



SARASWATI ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

Narpoli, Bhiwandi

ASSIGNMENTS - 4

(SECOND SEMESTER)

CLASS : 8th

SYLLABUS

ENGLISH

- Revolutionary Steps in Surgery
- The Bees
- Ramanujan
- **Grammar** : 'to-' Verbs : infinitives, Modal Auxiliaries, Clauses, Question Tag, Types of Sentence, Kinds of Pronouns
- **Writing Skill** : Essay Writing, Letter Writing, Dialogue Writing, Conversation, Interview Questions, Expansion of Paragraph or quotation

MATHEMATICS

- Congruence of Triangles
- Area
- Surface Area and Volume
- Circle : Chord and Arc

GENERAL SCIENCE

- Reflection of Light
- Man-made Materials
- Ecosystem
- Lifecycle of Stars

HISTORY

- Struggle for Equality
- India gains Independence
- Formation of State of Maharashtra

CIVICS

- The State Government

GEOGRAPHY

- Industries
- Field Visit

MARATHI

- जीवन गाणे
- शब्दकोश (स्थूलवाचन)
- उपयोजित लेखन

HINDI

- खेती से आई तब्दीलियाँ
- अंधायुग
- स्वराज्य मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है
- मेरा विद्रोह
- नहीं कुछ इससे बढ़कर

Revolutionary steps in surgery

ENGLISH (Lesson 4.2)

Q.1 From the sentences given in Activity 2 pick out two sentences having Co-ordinate Clauses. Pick out the coordinators.

- (1) I was given a bath and I wore a surgical gown.
- (2) The doctor took an X-ray of my ankle and he found a fracture in my ankle.

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

A1. Simple Factual Activities.

(1) Name the following.

- (a) First surgeon to perform operations.
- (b) Anaesthetics used from mid-19th century.

(2) Write if the following statements are True or False.

- (a) General anaesthesia makes the whole body numb.
- (b) Daniel Williams was a young African American surgeon.
- (c) Cardiac surgery was unknown after 1893.
- (d) Cardiac surgery relates to the nerves and brain.

Passage (Textbook Pg 82) : Surgery dates back, to save a patient's life.

A2. Complex Factual Activities: Give reasons.

- (1) Doctors began to use anaesthesia.
- (2) Cardiac surgery had not developed.
- (3) Write 3-4 lines about the following in your own words. Sushruta Samhita

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary:

(1) Match the terms in Column A with their explanation in Column B

A	B
(1) tooth extraction	(a) a cut made for surgery.
(2) cardiac	(b) related to the heart.
(3) sedative	(c) removing a decayed tooth.
	(d) substance that makes a person sleep.

(2) Fill in the gaps in the table of Degrees of Comparison.

S.No	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1	old	older	Oldest
2	healthy	healthier	healthiest
3	near	nearer	Nearest
4	fine	finer	finest
5	ancient	More ancient	Most ancient

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

- (1) Daniel Williams attempted a new medical technique in order to save a patient's life.
(Pick out the subject and predicate)
- (2) Sushruta was the first surgeon to perform surgical operations. (Rewrite as a negative sentence)

A5. Personal Response: How do you feel when you are sick and have to go to a doctor?

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

A1. Complex Factual Activities.

- (1) Describe what kind of cardiac surgery is done nowadays.
- (2) Explain who neurosurgeons operate upon and on what body parts.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary:

- (1) Match the terms in Column A with their explanation in Column B

A	B
(1) tumour	(a) a cut made for surgery.
(2) crushing clip	(b) an extra growth in the body.
	(c) A device to stop blood loss in neurosurgery

- (2) Fill in the gaps in the table of Degrees of Comparison:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1) early		
(2) fast		
(3) special		
(4) significant		

A4. Activities based on Contextual Grammar.

(Pick out the main clause and the subordinate clause in the following sentences).

- (1) Open heart surgery, which can help to repair heart defects, is also performed successfully.
- (2) They can treat patients of all ages who have suffered a stroke.

Q. 4 Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities.

A1. Complex Factual Activities.

- (1) List the advantages of robotic surgery.
- (2) Write 3 to 4 lines about the following in your own words. Robotic Surgery.

A2. Activities based on Vocabulary.

- (1) Match the terms in Column 'A' with their explanation in Column 'B'.

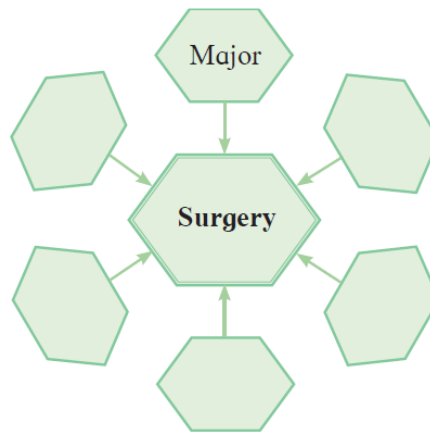
Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(1) incision	(a) a cut made for surgery
(2) a console	(b) having length, breadth and depth
(3) 3-D	(c) plastic surgery
	(d) a control unit for a robotic surgery

(2) Fill in the gaps in the table of Degrees of Comparison:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1) small		
(2) high		
(3) advanced		
(4) accurate		

Vocabulary

(1) Fill in the web with words related to Surgery.



Q.5 Language study activities : Do as directed.

- (1) Complete the word chain of 5 nouns : surgery → → → →
- (2) Pick out the antonyms of the following words from those given in brackets :
Simple, increased (successful, complicated, reduced, invasive, separate)
- (3) Arrange the following words in alphabetical order : dramatically, mortality, disorders, magnified.
- (4) Find out four hidden words from the given word (Each word should have at least 4 letters) : technology
- (5) Use 'through' and its homophone; in single sentence.
- (6) Rewrite as an affirmative sentence : The doctor had to cut open the part of the body that was not healthy.
- (7) Rewrite the sentence using the modal auxiliary 'can'.
- (8) Pick out the nouns : Patients can recover from cardiac surgery faster than they did before.
- (9) Use the following word as a noun and a verb in two separate sentences: controls

Q.6 Writing skills.

(1) **Write in your notebook an imaginary telephonic conversation between you and your family - doctor's secretary, asking for an appointment to consult the doctor for a health problem you are suffering from. Begin with**

Secretary : Good morning ! This is XYZ Clinic.

How can I help you?

Myself : Good morning ! I am.....

(Now continue.....)

The bees

ENGLISH (Lesson 4.3)

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

A1. Simple Factual Activities : Complete the following :

- (1) The honey bees teach us _____.
- (2) Roofs of gold refer to _____.
- (3) The death sentence is given to _____.
- (4) The bee-hive is being built by _____.

Extract (Text Book Pg 88) So works the honey-bess, yawning drone.

A2. Complex Factual Activities : (a) Complete the following, choosing the appropriate options.

- (1) Human beings can learn form honey bees _____
 - (i) how to make food (ii) how to live joyfully (iii) how to lead an organize nation
- (2) The soldier-bees carry home _____.
 - (i) the velvet buds (ii) nectar, looted from flowers (iii) how to lead an organized nation.
- (3) The emperor-bee supervises the building of _____.
 - (i) the bee hive (ii) bridges (iii) tower
- (4) The _____ bees make honey from nectar.
 - (i) officers (ii) civilian citizen (iii) magistrates

(b) Where does the emperor-bee sit and what does he do?

A3. Activities based on Poetic Devices / Vocabulary:

- (1) Complete the phrases using words from the poem:
 - (a) _____ march (b) _____ tent
 - (c) _____ masons (d) _____ porters
 - (e) _____ burdens (f) _____ executors
- (2) Find any two Alliterative lines from the poem.
- (3) Pick out the line that contains an Onomatopoeic word.
- (4) Pick out three lines that carry an image in your mind of bees, busy at work.

Q.2 Analysis/ Appreciation of the poem.

- (1) Poem and poet (2) Theme (3) Tone

Q.3 Formative Evaluation.

- (1) Discuss what work the following honeybees do, as per the poem.
- (2) Say the following words aloud and put the stress mark on the stressed syllables.

Q.4 Activity/ Project.

(1) Refer to a good dictionary which carries phonetic transcriptions printed next to words. The words below are familiar to you. Copy their phonetic transcription from the dictionary and say it aloud as you write.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) work | (4) home | (7) porters |
| (2) bees | (5) mason | |
| (3) boot | (6) citizen | |

Ramanujan

ENGLISH (Lesson 4.4)

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

A1. Simple Factual Activities: Complete the following.

- (1) Hardy could not enjoy his game because _____.
- (2) The manuscript contained _____.
- (3) The famous mathematicians mentioned in this extract are _____.

Passage (Textbook Pg 92) : One morning early in 1913 have a discussion after hall.

A2. Complex Factual Activities: Say why ...

- (1) Ramanujan's letter bored and irritated Hardy at first.
- (2) Hardy invited Littlewood for a discussion.

A3. Activities based on Vocabulary:

- (1) Use the following words / phrases to make sentences of your own.
 - (a) enthusiasm (b) to lope off (c) fraud (d) clarity
- (2) Make pairs of sentences of your own, using them as a Noun in one and as a Verb in the other.

A4. Personal Response: What qualities of Ramanujan does this extract bring out?

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

Passage (Textbook Pg 92, 93) : Before midnight to all concerned.

A1. Complex Factual Activities:

- (1) What were the two drawbacks in Ramanujan's career?
- (2) What superstition did Ramanujan's mother believe in?
- (3) Say why mother agreed to send Ramanujan to England.

A2. Activities based on Vocabulary:

- (1) Make pairs of sentences of your own, using them as a Noun in one and as a Verb in the other. (1) surprise (2) form (not in the lesson)

A3. Personal Response: Do you believe in superstitions?

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

*Passage (Textbook Pg 93, 94) : In 1914, Ramanujan arrived
... .. heard most of it.*

A1. Complex Factual Activities: Say why ...

- (1) Say why : hardy and Ramanujan could not talk freely with each other.
- (2) Hardy calls teaching Ramanujan an unusual experience.

A2. Activities based on Vocabulary:

- (1) Use the following words / phrases to make sentences of your own.
(a) amiable (b) to come to terms with

Q.4 Read the following passage carefully and complete the activities.

*Passage (Textbook Pg 94, 95) : It is good to remember
... .. a man past fifty.*

A1. Complex Factual Activities: Say why ...

- (1) Ramanujan had to be hospitalized?
- (2) Read the text and enlist the achievements and honours of Ramanujan, received in England.

A2. Activities based on Vocabulary:

- (1) Use the following words / phrases to make sentences of your own.
(a) conveyance (b) as usual
- (2) Make a pair of sentences of your own, using the given word as a noun in one and as a verb in other.
(a) visit (b) honour

Q.5 Grammar Activities

- (1) Underline the verbs in the following sentences and state whether the sentences are in Active or Passive Voice.
 - (a) England gave Ramanujan great honours.
 - (b) A large untidy envelope was decorated with Indian stamps.
 - (c) The timetable was not altered.
 - (d) She saw her son in a big hall.
 - (e) Hardy corrected his statement.
 - (f) Ramanujan was brought to England.
- (2) Change the voice in the following sentences.
 - (a) Hardy taught Ramanujan.
 - (b) He knew nothing of the modern rigour.
 - (c) Sheets of paper were found in it by Hardy.

- (d) Hardy was bored by that manuscript.
- (e) Trinity supported unorthodox talent.
- (f) He could not break the ban.

Q.6 Language Study Activities : Do as directed.

- (1) Pick out two compound words from the lesson.
- (2) Give the noun forms of : amiable, fulfilling
- (3) Find out four hidden words from the given word (each word should at least of 4 letters) : miserably
- (4) Use the following word and its homophone in two separate sentences : sent
- (5) Rewrite as a negative sentence : It seemed impossible that he could break the ban and cross the water.
- (6) Underline the adjective in the following sentence : He seems to have listened with a patient smile on his good, friendly, homely face.
- (7) Say whether the sentence is Simple, Compound and Complex : If it had been summer, he would have walked down to Fenner's to watch cricket.
- (8) Change the voice : They needed a certain amount of help from a superhuman agency.
- (9) Rewrite using the underlined word as a verb : He sent word to Littlewood that they must have a discussion.

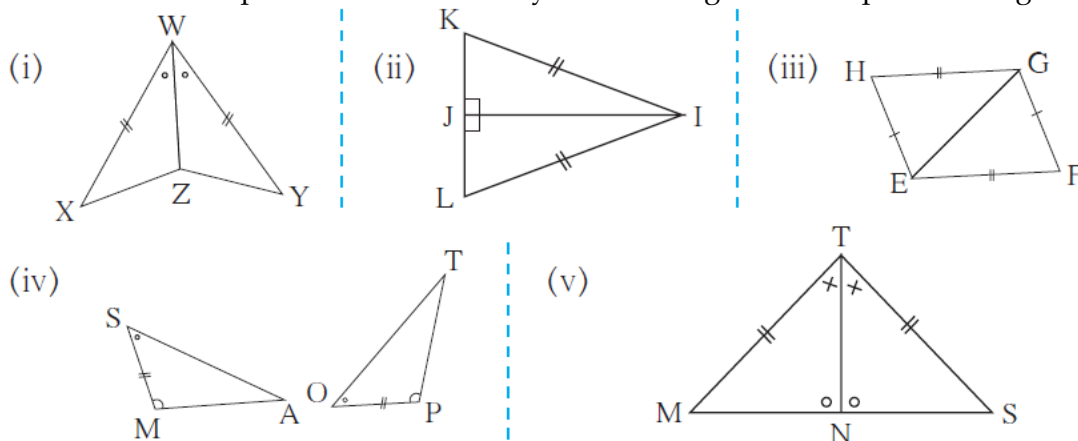
Q.7 Writing Skills : Interview Questions - A brilliant student from your school has won a Mathematics Quiz at the National Level. Frame questions to interview him/her when the school felicitates him/her. Follow the steps given below.

Congruence of Triangles

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 13)

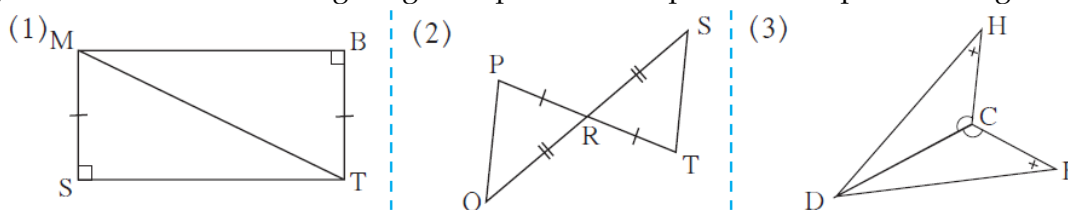
PRACTICE SET 13.1

Q. In each of triangles in the following figures, parts bearing identical marks are congruent. State the test and correspondence of vertices by which triangles in each pair are congruent.



PRACTICE SET 13.2

Q. In each pair of triangles given below, parts shown by identical marks are congruent. State the test and the one-to-one correspondence of vertices by which triangles in each pair are congruent. Write the remaining congruent parts in each parts in each pair of triangles.



Area

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 15)

PRACTICE SET 15.1

- Q.1 If base of a parallelogram is 18 cm and its height is 11 cm, find its area.
 Q.2 If area of a parallelogram is 29.6 sq cm and its base is 8 cm, find its height.
 Q.3 Area of a parallelogram is 83.2 sq cm. If its height is 6.4 cm, find its length of its base.

PRACTICE SET 15.2

- Q.1 Length of the diagonals of a rhombus are 15 cm and 24 cm, find its area.
 Q.2 Lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 16.5 cm and 14.2 cm, find its area.
 Q.3 If perimeter is a rhombus is 100 cm and length of one diagonal is 48 cm, what is the area of the quadrilateral?

PRACTICE SET 15.3

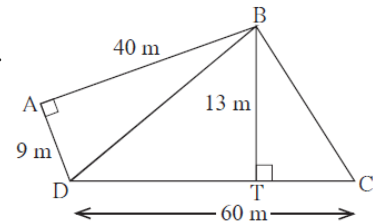
Q.1 In $\square ABCD$, $l(AB) = 13 \text{ cm}$, $l(DC) = 9 \text{ cm}$, $l(AD) = 8 \text{ cm}$, find the area of $\square ABCD$.

Q.2 Length of two parallel sides of a trapezium are 8.5 cm and 11.5 cm respectively and its height is 4.2 cm, find its area.

PRACTICE SET 15.4

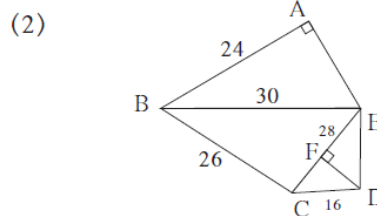
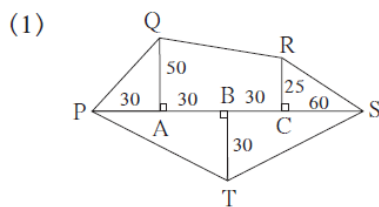
Q.1 Sides of a triangle are 45 cm, 39 cm and 42 cm, find its area.

Q.2 Some measures are given in the adjacent figure, and find the area of $\square ABCD$.



PRACTICE SET 15.5

Q. Find the area of given plots. (All measures are in metres)



PRACTICE SET 15.6

Q.1 Radii of the circles are given below, find their areas.

- (1) 28cm (2) 10.5 cm

Q.2 Areas of the circles are given below. Find their diameters.

- (1) 176 sq cm (2) 394.24 sq cm

Q.3 Find the area of the circle if its circumference is 88 cm.

Surface Area and Volume

PRACTICE SET 16.1

Q.1 Find the volume of a box if its length, breadth and height are 20 cm, 10.5 cm and 8 cm respectively.

Q.2 A cuboid shapes soap bar has volume 150cc. Find its thickness if its length is 10 cm and breadth is 5 cm.

Q.3 For rain water harvesting a tank of length 10m, breadth 6 m and depth 3 m is built. What is the capacity of the tank? How many litres of water can it hold?

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PRACTICE SET 16.2

Q.1 In each example given below, radius of base of a cylinder and its height are given. Then find the curved surface area and total surface area.

1. $r = 7$ cm, $h = 10$ cm
2. $r = 1.4$ cm, $h = 2.1$ cm

Q.2 Find the total surface area of the closed cylindrical drum if its diameter is 50 cm and height is 45 cm.

Q.3 Find the area of base and radius of a cylinder if its curved surface area is 660 sq cm and height is 21 cm.

PRACTICE SET 16.3

Q.1 Find the volume of the cylinder if height (h) and radius (r) are as given below.

1. $r = 10.5$ cm, $h = 8$ cm
2. $r = 2.5$ m, $h = 7$ m

Q.2 How much iron is needed to make a rod of length of 90 cm and diameter 1.4 cm?

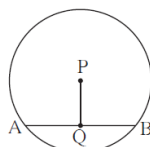
Q.3 How much water will a tank hold if the interior diameter of the tank is 1.6 m and its depth is 0.7 m?

Circle-Chord and Arc

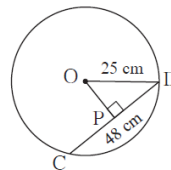
MATHEMATICS (Lesson 17)

PRACTICE SET 17.1

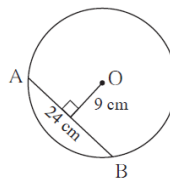
Q.1 In a circle with centre P, Chord AB is drawn of length 13 cm, seg $PQ \perp$ chord AB, the find $l(QB)$.



Q.2 Radius of a circle with centre O is 25 cm. Find the distance of a chord from the chord form the centre if length of the chord is 48 cm.



Q.3 O is centre of a circle. Find the length of radius, if the chord of length 24 cm is at a distance of 9 cm from the circle.

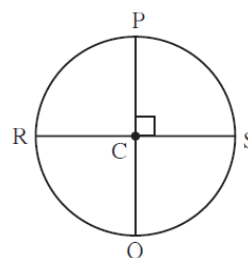


PRACTICE SET 17.2

Q.1 The diameter PQ and Rs of a circle with centre C are perpendicular to each other at C.

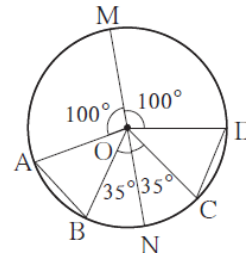
State, why arc PS and arc SQ are congruent.

Write the other arcs which are congruent to arc PS.



Q.2 In the adjoining figure, O is the centre of the circle whose diameter is MN, Measures of some central angles are given in the figure. Hence find the following :

1. $m\angle AOB$ and $m\angle COD$
2. Show that arc $AB \cong$ arc CD
3. Show that chord $AB \cong$ chord CD



Reflection of light

SCIENCE (Lesson 16)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and rewrite the completed sentences.

- (1) The perpendicular to the mirror at the point of incidence is called _____.
- (2) The reflection of light from a wooden surface is _____ reflection.
- (3) The working of a kaleidoscope is based on the properties of _____.

Q.2 Rewrite the following statements by selecting the correct option.

- (1) If the angle made by the incident ray with the surface of a plane mirror is 30° , the angle of reflection must be _____
 (a) 30° (b) 90° (c) 60° (d) 15°
- (2) If the angle of incidence is 40° , the angle made by the reflected ray with the surface of the plane mirror must be _____
 (a) 40° (b) 50° (c) 20° (d) 80°
- (3) If the angle of incidence is 40° , the angle made by the reflected ray with the normal to the surface must be _____
 (a) 20° (b) 70° (c) 10° (d) 40°
- (4) In a kaleidoscope, the mirrors are inclined to each other at _____
 (a) 60° (b) 30° (c) 45° (d) 90°
- (5) In a periscope, the mirrors are _____
 (a) parallel to each other (b) at right angles to each other
 (c) inclined at 45° to each other (d) inclined at 60° to each other

Q.3 Find the odd one out and give the reason.

- (1) Plane mirror, Plywood, Wood, Rough tile

Q.4 State whether the following statements are True or False. If a statement is false, correct it and rewrite it.

- (1) The sense of vision is the most important among our five senses.
- (2) In a periscope, the angle between the incident ray and the normal to the mirror is 30° .

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

- (1) What is an incident ray?
- (2) What is the point of incidence? OR Define point of incidence.
- (3) What is the normal? OR Define normal.
- (4) What is the reflected ray? Define reflected ray.
- (5) What is the angle of incidence? OR Define angle of incidence.
- (6) What is the angle of reflection? OR Define angle of reflection.

Q.6 Answer the following questions.

- (1) How will you explain the statement 'We cannot see the objects in a dark room'?

- (2) What is reflection of light?
- (3) Draw a figure showing the following : (i) Incident ray (ii) Normal (iii) Angle of incidence (iv) Angle of reflection (v) Point of incidence (vi) Reflected ray.
- (4) State the laws of reflection of light.
- (5) Draw a figure describing the following : The reflecting surface of two mirrors make an angle of 90° with each other. If a ray incident on one mirror has an angle of incidence of 30° , draw the ray reflected from the second mirror. What will be its angle of reflection?
- (6) What is regular reflection of light?
- (7) What is irregular reflection of light?

Q.3 Solve the following examples.

- (1) If the angle between the plane mirror and the incident ray is 40° , what are the angles of incidence and reflection?
- (2) If the angle between the mirror and reflected ray is 23° , what is the angle of incidence of the incident ray?

Man-made materials

SCIENCE (Lesson 17)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks :

- (1) Plastic shows _____ property, hence it can be moulded any shape.
- (2) Motor cars are coated with _____.
- (3) Thermocol melts at _____ $^\circ\text{C}$.
- (4) _____ glass dissolves in water.

Q.2 Write whether the following statements are True or False. Rewrite the false statements after correcting.

- (1) Plastics are inorganic polymers that show plasticity.
- (2) Polythene, PVC are thermosetting plastic materials.
- (3) Plastic is bad conductor of heat and electricity.
- (4) Surfing boards are made up of bakelite.

Q.3 Match the columns :

Column 'A'	Answer	Column 'B'
1) Lead glass	-----	a) Plates
2) Bakelite	-----	b) Mattresses
3) Thermocol	-----	c) Electric bulb
4) Optic glass	-----	d) Electric
5) Polypropylene	-----	e) Lens

Q.4 Find the odd one out.

- (1) Bakelite, Melamine, Polystyrene, Polyester.
- (2) Polyvinyl chloride, Polystyrene, Polypropylene, Polyurethane.
- (3) Vegetable peels, Cotton bolls, Wooden scraps, Plastic bag.
- (4) Teflon, Polyacrylic, Fibre glass, Polyester.

Q.5 Considering the relationship in the first pair, complete the second pair.

- (1) Processed glass : Fen glass : Alkali silicate glass : _____
- (2) Ferrous oxide : Bluish green glass : Copper oxide : _____
- (3) Lens : Optical glass : Laboratory glassware : _____

Q.6 Distinguish between.

- (1) Man-made material and natural material:
- (2) Degradable and Non- degradable substances

Q.7 Write short notes.

- (1) Properties of plastic.
- (2) Properties of Glass.
- (3) Optic glass.

Q.8 Answer the following questions in one sentence only.

- (1) What is the use of plastic in healthcare sector.
- (2) Which material is used in coating of vehicles? Why?
- (3) Write uses of PVC.
- (4) What is the use of polyacrylic type of plastic?
- (5) What is 4R principle?
- (6) What are the eco-friendly options for a plastic bag?
- (7) Thermocol is produced from which material?
- (8) Which are the main ingredients of glass?

Q.9 Give scientific reasons.

- (1) It is harmful to eat food kept in thermocol.

Q.10 Answer the following questions :

- (1) Write the natural or man-made raw material of the following items.
Mattress, beaker, beaker, bangle, chair, gunny bag, broom, knife, pen.
- (2) Explain the effect of following materials on environment and human health.
(a) plastic (b) Thermocol.

Q.11 Think about it.

- (1) Why are the plastic tanks used for storage of chemicals?

Ecosystems

SCIENCE (Lesson 18)

Q.1 Complete the following by using the correct option.

- (1) Air, water, minerals, soil are _____ factors of an ecosystem. (*physical, organic, inorganic*)
- (2) River, ponds, ocean are _____ ecosystems. (*land, aquatic, synthetic*)
- (3) Man is _____ in an ecosystem.
- (4) Biotic community is another name for _____. (*ecology, ecosystem, population*)
- (5) Microbes in an ecosystem are _____. (*producers, consumers, decomposers*)
- (6) Many types of ecosystems are found in _____. (*oceans, deserts, biosphere*)

Q.2 Correct the following statements by changing one or two words.

- (1) Primary, secondary, tertiary consumers are the abiotic factors of the ecosystem.
- (2) Most of the ecosystems are simple.
- (3) 29% of the earth surface is covered by water and only 71% has land on it.
- (4) Dams increase the water current in lower area.

Q.3 Match the following.

<i>Producer</i>	<i>Ecosystem</i>
(1) Cactus	(a) Forest
(2) Aquatic plants	(b) Creek
(3) Mangroves	(c) Aquatic
(4) Pine	(d) Desert

Q.4 Find the odd one out.

- (1) Typha, Pistia, Eichhornia, Dipterocarpus.
- (2) Teak, Parthenium, Pine, Sandalwood.
- (3) Giraffe, Zebra, Cheetah, Elephant.
- (4) Hyena, Cow, Deer, Rabbit.
- (5) Fusarium, Leptocorsia, Aspergillus, Polycarpus.

Q.5 Taking into consideration the relationship in the first pair, complete the second pair.

- (1) Plants : Producers :: _____ : Consumers
- (2) Secondary consumers : Jackals : Tertiary consumer : _____ .
- (3) Goat, sheep : Grassland ecosystem :: Tigers : _____.
- (4) Desert : Land biome :: Creek : _____.

Q.6 Distinguish between Evergreen forest and Grasslands.

Q.7 Answer in one sentence.

- (1) What is an ecosystem?
- (2) How are types of ecosystems formed?

- (3) Give examples of land biomes.
- (4) Why we should protect natural ecosystems?

Q.8 Give me information / Write short notes.

- (1) Ecosystem.
- (2) Food web.

Q.9 Give scientific reasons.

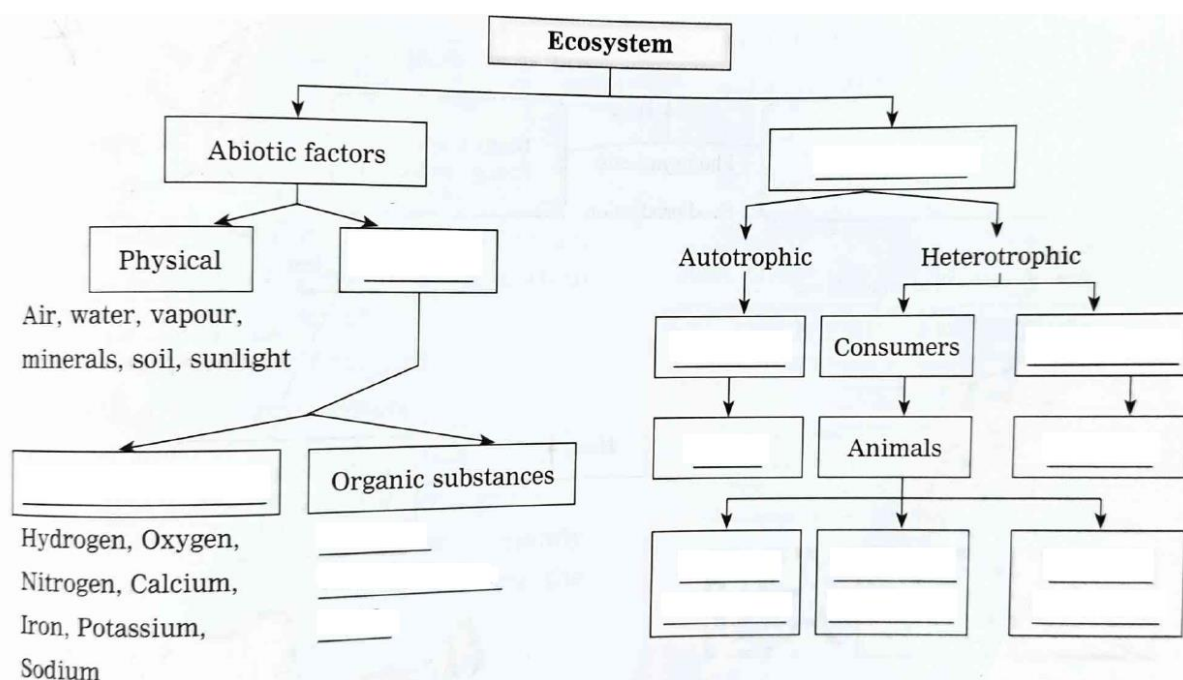
- (1) Plants in an ecosystem are called producers.
- (2) Large dams destroy ecosystems.
- (3) Microbes are called decomposers.

Q.10 Answer the following.

- (1) What are the effects of increased population (of human beings) on ecosystems?
- (2) How is urbanization responsible for destruction of ecosystem?
- (3) What are the reasons for war?
- (4) What will be the effects on biotic factors in the running water of river?

Q.9 Thing about it. Can we call a tree an independent ecosystem?

Q.10 Complete the following chart.



Life Cycle of Stars

SCIENCE (Lesson 19)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

- (1) Our galaxy is called _____.
- (2) For measuring large distances, _____ is used as a unit.
- (3) The speed of light is _____ km/s.
- (4) There are about _____ stars in our galaxy.
- (5) The end stage of the Sun will be _____.

- (6) Stars are born out of _____ clouds.
 (7) Milky way is _____ galaxy.
 (8) Stars are gigantic spheres of _____ gas.

Q.2 Match the columns.

Column 'A'	Answer	Column 'B'
1. Gravitational force	_____	a) Alpha Centauri
2. The star nearest to us other than the sun	_____	b) 2×10^{30} kg
3. Mass of the Sun	_____	c) towards the centre of a star or a planet

Q.3 State whether the following statements are True or false.

- (1) Light year is used to measure time.
 (2) End stage of a star depends on its initial mass.
 (3) A star ends its life as a neutron star when the pressure of its electrons balances its gravity.
 (4) Only light can emit from the black hole.
 (5) The Sun will pass through the supergiant stage during its evolution.
 (6) The Sun will end its life as a white dwarf.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

- (1) Name the star nearest to the earth.
 (2) Other than the sun, which is the star nearest to the earth?
 (3) What would be the last stage of the Sun?
 (4) Name two forces that act on any star.
 (5) What is a black hole?

Q.5 Answer the following questions.

- (1) How do stars form?
 (2) Why do stars evolve?
 (3) What are the three end stages of stars?
 (4) Why was the name black hole given?

Struggle for Equality

HISTORY (Lesson 11)

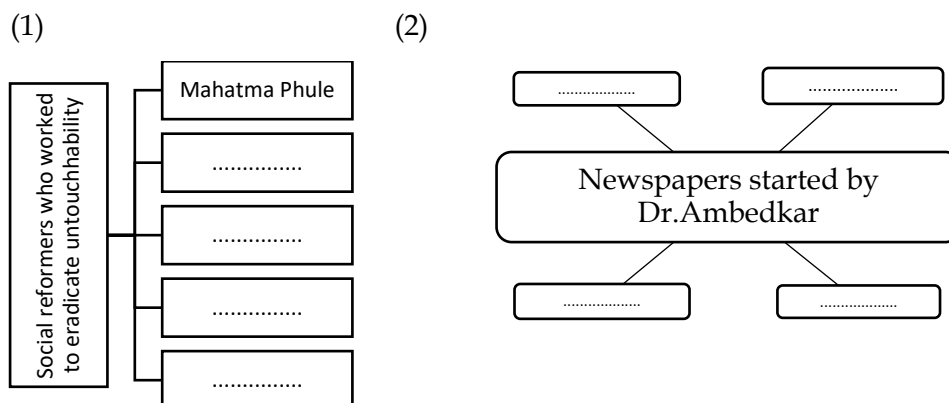
Q.1 Rewrite the statements by choosing the appropriate options.

- (1) _____ was the President of 'Akhil Bharatiya kisan Sabha'
- (a) Sane Guruji (b) swami Sahajananda Saraswati
- (c) Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde (d) Manavendranath Roy
- (2) The session of the Congress was held in the rural part of _____ in Maharashtra.
- (a) Nagpur (b) Baramati (c) Faizpur (d) Miraj
- (5) _____ went on fast unto death to open the doors of Vitthal temple at Pandharpur for the Dalits.
- (a) Sane Guruji (b) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkhar
- (c) Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad (d) Babasaheb Bole

Q.2 Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- (1) State the significance of 'Neel Darpan'.
- (2) What was the important work done by 'Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha'?
- (3) Why did Dr. Ambedkar and his followers embrace Buddhism?

Q.3 Do as Directed.



Q.4 Complete the following table.

Founder	Organisatiion/ Institution
1. Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde	.....
2.	Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha
3. Ramabai Ranade	.....
4.	Independent Labour Party

Q.5 Write short notes.

- (1) Social work of Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde.

Q.6 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) The government decided to crush down the communist movement.

- (2) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar started newspapers like 'Muknayak' Bahishkrut Bharat etc.

Q.7 Answer the following questions in brief :

- (1) Why was the struggle for equality important in the making of Modern India?
- (2) Write about the work of sane Guruji in eastern Khandesh.
- (3) Discuss the nature of reform movement related to women.
- (4) Write information about the workers movement in the pre-independence movement.

India gains Independence

HISTORY (Lesson 12)

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

- (1) _____ was the head of the interim Government.
(a) Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Barrister Jinnah
- (2) The plan of creation of two independent nations, India and Pakistan was made by _____.
(a) Lord Wavell (c) Stafford Cripps
(b) Lord Mountbatten (d) Pethick Lawrence
- (3) _____ put forth the two Nation theory and demanded a separate Muslim nation.
(a) Barrister Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali
(c) Dr. Muhammad Iqbal (d) Lord Mountbatten

Q.2 Name the following.

- (1) First person to present idea of free Muslim nation.
- (2) Last Viceroy of India.
- (3) One who presented idea of Pakistan.
- (4) Went to Noakhali to stop violence.

Q.3 Answer the following in one sentence.

- (1) Which demand was advocated by Barrister Jinnah?
- (2) Write names of the ministers participating in Cabinet Mission.
- (3) What did Prime Minister Atlee declare in the British Parliament of England?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) Which were the important provisions of the Wavell Plan?
- (2) State the provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

Q.5 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) The Indian National Congress approved the partition.
- (2) The working of Interim Government could not run smoothly.

Q.6 Answer the following in detail.

- (1) Why did the British took steps towards granting freedom to India?

Formation of State of Maharashtra

HISTORY (Lesson 14)

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

- (1) The state of _____ was formed on 1 May 1960.
- (a) Goa (b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
- (2) _____ put forth the proposal of Samyukta Maharashtra with Mumbai in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation.
- (a) G.T. Madkholkar (b) Acharya Are
(c) D.V. Potdar (d) Shankarrao Dev
- (3) _____ accepted the responsibility as first chief minister of Maharashtra.
- (a) Yashwantrao Chavan (b) Prutoiraj Chavan
(c) Shankarrao Chavan (d) Vilasrao Deshmukh
- (4) _____ organised rallies to protest against the report of JVP Committee.
- (a) Sane Guruji (b) P.K. Are
(c) Senapati Bapat (d) Prabodhankar Thackeray

Q.2 Name the following.

- (1) Demanded reconstruction of a state based on language in 1915.
- (2) Commission which advocated bilingual Mumbai.
- (3) Samiti established at Tilak Smarak Mandir, Pune.

Q.3 Answer the following in one sentence.

- (1) What was the appeal made by Shankarrao Dev in the meeting held on Kamgar Maidan?
- (2) What was the suggestion given by the Commission for Reconstruction of States?
- (3) What was the resolution proposed by S.M. Joshi on 7 November, 1955 at the meeting of labourers?

Q.4 Write short notes.

- (1) Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad
- (2) Contribution of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) What started the demand for an independent state of Marathi speaking people?
- (2) Write information on the workers meeting held on 7 November, 1955.

Q.6 Explain the following statements with reasons.

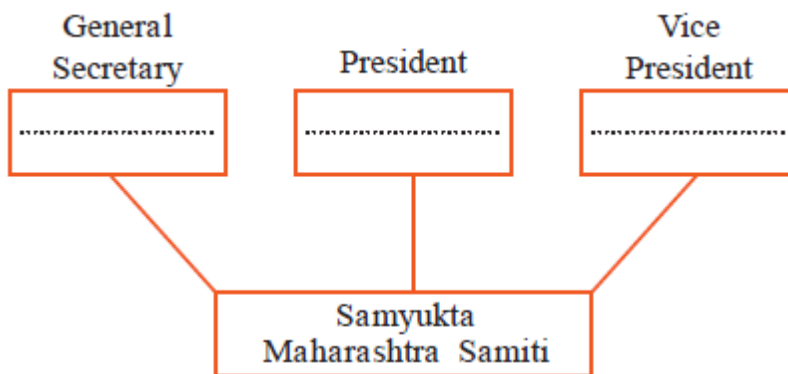
- (1) Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti came to be established.

Q.7 Complete the table.

S.No	Foundation year	Name of the Commission/ Samiti	Name of the President
1	28 July	.....	Shankarrao Dev
2	.....	Dar Commission	Justice S.R. Dar
3	29 December, 1943	.....	Justice Fazal Ali
4	6 February, 1956	Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti	.....

Q.8 Complete the following diagram.

(1)



The State Government

CIVICS (Lesson 5)

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

- (1) The winter session of Maharashtra Legislative take place at _____.
 (a) Mumbai (c) Nagpur
 (b) Pune (d) Aurangabad
- (2) The _____ appoints the Governor.
 (a) Chief Minister (c) Governor
 (b) President (d) Speaker
- (3) The right to summon the state legislature lies with the _____.
 (a) Chief Minister (c) Governor
 (b) President (d) Speaker

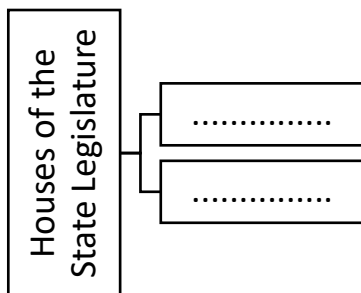
Q.2 State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the False statement and rewrite.

- (1) States in India have been formed on the basis of population.
- (2) In exceptional circumstances, elections to Vidhan Sabha can be held before the completion of 5 years.

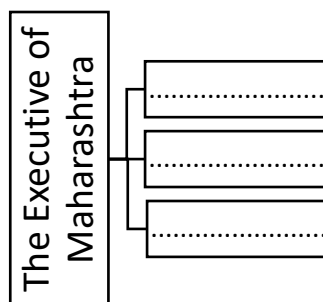
- (3) Absence of cooperation and coordination between Departments can affect the working of the government.
- (4) The people look at the Governor as a 'Problem Solver'.
- (5) Every constituent state has a Vidhan Parishad.

Q.3 Complete the following concept maps.

(1)



(2)



Q.4 Explain the following concepts. (Short Notes)

- (1) Session
- (2) The Governor

Q.5 Explain the following statements with reasons.

- (1) The Governor is the titular / nominal head of the state.
- (2) Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) is a permanent House.

Q.6 Answer the following in brief.

- (1) Enumerate the functions of the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly).
- (2) Why did the Constitution adopt a federal system for India?

Industries

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 8)

Q. 1 Mark ... in the box next to the right alternatives.

- (1) Which factors among those mentioned below does not directly impact industrial development.
 - (a) Water
 - (b) Electricity
 - (c) Labour
 - (d) Air
- (2) Which of the following is a small industry?
 - (a) Machine parts industry
 - (b) Book binding
 - (c) Silk industry
 - (d) Sugar industry
- (3) Which of the following cities is not an IT centre?
 - (a) Old Delhi
 - (b) New Delhi
 - (c) Noida
 - (d) Bangaluru
- (4) An amount of 2% of the profit have to be utilized for which purpose by industries?
 - (a) Income tax
 - (b) Corporate social responsibility
 - (c) Goods and service tax
 - (d) Sales tax

(5) Which of the following is a medium industry?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Sugar industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Textile industry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Cement industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Food processing industry | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

- (1) Small and medium industries of a country are harmful to heavy industries.
- (2) The level of industrialization is an indicator of the economic development of a country.
- (3) Corporate social responsibility is compulsory for every industries.
- (4) Localization of sugar industry is found near Jamshedpur.
- (5) India is predominantly manufacturing country.
- (6) Poverty decreases the speed of industrial growth.

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

- (1) What is manufacturing?
- (2) What is called factory?

Q.4 Answer the following questions in brief.

- (1) What are the facilities provided by the government to industrial estates?
- (2) Write in your words how industrial development impacts national development.
- (3) Give your opinion in short on the usefulness of corporate social responsibility.
- (4) Mention three features of small industries.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in details.

- (1) Explain the factors affecting industrial development.
- (2) State the advantages of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.
- (3) Explain the important of I.T. industry.
- (4) Considering India's population, the development of industries is a good solution to the problem of unemployment.

Q.6 Prepare the flowchart of the following statements.

- (1) The journey of clothes we use from the farm to ourselves.
- (2) Essential factors for the location of any one industry.

Q.7 Highlight differences / Distinguish between the following.

- (1) Medium industries and heavy industries.
- (2) Agro-based industries and Information technology industries.

Field visit

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 10)

Q.1 Prepare a questionnaire for a visit to a NGO working for cleanliness of marine beaches.

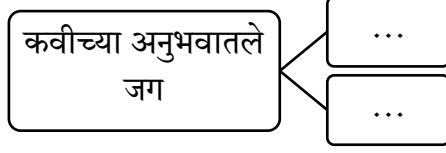
जीवन गाणे

MARATHI (Lesson 11)

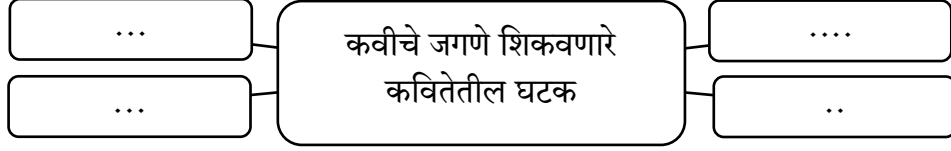
प्र.1 पुढील कवितेच्या आधारे दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार कृती करा :

१. कृती 1 : (आकलन कृती) : आकृती पूर्ण करा -

(1)



(2)



२. पुढील संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा.

a. बुलंद हौसले-.....

b. चोचीमधले दाणे-.....

उतारा : या सृष्टीचे मंजुळ गाणे जगणे मजला शिकवून गेले !

कृती 2 : (आकलन कृती) : कवितेच्या आधारे पुढील तक्ता पूर्ण करा -

कवीला जगणे शिकवणारे घटक	या घटकांपासून कवी काय शिकले ?
(i) चंद्र, चांदणे	
(ii) पणती	
(iii) नदी	
(iv) पक्षी	
(v) सागर, वृक्ष	

कृती 3 : (काव्यसौंदर्य कृती): 'दुसऱ्यासाठी घाव सोसणे' या ओळीतील तुम्हांला कळलेला अर्थ स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.2 पुढील ओळींचे रसग्रहण करा.

'भरकटलेल्या जगात नाही
संस्काराची जाण कुणाला
तुळशीवरल्या त्या पणतीचे
जळणे मजला शिकवून गेले'

प्र.3 व्याकरण :

(1) विशेषणे -विशेष्ये जोडया लावा :

विशेषणे	विशेष्ये
१. मंजुळ	अ) चोची
२. झिलमिलणारे	आ) जग
३. चिवचिवणाऱ्या	इ) चंद्रचांदणे
४. भरकटलेले	ई) गाणे

(2) समानार्थी शब्द लिहा :

(i) नदी= (ii) वृक्ष= (iii) सागर= (iv) चंद्र= (v) गाणे= (vi) बुलंद=

(3) विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा :

(i) जळणे* (ii) जगणे* (iii) मंजुळ* (iv) सजीव*

(4) गटात न बसणारे शब्द लिहा :

(i) नदी, डोंगर, सागर, घागर, झाडे
(ii) काय, ते, मला, झाला, ही

(5) पुढील शब्द शुद्ध स्वरूपात लिहा :

(i) मंजूळ (ii) नदि (iii) सृष्टी (iv) तूळस

(6) जसे → पाखरांची चिवचिव; तसे →

i. पानांची → ii. पाण्याची →

(7) वाक्प्रचार - अचूक अर्थाचा पर्याय निवडा:

1. जीव लावणे-

अ. गाणे म्हणणे

ब. आवडते होणे

क. माया करणे

2. घाव सोसणे -

अ. प्रहार सहन करणे

ब. रागावून बोलणे

क. तुकडे करणे

शब्दकोश (स्थूलवाचन)

MARATHI (Lesson 12)

प्र.१. पुढील शब्द 'अकारविल्हे' प्रमाणे लावा.

* गट १: नम्रता, अंबर, आलोक, वरद, वनिता, समीर, शर्वरी, शेखर, समिरा, मानसी, माधवी.

* गट २: वर्ण, अक्षर, लिपी, स्वर, व्यंजन, शब्द, शब्दकोश, वाक्य.

उपयोजित लेखन

MARATHI

1. पत्रलेखन -

- तुमच्या शाळेमध्ये उन्हाळी सुट्टीत 'हस्ताक्षर सुंदर करूया!' हे १० दिवसांचे शिबिर आयोजित केले आहे. त्यात तुम्हांला सहभागी करून घेण्याची विनंती करणारे पत्र वर्गशिक्षकांना लिहा.
- शाळेतील प्रथमोपचार पेटीसाठी साहित्याची मागणी करणारे पत्र 'औषधसेवा' दुकानाच्या संचालकांस लिहा.

2. बातमीलेखन (वृत्तांतलेखन)

अ. पुढील बातमी वाचून त्याखाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

जिल्हा परिषद उच्च प्राथमिक शाळा, उत्रौली या शाळेत कला शिबिराचा समारोप संपन्न.

दिनांक: २० डिसेंबर

लोकप्रतिभा

चित्रकला शिबिराचा समारोप

उत्रौली (ता.भोर): उत्रौली येथील जिल्हा परिषद प्राथमिक शाळेत दहा दिवसांचे चित्रकला शिबिर नुकतेच संपन्न झाले. १९ डिसेंबर रोजी दुपारी ४.०० ते ६.०० या वेळात शिबिराचा समारोप समारंभ साजरा झाला. या शिबिराची सांगता प्रसिद्ध चित्रकार श्री.अविनाश शिवतरे यांच्या संप्रात्यक्षिक मनोगताने करण्यात आली.

आपल्या जीवनातील कलेचे महत्त्व सांगताना प्रत्येकाने कोणती-ना-कोणती कला शिकणे आवश्यक आहे, हा विचार त्यांनी आपल्या मनोगतातून व्यक्त केला. समारंभाचे अध्यक्षस्थान प्राथमिक शाळेचे मुख्याध्यापक श्री. सदाशिव शिंदे यांनी भूषवले. कलाशिक्षिका श्रीमती सुनीता सोमण यांनी प्रमुख पाहुणे व उपस्थितांचे आधार मानले.

या निमित्ताने सर्व पंचवीस शिबिरार्थींच्या चित्रांचे प्रदर्शन भरवण्यात आले होते. त्याला रसिकांचा उदंड प्रतिसाद मिळाला.

i. कोण ते लिहा :

(१)समारंभाचे प्रमुख पाहुणे-

(२)समारंभाचे अध्यक्ष-

(३)चित्रकला प्रदर्शनास प्रतिसाद देणारे

ii. उत्तर लिहा:

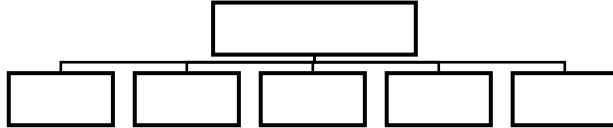
1. शिबिरार्थींची संख्या-

2. शिबिरार्थींनी शिबिरात शिकलेली कला-

3. शिबिराचे ठिकाण-

4. शिबिर सुरु झाले ती तारीख-

iii. वरील बातमीमध्ये ज्या ज्या गोष्टींविषयी माहिती दिली आहे ते घटक लिहा.



3. जाहिरात लेखन

i. पुढील जाहिरातींचे वाचन व निरीक्षण करून दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा:

अनुबंध सामाजिक संस्था
यांच्या वतीने
मोफत शैक्षणिक साहित्य वाटप
शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक साहित्याचे वाटप
शालेय पाठ्यपुस्तके, वह्या, पेन पेन्सिल, चित्रकला वही, रंगीत खडू

पूर्वनोंदणी आवश्यक

इयत्ता: पाचवी ते दहावी

स्थळ
सोमनाथ शाळेचे पटांगण,
अमरावती

दिनांक २४ जून सायंकाळी ५ वाजता

गुणवंत विद्यार्थ्यांचा सत्कार



संपर्क : २८३६९०३

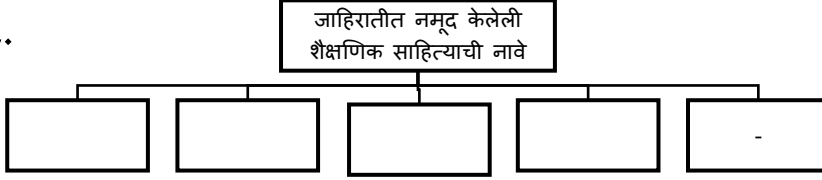
टीप : नोंदणीसाठी मागील वर्षाची गुणपत्रिका आवश्यक

प्रश्न –

1. उत्तरे लिहा.

1. जाहिरात करणारी संस्था-
2. जाहिरात कोणासाठी आहे?
3. वाटपाचे स्थळ-
4. वाटपाचे दिनांक व वेळ-

2.



3. तुमच्या मते जाहिरातीतील महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक

- a.
- b.
- c.
-

ii. पुढील माहिती वाचा आणि कागदी पिशव्यांची जाहिरात करा.

प्लास्टिक पिशव्यांवर महापालिकेची बंदी
प्लास्टिक पिशव्या देणाऱ्या विक्रेत्यांवर आणि प्लास्टिक पिशव्या बाळगणाऱ्या ग्राहकांवर
कडक कारवाईचा इशारा

खेती से आई तब्दीलियाँ

HINDI (Lesson 5)

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

पद्यांश (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र.36): बिलकुल शुरू मेंचरागाहों की जरूरत थी।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) : प्रवाह तालिका पूर्ण कीजिए :

- (1) मनुष्य द्वारा खेती करने पर हुए लाभ – (i)..... (ii)
- (iii)..... (iv)

(2) कारण लिखिए।

१. मनुष्य को रोज शिकार खेलना पड़ता,।
२. पहले लोगों के लिए जगह रहना जरूरी नहीं था,.....।

कृति 2: (आकलन कृति)

1. उचित जानकारी लिखिए

काम का विभाजन इनमें हुआ- (i)..... (ii)

2. निम्नलिखित विधान सही करके लिखिए

1. औरत घर में रहकर बच्चों और बूढ़ों की निगरानी करती होगी।
2. इन जानवरों के लिए खेतों की जरूरत थी।

कृति 3: (शब्द संपदा)

1. शब्द समूह के लिए शब्द लिखिए

जानवरों को चराने की जगह- (i).....

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

- (1) मुश्किल (2) नई (3) अच्छा (4) आबाद।

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

पद्यांश (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र.36-37): एक जगह कुछ दिनों तकपेट भरने के लिए जरूरी था।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

1. कारण लिखिए:

- (1) अनाज सुरक्षित रखना आरंभ हुआ,.....
- (2) सारी जाति को दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता था,.....

कृति 2: (शब्द संपदा)

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।

- (1) जानवर (2) खेती (3) गाँव (4) शहर

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए।

- (1) जाति (2) जमीन (3) जिंदगी (4) चींजे।

कृति 3: (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति)

खेती के कारण मनुष्य के जीवन में आए परिवर्तनों के विषय में अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

पद्यांश (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र.37): तुम्हें मालूम है किपेट भरने के लिए जरूरी था।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

1. कृति पूर्ण कीजिए :

उस जमाने में उसे अमीर कहा जाता था जिसके पासथे-

(1) (2) (3) (4)

2. कारण लिखिए।

(1) दुनिया में गरीब आदमी हैं.....

(2) लोग बैंक में रुपये रखते.....

कृति 2: (आकलन कृति) :

1. विधानों के सामने सत्य / असत्य लिखिए :

(1) तुम्हें मालूम है कि आज-कल बैंक खुले हुए हैं।

(2) यह ऐसा रुपया है, जिसे लोगों को कभी खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

कृति 3: (शब्द संपदा)

1. शब्द समूह के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए:

जिनके पास बहुत से अतिरिक्त रुपये हैं-.....

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. खेती 2. आदमी 3. जरूरत 4. पसीना।

अंधायुग

HINDI (Lesson 6)

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

पद्यांश (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र.39): युयुत्सु : होती होगी वधिकों की मुक्ति दायित्व लिया है मैंने!)

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) : कृति कीजिए :

(1) प्रभु ने इनका दायित्व लिया है – (i)..... (ii).....

(2) अंधे युग में प्रभु का एक अंश – (i)..... (ii).....

(3) कविता में प्रयुक्त पात्र – (i)..... (ii).....

(4) किसने कहा, लिखिए :

(i) किंतु रक्षा कैसे होगी अंधे युग में।

(ii) दिव्य शांति छाई थी उसके स्वर्ण मस्तक पर।

(iii) बोले अवसान के क्षणों में प्रभु – मरण नहीं है ओ व्याध।

कृति 2 : (शब्द संपदा)

- (1) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त भाववाचक संज्ञा ढूँढकर लिखिए :
- (2) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त एक शब्द के लिए शब्द समूह लिखिए :
 - (i) निष्क्रिय
 - (ii) आत्मघाती

कृति 3 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति): 'निष्क्रियता मनुष्य की शत्रु है' विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

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

पद्यांश (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र.39-40): बोले वे - जीवन दो, जीवन लो।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

- (1) संजाल पूर्ण कीजिए :
अश्वत्थामा के अनुसार नये अर्थ में व्यक्ति – (i)..... (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (2) कविता की पंक्तियों को उचित क्रमानुसार लिखकर प्रवाह तख्ता पूर्ण कीजिए :
 - (i) अपने जीवन की सार्थकता पा जाएगा।
 - (ii) जिस क्षण चाहो उनको जीवन दो, जीवन लो।
 - (iii) नूतन निर्माण करेगा पिछले ध्वंसों पर।
 - (iv) जीवित और सक्रिय हो उठूँगा मैं बार-बार।
- (3) पद्यांश में इस अर्थ में आए शब्द : विनाश, नया, निर्माण, हिंसक

कृति 2 : (शब्द संपदा)

- (1) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त विशेषण ढूँढकर लिखिए
- (2) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यययुक्त शब्द ढूँढकर मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग करके लिखिए।

कृति 3 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति): 'मनुष्य का भविष्य उसके हाथों में है' विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 व्याकरण और भाषा ज्ञान : निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर अपने स्वतंत्र वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) पारावार न रहना | (4) सिर खपाना |
| (2) गर्व में चूर होना | (5) घोड़े बेचकर सोना |
| (3) आँखों से ओझल होना | (6) रँगो हाथ पकड़ना |

स्वराज्य मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है

HINDI (Lesson 7)

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 42) : मैं यद्यपि शरीर सुखा नहीं सकती।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

- (1) निम्नलिखित विधानों को सही करके लिखिए :
 - (i) टिळक जी ने कहा है कि, वे यद्यपि शरीर से जवान हैं किंतु उत्साह में बूढ़े हैं।

(ii) आत्मा बूढ़ी जर्जर हो सकती है और नष्ट भी हो सकती है परंतु शरीर अमर है।

(2) उत्तर लिखिए : लोकमान्य टिळक द्वारा दिया गया नारा।

कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) : जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार की भावना की विशेषताएँ –

(i)..... (ii) (iii) (iv)

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा):

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए :

(i) हवा (ii) आग (iii) पानी (iv) जवान

(2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिए शब्द-समूह लिखिए :

(i) अमर (ii) अविनाशी

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : होमरूल पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 42-43) : मैं उससे भी आगे पाप का भागी है।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

(1) परिच्छेद में इस अर्थ में आए शब्द।

(i) संकेत लिपि (ii) उपयुक्तता (iii) मूर्ख (iv) नीति संबंधी

(2) भारत का राजनीति विज्ञान है -

कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) : राजनीति विज्ञान के दो भाग – (i)..... (ii)

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा):

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए :

(i) आत्मा (ii) आँखों (iii) परदे (iv) मैं

(2) परिच्छेद में प्रयुक्त उपसर्गयुक्त शब्द ढूँढ़कर मूल शब्द और उपसर्ग अलग करके लिखिए :

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : 'स्वार्थ मनुष्य को अंधा कर देता है' इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 43) : कुछ लोगों में पास कर दिया है।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) : शिक्षा के अंग – (i)..... (ii)

कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) :

(1) निम्नलिखित कथनों को क्रमानुसार फिर से लिखिए :

1. अपने जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार की रक्षा में ही हमारे देश का हित छिपा है।
2. अपने राष्ट्र की आत्मा की रक्षा के लिए हमें कठोर प्रयास करने चाहिए।

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

(i)..... (ii)

कृति 3 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : 'हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार- स्वतंत्रता' विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 43) : प्रांतीय सम्मेलन देने को तैयार है।

कृति 1 : (शब्द संपदा) :

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

- (1) पालन (2) संभव (3) सहयोग (4) संवैधानिक।

कृति 2 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : 'प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में फ्रांस में भारतीय सैनिकों की वीरता' विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

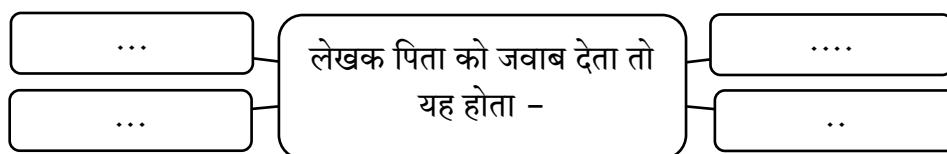
मेरा विद्रोह

HINDI (Lesson 8)

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 45) : बकवास मत करो सफल हो गए थे।

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



कृति 2 : (शब्द संपदा)

- (1) परिच्छेद में प्रयुक्त विशेषण ढूँढ़कर लिखिए :
 (2) परिच्छेद में प्रयुक्त शब्द-युग्म लिखिए :

कृति 3 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : बच्चों के स्कूल में दाखिले के लिए माता-पिता की दौड़-धूप विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 45-46) : मैं अंग्रेजी माध्यम से खर्चा मानती थीं।

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

- (1) एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए :
 (i) बेटे की मातृभाषा।
 (ii) बेटे की शिक्षा की माध्यम भाषा।
 (2) परिच्छेद से ऐसे प्रश्न तैयार करो, जिसका उत्तर निम्नलिखित शब्द हों : साइकिल

कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) : कारण लिखिए -

- (1) अंग्रेजियतवाले परिवारों के बच्चों का दबदबा रहता था -
 (2) पिता जी झल्ला पड़ते थे -
 (3) लड़के की माँ उसे पढ़ा नहीं पाती थी।

कृति 3 : (शब्द संपदा)

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन पहचानकर लिखिए :

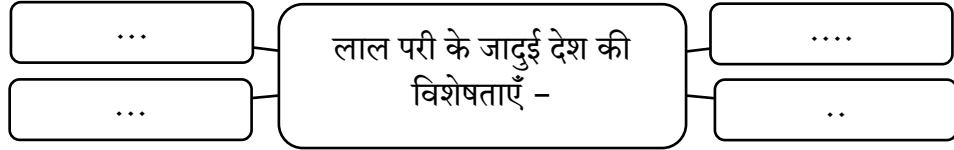
- (i) घर (ii) चाँटे (iii) शाबाशी (iv) पर्चियाँ

कृति 4 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : 'आजकल' कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों के प्रति अभिभावकों का आकर्षण विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.3 निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पढ़कर सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए :

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 46-47) : रमन की 'वर्षगाँठ' क्यों नहीं मनाते ?'

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



कृति 2 : (आकलन कृति) :

(1) परिच्छेद से ऐसे प्रश्न तैयार करो, जिसका उत्तर निम्नलिखित शब्द हों:

1. बेसब्री 2. थप्पड़।

(2) संक्षेप में उत्तर लिखिए।

रमन के 'जन्मदिन' पर न जाने देने के बाद लड़के द्वारा किया गया विद्रोह।

कृति 3: (शब्द संपदा)

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए।

1. महीना 2. खुशी 3. दवा 4. तैयारियाँ।

प्र.4

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 47-48) : मुझे याद है जो कर सकते हों मेरा।

कृति 1 : (शब्द संपदा) :

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

- (1) ज्यादा (2) घर (3) खुशी (4) अपमान।

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग पहचानकर लिखिए।

- (1) कक्षा (2) बोझ (3) मेहनत (4) इम्तहान।

कृति 4: (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) 'माता -पिता द्वारा दिए गए प्रोत्साहन का महत्त्व' विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

प्र.5 व्याकरण: पाठों में आए हुए उपसर्ग और प्रत्ययवाले शब्द ढूँढ़ो तथा उनके उपसर्ग / प्रत्यय अलग करके मूल शब्द लिखिए।

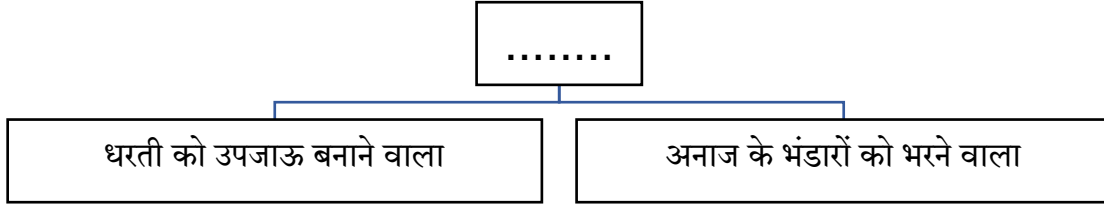
नहीं कुछ इससे बढ़कर

HINDI (Lesson 9)

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 50) : प्रसव वेदना सह जब इससे शुभकर!

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :



कृति 2 : (स्वमत अभिव्यक्ति) : मन:शांति के लिए चिंतन-मनन आवश्यक है, विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

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

परिच्छेद (पाठ्यपुस्तक पृ.क्र. 50) : कलाकार-कवि इससे शुचितर!

कृति 1 : (आकलन कृति) :

1. पद्यांश में उल्लिखित मानव के विभिन्न रूप लिखिए।

१. २.

2. कविता की पंक्तियों को उचित क्रमानुसार लिखकर प्रवाह तख्ता पूर्ण कीजिए।

१. करते भव मधु छत्र विनिर्मित नहीं प्रार्थना इससे शुचितर!
२. भरते कृति में जीवन स्पंदन नहीं प्रार्थना इससे प्रियतर!
३. भू-रज को कर शोणित रंजित नहीं प्रार्थना इससे बढ़कर!

3. पंक्ति पूर्ण कीजिए।

१. सत्य -निष्ठा, जन-भू प्रेमी जब मानव.....
२. चख-चख जीवन मधुरस प्रतिक्षण विपुल.....

कृति 2: (शब्द संपदा)

निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

१. अरूप
२. मंगल
३. जीवन
४. हित।

प्र.3 निम्न शब्दों के लिंग तथा वचन बदलकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए।

1. लिंग- कवि, माता, भाई, लेखक।
2. वचन-दुकान, प्रार्थना, अनुभूति, कपड़ा, नेता।