



विशेषण की परिभाषा और उसके भेदों की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखकर याद करें। (अपनी पाठ्य पुस्तक से देख कर छात्र स्वयं लिखें)

3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में विशेषण शब्दों को रेखांकित करके उनके भेद का नाम लिखें।

- नटखट बच्चे फुटबॉल खेल रहे हैं। गुणवाचक विशेषण
- यह कमरा चौकोर है। संख्यावाचक विशेषण
- दशरथ के चार पुत्र थे। संख्यावाचक विशेषण
- मुझे दो लीटर दूध दे दो। परिमाणवाचक विशेषण
- तुम्हारी कहानी बहुत अच्छी है। सार्वनामिक विशेषण

4. निम्नलिखित विशेष्यों के लिए उचित विशेषण लिखिए।

- काले बादल। ii) उपजाऊ धरती
- लाल कलम। iv) हरी घास
- अनुभवी अध्यापिका। vi) ऊंची लहरें।

5. औपचारिक पत्र - खेल के अतिरिक्त सामान मंगवाने के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को पत्र लिखें। (छात्र स्वयं लिखें)

6. उचित विलोम शब्द से वाक्य पूरा करें।

- मुझे इसकी परवाह नहीं कि तुम मेरी निंदा करते हो या प्रशंसा।
- मोहन को गणित विषय सरल लगता है लेकिन अंग्रेजी कठिन लगता है।
- सूरज पूर्व दिशा में उदित होता है और पश्चिम दिशा में अस्त होता है।
- युद्ध में किसी की जीत होती है तो किसी की हार।
- पक्षी भी स्वतंत्र जीवन जीना चाहते हैं परतंत्र होकर नहीं रहना चाहते।

7. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें।

- आँख - नेत्र, नयन, लोचन।
- कमल - जलज, पंकज, सरोज।
- जल - नीर, पानी, अंबु।
- नदी - सरिता, तरंगिनी, तटिनी।
- बिजली - चपला, दामिनी, विद्युत।
- सुर - देवता, देव, अमर।
- अध्यापक - शिक्षक, गुरु, आचार्य।

viii) पक्षी - खग , विहग , पखेरू ।

8. लिंग तथा वचन पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और समझें ।

लिंग की परिभाषा - शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके स्त्री या पुरुष जाति होने का पता चले , उसे लिंग कहते हैं ।
हिंदी भाषा में लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं ।

1. पुल्लिंग 2. स्त्रीलिंग
2. पुल्लिंग - पुरुष जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द पुल्लिंग कहलाते हैं । उदाहरण -

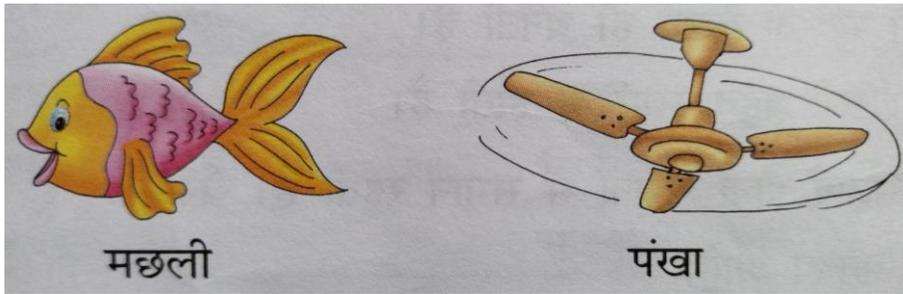


2. स्त्रीलिंग - स्त्री जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द स्त्रीलिंग कहलाते हैं । उदाहरण -

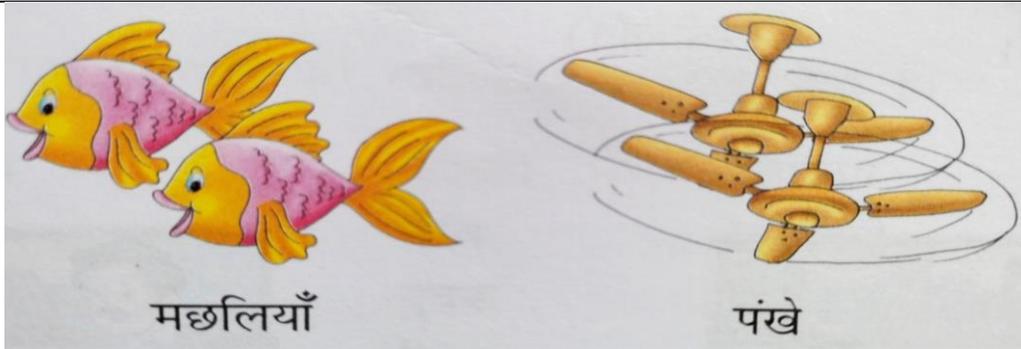


वचन की परिभाषा - शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का बोध होता है उसे वचन कहते हैं ।
वचन के दो भेद होते हैं ।

1. एकवचन 2. बहुवचन
1. एकवचन - शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक होने का बोध हो , उसे एकवचन कहते हैं । उदाहरण -



2. बहुवचन - शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक से अधिक होने का बोध हो , उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं ।
उदाहरण -



हिंदी साहित्य

9. अमीर खुसरो पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।

10. इस पाठ से दस कठिन शब्दों को चुनकर तीन - तीन बार लिखिए ।

11. शब्दार्थ लिखें ।

प्रतिष्ठा - मान - सम्मान , प्रतिभा - बुद्धिमत्ता ,
उत्थान - उठना , विकास , पतन - गिरावट , प्रशंसा -
तारीफ , सहिष्णुता - सहनशीलता , रैन - रात , आजीविका -
रोजी - रोटी ।

12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखें ।

i) अमीर खुसरो किसके शिष्य थे ?

अमीर खुसरो सूफी संत हजरत निजामुद्दीन औलिया के शिष्य थे ।

ii) अमीर खुसरो किस क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध हैं ?

अमीर खुसरो काव्य - लेखन के क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध हैं ।

iii) अमीर खुसरो हिंदी के किस काल के कवि थे ?

अमीर खुसरो हिंदी के आदिकाल के कवि थे ।

iv) अमीर खुसरो को किस बात पर गर्व था ?

अमीर खुसरो को अपने भारतीय होने पर गर्व था ।

13. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर विस्तार पूर्वक लिखें ।

i) अमीर खुसरो का जन्म कब और कहां हुआ था ?

अमीर खुसरो का जन्म 1253 ईस्वी में उत्तर प्रदेश एटा जनपद के पटियाली नामक गांव में हुआ था ।

ii) अमीर खुसरो के माता - पिता के बारे में बताइए ?

अमीर खुसरो के पिता सैफुद्दीन महमूद तुर्क थे ।

उन्हें भारत के बादशाह अल्तमश की सेना में महत्वपूर्ण पद प्राप्त था । उनकी माता बलबन के रक्षा मंत्री की पुत्री एक भारतीय महिला थीं ।

14. वाक्य बनाइए । (छात्र स्वयं बनाएं)

संपर्क , अवसर , श्रद्धा , आजीविका ।

ENGLISH LITERATURE

CHAPTER -5 The Canterville Ghost (Reader)

About the author-Oscar Wilde was an Irish poet and playwright. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, the early 1890s saw him become one of the most famous playwrights in London. He is best remembered for his epigrams and plays and his novel The Picture of Dorian Gray.

Summary:

Horace B. Otis, a wealthy American, purchases Canterville Chase, an ancient English manor house, despite warnings that the house is known to be haunted. He moves into the house accompanied by his wife, his eldest daughter Washington, his daughter Virginia and his two young twin sons. Immediately upon arrival, the family is confronted by a bloodstain in a sitting room. The housekeeper, Mrs. Umney, reveals that it is a blood stain from the murder of Lady Eleanore de

ENGLISH

Canterville, who was killed in 1575 by her husband, Sir Simon de Canterville Chase. Dismissing the house keeper's story as nonsense, Washington quickly pulls out a container of Pinkerton's Champion stain remover, scrubbing it onto the stain till it is removed, lighting flashes and a peal of thunder rocks the house. The housekeeper faints in horror. When she gains consciousness she warns the Otis family of the upcoming danger but they pay no heed to her words saying they were not afraid of the ghosts.

Theme- The Canterville ghost is a study of contrasts. Oscar Wilde takes an American family, places them in a British setting, then pits one culture against the other. It appears that Oscar Wilde had a message and he uses fifteen year old Virginia to communicate it. Virginia says that the ghost helped her see the significance of life and death

Figures of speech-A). Imagery .Eg-"He glided Like an Evil Shadow"....

B).Irony. Eg-"The first thing to be done was ,of course"....

C).Personification.Eg-"The moon hid her face"...

NOTE- write down all the meanings at the back of the lesson in the notebook before writing the questions and answers

Answer the following questions:

1.What was Mr Otis' profession?

Ans .Mr Otis was an American Minister by profession.

2.What does Lord Canterville warn Mr Otis about?

Ans. Lord Canterville warned Mr Otis that the House which he had bought was haunted by ghosts.

3.Why does Mr Otis Purchase Canterville Chase inspite of warnings made by Lord Canterville?

Ans.Despite the warnings made by Lord Canterville Mr Otis purchase the Canterville Chase because he did not believed in ghosts and spirits.

4. What was the name of the old housekeeper?

Ans. The old housekeeper was named as Mrs Umney.

5.What did Mrs Otis see on the wall of the sitting room?

. Mrs. Otis saw stains of blood on the wall of the sitting room.

Reference to context:

A. "My dear Hiram,'cried Mrs Otis,What can we do with a woman who faints".

1.Write the name of the story and the author?

Ans.The name of the story is the CantervilleGhost. The name of the author is Sir Oscar Wilde.

2.Who fainted in the above lines?

Ans .Mrs Umney ,the old housekeeper fainted in the above lines.

3.What was the reason behind her fainting?

Ans. A terrible flash of lightning with appeal of thunder made her faint.

B."I don;'t at all care for bloodstains in a sitting room.It must be removed at once."

1.Who said these line and to whom?

Ans. Mrs. Otis said these lines to Mrs. Umney.

2.Whose bloodstains they were? Who had killed her?

Ans .They were blood stains of Lady Eleanore de Canterville. She was killed by her husband Sir Simon De Canterville.

3. What was used by Washington Otis to clean the stains?

Ans.Washington Otis used Pinkerton's

Make sentences:

A. spy

B. quaint

Antonyms:

A. admired x hate

B. blessing x cursing

Synonyms:

A. sombre-serious

B. fearful-scared

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Chap-Pronouns-Personal Pronouns: Number, Gender

- 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 _____.

LANGUAGE

Topic –Ch 11- The Simple Present and the Present Continuous Tenses.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.(in the Simple Present Tense)

- i. Ankita _____ a glass of milk before she goes to sleep.(drink)
- ii. Mr & Mrs Reddy _____ their children very much .(love)
- iii. Dogs _____ their tail when they are happy. (wag)
- iv. She _____ beautiful poems in English.(write)
- v. They _____ their car in the garage.(park)
- vi. Mrs Mehra _____ the water in the aquarium once a week.(change)
- vii. She _____ off the lights when she goes out.(switch)
- viii. You _____ funny jokes.(tell)
- ix. We _____ bits of paper in the dustbin.(throw)
- x. Manan _____ the ball very hard. (hit)

II. Circle the correct verbs.

- i. The baby is smiling/are smiling.
- ii. I is watching/am watching my favourite comic serial.
- iii. The rabbit is running/are running fast.
- iv. My father and I are going/is going to the market.
- v. The sun is shining/are shining brightly today.
- vi. The little boys is singing/are singing happily.
- vii. The teacher is checking/are checking the students' notebook.
- viii. My parents is driving/are driving to work now.
- ix. Children is sleeping/are sleeping on the bed.
- x. I is flying/am flying a kite.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Benoy's father owned an orange orchard. Benoy's mother served him orange juice for breakfast and orange cake for dessert. But Benoy wanted a change. He wanted to eat mangoes, apples and bananas, instead of oranges. He wished his father would grow other things on his orchard. He spoke to his mother about it. His father overheard Benoy and said, 'There are places where children do not get a single orange to eat.' Benoy thought that was unusual. His father continued, 'In their part of the world, the soil and the climate is not suitable for growing oranges. Instead, they grow something else that is more suitable to their conditions. Food products are grown in large quantities in places where soil and climate conditions are favourable for them.'

A. Answer the following questions.

- i. What did Benoy's father own?
- ii. What food item was Benoy served?
- iii. What conditions are needed to grow fruits?

B. Write the antonyms of the following from the given passage.

- i. shrink iii. unsuitable
- ii. small iv. unfavourable

C. Write the synonyms of the following from the given passage.

- i. a piece of enclosed land planted with fruits.
- ii. hearing what other people are saying without wanting to do so
- iii. the pattern of weather over few days or weeks.

iv.the sweet course eaten at **the end of the meal.**

D.Make sentences.

- i.world
- ii.children

Diversity and Discrimination

For questions refer Text -Book

-Read the chapter five times and write difficult words & key words in their copy.

Do the exercise;

A. Tick the correction option::

B. Fill in the blanks:

C. Write true or false

D. Short answer questions:

1.' The four varnas of the caste system are Brahmins , Kshriyas,Vaishyas and Sudhras.

2. Stereotype is labelling people and forcing them to behave accordingly.

3 The impact of discrimination on a person is that they become bitter and angry with life

4. Caste system is one of the prominent example of discrimination, which consists of four varnas -Brahmins , Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

5.Prejudice hampers our growth and give rise to unhealthy environment which effects our personality and quality of our life, make us unjust, unfair and intolerant.

Q6. When does diversity become an evil?

Ans . Diversity become s an evil whenthe evils associated with diversity start causing damage to our society in the form of prejudice, stereotype and discrimination.

Q.7.Define Apartheid.

Ans.Apartheid is a discrimination based on complexion of person or race.

E . Long answer questions:

1.The affects of caste system on the society are-
It weakened our society and give rise to hatred,
It hampers the growth of a society and nation.

2.The Constitution worked towards creating equality among people as Part III of the Constitution give fundamental rights to all the Indian citizens and these rights are protected by laws. It also grants equal rights to both men and women and prohibits any kind of discrimination based on race, religion, gender, caste or region.

3.Dr.B.R. Ambedkar had stressed upon equality among all citizens of India..These rights prohibits any kind of discriminations based on race ,religion, gender, caste and region...It also bans untouchability. Provisions were made in the Constitution for the protection of rights of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, other backward classes, minorities and physical challenged people.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

4. Prejudice leads to the formation of Stereotype mindsets. It is based on aspects that cannot be changed like gender,colour of skin,religion,region etc. We should not live with borrowed expressions and unnatural personalities which leads to stress and effects the quality of life.

5 .Apartheid is a discrimination based on complexion of person or race. Apartheid laws was passed in 1948 which prohibits non- whites from being a part of the system of governance. They were debarred from using hospitals,rail carriages,restaurants and other public places. In 1990s,due to the effort of Nelson Mandela apartheid came to an end.

Q6.Write a short note on Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

Father of our Indian Constitution Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was born in Mahar caste.He was not allowed to live inside the village.He was the first person to receive education.He encouraged Dalits to study and get government jobs and also dedicated his life for their welfare and upliftment.

DAY 5

The students will make a poster that illustrates the ill-effects of discrimination in their notebook

Instruction: Read the chapter 1,2 & 4 thoroughly.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE

1. What are the shortcut keys for undo and redo actions?
Ans: Ctrl + Z : Undo , Ctrl + Y : Redo
2. What are the shortcut keys for Cut, Copy and paste commands?
Ans: Ctrl + C : Copy, Ctrl + V : Paste, Ctrl + X : Cut
3. What is the default margin of Headers and footers?
Ans: 0.5”
4. Which button is used to change the font size
Ans. The Font Size button
5. What are the 2 types of Orientation?
Ans: Portrait and Landscape
6. What are the four types of Alignment?
Ans: left, right, center and justify
7. Which option remains disabled when no text is selected?
Ans: Cut & Copy
8. Which tab is to be clicked to change the Page Orientation?
Ans: Page Layout tab
9. Where is Margin option available in Page layout tab?
Ans: Page Setup group
10. What objects can be given as watermark?
Ans: Text/Image

COMPUTER

FULL FORM

1. LLL – Low level language
2. HLL – High level language
3. 4GL – Fourth generation language
4. LISP – Locator Identifier Separation Protocol
5. Basic – Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
6. CD – Compact Disc
7. DVD – Digital Versatile Disc
8. MPEG – Moving Pictures Experts Group
9. LCD – Liquid Crystal Display

10. LED – Light Emission Diode
11. USB – Universal Serial Bus
12. UPS – Uninterrupted Power Supply
13. VDT – Visual Display Terminal
14. AI – Artificial Intelligence
15. IT – Information technology
16. BIOS – Basic Input Output system
17. CUI – Command User Interface
18. GUI – Graphical User Interface
19. RAM – Random Access Memory
20. ROM – Read Only memory

Chapter – 14. The Indian Constitution

Page No. 30 & 31

1. The Chairman of the committee **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the first law minister of free India, a jurist, an economist, and a social reformer. He was also regarded as “ Father of Indian Constitution.”
2. A total of **284** members of the constituent assembly signed the constitution, which came into being on 26th January, 1950.
3. Rabindranath Tagore composed the National Anthem of India, which was scribed in Bengali first and later translated to Hindi by **Captain Abid Ali** in 1911.
4. The Indian national flag was conceptualized by **Pingali Venkayya** a farmer from Machiliparnam (a city in southern state of Andhra Pradesh), with tri-colour and the chakra in the middle.
5. **Sri Harilal Jekisundas Kania** was the first Chief Justice of India from 26th January 1950 till 6th November 1951.
6. The original constitution of India was handwritten by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada** in a flowing Italic style with beautiful penmanship. Each page was beautified and decorated by artists from Shanti Niketan.
7. With **22** parts containing **444** articles and **12** schedules, the Indian Constitution is the longest written Constitution of any sovereign country in the world.
8. The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the **French Revolution** which is also the French motto.
9. The fundamental rights recognized by our constitution have also been adopted from the **American Constitution**. The Indian constitution recognizes nine fundamental rights as the basic human rights of all its citizens.
10. The concept of Five Year Plans (FYP) was taken from the **USSR** and the Directive Principles (socio-economic rights) were taken from **Ireland**.

G.K

Chapter – 15. Shining Knights of India

Page No. 32 & 33

1. The first Asian and Indian to win a Nobel prize in the field of Literature in 1913. **Rabindranath Tagore**.
2. The first President of Indian Republic **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**.
3. The first female Jawan in the Army **Sapper Shanti Tigga**.
4. The first Indian to ride alone around the world on motorcycle. **Bharadwaj Dayala**.
5. The youngest person in the world to climb Everest on 25 May 2014 at the age of 13. **Malavath Purna**.
6. The first person to resign from the Central Cabinet. **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee**.
7. The first test Tube baby born in 1978. **Durga Agarwal**.
8. The first women to drive a railway train in India. **Surekha Shankar Yadav**.
9. The first woman Doctor in India. **Anandi Gopal Joshi**.
10. The first Indian woman to cross the Gobi desert. **Sucheta Kadethankar**.

Chapter – 16. Indian Antiquity**Page No. 34 & 35**

1. Option C- Narasimhavarman I
2. Option B- Mehrgarh
3. Option A- Gurmukhi
4. Option A- Kautilya in Arthashastra
5. Option D- Dholavira
6. Option D- Veda
7. Option A- Rajatarangini
8. Option B- Alexander Cunningham
9. Option A- Acharanga Sutra
10. Option A- Aryans

Chapter – 17. Legendary India Scientists and Scholars**Page No. 36 & 37**

1. He was an Indian physicist and meteorologist who was the first Director of Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. He was honored with Padma Bhushan in 1965 and Padma Vibhushan in 1976. **Kalpathi Rama Krishna Ramanathan.**
2. He was renowned for his crucial role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapon programs. **Dr. A.P. J Abdul Kalam.**
3. He started India's first pharmaceutical company. A famous academician and chemist, who was well known as the founder of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals. **Prafulla Chandra Ray.**
4. The first Indian mathematician who invented the graph in the year 1959. **Sharadachandra S. Shrikhande.**
5. The Cresco graph, a device for measuring growth in plants, was invented in the early 20th century by the Bengali scientist. **Sri Jagdish Chandra Bose.**
6. The Saha equation conceptualizes ionizations in context of stellar atmospheres and was defined by this Bengali scientist in 1920. **Meghnad Saha.**
7. The value of "pi" was calculated by Indian mathematician in the 6th century. **Baudhayana.**
8. Yoga was first originated in India and has existed for 5000 years. The first Yogi being Lord Shiva as the first teacher of the science of yoga. **Aadi –yogi.**
9. He first described the Binary numbers in 200 BC. Binary system has proved to be a very important system in recent times. **Pingala**
10. Indian were pioneers in plastic surgery too. It was carried out in India as early as 2000 BCE. He led the foundation of plastic surgery in India. **Acharya Sushruta.**

SANSKRIT**फल का शब्द रूप****विषय : संस्कृत**

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	फलम्	फले	फलानि
द्वितीया	फलम्	फले	फलानि
तृतीया	फलेन	फलाभ्याम्	फलैः
चतुर्थी	फलाय	फलाभ्याम्	फलेभ्यः
पंचमी	फलात् / फलाद्	फलाभ्याम्	फलेभ्यः
षष्ठी	फलस्य	फलयोः	फलानाम्
सप्तमी	फले	फलयोः	फलेषु
सम्बोधन	हे फल!	हे फले!	हे फलानि!

पठ् धातु लटलकार

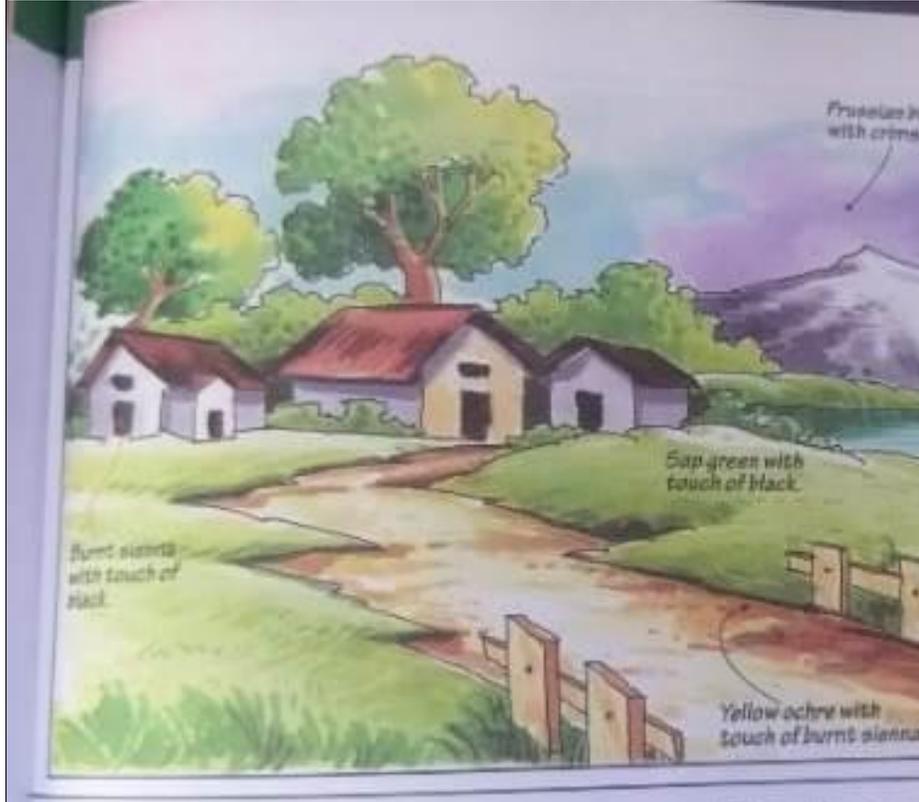
1. लट् लकार पठ् धातु रूप - वर्तमान काल

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठसि	पठथ	पठथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

Topic- Landscape

Work to be done- Complete page 43 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

DRAWING



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics