

व्याधि – बीमारी
अनुमति – आज्ञा
अल्प अवधि – कम समय

ऋण – कर्ज
कंठ – गला
सर्वस्व – सबकुछ ।

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए ।

1. लाला जी पाठ किस विधा में रचित है ?

उत्तर – यह पाठ संस्मरण विधा में रचित है ।

2. स्टीमर किस घाट पर आया था ?

उत्तर - स्टीमर समरिया घाट पर आया था ।

3. बीमार यात्री कहां लेट गया था ?

उत्तर - बीमार यात्री गंगा नदी के किनारे लेट गया था ।

4. लालाजी किस बीमारी से पीड़ित थे ?

उत्तर - लालाजी हैजा की बीमारी से पीड़ित थे ।

4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

1. उस यात्री ने लेखक को क्या बताया ?

उत्तर - उस यात्री ने लेखक को बताया कि वह मुजफ्फरपुर से गया अपने स्वामी के काम से जा रहा था स्टीमर में ही उसकी तबीयत खराब हो गई । जब दशा ज्यादा खराब होने लगी तो उसने सोचा कि मृत्यु निश्चित ही है तो क्यों ना गंगा के घाट पर हो और यही सोचकर वह उस घाट पर उतर गया यहां उसका कोई मित्र भी नहीं है ।

2. लेखक बीमार यात्री को कहां ले गया ? और क्यों ?

उत्तर - लेखक बीमार यात्री को फुंका कुली के मकान पर ले गया जो उस समय खाली पड़ा था । लेखक उस व्यक्ति की सहायता करना चाहते थे तथा उसका इलाज भी करवाना चाहते थे । परंतु लेखक अपने बंगले पर उस बीमार यात्री को नहीं ले गए , कहीं ना कहीं वे डर रहे थे कि कहीं इस छूत की बीमारी से उनके नौकर भी ग्रसित ना हो जाए ।

3. सामान्यतः भारतवासी किस प्रकार के हैं ? उनका क्या विश्वास है?

उत्तर - सामान्यतः भारतवासी भाग्यवादी होते हैं । लेकिन उनका यह विश्वास है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु निश्चित है जब तक सही समय नहीं आता है , किसी की भी मृत्यु नहीं हो सकती ।

4. लालाजी ने लेखक के एहसान का बदला किस प्रकार चुकाया ?

उत्तर - लालाजी लेखक के दिए हुए रुपये लौटाने के लिए समय पूर्व ही लेखक के सामने उपस्थित होकर उन्होंने उन्हें पाँच सौ रूपए तो लौटाए ही, साथ ही 25 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर से ब्याज भी लेखक को दे रहे थे । परंतु लेखक ने इंकार कर दिया और लाला जी ने लेखक के चरणों में सिर रखकर कहा कि जब भी आपको जरूरत पड़ेगी मैं अपना सब कुछ आप पर न्यौछावर कर दूंगा । इस प्रकार लालाजी ने लेखक का एहसान चुकाया ।

5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य निर्माण करें । (छात्र स्वयं करें)

संदेह , पीड़ित , भयभीत , चिकित्सा , अनुमति ।

हिंदी भाषा

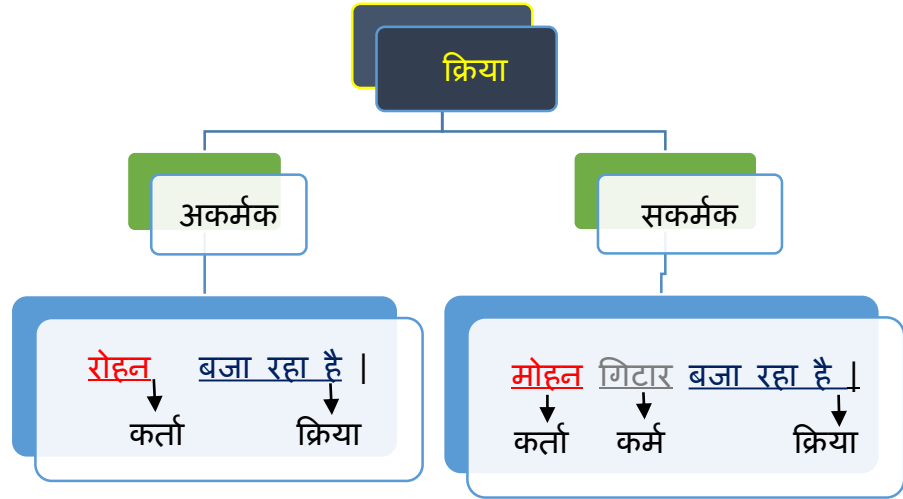
पाठ – 11 क्रिया

*पाठ को सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें ।

*क्रिया एवं उसके भेदों की परिभाषा अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में दो-दो उदाहरण सहित लिखें।

*निर्देश - उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावट साफ़ एवं सुन्दर होनी चाहिए ।

परिभाषा- जिस शब्द से किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध होता है उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।



क्रिया के भेद

क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं।

1. अकर्मक क्रिया
2. सकर्मक क्रिया

1. **अकर्मक क्रिया** - जिस क्रिया में कर्म नहीं होता उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

जैसे - अंकिता नाचती है।, पक्षी उड़ रहे हैं।

इन दोनों क्रियाओं में क्रिया का फल सीधे कर्ता पर पड़ रहा है कर्म पर नहीं। इन क्रियाओं का कोई कर्म नहीं है। अतः ये अकर्मक क्रियाएं हैं।

2. **सकर्मक क्रिया** - जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर पड़ता है अर्थात् जिस क्रिया का कर्म होता है उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

जैसे टोकरी में फल रखे हैं। सीता कविता सुना रही है।

इन वाक्यों में रखे हैं तथा सुना रही है क्रियाएं हैं तथा इन क्रियाओं का फल कर्म अर्थात् फल और कविता पर पड़ रहा है। ये दोनों रखे हैं, सुना रही है क्रियाओं के कर्म हैं। अतः ये सकर्मक क्रियाएं हैं।

अभ्यास कार्य (उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें)

1. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों की पूर्ति क्रिया के उचित रूप से कीजिये :-

(क) चैतन्य ने कल नए जूते _____। (खरीदना)

(ख) बच्चे तरण ताल में _____। (तैरना)

(ग) मेरे चाचाजी विदेश में _____। (रहना)

(घ) साइना नेहवाल बैडमिंटन की अच्छी खिलाडी _____। (होना)

(ङ) इस वर्ष भारत विश्व कप अवश्य _____। (जीतना)

(च) राम ने रावण को _____। (मारना)

(छ) भारत ने 2010 में 19वें कॉमनवेल्थ खेलों का सफल आयोजन _____। (करना)

2. क्रिया शब्द को रेखान्वित करके लिखिए कि क्रिया अकर्मक है या सकर्मक।

(क) सड़क पर पत्थर पड़ा है। _____

(ख) मुदित तेज दौड़ता है। _____

(ग) नंदिता ने अमरुद खाया। _____

(घ) रविवार को हमारी छुट्टी है। _____

(ड) वह रात भर जगता रहा ? _____

(च) कहीं घूमने चले जाओ। _____

*गतिविधि – PG-85 को अपने पुस्तक में करें।

3. अनेकार्थी शब्द

जिन शब्दों के एक से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं उन्हें अनेकार्थी शब्द कहते हैं कुछ शब्दों के शब्दकोश में एक से अधिक अर्थ दिए जाते हैं परंतु व्यवहार में प्रायः एक शब्द का ही अर्थ आता है।

1. अंक - गोद , नाटक का भाग , संख्या
2. अक्षर – वर्ण , शब्द , अविनाशी
3. अर्थ – धन , मतलब , कारण
4. अंबर – वस्त्र , आकाश
5. अनंत – आकाश , ईश्वर , अंतहीन
6. आम – फल , साधारण
7. उत्तर - जवाब , दिशा का नाम
8. कर – हाथ , टैक्स
9. काल – मृत्यु , समय
10. गति – चाल , दशा

4. अपठित काव्यांश

अपठित का अर्थ - जिसे पहले पढ़ा नहीं गया हो। अपठित काव्यांश का अर्थ ऐसा काव्यांश जिसे अपनी पाठ्य पुस्तक में नहीं पढ़ा हो।

अपठित काव्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए :

- ❖ दिए गए काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक दो-तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिए। तत्पश्चात् अंत में दिए गए प्रश्नों को पढ़ना चाहिए।
- ❖ प्रश्नों के उत्तर सरल तरीके से अपनी भाषा में लिखने चाहिए।
- ❖ प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में देने चाहिए।
- ❖ शीर्षक का चयन सावधानीपूर्वक करना चाहिए। उसका संबंध मूलभाव से होना चाहिए।

“ स्वर्ण-श्रृंखला के बंधन में,
अपनी गति, उड़ान सब भूले।
बस सपनों में देख रहे हैं,
तरु की फुनगी पर के झूले।

ऐसे थे अरमान कि उड़ते,
नीले नम की सीमा पाने।
लाल किरण-सी चोंच खोल.
चुगते तारक-अनार के दाने। “

प्रश्न 1. उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में किसके विषय में चर्चा की गई है?

उत्तर- उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में पक्षी के विषय में चर्चा की गई है।

प्रश्न 2. किसके बंधन में पक्षी अपनी उड़ान भूल गए हैं ?

उत्तर- सोने की जंजीर के बंधन में पक्षी अपनी उड़ान भूल गए हैं।

प्रश्न 3. 'तरु' शब्द के तीन पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।

उत्तर- तरु- पेड़, वृक्ष, तरुवर

प्रश्न 4. उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में पक्षियों के क्या अरमान हैं?

उत्तर- उपर्युक्त पद्यांश में पक्षियों के अरमान हैं कि खुले आसमान में स्वतंत्रता से उड़ते और अनार के दानों को चुगते।

प्रश्न 5. उपर्युक्त पद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक बताइए।

उत्तर- बंधन में पक्षी/ उन्मुक्त गगन के पंछी।

LITERATURE

CHAPTER – When I Was Twelve (PROSE)

About the writer: R K Laxman (1924 – 2015) was one of modern India's most important political cartoonists. From 1951 till his death, his pithy, satirical attacks on the trials and tribulations of ordinary Indians, based in his character, The Common Man, appeared in the Times of India. His skills as a humorist were also evident in the few novels and many short prose sketches that he wrote over his career. He was a recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award and the Padma Vibhushan.

Word – meanings:

- i. formidable – extremely impressive in strength or excellence, fearsome
- ii. caricature – a funny drawing of someone that makes her or him look silly
- iii. bristling – containing short, stiff, spiky hair
- iv. subconsciously – unintentionally
- v. porch – an entrance covered by a roof
- vi. compulsive – behaviour that is very difficult to stop or control
- vii. woo – persuade, seek someone's favour

Antonyms:

- i. excellent x poor
- ii. relax x anxious
- iii. scolded x complemented
- iv. proud x ashamed

Answer these questions with reference to the context:

1. It was the most elegant school and not the kind of Municipal schools we have today.

a) Which school is the most elegant?

Ans. The Kannada Municipal school where Laxman went was the most elegant school.

b) Who went to this school?

Ans. RK Laxman, India's most famous political cartoonist went to this school.

c) What does the speaker think about present day municipal schools?

Ans. The speaker feels that present day municipal schools are not up to the mark.

2. So we mumbled and he twisted our ears and shouted.

a) What did they mumble?

Ans. They mumbled the answers while speaking.

b) Who is the 'he' referred to here?

Ans. 'He' is the Arithmetic teacher.

c) Why did he twist their ears?

Ans. He twisted their ears because they could not answer his questions and in addition, kept mumbling.

3. A man with bristling moustache, teeth and all that developed as the questions went on.

a) Who was this man?

Ans. That man was the Arithmetic teacher.

b) What does „all that developed“ refer to?

Ans. All that developed“ refers to the caricature that Laxman was drawing.

c) What is the significance of „as the questions went on“?

ENGLISH

Ans. As the questions went on“ refers to the fact that Laxman had become quite obvious to the fact that he might get caught caricaturing his teacher.

Answer these questions in brief:

1. Who do you think are referred to as ‘we’ at the beginning of the extract by the author?
Ans. ‘We’ probably refer to the author’s contemporaries.
2. How did Laxman relate things and creatures to personality?
Ans. Laxman felt that a personality gets rubbed off onto in animated objects. By figuring that out, he was able to relate things and creatures to personalities.
3. Why did Laxman think that his school was better?
Ans. Laxman thought his school was good because of the quality of the teachers and the fact that even the Maharaja of Mysore took an interest in it.
4. How did the teacher react to Laxman’s caricature?
Ans. The teacher was not happy about Laxman’s caricature at all. Laxman had his ear boxed and got some further punishment as well.
5. Why did the caricature amuse everyone but not the cook?
Ans. Not everyone is sporting enough to see the humour in one’s own caricature and the cook certainly was one such person.
6. How did the cook react to his caricature?
Ans. The cook refused to cook for the wedding.

Answer these questions:

1. Do you think Laxman and his classmates were really weak in Arithmetic? Give reasons.
Ans. Laxman and his classmates were weak in Arithmetic and they performed even worse because they were so scared of their teacher. We can say it with a surity because Laxman and his friends were afraid that they would be punished even if they got the answer correct.
2. How did Laxman’s fear of his teacher get reflected in his caricature?
Ans. Laxman’s fear of the teacher was evident to the fact that his caricature also took the shape of a scary tiger.
3. What did he mean when he said, ‘I got nothing out of the $2 + 4 - 1$ ’?
Ans. Laxman implies that Arithmetic was not his strong suit and it was not that helped him lead his life later on.
4. How does a cartoonist rub people on the wrong side?
Ans. A cartoonist work is of great fun, until we ourselves become the subject of his or her caricatures. When that happens, the subject inevitably gets rubbed the wrong way.
5. How did Laxman’s family make the cook feel important?
Ans. It was like, the people who never stood up for anyone also stood up when the cook arrived. Everyone hung upon the cook’s words. They flattered him by telling him that it was he who knew best of what was needed. Then, overcoming nerves, they even offered him coffee.
6. Why was Laxman not scolded for making a caricature of the cook?
Ans. Laxman’s family was the enlightened one and always supported his unique skills. They neither encouraged nor discouraged him, but allowed him to pursue his talents and when he made progress, took great pride in him.
7. How did Laxman’s family support him in becoming a cartoonist?
Ans. As an enlightened family, Laxman’s parents neither encouraged him nor discouraged him. They allowed him to work at his talents. They left him with a piece of chalk at the age of three

and then a pencil at the age of six or seven and then colour pencils and paint boxes. And as he progressed from class to class, they always showed pride in his achievements.

8. What does RK Laxman think about the art of caricaturing?

Ans. For Laxman, the secret of caricaturing is in finding extensions of people's personalities in other creatures or objects. In addition, he also realises that a caricaturist should make peace with rubbing people the wrong way all the time.

Think and answer:

1. Can humour be good or bad? Justify your answer in your own words considering your real life experiences.

2. What is the importance of cartoonist and comedians in a society? Discuss with your family and friends.

CREATIVE CORNER: Heading: CORONATOON Activity: Draw a caricature based on the theme of COVID –19 coronavirus outbreak in your English notebook with a social message depicting its impact on society and world economy.

LANGUAGE

CHAPTER:30 – NOTICE WRITING

- A notice is a short piece of communication written in formal style to convey important information to a group of people in an organisation.
- Features of notice writing:
 - ✓ A notice is written within a box.
 - ✓ The name of the school or the issuing authority is written on the top.
 - ✓ The word “NOTICE” should be mentioned.
 - ✓ A precise title should be clearly given to indicate what the notice is about.
 - ✓ The notice must be simple and concise and the tone must be impartial and formal.
 - ✓ It must contain all the relevant informations related to the subject including date, time, place and any other details if required. In case of a lost object, the notice must include details of what was lost , when it was lost, where it was likely to have been lost and how to return it to its owner.
 - ✓ On the lower left bottom corner of the notice, the name and designation of the person writing the notice should be mentioned.
- Points to Remember While Writing a Notice-

As said earlier, notices should follow a proper format; notices should also cover some important points about the information to be communicated. As well as written notice is that which informs readers about these 5Ws.

- ✓ What is going to happen (i.e. the event)?
- ✓ Where will it take place?
- ✓ When will it happen (i.e. date and time)?
- ✓ Who are eligible for it?
- ✓ Whom to contact for further information (i.e. the issuing authority)?

Format –

St. XAVIER PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

NOTICE

27th January, 20XX

Inter School Fancy Dress Competition

An Inter School Fancy Dress Competition is being organised on 12th February at Tagore Theatre. Those willing to take part in the items which our school will be presenting should come for selection on 1st February, 20XX at 12:30 PM in the Assembly Hall. Only Class VI to XII students are eligible. Dresses should be arranged by the participants.

Vandita
(Cultural Secretary)

1 Mark { Write the word 'Notice' here → NOTICE
Write the date here → 27th January, 20XX } 1 Mark

1 Mark { Name & Designation of the person issuing the notice → Vandita (Cultural Secretary) }

Name of the Organisation/Institution/Office issuing the notice } 1 Mark

Heading or Subject } 1 Mark

In this space write the contents of the notice } 2 Marks

The followings are a few important tips that you must remember while writing a notice. These tips may seem simple but are very useful at the time of penning the notice. Highlight the “TITLE” and “NOTICE” (make it bold or underlined).

- Always write in Passive form.
- Try to keep the body of the notice within the limit of 40-50 words.
- Use simple words and easy to understand short sentences.
- Use only formal language to write.
- Keep it precise and short – repetition of words is not allowed.
- Make it presentable and clear to read.
- Make your notice catchy and appealing.
- Use standard abbreviations whenever needed.

Home Assignment- Do question number 2,3,4,5 and 6 on your own from your grammar book (pg. 142)

Chapter: The Vedic Period

For questions refer Text -Book

DAY-1

-Students will read the chapter five times and write difficult words & key words in their copy.

DAY-2 & 3

Do the exercise;

A. Tick the correction option::

B. Fill in the blanks:

C. Write true or false

DAY-4

D. Short answer questions:

Q 1. How many Vedas are there according to our tradition?Name them as well.

1.' There are four Vedas according to our traditional Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

Q 2.What are Sabha and Samiti ?

2. Sabha and Samiti were two assemblies.

The Sabha was an assembly of important people or elders with experience and wisdom. The Samiti was a general assembly which had a representative from every family.

Q 3.State the reasons for which battles were fought.

3 Battles were fought for the possession of cattle, grazing grounds, for growing crops, for river water and to capture people.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Q4.What are the characteristic features of Megalithic culture?

4. The characteristics features of Megalithic are
Close relation to Iron Age.
Usage of black and red ware.

Q 5.Who were Dasas ?

5.The people who composed the Rigveda hymns described their opponents as Dasas. They did not perform sacrifices and spoke different languages and later the term dasa came to mean slave.

E . Long answer questions:

Q 1.In how many sections was the society divided ? Write about them in detail.

1.The society was divided into four sections i.e Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudras

Brahmins: The priests, who looked after religious matters and recited prayers.

Kshatriya: The King and the warriors who protected the community and the tribes.

Vaishyas: Were mainly farmers and craftsmen.

Shudras: The people who worked for others.

Q2.Write an account of the contemporary Chalcolithic settlement-Inamgaon.

2. Around 1,000 BCE, the rajans were kings who had proper kingdoms and armies. Their esteem depended on the extent of the area they controlled. They

Adopted titles such as Samrat and Maharajadhiraja. They performed yagnas like rajasuya to gain power and ashvamedha to expand kingdom. The kingdoms grew larger and king became more powerful.

Agriculture remained the main occupation of the people in the later Vedic period. The use of iron made better weapons and heavier agriculture equipment. Improvement in crafts like weaving, jewellery making, pottery, carpentry etc.

Brahmins and Kshatriyas contributed to the ruling society. Many Vaishyas shifted their occupation to trade and crafts. Shudras were engaged in menial jobs.

Caste system became prominent and rigid with the emergence of many sub-caste. Division of jobs took place according to the castes and sub castes.

3. Inamgaon is in Maharashtra, a contemporary Chalcolithic settlement on river Ghod, a tributary of river Bhima. Around 134 houses were excavated. It was found that burial of dead was done in systematic manner either in the compound or inside the house in north-south direction with head in the north, along with vessels containing food items.

Q 4.Write a short note on Megalithic culture.

4.The word 'Megalith' means 'big stone'.

Megaliths have been found in Tekkalakota and Brahmgiri north-east and north west India including Kashmir. Huge stone or boulders were arranged in circular pattern. They were probably used to mark the graves and burial sites.

Extra Question

5.Write a short note on The Occupations during Vedic Period.

Agriculture and cattle rearing were two important occupations. People grew rice, wheat and barley. Barter system was practised in which goods were exchanged without the use of money. Other occupations were pottery, weaving, jewellery making, metal work, carpentry, chariot making etc.

6. Why were the dead buried along with vessels containing food items.

The dead were buried along with vessels containing food items as they believed in life after death.

DAY 5

The students will make a clay toy.

Objective Type Questions (Pg 82)

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Workbook
2. XFD
3. Range
4. Address
5. Formula

B. T/F (Pg 83)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

C. Choose the correct option (Pg 83)

1. b. Enter
2. b. B1:E8
3. b. Name Box
4. a. 1
5. c. Normal View

Descriptive Type Questions (Pg 83)

1. There are 1,048,576 rows and 16,384 columns present in Excel 2013. The rows are named as 1,2,3,..... 1048576 and columns are named as A,B,C,..... XFD.

2. a) Normal View:- This is the default View of the worksheet. This view shows all the rows and columns in a worksheet.

b) Page Layout View: - It divides a worksheet into pages.

c) Page Break View:- It gives you an overview of a worksheet with page breaks, and tells you many printed pages would be required to hold all the data in the worksheet.

3. Range: A range is a rectangular block of contiguous cells.

To select a range of the cells using the mouse the steps are:-

- a) Click the cell you wish to start your selection from here it is A2
- b) Now ,keeping the left mouse pressed just drag the mouse to the location D5
And release the left mouse button. A2 : D5 range is selected.

4. a) To select the Row 5 just click the row heading 5.

b) To select the Column C, click the column heading C.

c) To select the entire worksheet just click the button located at the intersection of the row and column headings.

Or

press Ctrl+A.



5. The steps are:

a) click on A1 and press the F8 key. The status bar shows that the EXTEND SELECTION mode is turned on

b) click the last cell of range i.e. H50 . Range from A1:H50 will be selected.

OR

Click on cell A1 ,then keeping the shift key pressed just click on H50. The range of A1:H50 will be selected.

6. The **cancel**  and **Enter** Button  appears to the left of the formula bar as soon as you start typing in a cell.

COMPUTER

7. We can enter three types of data in a cell in an Excel worksheet they are:
 a) Numbers b) Text c) Formulae
8. We can add more worksheet to our Excel workbook by clicking the plus sign (+) i.e. New sheet icon.

Application-Based Questions: (Pg No. 84)

- a. i) A3 , B5 , C2 contains Text values.
 ii) B3 , C5 , D2 contains Number values.
 iii) C6 , E4 contains Formulae
- b. i) By keeping Ctrl key pressed click the row header 3,7,8 Which contains Credit Card as Platinum.
 ii) Click on the column heading D to select column name Mobile.
- c. i) Select the range of cell A2:B5 by pressing left mouse button and dragging the mouse. Now hold ctrl key and then drag the mouse from C6:D11.
 ii) By pressing the left mouse button just drag the mouse from row heading 4 to the row heading 10.

Note: Read **Tech Terms** and **To Sum Up** section (Pg No. 82)

Chapter – 22. Child Luminaries

Page No. 44

Here are some child celebrities and the movies that made them famous. Do you know them?

G.K

1. Stuart Little : Jonathan Lipnicki
2. Full House : Blake and Dylan Tuomy
3. My Girl : Anna Chlumsky
4. The Wonder Years : Danica Mc Kellar
5. Home Alone : Macaulay Culkin
6. Cheaper by the Dozen : Tom welling
7. Hook : Dante Basco
8. Beaver’s : Jerry Mathers

Fill the blanks with correct answers..

1. The first Academy Awards ceremony was held in Hollywood on May 16, 1929, The first Best Actor award went to Emil Jannings.
2. The statuette that symbolizes a woman whose arms rise up to a dance number with her fingers joined, is commonly referred to as “The Black Lady”, depicts which awards film fare awards.
3. The Academy Awards , also known as the Oscars, are a collection of 24 awards for artistic and technical excellence in the American film industry, given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), to recognize excellence in cinematic achievements as assessed by the Academy’s voting membership.
4. The gold-plated trophies, each depicting a gilded gramophone, are made and assembled by hand by Billing Artworks in Ridgway, Colorado. In 1990 the original Grammy design was revamped, changing the traditional soft lead for a stronger alloy less prone to damage, making the trophy bigger and grander. This awards is used for Grammy Awards industry.
5. BOB Strivers is a 1973 American caper film set in September 1936, involving a complicated plot by two professional grafters (Paul Newman and Robert Redford) to hoodwink a mob boss. It also bagged the first people choice award and the favorite Motion Picture Awards

The description of different dance styles is given below. Guess the names of dance styles and complete them.

1. Samba
2. Dragon Dance
3. Salsa
4. Ballet
5. Taago
6. Kabuki
7. Viennese Waltz
8. Contemporary
9. Belly dance
10. Broadway

कर्म कारक

वाक्य में जिस व्यक्ति या वस्तु पर क्रिया का फल पड़ता है, उसे कर्म कहते हैं।
कर्ता कारक में प्रथमा और कर्म कारक में द्वितीया विभक्ति होती है।

अभ्यास कार्य (संस्कृत भारती)

1) दिए गए शब्दों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।

का) कन्या मालाम् गुम्फति | (माला)

ख) नरः गृहम् गच्छति | (गृह)

ग) व्याघ्रः हरिणम् खादन्ति | (हरिण)

घ) शिक्षिके पुस्तके पठतः | (पुस्तक)

ङ) मित्राणि सत्यम् वदति | (सत्य)

च) कृषकः क्षेत्रम् हलति | (क्षेत्र)

2) द्वितीय विभक्ति के दिए गए शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएं।

क) खगान् – सः खगान् पश्यति |

ख) रमा पाटलम् स्पृशति |

ग) शुकम् -- शुकम् मधुरम् वदति |

घ) मोदकानि -- रामः मोदकानि खादति |

SANSKRIT

ड) बालिके – अध्यापिका बालिके पश्यति ।

3) रेखांकित शब्दों के सही रूप लिखकर वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें।

- 1) छात्राः शिक्षिकाः नमन्ति ।
छात्राः शिक्षिकान् नमन्ति ।
- 2) ताः विशालः पर्वतः पश्यन्ति ।
ताः विशालम् पर्वतम् पश्यन्ति ।
- 3) बालकाः तारकाः पश्यन्ति ।
बालकाः तारकान् पश्यन्ति ।
- 4) बालिकाम् महेशम् नमति ।
बालिका महेशम् नमति ।
- 5) एषा बालिका वाटिका पश्यति ।
एषा बालिका वाटिकाम् पश्यति ।
- 6) माता मधुरम् मोदकानि पचति ।
माता मधुराणि मोदकानि पचति ।

क्रियाकलाप -- अभ्यासिनी से (पेज संख्या – 56) अभ्यास - 6

माधव के स्थान पर अपने किसी मित्र का नाम लिखकर दिनचर्या पूरी करें।

दिए गए शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरकर अपने मित्र की दिनचर्या पूरी करें।

विद्यालयम् , अम्बाम् , अन्नम् , सूर्यम् , दूरदर्शनम् , पुस्तकानि , गृहम् , शयनम् ,
जलम् , पाठान् , गृहकार्यम्

माधवः प्रातः उत्तिष्ठति । सः _____ देवम् नमति, जनकम् _____ च नमति । सः _____ खादति ।

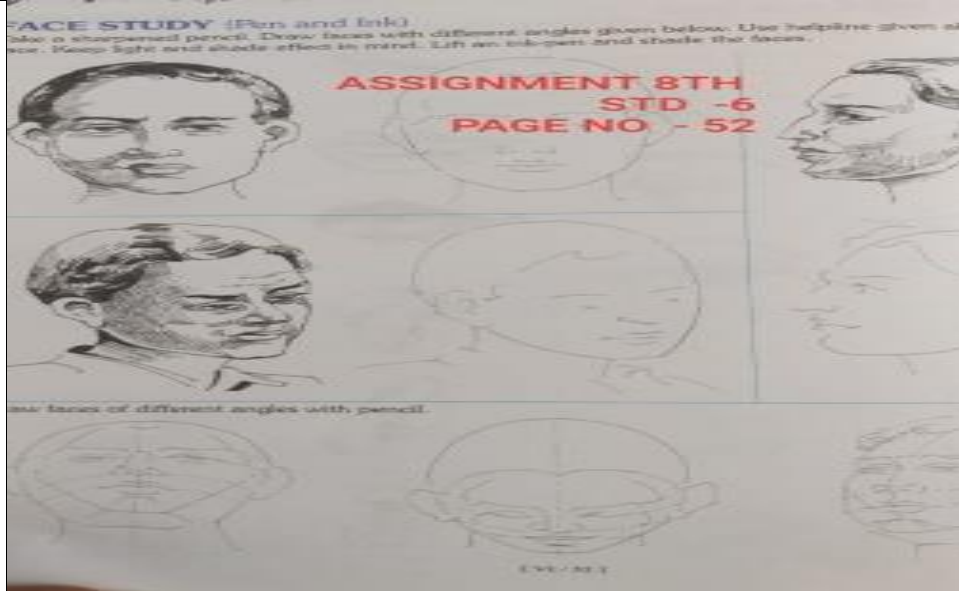
शीतलम् _____ च पिबति । ततः माधवः _____

गच्छति । तत्र सः _____ पठति विविधान् _____ लिखित च । अपराह्णे माधवः _____ आगच्छति

। ततः सः क्रीडति । सायंकाले सः _____ करोति । रात्रौ माधवः

भोजनम् करोति _____ पश्यति च । ततः सः _____ करोति ।

DRAWING



Topic- Face Study

Work to be done- Complete page 52 as per instructions given in your drawing book.