

विलोम शब्द

शिष्ट x अशिष्ट
सभ्य x असभ्य
घृणा x प्रेम

निर्माण x विध्वंस
सीमित x असीमित
ठोस x तरल

प्रश्नोत्तर कार्य

क/ प्रश्न- मजदूर स्वयं को मेहनत कर क्यों कहता है ?

उत्तर - मनुष्य जब से जंगलों में रहता था तब से लेकर आज तक की सभ्यता तक पहुँचने में मजदूर की ही मेहनत है। भले ही जमाना कितना बदल गया हो पर वह अपने कुदाल और फावाड़े जमीन पर नहीं रखता। वह कभी भी आराम नहीं करता। उसी के दिन रात के कठिन परिश्रम पर ही संपूर्ण दुनिया का विकास निर्भर है। यही कारण है कि मनुष्य स्वयं को मेहनतकश कहता है।

ख/ प्रश्न - मनुष्य निरंतर निर्माण कार्य में लगा रहता है विध्वंस में नहीं इस कथन को अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट कीजिए ?

उत्तर - मजदूर के निर्माण का क्षेत्र बहुत ही विशाल है। उसने सदैव अपनी मेहनत से इस धारा को बहुत सुंदर रूप दिया है। फिर चाहे वह पहाड़ों को काटकर रास्ता बनाना हो या नदियों के बहाव को रोककर जलाशयों का निर्माण करना हो। चट्टानों को खोदकर वह, सोना, चांदी, कोयला आदि निकाल लेता है तो वहीं जमीन को जोत बोकर अपनी मेहनत से फसलें उगा लेता है। जितना वह सक्षम था उससे कहीं बढ़कर उसने इस विश्व और समाज के हित के लिए अपना योगदान दिया है। यही कारण है कि मजदूर की गणना विध्वंसक के रूप में ना होकर निर्माता के रूप में की जाती है।

ग / प्रश्न - कश्मीर की धरती को किसने किस प्रकार स्वर्ग बनाया ?

उत्तर- कश्मीर की धरती को मजदूरों ने स्वर्ग बनाया। उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से कश्मीर को सौंदर्य प्रदान किया। यह उन्हीं के परिश्रम का परिणाम था कि जिससे वहाँ की जमीन पर केसर की क्यारी उगी झेलम नदी सुगंधित वायु से महक उठी और पूरे कश्मीर को धरती का स्वर्ग कहा जाने लगा।

घ/ प्रश्न - मजदूर समाज और देश के लिए क्या-क्या काम करता रहा है ?

उत्तर- मजदूर समाज और देश के विकास की अहम कड़ी है। उसके कार्यों का क्षेत्र बहुत व्यापक एवं अनंत है। पहाड़ों को काटकर जलाशयों का निर्माण करना। चट्टानों को खोदकर लोहा, सोना, कोयला, हीरा निकालना जिससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर हो सके। जंगलों को काटकर नगर एवं गाँव का बसा देना। अपनी मेहनत से कारखानों का निर्माण करना आदि बहुत से अनगिनत कार्य हैं जो मजदूर के द्वारा किए जाते हैं। जिससे देश की ना सिर्फ आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरती है बल्कि समाज का भी विकास होता है।

ङ / प्रश्न - गगनचुंबी इमारतों को कौन खड़ा करता है ? उनमें रहने वालों का मजदूरों के प्रति कैसा व्यवहार होता है ?

उत्तर - गगनचुंबी इमारतों को मजदूर अपने कठिन परिश्रम से खड़ा करता है। उसमें रहने वाले लोग उसे बहुत ही हीन दृष्टि से देखते हैं। वह उनकी झोपड़ियों से घृणा करते हैं। उनकी गरीबी का मजाक उड़ाते हैं और उनके कार्यों के प्रति सदैव कृतघ्न रहते हैं।

च/ प्रश्न - प्रकृति की अंधी दौड़ में मजदूरों की दशा कैसी होती चली जा रही है ?

उत्तर - प्रगति की अंधी दौड़ में मजदूरों की दशा अत्यंत दयनीय होती चली जा रही है। वह टाट-फूस की कुटिया में रहते हैं। वे सदैव वहाँ के पापमय, धिनौने और शर्मनाक जीवन का शिकार होते रहते हैं। भले ही संसद में शोषण के विरुद्ध कितने ही कानून क्यों न बने। मजदूरों की दुनिया सदा ही शोषण का शिकार होती रही है।

छ/ प्रश्न - जब मजदूर कारखानों में काम करते हुए अपाहिज हो जाता है तब उसकी जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर कौन लेता है ?

उत्तर - जब मजदूर कारखानों में काम करते हुए अपाहिज हो जाता है तब उसकी जिम्मेदारी कोई नहीं लेता | ना तो मालिक जिसके अंतर्गत वह कार्य करता था ना तो सरकार | उसका भुक्तभोगी वह स्वयं और उसका परिवार होता है ।

आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए

1. प्रश्न - एक मेरी बाजुओं पर जमाना टिका है मेरे कंधों पर भूमंडल का भार है ।

उत्तर - प्रस्तुत वाक्य 'मैं मजदूर 'पाठ से लिया गया है | जो आत्मकथात्मक शैली में लिखी गई है। प्रस्तुत वाक्य के द्वारा मजदूर यह बताने का प्रयास कर रहा है कि उसे अपनी जिम्मेदारियों एवं कर्तव्यों का बोध है । वह अच्छी तरह जानता है कि यदि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से मुँह मोड़ लेगा तो संपूर्ण विश्व में निर्माण कार्य रुक जाएगा इसलिए वह कभी आराम नहीं करता और दिन रात कठिन परिश्रम कर सृष्टि के निर्माण कार्य में लगा रहता है।

अर्थ ग्रहण संबंधी प्रश्न

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए |

जंगल काट कर मैंने गाँव, कस्बे और नगर खड़े किए । बड़े बड़े नगरों में दैत्याकार कारखाने धुआ उगलने लगे । उनकी चिमनियों की छाया में मैं रात - दिन अपना पसीना बहाता रहा । जब किसी मशीन की चपेट में आकर मैं अपाहिज हो जाता मेरा नाम रजिस्टर से काट दिया जाता । मेरी मृत्यु की जवाबदेही किसी की न थी - ना मेरे बाल बच्चों के प्रति - ना मालिकों की - ना सरकार की ।

1. मजदूर ने जंगल क्यों काटे ?

उत्तर - मजदूरों ने जंगल, गाँव, कस्बे और नगर बनाने के लिए जंगल काटे ।

2. बड़े बड़े नगरों में कैसे कारखाने बने ?

उत्तर - बड़े बड़े नगरों में दैत्यकार कारखाने बने ।

3. मजदूर कहाँ अपना पसीना बहाता रहा और अपाहिज होने पर उसके साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया जाता था ?

उत्तर- मजदूर कारखानों में अपना पसीना बहाता आ रहा । जब वह काम करते हुए अपाहिज हो जाता तब उसकी जिम्मेदारी कोई नहीं लेता । ना तो मालिक जिसके अंदर वह कार्य करता है और ना तो सरकार । उसका भुक्तभोगी वह स्वयं और उसका परिवार होता है ।

5 मजदूर की मृत्यु की जवाबदेही किसकी थी ।

उत्तर - मजदूर की मृत्यु की जवाबदेही उसके मालिक और सरकार दोनों की थी ।

विषय -हिंदी भाषा

पाठ - अपठित गद्यांश

जीव परस्पर एक दूसरे का उपकार करते हैं । भारतीय संस्कृति का आधार है परस्पर श्रद्धा है । तभी तो नाग को देवता गाय को माता और तुलसी के पौधे को मैया कहा जाता है । पृथ्वी पर लगभग तीन सौ लाख प्रजातियों के जीव जंतु और पेड़ पौधे हैं मानव कोशिका में दस लाख जीव हैं यदि किसी भी जीव की एक प्रजाति लुप्त हो जाए तो ना जाने उसका प्रभाव अन्य कितने जीवों के अस्तित्व पर पड़ेगा । एक दूसरे के अस्तित्व की नींव सह अस्तित्व है । जब जाने अनजाने स्वार्थवश अस्तित्व के सिद्धांत को त्यागा जाता है तो यह स्वयं को हानि पहुंचाने के समान होता है । आज मनुष्य सह अस्तित्व का सिद्धांत भूलता जा रहा है इसलिए पर्यावरण प्रदूषित हो रहा है । जल, वायु, भूमि, पेड़-पौधे, जीव - जंतु सभी इसके दुष्प्रभाव के शिकार हो रहे हैं । वातावरण की शुद्धता नष्ट हो रही है पृथ्वी और प्राणियों के बीच की कड़ी है - वातावरण । इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान क्षेत्र और स्थल विशेष के चारों ओर का 'आवरण' । इसी का व्यापक रूप जब सारे विश्व के संदर्भ में होता है तो उसे पर्यावरण कहते हैं ।

प्रश्न उत्तर

1. भारतीय संस्कृति का क्या आधार है ?

उत्तर - भारतीय संस्कृति का आधार परस्पर श्रद्धा है।

2. पृथ्वी पर लगभग कितनी प्रजातियां हैं ?

उत्तर - पृथ्वी पर लगभग तीन सौ लाख प्रजातियों के जीव जंतु और पेड़ पौधे हैं।

3. सह अस्तित्व क्या है ?

उत्तर - एक दूसरे के साथ मिलकर रहना ही सह अस्तित्व है।

4. पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का प्रभाव किस किस पर पड़ता है ?

उत्तर - पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का प्रभाव जल, वायु, भूमि, पेड़-पौधे, जीव - जंतु सभी पर पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का प्रभाव पड़ता है।

5. पृथ्वी और प्राणियों के बीच की कड़ी क्या है ?

उत्तर - पृथ्वी और प्राणियों की बीच की कड़ी वातावरण है।

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The Next Voice You Hear By- George Sumner Albee

ABOUT THE AUTHOR Mr. Albee was a prolific author of short stories for leading magazines. He also wrote a number of novels, including "Girl on the Beach," published in 1953; "Three Young Kings," a children's book, 1956; "The Boys," 1957 and his final book, "By the Sea, By the Sea," 1960. He had started writing short stories at the age of 12.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS –

- 'The Next Voice You Hear' is a short story written by Sumner Albee. The story expresses a very beautiful message in a cinematic way.
- It is about how people react when a voice takes over the radio for a week. The voice is from an unknown source claiming to be that of God's. It preempts all radio station and speaks to people stating that there is so much more in life than just what are getting now.
- The emotions of the people are so beautifully expressed in the story.
- The story appeared in Cosmopolitan in 1948 and was adapted into a MetroGoldwyn-Mayer motion picture, released under the same title in 1950. It dealt with the consequences of the voice heard on the radio.

ENGLISH

WORD MEANINGS WITH SENTENCES

1. benevolent- kind The benevolent gentleman left a further sum of \$5000 to be divided among the poor.

2. serene- calm Her features were more defined and had a calm, soft and serene expression.

3. somber- dull Fred's mood remained somber throughout the meal.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY (WITH ANSWERS)

1. Why did God choose to speak over the radio?

ans. God chose to speak over the radio because people are used to radio broadcasts instead of echoing voice from the sky.

2. What was Flyod's first reaction to the majestic voice heard over the radio?

ans. Flyod stood for a moment gaping. He thought Lyman had set up a microphone in his room.

3. Why does the author refer to 'I don't know' as humble words?

ans. The author refers to the word as humble because most people were using it with each other and they were being honest about it.

Answer the following questions:-

1. Describe how Australia prepared itself for the one-minute dip?
2. Why did the reporters flying over Australia become incoherent?

Make sentences:- 1. obsolete 2. incoherent 3.agonising

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR CORRECT USE**

What is a Preposition?

A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and the other words of a sentence. They explain relationships of sequence, space, and logic between the object of the sentence and the rest of the sentence. They help us understand direction, time and positions.

Example:

1. Alex threw a stone into the pond.
2. The present is inside the box.
3. He is at home.
4. He has been ill since Monday.
5. He is playing with his brother.

THREE KINDS OF PREPOSITION

1. Prepositions of Spatial Relationship : Prepositions that refer to place and position are called Prepositions of Spatial Relationship. Eg: on, inside, up, outside, next to, behind, in front of, near, over, opposite. Examples with sentences:

1. The cat is on the table.
2. The dogs are in the kennel.
3. We can meet at the crossroads.
4. He is waving at you from below the stairs.
5. The cat is under the table.
6. The key is locked inside the car.

2. Prepositions of Time : Prepositions of time are used to indicate the time or duration of an action. It shows: when something happened, happens or will happen. Eg: on, at, after, before, during, until, throughout etc. Examples with sentences:

1. I was born on July 4th, 1982.
2. I was born in 1982.
3. I was born at exactly 2am.
4. I was born two minutes before my twin brother.
5. I was born after the Great War ended.

Some other examples related to Preposition of Time:

1. We go to school on Mondays, but not on Sunday
2. Christmas is on December 25th .
3. Her shift finished at 7pm.
4. We will not leave before 3pm.
5. I learned how to sing during the holidays.
6. He usually arrives around 5pm.
7. It was about six in the morning when we made it to bed.
8. The store is open until midnight.

3. Prepositions of Direction /Movement : Prepositions of direction describe how

something or someone moves from one place to another. . Eg: across, through, into, up, over, down, past, around Examples with sentences:

1. He has gone on vacation to France.
2. I will go to bed when I am tired.
3. Mike travelled across America on his motorcycle.
4. James went into the room.
5. The train passes through the tunnel.
6. Jack went up the hill.
7. Jill came tumbling down after.

Prepositions Exercises The following exercise will help you gain greater understanding about how prepositions work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

The bone was _____ the dog. a. About b. For c. After d. Considering

Answer: b. The bone was for the dog.

We are going on vacation _____ August. a. On b. At c. In d. Since

Answer: c. We are going on vacation in August.

Please put the vase _____ the table. a. In b. On c. For d. Over

Answer: b. Please put the vase on the table.

I received a present _____ Janet. a. From b. Of c. By d. About

Answer: a. I received a present from Janet.

We arrived _____ our destination. a. From b. At c. On d. About

Answer: b. We arrived at our destination.

Group Prepositions: There are some groups of words which function as prepositions. For example: in spite of , as a result of, out of, make use of etc. Examples with sentences:

1. In spite of the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.

2. He went alone instead of waiting for me.

3. Several houses were shattered as a result of the heavy storm.

4. He stopped smoking for the sake of his health.

4. Tricky Prepositions: Prepositions can be confusing at times. For example, the difference between 'in to' and 'into' is really hard to grasp. One must understand the difference between two similar prepositions and know how to use the right one. For example:

1. 'provide to' vs. 'provide with' a. Donations were provided to the disaster victims. b. The victims were provided with clothing, blankets, and food.

2. 'apply for' vs. 'apply to' a. Rohit applied to the bank for a loan. b. Rohit applied for a car loan.

3. 'ask for' vs. 'ask to' ask + somebody + for + something a. I asked him for help. ask + to + infinitive + somebody b. I asked to help him, he said he was fine without help.

5. Omission of Prepositions: Prepositions are not used with certain verbs and expressions. For example, the preposition 'to' is not normally used before the word home. We say 'I am going home', not 'I am going to home'. Examples with sentences:

	<p>1. I met him last Sunday. (NOT I met him on last Sunday.)</p> <p>2. We may discuss it next time. (NOT We may discuss it at next time.)</p> <p>3. What time is she arriving? (NOT At what time is she arriving?)</p> <p>4. What day is the conference? (NOT On what day is the conference?)</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Chapter -5 ‘Judiciary’</p> <p>Day 1. Read the chapter – 05 ‘ Judiciary ‘ carefully and read it paragraph wise. Read again and again to understand the chapter.</p> <p>Day 2 . Turn to page no – 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185 , Students must be emphasize d on ‘ Role of Judiciary, Independence of judiciary, features of Supreme court , High Courts and District Courts. Students are also instructed to go through the case study of PIL (Public Interest Litigation) . Attempt Quick Revision – 1, and 2 in the book itself.</p> <p>Day . 3 Students are instructed to go through the case study of ‘Public Interest Litigation ‘ and its features. Learn the KEYWORDS , Now Do the Exercise A, B, C in the book itself.</p> <p>Day 4. Do the short Questions and Answers</p> <p>Day 5. Do the Long questions and Answers Short answer questions</p> <p>1. What is Judicial Review ?</p> <p>Ans – Judiciary interprets constitution and is the final authority on it. Judiciary also has the power to declare any law , passed by the Parliament to be Unconstitutional. This is called Judicial Review.</p> <p>2. What is Appellate Jurisdiction ?</p> <p>Ans - It is the right of the higher court to try a case that has already been tried in a lower court . If a person loses a case in the lower court in the first trial , he has the right to appeal to a higher court.</p> <p>3. How is Chief Justice and other Judges appointed in High Court?</p> <p>Ans - The High Court is headed by Chief Justice of High Court and is being appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, Governor of the state . Other judges are also appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India , governor of the State and the Chief Justice of High Court.</p> <p>Long Question Answers</p> <p>1. Explain the Two types of Cases</p> <p>Ans - There are two types of cases - Civil Cases and criminal cases. A civil case deals with conflict between people or institutions on issues such as breach of contract , property dispute , inheritance dispute , divorce , guardianship and even minor accidents. In such cases the</p>

aggrieved party files a case in the court . A criminal case deal with offences which can harm the entire society . These cases include s thefts, robbery , murder, fraud, harassment for dowry, rape , molestation , drunker driving etc. In criminal case , initially a First Information Report (FIR) is lodged with the police who then probes the crime , then a case is filed in the court .

2. Describe briefly the various functions of the Judiciary .

Ans - Indian Judiciary performs various functions ,

such as # Resolution of disputes.

Judicial Review .

Implementation of Fundamental Rights. Turn to page no 187 /179 for better understanding.

3. What are the unique features of Public Interest Litigation ?

Ans - All citizens of India can approach courts for redressal of grievances but due to lengthy legal process and involvements of large legal expenditures discourage people from coming forward.

To help people the Supreme Court of India devised a system of PIL The features of PIL are as follows # The aggrieved party need not necessarily file PIL , anybody acting in Public Interest can do so. # The legal procedure has been made so simple that even a letter or telegram , explaining particulars of the case, addressed to a High Court or the Supreme Court is treated as PIL # Another unique features is that any individual or organization for a public cause can move a High Court or the Supreme Court. Note - All the students are instructed to explore the provided web links in page no – 187

Ch-7: Networking and E-commerce Objective Type Questions (pg: 108)

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Intranet
2. Workstation
3. PAN
4. MAN
5. Modulation

COMPUTER

B. T/F (pg:108)

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

C. MCQ(pg:108)

1. d. All of these
2. a. Hub
3. b. Demodulation
4. c. Protocol
5. d. All of these

Answer the following Questions:

Q1. What are the types of networks?
 Ans: Network can be classified as:

- a) Personal Area Network(PAN)
- b) Local Area Network(LAN)
- c) Metropolitan Area Network(MAN)
- d) Wide Area Network(WAN)

Q2. Name some hardware devices which is used to form Network?
 Ans: a) Network Interface Card(NIC)

- b) Registered Jack 45(RJ-45) Wire
- c) Hub/Switch
- d) Modem
- e) Router
- f) Gateway

Q3. What is E-commerce? Mention it types.
 Ans: E-commerce means buying and selling of goods online.
 There are four types of E-Commerce as follows:

- a) Business-to-Business(B2B)
- b) Business-to-Consumer(B2C)
- c) Consumer-to-Consumer(C2C)
- d) Digital Middlemen

Q4. Name some shopping websites.
 Ans: a) www.snapdeal.com

- b) www.homeshop18.com
- c) www.ebay.com
- d) www.flipcart.com
- e) www.Amazon.com etc

Note: Read the Tech Terms and To Sum Up section (pg: 107)

G.K

CH-36 Computer Intelligence

Pg No- 40

- A. Match the correct pairs of column A and B to prove your computer intelligence.
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ms-word, Wordstar | A. Database management system |
| 2. Pagemaker, Ventura | B. word processing software packages |
| 3. Ms. Excel, Lotus 1,2,3 | C. Desktop Publishing |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 4. D Base, Fox Pro, Ms Access | D. Antivirus Software |
| 5. Basic, Cobal, Pascal | E. Parts of E-Mail Account |
| 6. McAfee/Smart dog/ Norton | F. Finance and Data analyses |
| 7. Computer Virus | G. Addressing servers on internet |
| 8. Inbox, Compose, Address Book itself | H. Software Program that can replicate itself |
| 9. IP Addressing system | I. Set of rules for communication |
| 10. Internet Protocol and Transmission control protect | J. High Level Language |

ANSWERS- 1. B , 2. C , 3. F , 4. A , 5. J , 6. D , 7. H , 8. E , 9. G , 10. I

B. Expand these computer abbreviations.

1. WWW- World Wide Web
2. URL- Uniform Resource Locator
3. HTML- Hyper Text Markup Language
4. HTTP- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
5. E-MAIL- Electronic Mail
6. ISP- Internet Service Provider
7. Y2K- Year Two Thousand
8. UPS- Uninterrupted Power Supply
9. 5GL- Fifth Generation Language
10. IP- Internet Protocol
11. WAN- Wide Area Network
12. LAN- Local Area Network

CH:37- WHAT'S IN A NAME

Pg No. 41

- A. Find the real names of these historical figures.
1. Which South African politician was known as FW? Frederik Willen De Klerk
 2. What does the W stand for in the George W Bush's middle name? Walker
 3. Prime Minister Churchill signed his name as Winston S Churchill . What does the 'S' stands for? Spencer
 4. L B J was a US president in the 1960s. What did the initials stands for? Lyndon Baines Jhonson
 5. What did the E stand for in Robert E Lee, the famous army officer's name? Edward
 6. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's initials were J H. In 1976 he was succeeded by
 7. President Jhon F Kennedy's middle name has an Irish touch . Find the F.- Fitzgerald
 8. Which British Politician of the 1940s and 50s was known as Rab ? Richard Austin Bulter

9. Richard M Nixon`s initial was his mother`s maiden name. What was it? Milhou
10. In the 20th century who was known as iron lady of Britain? Margaret Thatcher
11. Which soviet director for known as Uncle Joe? Joseph Stalin
12. Bluffking Hal was which king of England? Henry VIII
13. Which country`s soldiers were known to their enemies as the Boche, the Hum or Jerries?
Germany
14. The name Teflon President was given to two American presidents. Who were they?
Ronal Reagan , Bill Clinton
15. During the second world war, which general was nicknamed the Desert Fox? Erwin Rommel
16. Which Leader was caricatured as SuperMac? Harold Macmillan
17. Which great wartime leader was nicknamed Winnie? Winston Churchill
18. He little Corporal marched across Europe. Who was he? Napolean Bonaparte
19. Which American president was also called Teddy? Theodore Roosevelt

CH 38- JUST FOR FUN

Pg No. 42

A. Name Any Two:

1. Greek Gods – Apollo, Zeus
 2. Oldest Language- Sanskrit, Latin
 3. Greek mathematician- Pythagoras, Euclid
 4. Renewable sources of energy- Sun , Wind
 5. Precious stones- Rubbies , Sapphire
 6. Snakes- Cobra , Python
 7. Islands of Japan- Honshu, Shikoku
 8. Flightless Birds- Ostrich, Kiwi
 9. Indian Satellites- Aryabhata, Parham
 10. Indian Ports- Mumbai , Kolkata
 11. Computer languages- Oracle, Java
 12. Latest cars- Hyundai Creta, Maruti Ertiga
 13. Indian Nobel prize winners- Rabindranath Tagore, Amartya Sen.
 14. Breeds of dogs- German Shepherd, Dachsund
 15. Big Cat's family- Tiger, Leopard
 16. Rivers in north India- Ganga, Yamuna
 17. Newly formed states- Jharkhand , Telangana
 18. Hills Station in India- Ooty, Nainital
 19. Indians Authors- Mulkraj anand, RK Narayan
 20. Spices- Pepper, Cardamon
- B. Complete the missing word and emphasis the meaning of:

1. Part and parcel
2. Safe and sound
3. Kith and Kim
4. Odds and Ends
5. Wear and Tear
6. Over and above
7. Hale and Hearty
8. Highs and Lows
9. Leaps and Bounds
10. Near and Far

CH 39- A Flower A Quiz

Pg no- 43

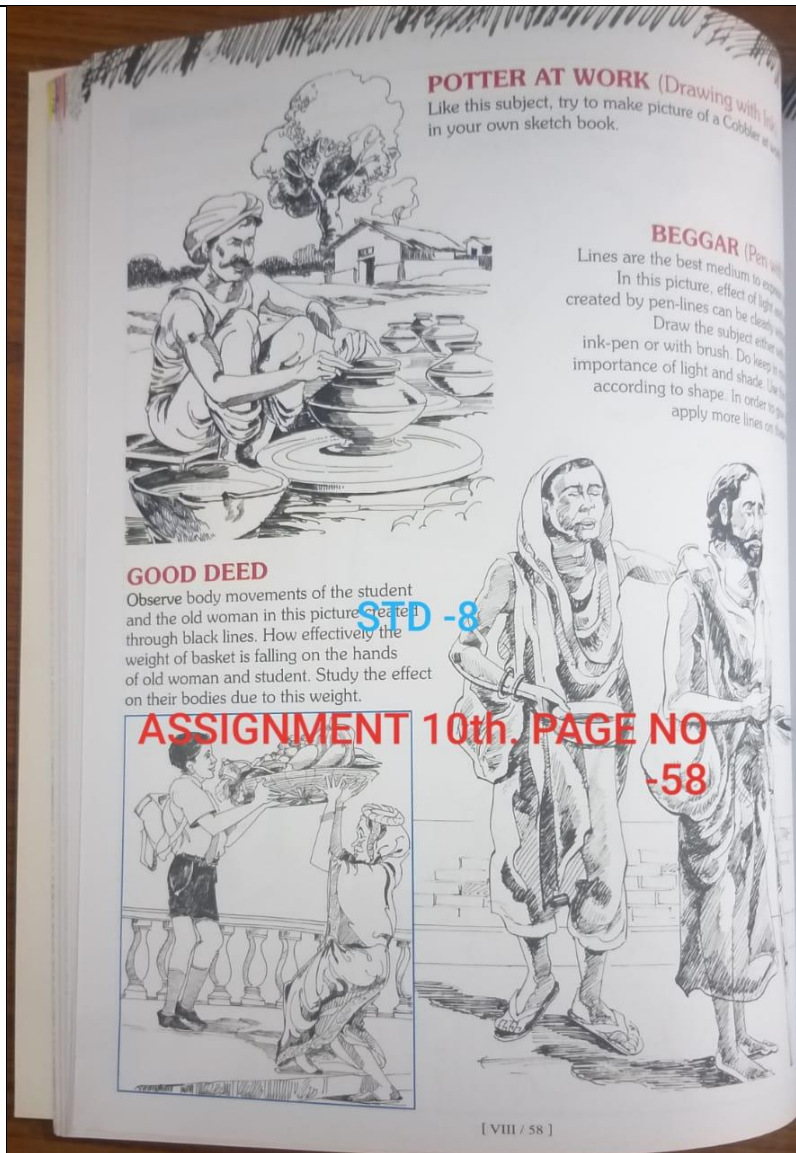
1. Which flower shares its name with the coloured part of the eye? Iris
2. Which pop group had a 1960s hit with the song “Build be a butter cup” ? the foundation
3. According o Shakespeare, ‘what by ny other name would smell as sweet’ ? a rose
4. Name the national flower of Australia? Golden Wattle Flower
5. What is the national flower of Italy? Water Lily
6. Poland has Corn flower as its national flower.
7. Which flower has named after a mythological character who fell in love with his own reflection? Narcissus
8. Who wrote the novel THE NAME OF THE ROSE? Umberto Eco
9. What is the national flower of Japan? Cherry blossom
10. Name the national flower of India? Lotus
11. Which flowery hit song of 1967 began “wake up one morning half asleep with all my blankets in a heap”? flower in the rain
12. Which part of a flower contains the pollen? Anther
13. What is the name of the Indian pricess in peter pan? Tiger Lily
14. Who looked “sweet on the seat of a bicycle built for two? Daisy
15. Name the flower that blooms once in twelve years years on a hill in south India. Kurinji

CH 40- OUTSTANDING LITERARY ACHIEVERS

Name the famous people using the clue box.

1. This English poet and playwright is recognized as the greatest of all dramatists. Born in Stratford- upon-Avon , England, he is famous for his comedies and tragedies.- William Shakespeare
2. He wrote his first poem at the age of eight and had one published at the age of fourteen. His most famous work is Gitanjali. – Rabindranath Tagore
3. An English writer and Noble laureate, he wrote novels, poems and short stories, set in India and Myanmar during the British rule. His most famous poem is ‘If’. – Rudyard Kipling
4. He was an English poet, who started writing poetry when he was in school. He was the Poet Laureate of Great Britain. One of his famous poems is Daffodils. William Wordsworth
5. An Englishman better known as Lord Byron. His work was very popular during his lifetime .One of his famous words is Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage. – George Gordon Byron
6. This poet from America was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry four times. His most famous work is “In the Clearing”. – Robert Lee Frost

	<p>7. He is one of the most popular American poets. His poem, ' The Village Blacksmith' is very popular. – HW Longfellow</p> <p>8. By the time he was fifteen, he had produced several plays and an epic. He was appointed the poet laureate of Great Britain succeeding William Wordsworth. – Alfred Tennyson</p> <p>9. A brilliant student, she started writing poetry at the age of twelve. She became a prominent figure in India's freedom. Her most famous work is the ' Broken Wings'. – Sarojini Naidu</p> <p>10. Punjabi writer died at the age of eight-six in delhi on October 30,2005. She was the first woman to get the Sahitya Academy Award. She received many other prestigious awards such as Jnanpith Award, Padmashri and Padma Bhushan. She had also been a Rajya Sabha Member. – Amrita Pritam</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>Chapter - मधु बिन्दव और अपरिक्ष्य न कर्त्तव्यं मधुविन्दव पाठ में दिए गए श्लोकों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उनके अर्थ अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखें। पाठ- अपरिक्ष्य न कर्त्तव्यं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें। निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उनके अर्थ सहित अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखें और कंठस्थ करें। शब्दार्थ- अपरीक्ष्य, जात, बाल्यकालातः पुत्रवत्, राज्ञ, खंडशः, भृशम्, अवस्थाप्य, प्रासादात्, अस्मिन्नेव, रक्षितवान्, बिलात्। अभ्यास-कार्य - 1 4, 6, 7 1. संस्कृत में उत्तर दें। (क) ब्राह्मणः कुत्र वसति स्म ? ब्राह्मणः उज्जयिन्यां वसति स्म। (ख) एकदा ब्राह्मणी कुत्र गता ? एकदा ब्राह्मणी जलमानेतुं नदीम् गता।</p>
<p>DRAWING</p>	



Topic- Human picture with Composition

Work to be done- Complete page 58 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics