

CLASS : VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL (14/12/ 2020 - 19/12/2020)

TOPIC : GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- * Students will be able to identify and define prepositions.
- * They will be able to demonstrate correct usage of prepositions.
- * Learners will be able to identify, understand and apply their knowledge about prepositions and prepositional phrases.
- * They will be able to use prepositions while framing sentences.

PREPOSITIONS

URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qVo6N4vMPfI>

- A preposition is a word often placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with some other word in the sentence.

KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are of the following kinds:

1. Preposition of Place: It gives us information about the place, location or position of a noun or a pronoun in relation to something.

Examples: in, at, on, between, behind, by, beside, above, across, among

- a) The pencil is **in** the box.
- b) The chair is **beside** the table.
- c) The fan is **over** the girl's head.

2. Preposition of Time: It indicates time or duration.

Examples: at, in, since, between, within, after, before

- a) Rita reached the airport **at** 9 p.m.
- b) He was born **on** 25 December 2000.
- c) He will sleep **until** dark.
- d) I will finish my work **by** 8 p.m.

3. Preposition of Direction: It gives us information about the direction or movement of persons and things.

Examples: to, into, towards, along, towards, across, down, up

- a) I am going **to** office now.
- b) He is riding a horse **along** the river.
- c) He is known all **over** the town.
- d) The cat jumped **onto** the roof of the house.

USE OF 'IN' & 'INTO'

In is often used as a preposition of place. **Into** is used as a preposition of direction.

- a) The penguin dived **into** the water.
 - Here **into** indicates direction and movement.
- b) The girl was **in** the room.
 - Here **in** indicates the position of the girl in relation to the room.

USE OF 'BY' & 'WITH'

- a) The boy was praised **by** the teacher.
 - Here **by** indicates the person or thing that performs the action.
- b) I wrote the letter **with** a pen.
 - Here **with** indicates the thing with which an action is done.

GROUP PREPOSITIONS

- **There are some group of words that function as prepositions.**

Examples: in front of, on behalf of, due to, on account of, by means of etc

QUESTION BANK

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given in the brackets: (1X8=8)

1. Ishita was congratulated _____ (about, on) her remarkable achievement.
2. One should be loyal _____ the company one works for.
3. Gunjan is famous _____ (for, of) her dancing talent.
4. The students complained _____ (to, for) the teacher about Shreya who always spoke to them rudely.
5. Viswanathan Anand's parents are proud _____ (of, for) him.
6. The coach was angry _____ (with,for) Rohan as he did not play well in the football match.
7. I applied _____ (to, about) the ministry to education for scholarships.
8. The bus collided _____ (to, with) a train a yesterday.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with appropriate group prepositions: (1X5=5)

1. We will give you a pink dress _____ a blue one. (instead of, as a result of)
2. _____ (Owing to, Instead of) a high content of pesticides, the ground water was not considered potable.
3. The athlete could not perform well _____ (due to, in the course of) fatigue.
4. The teacher praised her _____ (in front of, according to) all the children.
5. _____ (Due to, In spite of) ill health he went ahead with his mission to climb the Mount Everest.

Q.3 Make sentences using the given prepositions. (1X5=5)

1. into:
2. onto:
3. along:
4. across:
5. to:

ACTIVITY: GAP-FILLING

I. The chameleon is a relative ___1___ the lizard. It is a reptile. It can be found ___2___ Africa and Madagascar. You can also find it in some parts of Asia and southern Europe. Some varieties of chameleons can grow ___3___ a length of 60 centimeters. However, the most common variety does not grow more than 30 centimeters long. The most interesting thing ___4___ the chameleon is that it is able to change color. It is able to change quickly ___5___ white to yellow, black, green or brown. It is able to do this because of the differences ___6___ light and temperature of its surroundings. The chameleon lives in trees. Its tail and feet can hold on ___7___ the branches while it is reaching ___8___ to catch its prey. The chameleon can remain very still ___9___ a branch ___10___ hours. As a result, when it is hunting, its prey will not even know it is there. The chameleon has a long, sticky tongue. It can shoot ___11___ its tongue ___12___ a distance of 10 centimeters. The chameleon also has interesting eyes. Each eye can turn 180 degrees. Furthermore, each eye can turn independently. Thus, the right eye can look right while the left one is looking left.

II. The word at is missing from this text 7 times. Can you put it in the correct places?

He was work, sitting quietly his desk. She's not here, he thought, what on earth was she playing? His suggestion she had promised to visit him the end of the day, when everyone had left. But she still hadn't come. six o'clock I'm leaving he thought. Ten past seven he was still there.

WRITING SKILL:

Q. Write an article for the school magazine telling students about what they should and should not do before the annual examinations.

Hints:

- Your suggestions about handling stress

- Your ideas on dealing with last-minute revisions
- Things to keep in mind on the day of examination
- What to avoid doing to ensure a stress-free examination

Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/VSiyp31e0a4> - पाठ – 15

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter

नौकर

प्रश्न 1. आश्रम में कॉलेज के छात्रों से गांधी जी ने कौन सा काम करवाया और क्यों?

(3)

प्रश्न 2. लंदन में भोज पर बुलाए जाने पर गांधी जी ने क्या किया?

(3)

प्रश्न 3. गांधी जी ने श्रीमती पोलक के बच्चे को दूध कैसे छुड़वाया?

(4)

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(1 x 5 = 5)

(क) नौकर' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

- (i) महात्मा गांधी जी
- (ii) अनु बंद्योपाध्याय
- (iii) विष्णु प्रभाकर
- (iv) गुणाकर मुले

(ख) गांधी जी पैदल क्यों चलते थे?

- (i) पैसा बचाने के लिए
- (ii) स्वस्थ रहने के लिए
- (iii) उनको डॉक्टर ने सलाह दी थी
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ग) साबरमती आश्रम किस राज्य में है?

- (i) बिहार

- (ii) बंगाल
- (iii) गुजरात
- (iv) ओडिशा

(घ) गांधी जी सवेरे की प्रार्थना के बाद कौन-सा कार्य करते थे?

- (i) सब्जियों का लाना
- (ii) सब्जियों का छीलना
- (iii) सब्जियाँ काटना
- (iv) सब्जियाँ पकाना

(ङ) गांधी जी के साथ दक्षिण अफ्रीका में कौन ठहरा था?

- (i) रामकृष्ण गोखले
- (ii) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
- (iii) सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल
- (iv) नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस

HOTS

प्रश्न . गांधी जी अपने साथियों की जरूरत के मुताबिक हर काम कर देते थे, लेकिन उनका खुद का काम कोई और करे, ये उन्हें पसंद नहीं था। क्यों? सोचिए और लिखिए।

(5)

गतिविधि

प्रश्न 1. गांधी जी इतना पैदल क्यों चलते थे? पैदल चलने से क्या लाभ हैं? लिखिए। (रचनात्मक लेखन)

(5)

प्रश्न 2. ऐसे कामों की कोलाज बनाइए जिन्हें तुम हर रोज़ खुद कर सकते हो। (रचनात्मक कार्य)

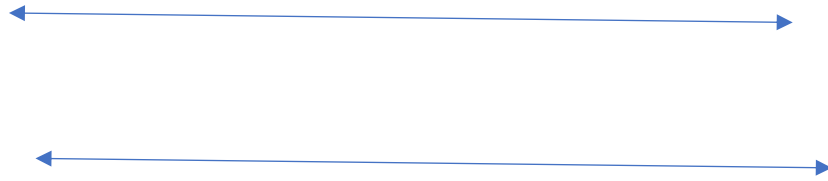
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➤ गतिविधि उद्देश्य

1. रचनात्मक लेखन द्वारा शब्द भंडार में वृद्धि।
2. लेखन कौशल का विकास।
3. रचनात्मक कार्य द्वारा स्वअवलोकन व कर्तव्य निष्ठा का ज्ञान।

Maths Study Material

Parallel lines- Lines that are always at an equal distance from each other are called Parallel lines. They never intersect each other.



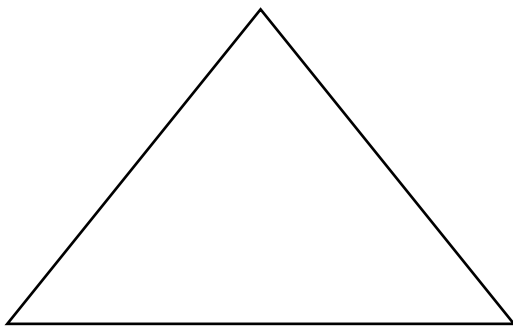
Perpendicular lines- Lines that intersect each other at 90 degrees are called Perpendicular lines.

Triangles

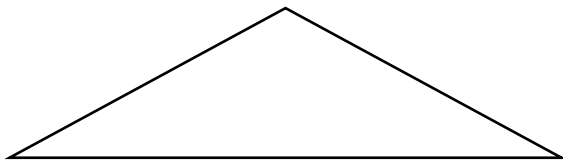
Types of Triangles

Triangles on the basis of sides

1. **Equilateral triangle-** Triangles that have all the three sides equal are called Equilateral triangle.



2. **Isoceles triangle-** Triangles that have the two sides equal are called Isoceles triangle.



3. **Scalene triangle -** Triangles that have all the three sides unequal are called Scalene triangle.

Triangles on the basis of Angles

4. A cute angled triangle- Triangles that have all the angles acute are called Acute angled triangle.
5. Obtuse angled triangle- Triangles that have one angle obtuse are called Obtuse angled triangle.
6. Right angled triangle- Triangles that have one angle as a right angle are called Right angled triangle.

Question Bank

Very Short Answer Questions (1 marks each)

- I) Write down the measure of
- a) Some acute angles.
 - b) Some obtuse angles.
 - c) What is the measure of a straight angle?
- d.) A cuboid has _____ faces.
- e.) Each face has _____ edges.
- f.) Each face has _____ vertices.

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each

Name the types of following triangles :

ΔPQR with $m \angle Q = 90^\circ$ and $PQ=QR$.

ΔLMN with $m \angle L = 80^\circ$, $m \angle M = 70^\circ$, $m \angle N =$

ΔABC with $m \angle A = 90^\circ$.

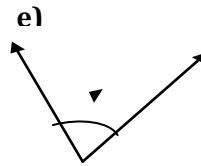
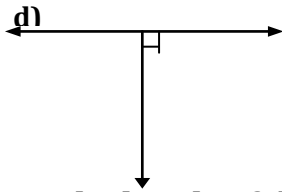
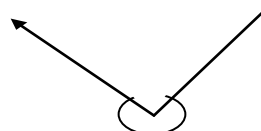
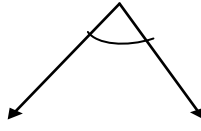
ΔPQR such that $PQ = QR = PR = 8cm$

ΔXYZ with $AB = 8cm$ $BC = 5cm$ $CA = 5cm$

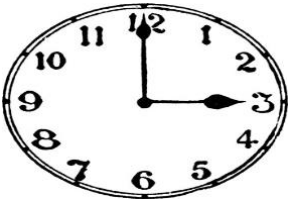
b)

c)

a)



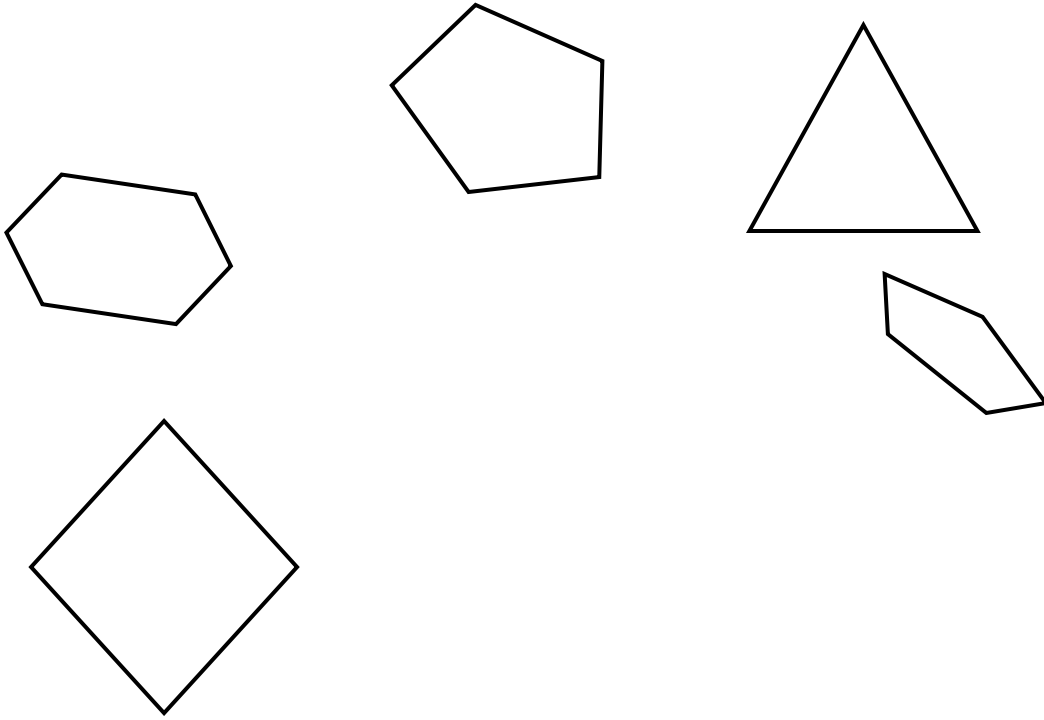
VII) Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure



Activities

1. Classify each one of the following angles as right, straight, acute, obtuse or reflex.

Name each polygon. Also cut the shape using Origami sheet. Paste it in your lab notebook. Is it a two dimensional or three dimensional shape.



HOTS

- I) Let PQ be the perpendicular to the line XY. Let PQ segment and XY intersect in the point A. What is the measure of angle PAY?
- II) If AB, CD and PQ are three parallel lines. The distance between AB and CD is 2 CM. Distance between CD and PQ is 3 CM. What is the distance between AB and PQ?
- III) Draw an Isocoles Right Angled triangle.

मूल्य परक प्रश्न

प्रश्न . गाँधी जी के घर में नौकर होने पर भी वे उनसे अपना काम नहीं करवाते थे और उन्हें अपने भाइयों की तरह समझते थे और उनका सम्मान करते थे । गाँधी जी के इस व्यवहार को ध्यान में रखते यह बताइए कि आप उनकी बात से सहमत हैं या नहीं ? तर्क सहित अपने विचार कि पुष्टि करिए ।

(5)

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Light, shadow and reflections

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MP244jr51Tw>

Learning Outcomes:

- The students will be able to recognize transparent, translucent and opaque objects.
- The student will be able to recognise the luminous and non-luminous object.

Light:

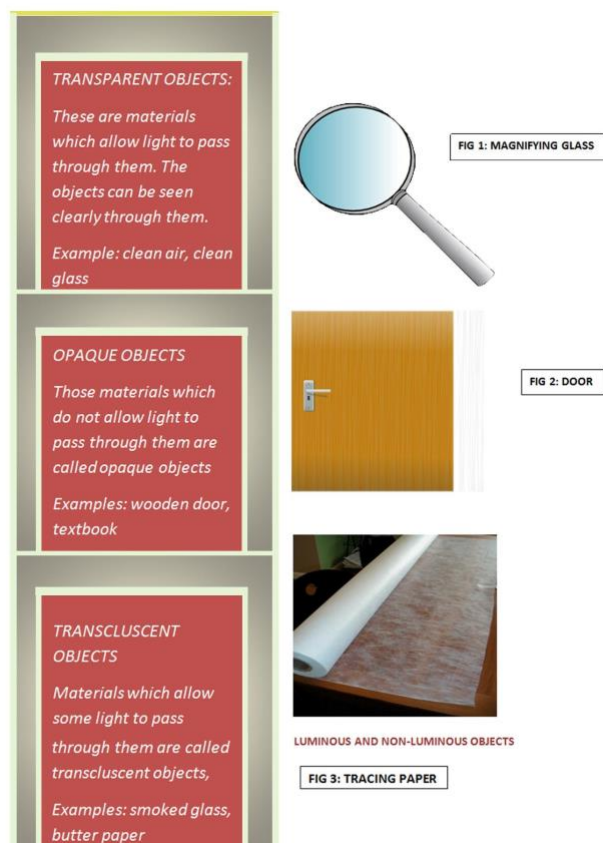
Source of light: An object which emits light, is called a source of light. For example, sun, torch, etc.

Non-luminous objects: These are the objects which do not emit light of their own. Such a body becomes visible when light falls on it. For example, the moon, the planets, etc.

Ray of light: A straight thin beam of light from a source to an object is called a ray of light.

Objects that produce their own light are called **Luminous Objects**. Example, Sun, Fire

Objects that do not produce their own light but are visible when reflect light falling on them are called **Non-Luminous Objects**. Example - Table, planets. Non-luminous objects can be classified as non-luminous objects.



Shadows are dark regions formed when an opaque object blocks the path of light. This formation is possible only because light only travels in a straight line.

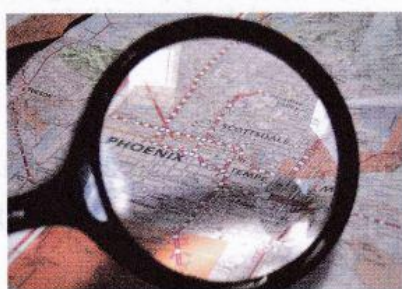
Transparent, Translucent, And Opaque Materials:

Different types of materials transmit light differently. Based on the way they transmit light, materials can be divided into transparent, translucent, and opaque materials.

Materials that allow light to pass through significant scattering or absorption [Fig. 13.2(a)] are called transparent materials. We will be able to see through these materials very clearly. Examples of transparent materials are clear air, clear glass, clean water, some kinds of plastic, and cellophane paper.

Materials that allow light to pass through them, but scatter or diffuse the light as it passes through, i.e., a parallel beam of light comes through in all directions are called translucent materials [Fig. 13.2(b)]. That is why an object cannot be seen clearly through a translucent material. Examples of translucent materials are butter paper, a frosted glass, paper smeared with oil, and smoked glass.

Materials that completely block light are called opaque materials [Fig. 13.2(c)]. We will not be able to see through these materials at all. Examples of an opaque materials are metal, mud, cement, coal, and wood. A mirror is a very good example of opaque material. An ideal mirror does not let any light pass through it.



(a) Transparent material



(b) Translucent material



(c) Opaque material

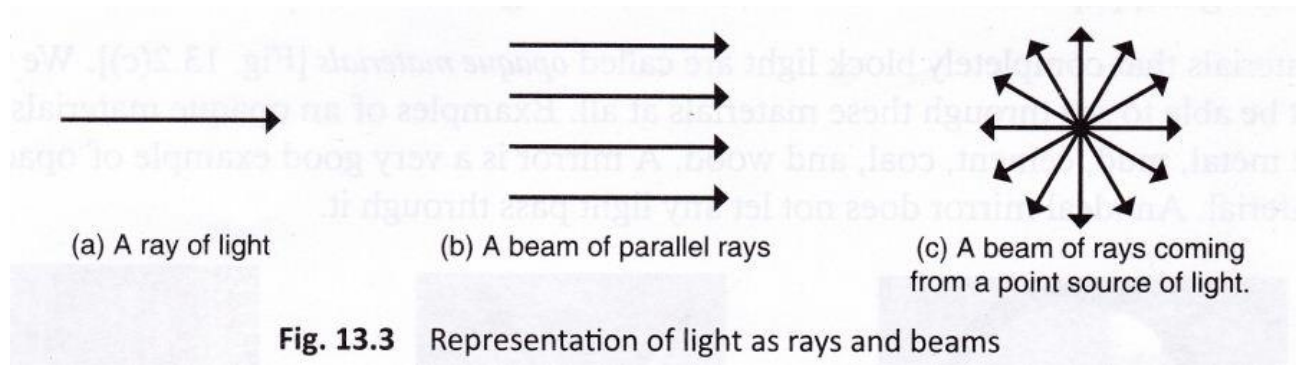
Fig. 13.2 Different types of materials

Propagation Of Light

Usually light travels in a straight line. When we want to represent the propagation of light with a diagram, we represent it with the help of rays and beams.

Ray A ray is a line with an arrow that shows the direction of propagation of light, and such a diagram is called a ray diagram.

Beam A group of light rays moving in an organized manner is called a beam of light.



The property of light to travel in straight lines explains many interesting phenomena related to light, like formation of shadows by opaque objects and formation of images in a pin-hole camera.

Shadows

An opaque object blocks the light falling on it. This creates an area of darkness on the side of the object away from the source of light. A translucent object also creates a faint area of darkness. An area of darkness formed by an opaque object obstructing light is called a shadow. The following three things are required for a shadow to form (Fig. 13.4):

- a source of light
- an opaque object
- a screen or surface behind the object.

A shadow will not form if any of these is absent. This explains why we cannot see a shadow in the dark. It is only when light rays are obstructed by an opaque object that we get a shadow of the object.

Let us perform an activity to learn about the characteristics of a shadow.

Characteristics of a Shadow:

A shadow has the following three characteristics:

- It is always black, regardless of the colour of the object used to make the shadow
- It only shows the shape or outline of the object and not the details.
- The size of a shadow varies depending on the distance between the object and the source of light, and the distance between the object and the screen.

QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Light travels in a
2. A is a dark outline of an opaque object that blocks light coming from a source.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. What are luminous and non-luminous objects?
2. Why is the moon not considered as a luminous body?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. What is a shadow? How is it formed?
2. Why shadows are black in colour?

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

1. Can you think of a situation where we can see the path of the light?
2. Parthiv's grandmother looked a little worried today. She asked everybody to have their lunch after 3 p.m. When Parthiv asked the reason she said, "today is solar eclipse at 2:15 p.m." Parthiv made her relaxed and said this is a natural phenomenon and nothing bad or unpleasant things are related to this. His grandmother listened to him carefully.
 - (a) What is solar eclipse?
 - (b) Why do you think that some people believe that these eclipses will have some bad effect on them?
 - (c) Do you experience such superstition in your life?
 - (d) What value of Parthiv is shown here?

ACTIVITY:

1. Look at a light source through a pipe and see if we can again see the light with a bent pipe. Record your observations.
2. Collect three objects from your surroundings and use a flash light to observe whether they allow light to pass through them or not. Record a video while doing the activity.

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

REVISION

Video links:- <https://youtu.be/XSBMHM6z9Xk>, <https://youtu.be/pRsATyHTrVQ>

<https://youtu.be/ILkNAt7zyRE>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES-

Students will be able to:-

- gain a sense of who performs what role within the local administration
- Understand the concept of empire
- comprehend broad physiographic divisions of India

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

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.

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.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY PROTEST IN URBAN ADMINISTRATION-

If a person in the community is facing any problem they can approach the ward councillor for a healthy discussion. If this doesn't work then citizens can express their anger and frustration by staging a protest.

ASHOKA- THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

THE KALINGA WAR

- Kalinga was important as it controlled the land and sea routes to South India & South East Asia.
- Ashoka won the battle and proved it to be a turning point in his life

ASHOKA'S DHAMMA

- It means the morals to be followed:-
- He was inspired by Buddha's teachings
- Through Dhamma he wanted to spread the spirit of tolerance, co- existence, non-violence and respect for elders.
- Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars.
- He set up many rock edicts and pillars which composed Buddhist teachings in Prakrit language
- He appointed officials called dharma mahamattas to spread Dhamma from one place to another.

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

A landform is a natural feature of the solid surface of the Earth. For example:- mountains, plateau, plains, valley, river etc.

MOUNTAINS

- A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface. For example: - Mt. Everest.

5. The cleanest city of India is _____

Short Answer Questions-

2 mark questions

1. List two teachings of Ashoka.
2. Define tax. List some sources of tax.
3. Describe the functions played by a ward councillor.
4. Name the highest plateau in the world. Also mention its height and location.

Long Answer Questions-

3 mark questions

1. Differentiate between Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation.
2. List the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of Dhamma.
3. Differentiate between young and old mountains.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why is looking after public health an important function of the urban bodies?
2. Mark the below mentioned important cities of the Mauryan empire on the map of India.
 - Patliputra, Taxila, Ujjain
3. On an outline map of the world mark the following:-
 - Deccan plateau, Aravallis, Andes, Rockies, Himalayas
4. Why are the Ganga plains thickly/ densely populated?

ACTIVITY

1. Make a PPT on 5 common municipal problems in your area. Also give your own ideas on how these problems can be resolved.
2. Select a plateau or plain region of your choice & find out the following about the chosen platform:-
 - location
 - formation & evolution
 - climate and natural vegetation
 - livelihood of the people

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

चतुर्दशः पाठः

अहह आः च

Link- <https://youtu.be/XfW3dgiPilo>

प्रस्तुत पाठ में एक कथा है। इसमें यह बताया गया है कि एक सरल स्वभाव वाला परिश्रमी कर्मचारी एक वृद्धा के द्वारा दिए हुए विचित्र उपाय से अपने चतुर मालिक की अद्भुत शर्त पूरी कर उससे अवकाश और वेतन का पूरा पैसा पाने में सफल हो जाता है।

इस कथा द्वारा यह शिक्षा दी गई है कि परिश्रम और लगन से कठिन कार्य ही नहीं अपितु असंभव को भी संभव किया जा सकता है।

अजीजः सरलः परिश्रमी च आसीत्। सः स्वामिनः एव सेवायां लीनः आसीत्। एकदा सः गृहं गन्तुम् अवकाशं वाञ्छति। स्वामी चतुरः आसीत्। सः चिन्तयति-‘अजीजः इव न कोऽपि अन्यः कार्यकुशलः। एष अवकाशस्य अपि वेतनं ग्रहीष्यति।’ एवं चिन्तयित्वा स्वामी कथयति-‘अहं तुभ्यम् अवकाशस्य वेतनस्य च सर्वं धनं दास्यामि।’ परम् एतदर्थं त्वं वस्तुद्वयम् आनय-‘अहह!’ ‘आः!’ च इति।

एतत् श्रुत्वा अजीजः वस्तुद्वयम् आनेतुं निर्गच्छति। सः इतस्ततः परिभ्रमति। जनान् पृच्छति। आकाशं पश्यति। धरां प्रार्थयति। परं सफलतां नैव प्राप्नोति। चिन्तयति, परिश्रमस्य धनं सः नैव प्राप्स्यति। कुत्रचित् एका वृद्धा मिलति। सः तां सर्वां व्यथां श्रावयति। सा विचारयति-‘स्वामी अजीजाय धनं दातुं न इच्छति। सा तं कथयति-‘अहं तुभ्यं वस्तुद्वयं ददामि।’ परं द्वयम् एव बहुमूल्यकं वर्तते। प्रसन्नः सः स्वामिनः समीपे आगच्छति।



अजीजं दृष्ट्वा स्वामी चकितः भवति। स्वामी शनैः शनैः पेटिकाम् उद्घाटयति। पेटिकायां लघुपात्रद्वयम् आसीत्। प्रथमं सः एकं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। सहसा एका मधुमक्षिका निर्गच्छति। तस्य च हस्तं दशति। स्वामी उच्चैः

वदति-‘अहह!। द्वितीयं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। एका अन्या मक्षिका निर्गच्छति।
सः ललाटे दशति। पीडितः सः अत्युच्चैः चीत्करोति-‘आः’ इति।

अजीजः सफलः आसीत्। स्वामी तस्मै अवकाशस्य वेतनस्य च पूर्णं
धनं ददाति।

शब्दार्थाः



लीनः	- संलग्न, तल्लीन	engaged
वाञ्छति	- चाहता/चाहती है	wishes/wants
कोऽपि(कः+अपि)	- कोई भी	whosoever
आनय	- लाओ	bring
अहह	- कष्टसूचक अव्यय	oh!
आः	- पीड़ासूचक अव्यय	ah!
आनेतुम्	- लाने के लिए	to bring
निर्गच्छति	- निकलता है	comes out/exits
इतस्ततः(इतः+ततः)	- इधर-उधर	here and there
धराम्	- पृथ्वी को	the earth
प्राप्स्यति	- पाएगा	will receive
व्यथाम्	- दुःख को	pain
सद्यः	- तत्काल, तुरन्त	instantly
अर्पय	- दे दो	give
उद्घाटयति	- खोलता है	opens

दशति	- डसती है, काटती है	bite
अत्युच्चैः(अति+उच्चैः)	- बहुत जोर से	very loudly
चीत्करोति	- चिल्लाता है	cries

1. (1*6)

अधोलिखितानां पदानां समुचितान् अर्थान् मेलयत-



क	ख
हस्ते	अकस्मात्
सद्यः	पृथ्वीम्
सहसा	गगनम्
धनम्	शीघ्रम्
आकाशम्	करे
धराम्	द्रविणम्

2.(1*6)

मञ्जूषातः उचितं विलोमपदं चित्वा लिखत-

प्रविशति सेवकः मूर्खः नेतुम् नीचैः दुःखितः

(क) चतुरः

(ख) आनेतुम्

(ग) निर्गच्छति

(घ) स्वामी

(ङ) प्रसन्नः

(च) उच्चैः

3. (1*5)

मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

इव	अपि	एव	च	उच्चैः
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- (क) बालकाः बालिकाः क्रीडाक्षेत्रे क्रीडन्ति।
(ख) मेघाः गर्जन्ति।
(ग) बकः हंसः श्वेतः भवति।
(घ) सत्यम् जयते।
(ङ) अहं पठामि, त्वम् पठ।

4. (2*5)

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत-

- (क) अजीजः गृहं गन्तुं किं वाञ्छति?
(ख) स्वामी मूर्खः आसीत् चतुरः वा?
(ग) अजीजः कां व्यथां श्रावयति?
(घ) अन्या मक्षिका कुत्र दशति?
(ङ) स्वामी अजीजाय किं दातुं न इच्छति?

5. (2*4)

गद्यांश पठित्वा अधोदत्तान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरत। (गद्यांश पढ़ कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। Read the extract and answer the following questions.)

अजीजं दृष्ट्वा स्वामी चकितः भवति। स्वामी शनैः शनैः पेटिकाम् उद्घाटयति। पेटिकायां लघुपात्रद्वयम् आसीत्। प्रथमं सः एकं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। सहसा एका मधुमक्षिका निर्गच्छति। तस्य च हस्तं दशति। स्वामी उच्चैः वदति—“अहह!!” द्वितीयं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। एका अन्या मक्षिका निर्गच्छति। सः ललाटे दशति। पीडितः सः अत्युच्चैः चीत्करोति—“आः” इति। अजीजः सफलः आसीत्। स्वामी तस्मै अवकाशस्य केतनस्य च पूर्णं धनं ददाति।

एकपदेन उत्तरत—

- (i) अजीजं दृष्ट्वा कः चकितः?
- (ii) स्वामी काम् उद्घाटयति?
- (iii) लघुपात्रद्वयम् कस्याम् आसीत्?
- (iv) पात्रात् का निर्गच्छति?