

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT- 6 CLASS VIII

ENGLISH (MS. AREEBA / MS. EKTA)

Unit 2 : Chapter 1 – A Day in the Country

Assignment 6

Outline of the Story

A day in the country is a story about two orphans who were playing when a threatening storm appeared which forced the residents to take refuge. Danilka, an eight years old boy, got his hand trapped in the tree. Luckily, Danilka's sister Fyokla, six years old girl went to the town for asking help. Terenty a cobbler, assured to provide assistance to her to rescue Danilka. After the storm passed, the three enjoyed the splendors of the country the rest of the afternoon. Danilka is fascinated by nature and its beauty.

Summary

„A day in the country' is written by Anton Chekhov. It pays homage to an unsung hero, a homeless cobbler whose name is Terenty. In the beginning of the story a beggar girl named Fyokla, who is 6 years old comes running through a village. The village is preparing for an approaching storm. She addresses everyone as "uncle". She is searching for some particular person. She finally finds Terenty in the kitchen-garden. He is a "tall old man with a thin, pock-marked face, very long legs, and bare feet, dressed in a woman's tattered jacket". He does not look like a hero. But Fyokla is searching desperately for someone to help in freeing her brother Danilka, whose hand is stuck in a tree. Terenty does not give importance to the approaching storm and talking reassuringly in fatherly tones he goes to free Fyokla's brother. The story tells us that Terenty "answers all questions, and there is no secret in nature which baffles him. He knows everything". The writer further adds that indeed "all the villagers, generally speaking, know as much as he does". But the difference is that Terenty is willing to share his knowledge and time with the two orphan children. The children love him for this reason. The two children retire to a deserted barn after spending the day with Terenty. And Terenty goes to the tavern. Chekhov further tells about Terenty's sincerity and love for the two orphan children. Terenty comes back later and puts bread under their heads making the sign of the cross while they are asleep. In this way Terenty tries to make the lives of Fyokla and Danilka a little better than his own.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2u2QcpjUeQ>

Question and Answers

1. Why was Fyokla looking for Terenty?
2. Why did the little girl come looking especially for Terenty?
3. Why was Terenty respected?
4. What was the effect of change of weather on the following-
 - The Sky

- The grass and trees
 - The people of the village
5. What happened to Danilka? What caused the accident? How did Terenty help him?
 6. What had Terenty learnt about the ants and the bees?
 7. *Danilka looks at Terenty and greedily drinks in every word.*
 - a. What is Danilka's mood here?
 - b. Where were they?
 - c. What was Terenty telling him?
 8. Describe the change in Fyokla's mood in the story.
 9. The story reflects Terenty's love for the children. Give three reasons to prove this.
 10. The children were impoverished but joyful. Justify the statement.

Activity

Danilka got his hand stuck in the tree and needed help. Danilka's sister Fyokla and Terenty helped him. Have you ever been in a situation similar to Danilka, where you felt helpless and needed somebody's help. Did someone come to help you or you managed to get out of it yourself. Describe your experience in 100 – 150 words.

SUBJECT SOCIAL STUDY (POONAM PATHAK)

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

YouTube Link:-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XcKLV4h9phQ>

SUB TOPICS:-

The Battle of Plassey:

1. As a result of denial of trading rights, on 23rd June 1757, Battle of Plassey was fought and it was the first major victory of English in India.
2. Alivardi Khan died in 1756 and Sirajuddaulah became the Nawab of Bengal.
3. In 1757, Robert Clive led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.
4. Main reason for defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, betrayed Sirajuddaulah and never fought the battle.
5. Mir Jafar was promised by Clive to be made Nawab after crushing Sirajuddaulah.
6. As per the deal Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal after the defeat and death of Sirajuddaulah. But he was the nominal head of Bengal and actual power remained in the hands of British.

The Battle of Buxar:

1. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the Nawab.

2. Mir Jafar was just a puppet in the hands of Britishers.
3. In 1764, the battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim, when Mir Qasim denied the privileges given to Britishers.
4. Mir Qasim abolished the trade duty for everyone and transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Mungair. But this was against the interest of British and they declared war.
5. In this battle Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shujaudaula, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam the Mughal King fought against British and British forces were led by Hector Munro.
6. In this battle British become victorious and they decided to control the territory by their own.
7. In 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal and they also got the Diwani rights of Bihar and Odisha.

ASSIGNMENT:-

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
- (b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
- (c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
- (d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the _____ part of India.

What attracted European trading companies to India?

Answer.

European trading companies were looking for new lands from which they could buy goods at a cheap price and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Spices like Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. These were the reasons that attracted European trading companies to India.

5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Answer.

After the first British factory was set up in 1651 on the banks of the river Hooghly, East India company started allowing more of its merchants and traders to visit and settle down at the city of Bengal. The reasons that caused the conflicts between Bengal nawabs and East India Company were:

- a. Nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions
- b. Nawabs also demanded large tributes from the company
- c. The company denied paying taxes
- d. The company officials wrote insulting letters to the nawabs

6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Answer.

Diwani rights are the rights that the British acquired to collect their own revenues and have the authority to decide on civil cases. This right benefited East India Company in several ways:

- a. It allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal

- b. The monopoly of the East India Company on the trade started
- c. Revenue of Bengal was used to export Indian goods out of the country

7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.

Answer.

The system of the subsidiary alliance made Indian rulers let go of their armed forces and come under the protection of East India Company. The following changes occurred when this system came into being:

- a. East India Company became the guardian of the territories that it took under the alliance
- b. An English resident, who served as the EIC’s personnel, was appointed in the territory to keep a check on the ruler
- c. The Indian rules were asked not to allow any other European companies to trade with them and enter their territory
- d. Indian rulers were told to pay for the subsidiary armed forces of the EIC, disobeying which led to that part of the territory being forfeited by the company

8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Answer.

The difference in the administration of the company and that of the Indian rulers is given below:

Company Administration	Indian Rulers Administration
The company divided the territories into presidencies	Indian rulers divided the territories into district, pargana, tehsil and parishad
Governor ruled the administrative units	Zamindar or Peasants were responsible for their units
Governor-General was the head of the state	King or Nawab was the head of the state
The introduction of several acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulating Act • Indian Council Acts • Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 	Indian rulers brought no such acts but used to rule with their farmans.

9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company’s army.

Answer.

The army of EIC was known as Sepoy Army. The main participants of the army were the peasants of India, trained by the EIC to become professional soldiers. The major change in the EIC army was the domination of infantry over cavalry with the introduction of muskets, matchlocks to guard them. The company also introduced a uniform military culture where soldiers were given European training through drills and other exercises.

Link- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqFKxPdnZ1U>.

Introduction

- Man-made fibers and not derived from natural sources are called synthetic fibers. E.g. Nylon, rayon, polyester etc.
- Synthetic fibers and plastics are made up of molecules called polymers.
- A polymer is a large molecule formed by combination of many small molecules, each of which is called a monomer.
- The structure of polymer can be compared to that of bead neckless- the bead being the monomers.
- The process of combining the monomers to form a polymer is called polymerization.

Types of Synthetic fibers

- Rayon
- Nylon
- Polyester
- Acrylic are some synthetic fibers.

1. Rayon:

Rayon is made from wood (artificial silk) pulp, a naturally- occurring, cellulose- based raw material. Rayon is moisture-absorbent and comfortable to wear.

Uses of Rayon

- Home furnishings such as bedspreads, bed sheets, blankets, curtains, tablecloth, carpets etc. are made from rayon fiber, as it has a silky lustre.
- It is strong fibre, it is used in automobile tyre cords.
- It is used to make apparel such are suits, jackets, slacks etc.

2. Nylon:

Nylon was the first synthetic fiber to be made entirely from chemicals.

- Basic raw materials for the production of nylon are coal, petroleum oil, water and air.
- Nylon fiber is very strong and elastic.
- It is light and wrinkle- resistant.
- It is easy to wash and absorbs very little water.

Uses of nylon

- Garments such as saris are made from nylon. Since it is wear resistant, garments made from it last for a long time.
- Being very strong, nylon fiber is used to make ropes, tents, fishing nets and parachutes.
- It is also used to make toothbrushes, combs, zip fasteners and machine parts.

3. Polyester:

Polyester is a polymer of many ester units.

- Polyester is manufactured from petroleum.

- Polyester fibers are extremely strong, very durable, resistant to most chemicals and do not get wrinkled easily.
- Polyester does not absorb water, so it dries quickly.
- PET (Polyethylene terephthalate), the commonly used polyester, is made from two monomers by condensation polymerization.

Uses of polyester

- Polyester is used to make pants, shirts, suits and bed sheets either by itself or as a blend.
- Its water-resistant property makes it ideal for garments & jackets that are to be used in wet or damp environments.

4. Acrylic:

Acrylic is a light weight soft and warm synthetic fabric which has a wool like feel.

- It does not shrink is wrinkle-resistant and cheaper than wool.
- It can also be dyed very well in a variety of color.

Uses of Acrylic

- Strong & warm, acrylic fiber is often used for making sweaters and tracksuits and as linings for boots and gloves as well as in furnishing fabrics and carpets.
- It is used in craft yarns, boat sails and vehicle covers.

Characteristics/ Advantages of synthetic fibers

1. They are stronger, more elastic and make tough and durable fabrics.
2. They are color-resistant and do not bleed color when washed.
3. They are easy to wash and dry.
4. They do not shrink when washed.
5. They are resistant to attack by moths.

Disadvantages of Synthetic fibers

1. Synthetic fibers cannot absorb moisture. This makes them unsuitable to be worn during summers when our body sweats.
2. It is dangerous to wear them while near fire, as they catch fire easily.
3. They cannot be easily ironed as they melt very easily.

Plastics

A material is said to be 'plastics' if it can be molded or formed into different shapes.

Classification

Plastics can be broadly classified as thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics based on how they react to heat.

Properties & Uses of plastics

1. Plastic are poor conductors of heat and electricity. So they are used to make covering of electric wires and handles of tools.
2. Plastics are highly resistant to chemicals and water.

3. Plastics are lightweight, strong and durable and are therefore used to make parts for aircrafts, cars etc.

Problems with excessive use of plastics

Plastics are non- biodegradable and do not decompose for several years. When plastics are burnt, toxic fumes are released into the atmosphere causing pollution.

How can this problem be solved?

1. Never throw plastic bags or other plastic articles into water bodies, drains or on roads.
2. Carry cotton or jute bags for shopping.
3. Buy products with less plastic packaging.
4. Recycling and reuse of plastics should be encouraging.

Q1 Write two uses of nylon.

Q2 Define polymer.

Q3 Write the name of material coated on nonstick cookware.

Q4 Complete the following

(a) Polyester + cotton = -----

(b) Polyester + wool =-----

Q5 Show by an example that plastic is non –reactive.

Q6 Write an activity to show that the cotton absorbs more water than synthetic cloths.

Q7 Write the full form of PET and PVC.

Q8 Explain 5 R'S.

Q9 „Synthetic fibre is need of time“ comment on it.

Q10 Differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.

Class 8th subject: social science (Geography) (MS. NIDA)

Chapter2: Land,Soil,Water,Natural vegetation and wild life resources

Study material

Land: -

- One of the most important natural resources .
- Covers about 30% of the total area of the earth surface .
- The reason behind uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of land and climate .
- Areas which are normally sparsely populated :rugged topography, Steep slopes of the mountains, low lying areas which are susceptible to water logging , Desert areas , thick forested areas.

- Areas which are densely populated: Plains & river valleys offer suitable land for agriculture .

Land use:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Mining , Building houses, roads & setting up of industries etc are the uses of land .

- The factors that determine use of land are, Topography ,soil, Climate , minerals, Availability of water.
- Important determinants of land use pattern are human factors (such as population) & technology.
- Land division on the basis of private land & community land.
- Private land is owned by individuals
- Community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fruits fodder etc.

Causes of degradation of land resources

- Large scale destruction of forest cover & fertile land due to increasing demand .
- Over grazing .
- Over irrigation.
- Mining.

Conservation of land resources.

- Afforestation.
- Land reclamation.
- Regulated use of chemical pesticides & fertilizers.
- Avoid over grazing.

Video link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6pbdqm40Kfw&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EN34lyn_GEU&feature=youtu.be

[SAMSKRIT \(MR. SANJAY\) \(CLASS VIII\)](#)

https://youtu.be/AuXFr11d_xl

5. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकेषु प्रदत्तेन क्रियापदेन रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत।
(नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में कोष्ठकों में दिए गए क्रिया के उचित शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरिए।)
(Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the suitable form of the bracket verb.)
- (i) अहम् तु गृहं । (गम्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) गमिष्यामि (ख) गच्छिष्यामि (ग) गमिष्यावः (घ) गमिष्यथः
- (ii) ये परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति ते सफलतां । (लभ्-लट्लकारे)
(क) लभन्ति (ख) लभते (ग) लभेते (घ) लभन्ते
- (iii) ह्यः मम गृहे विवाहोत्सवः । (अस्-लङ्लकारे)
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) आस्ताम् (घ) आसन्
- (iv) अम्बा भोजनम् । (पच्-लङ्लकारे)
(क) पचत् (ख) अपचत् (ग) अपचन् (घ) अपचम्
- (v) विद्या विनयं । (√दद्-लट्लकारे)
(क) यच्छति (ख) ददाति (ग) दास्यति (घ) ददातु
- (vi) निशा सुलभा च तत्र । (√गम्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) गमिष्यतः (ख) गमिष्यथः (ग) गमिष्यन्ति (घ) गमिष्यति
- (vii) शिशुः दुग्धं । (√पा-लृट्लकारे)
(क) पिबिष्यति (ख) पास्यतः (ग) पास्यति (घ) पिबिष्यति
- (viii) भोजः एकः प्रतापी राजा । (√अस्-लङ्लकारे)
(क) अस्ति (ख) अभवत् (ग) आसीत् (घ) भविष्यति
- (ix) मोहनः नवमकक्षायाः छात्रः । (अस् धातु-लट्लकारे)
(क) अस्ति (ख) आसीत् (ग) भविष्यति (घ) अस्तु
- (x) मोहनः मित्रेण सह आपणम् । (गम् धातु-लङ्लकारे)
(क) अगच्छत् (ख) अगच्छत (ग) अगच्छताम् (घ) अगच्छन्
- (xi) एकस्मिन् वने एकः सिंहः । (प्रति + वस् धातु-लट्लकारे)
(क) प्रतिअवसति (ख) प्रतिवसति (ग) प्रतिवससि (घ) प्रतिवसथः
- (xii) श्वः रविवासरः । (भू धातु-लृट्लकारे)
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) भवेत् (घ) भविष्यति

उत्तराणि-

CLASS VIII

MATHEMATICS (MS. SHIVANGI)

Chapter – Exponents and Powers

Please watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qi2wTREepaA>

Q.1 Write the following in standard form:

- a. 0.0035
- b. 365.05
- c. 0.00000000045
- d. 6020000000000

Q.2 Write the following in usual form:

- a. 4.83×10^{-7}
- b. 5.6×10^4
- c. 3×10^{-8}
- d. $x \times 10^9$

Q.3 Express each of the following rational numbers with a positive exponent:

- a. $(\frac{3}{4})^{-2}$
- b. $(\frac{5}{4})^{-3}$
- c. $4^3 \times 4^{-9}$
- d. $((\frac{4}{3})^{-3})^{-4}$
- e. $((\frac{3}{2})^4)^{-2}$

Q.4 Evaluate:

i. _____

Q.5 5 books and 5 paper sheets are placed in a stack. Find the total thickness of the stack if each book has a thickness of 20 mm and each sheet has a thickness of 0.016 mm.

Q.6 Find the value of p if $() (-) () -$

Q.7 If $5^{2x+1} \div 25 = 125$ find the value of x ?

Q.8 Mass of the earth is (5.97×10^{24}) kg and mass of moon is (7.35×10^{22}) kg.

What is the total mass of two?

Activity : <http://www.math-play.com/exponent-game.html>

हिंदी असाइनमेंट - 6

भगवान के डाकिए/ लेखन अभ्यास कार्यपत्रिका कक्षा 8

(उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

<https://youtu.be/NvZWRUEwENY>(भगवान के डाकिये)

<https://youtu.be/8O04o4yLSVE>(चिष्टियों की अनूठी दुनिया)

- रचनात्मक कार्य: 'वसंत पाठय पुस्तक भाग 3' में दिए गए पाठ को पढ़कर व ऊपर दिए गए लिंक से पाठ से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त करें व 'पत्रों का हमारे जीवन में महत्व' विषय पर सचित्र 100 शब्दों का अनुच्छेद लिखें।
- भगवान के डाकिए

सप्रसंग व्याख्या एवं अर्थग्रहण संबंधी प्रश्न

1.

पक्षी और बादल,
ये भगवान के डाकिये हैं,
जो एक महादेश से
दूसरे महादेश को जाते हैं।
हम तो समझ नहीं पाते हैं
मगर उनकी लाई चिष्टियाँ
पेड़, पौधे, पानी और पहाड़
बाँचते हैं।

शब्दार्थ—महादेश—विशाल देश। बाँचते हैं—पढते हैं।

प्रसंग—प्रस्तुत काव्य पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक 'वसंत, भाग-3' में संकलित 'भगवान के डाकिये' नामक कविता से ली गई हैं। इसके रचयिता रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हैं। इन पंक्तियों में पक्षी और बादल को भगवान के डाकिये के रूप में चित्रित किया गया है, जिनकी लाई चिष्टियाँ हम मनुष्य नहीं पढ पाते।

व्याख्या—कवि का कहना है कि पक्षी और बादल प्रकृति के वे डाकिये हैं जो साधारण डाकिये की तरह ही हमारे लिए संदेश लाते हैं। दुख की बात तो यह है कि ज्ञानी कहलानेवाले हम मनुष्य उनकी लाई चिष्टियों को पढ ही नहीं पाते। ये डाकिये किसी सीमा में बाँधकर काम नहीं करते। ये इंसान की बनाई हुई सीमाओं को नहीं मानते। वे एक देश से दूसरे देश में भगवान का भेजा हुआ प्रेम, सद्भाव, समानता तथा एकता का संदेश हमारे बीच फैलाते हैं। यह संदेश हमारी समझ में नहीं आता, पर पानी, पेड़-पौधे और पहाड़ इन्हें भली प्रकार पढते हैं। ये इन संदेशों से प्रभावित होते हैं और उसी के अनुरूप व्यवहार करते हैं।

प्रश्न (क) कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर: कवि का नाम—रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'।

कविता का नाम—भगवान के डाकिये।

प्रश्न (ख) काव्यांश में डाकिये कौन हैं? उन्हें 'डाकिये' क्यों कहा गया है?

उत्तर: काव्यांश में पक्षी और बादल भगवान के डाकिये हैं। ये भगवान का संदेश पृथ्वी पर लाते हैं, इसलिए इन्हें 'डाकिये' कहा गया है।

प्रश्न (ग) इन डाकियों की लाई चिट्ठियों को कौन पढता है?

उत्तर: इन डाकियों की लाई चिट्ठियों को पेड़-पौधे, पानी तथा पर्वत पढते हैं।

प्रश्न (घ) ये डाकिये परंपरागत डाकियों से किस तरह भिन्न होते हैं?

उत्तर: परंपरागत डाकिये मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य के लिए भेजे गए संदेश लेकर आते हैं, इसीलिए इनके विपरीत पक्षी और बादल, भगवान का संदेश लाते हैं, जिन्हें हम नहीं पढ पाते।

प्रश्न (ङ) इनकी लाई चिट्ठियों में क्या संदेश रहता होगा? अपने अनुमान से लिखें।

उत्तर: पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों में प्रेम, एकता, समानता तथा त्याग का संदेश रहता होगा।

2.

हम तो केवल यह आँकते हैं
कि एक देश की धरती
दूसरे देश को सुगंध भेजती है।
और वह सौरभ हवा में तैरते हुए
पक्षियों की पंखों पर तिरता है।
और एक देश का भाप
दूसरे देश में पानी
बनकर गिरता है।

शब्दार्थ—आँकना—हिसाब लगाना। धरती—जमीन। सौरभ—सुगंध। पंख—पर, पंख।

प्रसंग—प्रस्तुत काव्य पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तक 'वसंत, भाग-3' में संकलित 'भगवान के डाकिये' नामक कविता से ली गई हैं। इसके रचयिता रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हैं। इन पंक्तियों में प्रकृति के विभिन्न अंगों-पेड़-पौधे, पानी, पहाड़ आदि द्वारा बिना भेदभाव के काम किये जाने का वर्णन है।

व्याख्या—प्रकृति के उपादान पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों के अनुरूप ही व्यवहार करते हैं। हम तो केवल यह अनुमान लगाते हैं कि पृथ्वी पर एक स्थान के फूलों की महक हवा में तैरकर तथा पक्षियों के पंखों पर सवार होकर दूसरे देश में जाती है। एक देश के तालाब, झील एवं नदियों का पानी भाप बनकर उड़ता है और किसी अन्य देश में बरस जाता है। प्रकृति के डाकिये न तो किसी सीमा में बँधकर काम करते हैं और न ही अपने-पराये की भावना से ग्रस्त रहते हैं। अर्थात् ये हमें भेदभाव मिटाकर काम करते हुए एकता का संदेश देते हैं।

प्रश्न (क) कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर: कवि का नाम-रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर'।

कविता का नाम-भगवान के डाकिये।

प्रश्न (ख) इस काव्यांश में धरती क्या काम करती हुई चित्रित की गई है?

उत्तर: काव्यांश में धरती द्वारा किसी स्थान-विशेष पर खिले पुष्पों की महक किसी अन्य स्थान पर भेजते हुए चित्रित किया गया है।

प्रश्न (ग) पृथ्वी द्वारा किए गए इस कार्य का प्रचार-प्रसार कैसे होता है?

उत्तर: पृथ्वी द्वारा भेजी गई महक हवा में तैरती है तथा पक्षियों के पंखों पर सवार होकर अन्य स्थानों तक फैल जाती है।

प्रश्न (घ) काव्यांश में मनुष्य के लिए क्या संदेश निहित है?

उत्तर: मनुष्य के लिए निहित संदेश यह है कि हम मनुष्यों को स्वार्थ भावना त्यागकर तथा जाति, धर्म आदि की सीमाओं को लौंघकर प्रेमभाव का संदेश फैलाना चाहिए।

प्रश्न (ङ) 'सौरभ' तथा 'पाँख' शब्दों के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिये।

उत्तर: सौरभ— महक, सुगंध

पाँख— पंख

- प्रश्न - उत्तर लिखें।

प्रश्न-1 'भगवान के डाकिए' कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं?

उत्तर - 'भगवान के डाकिए' कविता के रचयिता रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' जी हैं।

प्रश्न-2 क्या बादल सीमाओं को मानते हैं?

उत्तर - नहीं, बादल सीमाओं को नहीं मानते हैं।

प्रश्न-3 भगवान के डाकिए किन्हें कहा गया है?

उत्तर — भगवान के डाकिए पक्षी और बादल को कहा गया है।

प्रश्न-4 इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि क्या संदेश देना चाहता है?

उत्तर — एकता, भाईचारे और सप्रेम से मिलजुलकर रहने का संदेश देना चाहता है।

प्रश्न-5 बादल और पक्षी क्या संदेश लेकर आते हैं?

उत्तर - बादल और पक्षी प्रकृति में होने वाले परिवर्तन का संदेश लेकर आते हैं।

प्रश्न-6 पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को कौन-कौन पढ़ पाते हैं? सोचकर लिखिए।

उत्तर - पक्षी और बादल द्वारा लाई गई चिट्ठियों को केवल पशु-पक्षी, पेड़-पौधे, नदियाँ व पहाड़ ही पढ़ सकते हैं।

प्रश्न-7 पक्षियों और बादल की चिट्ठियों के आदान-प्रदान को आप किस दृष्टि से देख सकते हैं?

उत्तर - पक्षी और बादल की चिट्ठियों के आदान-प्रदान को हम प्रेम, सौहार्द और आपसी सद्भाव की दृष्टि से देख सकते हैं। यह हमें यही संदेश देते हैं।

प्रश्न-8 “एक देश की धरती दूसरे देश को सुगंध भेजती है”-कथन का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - एक देश की धरती अपने सुगंध व प्यार को पक्षियों के माध्यम से दूसरे देश को भेजकर सद्भावना का संदेश भेजती है। धरती अपनी भूमि में उगने वाले फूलों की सुगंध को हवा से और पानी को बादलों के रूप में भेजती है। हवा में उड़ते हुए पक्षियों के पंखों पर प्रेम-प्यार की सुगंध तैरकर दूसरे देश तक पहुँच जाती है। इस प्रकार एक देश की धरती दूसरे देश को सुगंध भेजती है।

प्रश्न-9 कवि ने पक्षी और बादल को भगवान के डाकिए क्यों बताया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर - कवि ने पक्षी और बादल को भगवान के डाकिए इसलिए बताया है क्योंकि जिस प्रकार डाकिए संदेश लाने का काम करते हैं, उसी प्रकार पक्षी और बादल भगवान का संदेश हम तक पहुँचाते हैं। इन संदेशों को मनुष्य इतनी आसानी से नहीं पढ़ अथवा समझ पाते परन्तु पेड़ - पौधे, नदी - सागर आदि इनके संदेशों को बड़ी सरलता से पढ़ लेते हैं।

प्रश्न-10 पक्षी और बादल की चिट्ठियों में पेड़-पौधे, पानी और पहाड़ क्या पढ़ पाते हैं?

उत्तर - पक्षी और बादल की चिट्ठियों में पेड़-पौधे, पानी और पहाड़ भगवान के भेजे एकता और सद्भावना के संदेश को पढ़ पाते हैं। तभी तो नदियाँ समान भाव से सभी लोगों में अपने जल को बाँटती हैं। पहाड़ भी सामान रूप से सबके साथ खड़ा होता है। हवा भी समान भाव से बहती हुई अपनी ठंडक, शीतलता व सुगन्ध को बाँटती है। पेड़-पौधे भी समान भाव से अपने फल, फूल व सुगन्ध को बाँटते हैं। ये सभी कभी भेदभाव नहीं करते। मानव को भी इनसे प्रेरणा लेकर प्रेम और सद्भावना को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

प्रश्न-11 हमारे जीवन में डाकिए की भूमिका पर दस वाक्य लिखिए।

उत्तर - डाकिए का हमारे जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। पहले की तुलना में बेशक डाकिए अब कम ही दिखाई देते हैं परन्तु आज भी गाँवों में डाकिए का पहले की तरह ही चिट्ठियों को आदान-प्रदान करते हुए देखा जा सकता है। चाहे कितना मुश्किल रास्ता हो, ये हमेशा हमारी चिट्ठियाँ हम तक पहुँचाते आए हैं। आज भी गाँवों में डाकियों को विशेष सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। गाँव की अधिकतर आबादी कम पढ़ी लिखी होती है परन्तु जब अपने किसी सगे-सम्बन्धी को पत्र व्यवहार करना होता है तो डाकिया उनका पत्र लिखने में मदद करते हैं। आज चाहे शहरों में चिट्ठी के द्वारा पत्र-व्यवहार न के बराबर हो पर ये डाकिए हमारे स्मृति-पटल में सदैव निवास करेंगे।

