

CLASS: VI (ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL)

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES AND ITS KIND

Learning Objectives:

1. Students will learn about adjectives and how they are used to describe nouns/pronouns.
2. Students will be able to identify and categorize adjectives.
3. Learners will learn how including adjectives into their sentences can improve their writing skills.

ADJECTIVES AND ITS KIND

URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=laQUXyfVM9Y>

- Words that describe a noun or a pronoun are called adjectives.
- An adjective is a descriptive word. It modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Examples:

1. He has three sisters.
2. He has a blue pen.
3. Shalini wore a new dress.
4. His house is there.

Position of Adjectives:

- Adjectives are usually placed before nouns, but sometimes they may be placed after nouns as well.

Examples:

1. Ragini is a creative person. (adjective placed before the noun)

person – Noun

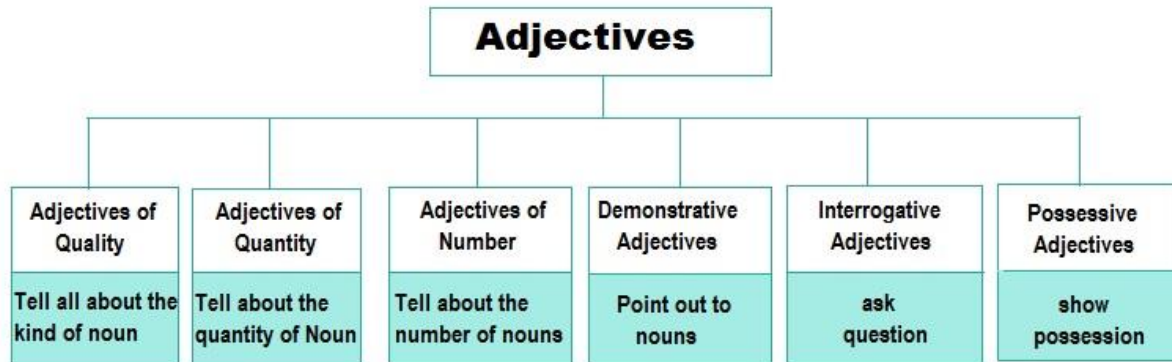
creative - Adjective

2. That girl is creative. (adjective placed after the noun)

girl – Noun

creative – Adjective

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES



1. **ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY:** It describes the quality of a person or a thing.

Example:

- a) The teacher asked me a simple question.
- b) The bag is colourful.

2. **ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY:** It specifies the quantity of a thing.

Example:

- a) Give me some water.
- b) There is enough sugar in the jar.

3. **ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER:** It tells us how many persons or things are meant.

Example:

- a) I have three pens.
- b) The third seat is empty.

*** Difference between adjectives of quantity and adjectives of number:**

- Adjectives of quantity is used with uncountable nouns like water, milk, rice etc. While adjectives of number is used with countable nouns like books and glasses. Example: many books, few toys etc.

4. **DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES:** It is used to point out some persons or things.

Example:

- a) These bikes are not parked properly.

b) Such players always play for the team.

5. **INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES:** Adjectives that are used with nouns to ask questions are interrogative adjectives.

Example:

a) Whose bat is that?

b) Which book is yours?

6. **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:** It shows possession or belonging.

Example:

a) Your bike is new.

b) My car is at the service station.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

- Adjectives change in form when they show comparison. These changed forms are called degrees of comparison.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Short vowels:		
wet	wetter	wettest
big	bigger	biggest
Double vowels or double consonants:		
clean	cleaner	cleanest
long	longer	longest
Words ending in -e:		
nice	nicer	nicest
simple	simpler	simplest
Words ending in -y:		
early	earlier	earliest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
Positive Comparative Superlative		
Words ending in -ful; -ing; -ed:		
useful	more useful	most useful
boring	more boring	most boring
tired	more tired	most tired
Words of three or more syllables:		
ex/pen/sive	more expensive	most expensive
com/for/ta/ble	more comfortable	most comfortable
Exceptions:		
good (well)	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little/few	less	the least
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	the oldest/eldest

PRACTICE WORKSHEET

Q.1 Underline the adjectives in these sentences and state their kind.

- a) Katy won the second position in the relay race.
- b) The guests did not eat any rice.
- c) The baby has hurt his finger.
- d) These cars need to be serviced.
- e) I have borrowed some money from my father.
- f) Which dress do you want to wear to the party?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with adjectives as indicated in the brackets.

- a) _____ umbrella did you borrow? (Interrogative adjective)
- b) My parents have taught me _____ things. (Adjective of number)
- c) Beware! It's a _____ snake. (Adjective of quality)
- d) The kittens cuddled _____ mother. (Possessive Adjective)
- e) You can't give _____ withered flowers to her. (Demonstrative Adjective)

Q.3 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives given in the brackets.

- a) Jitesh is _____ than any other boy in the class. (sincere)
- b) He is the _____ batsman in our team. (good)
- c) Vaishali is _____ than her sister. (smart)
- d) We found the last question in the paper the _____. (difficult)

Q.4 Rewrite this passage after inserting the adjectives in the brackets at the correct places.

Josephine, who had hair, was a girl (**helpful,long**). One day, the Tim came to test the Josephine's helpfulness(**sly,windy,faithful**). Tim asked Josephine to come at the end of the bridge near the bus stand in front of the palace to help him (**old,wide**). Tim observed Josephine from behind a shack overlooking a river near a forest (**placid,wooden,pine**).While Tim was standing , he accidentally fell down in a ditch and smudged his clothes(**cotton, muddy**). The Josephine saw this and she immediately ran to help Tim(**sympathetic/poor**). Tim realised that the God wanted him to leave his cunningness and become a human like Josephine (**kind, omnipresent**).

Writing Skill:

- **Imagine you are the class monitor. Write a diary entry and express your thoughts, ideas and observations on the first day after you were appointed by the class teacher.**

Activity:

- Frame sentences using the adjectives given below:

ADJECTIVES	
abandoned	astonishing
abrasive	average
adorable	awesome
ambitious	awful
	beautiful
	best

- Students will be asked to bring in a picture of one of their favorite places, perhaps a memorable vacation spot, their home, or a relative's house and speak/write sentences describing the place using as many adjectives as possible.

कक्षा -VI

विषय -कारक (हिन्दी व्याकरण)

Link - https://youtu.be/pKokI2IF_wMv

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से क्रिया तथा वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों के साथ संबंध का पता चलता है, उसे कारक कहते हैं।

कारक के भेद - कारक के आठ भेद हैं।

कारक के भेद

क्रम	कारक	चिह्न	अर्थ
1	कर्ता	ने	काम करने वाला
2	कर्म	को	जिस पर काम का प्रभाव पड़े
3	करण	से, द्वारा	जिसके द्वारा कर्ता काम करें
4	सम्प्रदान	को,के लिए	जिसके लिए क्रिया की जाए
5	अपादान	से (अलग होना)	जिससे अलगाव हो
6	सम्बन्ध	का, की, के; ना, नी, ने; रा, री, रे	अन्य पदों से सम्बन्ध
7	अधिकरण	में,पर	क्रिया का आधार
8	संबोधन	हे! अरे! अजी!	किसी को पुकारना, बुलाना

1. कर्ता कारक - कर्ता का अर्थ होता है- करने वाला; शब्द के जिस रूप से क्रिया के करने वाले का बोध हो, उसे कर्ता कारक कहते हैं।

जैसे-

1. आयुष ने स्वर्ण पदक जीतकर विद्यालय का सक्मान बढ़ाया।
2. माँ ने खाना बनाया।

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में सम्मान बढ़ाने वाला आयुष है। अतः कर्ता वही है और इसका ज्ञान करा रहा है-ने परसर्ग।

2.कर्म कारक - शब्द के जिस रूप पर क्रिया का फल पड़े, उसे कर्म कारक कहते हैं। कर्म कारक का परसर्ग 'को' होता है।

जैसे-

1. डाकिया ने ओजस्व को पत्र दिया।

कर्म की पहचान के लिए क्रिया के साथ क्या तथा किसको लगाकर प्रश्न करने पर, जो उत्तर आता है वही कर्म होता है।

3. करण कारक - कर्ता जिस साधन या माध्यम से कार्य करता है, उस साधन या माध्यम को करण कारक कहते हैं। करण कारक के परसर्ग 'से' के द्वारा तथा 'के' साथ होते हैं;

जैसे-

- 1.ओजस्व ने राष्ट्रपति के हाथों पुरस्कार पाया।
- 2.मुझे जहाज़ से कोलकता जाना है।
- 3.राधा दादी जी के साथ रह रही है।

2. संप्रदान कारक - जहाँ कर्ता किसके लिए कार्य करता है या जिसे कुछ देता है उस भाव को बताने वाले शब्द को संप्रदान कारक कहते हैं। इस कारक के परसर्ग हैं- को, के लिए, हेतु।

जैसे-

- 1.नेता जी ने गरीबों को कंबल बाँटे।
2. पिता जी ओजस्व के लिए साइकिल लाए।
- 3.बहनें अपनी रक्षा हेतु भाइयों को राखी बाँधती हैं।

5. अपादान कारक - संज्ञा और सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से अलग होने, दूरी बताने, तुलना करने तथा सजाने आदि के भाव का पता चलता है, उसे अपादान कारक कहते हैं। अपादान कारक का परसर्ग 'से (अलग)' होता है। अपादान कारक की पहचान के लिए क्रिया के साथ कहाँ से, किससे लगाकर प्रश्न किया जाता है। फिर उसका उत्तर आता है, वह अपादान कारक होता है।

जैसे-

- 1.नेहा सीमा से सुंदर है।
- 2.बाघ शिकारी से डर गया।
- 3.आयुष दुकान से चीनी लाया।

6. संबंध कारक - संज्ञा के जिस रूप से दो संज्ञाओं अथवा सर्वनामों के आपसी संबंध का पता चलता है, वह संबंध कारक कहलाता है। संबंध

कारक की पहचान के लिए अथवा सर्वनाम के साथ किसका, किसकी, किसके, किसने आदि शब्दों को लगाकर प्रश्न करके उसके उत्तर प्राप्त किए जाते हैं, वे ही उत्तर संबंध कारक कहलाते हैं, संबंध कारक के परसर्ग **का, के, की, रा, रे, री, ना, ने, नी** आदि होते हैं।

जैसे-

1. यह बस्ता ओजस्व का है।
2. कल नेहा की शादी है।
3. अंशु दादी जी के साथ स्कूल गई।

7. अधिकरण कारक - संज्ञा के जिस रूप से क्रिया के समय, स्थान, अवसर आदि का पता चलता है, उसे अधिकरण कारक कहते हैं। अधिकरण कारक के परसर्ग **'में'** तथा **'पर'** होते हैं। अधिकरण कारक की पहचान के लिए वाक्य में क्रिया के साथ कहाँ लगाकर प्रश्न तथा उत्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे-

1. पेड़ पर चिड़िया बैठी है।
2. मेज़ पर अंशु की किताब रखी है।
3. थैले में फल हैं।

8. संबोधन कारक - जिन संज्ञा शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी को बुलाने या पुकारने अथवा संबोधित करने के लिए किया जाता है, वे संबोधन कारक कहलाते हैं। संबोधन कारक में परसर्ग **'अरे, हे, ओ'** आदि होते हैं।

जैसे-

1. अरे मोहन! यहाँ आना!
2. हे वीरो! - मातृभूमि की रक्षा करो।

**बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न
= 10)**

(1 X 10

1. कारक की विभक्तियों का अन्य नाम है

- (i) काल
- (ii) चिह्न
- (iii) परसर्ग
- (iv) क्रिया

2. 'का' 'की' 'के' विभक्ति-चिह्न हैं

- (i) संबंध कारक के
- (ii) कर्म कारक के
- (iii) कर्ता कारक के
- (iv) संप्रदान कारक के

3. कारक के भेद होते हैं

- (i) पाँच
- (ii) सात
- (iii) आठ
- (iv) नौ

4. रेखांकित में कारक के नाम बताइए- 'पेड़ से पत्ते गिरते हैं।'

- (i) करण कारक
- (ii) अपादान कारक
- (iii) संबंध कारक
- (iv) संप्रदान कारक

5. भिखारी को भीख दे दो

- (i) कर्मकारक
- (ii) करण कारक
- (iii) अपादान कारक
- (iv) संप्रदान कारक

6. बच्चा कुत्ते से डरता है

- (i) करण कारक
- (ii) कर्म कारक
- (iii) अपादान कारक
- (iv) कर्ता कारक

7. तुम्हारे घर सोना बरसेगा

- (i) कर्ता कारक
- (ii) अधिकरण कारक
- (iii) अपादान कारक
- (iv) कारण कारक

8. नेहा' मेरे लिए कॉफी बनाने लगी। वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है

- (i) कर्ता कारक
- (ii) करण कारक
- (iii) संप्रदान कारक
- (iv) अपादान कारक

9. 'चाय मेज़ पर रख देना' रेखांकित शब्द कारक है

- (i) कर्ता कारक।
- (ii) अपादान कारक
- (iii) संबोधन कारक
- (iv) अधिकरण कारक

10. मोहन की पुस्तक मेरे पास है। रेखांकित शब्द कारक है।

- (i) संबंध कारक
- (ii) अधिकरण कारक
- (iii) अपादान कारक
- (iv) कर्म कारक

गतिविधि

1. कारक के भेद का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फलो चार्ट बनाइए ।

(5)

2. अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले 10 वाक्यों को लिखें तथा कारक चिन्हों को चिह्नित करें । (5)

**गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- कारक के भेदों की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।
कारक चिन्हों की पहचान होगी ।**

Class VI Chapter - 8 (Decimals)

Learning Objectives-

Students will be able to

1. Compare decimals

2. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of decimals(on money, mass,length and capacity)

Comparison of decimals

Convert the decimals into like decimals

Compare the whole number part. The decimal with the greater whole number is the greater number.

If the whole number is same then compare the tenth place digit. The number with greater digit is the greater number . You can continue like this.

Addition and Subtraction of decimals

Follow the given steps

1. For adding or subtracting the decimals, Convert the given decimals into like decimals.
2. Write the numbers such that the decimal of first number comes just above the decimal of the second number.
3. Observe that the same place values should be aligned together.

Very Short Answer Questions (1 marks)

1. Match the following :-

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| i) Three ten and eight tenth | a) 320.09 |
| ii) Thirty six and seven hundredth | b) 30.8 |
| iii) $300+20 + \frac{9}{100}$ | c) 36.07 |

Short Answer Questions (2 marks)

- Write 2.08 in the place value table _____
- Write 2.5 as fraction in lowest term _____
- Show 1.2 on number line.

Fill in the blanks

1 whole unit consists of 10 parts

$8/10 + 6/10 = 14/10 = 1.4 = 1 \text{ whole unit and four parts out of } 10$

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Motion and measurement of distances

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cl5VfPLY4O4>

Learning Outcomes:

- Reflect upon the different means of transportation and how the invention of wheel has made a major on our lives.
- Understand the need to set up a standard unit of measurement.

1. MEASUREMENT:

In ancient time man used to move only on foot and carry goods either on his back or on the back of some animals.

A great change in the modes of transport was made:

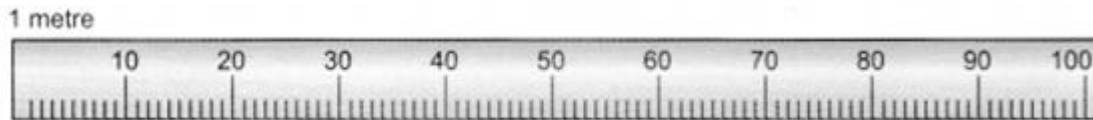
- by the invention of wheel.
- by the invention of steam engine.

Non-standard measures: The lengths of steps, arms, hands, or fingers of different people are different, therefore the distance measured with their help is not always reliable. These methods are, therefore, called non-standard measures.

Standard measures: Measures that are the same all over the world are known as standard measures.

In October 1960, the 12th general conference on weight and measures adopted the International system of units. **“The System International Units”** is the set of units to maintain uniformity all over the world.

Metre: It is the standard unit of length. **The symbol of metre is m.**



A metre scale

Each metre (m) is divided into 100 equal divisions, called centimetre (cm). Each centimetre has ten equal divisions, called millimetre (mm). Thus

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

For measuring large distances, metre is not a convenient unit. We define a larger unit of length. It is called kilometre (km).

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m.}$$

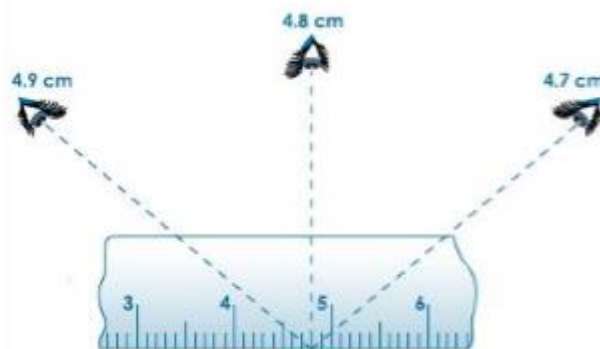
The MKS system i.e. the metre-kilogram-second system is called the SI System.

2. Correct Way to Use a Meter Scale

Step 1: Keep the scale in contact with the object to be measured.

Step 2: Start measuring from the 0 mark of the scale.

Step 3: To avoid taking incorrect measurements the eye position should be correct. Consider the following figure:



The eye position in the centre is correct to get an accurate measurement, while the ones in the left and right direction will give some error in measurement.

QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Name the invention which made a great change in modes of transport.
2. What is the SI unit of length?
 - (a) Metre
 - (b) Centimetre

- (c) Kilometre
- (d) All of these

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. Differentiate between distance and displacement.
2. What type of measuring device would you use to measure the girth of a tree?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. How would you measure the thickness of a coin?
2. If you are sitting in a moving bus, are you at rest or in motion?

CRITICAL THINKING BASED/HOTS/VALUE BASED QUESTIONS: (3 MARK EACH)

1. Rahul and Sonia were playing with blocks and each of them made a train out of them. Both of them thought of measuring the length of the train using their handspan. By that time Rahul's friend Anupam came and suggested them to measure with a measuring tape for fair result.
 - (a) What is a handspan?
 - (b) Why Anupam asked both of them to use measuring tape?
 - (c) What value of Anupam is shown here?
2. If you are given a woollen thread and a cotton thread and asked to measure the length of a curved line which thread will you prefer?

ACTIVITY:

1. **MEASURE THE LENGTH OF ANY 5 THINGS IN YOUR ROOM AND WRITE THE LENGTH IN INCHES.**
2. **USING GOOGLE MAPS, FIND OUT THE DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS BETWEEN YOUR HOME AND SCHOOL- IF YOU TRAVEL BY A CAR.**

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC- URBAN ADMINISTRATION

Video link: <https://youtu.be/XSBMHM6z9Xk>

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- understand local level of government functioning
- gain a sense of who performs what role within the local administration
- understand how the various levels of administration at the local level are interconnected

KEYWORDS-

- **Councillor:** representatives elected to the Municipal Councils from different wards.

- **Ward Councillor:** representatives elected to the Municipal Corporation from different wards.
- **Municipal Commissioner:** Chief executive officer of the Municipal Corporation.
- **Toll:** a tax on roads and bridges.
- **Entertainment tax:** a tax on cinemas
- **Octroi:** a tax on goods brought into an area

MEANING OF URBAN ADMINISTRATION-

Urban administration means a programme of the government to administer the urban bodies like the municipality or Municipal Corporation. The administration is controlled through the Dept. of Urban administration of the State government.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION-

Difference Between:

Municipal Corporations

1. These are meant for big cities.
2. Its head is called as Mayor.
3. It has more powers and sources of revenue.
4. It deals with State Government directly.

Municipal Committees

1. These are meant for smaller cities.
2. Its head is called as Chairman/President.
3. It has less powers and sources of revenue.
4. It deals with State Government indirectly through District Administration.

FUNCTIONS OF THE WARD COUNCILLOR-

- Ward Councillor can help you resolve local issues.
- They can represent your views on the council.
- The councillor forms committees to decide important issues.
- The Ward Councillors are responsible for the construction of hospitals.
- They are elected by the people living in that ward/area.
- Groups of Councillors make decisions on policy-making.
- Committees of Ward Councillors look after water, garbage collection and street lighting.

DUTIES OF THE WARD COUNCILLOR-

- Ward Councillors make the budget.
- They look into the demands of their respective Wards.
- They assign the task of implementation to the administrative staff.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY PROTEST IN URBAN ADMINISTRATION-

Column A

- (i) Councillors
- (ii) Commissioner and administrative staff
- (iii) Municipal Corporation
- (iv) Property taxes
- (v) Surat

Column B

- (a) Provides basic amenities
- (b) Collected by Corporation
- (c) Elected bodies
- (d) Hit by plague in 1994
- (e) Appointed by the government

Short Answer Questions-

2 mark questions

1. How are complicated decisions taken? Explain with examples.
2. Define tax. List some sources of tax.
3. Name two departments of the Municipal Corporation.
4. What is an urban area?
5. Describe the functions played by a ward councillor.

Long Answer Questions-

3 mark questions

1. Differentiate between Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation.
2. Critically evaluate the role of ward councillor?
3. Justify the significance of community protest in urban administration.
4. List four ways in which the work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Describe the hazardous diseases spread due to unhygienic environment.
2. All the cities do not have Municipal Corporation. Justify.
3. Why is it necessary to pay tax?

Photo 1



Photo 2



Discuss

In the two photographs you see different ways of collecting and disposing garbage.

- i) Which way do you think provides safety to the person disposing garbage?
- ii) What are the dangers of collecting garbage in the manner shown in the first photograph?
- iii) Why do you think that proper ways of disposing garbage are not available to those who work in municipalities?

- 4.
5. Explain the relationship between the local bodies and the state government.

6. Why is looking after public health an important function of the urban bodies?

ACTIVITY

- Prepare a collage highlighting the functions of a municipal bodies.

OR

- Make a PPT on 5 common municipal problems in your area. Also give your own ideas on how these problems can be resolved.
- List atleast four different tasks that a municipality does.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

Link- https://youtu.be/NVPLk8Mgh_E

द्वादशः पाठः

दशमः त्वम् असि

पाठ का परिचय (Introduction of the Lesson)

इस पाठ संख्यावाची (पुल्लिंग) पदों से परिचय कराया गया है। पाठ में कत्वा प्रत्ययान्त पदों का प्रयोग भी है। यथा- दृष्ट्वा - देखकर, श्रुत्वा - सुनकर आदि।

दस बालक स्नान के लिए नदी पर जाते हैं; स्नान के पश्चात् एक बालक गणना करता है किंतु स्वयं को गिनना भूल जाता है। अतः नौ बालक गिनता है। दूसरा बालक भी गणना में यही त्रुटि करता है। उन्हें लगता है कि उनमें से एक नदी में डूब गया है। वे बहुत दुःखी होते हैं। इसी बीच एक पथिक वहाँ आकर गणना में उनकी सहायता करता है। गिनने वाले को वह कहता है कि दसवें तुम हो। सभी प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं।

एकदा दश बालकाः स्नानाय नदीम् अगच्छन्। ते नदीजले चिरं स्नानम् अकुर्वन्। ततः
ते तीर्त्वा पारं गताः। तदा तेषां नायकः अपृच्छत्-अपि सर्वे बालकाः नदीम् उत्तीर्णाः?



तदा कश्चित् बालकः अगणयत्-एकः, द्वौ, त्रयः, चत्वारः, पञ्च, षट्,
सप्त, अष्टौ, नव इति। सः स्वं न अगणयत्। अतः सः अवदत्-नव एव सन्ति।
दशमः न अस्ति। अपरः अपि बालकः पुनः अन्यान् बालकान् अगणयत्। तदा
अपि नव एव आसन्। अतः ते निश्चयम् अकुर्वन् यत् दशमः नद्यां मग्नः। ते
दुःखिताः तूष्णीम् अतिष्ठन्।

तदा कश्चित् पथिकः तत्र आगच्छत्। सः तान् बालकान् दुःखितान् दृष्ट्वा अपृच्छत्-बालकाः! युष्माकं दुःखस्य कारणं किम्? बालकानां नायकः अकथयत्-‘वयं दश बालकाः स्नातुम् आगताः। इदानीं नव एव स्मः। एकः नद्यां मग्नः’ इति।

पथिकः तान् अगणयत्। तत्र दश बालकाः एव आसन्। सः नायकम् आदिशत् त्वं बालकान् गणय। सः तु नव बालकान् एव अगणयत्। तदा पथिकः अवदत्-दशमः त्वम् असि इति।

तत् श्रुत्वा प्रहृष्टाः भूत्वा सर्वे गृहम् अगच्छन्।

शब्दार्थाः



इदानीम्	-	अब	now
एकदा	-	एक बार	once
स्नानाय	-	नहाने के लिए	for bathing
निर्मलम्	-	साफ	clean
शीतलम्	-	ठण्डा	cold
तीर्त्वा	-	तैरकर	after swimming
नायकः	-	नेता	leader
चिरम्	-	देर तक	for a long time
उत्तीर्णाः	-	पार कर लिया	crossed over

1. उच्चारणं कुरुत-

पुंल्लिङ्गे

स्त्रीलिङ्गे

नपुंसकलिङ्गे

एकः

एका

एकम्

द्वौ

द्वे

द्वे

त्रयः

तिस्रः

त्रीणि

चत्वारः

चतस्रः

चत्वारि

पञ्च	पञ्च	पञ्च
षट्	षट्	षट्
सप्त	सप्त	सप्त
अष्ट	अष्ट	अष्ट
नव	नव	नव
दश	दश	दश

2. प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (क) कति बालकाः स्नानाय अगच्छन्?
- (ख) ते स्नानाय कुत्र अगच्छन्?
- (ग) ते कं निश्चयम् अकुर्वन्?
- (घ) मार्गे कः आगच्छत्?
- (ङ) पथिकः किम् अवदत्?

3. शुद्धकथनानां समक्षम् (✓) इति अशुद्धकथनानां समक्षं (×) कुरुत-

- (क) दशबालकाः स्नानाय अगच्छन्।
- (ख) सर्वे वाटिकायाम् अभ्रमन्।
- (ग) ते वस्तुतः नव बालकाः एव आसन्।
- (घ) बालकः स्वं न अगणयत्।
- (ङ) एकः बालकः नद्यां मग्नः।
- (च) ते सुखिताः तूष्णीम् अतिष्ठन्।
- (छ) कोऽपि पथिकः न आगच्छत्।
- (ज) नायकः अवदत्-दशमः त्वम् असि इति।
- (झ) ते सर्वे प्रहृष्टाः भूत्वा गृहम् अगच्छन्।

4. मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गणयित्वा श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा कृत्वा गृहीत्वा तीर्त्वा

- (क) ते बालकाः नद्याः उत्तीर्णाः।
(ख) पथिकः बालकान् दुःखितान् अपृच्छत्।
(ग) पुस्तकानि विद्यालयं गच्छ।
(घ) पथिकस्य वचनं सर्वे प्रमुदिताः गृहम् अगच्छन्।
(ङ) पथिकः बालकान् अकथयत् दशमः त्वम् असि।
(च) मोहनः कार्यं गृहं गच्छति।

चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा संख्यां लिखत-



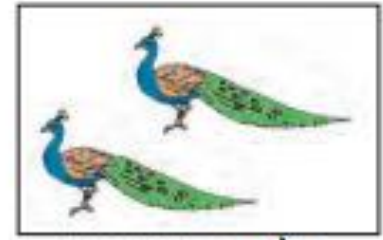
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..... चटकाः।



..... पुस्तकम्।



..... मयूराः।

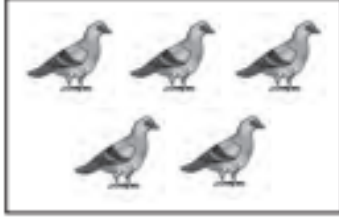
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..... तालाः।



..... कपोताः।



..... पत्राणि।

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