities based on Poetic Devices / Vocabulary.

(1) Pick out the words from the extract to complete the sentences meaningfully.

- i. Stephen Hawking was a _____ astrophysicist.
- ii. The government made a _____ about their new taxation policy.
- iii. Everyone stood _____ when the terrible accident took place.

(2) Pick out an example of Alliteration from the extract.

(3) Make a list of archaic words from the extract and give their modern equivalents

(4) Pick out an example Simile from the extract.

(5) Pick out an example of Onomatopoeia from the extract.

(6) Pick out an example of Inversion from the extract.

Q. 2 Read the following extract carefully and complete the activities.

A.1. Simple Factual Activities : Write if the following sentences are True or False.

- (1) The priest did not award the plate to anyone.
- (2) There were very few beggars near the temple gate.
- (3) The beggars got a lot of alms.
- (4) The peasant was well aware of the race for the plate.

Extract (Text Book Pg 57, 58) So for another trembled in his eyes.

A.2. Complex Factual Activities : Give reasons.

- (1) Many beggars had collected outside the temple.
- (2) The pilgrims to the temple showered coins on the beggars.
- (3) What did the pilgrims fail to do?

A.3. Activities based on Poetic Devices / Vocabulary.

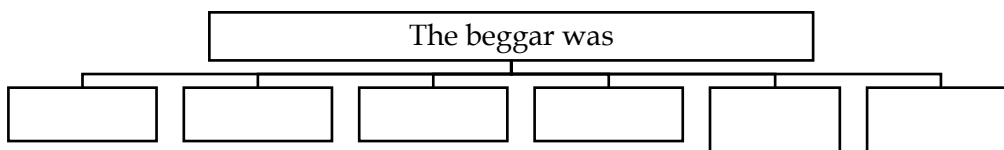
(1) Match the following :

A	B
(1) maimed	(a) hands
(2) outstretched	(b) pity
(3) simple	(c) beggars
(4) sweet	(d) peasant

- (2) Pick out an example of Inversion from the extract.
- (3) Pick out an example of Repetition from the extract.

Q. 3 Read the following extract carefully and complete the activities.

A.1. Simple Factual Activities : Complete the web.



Extract (Text Book Pg 58, 59) Now by the temple like morning.

A 2. Complex Factual Activities.

- (1) Complete : The poor peasant offered the blind beggar _____.
- (2) Give reason : God had chosen the simple peasant as the most deserving of the plate of gold.

A 3. Activities based on Poetic Devices / Vocabulary.

- (1) Pick out the words from the extract to complete the sentences meaningfully
 - (a) She _____ with the hawker to reduce the price.
 - (b) Handicapped people should never be _____.
- (2) Make a list of archaic words from the extract and give their modern equivalents.

Archaic words	Modern equivalents
Thou	
Thy	
O'er	

Thine	
Lovest	

- (3) Pick out an example of Inversion from the extract.
 (4) Which two sayings about God are conveyed through the poem?

A. 4 Analysis /Appreciation of The Poem

1. Poem and poet:-
 2. Theme:-
 3. Structure and stanzas
 4. Tone:-

The kite festival

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.2)

Q. 1 Read the following extract carefully and complete the activities.

A1. Simple Factual Activities : State whether the following statements are True or False.

- (1) Fibreglass kites led to creating power-driven aeroplanes.
 (2) In Gujrat, the kite-flying festival is celebrated to welcome the spring.
 (3) Uttarayana starts form Makar Sankranti onwards.
 (4) Maker Sankranti is celebrated in January 13 or 14.

Passage (Textbook Pg 62) : Years ago, the the end of winter.

A2. Complex Factual Activities.

(1) Complete the table.

<i>Kites of the past</i>	<i>Modern kites</i>
(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)

- (2) When is kite-flying at its peak in India?
 (3) Write how they celebrate the kite-flying festival in Gujarat.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary.

- (1) Give the antonyms and synonyms of the words below, choosing from those in the box.

Synonyms	Antonyms
<i>Lustre, victory, competition, old-fashioned, joyfully, foreign.</i>	<i>Partner, dullness, sorrowfully, drop, modern, native, defeat.</i>

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
<i>Happily</i>		
<i>Traditional</i>		

(2) Complete the table.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb
		<i>Happily</i>
<i>Imagination</i>		
	<i>Traditional</i>	

A 4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

(1) People of all ages go out into the open to try their luck with their kites. (*Pick out the finite verbs and the infinitives*)

(2) It is also a celebration to mark the end of the winter. (*Rewrite using 'which'*)

A 5. Personal Response : Do you like flying kites? Why?

Q. 2 Read the following extract carefully and complete the activities :

A 1. Simple Factual Activities : State whether the following statements are True or False.

- (1) Kite-flying in Gujrat, is competitive sport-cum-festival.
- (2) The kite-bazar in Ahmedabad is open day and night for a week.
- (3) The special thread for kite-flying is sharpened by adding sugar and glass pieces.
- (4) 'Tukals' are illuminated box kites.

Passage (Textbook Pg 62, 63) : The kite-flying begins brilliance of the stars.

A 2. Complex Factual Activities.

(1) **List the reasons :** The kite-festival at Ahmedabad is very special.

(2) Complete the following.

A 3. Activities based on Vocabulary : Give the antonyms and synonyms of the words

below, choosing from those in the box.

Synonyms	Antonyms
<i>Lustre, rise, victory, competitor, foreign, pause</i>	<i>Partner, dullness, start, drop, native, defeat</i>

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
<i>Halt</i>		
<i>Triumph</i>		
<i>Exotic</i>		
<i>Rival</i>		
<i>Soar</i>		
<i>Brilliance</i>		

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

(1) One of the highlights of this festival is the Patang Bazar, which is open twenty-four hours a day, for a whole week. (*Underline the clauses in the sentence.*)

- (2) They add a grand beauty to the dark sky and compete with brilliance of the stars.

(Rewrite as two separate sentences)

A5. Personal Response : What is the care to be taken by children while flying kites?

Q.3 Language Study Activities : Do as directed

- (1) Pick out two compound words from the lesson.
- (2) Use the following phrase in your own sentence - In the middle of the night.
- (3) Build a word chain of five adjectives.
- (4) Find out four hidden words from the given word.
- (5) Use the following words in two separate sentences, the word having different meanings (homophones) : watch
- (6) Underline the clauses in the following sentence.
- (7) Identify the type of sentence : The little boy would happily pick up his kite and run out into the field.
- (8) Rewrite as an affirmative sentence : In India, however, the tradition of kite-flying has not changed.
- (9) Rewrite in indirect speech : The harassed mother would often say to the restless son, "Why don't you go fly a kite?"
- (10) Use the following word as a noun and a verb in two separate sentences: cut

Q.4 Writing Skills.

- 1) You have just returned after your first experience of the kite-festival in Gujarat/Ahmedabad. You were thrilled with the festivities.
Write a short report about the kite festival for your local newspaper. Give an attractive headline, a dateline, and an account of the kite-festival. Write the report in the kite-festival. Write the report in the third person with more use of Passive Voice.
- 2) You have a friend who lives abroad.
Write a letter to him/ her describing how you enjoyed the kite-festival.

The Last Leaf

ENGLISH (Lesson 3.3)

Q. 1 Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities.

A.1 Simple Factual Activities : Write whether the following statements are Right or

Wrong.

- (1) Sue and Johnsy were very close friends.
- (2) Sue was a rich girl.

- (3) Johnsy was hopeful that she would live.
- (4) Johnsy was suffering from the dreadful illness pneumonia.

Passage-1 (Textbook page 67) In the poorer parts clinging to the bricks.)

A.2 Complex Factual Activities.

- (1) What did the doctor tell Sue about Johnsy?
- (2) Describe the ivy vine outside the window.

A.3 Activities based on Vocabulary.

- (1) Read the passage and choose appropriate meanings : **Struggling artist, skeleton branches**
- (2) Make pairs of sentences to show the difference between the meanings of the following homographs from the passage : **interest, well**

A.4 Activities based on Contextual Grammar : In the sentences given below, pick out the Main Clause, the Subordinate Clause and the Subordinator.

- (1) There was a colony, where many struggling artists lived.
- (2) Tough Sue looked after her very well, Johnsy showed no signs of improvement.
- (3) Sue thought that she had fallen asleep.

A.5 Personal Response : What type of attitude should a person have when he/she is ill?

Q. 2 Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities.

A.1 Simple Factual Activities : Write whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1) Johnsy kept counting the leaves on the ivy vine.
- 2) Johnsy had made broth for Sue.
- 3) Old Behrman was a successful painter.
- 4) Old Behrman served as a model to the young artists.

Passage-2 (Textbook page 67, 68) "What is it, dear?" coming masterpiece.

A.2 Complex Factual Activities.

- 1) Explain the false belief that Johnsy had about ivy vine.
- 2) Make pairs of sentences to show the difference between the meanings of the following homographs from the story:
(a) left (b) just

A.3 Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

In the sentences given below, pick out the main Clause, the Subordinate Clause and the Subordinator.

- (1) Old Behrman was a painter, who lived on the ground floor.
- (2) I want to see the last one before it falls.

A.4 Personal Response : Do you think Johnsy was talking nonsense? Or did she have some forewarning that she would die?

Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities.

Passage-2 (Textbook page 69, 70) Johnsy was preparing the last leaf had fallen.

A.1 Complex Factual Activities.

- 1) What change came over Johnsy the next day? Why?

A.2 Activities based on Vocabulary.

Write the past participles of the following words :

- (a) fall (b) flutter (c) strong (d) bring

A.3 Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

In the sentences given below, pick out the Main Clause, the Subordinate Clause and the subordinator : **He had painted it there that night when the last leaf had fallen.**

A.4 Personal Response : What do you think about Mr. Behrman?

Q.4 Language Study Activities : Do as directed

- 1) Pick out two words from the lesson whose first letter is silent.
- 2) Use the following phrase in your own sentence above the ground.
- 3) Add two letters before the given word to form three separate words: own
- 4) Find out four hidden words from the given word: twilight
- 5) Use the following word and its homophone in two separate sentences: earn
- 6) Pick out the main clause and subordinate clause from the following sentence.
Medicines alone did not help if the patient did not wish to live.
- 7) Rewrite in indirect speech: **“Open the window; I want to see,” she ordered. Sue obeyed.**
- 8) Pick out the non-finite verb and state what it is: **He always talked of his coming masterpiece.**
- 9) Rewrite as an affirmative sentence. **In those days, it was not easy to cure pneumonia patients.**
- 10) Rewrite using the positive form of the adjective: **They are falling faster now.**

Q.5 Writing Skills:- Compose an imaginary dialogue between Sue and Johnsy, when they realize about what Behrman had done for Johnsy.

Division of Polynomials

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 10)

PRACTICE SET 10.1

Q. Divide. Write the quotient and the remainder.

1. $21m^2 \div 7m$
2. $40m^5 \div 30m^3$
3. $(8p^3 - 4p^2) \div 2p^2$
4. $(2y^3 + 4y^2 + 3) \div 2y^2$
5. $40a^3 \div (-10a)$
6. $(5x^3 - 3x^2) \div x^2$
7. $(21x^4 - 14x^2 + 7x) \div 7x^3$
8. $(25m^4 - 15m^3 + 10m + 8) \div (5m^3)$

PRACTICE SET 10.2

Q. Divide and write the quotient and the remainder.

1. $(y^2 + 10y + 24) \div (y + 4)$
2. $(2m^3 + m^2 + m + 9) \div (2m - 1)$
3. $(p^2 + 7p - 5) \div (p + 3)$
4. $(a^4 - a^3 + a^2 - a + 1) \div (a^3 - 2)$
5. $(3x + 2x^2 + 4x^3) \div (x - 4)$

Statistics

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 11)

PRACTICE SET 11.1

Q.1 The following table shows the number of saplings planted by 30 students. Fill in the boxes and find the average number of saplings planted by each student.

Number of saplings (Scores) x_i	Number of students (frequency) f_i	$f_i \times x_i$
1	4	4
2	16	12
3	12	36
4	8	32

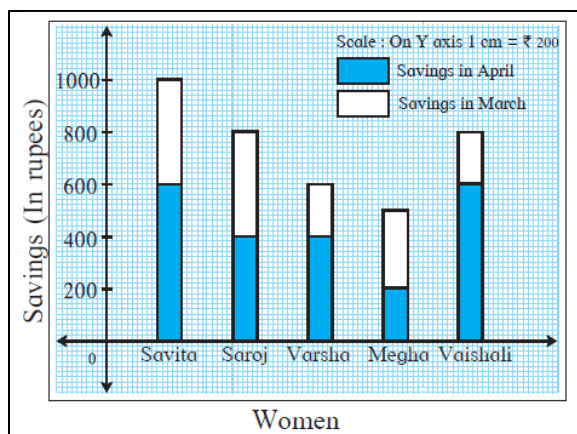
Q.2 The following table shows the electricity (in units) used by 25 families of Eklara village in month of May. Complete the table and answer the following questions.

Electricity used (Units) x_i	Number of families (frequency) f_i	$f_i \times x_i$
30	7	.....
45	2	.....
60	8	.....
75	5	.....
90	3	.....

Q.3 The number of members in the 40 families in Bhilar are as follows : 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4, 6, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 5, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4, 2. Prepare the frequency table and find the mean of numbers of 40 families.

SARASWATI ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL – NARPOLI, BHIWANDI
PRACTICE SET 11.2

Q.1 Observe the following graph and answer the questions.



- (1) State the type of the graph.
- (2) How much is the savings of Vaishali in the month of April?
- (3) How much is the total of saving of Saroj in the months March and April?
- (4) How much more is the total savings of Savita then the total savings of Megha?
- (5) Whose savings in the months of April is the least?

Q.2 The number of boys and girls, in Std. 5 to Std. 8 in Z.P. school is given in the table. Draw a subdivided bar graph to show the data. (Scale : On Y axis, 1 cm =10 students)

Standard	5th	6th	7th	8th
Boys	34	26	21	25
Girls	17	14	14	20

Q.3 In the following table number of saplings planted in the years 2016 and 2017 in four towns is given. Show thee data with the help of subdivided bar graph.

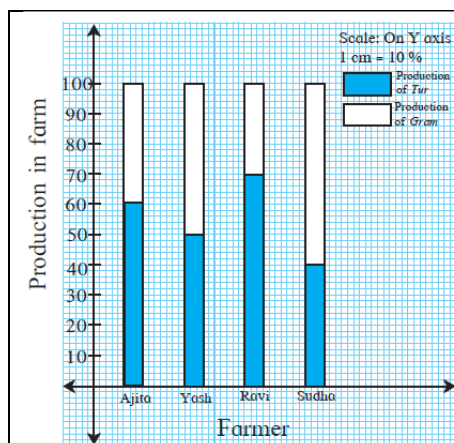
Town \ Year	Karjat	Wadaon	Shivapur	Khandala
2016	150	250	200	100
2017	200	300	250	150

PRACTICE SET 11.3

Q.1 Show the following information by a percentage bar graph .

Division of standard 8	A	B	C	D
Number of students securing grade A	45	33	10	15
Total number of students	60	55	40	75

Q.2 Observe the following graph and answer the questions.



- (1) Sate the type of the bar graph.
- (2) How much per cent is the Tur production to total production in Ajita's farm.
- (3) Compare the production of Gram in the farms of Yash and Ravi and state whose percentage production is more and by how much?
- (4) Whose production of Tur is the least?
- (5) Sate production percentages of Tur and gram in Sudha's farm.

Equations in one Variable

 MATHEMATICS (Lesson 12)

PRACTICE SET 12.1

Q.1 Each equation is followed by the values of the variable. Decide whether these values are the solutions of that equation or not.

(1) $x - 4 = 3$, $x = -1, 7, -7$ (2) $9m = 81$, $m = 3, 9, -3$

(3) $2a + 4 = 0$, $a = 2, -2, 1$

Q.2 Solve the following equations.

(1) $17p - 2 = 49$

(5) $2m + 7 = 9$

(2) $\frac{9x}{18} + 1 = 10$

(6) $3x + 12 = 2x - 4$

(3) $5(x - 3) = 3(x + 2)$

(7) $\frac{y}{7} + \frac{y-4}{3} = 2$

(4) $3(y + 8) = 10(y - 4) + 8$

(8) $\frac{x-9}{x-5} = \frac{5}{7}$

PRACTICE SET 12.2

Q.1 Mother is 25 years older than her son. Find son's age, if after 8 years the ratio of son's age to mother's age will be $\frac{4}{9}$

Q.2 The denominator of a fraction is greater than its numerator by 12. If the numerator is decreased by 2 and the denominator is increased by 7, the new fraction is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the fraction.

Q.3 The ratio of the weights of copper and zinc in brass (alloy) is 13 : 7. Find the weight of zinc in a brass utensil weighing 700 g.

Q.4 Find three consecutive whole numbers whose sum is more than 45 but less than 54.

Human Body and Organ System

SCIENCE (Lesson 11)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks using appropriate words given in the brackets.

(haemoglobin, alkaline, diaphragm, red bone marrow, acidic, voluntary, involuntary)

- (1) RBC's of the blood contain _____ an iron compound.
- (2) _____ is present between thoracic and abdominal cavity.
- (3) Cardiac muscles are _____.
- (4) pH of oxygenated blood is _____.

Q.2 Rewrite the statement after correcting them.

- (1) Cells need supply of insoluble nutrients and oxygen for the energy production.
- (2) Respiratory system and respiration begins with mouth.
- (3) A lung is present on either sides of heart in abdominal cavity.
- (4) Blood vessels which carry the blood away from heart are called veins.

Q.3 Find the odd one out.

- (1) A, O, K, AB, B.
- (2) Trachea, alveoli, diaphragm, capillaries.
- (3) Blood plasma, platelets, blood transfusion, blood corpuscles.
- (4) Neutrophils, globulins, albumins, prothrombin.

Q.4 Match the following.

- | <i>Group 'A'</i> | <i>Group 'B'</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Heartbeat | (a) 350 ml |
| (2) RBC | (b) 7.4 |
| (3) WBC | (c) 37° C |
| (4) Blood donation | (d) 72 per min |
| (5) Normal body temperature | (e) 50-60 lakh/mm ² |
| (6) pH of oxygenated blood | (f) 5000-6000 per mm ³ |

Q.5 Define the following terms.

- (1) Inhalation
- (2) Exhalation
- (3) Blood pressure
- (4) Cellular respiration
- (5) Hypertension or High Blood Pressure.

Q.6 Complete the following table.

1)

Organ System	Organs	Function
(1) Respiratory system		
(2) Circulator system		

2)

Type	Systolic pressure	Diastolic pressure
Normal blood pressure		
Primary hypertension		
Hypertension stage-I		
Hypertension stage-II		

Q.7 Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- (1) What are the heart sounds and why are they produced?
- (2) What is blood circulation?
- (3) Name any four proteins present in the blood plasma.
- (4) Under which conditions, blood is required for donation?
- (5) How much blood is collected from a person during donation?
- (6) When is National Voluntary Blood Donation Day observed?

Q.8 Explain the difference.

- (1) External respiration Vs Internal Respiration
- (2) Arteries Vs Veins
- (3) RBCs and WBCs

Q.9 Read the following paragraph and identify the disease.

Today, her child became one and half year old. However, that child does not seem to be healthy and happy. It was continuously crying and gradually becoming weak. It has shortness of breath. Its nails have become blue.

Q.10 Give scientific reasons.

- (1) Human blood is red coloured.
- (2) Blood donation is considered to be superior of all donations.
- (3) Food must have limited amount of salts.
- (4) Person with 'O' blood group is considered as 'universal donor'.

Q.11 Write short notes on the following.

- (1) Cellular respiration

- (2) Lung
- (3) Human Blood Groups.

Q.12 Answer the following.

- (1) Explain the functional correlation of circulatory system with respiratory, digestive and excretory system.
- (2) Explain the importance and need of blood donation.

Q.13 Think about it.

- (1) Along with the heat, sound and light are also produced during burning of fuel. Similarly, whether the sound and light are produced during oxidation of nutrients in cell?
- (2) Why are the veins provided with valves? Why do the arteries have thick wall?

Q.14 Draw neat and labelled diagram of.

- (1) Structure of Artery and Vein
- (2) Respiratory System
- (3) Alveoli
- (4) Formation of Capillaries

Q.15 Answer the following.

- (1) Your neighbouring uncle has been diagnosed with hypertension. What should he do to keep his blood pressure within normal range?
- (2) Which health parameters of blood donor should be checked?

Introduction to Acid and Base

SCIENCE (Lesson 12)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Main constituent of acid is _____.
- (2) Main constituent of alkali is _____.
- (3) Tartaric acid is a _____.
- (4) Acid reacts with metal to form _____ gas.
- (5) DNA is an acid present in our body, it decides.....properties.
- (6) The chemical formula of milk of magnesia is.....
- (7) Are used to control hyperacidity.
- (8) Alkali has.....taste.
- (9) Proteins are made up of.....
- (10) is used in batteries.

Q.2 state whether the following statements are True or False. If a statement is false, correct it and rewrite.

- (1) Oxides of metals are alkaline to nature.
- (2) Salt is acidic.
- (3) Metal corrodes due to salts.
- (4) Salts are neutral.
- (5) Red cabbage is a natural indicator.
- (6) Lime water is a weak acid.

Q.3 Match the following.

Column 'A'	Answer	Column 'B'
1) Vinegar	-	a) tartaric acid
2) Lemon	-	b) Acetic acid
3) Curd	-	c) Citric acid
4) Tamarind	-	d) Lactic acid

Q.4 Define the following.

- (1) Acid
- (2) Alkali
- (3) Indicator
- (4) Neutralization

Q.5 Answer the flowing questions in one sentence each.

- (1) What are natural acids?
- (2) State three vegetables from which natural indicators can be prepared.
- (3) State name of any three strong acids.
- (4) State the names of three indicators.
- (5) From which plant is litmus obtained?
- (6) When lemon juice falls on a marble kitchen counter, which is the gas that bubbled out?

Q.6 Answer the following questions.

- (1) Identify the following solution, whether they are acid or alkali :

Solution	Change in Indicator			Acid/ Alkali
	Litmus	Phenolphthalein	Methyl orange	
1.	.....	No change	.....
2.	.....	.....	Orange colour turns red	
3.	Red litmus turns blue	.....	.....

- (2) Write the chemical names from given formulae : H_2SO_4 , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, HCl , NaOH , KOH , NH_4OH
- (3) Give two characteristics each of acids and bases.
- (4) Classify the following substances into acidic, basic and neutral group.

HCl, NaCl, MgO, KCl, CaO, H₂SO₄, HNO₃, H₂O and Na₂CO₃.

- (5) Sulphuric acid has highest importance in chemical industry? Why?
- (6) Which acid is used for getting chloride salt?
- (7) By squeezing lemon on a piece of rock the gas liberated turned lime water milky, Which compound is present in the rock?
- (8) The label on the bottle of chemical is spoiled. How will you find whether the chemical is acidic or not?
- (9) Why indicator does not affect by salt?
- (10) Which substances are produced by neutralization process?
- (11) Which are the industrial uses acids?
- (12) State the uses of acids.
- (13) What is meant by neutralization? Give example.

Q.7 Give scientific reasons.

- (1) Quicklime or slaked lime is added to the soil.
- (2) Copper and brass utensils are tinned.

Q.8 Distinguish between acid and alkali. OR Distinguish between the following.

Acid and Alkali :

Chemical change and chemical bond

SCIENCE (Lesson 13)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- (1) _____ is a continuously occurring biological process.
- (2) The reaction between citric acid and sodium bicarbonate is a _____.
- (3) Combustion of fuel is a _____ and _____ Chemical change.
- (4) Electronic configuration of sodium is _____.
- (5) Electronic configuration of fluorine is _____.
- (6) Hard water contains the chloride and sulphate salts of _____ and _____. In dissolved state.
- (7) Electronic configuration of chlorine is _____.
- (8) Green plants perform _____ in sunlight.
- (9) Melting of ice is a _____ change.
- (10) The chloride ice is a _____ change.
- (11) A covalent bond between two atoms is also represented by _____ joining their symbols.

Q. 2 Complete the statement by filling the gaps using appropriate term from the terms given in the brackets.

(slow, coloured, arrow, fast, smell, milky, physical, product, chemical, reactant, covalent, ionic, octet, duplet, exchange, sharing, equality sign)

- (1) Rusting of iron is a _____ chemical change.
- (2) The spoiling of food is a chemical change which is recognized from the generation of certain _____ due to it.

- (3) A colourless solution of calcium hydroxide in a test tube turns _____ on blowing in it through a blow tube for some time.
- (4) Oxygen is a _____ in respiration.
- (5) Sodium chloride is _____ compound while hydrogen chloride is _____ compound.
- (6) Electron _____ is complete in each hydrogen in a hydrogen molecule.
- (7) Chlorine (Cl₂) molecule is formed by _____ of electrons between two chlorine atoms.

Q.3 State whether the following statements are True or False (If the statement is false, correct it and rewrite it.)

- (1) The preparation of cold drink soda-lemon is physical change.
- (2) Electronic configuration of chlorine is 2, 8, 6.
- (3) H₂O Molecule is an ionic compound.
- (4) Hard water contains the chloride and sulphate salts of calcium and magnesium in dissolved state.
- (5) Combustion of fuel is a fast and irreversible man-made chemical change.
- (6) Photosynthesis reaction is a man-made chemical change.
- (7) The atoms with incomplete electron octet/ duplet form chemical bonds.
- (8) Arrow indicates the direction of the reaction.

Q.4 Match the following.

Column I	Column II
(1) Photosynthesis	(a) Tendency to lose electrons
(2) Water	(b) Reactant in combustion process
(3) Sodium	(c) Chemical change
(4) Dissolution of salt in water	(d) Covalent bond
(5) Carbon	(e) Ionic bond
(6) Fluorine	(f) Physical change
(7) Magnesium	(g) Tendency to form anion

Q.5 Define the following.

- (1) Ionic bond
- (2) Covalent bond
- (3) Chemical Change.

Q.6 Explain by writing a word equation.

- (1) Hard water gets softened on mixing with a solution of Washing soda.
- (2) Lime-stone powder disappears on adding to dilute hydrochloric acid.
- (3) Bubbles are seen on adding lemon juice to baking soda.
- (4) Respiration is a chemical change.

Q.7 Write a chemical equation unbalance for the flowing reactions.

- (1) Carbon dioxide + Calcium hydroxide \longrightarrow Calcium carbonate + Water
- (2) Calcium carbonate + Hydroxide acid \longrightarrow Calcium chloride + Carbon dioxid + water.
- (3) Show with the help of diagram of electronic configuration how the following compounds are formed from the constituent atoms.
- i) Hydrogen molecule. ii) Water iii) Potassium fluoride

Q.8 Show the formation of the following ionic compound from the corresponding elements using two method namely, numerical and diagrammatic representation of electronic configuration.(a) K^+F^- , from ${}_{19}K$ and ${}_{9}F$,(b) $Ca^{2+}O^{2-}$ -from ${}_{20}Ca$ and ${}_{8}O$.**Q.9 Distinguish between the following.**

- (1) Physical change Vs Chemical change
- (2) Ionic bod Vs Covalent bond

Q.10 Given scientific reasons.

- (1) Ionic compound are formed due to the combination of metallic and nonmetallic atoms.

Sound

SCIENCE (Lesson 15)**Q. 1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and rewrite the completed sentences.**

- (1) The region in a sound wave, with higher pressure and density is called _____ and that with low pressure and density is called _____.
- (2) Medium is _____ for generation of sound.
- (3) The total number of compressions and rarefactions produced per second in s sound wave is 1000. The frequency of the sound wave is _____.
- (4) Different sound notes have different _____.
- (5) In a loudspeaker, _____ energy is converted into _____ energy.

Q.2 Match the following.*Column I*

- (1) Human larynx
- (2) Loudspeaker
- (3) Jaltarang
- (4) Tuning fork
- (5) Sitar

Column II

- (a) Vibrations of metal arms
- (b) Vibrations in air column
- (c) Vibration in vocal cords
- (d) Vibrations in strings
- (e) Vibrations of screen

Q.3 Select the correct option and write the completed statements.

- (1) Sound waves cannot travel through a _____.
 (a) *solid* (b) *liquid* (c) *gas* (d) *vacuum*
- (2) In the experiment to show that a medium is necessary for propagation of sound, as the quantity of air inside the bell jar decreases, the level of ringing sound heard outside _____.
 (a) *increases* (b) *decreases* (c) *fluctuates randomly* (d) *changes at regular intervals*
- (3) If the frequency of a sound wave is 512Hz, the number of rarefactions produced per second is _____.
 (a) 256 (b) 512 (c) 1024 (d) 128

Q.4 Find the odd one out and give reason.

- (1) Sound waves, Waves on the surface of water, Waves on a stretched string, Light waves.
- (2) Sitar, Violin, Guitar, Flute.

Q.5 State whether the following statements are True Or False.

- (1) If the vibrating length of a stretched string is kept constant and the tension in the string is increased, the frequency of the sound produced increases.
- (2) In Jaltarang, the frequency of sound produced is independent of the height of the air column inside the glass cup.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

- (1) What is sound?
 (2) What is rarefaction?
 (3) What is vibration?
 (4) What is compression?
 (5) What is the relation between the frequency of vibration and the vibrating length of the air column?
 (6) Name an instrument in which a stretched skin is used to produce musical sound.

Q.6 Answer the following questions.

- (1) Explain the frequency of sound wave.
 (2) How are different sound notes generated in musical instruments like guitar, which uses strings for sound generation, and flute, which uses blown air for sound generation?
 (3) How is sound produced in the human larynx and loudspeaker?

Q.7 Giver scientific reasons.

- (1) Astronauts on the moon cannot hear each other directly.
 (2) It is essential to change the tension in the vocal cords, as we produce different sound notes from our larynx.
 (3) As the sound wave propagates from one place to the other in air, the air itself is not required to move from one place to the other.

Last Phase of Struggle for Independence

HISTORY (Lesson 9)

Q.1 Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

(A Andaman and Nicobar, August Kranti, Vinoba Bhave, Vinoba Bhave, Sane Guruji, Indian National)

- (1) _____ was the first stayagrahi of individual satyagraha.
- (2) The nation wide movement of 1942 is also called _____.
- (3) In November 1943, Japan conquered _____ island and handed them over to Azad Hind government.
- (4) Provincial Minsters of _____ resigned in November, 1939.
- (5) Songs of _____ gave inspiration during the 1942 movement.

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair.

Organisation	-	Founder
(1) Azad Dasta	-	Bhai Kotwal
(2) Lal Sena	-	General Awari
(3) Azad Radio	-	Aruna Asaf Ali
(4) Azad Hind Government	-	Subhash Chandra Bose

Q.3 Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

1. In 1937 elections, the Indian National Congress gained majority in _____ provinces and came to power.
 - a. Seven
 - b. two
 - c. eight
 - d. three

Q.4 Name the following.

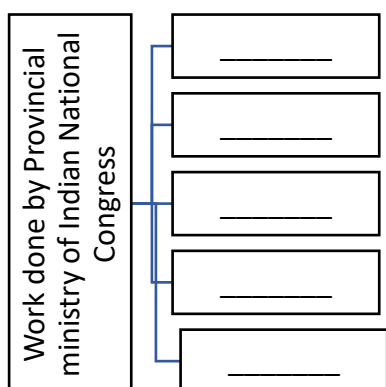
1. Viceroy who announced India's involvement in Second World War.
2. President of Mumbai session of Indian National Congress.
3. Leader who put forth Quit India Movement resolution at the Mumbai session of the Congress.

Q.5 Answer the following in one sentence each.

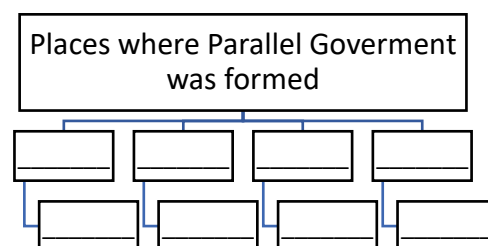
1. State the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee in the Wardha session.
2. What was the warning given by the Congress Working committee in the Wardha session?
3. Why did the British Government imprison Subhash Chandra Bose?

Q.6 Do as Directed.

1.



2.



Q.7 Write short notes.

- (1) Provincial Cabinets.
- (2) Individual Satyagraha.
- (3) Rash Behari Bose

Q.8 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Why did the British Prime Minister send Sir Stafford Cripps to India?
- (2) What kind of reaction was seen during the spread of news of arrest of main leaders of the Indian National congress?

Q.9 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) In November 1939, provincial ministers of Indian national Congress gave their resignation.
- (2) THE Indian National army had a to lay down their arms.

Q.10 Answer the following in detail.

- (1) Write about the Session of Indian National Congress held in Mumbai in August 1942.
- (2) Give detailed information about Underground Movemnt.

Armed Revolutionary Movement

HISTORY (Lesson 10)

Q. 1 Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

(Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma, Mitramela, Ramsingh Kuka, Anant Laxman Kanhere, Birsa Munda)

- (1) Swatantryaveer Savarkar started a secret organization of revolutionaries named _____.
- (2) In Punjab, _____ organized an uprising against the Government.
- (3) _____ founded the India House.
- (4) Munda tribe in Bihar revolted under the leadership of _____.

Q.2 Name the following.

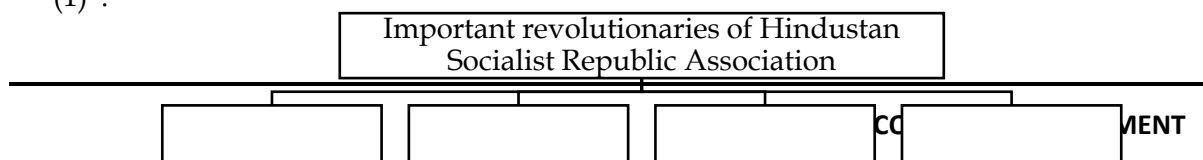
- (1) Planned to kill Judge Kingsford and threw bomb on his vehicle.
- (2) Leaders of Gadar organization.
- (3) Killed the District Judge.
- (4) Killed Rand
- (5) Threw bomb in Central Legislative Assembly.

Q.3 Answer the following in one sentence each.

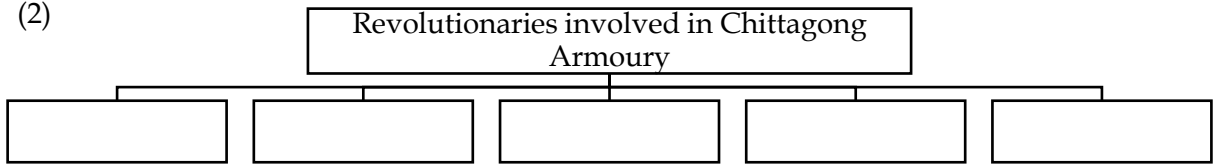
- (1) Who spread the network of revolutionary work outside Bengal?
- (2) What was the objective in establishing India House?
- (3) Who prepared anti-British plans with the help of German Foreign ministry?

Q.4 Do as directed : Complete the graphical representation.

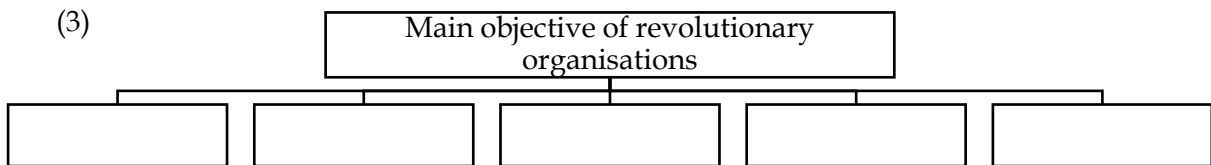
- (1) .



(2)



(3)



(4) Complete the following Table :

Revolutionary	Organization
1.	Abinav Bharat
2. Barindrakumar Ghosh	.....
3. Chandrashekhar Azad	.....
4.	Gadar

Q.5 Write short notes.

- (1) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- (2) Literary and Social work of Swatantryaveer Savarkar
- (3) Kakori Conspiracy.

Q.6 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) Chafekar brothers killed Rand.
- (2) Khudiram Bose was hanged to death.
- (3) Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly.

Q.7 Answer the following in brief.

- (1) Write a detail description of attack on Chittagong Armoury.
- (2) Explain the work of Madam Cama.

Q.8 Answer the following in details.

- (1) Give a brief account of the 'Anushilan Samiti'.

The Indian Judicial System

CIVICS (Lesson 4)

Q.1 Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

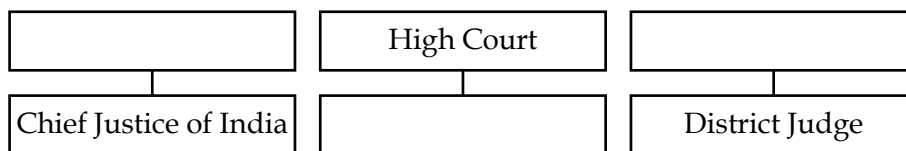
- Laws are made by _____.
 (a) Legislature (c) Council of Ministers
 (b) Judiciary (d) Executive
- When the common man benefits from the values of freedom, equality and justice, it leads to the widening and deepening of _____.
 (a) Values (c) Democracy
 (b) Judiciary (d) Law
- _____ helps to protect the rights of people.
 (a) Prime Minister (c) President
 (b) Judiciary (d) Social Organization
- The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by the _____.
 (a) Prime Minister (c) President
 (b) Home Minister (d) Law Minister

Q.2 Find and write.

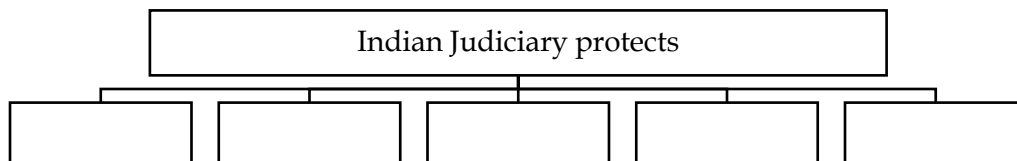
- Nature of judiciary in India : _____
- In the criminal cases, the first step is to file : _____
- The High Court judges are appointed by : _____

Q.3 Complete the following concept maps.

- (1) . **Organisation of the Judiciary**



- (2)



Q.4 Explain the concept.

- Criminal Law
- Civil Law
- Judicial Activism

Q.5 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- Judiciary in India is an integrated system.
- The Constitution has made provision for independence of Judiciary.

Q.6 Answer in brief.

- Enumerated the function of the Supreme Court.
- Mention the functions of the High Court.

Land Use

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 6)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Recreational land use is use of land for _____.
(a) *garden* (b) *farming* (c) *industry* (d) *rail route*
- (2) Which of the following is a planned city in India?
(a) *Seoul* (b) *Zurich* (c) *Chandigarh* (d) *Brasilia*
- (3) Of which city are Bandra, Bhandup, etc. suburbs?
(a) *Pune* (b) *Nagpur* (c) *Nashik* (d) *Mumbai*

Q.2 Examine the following statements and correct the incorrect ones.

- (1) Mining is not type of land use.
- (2) There are factories in the Central Business District.
- (3) In urban areas, the largest area is used for residential purposes.
- (4) The village attendant issues the 7/12 extract.
- (5) In rural areas, residential areas occupy large tracts.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

- (1) What is meant by land use?
- (2) What is called fallow land?
- (3) What is called forest land?
- (4) What is meant by commercial land use?
- (5) What is meant by mixed land use?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Why is agriculture important in rural land use?
- (2) State the factors affecting land use.
- (3) Clarify the differences between rural and urban land use.
- (4) Differentiate between 7/12 extract and property card.

Q.5 Give geographical reasons.

- (1) Land use for public facility is extremely important in urban areas.
- (2) The record of ownership of non-agricultural land is same as that of agricultural land.
- (3) A region can be classified as developed or developing on the basis of land use.

Population

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 7)

Q.1 Fill in the correct word and complete the sentences.

- (1) If the birth rate is greater than the death rate, then the population _____.

- (a) *Decreases* (c) *Increases*
(b) *Remains constant* (d) *Becomes surplus*
- (2) People of _____ age group are included in productive population.
(a) *0 to 14* (c) *14 to 60*
(b) *15 to 60* (d) *16 to 59*
- (3) The spread of modern technology in society is mostly dependent on _____.
(a) *Sex ratio* (c) *Birth rate*
(b) *Literacy* (d) *Migration*
- (4) _____ state of India has the highest sex ratio.
(a) *Maharashtra* (c) *Kerala*
(b) *Punjab* (d) *Haryana*
- (5) _____ district of Maharashtra has low density of population.
(a) *Mumbai City* (c) *Mumbai Suburban*
(b) *Thane* (d) *Osmanabad*

Q.2 Examine the following statements and correct the incorrect ones.

- (1) The population density of a region can be understood from its area.
(2) The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy.
(3) There is an adverse impact on manpower in the region of out migration.
(4) Greater economic prosperity indicates the development of region.
(5) Developing countries have and HDI of 1.

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

- (1) What is birth rate? (4) What is death rate?
(2) What is life expectancy? (5) What is meant by in-migration?
(3) What is meant by sex ratio?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) What are the aspects considered in the structure of population?
(2) Prepare a list of advantageous and disadvantageous factors effecting population distribution.

Q.5 Give scientific reasons.

- (1) Population is an important resource.
(2) Productive population is an important group.
(3) The study of age structure is important.
(4) Literacy is directly related to development.
(5) The real progress of a country is understood with the help of the Human Development Index.

गिर्यारोहणाचा अनुभव

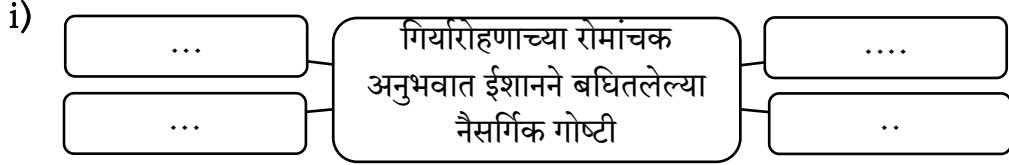
MARATHI (Lesson 8)

प्र.1 पुढील उताऱ्याच्या आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा .

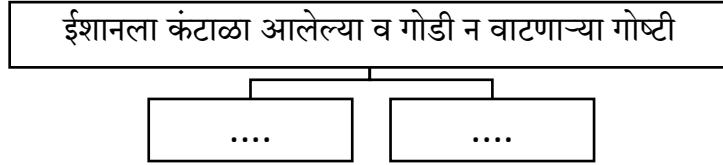
उतारा (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : 26-27) : शाळेला सुट्टी लागणार होती
..... मूकपणे पाहू शकत नाही

कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती)

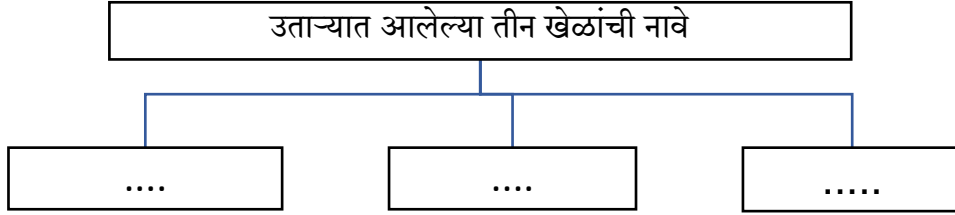
(1) आकृती पूर्ण करा.



ii)



iii)



(2) एका शब्दात उत्तरे लिहा.

(i) ज्या गिर्यारोहण संस्थेकडून ईशानला ई-मेल आला ते ठिकाण.

(ii) अनेक तासांच्या थकवणाऱ्या चढाईनंतर सर्व मित्र पोहोचले ते ठिकाण.

कृती 2 : (व्याकरण कृती)

१. पुढील वाक्यातील अधोरेखित शब्दांच्या विभक्ती ओळखा .

सर्व मित्र टॅक्सीने ऋषिकेशहून उत्तर काशीला पोहोचले.

२. वचन बदला.

i. उपकरणे

ii. दुकाने

iii. धर्मशाळा

iv. काटे

३. लिंग ओळखा.

i. पहाड

ii. संस्था

iii. संदेश

iv. गिर्यारोहण

कृती 4 : (स्वमत कृती) 'कडाक्याची थंडी पडली आहे' अशी कल्पना करून परिसरातील असहाय्य व्यक्तीला कोणती मदत कराल ते लिहा.

प्र.2 पुढील उताऱ्याचा आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा .

कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती)

उतारा (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : 27-28) : अचानक तेथे भुकेने व्यकूळ
स्मरणार राहणारा होता.

कृती 2 : (आकलन कृती)

(1) साखली पूर्ण करा.

ईशान व त्याच्या मित्रांनी भुकेल्या मुलांना दिलेल्या गोष्टी

(2) चौकटी पूर्ण करा.

....

(i) मुलाने वडिलांकडे मागितलेली गोष्ट

[]

(ii) हवाईदलाच्या हेलिकॉप्टरने केलेले

[]

कृती 3 : (व्याकरण कृती)

(1) तक्ता पूर्ण करा.

(i) एक-बाटली, अनेक -

(ii) एक-....., अनेक-पुडे

(iii) एक-खोली, अनेक-.....

(iv) एक-....., अनेक-घिरट्या

(2) लिंग ओळखा.

(i) फळ (ii) रुपया (iii) तंबू (iv) मलमपट्टी

कृती 4 : (स्वमत कृती) ईशान व त्यांचे सहकारी यांनी यात्रेकरूंना केलेली मदत तुमच्या शब्दांत लिहा.

प्र.3 व्याकरण व भाषाभ्यास .

(1) पुढील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळखा.

(i) ईशान खाली उतरला आणि अडकलेल्या सर्वांना बाहेर काढले.

(ii) ती रात्र त्यांनी पहाडावर घालवली.

(iii) जेव्हा भूस्खलन झाले, तेव्हा सर्वत्र हाहाकार माजला.

(2) तक्ता पूर्ण करा.

शब्द	मूळ शब्द	प्रत्यय	सामान्य रूप
(i) भुकेने			
(ii) दुकानदाराला			
(iii) जेवणाच्या			
(iv) झाडात			

(3) पुढील शब्दांचा वापर करून प्रत्येकी एक वाक्य पूर्ण करा.

(i) गिर्यारोहण

(ii) रौद्ररूप

(iii) भूस्खलन

- (4) 'बे' हा उपसर्ग लावून पुढील शब्द तयार करा व लिहा.
 (i) जबाबदार (ii) ईमान (iii) शिस्त (iv) रोजगार
- (5) समानार्थी शब्द लिहा.
 (i) प्रवाह (ii) यात्रा (iii) प्रशंसा (iv) आप्तेष्ट
- (6) विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा.
 (i) नवीन (ii) आवश्यक (iii) खूश (iv) योग्य
- (7) पुढील शब्दांचा योग्य क्रम लावून अर्थपूर्ण वाक्ये तयार करा.
 (i) अचानक, आवाज, तेवढ्यात, झाला, मोठा
 (ii) काम, करणे, पहाडावर, नव्हते, सोपे, गिर्यारोहण, उंच

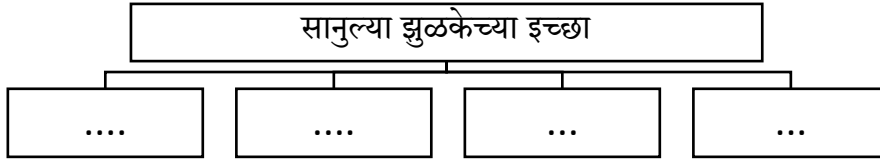
झुळूक

MARATHI (Lesson 9)

प्र.1 पुढील कवितेच्या आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा .

कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती)

(1) आकृती पूर्ण करा.



(2) परिणाम लिहा.

- (i) झुळूकेने कलिकेला स्पर्श केला -
 (ii) बकुळीच्या फुलांना स्पर्श केला -

कविता : वाटते सानुली मंद झुळूक मी व्हावे घ्यावया विसावा याचे मी तिन्हीसांजा.

कृती 2 : (आकलन कृती)

(1) योग्य पर्याय निवडून वाक्य पूर्ण करा :

- (i) झुळूकेला स्वैर झुकावे वाटते, कारण ...
 (1) तिला स्वातंत्र्य हवे असते.
 (2) तिला सर्वत्र हिंडायचे असते.
 (3) तिचे मन तिकडे ओढ घेते.
 (4) तिला लोक आमंत्रण देतात.
- (ii) वेळूच्या बनात अलगूज वाजते, कारण ...
 (1) झुळूक स्वतःच गाणे गाते.
 (2) तिथे गुराखी अलगूज वाजवतो.
 (3) तिथे ध्वनिफीत लावलेली असते.
 (4) झुळूकेच्या स्पर्शामुळे वेळूतून अलगूजाचा आवाज निघतो.

(2) एक दोन शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा.

- (i) झुळकेने भेट दिलेली नैसर्गिक ठिकाणे. []
- (ii) कवितेतील वर्णनावरून कवीने वर्णन केलेला ऋतु []
- (iii) झुळकेचा विश्रांतीचा प्रहर []

कृती 3 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ती / काव्यसौंदर्य कृती): 'झुळकेची परोपकारी वृत्ती' तुमच्या शब्दांत लिहा.

प्र.2 व्याकरण व भाषाभ्यास

(1) कवितेतील यमक जुळणाऱ्या शब्दांच्या जोड्या शोधून लिहा :

- (i) व्हावे (ii) काठी (iii) हळुवार (iv) अलगूज

(2) पुढील शब्दांना कवितेतील शब्द शोधा :

- (i) छोटी (ii) ताजेपणा (iii) बोट (iv) पावा

(3) विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा :

- (i) मंद (ii) सुगंध (iii) शांत (iv) पिकलेली

(4) पुढील शब्द शुद्ध करून लिहा :

- (i) सानुलि (ii) झूळुक (iii) बकूळि (iv) तीन्हिसांजा

आम्ही हवे आहेत का?

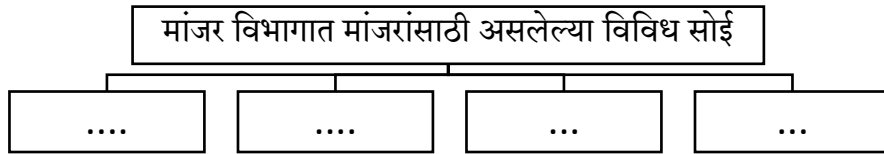
MARATHI (Lesson 10)

प्र.1 पुढील उताऱ्याच्या आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा :

उतारा क्र. 1 (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : 35-36) : मुंबईच्या परळ भागात
समाधानाची पावती देतात.

कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती)

(1) आकृती पूर्ण करा.



(2) साखळी पूर्ण करा.

- (i) तसबिरीतले प्राणी → → → →
- (ii) उदी रंगाचा → → बोका
- (iii) भलाथोरला → → बोका

कृती 2 : (आकलन कृती)

(1) पुढील प्राण्यांच्या कृती लिहा.

- (i) भलाथोरला काळाभोर बोका (iii) कबरं पिल्लू

(ii) मांजरी

(iv) ठिपक्या ठिपक्यांचे मांजर

(2) एका शब्दात लिहा.

(i) जनावरांचे इस्पितळ मुंबईच्या या भागात []

(ii) चुणचुणीत मुलाचे नाव []

कृती 3 : (व्याकरण कृती):

(1) लिंग बदला :

(i) घोडा (ii) शेळी (iii) कुत्रा (iv) मांजर

(2) वचन बदला :

(i) मिश्या (ii) पिंजरा (iii) पिलू (iv) पाऊल

(3) पुढील वाक्यातील शब्दांच्या जाती ओळखा :

प्रत्येक मांजराजवळ दोन बश्या आहेत.

कृती 4 : (स्वमत कृती) 'माणसाच्या दयाबुद्धीला, करुणेला मुके प्राणी कसे आवाहन करतात', हा तुमचा अनुभव तुमच्या शब्दांत लिहा.

प्र.2 पुढील उताऱ्याच्या आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा :

उतारा (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृष्ठ क्रमांक : 36-37) : आता माझं लक्ष एका गोष्टीकडं जातं
आम्ही हवे आहोत का?'

कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती) आकृती पूर्ण करा :

(1) माणसांसारखी मांजरांची दवाखान्यात घेतलेली काळजी : (1) (2)

(2) .

...	कुत्र्यांच्या विभागातील कुत्र्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये	....
...		..

कृती 2 : (आकलन कृती) : डोळे न उघडलेल्या कुत्र्याच्या पिलाची वैशिष्ट्ये .

(i) (ii) (iii)

(iv) (v)

कृती 3 : (व्याकरण कृती):

(1) पुढील वाक्यांतील सर्वनामे ओळखा .

मी तुमच्या पाठीवर हात ठेवते. ती सावरते. तिला थोपटते.

(2) तक्ता पूर्ण करा :

ए.व.	ठिपका		साखळी	
अ.व.		शेपट्या		टोपल्या

(3) पुढील जोडशब्द पूर्ण करा .

(i) औषध (ii) खाणं

कृती 4 : (स्वमत कृती) 'सर्वच प्राणी माणसाच्या प्रेमासाठी भुकलेले असतात.', हे विधान पाठाच्या आधारे पटवून द्या.

प्र.3 व्याकरण व भाषाभ्यास .

- (1) कंसातील सूचनांनुसार बदल करा :
 - (i) उदी रंगाचा गलेलठ्ठ बोका होता. (उद्गारार्थी करा.)
 - (ii) बाई, हा मांजरांचा विभाग तुम्हांला बघायचाय. (आज्ञार्थी करा.)
 - (iii) एक मांजर खूप आजारी होते. (मिश्र वाक्य करा.)
 - (iv) हे सारे मी पाहिले आणि बाहेर आले. (केवल वाक्य करा.)
 - (v) काही कुत्री चिडकी होती आणि काही कुत्री शांत होती. (वाक्यप्रकार ओळखा.)
- (2) दिलेल्या शब्दांपुढे कंसातील विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा : (इवले, शांत, खरखरीत)
 - (i) रागीट
 - (ii) मोठे
 - (iii) मऊमऊ
- (3) जोडशब्द लिहा :
 - (i) चढ
 - (ii) अंथरूण
 - (iii) इकडून
 - (iv) आले
- (4) समानार्थी शब्द लिहा :
 - (i) करुणा
 - (ii) मांजर
 - (iii) औषध
 - (iv) अंग
- (5) विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा :
 - (i) मुका
 - (ii) काळाभोर
 - (iii) सालस
 - (iv) जन्म
- (6) शब्दांचा योग्य क्रम लावून अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य तयार करा :
 - (i) आहे, एक, परळ, मुंबईच्या, भागात, इस्पितळ.
 - (ii) विभाग, आणखी, गेल्यावर, लागला, एक, कुत्र्यांचा, पुढे
- (7) अचूक शब्द ओळखा :
 - (i) इस्पीतळ / ईस्पीतळ / इस्पितळ / इस्पितल
 - (ii) अथंरूण / अंथरूण / अंथरूण / अथंरूण
 - (iii) सरवांग / सर्वांग / संवांग / सर्वाघ
 - (iv) औषध / ओषध / ओशध / औषद

धरती का आँगन महके

HINDI (Lesson 1)

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

पद्यांश : धरती का आँगन महके कर्मज्ञान-विज्ञान से हरी-भरी धरती शृंगार हो।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

- (1) प्रवाह तालिका पूर्ण कीजिए :
कवि की अपेक्षाएँ → → → →
- (2) कृति पूर्ण कीजिए :

..... ← धरती का आँगन इनसे महके →

(3) पद्यांश में उल्लेखित एक फूल का नाम

कृति 2 : (शब्द संपदा)

(1) लय संगीत निर्माण करने वाली दो शब्द जोड़ियाँ लिखिए :

(2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए :

(i) सरिता (ii) छाँह (iii) राह (iv) कुमुद

कृति 3 : (भावार्थ / स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति): पद्यांश के आरंभवाली चार पंक्तियों का भावार्थ लिखिए।

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

पद्यांश : चंद्रलोक या मंगल ग्रह वसुधा के जयगान से। पृष्ठ क्रमांक २५

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

(1) उत्तर लिखिए :

(i) मेधा की ऊँचाई नापेगा - (ii) हम सब मिलकर करें -

(2) कृति कीजिए :

मानव अंतरिक्ष यान से यहाँ पहुँचा है - (1) (2)

(3) वाक्य पूर्ण कीजिए :

(i) किंतु न हो संबंध विनाशक

(ii) करें अर्चना हम सब मिलकर

(4) पद्यांश में इस अर्थ में आए शब्द :

(i) उज्ज्वल (ii) सलाई (iii) बुद्धि (iv) ढका हुआ

कृति 2 : (शब्द संपदा)

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए :

(i) सदाचार (ii) मानवता (iii) सुंदरता (iv) आवृत्त

(2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए :

(i) शलाका (ii) पैमाना (iii) किताब (iv) ऊँचाई

कृति 3 : (भावार्थ / स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति): 'विश्व शांति की माँग सर्वाधिक प्रासंगिक है,' इस तथ्य पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 व्याकरण और भाषाज्ञान

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए तथा उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए :

(i) शरीर (ii) मनुष्य (iii) पृथ्वी (iv) छाती (v) पथ

(2) पाठों में आए सभी प्रकार के सर्वनाम ढूँढकर उनका अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए :

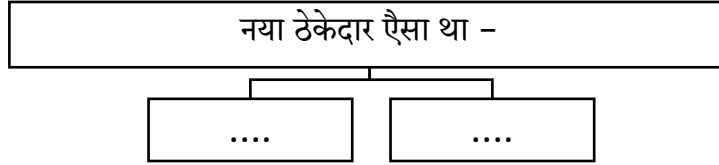
दो लघुकथाएँ

HINDI (Lesson 2)

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद : बहुमंजिला इमारत निश्चय कर लिया। पृष्ठ क्रमांक २७

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) : संजाल पूर्ण कीजिए :



कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति)

(1) उचित जोड़ियाँ मिलाओ -

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| (1) बहुमंजिला इमारत | - ईमानदार |
| (2) नया ठेकेदार | - अनुभवी |
| (3) पुराना ठेकेदार | - सम्मान |
| | - इमारत |

(2) वाक्य पूर्ण कीजिए -

- (1) अधिकारी ने नींव की दीवार पर एक।
 (2) अनुभवी ठेकेदार ने बताया कि ये।

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा)

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए :

- (i) निगाह (ii) इमारत (iii) सलाह (iv) नया

(2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए :

- (i) दीवार (ii) मसाले (iii) पौधा (iv) कमी

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : 'ईमानदारी व्यक्ति को अच्छाई के मार्ग पर ले जाती है' इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र. 2 व्याकरण व भाषाभ्यास :

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के आधार पर मुहावरे लिखकर इसका अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए:

- (i) नाक (ii) दाँत (iii) गला (iv) मुँह

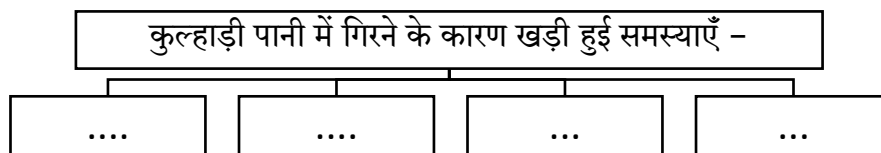
लकड़हारा और वन

HINDI (Lesson 3)

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद : लकड़हारा : (पेड़ को देखकर सोने की कुल्हाड़ी।।) पृष्ठ क्रमांक ३०

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) : संजाल पूर्ण कीजिए :



कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति)

(3) कृति पूर्ण कीजिए :

पाठ में प्रयुक्त दो धातुओं के नाम – (1) (2)

(4) निम्नलिखित कथनों को क्रमानुसार फिर से लिखिए :

- (i) तुम दुखी मत होओ। मैं कोशिश करता हूँ।
- (ii) बड़े दुखी लग रहे हो। क्या तुम ?
- (iii) हाँ, मिल गई। लो यह सोने की कुल्हाड़ी।
- (iv) अचानक मेरी कुल्हाड़ी नदी के गहरे पानी में गिर पड़ी।

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा):

(1) परिच्छेद में प्रयुक्त विशेषण ढूँढ़कर लिखिए :

(2) परिच्छेद में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यययुक्त शब्द ढूँढ़कर मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग करके लिखिए :

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : दूसरों की मदद करने से आनंद की अनुभूति होती है, इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.2 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद : लकड़हारा : नहीं भाई, मैं तो सूखी लकड़ी काटोगे।) पृष्ठ क्रमांक ३०, ३१

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

(1) संक्षेप में उत्तर लिखिए : भगवान की शर्त –

(2) वाक्य पूर्ण कीजिए :

- (i) मुसीबत के समय एक-दूसरे के काम
- (ii) मेहनत और ईमानदारी से जो मिलता है,

कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) : किसने किससे कहा, लिखिए :

- (1) लो भाई इस बार तो यह लोहा ही हाथ लगा है।
- (2) एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।
- (3) तुम्हारा यह उपकार मैं जीवन भर नहीं भूलूँगा।
- (4) मैं तुम्हारी ईमानदारी से बहुत प्रसन्न हूँ।

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा):

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए :

- (i) कुल्हाड़ी (ii) मुसीबत (iii) लकड़ी (iv) शर्त

(2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए :

(i) सोना (ii) कष्ट (iii) कोशिश (iv) मेहनत

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : ईमानदारी एक अच्छा गुण है, इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 व्याकरण और भाषा ज्ञान :

(1) पाठ में प्रयुक्त कारक विभक्तियाँ ढूँढ़कर उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए :