

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : VI**  
**DATE : 14.06.2021 to 29.06.2021**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<b>CHAPTER 8: Algebraic Expression</b> Ex-8(A), 8(B), 8(C), 8(D). <b>CHAPTER 9: Linear Equation In One Variable.</b> Ex-9(A), 9(B), 9(C).
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<b>CH-7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words given in the text book.</li><li>2. Write the key terms in the notebook given at the end of the chapter. (pg.no.-102)</li><li>3. Write activity-2 and 3 in the notebook. (pg.no.-95,97)</li><li>4. Draw the diagram of parts of a flower in the notebook given in the pg.no.100.</li><li>5. Write down <b>NCERT</b> questions and answers (Q.no.1, 3-13) in the notebook given in the pg.no.102 to 104.</li><li>6. Write down very short answer type and short answer type questions in the notebook given in pg.no.108.</li></ol> <b>CH-12 ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words given in the text book.</li><li>2. Write the key terms in the notebook given at the end of the chapter. (pg.no.-179)</li><li>3. Write activity-3 in the notebook. (pg.no.-177)</li><li>4. Draw the diagram of inside view of torch in the notebook given in the pg.no.177.</li><li>5. Write down <b>NCERT</b> questions and answers (Q.no.1-10) in the notebook given in the pg.no.180-181.</li><li>6. Write down very short answer type and short answer type questions in the notebook given in pg.no.185.</li></ol>
<b>HINDI</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. ' तब याद तुम्हारी आती है ' कविता को कंठस्थ करें।</li><li>2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए ।<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) ' तब याद तुम्हारी आती है ' कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं? ' तब याद तुम्हारी आती है ' कविता के रचयिता ' रामनरेश त्रिपाठी ' हैं ।</li><li>ii) बूँदें किस प्रकार गिरती हैं ? बूँदें छम - छम गिरती हैं ।</li><li>iii) खुशी के गीत कौन गाती है ? खुशी के गीत चिड़िया गाती है ।</li><li>iv) प्रभो को क्या कह कर संबोधित किया गया है ? प्रभो को सिरजनहार कह कर संबोधित किया गया है ।</li><li>v) मस्ती ढोकर कौन लाती है ? मस्ती ढोकर ठंडी - ठंडी हवा लाती है ।</li></ol></li><li>3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार पूर्वक लिखें ।<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) किन- किन प्राकृतिक दृश्यों पर मुग्ध होकर कवि को ईश्वर की याद आ जाती है ? जब सुबह चिड़िया चहचहाती है , कलियां खेल जाती हैं और अपनी खुशबू बिखेरती हैं , जब बारिश की बूँदे गिरती हैं और चारों तरफ हरियाली छा जाती है ठंडी हवाएं बहने लगती हैं , जब रात को चांद निकलता है और हरी घास पर ओस की बूँदे गिरती हैं , जब झरने झर - झर झरते हैं , जब नदियां मस्ती में बहती हैं , जब सागर में ज्वार उठता है तब - तब कवि को ईश्वर की याद आ जाती है ।</li></ol></li></ol>

	<p>ii) कवि ने वर्षा के सौंदर्य का चित्रण किन शब्दों में किया है ? कवि ने वर्षा के सौंदर्य का वर्णन करते हुए कहा है कि वर्षा की बूंदें छम - छम गिरती हैं , बिजली चम - चम चमकती है मैदानों एवं बन - बागों में हरियाली लहराती है और ठंडी- ठंडी हवाएं बहने लगती हैं ।</p> <p>4. दो - दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए । सागर - समुद्र , जलधि सूर्य - सूरज , रवि चंद्रमा - शशि , चाँद हवा - पवन , वायु प्रभो - ईश्वर , भगवान</p> <p>5. कोष्ठक में दिए सर्वनाम के उचित रूप से वाक्य को पूरा कीजिए । i) आज मेरा जन्मदिन है । (मैं) ii) मोहन बहुत प्रसन्न है , क्योंकि आज उसे पुरस्कार मिलने वाला है । (वह) iii) देखो, शायद कोई दरवाजा खटखटा रहा है ।(कुछ) v) इस शहर का क्या नाम है ? (यह) v) जो परिश्रम करेगा वो फल पाएगा । (जिसे , उसे)</p> <p>6 . सर्वनाम शब्द रेखांकित कर उसका भेद लिखिए । i) ताजमहल कहां है ? प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम ii) वह कुछ सोच रहा है । अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम iii) वह अपने आप आ जाएगा । निजवाचक सर्वनाम iv) मुझे तुम्हारी बहुत याद आती है । पुरुषवाचक v) जो बोता है वही काटता है । संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम</p>
ENGLISH	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>English Literature</b></p> <p><b>Chapter- 5: A NIGHT IN JUNE</b> <b>By William Wordsworth</b></p> <p><b>About the poet:</b> William Wordsworth (1770-1850) is considered to be one of the most important English poets of all the time. He wrote poetry in many forms , but his enduring subject matter remained the many aspects of nature , as seen in poems like 'The Daffodils' , 'The Solitary Reaper' , 'Lines written a few miles above Tintern Abbey' , etc.</p> <p><b>Summary of the poem</b> William Wordsworth paint a dreamy picture of an English summer evening in this poem. The poem expresses the different aspects of nature and compelling the reader's mind to imagine the scenic beauty that Wordsworth is describing. In June, the sun takes long time to set. That time two or three stars are coming out, the tender light of the moon shines on, he writes of the various birds in song, such as cuckoos and thrushes, and captures the music in the notes of blowing wind and the flowing water make sound. All the spaces of the sky fill up by these beautiful things. He ends with a pointed question: how could someone prefer sophisticated, urbane merriments to the innocent joy a night in June spent close to nature.</p> <p><b>I. Write the poem in your notebook.</b> <b>II. Write all the difficult spellings in the note book.</b> <b>III. Write all the words meanings in your notebook.</b> <b>IV. Write the antonyms of the following words:</b> a. set – rise b. far-off – near c. hollow – solid d. beautiful – ugly e. innocent – guilty</p> <p><b>V. Make sentences:</b> a) piping b) innocent c) bliss</p>

## VI. Reference to the context.

1. "Fill all the hollow of the sky"

a) What fills the hollow of the sky?

Ans:- The cuckoo's sovereign cry fills the hollow of the sky.

b) Why is the sky called hollow?

Ans:- The sky is called hollow because it is large and mostly empty and from the earth, looks curved out like one.

c) Why does it fill the sky?

Ans:- It fills the sky because everything is so quiet that even a slight sound travels far and wide and seems to resonate through the space.

2. "And all these innocent blisses?"

On such a night as this is!"

a) What are the 'blisses' being referred to?

Ans:- The innocent blisses are the simple joys of nature that the poet notices, such as the starlight, the bird song and the music of blowing winds and flowing streams.

b) Why are they 'innocent'?

Ans:- They are innocent because they are devoid of pretence. They are not tainted by human corruption.

c) Just before these lines, what two things does the poet refer to which may not be 'innocent'?

Ans:- Parading and masquerading that is, strutting about showing oneself off and going to parties, are not innocent blisses.

## VII. Answer the following questions:

1. How do we know that it is not late night?

Ans:- We know that it is not late night because all the stars are not out yet and the birds can still be heard in the trees.

2. What is poet's purpose behind using sound imagery in the poem?

Ans:- The effects of the night in June are not just visual. They have a complete sensory quality. Therefore the poet uses sound imagery in the poem. The sound of birdsong and of wind and water have as much of a contribution on the tranquility of the setting as the sights.

3. Which two human activities does the poem refer to in the poem?

Ans:- The poet refers to parading and masquerading in London.

4. Why do you think the cuckoo's call is called 'sovereign'?

Ans:- The choice of the word sovereign might be based on the nature of a cuckoo's song which has clear, bold and ringing quality, which, on a quiet summer evening in the countryside might sound especially resonant.

## English Language

### Ch -6: ADJECTIVES AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.
- Read and understand all different kinds of Adjectives( quality, quantity, number, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, proper, emphatic and participle)

#### Exercise A: Circle the adjectives of the underlined nouns.

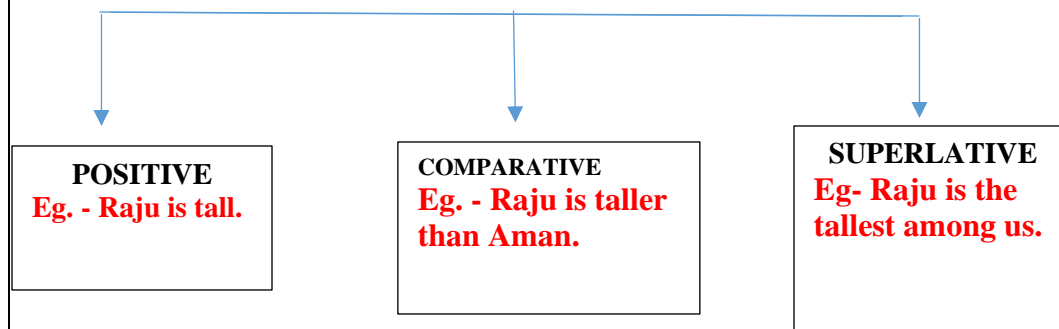
1. The princess had long and black hair.
2. Mohan is a hard-working student.
3. The holy river Ganga is very polluted now.
4. Every teacher wants to see tidy work.
5. These are his paintings.

#### Exercise B: Identify the adjectives and classify them as adjectives of quality, quantity and number.

1. The children played loud music.
2. Some rice is left in the refrigerator.
3. Is there any letter for me from the bank?
4. Arnav loves to watch horror movies.
5. One boy of class VI won the competition.
6. There was much excitement among the people.

**NOTE:** SOLVE EX – C & D IN THE TEXT BOOK.

**Degrees of comparison:** Adjectives change in form when they show comparison. Generally they are of three types-



**NOTE:** Read & learn the formation of comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. (Refer your grammar book pg-29,30,31)

- Solve the exercises G, H, I, J & K in your text book.
- Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.

**Exercise E: Identify the adjectives and name the degrees of comparison of each-**

1. Jay is taller than Ravi.
2. The longest lane is still closed for the public.
3. The happy child played with others.
4. Let me listen to the most important news of the day.
5. Mr. Sharma is wealthier than Mr. Verma.

**Exercise F: Give the comparative and superlative degrees of these adjectives.**

- |           |              |               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. sad    | 6. Grey      | 11. costly    |
| 2. hot    | 7. active    | 12. expensive |
| 3. little | 8. Old       | 13. famous    |
| 4. many   | 9. charming  | 14. far       |
| 5. broad  | 10. Cheerful | 15. Good      |

**Pronouns-Personal Pronouns: Number, Gender and Case**

- Read the chapter; take help from previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions, with one example each in the notebook.
- Solve the following exercises and write it in your notebook.

**Exercise A: Circle the pronouns in the given sentences.**

1. Rita and Sita are twins. They study in the same class.
2. She was crying because she was lost in the forest.
3. Would you like to have some tea?
4. I have lost the new mobile phone.
5. Rohan is a good boy. He always work hard.

**Exercise B: Change the pronouns into their plural forms.**

1. Rohit gave me some flowers.
2. Send the letters to him.
3. The teacher was talking to me.
4. He brought many gifts for me.
5. May I come in?

**Exercise C: Tick the suitable words from the brackets.**

1. Our students are working hard so (theirs, they) might win the match.
2. I called (they, them) up to know whether (they, them) had reached on time or not.
3. Please don't call (us, me) when (I, we) am working.
4. My mother is not in her room. I wonder where (her, she) has gone.
5. Can (I, you) carry the bag yourself?

**Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, reflexive, relative, distributive, indefinite and reciprocal pronouns.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to play in that park during the rainy season.
2. Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_?
  
3. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ you met that day, is going to the USA for higher studies.
4. The train came to a halt by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Despite being rivals, Rahul and Vivek do not disrespect \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of them can represent the school in the competition since both are good singers.
7. With \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to the market?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are the boys who came to meet the Principal.
9. I shall carry my own bag and you should carry \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I don't feel like having \_\_\_\_\_.

**HELP BOX**

<b>yours</b>	<b>those</b>	<b>whom</b>	<b>itself</b>	<b>nobody</b>	<b>whom</b>
<b>anything</b>	<b>either</b>	<b>something</b>	<b>each other</b>		

**Ch-35 :DIARY WRITING**

A diary entry is a short composition, a record of the writer's feelings, thoughts and happenings during a particular day.

It is generally meant to be something personal and all that is expressed is done in an honest and frank manner.

**NOTE:** Read the examples given in the text book (pg-158&159).

The following guidelines have to kept in the mind while writing a diary entry:

- The day/date is mentioned right at the beginning at the top left corner.
- You must start by writing—Dear Diary
- Clear and brief description of events, happenings may be recorded.
- The writer’s thought and feelings are expressed honestly and frankly.
- The ideas expressed should be in an informal style and written in paragraphs.

**Question for homework :** Do in your notebook

1. Imagine you went on an excursion with your teachers and friends from school to a hill station. Express your observations, idea and thoughts as well as details of the first day of your trip. You may mentioned anything unusual that you noticed.

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Geog- Ch:-1 - The Earth and the Solar System**

**Day 1:** Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings

**Day 2:** Selective reading page wise to understand the chapter deeply.

- Where do you see all heavenly bodies? Sky.
- All the stars including Sun, Moon, planets and other objects are called celestial bodies.
- Read and learn all ‘Do you know’.
- Galaxy- group of stars, gases and dust together is called a galaxy.
- Solar System, name of all the planets.
- Do Quick revision -1
- Write the key words in your fair copy- pg 193

**Day 3:** Start reading the last part of chapter

- Components of the Solar System
- The Sun- Only luminous body of solar system gives light and heat.
- Planets- 8 planets, inner planets and Outer planets

- The Earth- Blue planet our home sweet home.
- The Moon- natural satellite of Earth
- Asteroids, Meteoroids, Comets and Constellations.
- Do quick revision 2 in your book.

**Day 4:** Do all the exercise in your book

- Tick the correct option
- Fill in the blanks
- True and false
- Stick all the picture of pg187, 188, 190, 191 and 192. Take Xerox of all this page then cut the picture and stick in your geography copy( after lockdown).

**Day 5: Short Question and Answers (given below)**

**Answer the following questions:**

**Q1. What is Astronomy?**

Ans. The branch of Science which deals with the study of celestial bodies is called Astronomy.

**Q2. What are stars made up of?**

Ans. Stars are celestial bodies which are very big and hot. They are made up of gases and emit lights.

**Q3. What is Galaxy? Name the three types of galaxies.**

Ans. A group of stars, gases and dust together is called a galaxy. The three types of galaxies are Spiral, Elliptical and irregular.

**Q4. What is the name of our galaxy and which type of galaxy is it?**

Ans. The name of our galaxy is Milky Way or Akash Ganga. It is a spiral galaxy.

**Q5. What is Solar System?**

Ans. The Sun, its eight planets and other celestial bodies like meteors, comets, asteroids and satellites together are known as the Solar System.

**Q6. What is an orbit?**

Ans. The fixed path on which the planets revolve around the Sun is called orbit. Ex – Earth revolves around sun.

**Q7. Write a short note on comets?**

Ans. Comets are celestial bodies that revolve around the Sun. Comets are made up of ice, gases and dust. When they come near Sun, they start glowing due to the evaporation of frozen surface and develop a long tail. Ex- Halley's Comet

**Q8. What are constellations?**

Ans. Different groups of stars form different patterns in the night sky. These patterns are called constellations. They were used as guides for all important events in people's life like planting and harvesting of crops, marriages etc.

**Q9. What are pointers?**

Ans. The two brightest stars of the Big Dipper are called pointers and they point towards the pole star.

**Q10. What is meteorite?**

Ans. When a meteor does not burn up completely and hits the surface of the Earth, it is known as meteorite.

**Q11. How can we locate the pole star in the night sky?**

Ans. We can locate the pole star by imagining a line created by joining pointer stars and extending it further, this line will point to the pole star.

**Long answer questions:**

**Q1. Sun plays an important role in the solar system. How?**

Ans. The sun is located in the centre of the solar system. It gives us light and heat due to which all life forms on the earth exist. It provides the pulling force that binds the solar system. Sun rays takes 8 minutes to reach the earth. Light energy of sun provides us food to eat. Heat energy of sun help us to survive in cold weather.

**Q2. What are the conditions that are necessary for life?**

Ans. The condition that are necessary to sustain life are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature which is neither too hot nor too cold.</li> <li>• Availability of oxygen, a life supporting gas.</li> <li>• Presence of fresh water and food.</li> </ul> <p><b>Q3. What are satellites? State its two types.</b>          Ans. Satellites are celestial bodies which revolve around the planets. They can be natural or man-made. The two types of satellites are natural satellite and artificial satellite. Example: Moon is a natural satellite. Aryabhata was an artificial satellite.</p> <p><b>Q4. Why is earth called a unique planet? Explain.</b>          Ans. The earth is a unique planet as it has life. It has all the conditions necessary to sustain life such as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of fresh water and food</li> <li>• Availability of oxygen, a life supporting gas</li> <li>• Temperature which is neither too hot nor too cold</li> </ul> <p><b>Q5. Why do we always see only one side of the Moon?</b>          Ans. The moon takes 27 days and 8 hours to complete one Revolution around the Earth. It takes the same time to complete one spin on it axis. Thus, at one time, only one side of the moon is visible to us.</p> <p><b>Points to remember:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Earth belongs to a spiral galaxy called Milky Way (Akash Ganga).</li> <li>b. Our universe form due to an explosion called the Big Bang.</li> <li>c. The name of eight planets are:- Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.</li> <li>d. Earth is called 'Blue planet' because 71% of Earth surface is covered with water.</li> <li>e. Asteroids are small planet- like solid objects found in the solar system. They lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.</li> <li>f. American astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first man to land on the surface of the Moon on July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1969.</li> </ol>
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<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p><b>Chapter 1 &amp; 2:</b>  <b>Instruction: Read the chapter carefully. Learn and write following shortcut keys:</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">1.</td><td style="width: 70%;">Single Line spacing</td><td style="width: 10%;">:</td><td style="width: 10%;">Ctrl + 1</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Double Line spacing</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + 2</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>1.5 Line spacing</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + 5</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Left alignment</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + L</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Right alignment</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + R</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Justify</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + J</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>Center alignment</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + E</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Print a document</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + P</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Insert footnote</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + Alt + F</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Insert endnote</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + Alt + D</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Select All Text</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + A</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Copy</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + C</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Paste</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + V</td></tr> <tr><td>14.</td><td>Cut</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl+ X</td></tr> <tr><td>15.</td><td>Hyperlink</td><td>:</td><td>Ctrl + K lo</td></tr> </table>	1.	Single Line spacing	:	Ctrl + 1	2.	Double Line spacing	:	Ctrl + 2	3.	1.5 Line spacing	:	Ctrl + 5	4.	Left alignment	:	Ctrl + L	5.	Right alignment	:	Ctrl + R	6.	Justify	:	Ctrl + J	7.	Center alignment	:	Ctrl + E	8.	Print a document	:	Ctrl + P	9.	Insert footnote	:	Ctrl + Alt + F	10.	Insert endnote	:	Ctrl + Alt + D	11.	Select All Text	:	Ctrl + A	12.	Copy	:	Ctrl + C	13.	Paste	:	Ctrl + V	14.	Cut	:	Ctrl+ X	15.	Hyperlink	:	Ctrl + K lo
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<b>G.K</b>	<p><b><u>Chapter – 8 ‘ The Diverse Forms of Indian Fauna</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name the National Parks in India where the following fauna are found</p> <p>1. Black buck is a very common species of Antelope that is mostly found in the Indian Subcontinent . It is distinguished as one of the most elegant and brilliant species of gazelle in India -----</p>
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2. The mesmerizing valley is adorned by this excellent example of finesse .Despite facing loss of territory , the red deer has comfortably expanded in the last two years to approximately 300. -----
3. A rare animal that is an offset of the wild cats and only few people in the world have had the privilege of seeing them in the wild of India . Snow leopards love to roam around in the rough mountains slopes of high altitude . -----
4. It is one of the biggest homes for the avifauna in India hosting over 230 birds species in the region . The tall grasslands and the marshy lands offer a perfect place for the native and winter migratory birds -----

### Chapter – 10 ‘ The Healing Herbs ‘

1. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves helps to purify the body and help in India.
2. Mostly found in each Indian household \_\_\_\_\_root and leaves have medicinal properties . It turn out to be one of the commonest and most effective herbs in terms of healing joint pains and skin related diseases.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to have laxative properties and helps in fighting intestinal worms , digestive disorders , ulcers and toothaches.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is full of antioxidants which are natural immune boosters that helps combat the free radicals in the body . It is advisable to drink its juice regularly if you have a weak immune system.
5. Cure for sunburn , acne and blemishes , this curative herb \_\_\_\_\_also soothes ulcers and digestive problems .

### विषय : संस्कृत

पाठ 9 : क्रिया वर्तमान काल (लट् लकार), प्रथम पुरुष (अभ्यासिनी) पृष्ठ संख्या : 35

● पुस्तक अभ्यासिनी के पाठ 9 : क्रिया वर्तमान काल( लट् लकार) प्रथम पुरुष की पृष्ठ संख्या- 36 में दिये गये सभी शब्दार्थ को अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें और याद करें ।

● पाठ में दिये गये अभ्यास कार्यों में से (3, 6, 8, 9) को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

### अभ्यास कार्य

3. दी गई क्रियाओं से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।  
( हसति, पठतः , चलन्ति, विकसतः , लिखन्ति, कूजति)

क) गजाः चलन्ति ।

ख) पिकः कूजति ।

ग) छात्राः लिखन्ति ।

घ) छात्रौ पठतः ।

ङ) मोहनः हसति ।

च) पुष्पे विकसतः ।

6. क्रिया को शुद्ध कर वाक्य लिखें।

अशुद्ध

शुद्ध

ख) अश्वौ चरन्ति ।

अश्वौ चरतः ।

ग) लता हसन्ति ।

लता हसति ।

घ) कः गच्छन्ति ।

कः गच्छति ।

ङ) ते पश्यति ।

ते पश्यतः / पश्यन्ति ।

च) कमला, श्वेता, शुभ्रा च गायति ।

कमला, श्वेता, शुभ्रा च गायन्ति ।

SANSKRIT

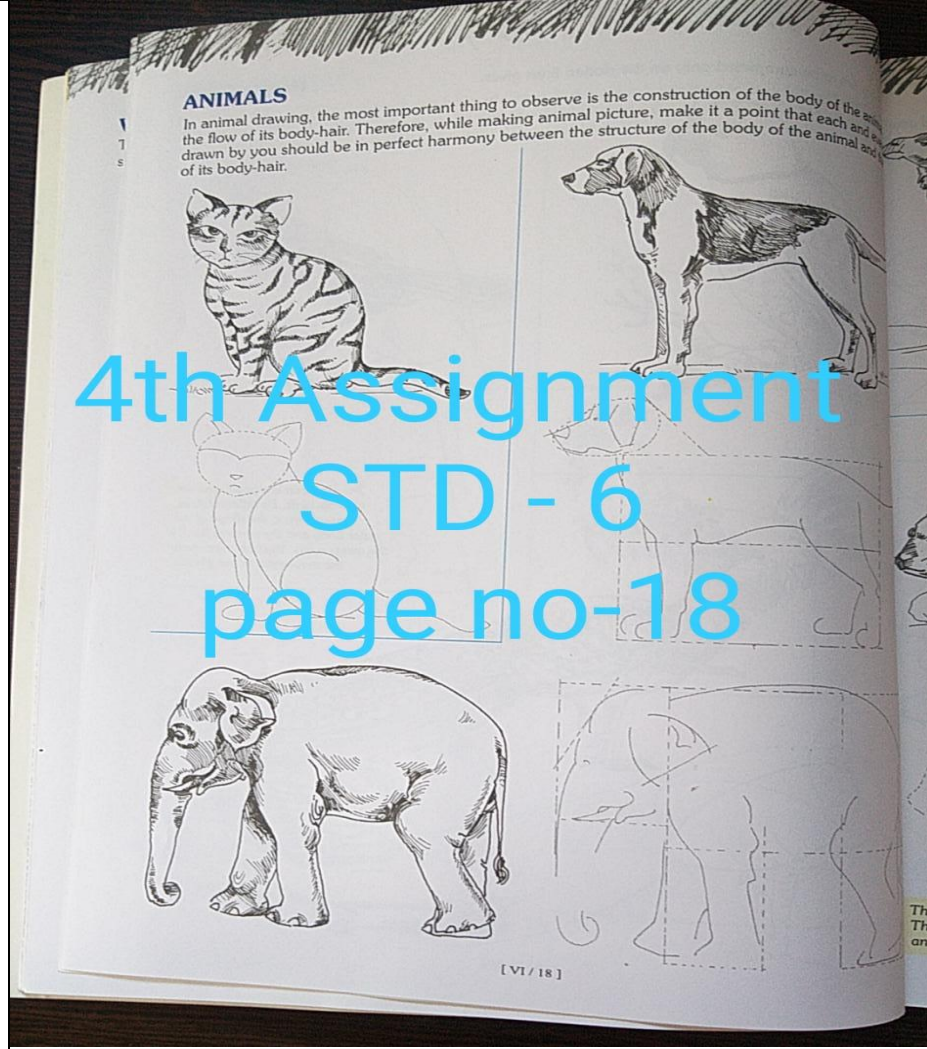
8. असम्बद्ध क्रिया को घेरें ।

ख) पचन्ति, नृत्यन्ति, धावति, नमन्ति  
ग) पश्यतः, पिबतः, पततः, गच्छति  
घ) चलति, गर्जन्ति, धावति, विकसति  
ङ) स्तः, धावतः, गायतः, नृत्यन्ति

9. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।

क) वह कुत्ता दौड़ रहा है।  
सः श्वानः / कुक्कुरः धावति ।  
ख) पानी गिरता है।  
जलम् पतति ।  
ग) वे लिखती हैं ।  
ताः लिखन्ति ।  
घ) दो कमल खिलते हैं ।  
कमले विकसतः ।  
ङ) कोयल गाती है ।  
कोकिला गायति ।

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair  
Director Academics