

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS : VI

ENGLISH LITERATURE


UNIT – 1 HOW DADDY PLAYED PING – PONG

- ALEXANDER RASKIN


### About the Author


- **Alexander Raskin** was a famous Russian author and poet. His stories are very interesting , realistic and funny. They go from when he was a boy to when he became a young pioneer. One of his widely recognized works is When Daddy was a Little Boy, a largely autobiographical book about his childhood. So, the story How Daddy Played Ping – pong is a collection of this work only.

**Section 1**

**How Daddy Played Ping-Pong<sup>1</sup>** 

**Now read a story about a schoolboy obsessed with ping-pong.**

 When Daddy was a little schoolboy, a new game was invented. It was called ping-pong. Nowadays lots of children play ping-pong. But in those days ping-pong was all the rage<sup>2</sup>. It was played from morning till night in every school and courtyard, on tables, benches, grand pianos, and on the floor. Some even played at night. Many kids forgot that anything else existed except ping-pong. There were ping-pong matches in little Daddy's school every single day. Every class played each other to determine the school champion. Then they played each other, and the winner became the district champion. Then there was a city tournament. Then Moscow and Leningrad played each other.



<sup>1</sup>ping-pong another term for table tennis • <sup>2</sup>all the rage (informal) popular

**11**

Little Daddy was amazed. He just couldn't understand why it was so interesting to keep bouncing a little white ball back and forth with little paddles.

"Why don't you try it?" one of his friends would say.

"It's no fun."

"It sure is."

"No, it isn't!"

"Just try it once."

"I don't want to."

This conversation was repeated several times. Naturally, one bright day, little Daddy got a ping-pong paddle and took his place at one side of the table.

And that was the end of him<sup>3</sup>.

I say 'one bright day', but little Daddy's parents considered it to be one of the darkest days of their

lives. And all because little Daddy became fascinated by ping-pong. In the beginning, he couldn't manage to hit the ball. When he finally learned to hit the ball, it wouldn't bounce on the table. At last, when little Daddy managed to hit the ball and it bounced across the table, he took a real interest in the game. He discovered that there were different ways of hitting the ball: you could chop it, or send it into a spin, off to one of the corners. A good player could make the ball bounce on the part of his opponent's side of the table that was the hardest to reach. Daddy still thinks ping-pong is a wonderful game. But back then little Daddy thought it was the most fascinating game in the world. He gave up reading. He stopped doing his homework. The only reason he went to school at all was to play his favourite game. He began playing better and better, but his marks kept getting worse and worse.

The teacher took him aside and talked to him several times. She explained that there was a limit to everything. She even reminded him of the saying: 'There's a time for everything.'

<sup>3</sup> the end of him his downfall



Little Daddy didn't argue, because it was no use. How could he make her understand that ping-pong was the work of his life, while everything else was play? He became so good at the game that he could beat many of his friends. The day he beat the school's third-best player, his teacher said, "I want to speak to your parents. Things cannot continue as they are now."

She wrote a letter to Grandpa and Grandma which they never received, because little Daddy pulled it out of the mailbox, read it, and tore it up. It was so awful that he tore it up into tiny bits.

His teacher sent his parents another letter. It was still worse than the first one. So little Daddy tore it into still tinier bits. I'm ashamed to say so, but that's exactly what happened.

Little Daddy's teacher was very surprised, for Grandpa and Grandma never came to see her. Just as she was about to write them a third letter, little Daddy beat the school champion at ping-pong. After that, he decided there was no use going to school any more, and so he didn't. Every morning he'd make-believe that he was going to school. But there were no notebooks or textbooks in his schoolbag. Instead, there were two ping-pong paddles, a net and three balls. And a sandwich, which was little Daddy's lunch. All day long he played ping-pong. Little Daddy had many new friends, all of whom were equally crazy about ping-pong. He knew every Moscow champion by sight. The famous Falkevich brothers greeted him as an equal. He became a member of the junior team. He'd already lost his first real game. He—

At this point his teacher, having received no answer to her letters and missing little Daddy in class, went to see him. Little Daddy was not at home. Grandma and Grandpa were, though. When they discovered their son had been playing hooky<sup>4</sup> and was spending his days slamming a little white ball around, they were thunderstruck. They decided that little Daddy was out of his mind. After all, they'd never played ping-pong. They hid his paddles and balls, and took little Daddy to a doctor.

This was no plain, ordinary doctor. This was a professor who'd spent his life treating crazy people. However, he'd never played ping-pong. He simply couldn't understand why little Daddy had to play hooky on account of this game called ping-pong.

Little Daddy couldn't understand why the professor was asking him such stupid questions.

<sup>4</sup>playing hooky to avoid or skip school or work without permission

13

"Do the boys hit you in school?"

"Do you sleep well?"

"Do you have headaches in the morning?"

"Do you have headaches in the evening?"

"Are you afraid of the dark?"

"Have you ever had fits?"

"Have you ever been unconscious?"

Naturally, little Daddy said 'no' to every one of them. Then the professor continued, "Do you like your school?"

"Do you like your teacher?"

"Do you have friends in school?"

"Boys?"

"Girls?"

And now little Daddy said 'yes' to every question. "Is there a girl you like better than the rest?" the professor asked.

That made little Daddy mad. "Why do you keep asking me all these questions? I was



Do you have friends in school?

"Boys?"

"Girls?"

And now little Daddy said 'yes' to every question. "Is there a girl you like better than the rest?" the professor asked.

That made little Daddy mad. "Why do you keep asking me all these questions? I was playing hooky so I could play ping-pong. And your questions have nothing to do with anything."

"All right," the professor said. "What do you intend to do now?"

"Play ping-pong," little Daddy replied.

"Do you know how this might all end? Have you ever thought of the future?"

"Sure," little Daddy said. "Our team might win the Moscow tournament."

"I'm serious!" this professor snapped.

"So am I," said little Daddy.

Then the professor shrugged. He put some drops into a glass of water and said, "Here, drink this," to little Daddy.

"I don't want to," said little Daddy. "I'm not sick."

14

"But I am," said the professor and drank the medicine himself. Then he added in a whisper, "If I talk your parents into letting you play through the season, do you promise you'll go back to school in September?"

"Yes," said little Daddy.

Then the professor summoned Grandpa and Grandma. He said, "The boy is absolutely sane. Let him play ping-pong. He's missed most of the term, anyway." And he took some more medicine.

And so little Daddy and his parents went home. Little Daddy's team didn't win the tournament, but it did take second place. And Daddy still insists that the year was not wasted. He realized that ping-pong wasn't the most important thing in the world. He even began to miss his school. He went back the following September and eventually graduated.

Many years passed. His old paddle is still on the top shelf of the cupboard. Grandpa and Grandma still shudder at the sight of it. But Daddy looks at it fondly. It was certainly silly to drop out of school because of ping-pong. Everybody smiles when they hear this story. So does Daddy. And yet, ping-pong is a very good game. I'll write all about it someday.

But when Daddy saw that his daughter had taken an interest in ping-pong, he became very worried. However, he was relieved to see that she wasn't going to drop out of school on account of it, though she did become the school champion.

That's when Daddy finally understood how Grandpa and Grandma had felt, and he hid his old paddle in a far corner of the cupboard. But he takes it out sometimes and recalls his ping-pong days.



Alexander Raskin

Alexander Raskin (1914–1971) was born in Belarus while it was still part of the Soviet Union. He is a famous Russian author. One of his widely recognized works is *When Daddy was a Little Boy*, a largely autobiographical book about his childhood.

15

## Summary of the story

How Daddy Played Ping-Pong is one of the story from Alexander's famous work 'When Daddy was a Little Boy'. It's an autobiographical book about his childhood. These stories were about him when he was a child. He used to narrate these stories and tell about his childhood to his daughter when he was sick. The main characters of the story are Narrator( the one who is telling the story , basically the author), Little Daddy( imaginative character chosen by the narrator to write his story), parents or grandparents, friends, teacher, professor and Narrator's sister.

In this story the narrator is explaining how Little Daddy got fascinated with a new game called ping- pong during his schooldays. He said that people were so fond of that game that they used to play it from morning till night and wherever they find a place like in every school, courtyard, on tables, benches, grand pianos etc. He also mentioned that many kids forgot that anything else existed except ping-pong. There used to be ping – pong matches in Little Daddy's school everyday. Every class played each other to determine the school champion, and later they played for district and then the final winners appear for a city tournament. So, this is how people developed such a keen interest in this game.

Earlier Little Daddy couldn't understand that what is so interesting about this game as people just keep bouncing a little white ball back and forth with little paddles. Gradually after few days little daddy also got persuaded by one of his friend and he took a real interest in this game. In the beginning he was not able to hit the ball but finally he managed to do so and thought that it was most fascinating game in this world. However, his parents felt that this is going to be the darkest days for Little Daddy and them too. As he developed interest for this game, on the other hand he became completely ignorant and casual towards his academics. He began playing better but his marks kept getting worse and worse. He was also reminded by one of his teacher that 'There's a limit to everything'. Although he became the best ping-pong player of the school but his teachers were concerned about his studies. So, one day a teacher wrote a letter to his grandparents but Little Daddy pulled it out of the mail box and tore it into pieces which was a very shameful act. Then again they wrote a letter to his parents but to their surprise Little Daddy again tore into still tinier bits. So by witnessing such behaviour of Little Daddy they once more decided to write a third letter to his parents however after this incident Little Daddy decided that there is no point going to school. So, now instead of keeping

books in his bag he used to keep ping-pong paddles, a net and threeballs. He made up his mind for winning Moscow Tournament. As Daddy's parents didn't turn up to meet the teacher's and they couldn't find him in the class so they went to meet him. Later, Daddy's parents discovered that their son had been playing hooky and they got shocked. Then, they decided to take him to a professor who has been treating crazy people so long. So, Little Daddy had a long conversation with the professor where he talked about his interest, why he had dropped the school and many more. After this interaction professor came to the conclusion that Little Daddy will resume to school in September once his team wins the Moscow Tournament. However, Little Daddy didn't stand first but his team managed to win second position. Later, Little Daddy realized that he committed a biggest mistake on his part by dropping the school just for a ping-pong ball game. Now, his old paddle lies still on the top of the shelf and his parents still shudder at the sight of it but Little Daddy looks at it fondly.

As the narrator is narrating this story to his daughter he discovers that she is also very fond of this game so he gets worried and thinks how his parents would have thought in the same way when they were also going through the same situation. However, the narrator is relieved to see that his daughter is not going to drop out of school rather she will manage the time accordingly.

**Moral of the story:** We realize our parents' concern, when we become parents.

#### **UNIT – 1 ( NEW WORDS)**

- 1. ping – pong - another term for table tennis**
  - 2. invented – create or design**
  - 3. amazed – greatly surprised**
  - 4. the end of him – his downfall**
  - 5. fascinated – strongly attracted and interested**
  - 6. thunderstruck – surprised or shocked**
  - 7. shrugged – disregard**
  - 8. summoned – order someone to be present**
  - 9. playing hooky – to avoid or skip school or work without permission**
  - 10. awful – very bad or unpleasant**
- Kindly write new words in the notebook.**

## Home Assignments:

### Reading 1

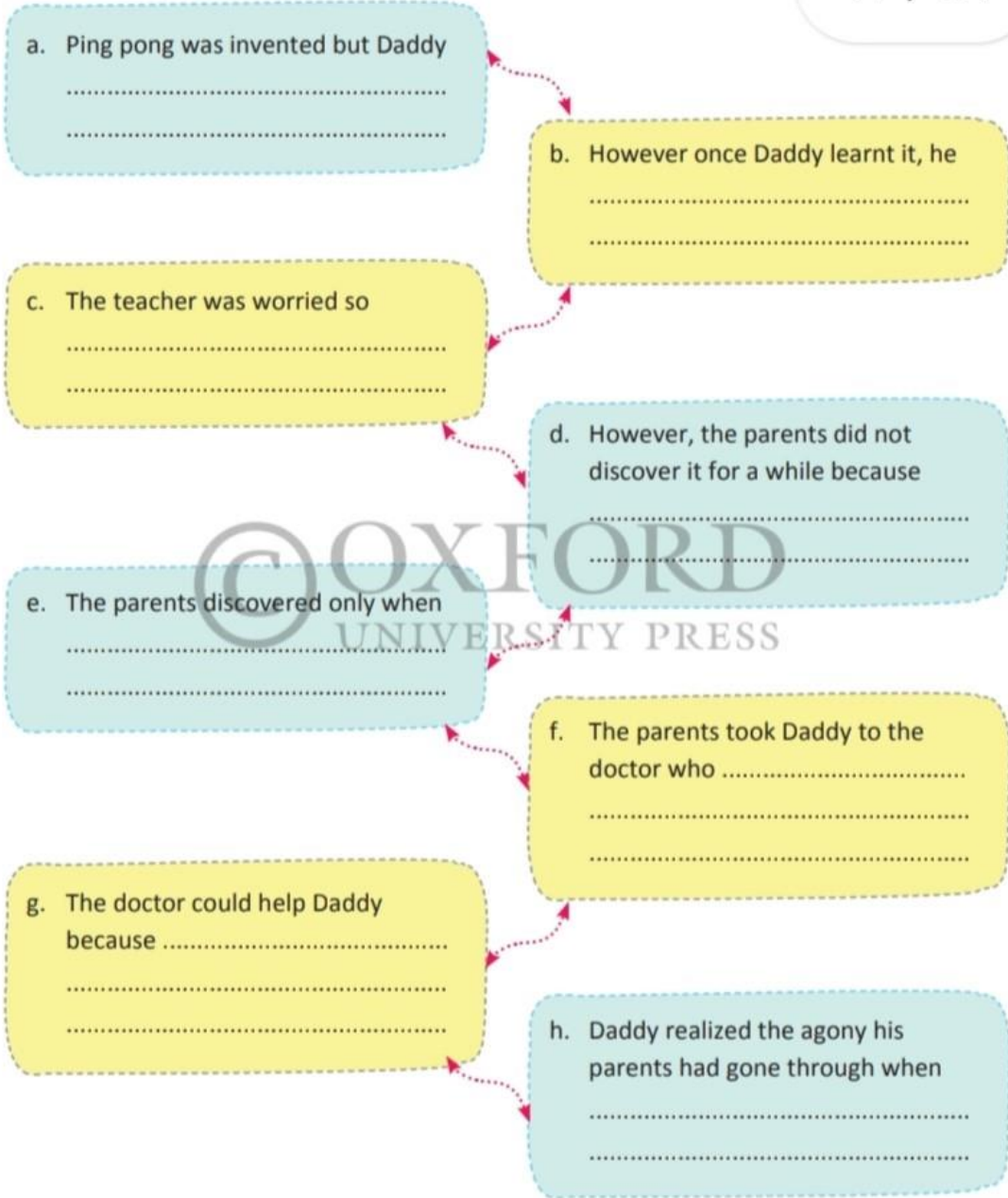
1. On the basis of your understanding of the text, tick the most appropriate option.

- a. This story is about
- i. students making excuses.
  - ii. students not studying hard.
  - iii. students and their obsessions.
  - iv. students wasting their time.
- b. The writer writes about Daddy's childhood. His tone in the story is
- i. angry.
  - ii. mocking.
  - iii. humorous.
  - iv. didactic.
- c. The message of the story is
- i. we must work hard and do well in academics.
  - ii. we must listen to our elders as they know what is best for us.
  - iii. we realize our parents' concerns when we become parents.
  - iv. we realize the value of sports only when we grow up.

## Reading 2

1. Fill in the boxes below to complete the summary of the chapter.

17 / 84





## Maths Worksheet

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBu7m-ElMa0&t=5s>

Two numbers having only 1 as a common factor are called **Co-prime numbers**  
**Prime Factorisation – In Prime factorization of a number , we divide the number by the prime number and keep on dividing till we get 1**

2	980
2	490
5	245
7	49
7	7
	1

- Find the common factors of
  - 20 and 28
  - 15 and 25
  - 35 and 50
  - 56 and 120
- Find the common factors of
  - 4,8 and 12
  - 5,15 and 25
- Find first three common multiples of
  - 6 and 8
  - 12 and 18
- Write all the numbers less than 100 which are common multiples of 3 and 4
- Which of the following numbers are coprime ?
  - 18 and 35
  - 15 and 37
  - 30 and 415
  - 17 and 68
  - 216 and 215
  - 81 and 16
- A number is divisible by 5 and 12. By which other numbers will that number be always divisible ?
- A number is divisible by 12. By what other numbers will that number be divisible?
- Write the greatest 4 digit number and express it in terms of its prime factors.
- Write the smallest 5 digit number and express it in terms of its prime factors.
- Find the Prime factors of 1729 and arrange them in ascending order. Find the relation between them if any.

11. Find the H.C.F of
- |              |           |               |             |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| a. 18,48     | b. 34,102 | c. 70,105,175 |             |
| d. 91,112,49 | e. 36,84, | f. 18,54,81   | g. 12,45,75 |

## SCIENCE

### Introduction

The process of sorting and grouping objects/things according to some basis is called Classification. It makes study of large number of objects of different type easier, simple, systematic and convenient. Objects around us have different shapes, colours and uses. Some of the objects are found in nature while others are man-made. Objects are made of materials. Materials are the substances used to make things. For example, wood pulp is the material from which paper is made. Same material can be used to make different types of objects. For example, glass can be used to make bowls, bulbs, window panes etc. The same object can be made of different kinds of materials. For example, a chair is made of wood, plastic or iron. Some objects are made up of a combination of several materials. For example, a wooden knife and a plastic knife.

Material can be classified as naturally occurring materials and man-made materials. Naturally occurring materials are found in nature. E.g., cotton, marble etc. Man-made materials are prepared by human beings. For example, plastic, steel, polyester etc.

Note: Objects are made of materials.

## 1 Properties of materials

Based on the different properties, materials can be differentiated into their respective groups. These are as follows:

### 1.1 Appearance

In appearance materials usually look very different from each other. The appearance of wood is different from iron. Similarly, appearance of iron is different from copper or aluminium.

Some materials when freshly cut appear shiny where as others have no shine Metals shine in their pure state. This shining property of metal is called metallic lustre.



Figure 1: Lustrous vs Non-lustrous materials

1

## 1.2 Solubility

Some of the solid substances dissolve when placed in a container containing water and stirred where as some remain undissolved. The solid substances that dissolve in water are called soluble substances e.g. salt, sugar etc. The solid substances that remain undissolved are called insoluble substances. e.g. sand, saw dust etc.

## 1.3 Hardness

On the basis of hardness materials can be classified as soft or hard. Soft materials are those which can be easily compressed or scratched. E.g.: Cotton, sponge. Hard materials are those which are difficult to compress. E.g.: Iron, stone, wood, diamond, etc.

## 1.4 Transparency

Transparent objects are those objects through which things can be seen (i.e. they allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Glass, water, air, some plastics etc. Translucent materials are those materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly. E.g.: Oiled paper. Opaque objects are those objects through which you are not able to see (i.e. they do not allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Metals, cardboard, wood etc.

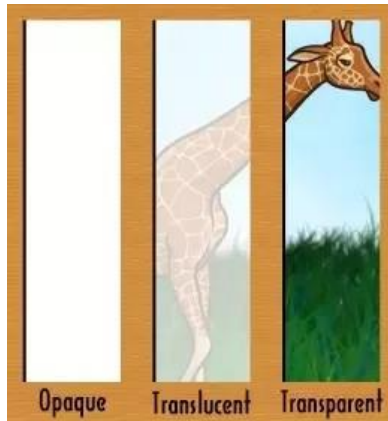


Figure 2: Transparent vs Translucent vs Opaque materials

### 1.5 Density

Depending on their density, objects may float on the surface of the water or they might sink to the bottom. The objects with lower density float on the surface. E.g.: Wood, tree leaves etc. The objects with higher density sink to the bottom. E.g.: Pebbles, iron rod etc.



Figure 3: Floating vs Sinking objects

Table 1 shows the summary of various properties of materials.

Table 1: Properties of materials

Appearance	Solubility	Hardness	Transparency	Density
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Materials look different from each other.	<b>Soluble:</b> Materials which dissolve completely in water. <b>Insoluble:</b> Materials which do not dissolve in water.	<b>Soft:</b> Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily. <b>Hard:</b> Materials which are difficult to compress.	<b>Transparent:</b> Materials through which things can be seen clearly. <b>Translucent:</b> Materials through which things can be seen, but not clearly. <b>Opaque:</b> Materials through which things cannot be seen.	<b>Float:</b> Some materials float on the surface of the water. <b>Sink:</b> Some materials sink to the bottom of water.
Example: Metals have lustre, wood does not have lustre.	<b>Soluble:</b> Example: Sugar and salt dissolve in water. <b>Insoluble:</b> Example: Sand and sawdust doesn't dissolve in water.	<b>Soft:</b> Example: Cotton and rubber. <b>Hard:</b> Example: Iron and steel.	<b>Transparent:</b> Example: Glass. <b>Translucent:</b> Example: Wax paper. <b>Opaque:</b> Example: Wood.	<b>Float:</b> Example: Tree leaves. <b>Sink:</b> Example: Pebbles.

**Test your leaning:**

**Question 1: Why do we need to group materials?**

**Question 2: Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.**

**Question 3: Which is the hardest material among the following?**

- (a) Sponge
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Iron
- (d) Wood

**Question 4: The substance which dissolves completely in water is:**

- (a) Sand
- (b) Chalk powder
- (c) Sugar
- (d) Stone

**Question 5: The material which floats on the surface of water is:**

- (a) A piece of wood
- (b) A piece of glass
- (c) Iron nails

(d) Stone

**Question 6: The materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called:**

- (a) Transparent
- (b) Translucent
- (c) Opaque
- (d) None of these

**Question 7: Based upon transparency materials can be grouped as**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 8: A substance which is used in making different objects is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Question 9: Materials made by man are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.**

**Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_ is called universal solvent.**

**Question 11: Name:**

- (a) Two liquids soluble in water
- (b) Two substances that sink in water

**Activity:**

**Question 1: Take a sheet of paper and look through it towards a lighted bulb. Make a note of your observation. Now, put 2-3 drops of some oil and spread it on the sheet of paper. Look again towards the lighted bulb through that portion of the paper on which the oil has been spread. What do you observe?**

## SOCIAL STUDIES

<http://youtu.be/nchqJu5T3h0>

<http://youtu.be/rIZ1ErP5jXw>

**KEYWORDS:-**

- **History** – a written record of the past
- **Excavation** – digging up an area for buried remains
- **BC** – the period before the year Christ is believed to have born
- **AD** – the period after Christ's birth
- **Archaeologists** – people who study about the objects or remains of the past

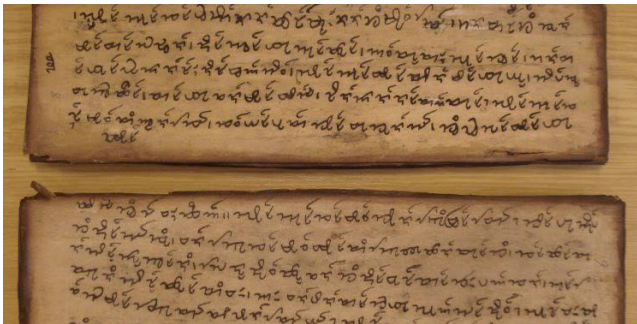
- **Inscriptions** – writings or drawings on rocks, pillars, etc.
- **Manuscripts** – texts written by hand
- **Numismatics** – the study of coins

## INTRODUCTION - WHAT CAN WE KNOW ABOUT THE PAST?

There are several things we can find out — what people ate, the kinds of clothes they wore, the houses in which they lived. We can find out about the lives of hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians, and scientists. We can also find out about the games children played, the stories they heard, the plays they saw, the songs they sang.

## WHERE DID PEOPLE LIVE?

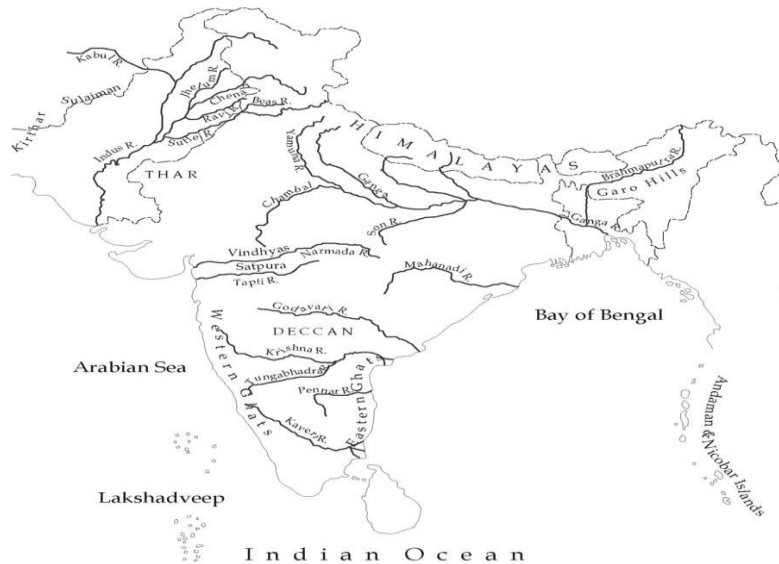
- **Narmada river-** Earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers, — people who gathered their food, collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals.
- **Sulaiman and Kirthar hills** - areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley. People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in villages.
- **Garo hills and the Vindhyas** - agriculture developed here. The place where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.
- **RiverGanga and Indus** - earliest cities flourished on the banks of these rivers.



MANUSCRIPTS



INSCRIPTIONS



### SOURCES OF HISTORY:-

- **Archaeological sources** include inscriptions, coins, monuments, excavations, art, paintings, etc.
  - i. **Inscriptions**-it is the writings that are engraved on stones or are etched on metals in ancient times. The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.
  - ii. **Coins** - Archaeologists have found a large number of coins made of gold, silver, copper, and other metals. The study of coins is known as numismatics.
  - iii. **Monuments** – our ancestors built many temples, forts, palaces and other structures for a special cause. All such structures are known as monuments.
  
- **Literary sources** include, manuscripts, biographies, accounts of foreign travellers, books on law and government, historical dramas, oral record, etc.
  - i. **Manuscripts** - these were written by hand. These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.
  - ii. **Accounts of foreigners** - people visited India from far off places and wrote their impressions about the political, social, and economic conditions. Megasthenes came to India from Greece and wrote a book called Indica.

### ONE PAST OR MANY?

Past was different for different groups of people. For example, the lives of herders or farmers were different from those of kings and queens. For example, today most people living in the Andaman Islands get their own food by fishing, hunting, etc. whereas, most people living in cities depend on others for supplies of food.

### WHAT DO DATES MEAN?

If somebody asks you the date, you will probably mention the day, month and year, 2000 and something. These years are counted from the date generally assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity. So, 2000 means 2000 years after the birth of Christ. All dates before



the birth of Christ are counted backwards and usually have the letters BC (Before Christ) added on. In this book, we will refer to dates going back from the present, using 2000 as our starting point.

### HOME ASSIGNMENT

#### I. Match the following:-

A	B
i. N a r m a d a V a l l e	T h e f i r s t b i g k i n g d o m
ii. M a g a d h	H u n t i n g a n d g a t h e r i n g
iii. G a r o h i l l	C i t i e s a b o u t 2 5 0 0 y e a r s a g o
iv. I n d u s a n d i t s t r i b u t a r i e s	E a r l y a g r i c u l t u r e
v. G a n g a V a l l e	T h e f i r s t c i t i e s

#### II. Multiple choice questions:-

- i. It involves the study of past civilisations.
  - a. Archaeology
  - b. History
  - c. Geography
- ii. In India, manuscripts were written in
  - a. Prakrit
  - b. Sanskrit
  - c. Pali
- iii. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryas in his book
  - a. Indica
  - b. Shakuntala
  - c. Akbarnama
- iv. Inscriptions are writings on \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
  - a. Wood
  - b. Stone or metal
  - c. Paper
- v. The tributary of river Ganga is
  - a. Son
  - b. Indus
  - c. Brahmaputa

#### III. Fill in the following blanks:-

- i. Buildings of historical importance are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. An old handwritten document is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of coins.
- iv. AD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. People who gathered their food are called \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. State whether true or false. Justify if false:-

- i. Study of buildings, their tools and other objects, is called archaeology.
- ii. Indo – Gangetic plain is the most thickly populated region of India
- iii. We have one past.
- iv. B.C stands for Birth of Christ.
- v. The Garo hills are located south of India.

### **ACTIVITY**

- Write 7 points about any historical monument of your choice. You can use the following hints:-
  - \*Location
  - \*It was built by whom?
  - \*Its significance
  - \*contribution of government to increase tourism

# HINDI

ईस्ट पॉइंट स्कूल

कक्षा - VI हिंदी

अभ्यास पत्रिका - अप्रैल

(भाषा , लिपि, व्याकरण)

प्रश्न 1) सही कथनों के आगे (✓) चिह्न और गलत कथनों के आगे (x) चिह्न लगाइए -

- (क) भाषा केवल बोली जाती है ।  
(ख) भाषा द्वारा बातचीत होती है ।  
(ग) रेडियो पर भाषा का प्रयोग होता है ।  
(घ) बोलकर भाव प्रकट किए जा सकते है ।

प्रश्न 2) खाली स्थानों में उचित शब्द चुनकर लिखिए -

- (क) व्याकरण और \_\_\_\_\_ का परस्पर गहरा संबंध होता है । ( साहित्य, भाषा )  
(ख) भाषा के रूप है- लिखित और \_\_\_\_\_ । ( मौखिक, पठित )  
(ग) पढ़कर और \_\_\_\_\_ हम दूसरों के विचार जान सकते है । ( सुनकर, गाकर )  
(घ) लिखित भाषा \_\_\_\_\_ होती है । ( अच्छी, स्थायी )  
(ङ) बातचीत भाषा का \_\_\_\_\_ रूप है । ( मौखिक, लिखित )

प्रश्न 3) उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिये -

- (क) \_\_\_\_\_ भाषा की राजभाषा है । ( हिंदी, अंग्रेज़ी, उर्दू )  
(ख) अंग्रेज़ी भाषा \_\_\_\_\_ लिपि में लिखी जाती है । ( देवनागरी, गुरुमुखी, रोमन )  
(ग) \_\_\_\_\_ शब्द के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान कराता है । ( साहित्य, व्याकरण, लिपि )  
(घ) उर्दू भाषा की लिपि \_\_\_\_\_ है । ( रोमन, गुरुमुखी, फ़ारसी )  
(ङ) \_\_\_\_\_ पंजाबी भाषा की लिपि है । ( देवनागरी, गुरुमुखी, रोमन )  
(च) भाषा को लिखने का ढंग \_\_\_\_\_ कहलाता है । ( व्याकरण, भाषा, लिपि )

प्रश्न 4) बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर वाला विकल्प चुनिए ।

- 1) संवैधानिक मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाएँ है  
(क) 18 (ख) 22 (ग) 20 (घ) 24

2) किस लिपि को दये से बाये लिखा जाता है ?

(क) देवनागरी (ख) फ़ारसी (ग) गुरुमुखी (घ) रोमन

3) कश्मीर प्रान्त की भाषा है ?

(क) डोगरी (ख) मैथली (ग) संथाली (घ) संस्कृत

(4) कौनसी दो भाषाओं की लिपि देवनागरी है ?

(क) संस्कृत और हिंदी (ख) उर्दू और पंजाबी (ग) अंग्रेज़ी और बांग्ला (घ) गुजराती और पंजाबी

(5) भाषा के कितने रूप है ?

(क) 4 (ख) 5 (ग) 2 (घ) 1

(6) इनमें से कौन-सा रूप मौखिक भाषा का नहीं है ?

(क) गाना सुनना (ख) भाषण देना (ग) पत्र लिखना (घ) बुलाना

(7) हिंदी को राजभाषा कब घोषित किया गया ?

(क) 14 सितंबर 1949 (ख) 14 सतंबर 1950 (ग) 14 नवंबर 1948 (घ) 14 अगस्त 1950

(8) भाषा लिखने के लिए निश्चित शिश्न क्या है ?

(क) शब्द (ख) व्याकरण (ग) लिपि (घ) ध्वनि

प्रश्न 5) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये-

आदिकाल में मनुष्य वनों में रहता था। वनों में उस समय अनेक भयंकर और विशालकाय जीव-जंतु रहते थे। उसने अपना बचाव करने के लिए मनुष्य के पास न सींग थे, न पंजे थे और न पीने दाँत थे। परन्तु आज अपनी बुद्धि चातुर्य, लगन और परिश्रम के बल पर वह सभी जीव-जंतु का स्वामी है। बड़े-बड़े जीव-जंतुओं को उसने चिड़िया घर के पिंजरों में कैद कर रखा है। अनेक जीव-जंतु सरकस में उसकी ऊँगली के इशारों पर नाचते हैं। मनुष्य उनसे स्वामिभक्त नौकरों की तरह काम लेता है। आज केवल जीव-जंतुओं पर ही नहीं भ्रमण के ग्रेहों और उपग्रहों पर भी मनुष्य अपनी विजय-पताका फेहरा रहा है। यदि मनुष्य के पास बुद्धिचातुर्य, परिश्रम और लगन न होती तोह वह यह सब काम नहीं कर सकता था।

(क) आदिकाल में मनुष्य कहाँ रहता था ?

(ख) बड़े-बड़े जीव-जंतुओं को मनुष्य ने कहाँ कैद कर रख है ?

(ग) आज मनुष्य किसका स्वामी है ?

(घ) मनुष्य जीव-जंतुओं को ऊँगली के इशारों पर कहाँ नचा रहा है ?

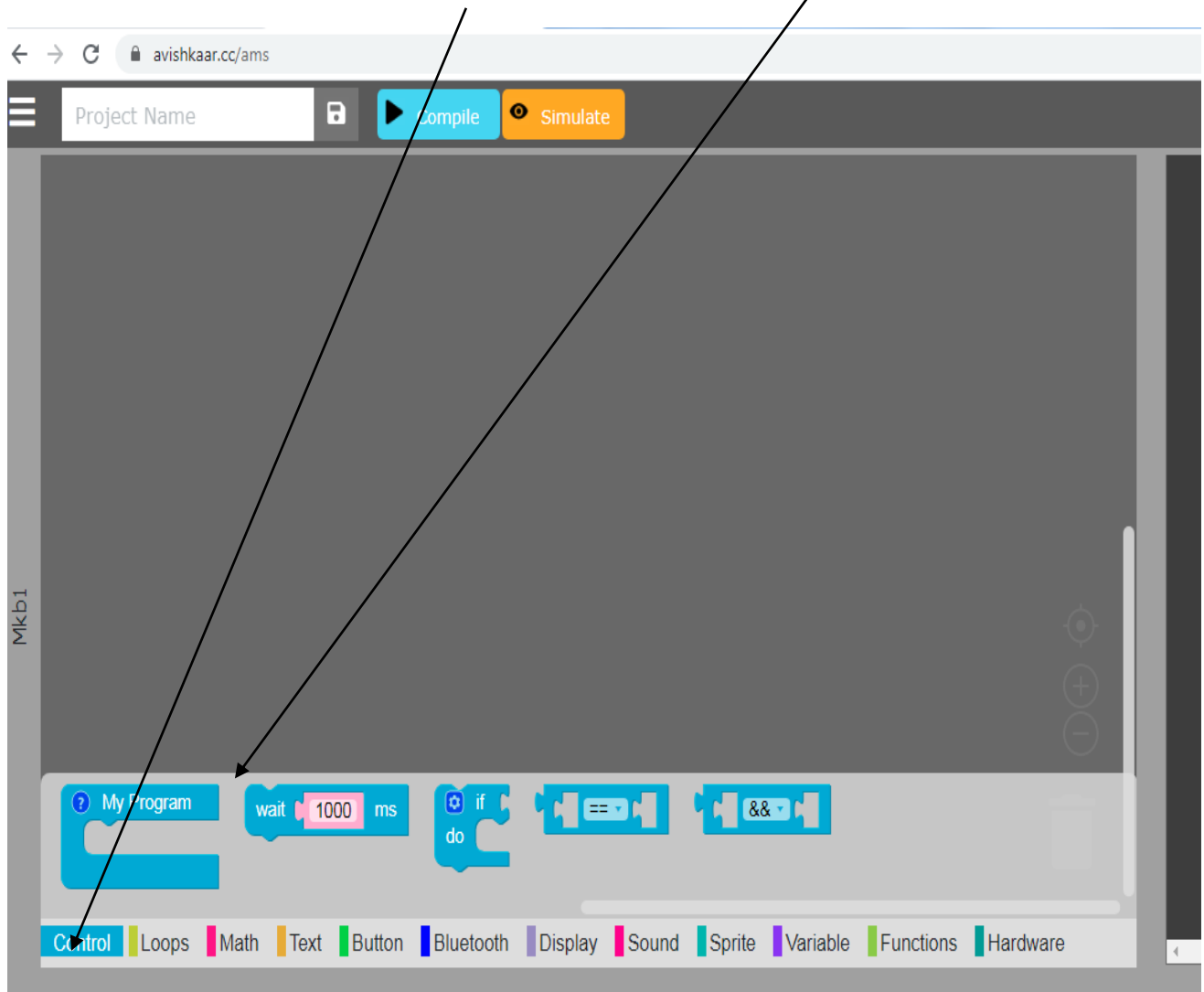
(ङ) आज मनुष्य अपनी वजय-पताका कहाँ फेहरा रहा है ?

# COMPUTER

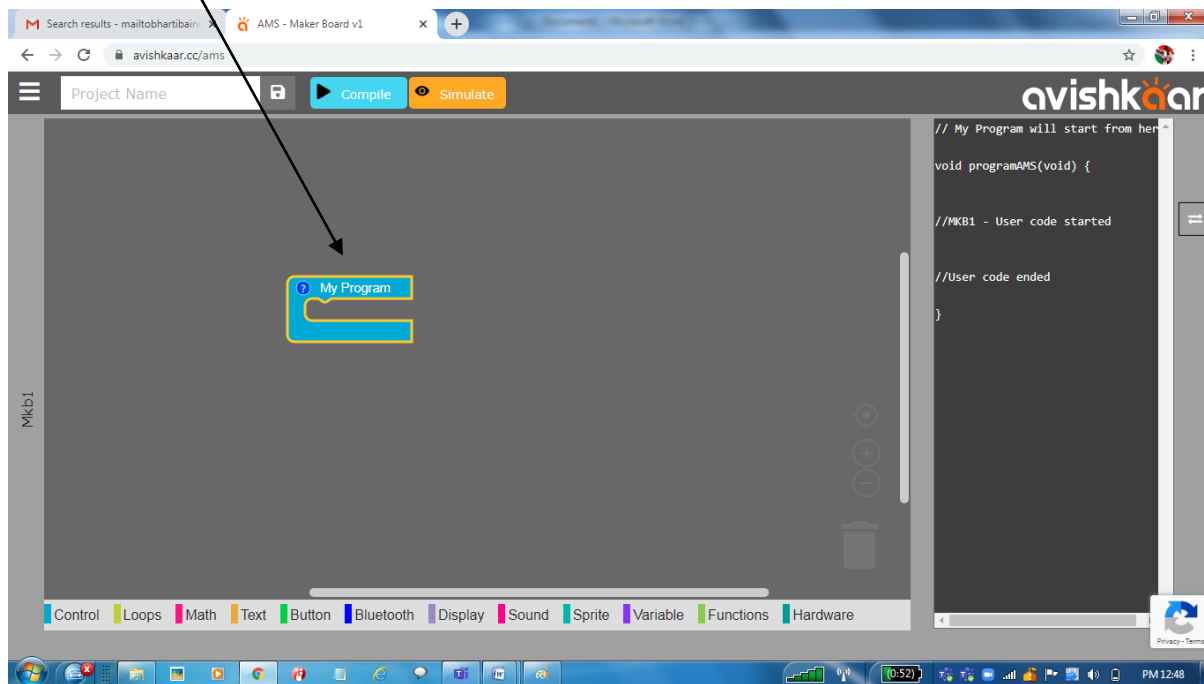
## Program :Displaying Hello message in the AVISKHAAR MAKER STUDIO(AMS)

Running first program using Avishkaar Maker Studio

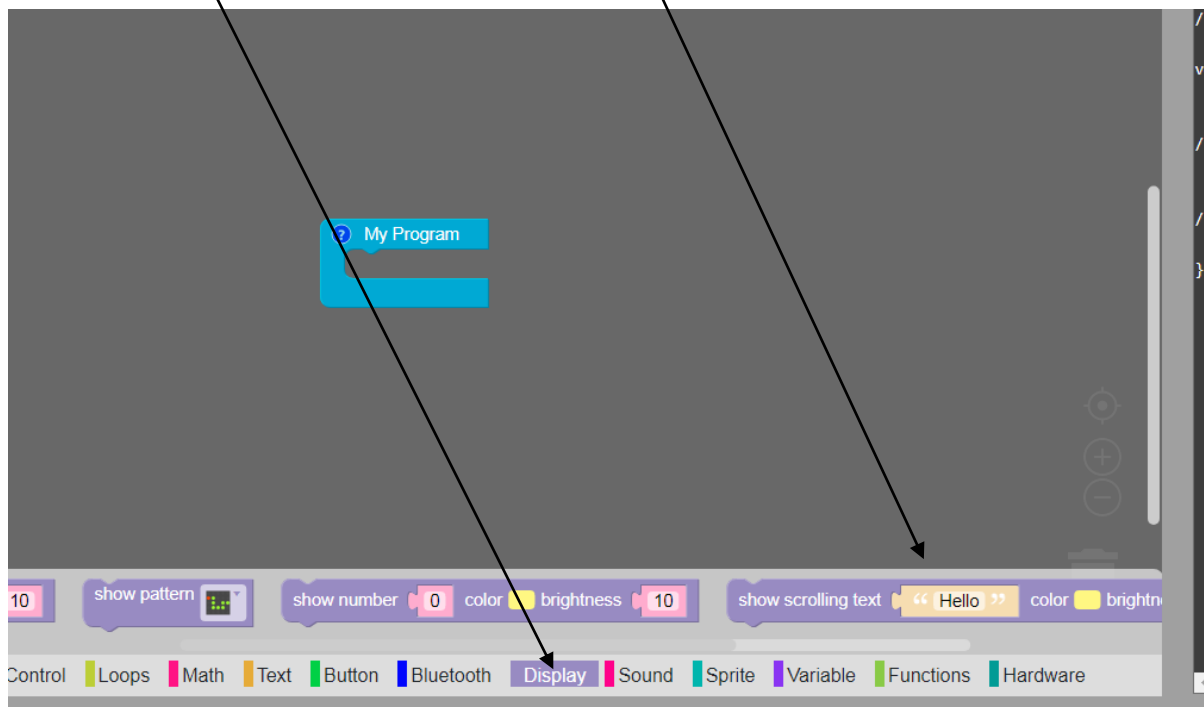
- 1.Click on [avishkaar.cc/ams](http://avishkaar.cc/ams)(Register yourself by clicking on sign up)
- 2.This widow will be shown. Now click on control. My program block will be appear.



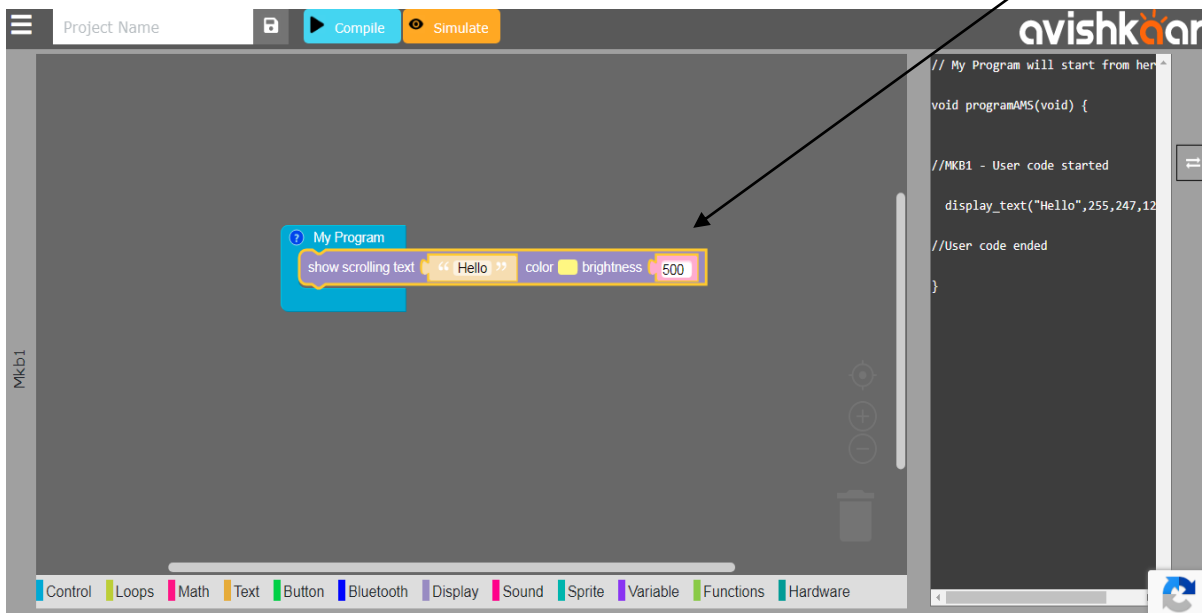
3. Drag my program block here.



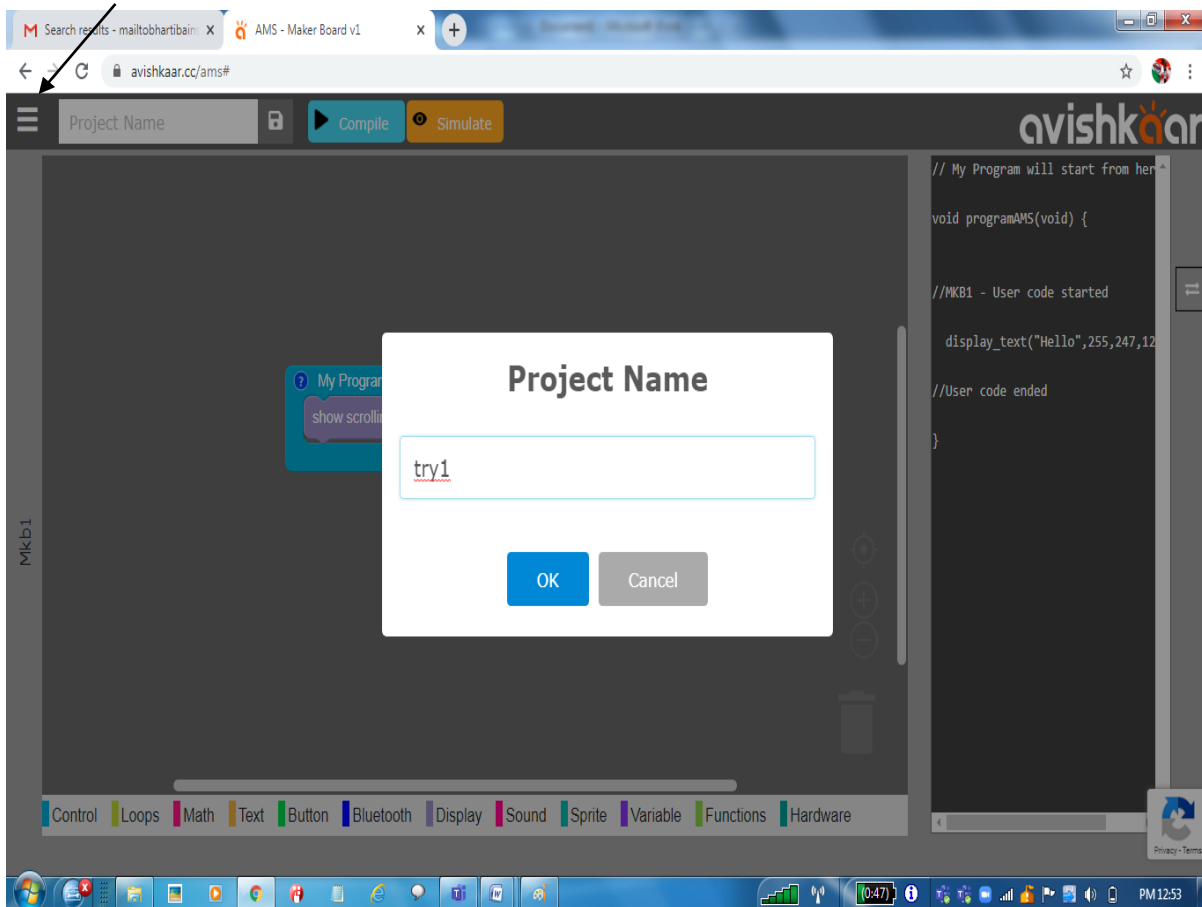
4 Now click on Display button. Take mouse on show scrolling text.



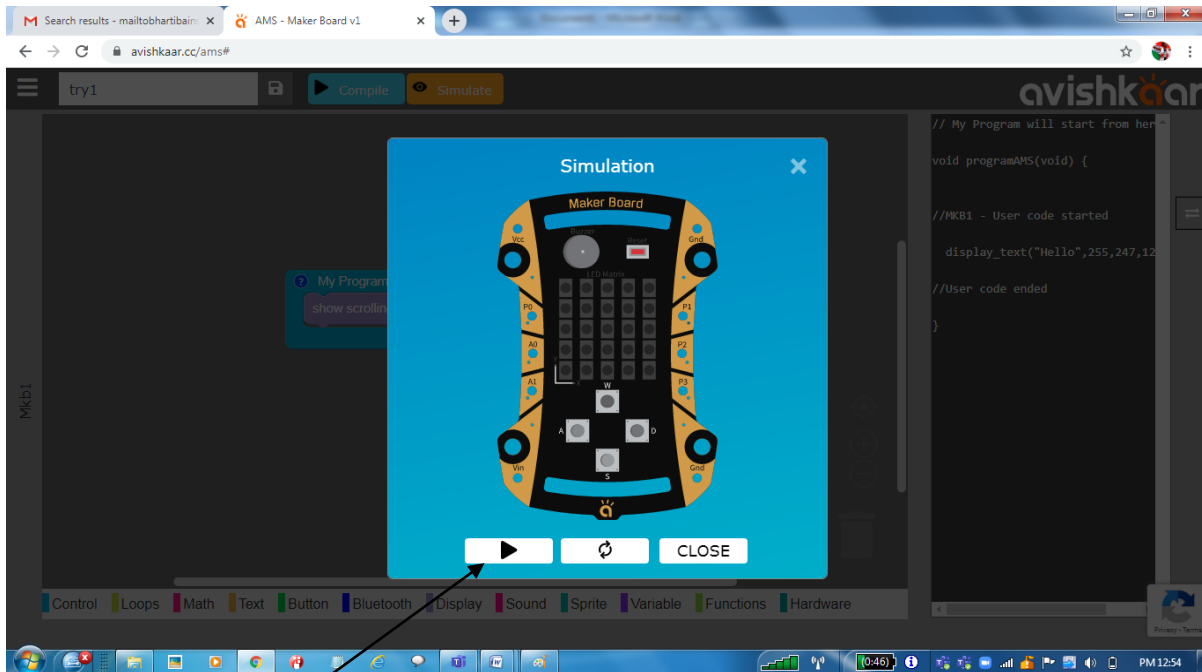
5. Drag show scrolling block in My program as shown below. Now change brightness to 500.



6. Click on this. Select save button. It will be saved in the cloud.



7. After saving, click on compile button. Then click on Simulation.



Now Click on this.

8. Output will display "Hello" message in the simulator. In this way you can make different program by reading chapters at [www.avishkaar.cc](http://www.avishkaar.cc) as beginners.

