

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT 24 CLASS VIII

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

CLASS VIII

Learning Outcomes

- The major goal of reading comprehension is to help students develop the knowledge, skills and strategies which they must possess to become proficient and independent readers who can read with meaning.
- The students will be able to use their acquired knowledge of grammar effectively in an appropriate, mechanically and integrated correct style.

A. Read the following passage carefully:

Be like a flower. One must try to become like a flower: open, frank, equal, generous and kind. So, you know what it means? A flower is open to all that surrounds it: nature, light, the rays of the sun, the wind etc. It exerts a spontaneous influence on all that is around it. It radiates joy and beauty. It is frank. It hides nothing of its beauty and lets its fragrance flow frankly out of itself. What is within and what is in its depths, it lets it come out so that everyone can see it. It is equal: it has no preferences. Everyone can enjoy its beauty and its perfume without rivalry. It is equal and the same for everybody. There is no difference, or anything whatsoever.

Then generous without reserve or restriction, it gives away the mysterious beauty and the very own perfume of Nature. It sacrifices itself entirely for our pleasure, even its life it sacrifices to express this beauty and the secret of the things gathered within itself. And then, kind: it has such a tenderness, it is so sweet, so close to us, so loving. Its presence fills us with joy. It is always cheerful and happy. Happy is he who can exchange his qualities with the real qualities of the flowers. Try to cultivate in yourself their refined qualities.

Answer the following questions by selecting most appropriate option from the ones given below:

Q1. A flower is compared.....

- (a) with all living things
- (b) with human beings
- (c) with girls
- (d) with a child

Q2. A flower is open to all because.....

- (a) it influences all

- (b) it radiates joy
- (c) it spreads its beauty to all
- (d) all of these

Q3. The refined qualities of a flower are,

- (a) fragrance and beauty
- (b) generosity and kindness
- (c) equality and attractiveness
- (d) frankness and honesty

Q4. The writer talks about.....

- (a) rose flower
- (b) lotus flower
- (c) lily flower
- (d) all flowers

Q5. A spontaneous influence means.....

- (a) a slow influence
- (b) a quicker influence
- (c) naturally created influence
- (d) a casual influence

B. The following passage have not been edited. There is a mistake in each line. Write the incorrect word as well as the correction as given in example.

Even as the directory were released (e.g. were ... was)
 about thousand numbers in the city were been changed. (a) _____
 Moreover, many old connections were given. (b) _____
 Sometimes the changes are be confirmed (c) _____
 by dialling 196 or 197. It is only by luck one get (d) _____
 197. Almost all the time when one dials 197 a record (e) _____
 voice says, "You were in queue, please wait". (f) _____

C. Arrange the words in the correct order to form meaningful sentences.

- (i) She / interested / that/ was / in / proposal / said / she / the
- (ii) was / Performance /impressed /with/ quite / his/I.
- (iii) the / please / not /do / on / grass / step.
- (iv) at /top/voice/ the man/his/ of/ demanded / the / admission / shouting.
- (v) you / where have / this all / while / been/ ?
- (vi) should / you/ have / coming / seen / this.
- (vii) effect / we/in/did / much / sales / last / not / year /improvement.

Writing Skill Activity

On your way to school today, you found a boy washing the utensils in a tea shop. You felt bad for him. Share your experience about the incident and prevalence of Child Labour in today's world in your diary in about 120-150 words.

MATHEMATICS MS. SHIVANGI

Chapter 2 – Linear Equation in One Variable

Please watch this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M69nlpTQnDw>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9eloYNF_yOo

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to Solve equations by reducing it to simpler form.
- ii. Students will understand the utility of linear equations is in their diverse applications.

Reducing Equations to Simpler Form:

Example: $\frac{6x+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{x-3}{6}$

$$\frac{6x+1+3}{3} = \frac{x-3}{6}$$
$$\frac{6x+4}{3} = \frac{x-3}{6}$$
$$6(6x + 4) = 3(x - 3)$$
$$36x + 24 = 3x - 9$$
$$36x - 3x = -9 - 24$$
$$33x = -33$$
$$x = -\frac{33}{33}$$
$$x = -1$$

Equations reducible to the Linear form

Example: Solve: $\frac{x+1}{2x+3} = \frac{3}{8}$

Solution: $8(x + 1) = 3(2x + 3)$

$$8x + 8 = 6x + 9$$
$$8x - 6x = 9 - 8$$
$$2x = 1$$
$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Example: Present ages of Anu and Raj are in the ratio 4:5. Eight years from now the ratio of their ages will be 5:6. Find their present ages.

Solution: Let the present ages of Anu and Raj be $4x$ years and $5x$ years respectively.

After eight years. Anu's age = $(4x + 8)$ years;

After eight years, Raj's age = $(5x + 8)$ years

Therefore, the ratio of their ages after eight years = $\frac{4x+8}{5x+8}$

This is given to be $5 : 6$

Therefore, $\frac{4x+8}{5x+8} = \frac{5}{6}$

$$6(4x + 8) = 5(5x + 8)$$

$$24x + 48 = 25x + 40$$

$$24x - 25x = 40 - 48$$

$$-x = -8$$

$$x = 8$$

Therefore, Anu's present age = $4x = 4 \times 8 = 32$ years

Raj's present age = $5x = 5 \times 8 = 40$ years

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) In an isosceles triangle, the base angles are equal, and the vertex angle is 80 degrees.

The measure of the base angles is:

- a. 40 degrees
- b. 50 degrees
- c. 60 degrees
- d. 70 degrees

Q-2) The sum of two numbers is 45 and their ratio is 7:8. The two numbers are:

- a. 20 and 25
- b. 30 and 15
- c. 10 and 35
- d. 21 and 24

Q-3) Three consecutive integers add up to 57. What are these integers?

- a. 15,16,17
- b. 12,13,14
- c. 18,19,20
- d. 11,12,13

Q-4) The value of x in the equation $2(x+2) + 5(x+5) = 4(x-8) + 2(x-2)$ is:

- a. -65
- b. -66
- c. -67
- d. -68

Q-5) The denominator of a fraction is greater than the numerator by 8. If the numerator is increased by 17 and denominator is decreased by 1, the number obtained is $\frac{3}{2}$. Find the fraction.

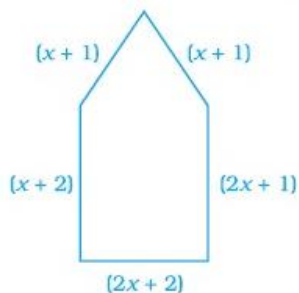
Q-6) Jane is 6 years older than her younger sister. After 10 years, the sum of their ages will be 50 years. Find their present ages.

Q-7) Find the value of x

$$\frac{5(1-x) + 3(1+x)}{1-2x} = 8$$

Activity Based Question:

Q-1) For what value of x is the perimeter of shape 77 cm?



Q-2) Seema is habitual of saving her pocket money. She collected some coins of denomination ₹ 1, ₹ 2 and ₹ 5. The number of ₹ 2 coins is 3 times the number of ₹ 5 coins. The total number of coins is 160. How many coins of each denomination did she collect? What values are being promoted? Is saving a good habit?

CHAPTER –COMBUSTION AND FLAME

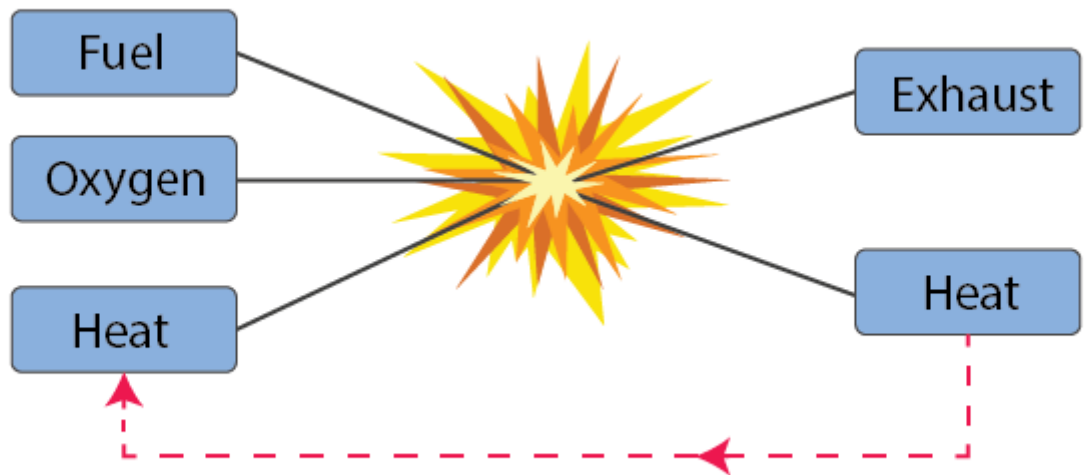
Objective /Learning outcome-Students will know the different types of fuel. They will use fuel judiciously.

LINK-<https://youtu.be/YheB51LPg44>

Introduction

Combustion

- A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat and light is called combustion.
- The burning of wood is an example of combustion.



Combustible and Non-Combustible Substances

- Substances, which easily catch fire are combustible substances, such as paper, coal, wood.
- Substances, which do not catch fire readily are non-combustible substances, such as sand, water, glass.

History of Wood and Candle Flame

Fuel

- Any substance, which upon combustion produces a usable amount of energy is known as fuel. For example, fossil fuels, biogas, nuclear energy etc.
- Fuels can be solid, liquid or gas depending on their state.
- On the basis of their occurrence, it can be either natural or artificial.

Ignition Temp

The lowest temperature at which a combustible substance catches fire when heated in the air is called its ignition temperature.

Inflammable Substances

The substances, which have very low ignition temperature and can easily catch fire with a flame are known as inflammable substances. Examples: diesel, LPG, acetone.

Fire

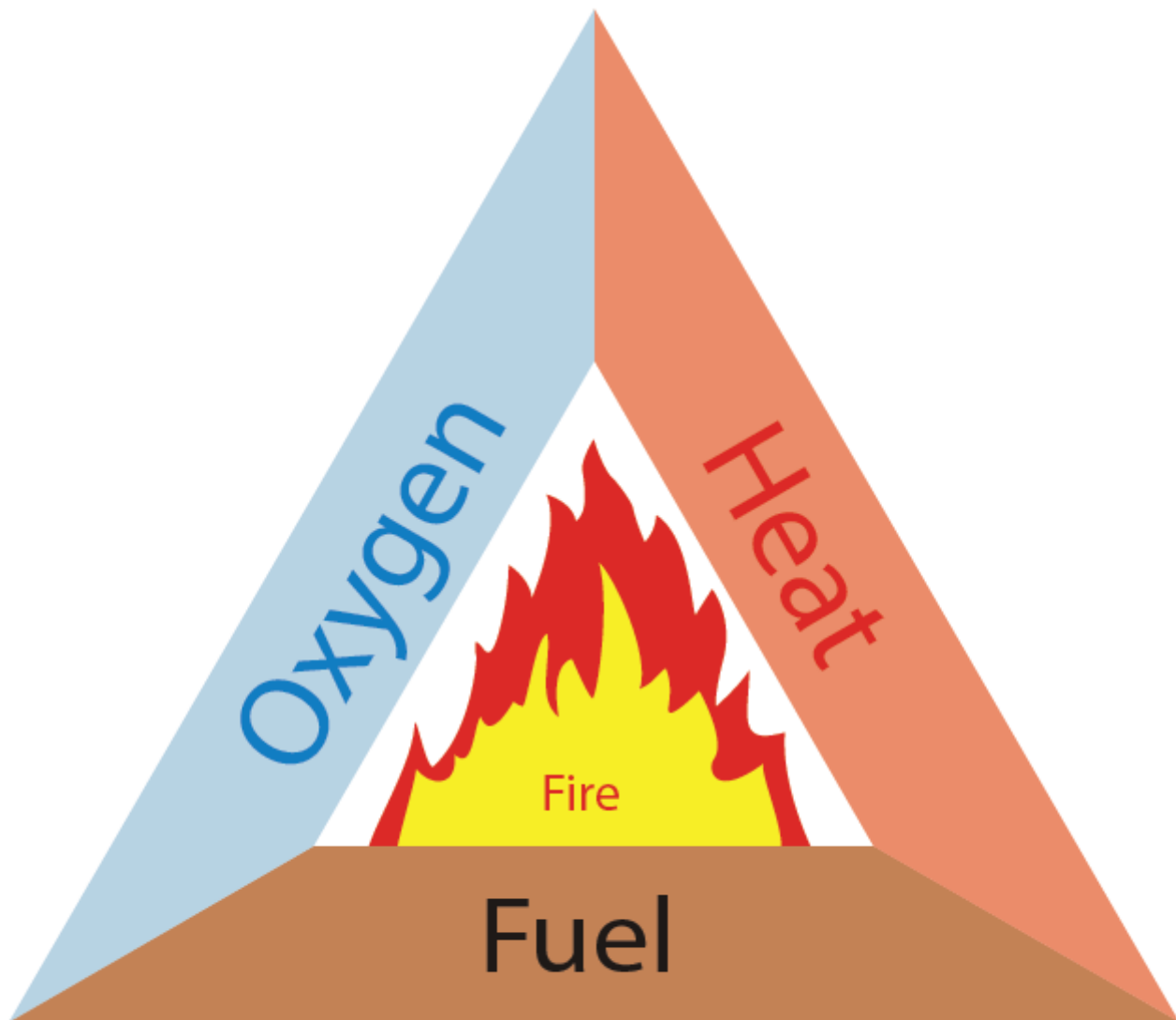
- Fire is the result of a chemical combustion reaction between oxygen and some sort of fuel.
- How long a fire lasts depends on how much fuel and oxygen are available.

Candle Flame

Fire Triangle

For the generation of fire, we need three things to be present simultaneously:-

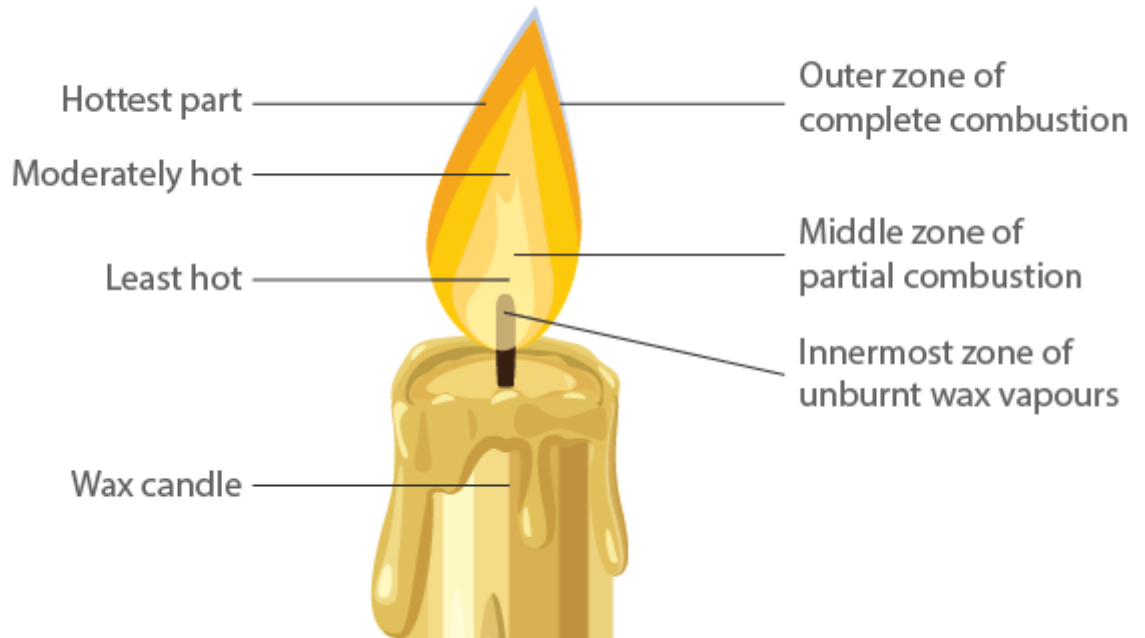
- Some sort of fuel or combustible material.
- A heat source to raise the temperature of the fuel to its ignition temperature.
- Enough oxygen to sustain combustion. So, if we remove any one of these resources, the fire can be controlled.



Flame

- Flame is the visible and gaseous part of the fire.
- What we see as the flame is the light energy released due to the combustion of fuel

Zones of Candle Flame



Structure of Flame

- The outermost zone is the hottest among all zones and is blue in colour, and this is due to complete combustion. It is the non-luminous part of the flame.
- The middle zone of the candle flame is moderately hot and is yellow in colour, and partial combustion of fuel takes place. It is the bright part of the flame.
- The innermost zone of the flame is the least hot and is black in colour. This is due to the presence of unburnt wax vapours.



Smoke

- Smoke is an example of solid (unburnt particles) dispersed in a gas (air).
- The black colour of smoke is due to the presence of unburnt carbon particles in the smoke.

Matchstick

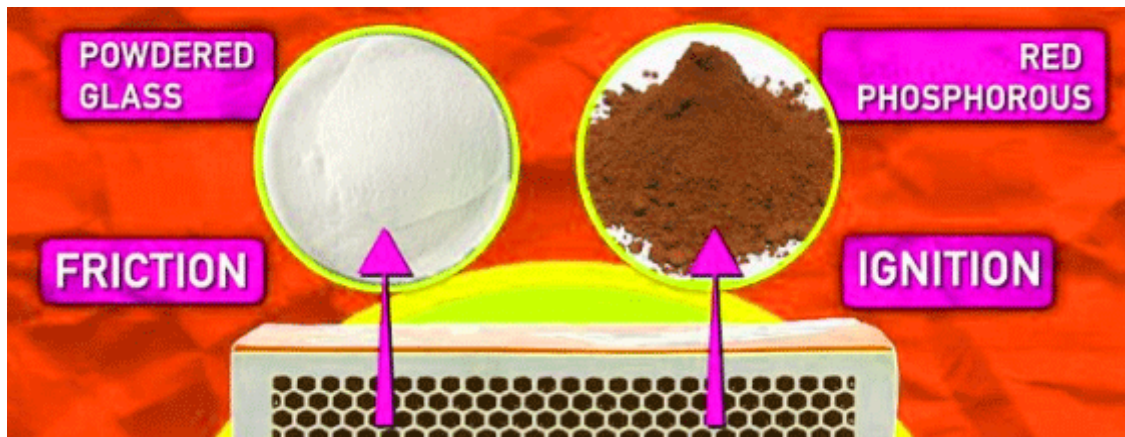
Types of Combustion

- The type of combustion in which heat and light are released in a very short span of time is called rapid combustion. For e.g. combustion of L.P.G.
- The type of combustion in which substances catch fire on their own, without the application of heat is termed as spontaneous combustion. For e.g. forest fires.

To know more about Types of Combustion, [visit here](#).

Working of a Matchstick

- The main component of the bulb of a matchstick is red phosphorus which turns into white phosphorus on heating.
- White phosphorus spontaneously ignites, thereby increasing the temperature of the wooden stem to the ignition point and the matchstick starts burning.



Fire Extinguisher

Fire Control

Fire can be controlled by removing any or all of the factors of combustion, i.e. fuel, oxygen (air) and ignition temperature (by lowering the temperature).

Fire Extinguisher

- The fire extinguisher is a device used by the fire brigade to control fire.
- The role of the fire extinguishers is to cut off the supply of oxygen or bring down the temperature of the fuel or both.

For More Information On Can You Set Yourself on Fire Without Burning? Watch The Below Video:

Calorific Value

Ideal Fuel

- The ideal fuel is cheap, easily available and readily combustible.
- It has high calorific value.
- It does not produce harmful gases or residues that pollute the environment.

Calorific Value and Efficiency of a Fuel

- The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustion of 1 kg of a fuel is called its calorific value. The calorific value of a fuel is expressed in a unit called kilojoule per kg (kJ/kg).
- Efficiency is that proportion of energy released by a fuel combustion process which is converted into useful work.
- Calorific value is directly proportional to its efficiency. If the value is high, it's efficiency will also be high. If the value is low, it's efficiency would also be l

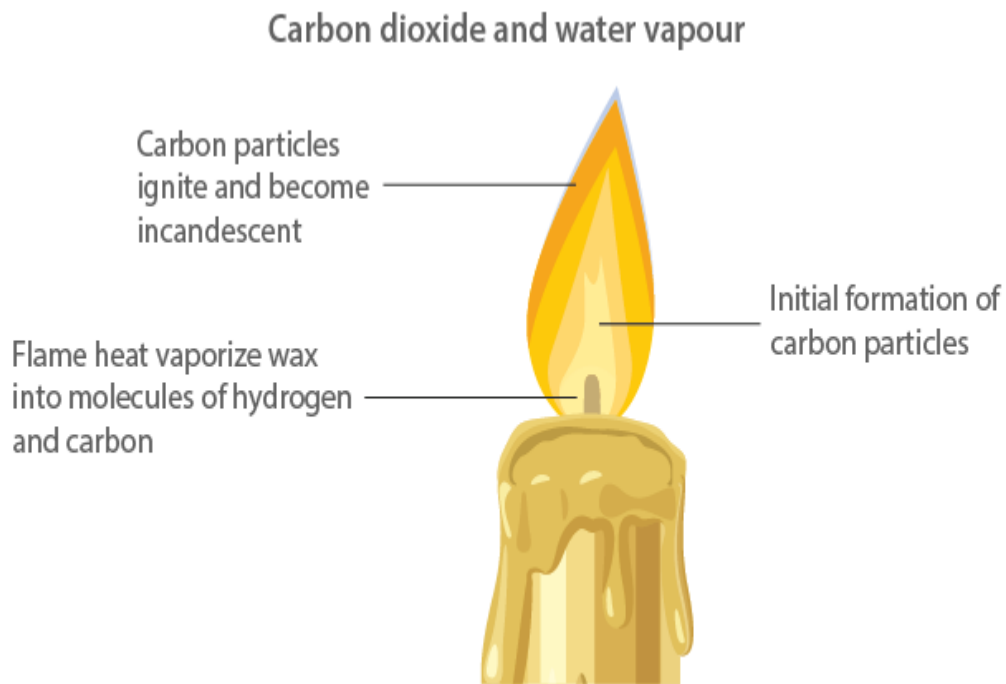
Pollution

Harmful Products from Burning of Fuel

- The burning of fuels like wood, coal and petroleum products releases unburnt carbon particles in the air which causes respiratory problems.
- Incomplete combustion of fuels produces a very poisonous gas called carbon monoxide.
- The burning of fuels releases carbon dioxide in air in the environment which causes global warming

Unburnt Carbon Particles

- Carbon fuels like wood, coal, candle, petroleum release unburnt carbon particles.
- These fine particles are dangerous pollutants causing respiratory diseases, such as asthma.



CO Emission

- Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas, which is produced by incomplete combustion of fuels.
- It is dangerous to burn coal in a closed room as the carbon monoxide produced can kill persons sleeping in that room.

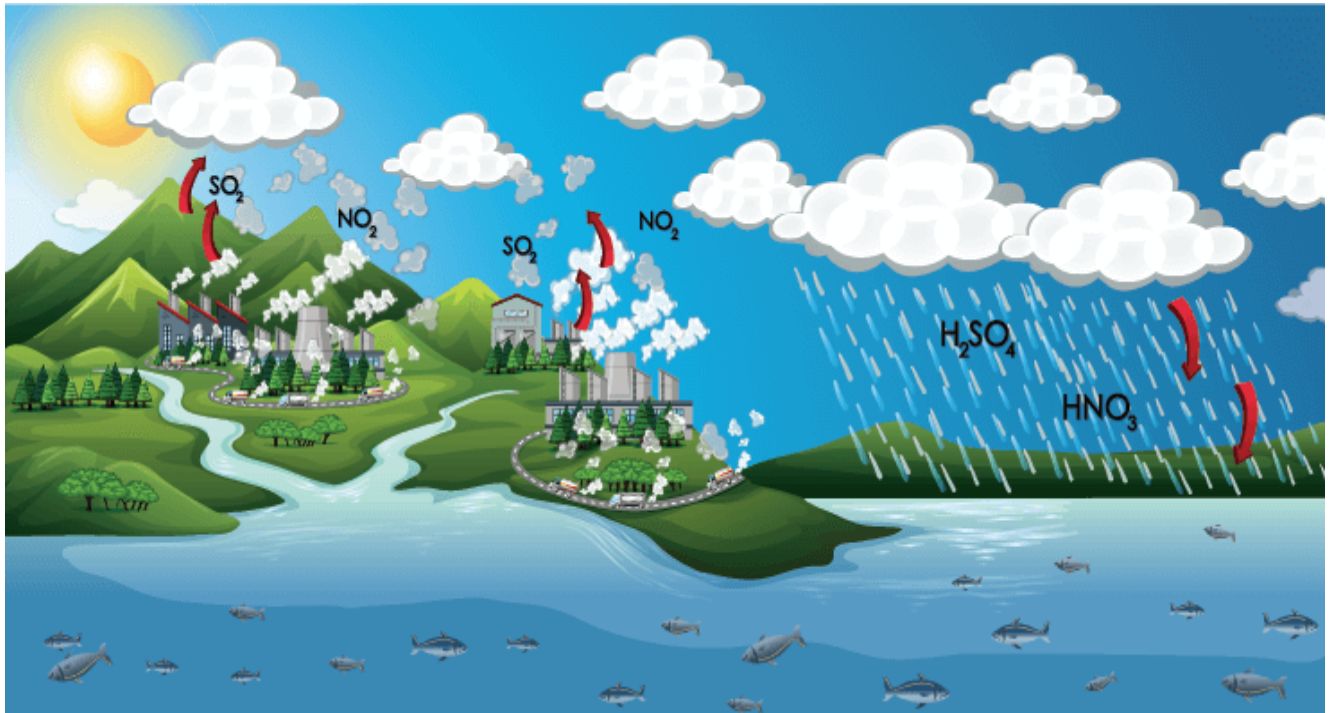
Global Warming

- The rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere due to the release of carbon dioxide on combustion of fuels is termed as global warming.

- Melting of polar ice-caps or change in the rainfall pattern are the consequences of global warming.

Acid Rain

- Acid rains are caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which react with the water molecules in the atmosphere to produce acid.
- It has a very harmful effect on plants, land and aquatic animals and infrastructure.



CNG – The Clean Fuel

The use of diesel and petrol as fuels in automobiles is being replaced by CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) because it is less polluting and a cleaner fuel.

ACTIVITY-To do check why does candle put off when we cover it with glass.

Value based question-Why do we must get our vehicles serviced regularly?

LESSON PLAN (August)

Subject-civics

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic- Chapter 4 – Understanding Laws

Sub Topic :- Topics in the Chapter

- Do Laws Apply to All?
 - Rule of Law
 - How Rule of Law established in India?
- How Do New Laws Come About?
- Unpopular and Controversial Laws

Learning Objectives:- To make Students aware about the Judiciary System and Laws.

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xj1NNd7VTcQ>

Activity 1:- Find out different Laws in India and why it is important

Do Laws Apply to All?

- All persons in independent India are equal before the law.
 - The law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender.
- Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

Rule of Law

- Rule of law means is that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

How Rule of law established in India?

- It is often believed that it was the British colonialists who introduced the rule of law in India.

→ However, historians have disputed this claim because:

1. Colonial law was arbitrary (dictatorial).
2. Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

- Nationalists wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice.

- By the end of the nineteenth century, the Indian legal profession began to use law to defend the legal rights of Indians.

→ Indian judges also began to play a greater role in making decisions.

- Thus, in several ways, Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during the colonial period.

- After Independence, the document, Constitution served as the foundation on which our representatives began making laws for the country.

→ Every year several new laws made as well as existing ones revised by elected representatives.

Assignment:-

1. Define Laws and why it is important for all.
2. Define 'Sedition'.
3. According which new law sons, daughters and their mothers get an equal share of family property?

Value based question:-

1. How can we say that Parliament has an important role in making laws?

subject: social science (Geography)

Chapter 3 : MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCE

Learning objectives; Students will be able to learn various non conventional sources , their uses , working and distribution.

Solar energy

- Solar energy trapped from the sun-used in solar cells to produce electricity
- Many of these cells are joined into solar panels to generate power for heating and lighting purposes.
- Solar energy is used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers besides being used for community lighting and traffic signals.

Wind energy

- Inexhaustible source of energy.
- Windmills are used for grinding grain and lifting water-high speed winds rotate the windmill which is connected to a generator to produce electricity.
- Wind Farms are found in Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, UK, USA and Spain.

Nuclear Power

- Obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium and thorium- undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power
- **Greatest producers of nuclear power**– USA and Europe
- **Large deposits of Uranium in India**-Rajasthan and Jharkhand
- **Thorium found in large quantities**- in the Monazite sands of Kerala
- **Nuclear power stations in India**-located in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu, Tarapur in Maharashtra, Ranapratap Sagar near Kota in Rajasthan, Narora in Uttar Pradesh and Kaiga in Karnataka.

Geo-Thermal Energy

- Heat energy obtained from the earth- temperature in the interior of the earth rises steadily with depth- heat energy may surface itself in the form of hot springs.
- This energy is used to generate power and in the form of hot springs, it has been used for cooking, heating and bathing.
- **World's largest geothermal power plants**– in US, followed by New Zealand, Iceland, Philippines and Central America
- **Geothermal plants in India**-located in Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley in Ladakh

Tidal Energy

- Energy generated from tides – can be harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.
- During high tide, energy of the tides is used to turn the turbine installed in the dam to produce electricity.
- **Huge tidal mill farms**-Russia, France and the Gulf of Kachchh in India

Biogas

- Organic waste (dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste) can be converted into a gaseous fuel called biogas.
- Organic waste is decomposed by bacteria in biogas digesters- will emit biogas (a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide)-is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting and produces huge amounts of organic manure each year.

VIDEO LINK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWKukqlxRA0&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXLd6PNjFd8&feature=youtu.be>

ASSIGNMENT

MCQ

1. Where do we find natural gas resources in India?
 - (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Mumbai High
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
2. These resources are inorganic in nature and constitute minerals, rocks, soils, etc.

- a. Abiotic resources
 - b. Man-made resources
 - c. Biotic resources
 - d. Natural resources
3. Name the two important states where large deposits of Uranium are found.
 - a. Rajasthan and Karnataka
 - b. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - c. Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh
 - d. Rajasthan and Jharkhand
 4. Energy obtained from the nucleus of atom is known as:
 - (a) Nuclear energy
 - (b) Bio gas
 - (c) Geothermal
 - (d) Thermal
 5. World's largest geothermal plant is located in
 - a. US
 - b. India
 - c. Philippines
 - d. None of these
 6. Thorium found in large quantities in -----
 - a. Monazite sand
 - b. Alluvial soil
 - c. Desert soil
 - d. None of these
 7. Highest wind energy producing state is
 - a. Karnataka
 - b. Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Tamil Nadu
 - d. None of these

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define tidal energy. Where was the first tidal energy station built.
2. For what purpose solar energy is used.
3. What is the importance of geothermal energy?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by nuclear power? Explain the process how it is obtained . Aalso name the places of India where the nuclear power stations are located.
2. Give an account of biogas.

ACTIVITY: Make 3 slides show and explain the working of solar power plant.

विषय हिंदी

कक्षा आठवीं

Please watch this videos

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXDvYKHn4xk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDr7H2ioXmw>

अधिगम बिंदु:-

विद्यार्थियों को अपठित गद्यांश व पद्यांश का अभ्यास करवाया जाएगा।
विद्यार्थियों को समास की पहचान हो जाएगी जब वे अभ्यास कार्य करेंगे।

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित समस्त पदों का विग्रह कीजिए और समास का नाम भी लिखिए –

1. कर्मभूमि
2. ऋणमुक्त
3. राजीवलोचन
4. क्रोधाग्नि
5. त्रिनेत्र
6. कार्यकुशल
7. भारतभूमि
8. कालीमिर्च
9. कनकलता
10. कमलनयन
11. बाढ़ग्रस्त
12. अकालपीडित
13. कृपापात्र
14. सेनानायक
15. सत्यार्थी

प्रश्न 2. नीचे दिए गए विग्रहों के लिए सामासिक पद लिखते हुए समास का नाम भी लिखिए

1. राह के लिए खर्च
2. कमल जैसे नयन हैं जिसके अर्थात् श्रीराम
3. जितना शीघ्र हो
4. जैसा संभव हो
5. रसोई के लिए घर

6. पीला है वस्त्र
7. रात और दिन
8. नियम के अनुसार
9. गुण से हीन
10. तीन फलों का समूह
11. प्रधान है जो अध्यापक
12. आठ अध्यायों का समाहार
13. विधि के अनुसार
14. चार आनों का समाहार
15. मवेशियों के लिए घर

प्रश्न 3. अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

मनुष्य के जीवन में लक्ष्य का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। लक्ष्य के बिना जीवन दिशाहीन तथा व्यर्थ ही है। एक बार एक दिशाहीन युवा आगे बढ़े जा रहा था, राह में महात्मा जी की कुटिया देख रूककर महात्मा जी से पूछने लगा कि यह रास्ता कहाँ जाता है। महात्मा जी ने पूछा “ तुम कहाँ जाना चाहते हो “ . युवक ने कहा “ मैं नहीं जानता मुझे कहाँ जाना है “ . महात्मा जी ने कहा “जब तुम्हें पता ही नहीं है कि तुम्हें कहाँ जाना है, तो यह रास्ता कहीं भी जाए, इससे तुम्हें क्या फर्क पड़ेगा “ . कहने का मतलब है कि बिना लक्ष्य के जीवन में इधर-उधर भटकते रहिये कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाओगे. यदि कुछ करना चाहते तो पहले अपना एक लक्ष्य बनाओ और उस पर कार्य करो. अपनी राह स्वयं बनाओ. वास्तव में जीवन उसी का सार्थक है जिसमें परिस्थितियों को बदलने का साहस है। गांधीजी कहते थे कुछ न करने से अच्छा है, कुछ करना. जो कुछ करता है वही सफल-असफल होता है. हमारा लक्ष्य कुछ भी हो सकता है, क्योंकि हर इंसान की अपनी-अपनी क्षमता होती है और उसी के अनुसार वह लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है. जैसे विद्यार्थी का लक्ष्य है सर्वाधिक अंक प्राप्त करना तो नौकरी करने वालों का लक्ष्य होगा पदोन्नति प्राप्त करना. इसी तरह किसी महिला का लक्ष्य आत्मनिर्भर होना हो सकता है। ऐसा मानना है कि हर मनुष्य को बड़ा लक्ष्य बनाना चाहिए किन्तु बड़े लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए छोटे-छोटे लक्ष्य बनाने चाहिए. जब हम छोटे लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लेते हैं तो बड़े लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का हममें आत्मविश्वास आ जाता है। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने कहा था कि जीवन में एक ही लक्ष्य बनाओ और दिन-रात उसी के बारे में सोचो. स्वप्न में भी तुम्हें वही लक्ष्य दिखाई देना चाहिए, उसे पूरा करने की एक धुन सवार हो जानी चाहिए. बस सफलता आपको मिली ही समझो. सच तो यह है कि जब आप कोई काम करते हैं तो यह जरूरी नहीं कि सफलता मिले ही लेकिन असफलता से भी घबराना नहीं चाहिए। इस बारे में स्वामी विवेकानंद जी कहते हैं कि हजार बार प्रयास करने के बाद भी यदि आप हार

कर गिर पड़ें तो एक बार पुनः उठें और प्रयास करें. हमें लक्ष्य प्राप्ति तक स्वयं पर विश्वास रखना चाहिए |

प्रश्न 1 युवक कहाँ जा रहा था? राह में उसे कौन मिला?

प्रश्न 2- युवक तथा महात्मा जी के संवाद को अपने शब्दों में लिखें.

प्रश्न 3- विद्यार्थी एवं किसी महिला का क्या लक्ष्य हो सकता है?

प्रश्न 4-मनुष्य का लक्ष्य कैसा होना चाहिये तथा उसके लिए उसके क्या प्रयास होने चाहिए?

प्रश्न 5 -लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के बारे में विवेकानंद जी के क्या विचार हैं?

प्रश्न 6. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए |

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

चिड़िया को लाख समझाओ
कि पिंजड़े के बाहर
धरती बड़ी है. निर्मम है,
वहाँ हवा में उसे
बाहर दाने का टोटा है
यहाँ चुग्गा मोटा है।
बाहर बहेलिए का डर है
यहाँ निद्रवद्व कंठ-स्वर है।
फिर भी चिड़िया मुक्ति का गाना गाएगी,
अपने जिस्म की गंध तक नहीं मिलेगी।
यूँ तो बाहर समुद्र है, नदी है, झरना है,
पर पानी के लिए भटकना है,
यहाँ कटोरी में भरा जल गटकना है।
मारे जाने की आशंका से भरे होने पर भी
पिंजड़े से जितना अंग निकल सकेगा निकालेगी,
हर सूँ जोर लगाएगी
और पिंजड़ा टूट जाने या खुल जाने पर उड़ जाएगी।

(क) पिंजड़े के बाहर का संसार निर्मम कैसे है?

(ख) पिंजड़े के भीतर चिड़िया को क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं?

(ग) कवि चिड़िया को स्वतंत्र जगत् की किन वास्तविकताओं से अवगत कराना चाहता है?

(घ) बाहर सुखों का अभाव और प्राणों का संकट होने पर भी चिड़िया मुक्ति ही क्यों चाहती है?

(ङ) कविता का संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

1. 'कामचोर' कहानी एकल परिवार की कहानी है या संयुक्त परिवार की? इन दोनों तरह के परिवारों में क्या-क्या अंतर होते हैं?
2. बड़े होते बच्चे किस प्रकार माता-पिता के सहयोगी हो सकते हैं और किस प्रकार भार? कामचोर कहानी के आधार पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

SANSKRIT MR. SANJAY KUMAR

अधिगम बिंदू : -

1 छात्रों को संख्या का ज्ञान ।

2 संख्या शब्दों की पहचान ।

3 संख्या के ज्ञान से विषय रुचिकर होगा ।

4 संख्या का वाक्य में प्रयोग आएगा ।

अभ्यासप्रश्नाः

विकल्पीयाः/सैद्धान्तिक-प्रश्नाः

सर्वविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत-

1. तत्र (1) महिला उपदिशति ।
(क) एकम् (ख) एका (ग) एकः (घ) एक्या
2. उद्याने (2) बालकौ क्रीडतः ।
(क) द्वे (ख) द्वौ (ग) द्वाभ्याम् (घ) द्वयोः
3. नृपस्य दशस्यस्य (3) राज्यः आसन् ।
(क) त्रयः (ख) त्रीणि (ग) तिस्रः (घ) त्रिभ्यः
4. एकस्मिन् वृक्षे (4) पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति ।
(क) चत्वारि (ख) चतस्रः (ग) चत्वारः (घ) चतुर्भ्यः
5. पाण्डवाः (5) आसन् ।
(क) पञ्चाः (ख) पञ्चानि (ग) पञ्च (घ) पञ्चभिः
6. (1) उद्याने एकः जलप्रपातः अस्ति ।
(क) एकः (ख) तिस्रः (ग) एकस्मिन् (घ) त्रयः
7. आम्रस्य (3) वृक्षाः सन्ति ।
(क) त्रीन् (ख) तिस्रः (ग) त्रीणि (घ) त्रयः
8. (4) नायिकाः अभिनयन्ति ।
(क) चत्वारः (ख) चतस्रः (ग) चतुराः (घ) चतुर्
9. विद्यालये (4) अध्यापकाः पाठयन्ति ।
(क) चत्वारः (ख) चतुराः (ग) चतस्रः (घ) चत्वारि
10. (1) वाटिकायाम् बालकाः क्रीडन्ति ।
(क) एकस्मिन् (ख) एकस्याम् (ग) एकस्याः (घ) एकस्य
1. (1) बालकस्य नाम बद ।
(क) एकस्याः (ख) एकस्मिन् (ग) एकस्य (घ) एकम्
2. पुस्तकालयात् (2) पुस्तके आनय ।
(क) द्वौ (ख) द्वे (ग) द्वाभ्याम् (घ) द्वयोः
3. तत्र (3) नार्यः नृत्यन्ति ।
(क) तिस्रः (ख) त्रयः (ग) त्रीणि (घ) त्रीन्
4. वेदाः (4) सन्ति ।
(क) एकः (ख) एकस्मिन् (ग) एकस्य (घ) एकम्