

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (WEEK-5)

ENGLISH

CHAPTER-2

THE SCHOLARSHIP JACKET

BY MARTA SALINAS

Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcSIKGNqVkY&t=220s>

ASSIGNMENT

SYNOPSIS

The story is based in a small town in the American state of Texas. The protagonist is a 14-year-old girl named Martha. She is a spirited young woman and a brilliant student. She has been a class topper all her life.

Her only goal is to attain the scholarship jacket that the school awards to the best performing student for 8 years of consecutive brilliance. Marta expects to be given the honour as she enters her 8th grade, just like her sister Rosie did in the past.

In all honesty, Marta has had a tough life. She lives with her grandparents as her father cannot afford to feed her with his meagre income. His grandfather runs a farm and tries hard to educate her. She is also not very beautiful or athletic. So, academic honour was the only thing that she found alluring.

Something Goes Wrong

However, her world turns upside down when he hears a couple of teachers arguing in the locker room. They were talking about the jacket and how it should go to her classmate Joan who stood second to Martha. Joan's father was an influential man and she was Caucasian, unlike Marta who was from Mexico.

Soon, Martha's nightmare is realized when she was called to the Principal's office. The Principal informs her about a change in school policy. From that year, the jacket was going to be paid for 15 dollars to be exact.

Marta is Heartbroken

The girl is heartbroken but summons enough courage to defer the matter up until a conversation with her grandfather. When she returns home and informs her grandfather about what had happened, he declines any sort of payment.

He believes that scholarship jacket is something you earn through merit so why should the meritorious pay anything for it. Next day, Martha relays her decision to decline the jacket as she has no money to pay for it.

She offers it to the next student in line, Joan. But after hearing her words and anguish in them, the Principal's heart melts. He decides to award it to his most deserving and meritorious student, Martha herself. She comes back to the farm later that evening and shares the glad tidings with her grandparents.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Marta Salinas was born in Coalinga, California, and received a degree in creative writing from the University of California at Irvine. Salinas has published several short stories in journals and anthologies.

New Words:

1. Texas – One of the states of the USA
2. Tradition – An old practice repeated by people
3. Eighth Grade – Similar to class 8 under CBSE. 13 – 14 years. It is the last year of Middle School
4. Graduation – The passing out of the Middle School and entering High School.
5. Vaedictorian – A Grade 8 student, top-scorer in all grades since the first, who has been chosen to deliver a farewell speech.

Reading-1

Based on your understanding of the story, complete the statements below:

a) The scholarship jacket was awarded for

.....

b) Martha could never aspire to win a school sports because

.....

c) Mc Schmidt and Mr. Boone had a disagreement over

.....

Q-2) Answer the following questions:

- a) What was the school tradition that Martha longed to follow? Why?
- b) Where was Martha brought up and why?
- c) This one, the scholarship jacket, was our only chance.
 - i. Who does 'our' refer to in this line?
 - ii. What was the only chance?
 - iii. Why was that the only chance?
- d) What were the two teachers arguing about? Why did the two disagree?
- e) How did Martha react to the argument that she heard? Why did it seem like a cruel coincidence to have overheard that conversation?
- f) How did Grandpa respond to the idea of paying for the scholarship jacket?
- g) What was the principal's reaction?
- h) Does Martha react as most fourteen-year-olds would do? Do you agree/disagree? Give two reasons
- i) Why do you think the principal makes an exception in Martha's case?

Q-6) Imagine you are Martha and you have won the scholarship Jacket, after 8 years of hard work, Express your feelings in the form of diary Entry.

HINDI

पाठ 5 – मिठाईवाला (भगवतीप्रसाद वाजपेयी)

उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना (विषय शिक्षिका)

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

पाठ का सार

मिठाईवाले का परिवार किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा या दुर्घटना का शिकार हुआ होगा। जैसा कि मिठाईवाले ने बताया था, उसका एक हंसता-खेलता परिवार था। शहर में उसका मान था। आलीशान घर था। व्यवसाय फल-फूल रहा था। नौकर-चाकर, गाड़ी घोड़ा किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं थी, परंतु अचानक जैसे उसकी हरी-भरी दुनिया को किसी की नज़र लग गई। गाँव में महामारी फैली और उसकी पत्नी और बच्चे चल बसे। उसकी दुनिया ही उजड़ गई और आँखों में आँसू सूखते ही न थे। धीरे-धीरे समय बीता तो मन का दुख कुछ कम हुआ पर अब वही घर अकेले में काटने को दौड़ता था। रह-रह कर बच्चों की याद आती थी। मन को तसल्ली देने का उसने एक तरीका निकाला कि वह घूम-घूमकर बच्चों के पसंद की चीज़ें बेचा करेगा और अपने मन को बहलाया करेगा। इस प्रकार उसका फेरी लगाने का व्यवसाय आरंभ हुआ और इस काम में उसने संतोष, धीरज और असीम सुख भी पाया।

प्रश्न 1. मिठाईवाला अलग-अलग चीज़ें क्यों बेचता था और वह महीनों बाद क्यों आता था?

उत्तर . बच्चे एक चीज़ से ऊब न जाएँ इसलिए मिठाईवाला अलग – अलग चीज़ें बेचता था। बच्चों में उत्सुकता बनाए रखने के लिए वह महीनों, बाद आता था। साथ ही चीज़ें न मिलने से बच्चे रोएँ, ऐसा मिठाई वाला नहीं चाहता था।

प्रश्न 2. मिठाईवाले में वे कौन से गुण थे जिनकी वजह से बच्चे तो बच्चे, बड़े भी उसकी ओर खिंचे चले आते थे ?

उत्तर . निम्नलिखित कारणों से बच्चे तथा बड़े मिठाईवाले की ओर खिंचे चले आते थे-

- (i) मिठाई वाला मादक – मधुर ढंग से गाकर अपनी चीज़ों को बेचता था।
- (ii) वह कम लाभ में बच्चों को खिलौने तथा मिठाइयाँ देता था।
- (iii) उसके हृदय में बच्चों के लिए स्नेह था, वह कभी गुस्सा नहीं करता था।
- (iv) हर बार नई चीज़ें लाता था।

प्रश्न 3. विजय बाबू एक ग्राहक थे और मुरलीवाला एक विक्रेता। दोनों अपने-अपने पक्ष के समर्थन में क्या तर्क पेश करते हैं ?

उत्तर . एक ग्राहक के रूप में विजय बाबू अपना तर्क पेश करते हुए कहते हैं कि तुम लोगों को झुठ बोलने की आदत होती है। सबको एक ही भाव से सामान बेचते हो ग्राहक को अधिक दाम बताकर उलटा ग्राहक पर ही एहसान का बोझ लाद देते हो।

एक विक्रेता के रूप में मुरलीवाला अपना तर्क पेश करता हुआ कहता है – आपको चीज़ों की असली लागत का अंदाजा नहीं है इसलिए दुकानदार चाहे हानि उठाकर ही चीज़ें क्यों न बेचे पर ग्राहक को हमेशा यही लगता है कि हम उन्हें लूट रहे हैं। ग्राहक को दुकानदार

पर विश्वास नहीं होता है। मुरलीवाला कहता है कि असली दाम – दो पैसा ही है, मैंने पूरी एक हज़ार बनवाई थी।

प्रश्न 4. खिलौनेवाले के आने पर बच्चों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती थी ?

उत्तर . खिलौनेवाले के आने पर बच्चे खिलौने देखकर पुलकित हो उठते थे। बच्चों का झुंड खिलौनेवाले को चारों तरफ़ से घेर लेता था। वे पैसे लेकर खिलौने का मोलभाव करने लगते थे। खिलौने पाकर बच्चे खुशी से उछलने – कूदने लगते थे।

प्रश्न 5. रोहिणी को मुरलीवाले के स्वर से खिलौनेवाले का स्मरण क्यों हो आया ?

उत्तर . मुरलीवाला भी खिलौनेवाले की तरह ही गा-गाकर खिलौने बेच रहा था। रोहिणी को खिलौने वाले का स्वर जाना पहचाना लगा इसलिए उसे खिलौनेवाले का स्मरण हो आया।

प्रश्न 6. किसकी बात सुनकर मिठाईवाला भावुक हो गया था ? उसने इन व्यवसायों को अपनाने का क्या कारण बताया ?

उत्तर . रोहिणी की बात सुनकर मिठाईवाला भावुक हो गया। इस तरह के जीवन में उसे अपने बच्चों की झलक मिल जाती है। उसे ऐसा लगता है कि उसके बच्चे इन्हीं में कहीं हँस – खेल रहे हैं। यदि वो ऐसा नहीं करता तो उनकी याद में घुल-घुलकर मर जाता, क्योंकि उसके बच्चे अब जिंदा नहीं थे। इसी कारण उसने इस व्यवसाय को अपनाया।

प्रश्न 7. ‘अब इस बार ये पैसे न लूँगा’-कहानी के अंत में मिठाईवाले ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?

उत्तर . कहानी के अंत में रोहिणी द्वारा मिठाई के पैसे मिठाईवाले ने लेने से मना कर दिया क्योंकि चुन्नू और मुन्नू को देखकर उसे अपने बच्चों का स्मरण हो आया। उसे ऐसा लगा मानो वो अपने बच्चों को ही मिठाई दे रहा है।

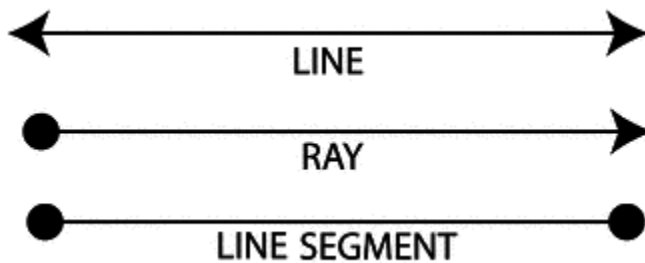
“इस कहानी में रोहिणी चिक के पीछे से बात करती है। क्या आज भी औरतें चिक के पीछे से बात करती हैं? यदि करती हैं तो क्यों? आपकी राय में क्या यह सही है?”

MATHS
CHAPTER-Lines and Angles
(Notes)

Video Link: https://youtu.be/s_5jQOswx1s

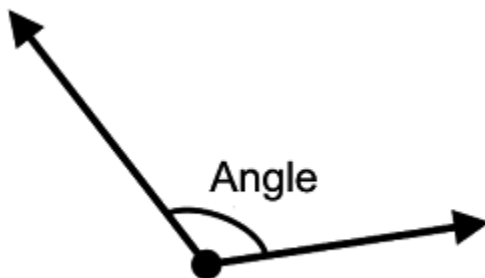
Line, line segment and ray

- If we take a point and draw a straight path that extends endlessly on both the sides, then the straight path is called as a **line**.
- A **ray** is a part of a line with one endpoint.
- A **line segment** is a part of a line with two endpoints.



Angles

- An **angle** is formed when two rays originate from the same end point.
- The rays making an angle are called the **arms** of the angle.
- The end point is called the **vertex** of the angle.

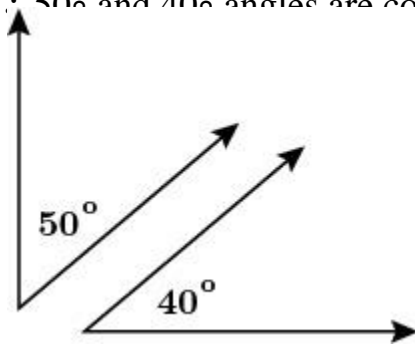


Complementary Angles

- Two angles whose sum is 90° are called complementary angles.

Example: $50^\circ + 40^\circ = 90^\circ$

$\therefore 50^\circ$ and 40° angles are complementary angles.

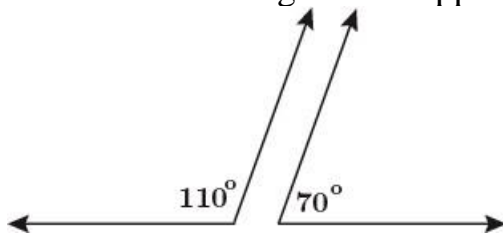


Supplementary angles

- Two angles whose sum is 180° are called supplementary angles.

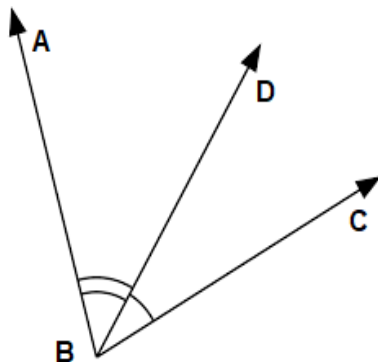
Example: $110^\circ + 70^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\therefore 110^\circ$ and 70° angles are supplementary angles.



Adjacent Angles

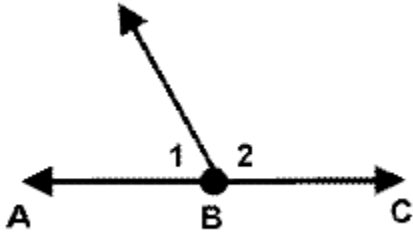
- Two angles are adjacent, if they have
 - A common vertex
 - A common arm
 - Their non-common arms on different sides of the common arm.



Here $\angle ABD$ and $\angle DBC$ are adjacent angles.

Linear Pair Of Angles

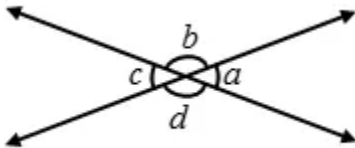
Linear pair of angles are adjacent angles whose sum is equal to 180° .



Here, 1 and 2 are linear pair of angles.

Vertically Opposite Angles

- Vertically opposite angles are formed when two straight lines intersect each other at a common point.
- Vertically opposite angles are equal.

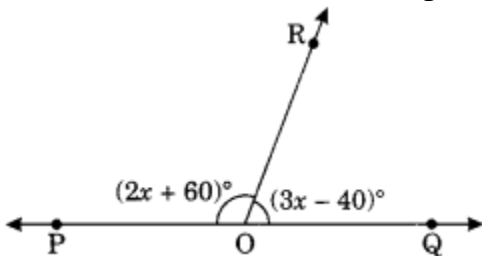


Here, the following pairs of angles are vertically opposite angles.

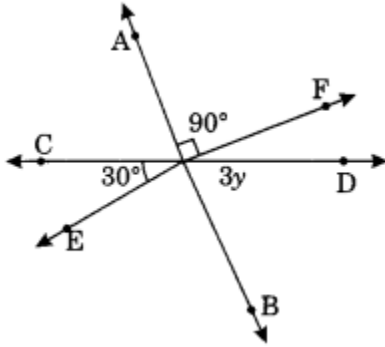
- (i) **a** and **c**
- (ii) **b** and **d**

WORKSHEET

- Q 1. Find the angles which is $\frac{1}{5}$ of its complement.
Q 2. Find the angles which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of its supplement.
Q3. Find the value of x in the given figure.



Q 4. In the given figure, find the value of y .

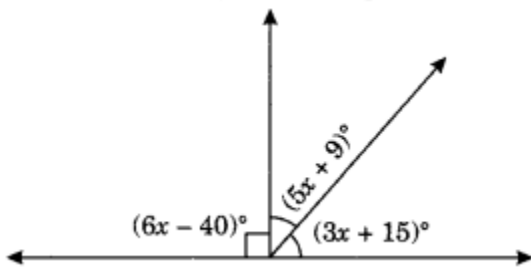


Q 5. Find the supplements of each of the following:

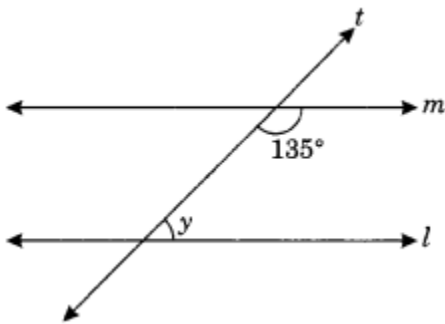
- (i) 30°
- (ii) 79°
- (iii) 179°
- (iv) x°
- (v) $\frac{2}{5}$ of right angle

Q 6. If the angles $(4x + 4)^\circ$ and $(6x - 4)^\circ$ are the supplementary angles, find the value of x .

Q 7. Find the value of x .

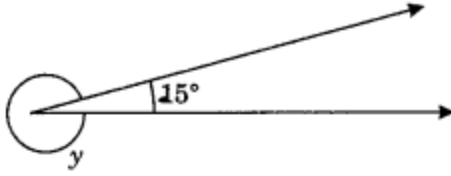


Q 8. Find the value of y .

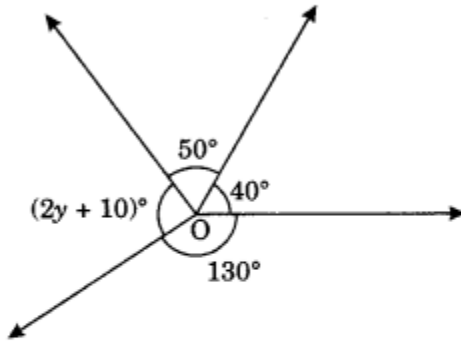


Q 9. Find the value of y in the following figures:

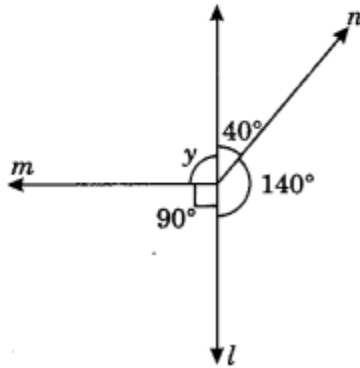
(i)



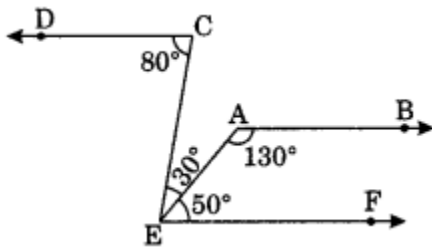
(ii)



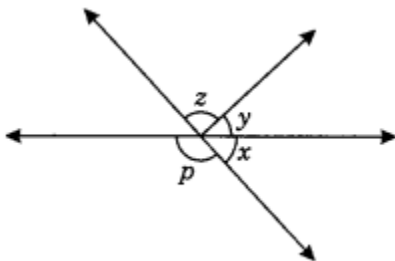
(iii)



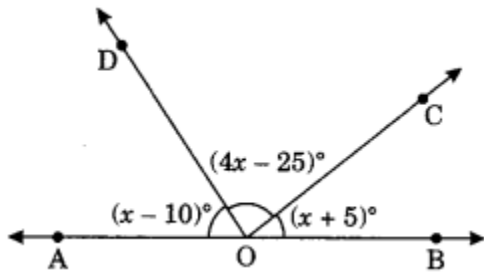
Q10. In the given figure, prove that $AB \parallel CD$.



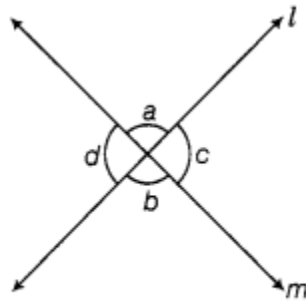
Q11. In the adjoining figure if $x : y : z = 2 : 3 : 4$, then find the value of z .



Q 12. In the following figure, find the value of $\angle BOC$, if points A, O and B are collinear.



Q13. In the given figure, lines l and m intersect each other at a point. Which of the following is false?

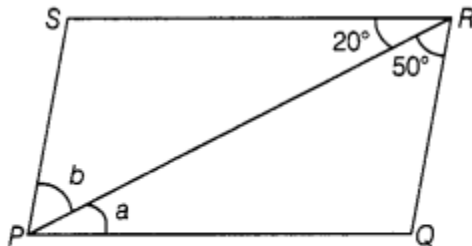


- (a) $\angle a = \angle b$
- (b) $\angle d = \angle c$
- (c) $\angle a + \angle d = 180^\circ$
- (d) $\angle a = \angle d$

Q14. The difference of two complementary angles is 30° . Then, the angles are

- (a) $60^\circ, 30^\circ$
- (b) $70^\circ, 40^\circ$
- (c) $20^\circ, 50^\circ$
- (d) $105^\circ, 75^\circ$

Q15. In the given figure, $PQ \parallel SR$ and $SP \parallel RQ$. Then, angles a and b are



- (a) $20^\circ, 50^\circ$
- (b) $50^\circ, 20^\circ$
- (c) $30^\circ, 50^\circ$
- (d) $45^\circ, 35^\circ$

ACTIVITY BASED QUESTION

Q16. Find the measure of the angles made by the intersecting lines at the vertices of an equilateral triangle.

Q17. Give examples for vertically opposite angles in your surroundings.

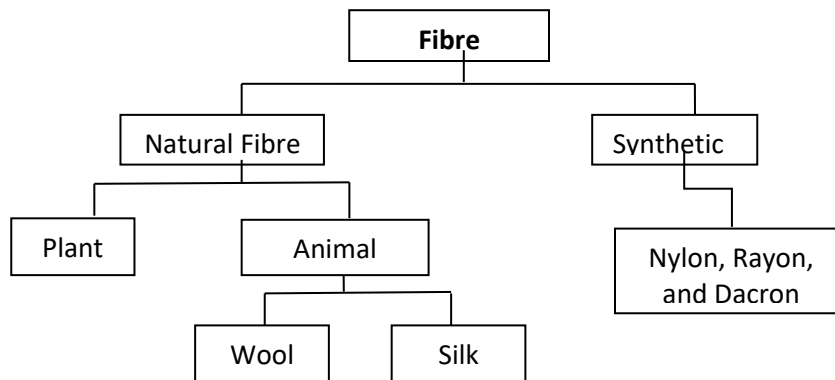
SCIENCE

CHAPTER -3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

Video Link:

https://youtu.be/U1v_h4oHVtk

INTRODUCTION

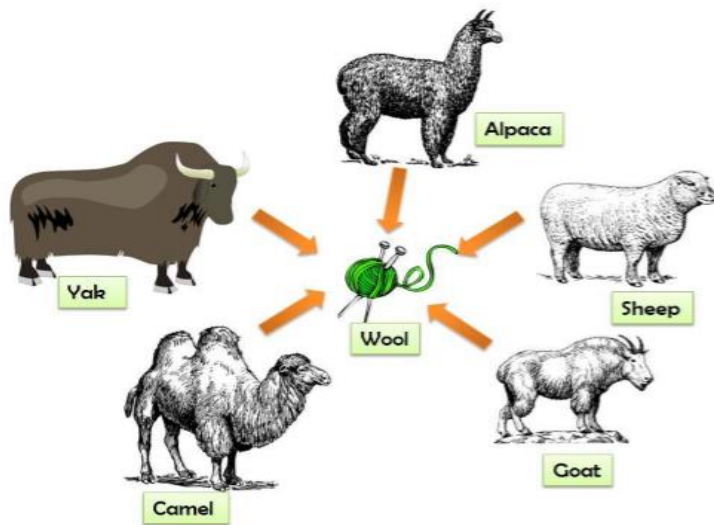


WOOL FIBRE

1) Production of Wool from Sheep

- There are two types of fibres in sheep's hair:
 - The Rough hair
 - The soft under hair which is present just near to the skin of the sheep
- Wool is made from the soft hair the sheep because of its fine quality.

Wool producing animals:



- **Selective Breeding:** Sometimes sheep are selected to gain a breed that has only fine soft hair on the skin and less or no hard hair. This process is called Selective Breeding.

2) The Process of obtaining Wool from the Hair Fibre of the Animals

Step 1: Shearing

It is a process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of its skin.

Shearing is conducted generally in **hot weather** so that the sheep do not feel cold and can survive easily. The shearing process **does not hurt** the sheep because the upper part of the skin is normally dead skin.

Step 2: Scouring

It is a process of **removing dirt, grease and dust** from the hair removed from the sheep.

It is generally done with the help of machines.

Step 3: Sorting

It is the process of separating the hair of the sheep according to their textures.

Step 4: Removing of burrs

In this step, the burrs or small fibres present on the hair are picked out..

Step 5: Dyeing

In this step, the fibres are dyed in different colours.

Step 6: Weaving and knitting of yarn

In the last step, the fibres for wool so obtained is straightened out combed and then rolled into a yarn.

Answer these questions:

Q1. Name two fibres obtained from animals?

Q2. Which terms are used for the following processes?

- a) Removing hair sheep along with a thin layer of skin
- b) Washing of sheep's fleece to remove dust dirt and grease?

Q3. Why shearing does not hurt the sheep?

Activity:

Collect the pictures of animals which we use to get wool. Make a collage of these pictures..

Lets find out:Q1. . These wool-yielding animals have thick coat of hair on their body. Why?

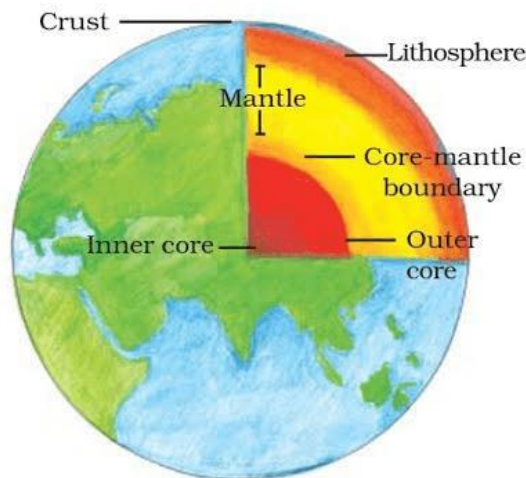
SOCIAL STUDIES
Inside Our Earth
Geography Chapter – 2

Video Link: -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMMC00Owm-0>

What is Earth:

- (i) The earth comprises of three layers: crust, mantle and core.



- (ii) Constant changes take place inside as well as outside the earth.

What is the Interior of the Earth:

- (i) The Earth is made of several concrete layers. It is about 35km on the continental masses and only 5km on the ocean floors.
- (ii) The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the **crust**.

(iii) Silica and alumina are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass. It is, thus, called **sial**.

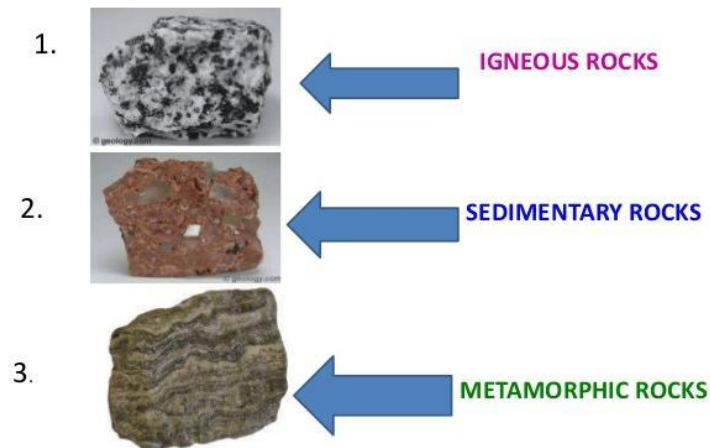
(iv) The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium called **sim**.

(v) Just below the crust is the mantle up to an extent of 2,900 km.

(vi) The innermost layer is core with a radius of 3,500 km. As it is made of nickel and iron, it is called **nife**.

Rocks and Minerals:

(i) The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.



Types of rock

(ii) There are three major types of rocks; igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.

(iii) when the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous or primary rocks. They are of two types, extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.

(iv) **Rocks roll down and break into small fragments and these smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported, compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called sedimentary rock.**

(v) Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

(vi) The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is called the rock cycle.

(vii) Rocks are made of different minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

9. 3. Match the skill:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------|
| (i) Core | (a) Earth's surface |
| (ii) Minerals | (b) Used for roads and buildings |
| (iii) Rocks | (c) Made of silicon and alumina |
| (iv) Clay | (d) Has definite chemical composition |
| (v) Sial | (e) Innermost layer |
| | (f) Changes into slate |
| | (g) Process of transformation of the rock |

Q-4) Make a PPT on various types of rocks with examples.

विषय - संस्कृत

तृतीयः पाठः

स्वावलम्बनम्

Link - <https://youtu.be/9v9n6z7C33s>

इस चैप्टर में दो दोस्तों के बारे में बताया गया है जहां एक दोस्त अमीर रहता है और दूसरा दोस्त गरीब रहता है। तो अमीर दोस्त के पास नौकर बहुत सारे रहते हैं लेकिन गरीब के पास एक भी नौकर नहीं रहता है। तो अमीर लड़का कोई भी काम नहीं करता है वहीं दूसरी तरफ गरीब लड़का सारा काम खुद से ही करता है जिस कारण वह स्वावलंबी है।

कृष्णमूर्तिः श्रीकण्ठश्च मित्रे आस्ताम्। श्रीकण्ठस्य पिता समृद्धः आसीत्। अतः तस्य भवने सर्वविधानि सुख-साधनानि आसन्। तस्मिन् विशाले भवने चत्वारिंशत् स्तम्भाः आसन्। तस्य अष्टादश-प्रकोष्ठेषु पञ्चाशत् गवाक्षाः, चतुश्चत्वारिंशत् द्वाराणि, षट्त्रिंशत् विद्युत्-व्यजनानि च आसन्। तत्र दश सेवकाः निरन्तरं कार्यं कुर्वन्ति स्म। परं कृष्णमूर्तेः माता पिता च निर्धनौ कृषकदम्पती। तस्य गृहम् आडम्बरविहीनं साधारणञ्च आसीत्।



शब्दार्थ → श्रीकण्ठः → नाम, च → और, मित्रे → दो मित्र, आस्ताम् → य।
 समृद्धः → धनी, आसीत् → था, अतः → इसलिए, तस्य → उसके,
 सर्वविधानि → सभी प्रकार के, आसन् → थे, तस्मिन् → उसके, स्तम्भाः →
 खम्भे।, गवाक्षाः → खिड़कियाँ, व्यजनानि → पंखे (fans)
सरलार्थ → कृष्णमूर्ति और श्रीकण्ठ दो मित्र थे। श्रीकण्ठ का पिता धनी था।
 इसलिए उसके घर में सभी प्रकार के सुख के साधन थे। उसके विशाल
 घर में चालीस खम्भे थे। उसके अठारह कमरों में पचास खिड़कियाँ
 चालीस (40) दरवाजे और छत्तीस बिल्ली के पंखे थे।

सरलार्थ → वहाँ दस सेबक निरन्तर कार्य करते रहे थे। परंतु कृष्णमूर्ति के माता-पिता
 गरीब और कृषक पति-पत्नी थे। उसका घर दिखावे से रहित और
 साधारण था।



एकदा श्रीकण्ठः तेन सह प्रातः नववादने तस्य गृहम् अगच्छत्। तत्र कृष्णमूर्तिः तस्य माता पिता च स्वशक्त्या श्रीकण्ठस्य आतिथ्यम् अकुर्वन्। एतत् दृष्ट्वा श्रीकण्ठः अकथयत्- “मित्र! अहं भवतां सत्कारेण सन्तुष्टोऽस्मि। केवलम् इदमेव मम दुःखं यत् तव गृहे एकोऽपि भृत्यः नास्ति। मम सत्काराय भवतां बहु कष्टं जातम्। मम गृहे तु बहवः कर्मकराः सन्ति।” तदा कृष्णमूर्तिः अवदत्-“मित्र! ममापि अष्टौ कर्मकराः सन्ति। ते च द्वौ पादौ, द्वौ हस्तौ, द्वे नेत्रे,

द्वे श्रोत्रे इति। एते प्रतिक्षणं मम सहायकाः। किन्तु तव भृत्याः सदैव सर्वत्र च उपस्थिताः भवितुं न शक्नुवन्ति। त्वं तु स्वकार्याय भृत्याधीनः। यदा यदा ते अनुपस्थिताः, तदा तदा त्वं कष्टम् अनुभवसि। स्वावलम्बने तु सर्वदा सुखमेव, न कदापि कष्टं भवति।”

श्रीकण्ठः अवदत्-“मित्र! तव वचनानि श्रुत्वा मम मनसि महती प्रसन्नता जाता। अधुना अहमपि स्वकार्याणि स्वयमेव कर्तुम् इच्छामि।” भवतु, सार्धद्वादशवादनमिदम्। साम्प्रतं गृहं चलामि।

शब्दार्थ → दम्पती → पति-पत्नी, आडम्बरविहीन → दिखावे से रहित, सह-साथ, सान्ना।
स्वशक्त्या → अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार, अतिथ्यम् → अतिथि सत्कार
भवतां → तुम्हारे, यत् → कि, भृत्यः → नौकर, कर्मकराः → काम करने वाले

→ ममापि → मेरा भी, श्रोत्रे → कान, शक्नुवन्ति → हो सकते हैं। स्वकार्याय → अपने-अपने कार्य के लिए, महती → बहुत, अधुना → अब, साम्प्रतं → अब

सरलार्थ → वहां दस सेबक निरंतर कार्य करते रहे थे। परंतु कृष्णमूर्ति के माता-पिता गरीब और कृषक पति-पत्नी थे। उसका घर दिखाने से रहित और साधारण था। एक बार श्रीकृष्ण उसके (कृष्णमूर्ति) साथ सबेरे नौ बजे उसके घर गया। वहां कृष्णमूर्ति ने तथा उसके माता-पिता ने अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार श्रीकृष्ण का अतिथि सत्कार किया। यह देखकर श्रीकृष्ण कहने लगा - "मित्र! मैं आप लोगों के सत्कार से सन्तुष्ट हूँ। केवल यह ही मेरा दुःख है कि तुम्हारे घर में एक भी नौकर नहीं है। मेरे सत्कार के लिए आप लोगों को बहुत कष्ट हुआ। मेरे घर में तो अनेक नौकर हैं।

सरलार्थ → तब कृष्णमूर्ति बोला - "मित्र! मेरे भी आठ नौकर हैं। दो पैं, दो छत्त, दो नेत्र, और दो कान। ये हर पल मेरे सहायक हैं। किन्तु तुम्हारे नौकर हमेशा और हर जगह उपस्थित नहीं हो सकते। तुम तो अपने कार्य के लिए भी नौकरों के अधीन हो। जब-जब वे जैर हाजिर होते हैं, तब-तब तुम कष्ट को अनुभव करते हो। स्वावलम्बन में सदा सुख ही है, कभी-कभी कष्ट नहीं होता है।

श्रीकृष्ण बोला - "मित्र! तुम्हारे बचनों को सुनकर मेरे मन में बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। अब मैं भी अपने काम स्वयं ही करना चाहता हूँ। अच्छा सारे बरह बज गए हैं। अब घर को चलता हूँ।

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत-

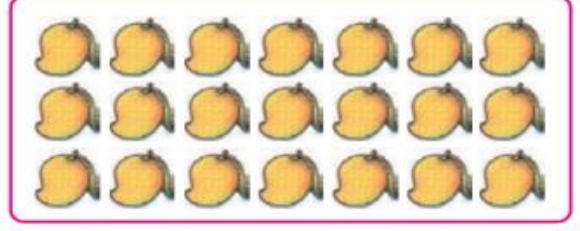
- (क) कस्य भवने सर्वविधानि सुखसाधनानि आसन्?
- (ख) कस्य गृहे कोऽपि भृत्यः नास्ति?
- (ग) श्रीकण्ठस्य आतिथ्यम् के अकुर्वन्?
- (घ) सर्वदा कुत्र सुखम्?
- (ङ) श्रीकण्ठः कृष्णमूर्तेः गृहं कदा अगच्छत्?
- (च) कृष्णमूर्तेः कति कर्मकराः सन्ति?

प्रश्न 2

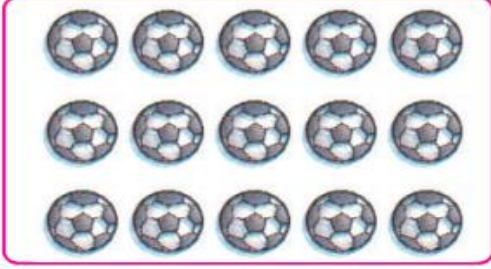
चित्राणि गणयित्वा तदधः संख्यावाचकशब्दं लिखत-



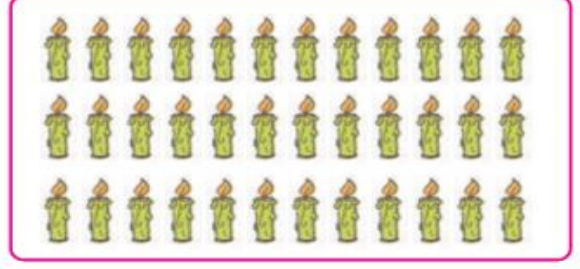
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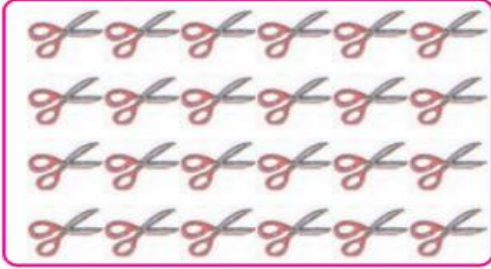
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3.

मञ्जूषातः अङ्कानां कृते पदानि चिनुत-

चत्वारिंशत् सप्तविंशतिः एकत्रिंशत् पञ्चाशत् अष्टाविंशतिः त्रिंशत् चतुर्विंशतिः

28

27

30

31

24 40
50

4.

अधोलिखितान् समयवाचकान् अङ्कान् पदेषु लिखत-

यथा- 10.30 सार्धद्वादशवादनम् 5.00
7.00 3.30
2.30 9.00
11.00 12.30
4.30 8.00
1.30 7.30

5.

मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

षड् त्रिंशत् एकत्रिंशत् द्वौ द्वादश अष्टाविंशतिः

- (क) ऋतवः भवन्ति।
(ख) मासाः भवन्ति।
(ग) एकस्मिन् मासे अथवा दिवसाः भवन्ति।
(घ) फरवरी-मासे सामान्यतः दिनानि भवन्ति।
(ङ) मम शरीरे हस्तौ स्तः।

