

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**ASSIGNMENT 25 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 – Square and Square Root

Please watch these video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rz0IOGtCkLE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rM8VXpNKi5o>

### **Learning Outcomes:**

- i. To help the students understand the concept of square numbers and its properties.
- ii. To help the students understand the concept and method of finding Pythagorean triplets.

### **Introduction:**

Observe the following table:

Number	Squares
1	$1 \times 1 = 1^2 = 1$
2	$2 \times 2 = 2^2 = 4$
3	$3 \times 3 = 3^2 = 9$
4	$4 \times 4 = 4^2 = 16$
6	$6 \times 6 = 6^2 = 36$
8	$8 \times 8 = 8^2 = 64$
n	$n \times n = n^2$

Since, 4 can be expressed as  $2 \times 2 = 2^2$ . 9 can be expressed as  $3 \times 3 = 3^2$ , all such numbers can be expressed as the product of the number with itself.

Such numbers like 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ... are known as square numbers.

In general, if a natural number m can be expressed as  $n^2$ , where n is also a natural number, then m is a square number.

These numbers are also called perfect squares.

### **Properties of Square Numbers**

1. All square numbers end with 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 or 9 at unit's place. None of the square numbers end with 2, 3, 7 or 8 at unit's place.
2. If a number has 1 or 9 in the unit's place, then it's square ends in 1.

Number	Square
1	1
9	181
11	121
19	361

3. When a square number ends in 6, the number whose square it is, will have either 4 or 6 in unit's place.

Number	Square
4	16
6	36
14	196
16	256

- When a square number ends in 4, the number whose square it is, will have either 2 or 8 in unit's place.
- When a square number ends in 9, the number whose square it is, will have either 3 or 7 in unit's place.
- Number of zeros at the end of a perfect square are always even.  
Example: 2500 is a perfect square  
100 is a perfect square  
But, 20 is not a perfect square  
8000 is not a perfect square.
- Squares of even numbers are always even and squares of odd numbers are always odd.  
Example: Square of 2 is 4  
Square of 6 is 36  
Square of 3 is 9  
Square of 9 is 81.
- There are  $2n$  non perfect square numbers between the squares of the numbers  $n$  and  $(n + 1)$ .  
For example: Between  $9(=3^2)$  and  $16(=4^2)$  there are  $2 \times 3 = 6$  non perfect square numbers.  
They are 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
- Adding odd numbers:  
Consider the following

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^2 &= 1 = 1 \\
 2^2 &= 4 = 1 + 3 \\
 3^2 &= 9 = 1 + 3 + 5 \\
 4^2 &= 16 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 \\
 5^2 &= 25 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 \\
 6^2 &= 36 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 \\
 7^2 &= 49 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 \\
 8^2 &= 64 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 \\
 9^2 &= 81 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 \\
 &\text{etc}
 \end{aligned}$$

So we can say that the sum of first  $n$  odd natural numbers is  $n^2$ .

If the number is a square number, it has to be the sum of successive odd numbers starting from 1.  
If a natural number cannot be expressed as a sum of successive odd natural numbers starting with 1, then it is not a perfect square.

### Finding the Square of a Number

Example: Find the square of 39 without actual multiplication.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol: } 39^2 &= (30 + 9)^2 \\
 &= 30(30 + 9) + 9(30 + 9) \\
 &= 30^2 + 30 \times 9 + 9 \times 30 + 9^2 \\
 &= 900 + 270 + 270 + 81
 \end{aligned}$$

= 1521

### Pythagorean triplets

A Pythagorean triple consists of three positive integers a, b, and c, such that  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

(3, 4, 5)    (6, 8, 10)    (7, 24, 25)

(5, 12, 13)    (20, 21, 29)    (8, 15, 17)

(20, 99, 101)    (48, 55, 73)    (17, 144, 145)

### Pythagorean Triples

For any natural number  $m > 1$ , we have  $(2m)^2 + (m^2 - 1)^2 = (m^2 + 1)^2$ . So,  $2m$ ,  $m^2 - 1$  and  $m^2 + 1$  forms a Pythagorean triplet.

Example: Write a Pythagorean triplet whose smallest member is 8.

Solution: We can get Pythagorean triplets by using general form  $2m$ ,  $m^2 - 1$ ,  $m^2 + 1$ .

Let us first take  $m^2 - 1 = 8$

So,  $m^2 = 8 + 1 = 9$

which gives  $m = 3$

Therefore,  $2m = 6$  and  $m^2 + 1 = 10$

The triplet is thus 6, 8, 10. But 8 is not the smallest member of this.

So, let us try  $2m = 8$

then  $m = 4$

We get  $m^2 - 1 = 16 - 1 = 15$

and  $m^2 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17$

The triplet is 8, 15, 17 with 8 as the smallest member.

### Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Which of the following is a perfect square?

- a. 1057
- b. 625
- c. 7928
- d. 64000

Q-2) Which of the following will have 6 at unit place?

- a.  $19^2$
- b.  $11^2$
- c.  $24^2$
- d.  $13^2$

Q-3) If 5278 is squared, then what will be at unit place?

- a. 8
- b. 7
- c. 6
- d. 4

Q-4) How many natural numbers lie between  $9^2$  and  $10^2$ ?

- a. 17
- b. 18
- c. 19
- d. 20

Q-5) What will be the number of zeros in square of 400?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 6

Q-6) Without adding , find the sum of:  $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19$

Q-7) Find a Pythagorean triplet whose one member is 18.

Q-8) Find the square of 46 and 79.

Q-9) The following numbers are obviously not perfect squares. Give reason.

- a. 222
- b. 898
- c. 1097

**Activity:**

Observe the following pattern and find the missing digits:

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$67^2 = 4489$$

$$667^2 = 444889$$

$$6667^2 = 4.....8....9$$

$$66667^2 = 4.....8.....9$$

$$666667^2 = 4.....8.....9$$

Using above pattern find the square of  $6666667^2$ .

## CHAPTER –COMBUSTION AND FLAME

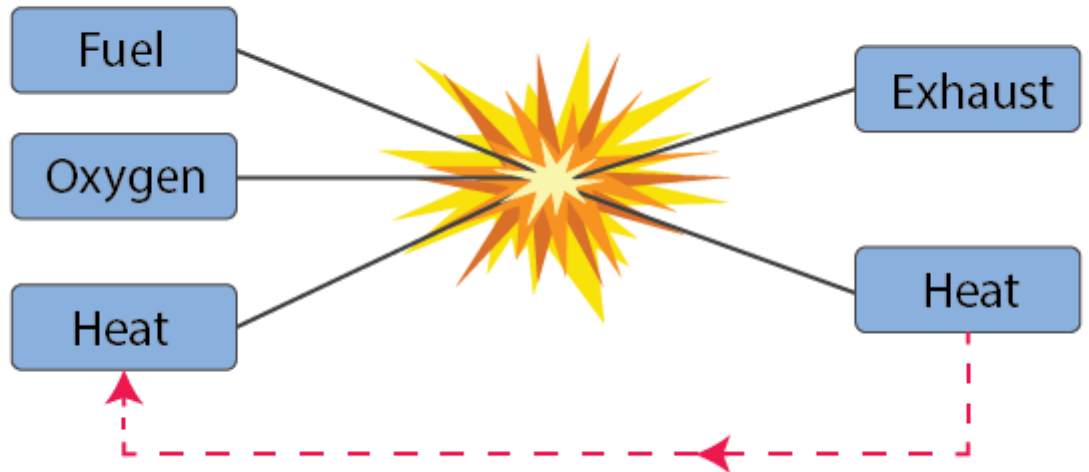
Objective /Learning outcome-Students will know the different types of fuel. They will use fuel judicially.

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.

## Multiple Choice Questions

**1, A substance which reacts with oxygen giving heat is called a combustible substance. Which one of the following is a combustible substance?**

- iron nail
- glass
- stone piece
- wood

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) wood

**Explanation:**

Glass, iron nail and stone piece will not burn like wood hence they are not combustible. Wood burns in air and it is called the combustible substance.

**2. Which one of the following has the highest calorific value?**

- kerosene
- biogas
- LPG
- petrol

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) LPG

**Explanation:**

Calorific represents the amount of heat generated when fuel burns completely.

The calorific value of LPG is 55000-kilo joules/ Kg, which is high when compared to the calorific value of Kerosene, Biogas and petrol.

**3. Magnesium ribbon on burning in air produces:**

- magnesium oxide, water and light.
- magnesium oxide and heat.
- magnesium oxide, heat and light.
- magnesium oxide, water and heat.

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) magnesium oxide, heat and light

**Explanation:**

Magnesium reacts with atmospheric oxygen to get magnesium oxide by liberating heat and light.

**4. The chemical reaction is –  $Mg + O_2 \rightarrow MgO_2 + Heat + Light$ .**

**Which of the following is not a combustible substance?**

- camphor



**glass**  
**straw**  
**alcohol**

**Soln:**

**Answer is (b) glass**

**Explanation:**

Camphor, glass, straw can burn in air and they are combustible substance. Glass will not burn in air and it is non-combustible substance.

**5.The substance that does not burn with flame is**

**LPG**  
**camphor**  
**dry grass**  
**charcoal**

**Soln:**

Answer is (d) charcoal

**Explanation:**

The charcoal will not vaporize on heating. Hence charcoal will not burn by producing the flame. Charcoal glows on combustion.

**6.On placing an inverted tumbler over a burning candle, the flame extinguishes after some time. This is because of the nonavailability of**

**oxygen**  
**water vapours**  
**carbon dioxide**  
**wax**

**Soln:**

Answer is (a) oxygen

**Explanation:**

Oxygen is necessary for combustion. When we place inverted tumbler over a burning candle,

oxygen supply will be stopped, this extinguishes the flame.

**7.If a person's clothes catch fire, the best way to extinguish the fire is to:**

**throw water on the clothes.**  
**use the fire extinguisher.**  
**cover the person with a woollen blanket.**  
**cover the person with a polythene sheet.**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) cover the person with a woollen blanket.

**Explanation:**

By covering a person's clothes with the woollen blanket we are cutting off the oxygen required for burning of clothes. Hence fire will be distinguished.

**8.The substance expected to have the highest ignition temperature out of the following is**

**kerosene**

**petrol**

**coal**

**alcohol**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) coal

**Explanation:**

Ignition temperature is the lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire. Among the given options coal have highest ignition temperature.

**9.Choose the correct statement about inflammable substances from the following. They have:**

**low ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.**

**high ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.**

**low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.**

**high ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily.

The inflammable substances are the substances that easily catch fire. They are substances, which have very low ignition temperature and when exposed to air, they catch fire easily.

**10.Choose the incorrect statement from the following. Forest fires are usually due to:**

**carelessness of humans**

**heat of sun**

**cutting of trees**

**lightning strike**

**Soln:**

Answer is (c) Cutting of trees.

Deforestation or Cutting of trees is not the cause for the forests fire. Forest fires are usually caused due to heat of sun, lightning strike and carelessness of humans

**Q1 People usually keep Angethi/burning coal in their closed rooms during winter season. Why is it advised to keep the door open?**

**Soln:**

Burning of coal produces carbon monoxide which is poisonous for the people inhaling it. If the door is closed, oxygen level will be less and carbon-monoxide level will be high. This is harmful for the person sleeping in the room. Hence the door should be closed.

**Q2. Manu was heating oil to fry potato chips. The cooking oil all of a sudden caught fire; he poured water to extinguish the fire. Do you think this action was suitable? If yes, why? If not, why not? In such a condition what should Manu have done?**

**Soln:**

No, the step taken by Manu to extinguish fire from oil is not suitable. Because along with water oil also spread which will increase the flame.

**Steps that should have been taken by Manu**

Manu should have put the flame of the burner off and put a lid on frying pan. This cuts the contact between flame and oxygen and the flame will be gradually extinguished.

**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?**

## **SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY**

**Sub teacher-NIDA**

1. Which one of the followings is not the way of saving energy at home?

- (a) Switching off lights when not in use
- (b) Keeping gas off when not in use
- (c) Cooking food in an open pan on low flame
- (d) Switching on lights during daytime

2. Petroleum is referred to as 'black gold' because

- (a) it's black in colour
- (b) it is yellow in colour
- (c) it is valuable
- (d) it is used in making jewellery

3. Where do we find natural gas resources in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Mumbai High
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

4. Mineral fuel is found in:

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Metamorphic rocks
- (c) Igneous rocks
- (d) All of these

5. Which of the following are non-conventional resources?

- (a) Wind energy
- (b) Solar energy

- (c) Tidal energy
- (d) All of these

6. Energy obtained from the earth is known as:

- (a) Nuclear energy
- (b) Bio gas
- (c) Geothermal
- (d) Thermal

7. \_\_\_\_ is an example of conventional energy sources.

- A) Firewood
- B) Technology
- C) iron
- D) Silver

8. **The South American country which boasts of mineral oil is**

- A) Uruguay
- B) Bolivia
- C) Brazil
- D) Venezuela

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is disadvantage of using hydel power.

- A) easy access
- B) doesn't cause pollution.
- C) local people are forced to evacuate the area for construction of hydel power project
- D) cheap for usage

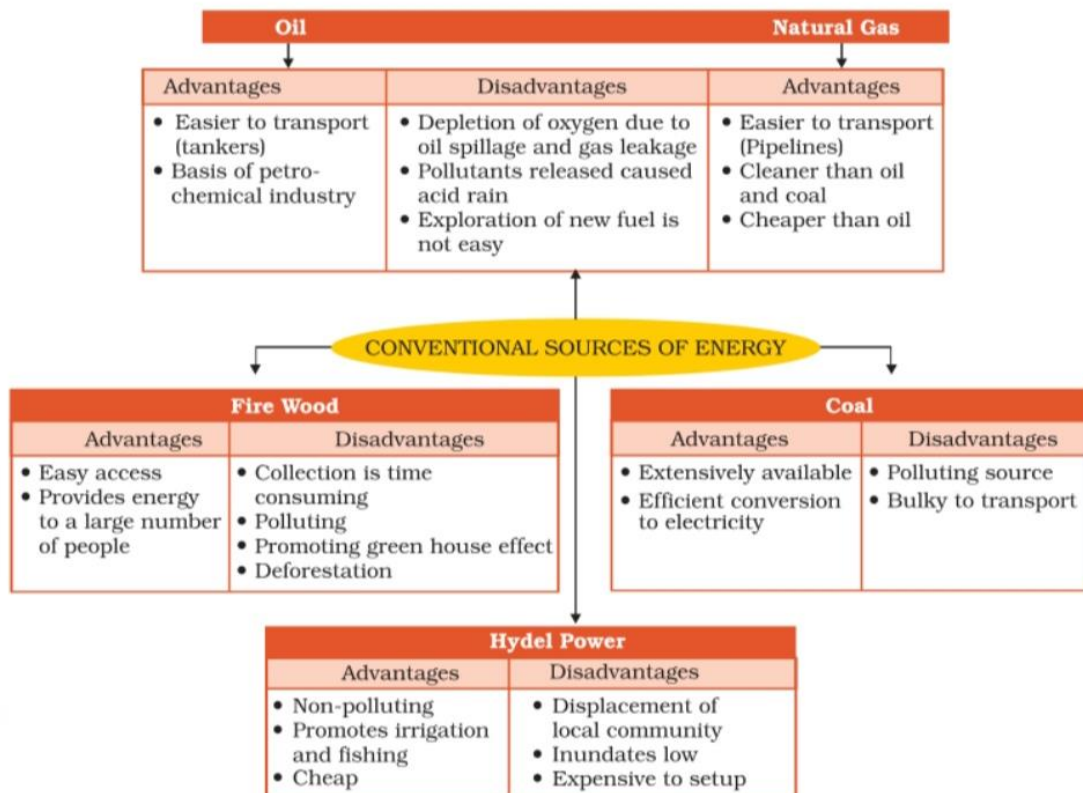
10. **Thermal power is electricity generated from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Coal
- B) Hydel power
- C) firewood
- D) iron

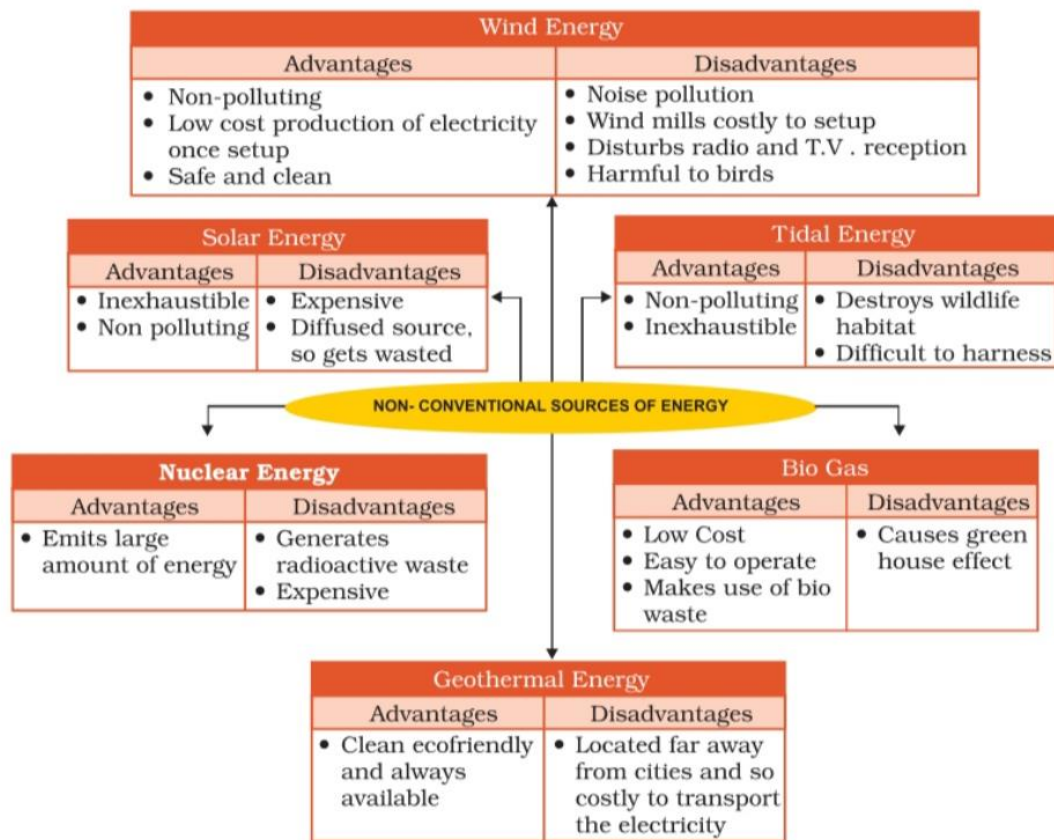
## Power Resources:

1. Power resources are of two types: (a) Conventional Resources, (b) Non-conventional Resources
2. We need power resources for industry, domestic use, agriculture, transport, communication and defence

## Conventional Sources of Energy



# Non-Conventional Sources of Energy



**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. How can we say that Parliament has an important role in making laws?
3. Define 'Sedition'.
4. According which new law sons, daughters and their mothers get an equal share of family property?
5. Who is known to be the incharge of making law?

## कक्षा -आठवीं, विषय-हिंदी

PLEASE WATCH THIS VIDEOS

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQH6CA\\_MSYo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQH6CA_MSYo)

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

**प्रश्न 1. अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

सुचारित्र्य के दो सशक्त स्तंभ हैं-प्रथम सुसंस्कार और द्वितीय सत्संगति। सुसंस्कार भी पूर्व जीवन की सत्संगति व सत्कर्मों की अर्जित संपत्ति है और सत्संगति वर्तमान जीवन की दुर्लभ विभूति है। जिस प्रकार कुधातु की कठोरता और कालिख पारस के स्पर्श मात्र से कोमलता और कमनीयता में बदल जाती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार कुमार्गी का कालुष्य सत्संगति से स्वर्णिम आभा में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। सतत सत्संगति से विचारों को नई दिशा मिलती है और अच्छे विचार मनुष्य को अच्छे कार्यों में प्रेरित करते हैं।

परिणामतः सुचरित्र का निर्माण होता है। आचार्य हजारीप्रसाद विवेदी ने लिखा है-महाकवि टैगोर के पास बैठने मात्र से ऐसा प्रतीत होता था, मानो भीतर का देवता जाग गया हो। वस्तुतः चरित्र से ही जीवन की सार्थकता है। चरित्रवान व्यक्ति समाज की शोभा है। शक्ति है। सुचारित्र्य से व्यक्ति ही नहीं, समाज भी सुवासित होता है और इस सुवास से राष्ट्र यशस्वी बनता है। विदुर जी की उक्ति अक्षरशः सत्य है कि सुचरित्र के बीज हमें भले ही वंश परंपरा से प्राप्त हो सकते हैं, पर चरित्र-निर्माण व्यक्ति के अपने बलबूते पर निर्भर है।

आनुवंशिक परंपरा, परिवेश और परिस्थिति उसे केवल प्रेरणा दे सकते हैं, पर उसका अर्जन नहीं कर सकते, वह व्यक्ति को उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त नहीं होता। व्यक्ति-विशेष के शिथिल-चरित्र होने से पूरे राष्ट्र पर चरित्र-संकट उपस्थित हो जाता है, क्योंकि व्यक्ति पूरे राष्ट्र का एक घटक है। अनेक व्यक्तियों से मिलकर एक परिवार, अनेक परिवारों से एक कुल, अनेक कुलों से एक जाति या समाज और अनेकानेक जातियों और समाज समुदायों से मिलकर ही एक राष्ट्र बनता है।

(क) सत्संगति कुमार्गी को कैसे सुधारती है? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।



(ख) चरित्र के बारे में विदुर के क्या विचार हैं?

(ग) व्यक्ति विशेष का चरित्र समूचे राष्ट्र को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

(घ) व्यक्ति के चरित्र-निर्माण में किस-किस का योगदान होता है तथा व्यक्ति सुसंस्कृत कैसे बनता है?

(ङ) संगति के संदर्भ में पारस के उल्लेख से लेखक क्या प्रतिपादित करना चाहता है?

(च) किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष के शिथिल-चरित्र होने से राष्ट्र की क्या क्षति होती है?

**प्रश्न 2. अपठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

क्या रोकेंगे प्रलय मेघ ये, क्या विद्युत-घन के नर्तन,  
मुझे न साथी रोक सकेंगे, सागर के गर्जन-तर्जन।

मैं अविराम पथिक अलबेला रुके न मेरे कभी चरण,  
शूलों के बदले फूलों का किया न मैंने मित्र चयन।  
मैं विपदाओं में मुसकाता नव आशा के दीप लिए  
फिर मुझको क्या रोक सकेंगे जीवन के उत्थान-पतन,

मैं अटका कब, कब विचलित मैं, सतत डगर मेरी संबल  
रोक सकी पगले कब मुझको यह युग की प्राचीर निबल  
आँधी हो, ओले-वर्षा हों, राह सुपरिचित है मेरी,  
फिर मुझको क्या डरा सकेंगे ये जग के खंडन-मंडन।

मुझे डरा पाए कब अंधड़, ज्वालामुखियों के कंपन,  
मुझे पथिक कब रोक सके हैं अग्निशिखाओं के नर्तन।  
मैं बढ़ता अविराम निरंतर तन-मन में उन्माद लिए,  
फिर मुझको क्या डरा सकेंगे, ये बादल-विद्युत नर्तन।

(क) उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के आधार पर कवि के स्वभाव की किन्हीं दो प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(ख) कविता में आए मेघ, विद्युत, सागर की गर्जना और ज्वालामुखी किन्के प्रतीक हैं? कवि ने उनका संयोजन यहाँ क्यों किया है?

(ग) 'शूलों के बदले फूलों का किया न मैंने कभी चयन'-पंक्ति का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(घ) 'युग की प्राचीर' से क्या तात्पर्य है? उसे कमजोर क्यों बताया गया है?

(ड) किन पंक्तियों का आशय है-तन-मन में दृढ़निश्चय का नशा हो तो जीवन मार्ग में बढ़ते रहने से कोई नहीं. रोक सकता?

प्रश्न 3. चित्र को देखकर मन में जो विचार उभर रहे हैं उनको 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए :



प्रश्न 4. कहानी को पढ़कर एक ओर नैतिक मूल्य पर आधारित कहानी लिखिए :

#### कार्य के प्रति लगन

महाराष्ट्र के गांव में आकाशवाणी होती है आगामी कुछ महीनों में बरसात नहीं होगी। गांव के किसान परेशान हो गए सभी लोग खेती-बाड़ी छोड़कर शहर की ओर रोजगार की तलाश में पलायन कर गए।

कुछ ही समय में पूरा गांव खाली होने लगा।

रामदास खेत में हल चलाने लगता है। सारे गांव के लोग हंसते हैं। रामदास को पागल मुख और अनेक शब्दों से उसका उपहास , मजाक बनाते हैं। एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति ने रामदास से पूछा भविष्यवाणी हुई है बारह महीने तक बरसात नहीं होगी तो तुम हल क्यों चला रहे हो ?

**हल चलाने से क्या फायदा ?**

जब पानी ही नहीं मिलेगा तो फसल कैसे उपजेगा। प्रश्न के उत्तर में रामदास ने बड़े ही शांत स्वभाव से जवाब दिया , कि मैं इसलिए हल चला रहा हूं कहीं बारह महीने में मैं !

खेती करना ना भूल जाऊं।

यह जवाब सुनकर वृद्ध व्यक्ति वहां से चला गया। रामदास खेत में मेहनत करने में व्यस्त हो गया। रामदास की बात बादलों ने सुनी और कुछ देर बाद काली घटा घिर कर आई और बरसात शुरू हो गई।

सभी लोगों को आश्चर्य हुआ की भविष्यवाणी हुई थी बारह महीने बरसात नहीं होगी।

फिर यह अचानक बरसात कैसे ?

किसी ने बादल को रोककर पूछा भविष्यवाणी हुई थी के बारह महीने बरसात नहीं होगी फिर यह बरसात कैसे ? इस पर बादल ने जवाब दिया कि मैं रामदास के शब्दों से प्रभावित हो गया और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि रामदास अपने कार्य को नहीं छोड़ रहा है वह बारह महीने का इंतजार इसलिए नहीं कर रहा है , कहीं वह खेती करना ना भूल जाए।

इसलिए मैं भी बरस रहा हूं कहीं बारह महीने में मैं बरसना ना भूल जाऊं।

## नैतिक शिक्षा

- कार्य के प्रति लगन हो तो सभी कार्य पुरे होते हे।
- भगवान भी उसीके साथ है जो अपने कार्य को पूरी निष्ठा से करे।
- आकस्मिक बरसात रामदास की निष्ठा का फल था।

## SANSKRIT

### SUBJECT TEACHER MR. SANJAY KUMAR

प्र ।. निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में संख्या प्रयोग करके पूरा करो : -

क) माता - - - भिक्षुकाय भोजन यच्छति ।

(एकस्य , एकस्मै )

ख) चिकित्सकः ---- रुग्णेभ्यः औषधिम् दत्त्वा सेवां करोति ।

( पञ्च , पंचेभ्यः )

ग) बालिका - - - - महिलायाः सहायताम् करोति।

( एक, एकस्याः )

## 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