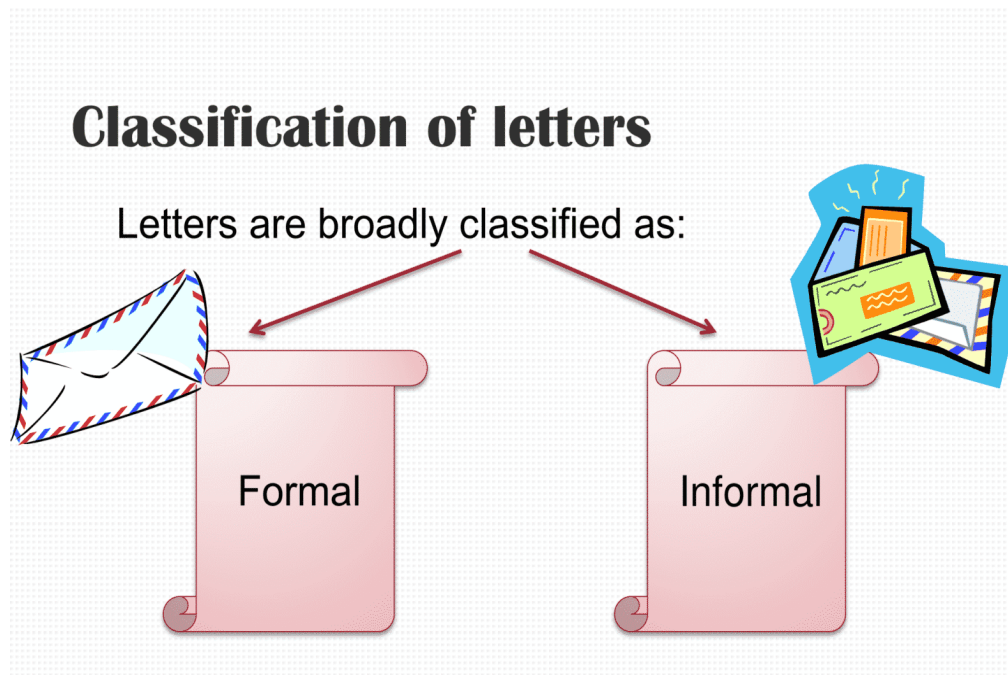


**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS – 6**  
**ENGLISH**  
**TOPIC : WRITING SKILLS ( INFORMAL LETTER)**



## **INTRODUCTION:**

### **Informal Letters**

Informal letters are written to close acquaintances of the writer, their friends, family, relatives, etc. Since they are written to close relations the letters have an informal and personal tone. Casual language is used while writing informal letters. And sometimes the letters may even have an emotional undertone.

Informal letters are mainly used for personal communication. So they do not have to follow any specific pattern, format or conventions. They can be written as per the

writer's wishes and the requirement of the situation. So the letter is written in a personal fashion in casual unassuming language.

### ***Rules for writing Informal letters:***

- Write your full name and address even if it is an informal letter.
- Divide your letter in small paragraphs.
- Keep your writing simple.
- Make a good choice of words especially if you are writing an apology letter or a letter to express your condolences in case of a death.
- Most people close the letter with phrases like 'Yours affectionately/With love/All the best/Take care' etc.

### **EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE POINTS IN DETAIL**

**Address :** The first thing to write is your address, i.e. the address of the writer. We usually write the address on the left-hand side of the page at the very top. The address should be accurate and complete. Even when writing to close friends or relatives the address must be written, so they can reply back to the letter with ease. If the recipient of the letter is in another country, do not forget to write your country as well in the address.

**Date :** Next just below the address we write the date. This allows the reader to have a reference as to when the address was written. He/ She can then relate better to the contents of the letter.

**Greeting :** Now since you know the person you are writing to, the greeting can be informal as well. If it is a friend or someone close to your age you can greet them by their first name, like "Dear Alex". If you are writing to your relative like your mother/father/aunt/uncle etc, you may greet them as such, for example, "Dear Mom". And if you are writing to an elder person, someone you respect greatly you can address them as Mr or Mrs. Like say for example you were writing a congratulatory letter to your teacher, it can be addressed as "Dear Mrs. Alex".

**Introduction Paragraph :** And now we begin writing the actual letter. The introductory [paragraph](#) sets the tone for the whole letter. You might begin by asking the recipient about their well being. Or you may say that you hope the letter finds them in good health and great spirits. The opening of informal letters should be casual and comforting.

***Body of the Letter*** : The letter overall should maintain a friendly tone. But you have to adjust the language and the wordings according to who you are writing to. With a friend, you can afford to be very casual. But if you are writing to an elder relative, you must be extremely respectful and considerate.

***Conclusion*** : In the conclusive paragraph sum up the reason for writing the letter, i.e. summarize the letter. Say a meaningful and affectionate goodbye to the reader. And do not forget to invite the reader to write back or reply to your letter. It shows an intention to keep the conversation going.

***Signature*** : There is no one way to sign off informal letters. Since they do not follow a strict format, you may sign off as you please. Some commonly used phrases are: Lots of love, Best Wishes, Best, etc.

## INFORMAL LETTER WRITING



### OPENING EXPRESSIONS

- Thanks for your letter.
- Thank you so much for writing.
- How are you?
- How have you been?
- How's everything going?
- I hope you are doing fine.
- Hope you are well.



### RESPONDING TO NEWS / MAKING COMMENTS



- ▶ Your last letter was a real surprise.
- ▶ What wonderful news about ...
- ▶ I've just received your letter. I'm so happy / sad to hear that...
- ▶ It was lovely to hear from you.
- ▶ It was great to get your letter.
- ▶ Sorry for not writing for so long.
- ▶ I'm sorry I haven't written for so long but I was really busy with...

### PURPOSE / WHY ARE YOU WRITING?

- ▶ I'm writing to tell you about ...
- ▶ I would like to give you some good news about....



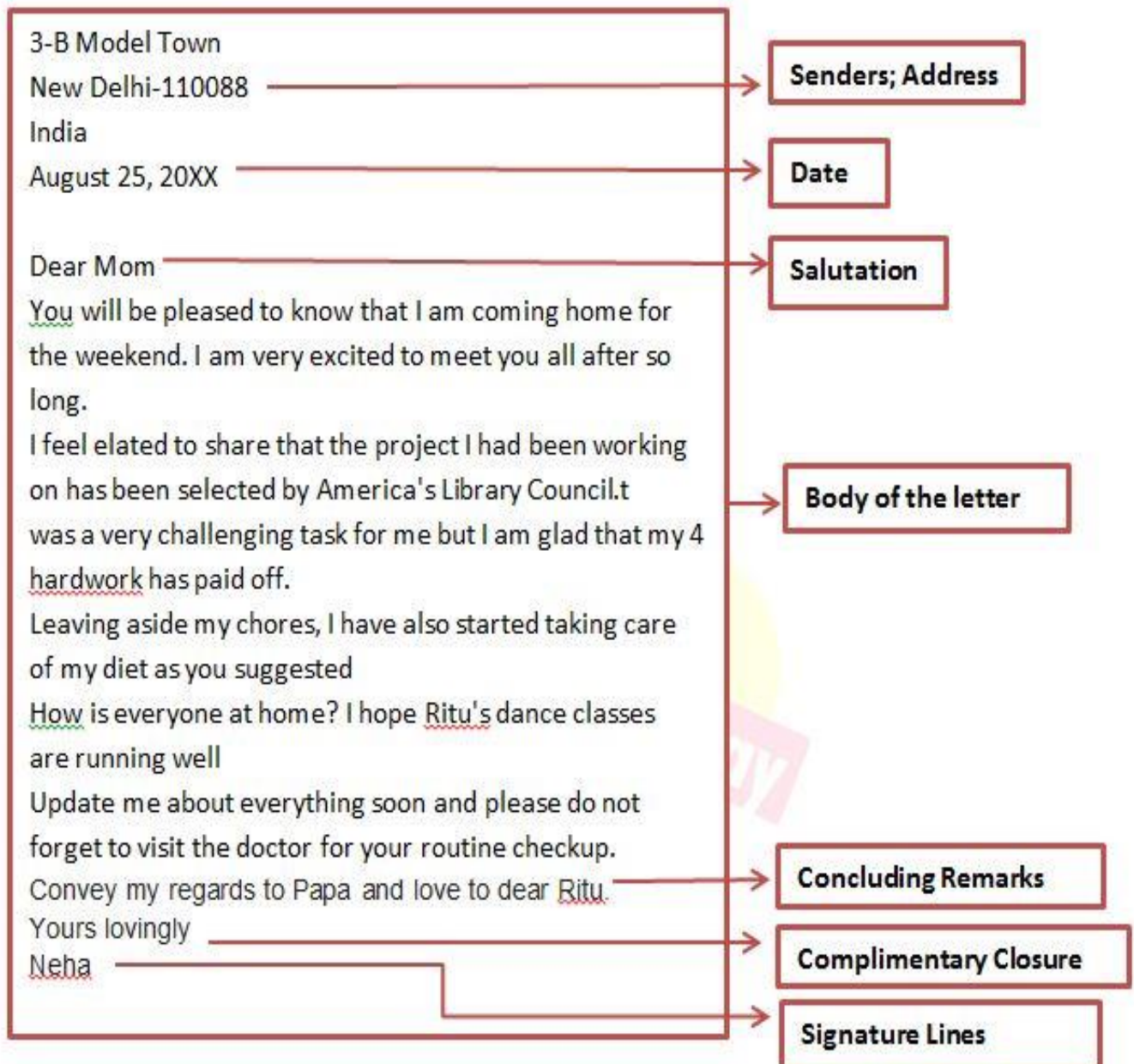
-my new life in....

-my baby sister...

-the party last week...

-my visit to Paris...

## INFORMAL LETTER FORMAT



## SAMPLES OF INFORMAL LETTER

### 1. Write a letter to your mother about your daily routine.

#### Answers:

Tagore Hostel

Vivekanand Model School

Chandigarh

7th May 20XX

Dear Mom

Thank you very much for your loving letter. You have asked me to write about my daily routine.

I get up at 5 in the morning. I go out for a walk and jogging. Then I return to the hostel by 6 a.m. I have my breakfast at 7 a.m. I go to school. Our classes start at 8 a.m. There is a short break for refreshment at 10.30. Classes end at 2 p.m. Then I return to my room and have lunch. After that I take rest for one hour. Thereafter, I study for two hours. I drink milk and have light refreshment at 5 p.m. We play games in the vast school ground. Then I do my home work. We have dinner at 9 p.m. At about 10.30 I go to bed. I am O.K. here. So don't worry about me Please convey my regards to Papa and love to Neeraj. I miss you all. With love.

Your affectionate son

Nikhil

### 2. Write a letter to your father requesting him to buy you a cycle.

#### Answers:

70, Shastri Nagar

Bhiwani

25th April 20XX

Dear Papa,

You will be glad to know that I have secured 86 per cent marks in class V. Let me remind you of your promise that if I score good marks, you will get me a bicycle. Now the time has come. So, please do let me have a cycle in this summer vacation. It will save my precious time. I want to devote more and more time to my studies.

I look forward eagerly. I am very keen to have my very first bicycle.

Yours affectionately  
Parvesh

**THANK YOU.....**

**Home Assignment Questions:**

**Q.1 Complete the letter to your friend describing your school by filling in the blanks as directed:**

My dear \_\_\_\_\_ ( noun)

\_\_\_\_\_ ( pronoun) had asked me to write about my new school and some of my new friends. So here it is. I

\_\_\_\_\_ ( verb) this school last week.

The school is co-educational and situated in \_\_\_\_\_(noun)

near a \_\_\_\_\_( adjective) \_\_\_\_\_( noun). The

staff is highly \_\_\_\_\_ ( adjective). \_\_\_\_\_(pronoun) work

very hard to help students perform \_\_\_\_\_ ( better). Our Principal is a

\_\_\_\_\_ (adjective )gentleman. \_\_\_\_\_(article) school houses a big

library and a gymnasium. What \_\_\_\_\_(adverb)excited me was a

\_\_\_\_\_ (adjective) students' magazine. It is designed

\_\_\_\_\_ (adverb) by the students of various classes. Students

contribute \_\_\_\_\_(adverb) and write really good articles.

Write to me \_\_\_\_\_(adverb).

Yours affectionately

\_\_\_\_\_ (noun)

**Q.2 Write a letter to your cousin thanking him for the birthday present he had sent for you.**

**Kindly write the letter in proper format as explained to you in the class.**

# Maths Worksheet

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBu7m-EIMa0>

## Factors and Multiples

**Factors** of a number are its divisors.

Eg 1, 2, 3 and 6 are exact divisors of 6

A number is a **multiple** of each of its factors.

So 6 is a multiple of 1, 2, 3, 6.

Why?

**Prime numbers**- The numbers other than 1 whose only factors are 1 and the number itself are called Prime numbers.

**Composite numbers**- Numbers having more than two factors are called Composite numbers.

**Even numbers** are the numbers that can be divided by 2. The numbers that have 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 in the ones place are called even numbers.

The rest of the numbers that have 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 in the end are **odd numbers**.

**2 is the smallest prime number which is even.**

**Every prime number except 2 is odd.**

## Questions

Write all prime numbers between 1 and 100

1. Write all factors of

a. 24   b. 36   c. 27   d. 20   e. 21   f. 23   g. 12

2. Write first five multiples of

a. 5   b. 8   c. 9

3. What is the sum of any two a. odd number   b. even numbers

Sol. Odd numbers a.  $3+5=7$

When we add two even numbers,  $6+8=14$

4. Write down separately the prime and composite numbers less than 20.

5. Write the greatest prime number between 1 and 10.

6. Express the following as sum of two odd prime numbers

a. 44   b. 36   c. 24   d. 18

7. Give three pairs of prime numbers whose difference is 2.

8. Write seven consecutive composite numbers less than 100 so that there is no prime number between them.

9. Express as sum of three odd prime numbers

a. 21   b. 31   c. 53   d. 61



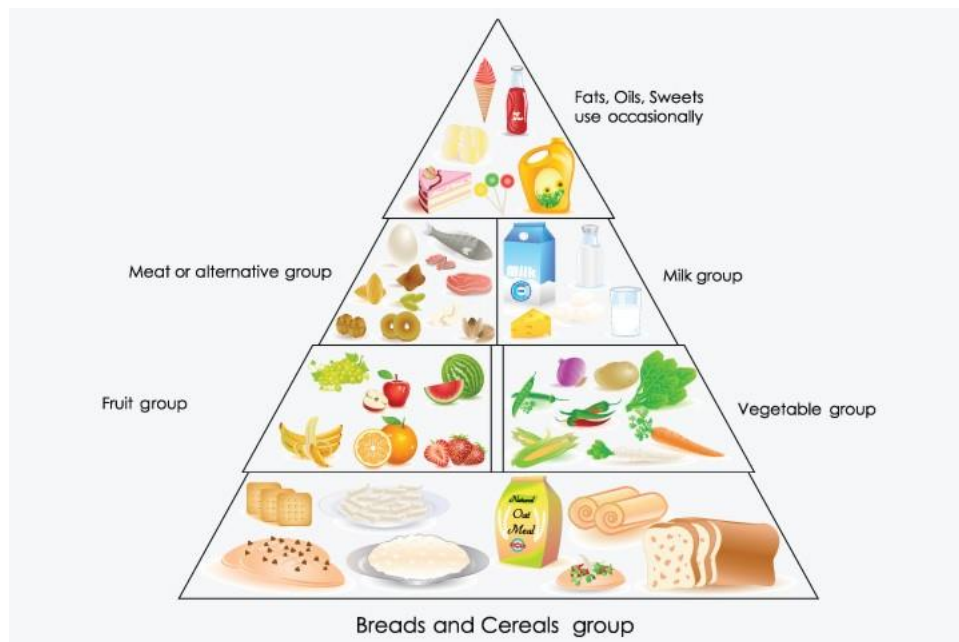
10. Write five pairs of prime numbers less than 20 whose sum is divisible by 5.
11. Find the common factors of  
 a. 20 and 28                      b. 15 and 25                      c. 35 and 50
12. Find the common factors of  
 a. 4, 8 and 12                      b. 5, 15 and 25
13. Find first three common multiples of  
 a. 6 and 8                              b. 12 and 18
14. Write all the numbers less than 100 which are common multiples of 3 and 4
15. A number is divisible by both 5 and 12. By what other number will that number be always divisible ?
16. A number is divisible by 12. By what other numbers will that number be divisible?

## SCIENCE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeFvMmFs5kA>

-Roughage gets rid of undigested food. Water helps with the absorption of nutrients from the food.

-A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health is known as a balanced diet.



-Eating the right kind of food is not enough. It should also be cooked properly so that its nutrients are not lost. -It can be very harmful to us to eat too much of fat-rich foods and we may end up suffering from a condition called obesity.

-Sometimes a person's diet may not contain a particular nutrient. If this continues for a long period of time, it can lead to some diseases or disorders in the body. These are called deficiency diseases.

Vitamin/Mineral	Deficiency disease	Symptoms
Proteins	Stunted growth	Thin and lean physique, slow growth of

		body
Vitamin A	Night blindness	Poor Vision, loss of vision in darkness, sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft, and bent
Calcium	Bone and tooth decay	Weak bones, tooth decay
Iodine	Goitre	Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in children
Iron	Anaemia	Weakness

**Test your learning:**

**Question 1: What do you mean by a balanced diet?**

**Question 2: Name the diseases caused by the deficiency of: Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Vitamin D.**

**Question 3: What is obesity? How can you prevent it?**

**Question 4: What do you mean by deficiency diseases? How does a balanced diet prevent deficiency diseases?**

**Question 5: Fill in the blanks:**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by deficiency of Vitamin D.

(b) Deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ causes a disease known as beriberi.

(c) Deficiency of Vitamin C causes a disease known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ in our food.

**Question 6: Tick the statements that are correct.**

(a) By eating rice alone, we can fulfil nutritional requirement of our body. ( )

(b) Deficiency diseases can be prevented by eating a balanced diet. ( )

(c) Balanced diet for the body should contain a variety of food items. ( )

(d) Meat alone is sufficient to provide all nutrients to the body. ( )

**Question 7: Name two foods each rich in:**

(a) Fats

(b) Starch

(c) Dietary fibre

(d) Protein

**Question 8: Name the following:**

- (a) The nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.
- (b) The nutrients that are needed for the growth and maintenance of our body.
- (c) A vitamin required for maintaining good eyesight.
- (d) A mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.

**Activity:**

1. Prepare a balanced diet chart for everyone in your family.
2. List all the nutrients present in your next meal.

## SUBJECT- SST

### TOPIC: DIVERSITY

<http://youtu.be/3p1VjIJFoYo>

<http://youtu.be/VSW2aCNE5uk>

### Keywords-

- 1) **Diversity** – Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.
- 2) **Culture** - Set of features of a particular society or a social group.
- 3) **Inequality** – Refers to a difference because of which some people do not have access to the same resources and opportunities that are available to the others.
- 4) **Unity** – The state of being united or joint as a whole.
- 5) **Occupation** – something that you do to earn money.

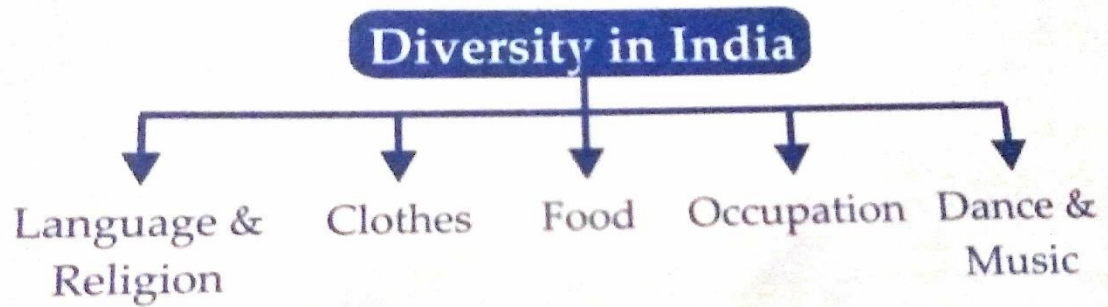
### Definition of diversity-

Diversity implies the many ways in which people are different or unique from each other.

### How does diversity enrich our lives?

- We become **aware** of rich variety in culture, religions, etc
- We **learn new things** from each other
- We become more **tolerant** towards the differences
- We **respect** each other's sentiments
- Helps society to **progress**

### Diversity in India-



- 1) **Language and religion:** - different languages are spoken in different regions of our country, including Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Assamese, Manipuri etc. Different festivals are celebrated such as Baisakhi, Janmashtmi, Id, Christmas, Holi, Diwali, etc.
- 2) **Clothes:** - people from different parts of the country wear different kinds of clothes, depending on the region and climate. For example, salwar kameez, lehenga choli, dhoti kurta, saree, jeans etc.
- 3) **Food:** - different kinds of food items are rice, roti, idli, fish, meat, dal bati, biryani etc.
- 4) **Occupation:** - people are engaged in farming, fishing, carpentry, weaving, dyeing, construction, medicine, banking, engineering etc.
- 5) **Dance and music:** - the classical dances include Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Garba, Bhangra and Bihu.
- 6) **Diversity in family structures:** -this refers to the different kinds of families we live in i.e., joint or nuclear.



What creates diversity?

Diversity in a place is determined by the following factors-

- 1) **Historical factors:** - in ancient times people travelled to different parts of the world using different means of transport. They all travelled for various purpose like- buying or selling goods, employment, setting up of homes or war in their region. When they stayed in the place for a long time with different people and customs, it left a mark on them. They adopted some things from the new cultures, while some things they continued to do in the old ways. This led to the region becoming more and more diverse.
- 2) **Geographical factors:** - this determines the food habits, clothing, occupation etc. of the people. People living in villages primarily grow their own food or rear cattle, whereas the people living in cities are not so closely ties with their physical surrounding. People living in Punjab primarily practice agriculture because to the fertile soil whereas the people living in Kashmir practice very little farming as the region in covered in snow for most of the year. People in hot regions like Kerala wear cotton clothes while people in cold climates like Kashmir wear clothes of wool.

## HOME ASSIGNMENT

I. Answer the following in one word or one sentence:-

- 1) Give an example of diversity in India.
- 2) Mention different religions that are practiced in India.
- 3) Define inequality.
- 4) Why diversity is so important in our lives?
- 5) Define diversity

II. Match the following:-

A	B
1) P u n j a b	W o o l l e n c l o t h e s
2) B h a r a t n a t y a m	Husband, wife and their children
3) O c c u p a t i o n	A g r i c u l t u r e
4) N u c l e a r f a m i l	T a m i l N a d u
5) L a d a k h	E a r n i n g l i v e l i h o o d

III. Write true or false for the following. Justify if false:-

- 1) People all around the world differ in their physical appearance.
- 2) In our country there are 26 official languages.
- 3) In India, people are engaged in five main activities.
- 4) In a joint family, a person can take independent decision.
- 5) India is a diverse country.

IV. Answer the following questions:-

- 1) India is a country of many diversities. Explain giving examples.
- 2) Describe how India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of strength.
- 3) Do you think the world is also a diverse place? If yes/no then why?

## ACTIVITY

\*Choose two states of India and find out about the different practices followed by the people living there.

## NUMBER SYSTEM

### Video of Decimal to Binary Number System-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VRNc6uyHhys>

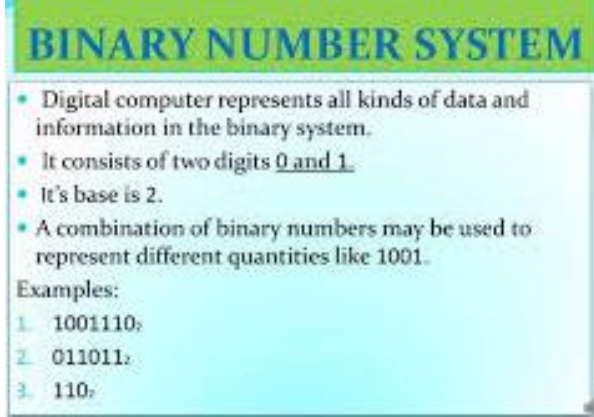
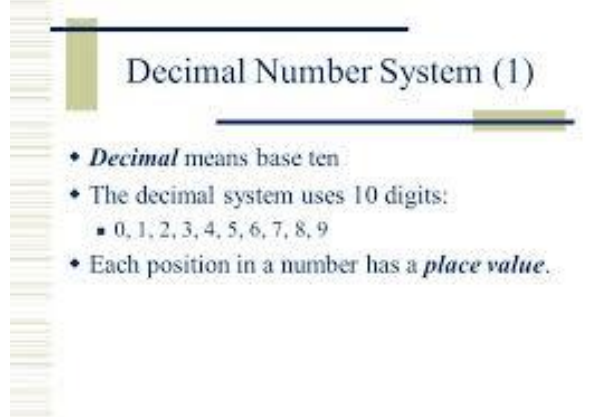
Suppose you want to know the number of students in this Class, what you will do? You will simply count the number of students one by one. The number system you are using is Decimal number system .There are 10 digits in Decimal number system. There are other number system also like:

Binary Number System-It has two digits 0,1

Octal Number System-It has eight digits(0-7)

Decimal Number System-It has 10 digits(0-9)

Hexadecimal Number System-It contains 16 digits(0-9 & A,B,C,D,E,F)

 <p><b>BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Digital computer represents all kinds of data and information in the binary system.</li><li>• It consists of two digits <u>0</u> and <u>1</u>.</li><li>• It's base is 2.</li><li>• A combination of binary numbers may be used to represent different quantities like 1001.</li></ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1001110<sub>2</sub></li><li>2. 011011<sub>2</sub></li><li>3. 110<sub>2</sub></li></ol>	 <p><b>Decimal Number System (1)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Decimal</i> means base ten</li><li>• The decimal system uses 10 digits:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</li></ul></li><li>• Each position in a number has a <i>place value</i>.</li></ul>
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## CONVERSION WITH BINARY

### Decimal To Binary

• To converting decimal to Binary we use Repeated division method. In this the no. is successively divide by 2 and its remainder recorded.

• For Example convert decimal to Binary  $43_{10}$

2	43	
2	21	1
2	10	1
2	5	0
2	2	1
2	1	0
	1	1

WRITE IN THIS ORDER  
From Down to Up

Your Answer  $43_{10} = 101011_2$

### Decimal to Binary Conversion Method 1 – Using Long Division

Q: Convert  $18_{10}$  to binary:

A:	2	18	
	2	9	r 0
	2	4	r 1
	2	2	r 0
	2	1	r 0
		0	r 1

$18_{10} = 010010_2$

Decimal number : 17

2	17	1
2	8	0
2	4	0
2	2	0
	1	

Binary number: 10001

### Home Work

Convert the following decimal numbers to binary numbers.

|  $35_{10}$

|  $29_{10}$

|  $50_{10}$

|  $10_{10}$

|  $16_{10}$

ईस्ट पाइन्ट स्कूल

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

द्वितीयः पाठः

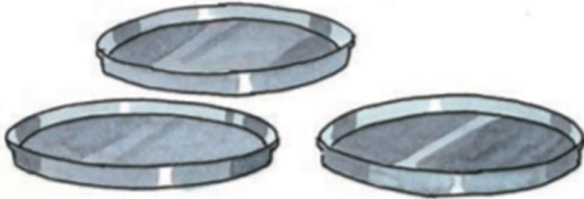
## शब्दपरिचयः-II

Link- <https://youtu.be/RH30TSs2egY>

ते के?  
ते चालिके स्तः।  
ते किं कुरुतः?  
ते वाहनं चालयतः।



ते - वे दोनो , के - कौन हैं , चालिके -दो महिला ड्राइवर , स्तः - हैं  
, वाहनं - गाडी , चालयतः -चलाति हैं |



एताः काः?  
एताः स्थालिकाः।  
किम् एताः गोलाकाराः?  
आम्, एताः गोलाकाराः एव।



एताः - ये सब , काः - कौन , स्थालिकाः - थालिया , गोलाकारः - गोलाकार हैं , आम् - हा , एव - ही

ताः काः?  
ताः अजाः।  
ताः किं कुर्वन्ति?  
ताः चरन्ति।



ताः - वे सब , अजाः - बकरिया , कुर्वन्ति - करते हैं , चरन्ति - चरती  
ॐ

1.

कोष्ठकात् उचितं शब्दं चित्वा वाक्यं पूरयत-

यथा- बालिका पठति। (बालिका/बालिकाः)

(क) ..... चरतः। (अजाः/अजे)

(ख) ..... सन्ति। (द्विचक्रिके/द्विचक्रिकाः)

(ग) ..... चलति। (नौके/नौका)

(घ) ..... अस्ति। (सूचिके/सूचिका)

(ङ) ..... उत्पतन्ति। (मक्षिकाः/मक्षिके)

2.

मञ्जूषातः कर्तृपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

लेखिका बालकः सिंहाः त्रिचक्रिका पुष्पमालाः

- (क) ..... सन्ति।  
(ख) ..... पश्यति।  
(ग) ..... लिखति।  
(घ) ..... गर्जन्ति।  
(ङ) ..... चलति।

3.

मञ्जूषातः कर्तृपदानुसारं क्रियापदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गायतः नृत्यति लिखन्ति पश्यन्ति विहरतः

- (क) सौम्या .....।  
(ख) चटके .....।  
(ग) बालिके .....।  
(घ) छात्राः .....।  
(ङ) जनाः .....।

# नादान दोस्त

## कहानी का सार

नादान दोस्त, प्रेमचंद जी की एक बाल कहानी है, जिसमें उन्होंने केशव और उसकी बहन श्यामा की नादानी का वर्णन किया है। केशव के घर कार्निंस में एक चिड़िया के अंडे दिए थे। केशव और उसकी बहन बार बार चिड़िया को कार्निंस के ऊपर आते जाते देखते। बच्चे अपने दूध और जलेबी को भूलकर चिड़ियों की आवाजाही को देखने लगे। उनके मन में तरह तरह के सवाल उठते कि अंडे कितने बड़े होंगे, कितने होंगे, क्या खाते होंगे। बच्चों का घोंसला कैसा होगा। इन बातों का जबाब देने वाला कोई नहीं था। वे दोनों आपस में ही बात करके दिल को तसल्ली दिया करते। इन तरह तीन-चार दिन गुजर गए। वे अण्डों को देखने के लिए वे अधीर हो उठते थे। उन्होंने अनुमान लगा लिया था कि अब बच्चों बाहर निकल आये होंगे। अब बच्चों के चारे का सवाल उनके सामने आ खड़ा हुआ। चिड़िया बेचारी इतना दाना कहाँ से आ पायेगी कि सभी बच्चों का पेट भर सके। अतः दोनों भाई बहनों ने चिड़िया की सहायता करने की सोची।

दोनों ने फैसला किया कि कार्निंस पर थोड़ा सा दाना रख दिया जाए। घोंसले के ऊपर कपड़े की छत बना दिया जाए। पानी की भी व्यवस्था कर दिया जाय। केशव ने कूड़ा फेंकने वाली टोकरी को घोंसले के आड़ के लिए बना दिया।



गर्मी के दिन थे। बाबू जी दफ्तर गए थे। अम्मा दोनों बच्चों को सुलाकर खुद सो गयी थी। लेकिन बच्चों को नींद नहीं आ रही थी। वे चुपचाप दबे पाँव उठे। अण्डों की हिफाजत की तैयारियाँ होने लगीं। कमरे से स्टूल लाया गया। वह छोटा पड़ा तो नहाने की चौकी स्टूल के नीचे रखी गयी। श्यामा दोनों हाथों से स्टूल को थामे हुए भी। केशव के जाते ही चिड़िया उड़ गयी। उसने देखा कि तीन अंडे हैं, जिसमें से बच्चे अभी नहीं निकले हैं। श्यामा दौड़ कर पुरानी धोती फाड़कर एक टुकड़ा ले आई। जिसे बिछाकर एक गद्दी बनाई गयी और उसके ऊपर तीनों अंडे उठा कर रख दिए गए। श्यामा प्याली और चावल भी ले आई। इसके बाद श्यामा ने भी अण्डों को देखने की इच्छा प्रकट की। लेकिन केशव ने श्यामा को फटकार लगायी कि तू गिर पड़ेगी। जब बच्चे बड़े हो जायेंगे तो हम उन्हें खिलाएंगे। अतः दोनों ने स्टूल और सारे समानों को उठाकर रख दिया गया। इतने में कोठरी का दरवाजा खुलता है, माँ ने धूप से आँखों को बचाते हुए दोनों को डांट डपटकर कमरे में सुलाने के लिए ले गयी। अब बच्चों को नींद आ गयी।

चार बजे अचानक श्यामा की नींद खुल गयी। वह दौड़ती हुई कार्निंस के पास गयी। वहाँ पर वह अण्डों को जमीन पर पड़े हुए देखती है। दौड़कर वह केशव को बुलाती है। केशव पानी की प्याली, अण्डों को जमीन पर फूटा हुआ दिखता है। तभी वहाँ अम्मा आ जाती है। वह दोनों को डांटती है। तो श्यामा बताने लगती हैं कि केशव भैया ने अण्डों के नीचे गद्दी बिछाई थी। तो माँ कहती है कि तुम लोग इतना भी नहीं जानते हो कि अण्डों को छूने से वे गंदे हो जाते हैं। फिर चिड़िया उन्हें नहीं सेती है। केशव को कई दिनों तक अपनी गलती का अहसास रहा। वह अण्डों की हिफाजत में उनका सत्यानाश कर डाला। वह उन्हें याद करके कभी कभी रो पड़ता। दोनों चिड़ियाँ फिर वहाँ कभी नहीं दिखाई पड़ीं।

## कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ

- कार्निस - दीवार के ऊपर आगे बढ़ा हुआ भाग
- सुध - ध्यान
- तसल्ली - दिलासा
- फुर्ट से - शीघ्र ही
- पेचीदा - मुश्किल
- अधीर - जिसमें धैर्य न हो
- चारा - भोजन
- जिजासा - जानने की इच्छा
- हिकमत - उपाय

### बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्पों से चुनकर दीजिए-

- (i) चिड़िया ने अंडे कहाँ दिए थे?  
(क) छत पर (ख) कार्निस पर (ग) खिड़की पर (घ) पेड़ पर।
- (ii) केशव कार्निस तक कैसे पहुँचा?  
(क) सीढ़ी से (ख) रस्सी से (ग) स्टूल से (घ) टेबल से।
- (iii) चिड़िया ने कितने अंडे दिए थे?  
(क) एक (ख) दो (ग) तीन (घ) चार।
- (iv) अंडों को धूप से बचाने के लिए केशव ने उसे किस चीज से ढँका?  
(क) कपड़े से (ख) कागज से (ग) टोकरी से (घ) पत्तों से।
- (v) केशव और श्यामा ने चिड़ियों के खाने के लिए क्या बिखेरा?  
(क) गेहूँ (ख) मक्का (ग) चावल (घ) जौ।
- (vi) माँ बच्चों को घर से बाहर जाने से क्यों मना करती थीं?  
(क) धूप के कारण (ख) ठंड के कारण (ग) बारिश के कारण (घ) अँधेरे के कारण।
- (vii) माँ ने दोपहर में डौट-डपटकर कमरे में बंद कर दिया। उस समय क्या समय हुआ था?  
(क) तीन बजे (ख) एक बजे (ग) चार बजे (घ) दो बजे।
- (viii) अचानक श्यामा की आँख कितने बजे खुली?  
(क) चार बजे (ख) तीन बजे (ग) साढ़े तीन बजे (घ) साढ़े चार बजे।
- (ix) टूटे अंडों से ..... जैसी कोई चीज बाहर निकली थी।  
(क) पाउडर जैसी (ख) चूने जैसी (ग) कत्थे जैसी (घ) गाढ़े पीले पानी जैसी।
- (x) केशव ने अंडों की हिफाजत करने के ..... में उनका सत्यानाश कर डाला।  
(क) संयोग (ख) जोग (ग) प्रयोग (घ) उपयोग।

## गतिविधि

रचनात्मक लेख

वर्तमान समय में पर्यावरण में आए बदलाव पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।