



मैं चुका हूँ देख मनु को जनमते - मरते ,  
और लाखों बार तुझसे - पागलों को भी ,  
चाँदनी में बैठ स्वप्नों पर सही करते ।

- i) अपनी उलझने बनाकर कौन फँसता है ?  
अपनी उलझने बनाकर आदमी स्वयं फँसता है ।
- ii) आदमी को कैसा जीव कहा गया है ?  
आदमी को अनोखा जीव कहा गया है ।
- iii) चाँद ने किसे जनमते - मरते देखा है ?  
चाँद ने मनु को जनमते - मरते देखा है ।
- iv) 'गगन' का समानार्थक शब्द क्या है ?  
'गगन' का समानार्थक शब्द है \_ आकाश , नभ ,  
व्योम ।
- v) काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या है ?  
काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है \_ चाँद और कवि ।

## 2 क्रिया पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।

**क्रिया की परिभाषा** - जो शब्द किसी काम के करने या होने का बोध कराते हैं , उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं ।  
जैसे -

मैं पत्र लिखता हूँ।  
बालक रोता है ।

इन दोनों वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्द क्रिया शब्द हैं ।

**क्रिया के भेद** - कर्म के आधार पर क्रिया के दो भेद होते हैं ।

- अकर्मक क्रिया
- सकर्मक क्रिया

1. **अकर्मक क्रिया**- जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर न पड़कर कर्ता पर पड़ता है , उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं । अर्थात् अकर्मक क्रिया में कर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । जैसे -



शिखा हँस पड़ी।

इस क्रिया में कोई कर्म नहीं है , अतः ये  
अकर्मक क्रिया है ।

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



माली पौधों को पानी डाल रहा है।

उपरोक्त वाक्य में क्रिया **डाल रहा है** का फल पौधे पर पड़ रहा है । अतः ये सकर्मक क्रिया है ।

**निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में बताएँ क्रिया अकर्मक है या सकर्मक ।**

- i) कुम्हार मिट्टी के घड़े बनाता है । (सकर्मक क्रिया)
- ii) राधा नाच रही है । (अकर्मक क्रिया)
- iii) माँ ने खाना बनाया । (सकर्मक क्रिया)
- iv) रवि ने चित्र बनाया । (सकर्मक क्रिया)
- v) बालक रोता है । (अकर्मक क्रिया)

**3. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति क्रिया के उचित रूप से कीजिए ।**

- i) वह बड़ी तेजी से पेड़ पर चढ़ा । (चढ़)
- ii) स्पेन ने फुटबॉल का विश्व कप जीता । (जीत)
- iii) बहादुर बच्चे किसी से नहीं डरते । (डर)
- iv) गाय घास चरेगी । (चर)
- v) मैं किसी काम से शिमला जाऊँगा । (जाना)

**5. अनेकार्थी शब्द** - जिन शब्दों के एक से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं, उन्हें अनेकार्थी शब्द कहते हैं । यह शब्द अलग - अलग प्रसंग तथा संदर्भ में भिन्न अर्थ देते हैं । कुछ अनेकार्थी शब्द इस प्रकार हैं ----

**अर्थ** - धन, मतलब, प्रयोजन ।

**अक्षर** - वर्ण, नष्ट ना होने वाला ।

**कुल** - वंश, जोड़ ।

**गिरा** - गिरना, सरस्वती, वाणी ।

**अवधि** - समय, सीमा ।

**कर्ता** - ईश्वर, करने वाला ।

**अमर** - देवता, शाश्वत ।

**कनक** - सोना, गेहूँ ।

**और** - तथा, अधिक ।

**आदि** - वगैरह, आरंभ ।

### साहित्य

6. भारत का मानचित्र बनाकर 'सच्चा भारत' कविता साफ और सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।

7. **शब्दार्थ :-**

वृथा - बेकार, जलज - कमल, विराग - वैराग्य,  
दाह - जलन, भ्रम - वहम, संगम - मेल, माधुर्य -  
मधुरता, निष्काम - कामनाओं रहित ।

8. **निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखें ।**

- i) इस कविता की रचना किसने की है ?  
इस कविता की रचना श्री रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' ने की है ।
- ii) भारत को कैसी संज्ञा बताया गया है ?  
भारत को विराग (वैराग्य) की संज्ञा बताया गया है ।
- iii) भारत की कल्पना कैसी है ?  
भारत की कल्पना बड़ी मोहक है, मनुष्य की आभा है, स्वर्ग के समान सुंदर है ।
- iv) इस कविता में क्या बताया गया है ?  
इस कविता में भारत का वास्तविक स्वरूप बताया गया है ।
- v) सच्चे भारत की पहचान कैसे बनती है ?  
सच्चे भारत की पहचान उसकी संस्कृति एवं आंतरिक

	<p>गुणवत्ता से बनती है ।</p> <p>9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।</p> <p>i) भारत को जलज (कमल) क्यों कहा गया है ? जलज अर्थात् कमल गंदे पानी में खिलता है लेकिन जल में रहकर भी उससे ऊपर रहकर पवित्र बना रहता है । उसके ऊपर पानी का एक दाग भी नहीं लगता । उसी प्रकार भारत भी कमल के समान पवित्र है , इसलिए भारत को जलज कहा गया है।</p> <p>ii) कवि किस प्रकार के भारत को प्रणाम करने के लिए कह रहा है ? जहां एकता , अखंडता और प्रेम का स्वर गूँजता है। जहां त्याग है , मधुरता है , समरसता है , जो लोगों लोगों के दिलों में बसता है , कवि उस भारत को प्रणाम करने के लिए कह रहा है ।</p> <p>10. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएं । भारत , स्वर्ग , विजय , कमल । (वाक्य निर्माण छात्र स्वयं करेंगे)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENGLISH</b></p>	<p><b>Literature – Fagin’s School</b></p> <p><b>ENGLISH LITERATURE</b> <b>Fagin’s School (Prose)</b> <b>About the author:-</b> Charles Dickens was an English author and social commentator of the 19th century. He gives us in-depth insights into life in Victorian times through his prolific work, which is read even today. Some of his most beloved works are classic novels such as Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol, David Copperfield, A Tale of Two Cities and Great Expectations.</p> <p><b>Summary of the chapter:-</b> Oliver, Dodger, Charley Bates, four sat down to breakfast on coffee and some hot rolls, brought by Dodger. Jew asked Oliver addressing himself to Dodger asked about their work in the morning. They all replied a couple of pocket books, one green and other red. Jew said, they were not so heavy as expected. Charles Bates laughed at this. Fagin asked Charles Bates what he had got – he said – “wipes and produced four pocket handkerchiefs. “Jew said, they have not marked them properly. Oliver said if he will tell how to mark, they’ll do it. Bates bursts into another laughter and felt sorry for creating impolite behaviour during the coffee. Dodger without saying anything smoothed Oliver’s hair over his eyes. The old gentleman observed the situation and asked about the crowd. Then he started playing a game by placing a snuff box in one pocket, a notecase in the other, a watch in his waist-coat pocket, a guard chain around his neck, a mock diamond in his shirt, buttoned his coat tight around him, putting his spectacle case and handkerchief in his pockets, trolled up and down the room with a stick in imitation of the manner the gentleman walked about the streets any hour in the day. He stopped at different places looked constantly around him for fear of thieves. The two boys followed him hiding and took all the stuffs from him. If the old gentleman felt any hand in any of his pockets, he cried out where it was and then the game got over. During the game, a couple of young ladies named Nancy and Bet called to see the young gentleman. They were not exactly pretty but had colourful faces. Oliver considered them very nice ladies. Fagin asked Bates, whether it was a nice life style, the Jew also advised the boys to follow Dodger who was an experienced thief. To show their stealing talents, they tried to pickpocket the Jew’s pocket, without his notice and proved themselves as mastermind in stealing practice.</p> <p><b>1. Antonyms :-</b> (a) scarce X enough (b) tidy X untidy (c) agreeably X disagreeably</p>

- (d) formally X informally
- (e) ingenious X dull
- (f) exquisitely X roughly
- (g) premature X mature
- (h) industrious X lazy

**2. Make sentences with :-**

- (a) amazement
- (b) suffocation
- (c) execution
- (d) constantly
- (e) extraordinary

**3. Reference to the context :-**

I. “ All this time, the two boys followed him closely about, getting out of his sight, so nimbly, everytime he turned round , that it was impossible to follow their motions”

(a) Who were the two boys in the above statement?

Ans: The two boys were Dodger and Charley Bates.

(b) Whom did they follow closely?

Ans: They followed the old gentleman closely.

(c) Why was it impossible to follow their motions?

Ans: Because they were very experienced in running fast and hiding themselves.

II. “ The four sat down to breakfast, on coffee and some hot rolls which the Dodger had brought home in the crown of his hat”

(a) Who were the ‘four’ in the above statement?

Ans:

(b) Who was Dodger?

Ans:

( c ) Name the chapter and the author.

**4. Question Answers:- [iv, v, vi, vii, viii need to be done as homework]**

i. Why do you think the Jew glanced slyly at Oliver?

Ans : The Jew glanced slyly at Oliver because he wanted to suggest some secret knowledge which might be embarrassing for them.

ii. Describe the object that Dodger and Charley got for the Jew. How did the boys get hold of these objects?

Ans: The objects that Dodger and Charley Bates got for the Jew were a couple of pocket books – one green and the other red. For Jew they were not so heavy but were neat and nicely made. Charley got four pocket handkerchiefs which were very good.

iii. The game that was played after breakfast was more than a game. What do you think the old gentleman was doing?

Ans: The game that was played after breakfast was more than a game because it proved their talents. The old gentleman walked about the streets any hour in the day placing different stuffs in his pockets.

iv. How do we know that Dodger and Charley Bates worked for the Jew?

Ans: Charley Bates laughter made no sense to Oliver who saw nothing to laugh at.

v. Why was Charley laughing then?

Ans:The lady visitors were said to have a great deal of colour on their faces.

vi. Why were their faces coloured?

Ans.

vii. For how long did the visitors stop to see the game?

Ans.

viii. How were the two young ladies looking?

Ans.

## **POEM: Alexander the Great**

### **SUMMARY:**

The poem 'Alexander the great' was written by Wilbur D. Nesbit. As per the poet, Alexander was a great and mighty king, nobody could defeat in any war against him. He was a great and brave fighter. He was very fearless. He enjoyed fighting and it is depicted by the lines, 'All the army she chased, and all the lands laid to waste. The lines clearly show that he did not hesitate to fight. Very humorously the poet has stated that the king was sad because he could not get publicity as there were no photos or media to show him to the world. And ironically speaking, he was not Alexander the Grateful, for he never kept up his word.

**I. Synonyms:-** Write the synonyms in your notebooks mentioned in the textbook.

### **II. Antonyms :-**

1. victim x
2. grateful x
3. hateful x
4. hint x
5. dolefulness x

### **III. Make Sentences:-**

1. fame –
2. wept –
3. grateful –
4. magazines
5. clamored –

### **IV. Reference to the context:-**

1. 'And he sighed there was naught to delight him When he brandished his sword and defiantly roared And could not get a country to fight with.'

**Q. i** Who is referred to as 'he' in the above lines?

**Ans:** Alexander the great is being referred to as he in the above lines

**Q.ii** Why 'he' could not get a country to fight with?

**Ans:** Alexander was a great and powerful king, because of his bravery and fearlessness no other country or person wanted to fight with him because ultimately they would have been defeated

**Q.iii** Write the synonym of the word 'brandished'.

**Ans:** The synonym of the word brandished is waved it around

2. Stead of being quite glad, he would grow very sad .When he told of the fellows who'd fought him, As he thought of the lap of the clicking Kodak In the hands of a man to 'snapshot' him.

**Q.i.** Name the poem from which the above lines have been taken.

**Ans:** The poem from which the above lines have been taken is Alexander the great.

**Q.ii.** Why according to the poet, 'he' grew very sad?

**Ans:** According to the poet, 'he' grew very sad because there was no media or Kodak to click his photos and to give him publicity.

**Q.iii.** Name the poet.

**Ans:** The name of the poet is Wilbur D Nesbit.

### **V. Question/Answers.**

1. The poet says nobody would fight with Alexander. What could the reason be for this hesitation to fight?

**Ans:.** As mentioned in the poem, Alexander was a mighty king, he was great and powerful. His bravery was well known across the country. He was a fearless king and nobody could ever defeat him in any war. Hence, this was the reason everybody hesitated to fight with him.

2. If Alexander had a 'grip' on the Greeks and a 'hold' on the Persians, who do you think was in power?

**Ans:** If Alexander had a grip on the Greeks and a hold on the Persians, Alexander himself would be in power.

3. Was Alexander really unhappy that a correspondent, or a war journalist, did not send news of Alexander's achievement to his head office? Was that how news of war victories reported when Nesbit wrote the poem?

**Ans:** No, Alexander was not really unhappy that a correspondent or a war journalist did not send news of his achievement to the head office. The poet uses humour to say that Alexander was sad instead of being glad. Yes, the era in which Nesbit wrote the poem 'Alexander the Great' the news of war victories were reported by the correspondent or a war journalist.

## **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

### **Sentences- Simple, compound or complex sentence**

A simple sentence consists of just one clause.

A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses.

A compound sentence consists of two or more coordinate (independent) clauses.

### **Read the following sentences and state whether they are simple, complex or compound.**

#### **Exercise**

1. We were playing in the garden when the guests arrived.
2. She put on her coat and went out.
3. I can't figure out what he wants.
4. You don't look happy to see me.
5. The cat saw the puppies playing in the garden.
6. She leaned out of the window.
7. You shouldn't have done this to me.
8. They tried very hard but they couldn't win the match.
9. Who let the cat in?
10. Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

#### **Answers :**

1. We were playing in the garden when the guests arrived. (Complex sentence)
2. She put on her coat and went out. (Compound sentence)
3. I can't figure out what he wants. (Complex sentence)
4. You don't look happy to see me. (Simple sentence)
5. The cat saw the puppies playing in the garden. (Simple sentence)
6. She leaned out of the window. (Simple sentence)
7. You shouldn't have done this to me. (Simple sentence)
8. They tried very hard but they couldn't win the match. (Compound sentence)
9. Who let the cat in? (Simple sentence)
10. Although it was raining, we went for a walk. (Complex sentence)

**Note:- Do the exercise on page no. 81 in your fair notebooks.**

## Topic – Market around us

### Day 1:

1. Read the Chapter carefully ‘Market around us’
2. Read it paragraph wise

### Day 2:

- Read page number ( 153 & 154 ) and answer the following questions:-
  1. What is market?
  2. Why markets are important to the consumers?
  3. How many types of markets are there?
  4. Why weekly markets are cheaper than the other markets?
  5. Differentiate between weekly market & neighbouring market.
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself.

### Day 3:

- Read page number ( 155 )
  1. Why shopping malls are expensive than other markets?
  2. Describe about shopping complex.
  3. Who are wholesalers?
  4. Why people cannot buy one piece of notebook or small quantity of things from the wholesaler?
  5. Name the Asia’s largest wholesale market.
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself

### Day 4:

- Answer the short answer type questions given at the back of the chapter.

### Day 5:

- Answer the Long answer type questions.

### Short answer questions:-

1. What is the difference between General Store and Specialty Store?

Ans: General stores sell general products of daily use.

Specialty stores specialize in certain items. Eg: Medical store sells medicines.

2. Why are malls popular in urban areas?

Ans: Shopping malls are very popular in urban area because of branded items such as food products, Jewelleries, clothes, etc.

3. How did people buy goods in earlier days?

Ans: During ancient times, the barter system was prevalent. People exchanged goods for goods. It was a Need- based exchange program.

### Long answer questions:-

1. Write a short note on Wholesaler.

Ans:

- A Wholesaler buys goods in a bulk from manufacturers or their agents.
- They have the suitable storage units for storing different kinds of products.
- They sell the products in bulk to different retailers who sell these products to consumers.
- One wholesaler deals with a single range of products.
- The main function is to buy from the producer, stock the products well and sell it to the retailers.



2. Who are Itinerant Retailers? What are their types?

Ans: The Itinerant retailers move from one place to another and deal in inexpensive and non-branded Commodities.

There are 3 types of Itinerant Retailers:

- Hawkers or Vendors: selling fruits/vegetables/ice-creams, etc in a basket on their heads or on their cycles
- Weekly Traders: selling fabrics, ready-made clothes, vegetables, fruits and other items of daily use at weekly markets in different places.
- Street Sellers: selling products like shoe laces, dusters, second hand books, daily newspapers/magazines, etc at traffic signals, railway stations, bus stops, etc.

### Ch- Medieval Architecture

#### **Sub-History**

- Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and also write the keywords in the notebook.
- Do Quick Revision-1 and 2.

- **Tick the correct option:-**

- (i) Qutbuddin Aibak
- (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (iii) Shah Jahan
- (ii) arcuate

#### **IV. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. King Rajaraja Chola
2. river-front garden
3. Humayun's tomb
4. Mughals
5. Iltutmish

#### **V. Short answer questions:**

**1. What are the two technological and stylistic developments evident from the 12th century?**

Ans. Two technological and stylistic developments evident from the 12th century are:

- a. The weight of the superstructure above the doors and windows was sometimes carried by arches.
- b. Limestone cement was increasingly used in construction.

**2. What kind of structures were built during the Medieval period?**

Ans. During the Medieval period many structures were constructed in different architectural styles. Forts, capital cities, gateways, mosques, temples or tombs, etc. were constructed.

**3. What is the significance of monuments in the history?**

Ans. Monuments hold a significant part in history. They provide an insight into the technologies used for construction during that time.

**4. Who built 'King's Reservoir' and what was its importance?**

Ans. Iltutmish built „King“s Reservoir“. It is a large reservoir just outside Dehli-i-Kuhna. It was also called Hauz-i-Sultani. This reservoir is important as it made precious water available.

**VI. Long answer questions:**

**1. Describe the architectural styles by the Mughals.**

Ans. Monuments in history are recognised by the architectural skills, style and materials used in their construction. Under the Mughals, architecture became more complex. The monuments which were constructed were grand and beautiful. Marble and red sandstone were used, domes and arches were built extensively. During the period between the seventh and tenth centuries, the building construction style underwent a change. In this period, more rooms, doors and windows were added to the monuments.

**2. Describe the forts and gardens of Babur and Humayun’s time.**

Ans. Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan were personally interested in literature, art and architecture. Babur had a keen interest in planning and laying out formal gardens, placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. These gardens were called chahar bagh, four gardens, because of their symmetrical division into quarters.

**3. Describe the temples and mosques during 800-1200 CE.**

Ans. Temples were places of spiritual and religious learning. During 800 CE to 1200 CE, a number of temples and mosques were constructed all over India. Kings built them as it displayed their wealth and faith. The structures were designed very beautifully. Two kinds of structures were built by kings and their officers—the first were forts, palaces, gardens, residences and tombs which were safe, protected and grandiose resting places, the second were structures meant for public activity including temples, mosques, tanks, wells, caravan, serais and bazaars. One of the famous architectures of that time is the Qutub Minar.

**4. Write a short note on the architecture during Shah Jahan’s reign.**

Ans. During Shah Jahan’s reign different elements of Mughal architecture were fused together in a grand harmonious synthesis. Ceremonial halls of public (diwan-i-aam) and private audience (diwan-ikhas) were carefully planned. Audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque. Formal gardens were constructed in the chahar bagh format. Shah Jahan adapted „river-front garden“ variation of chahar bagh garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal, the grandest architectural accomplishment of his reign. Here, the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its southstyle underwent a change. In this period, more rooms, doors and windows were added to the monuments.

**CH-6: ETHICS IN COMPUTING**

**Q1. What is E-Commerce?**

Ans: Buying and selling of goods online.

**Q2. Give some examples of search engine.**

Ans: Google, Yahoo, Bing , Ask etc

**Q3. Give some examples of web browsers.**

Ans: Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Safari etc.

**Q4. Give some examples of social media .**

Ans: Facebook , Twitter, Google+ , LinkedIn etc.

**Q5. What is Computer Ethics?**

Ans: Computer Ethics is the acceptable behavior for using a computer and the Internet.

**Q6. What are the advantages of the Internet?**

- Ans:
- a) Abundant Information
  - b) A convenient mode of communication
  - c) Social Media

**COMPUTER**

- d) Online services and E-commerce
- e) Entertainment

**Q7. What are the disadvantages of the Internet?**

- Ans:
- a) Spam
  - b) Malware
  - c) Leakage of private information
  - d) Addiction to the Internet
  - e) Kids exposed to 'Adult Only' content
  - f) Careless sharing of Information

**Objective Type Questions (pg no. 110)**

**A. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. Hacking      2. Firewall      3. Antivirus      4. Phishing
- 5. Spam

**B. T/F**

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

**C. MCQ**

- 1. b) Google
- 2. a) Buy your own licensed copy of software.
- 3. d) All of these
- 4. c) Steal a brand new computer
- 5. d) All of these

Note: Read **Tech Terms** and **To Sum Up** (Pg No. 109)

**Chapter- 23 – Time less classics of Hollywood**

**Fill in the blanks: -**

- 1. Made in 1939, it talked about the civil war **Gone with the wind**
- 2. A 1942 American romantic film **Casablanca**
- 3. Made by Orson Welles in 1941 **Citizen Kane**
- 4. Emerald city and Kaneas **Roman Holiday**
- 5. Gregory Peck and Audrey Hepburn in home **Wizard of Oz**
- 6. Marahty Tale of Starrek \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter- 24 – All about the Oscars**

**Fill in the blanks: -**

- 1. The awards were broadcast on radio in the year **1929**
- 2. The 90<sup>th</sup> Academy Awards were conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2018 and were hosted by **Jimmy Kimmel**
- 3. A total of **3072** Oscar awards have been given till date
- 4. **Emil Jennings** was the first best actor awarded with the Oscar
- 5. The best foreign film category award started in the year **1957**

**Chapter- 25 – The Playback Musicians who Rule Bollywood**

**Identify the pictures to name the best playback singers of Bollywood.**

G.K





## **Chapter- 26 - Theatre At Its Best**

### **Identify the type of stages in different theatres from their description.**

- 1.** A state enclosed by walls, like a thrust stage with audience on just one side, i.e., the front **End Stage**
- 2.** Sometimes dubbed a “Black Box” theatre, these stages are mostly big empty boxes painted black inside. Staging and seating areas are not predetermined. Instead, each can be altered to suit the needs of the play or whim of the director **Flexible Theatre**
- 3.** Sporting arenas often cater to Music Concerts as venues. In shape they are similar to a very large arena stage (more accurately the arena stage resembles a sports arena), but with a rectangular floor plan. When concerts are hosted, a temporary stage area is commonly set up as an end stage at one end of the floor, and the rest of the floor and the stands become the audience **Sports Arenas**
- 4.** These are popularly used as “found space” theatres, i.e. theatres made by collaborating with other spaces. The audience is often placed on risers to either side of the playing space, with little or no audience on either end of the “stage”. Actors are staged in profile to the audience. It is a preference for long, narrow spaces like “store fronts” **Profile Theatres**

5. A central stage surrounded by audience on all sides. The stage area is often raised to improve sightlines **Arena Theatres**
6. A stage enclosed by audience on three sides. The fourth side serves as the background **Thrust Theatre**
7. A proscenium theatre depicts the usual picture which we familiarize with as a “theatre”. Its primary feature is the Proscenium, a “picture frame” placed around the front of the playing area of the end stage **Proscenium stage**

## Chapter- 27 – The Majestic World on Canvas

### Match the paintings name with the artist.

<u>Painting Name</u>	<u>Name of the Artist</u>
1. The Scream	<i>Edvard Munch</i>
2. Monalisa	<i>Leonardo da Vinci</i>
3. Night Watch	<i>Rembrandt</i>
4. Water Lilies	<i>Claude Monet</i>
5. School of Athens	<i>Raphael</i>
6. The Creation of Adam	<i>Michelangelo</i>
7. Starry Night	<i>Vincent Van Gogh</i>
8. Guernica	<i>Picasso</i>

### पाठ - सप्तमी विभक्ति(अधिकरण कारक)

#### 1. शब्दार्थ :

पवित्रा - पवित्र , लक्षाणि - लाखों , प्राचीनग्रन्थेषु - प्राचीन ग्रंथों में , तटे - किनारे पर , वर्णितम् - वर्णन किया हुआ , क्षेत्रेषु - खेतों में , आश्रिताः - निर्भर , निःसरति - निकलती है , स्नान्ति - नहाते हैं ।

#### 2. संस्कृत में उत्तर लिखें ।

- क) गंगायाः महत्त्वं कुत्र वर्णितम् अस्ति ?  
गंगायाः महत्त्वं प्राचीनग्रन्थेषु वर्णितम् अस्ति ।
- ख) गंगा कस्मात् निःसरति ?  
गंगा हिमालयात् निःसरति ।
- ग) गंगासागरे गंगा केन सह मिलति ?  
गंगासागरे गंगा बंगोपसागरेण सह मिलति ।
- घ) असंख्याः जनाः प्रतिदिनं कुत्र स्नान्ति ?  
असंख्याः जनाः प्रतिदिनं गंगायां स्नान्ति ।
- ङ) प्रसिद्धानि तीर्थक्षेत्राणि कुत्र सन्ति ?  
प्रसिद्धानि तीर्थक्षेत्राणि गंगायाः तटे सन्ति ।

#### 3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सप्तमी विभक्ति रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

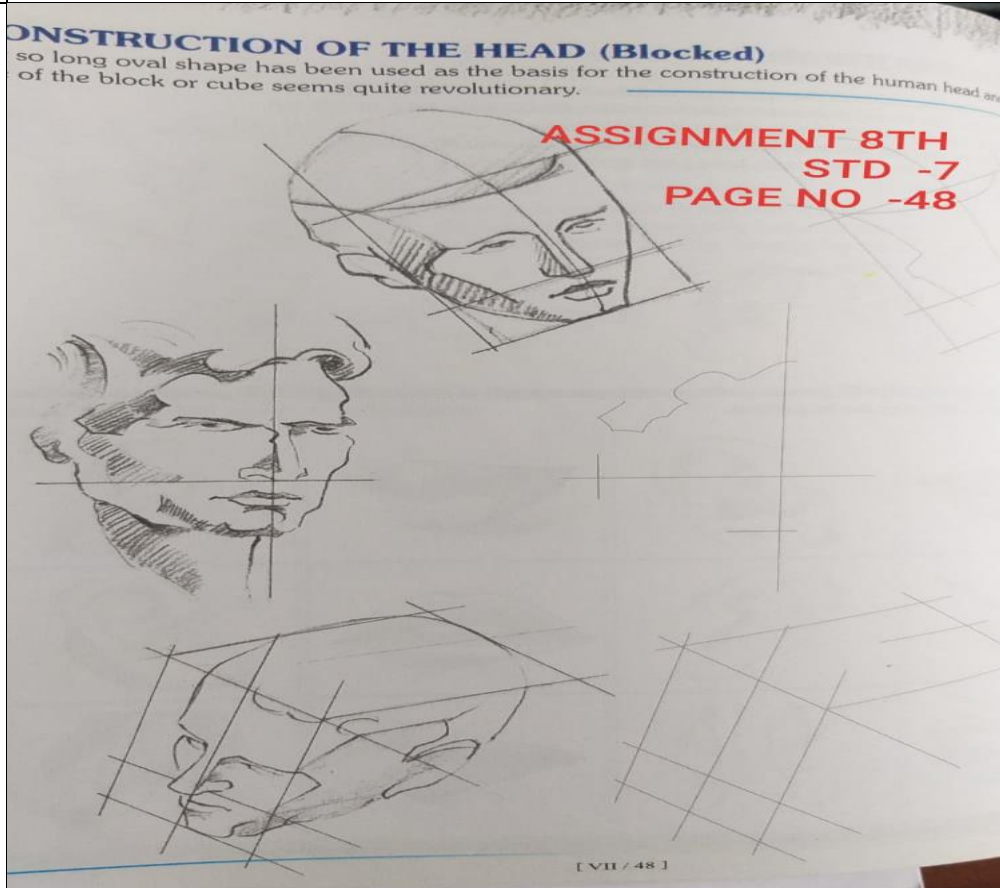
- खग , सागर , पांडव , दिवस , पुष्प
- क) सागरेषु बंगोपसागरः श्रेष्ठः ।
- ख) दिवसेषु रविवारः अवकाशदिवसः ।
- ग) खगेषु कोकिलस्य स्वरः मधुरः ।
- घ) पुष्पेषु पाटलः सुन्दरम् ।
- ङ) पांडवेषु युधिष्ठिरः ज्येष्ठः ।

SANSKRIT

4. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।

- क) हे मोहन ! त्वं कुत्र पठसि ?  
हे मोहन ! तुम कहां पढ़ते हो ?
- ख) अहो मित्राणि ! यूयं तस्यां सभायां कथं न गच्छथ ?  
अहो मित्रगण ! तुम लोग उस सभा में क्यों नहीं जा रहे हो ?
- ग) एतस्यां कक्षायां अधिकाः छात्राः न सन्ति ।  
इस कक्षा में अधिक छात्र नहीं हैं ।
- घ) हे लतिके ! तव गृहे के तिष्ठन्ति ?  
हे लतिका ! तुम्हारे घर में कौन-कौन रहते हैं ?
- ङ) अस्माकं विद्यालये दश शिक्षकाः सन्ति ।  
हमारे विद्यालय में दस शिक्षक हैं ।
- च) तस्मिन् पर्वते विशालाः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।  
उस पर्वत पर बड़े पेड़ हैं ।

**DRAWING**



Topic- Head

Work to be done- Complete page 48 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**