

CLASS : VI

WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL (21/12/ 2020 - 23/12/2020)

ENGLISH

TOPIC : (SECTION:5) UNIT-3 INDIAN WEAVERS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- * Students will be able to read and comprehend the story in their own words.
- * Learners will be able to express the ideas orally and in writing.
- * They will be encouraged to find the meaning of the difficult words from the text.
- * Students will be able to attempt the comprehension exercises based on the section taught.

INDIAN WEAVERS (POEM)

Gist of the poem:

Indian Weavers by Sarojini Naidu is a short poem consisting of three stanzas having four lines each. The poet talks about three types of dresses that the Indian Weavers weave at three particular times of the day. Metaphorically each time and the dress weaved in that time symbolises a particular stage of life.

The poem has the rhyme scheme AABB. The poet uses a number of literary devices to express her ideas like simile, imagery, metaphor etc. The poem consists of a discussion between the poet and the weavers; the poet asks the weavers and the latter reply.

STANZA WISE EXPLANATION:

Stanza 1: Young Age

In the first stanza, the poet asks the weavers why they are weaving clothes early in the morning which seem to be quite beautiful and charming (gay). The clothes are blue as the wing of a halcyon wild. Halcyon is the other name of the kingfisher.

The wings of the kingfisher are bright blue in colour. In addition blue colour also symbolises loyalty. The blue colour thus symbolises something beautiful and precious. Hence, in this stanza, the clothes weaved by the weavers are quite special and this is why the poet is curious to know about them.

The Indian Weavers reply, We weave the robes of a new-born child i.e. they are weaving the beautiful dress for a young one who has just came to the world.

In this stanza, a number of images are used to describe the first stage of human life like break of day, garments so gay, & blue as the wing of halcyon wild. This stage is full of happiness, freshness, hope, beauty etc. There is no sorrow in the stage.

Stanza 2: Adulthood

In the second stanza, the poet again meets the Indian Weavers, this time during the fall of night. It probably refers to the evening or dusk time when the sun sets and darkness paves the way. Moreover, it is also the time during which most of the Indian marriages take place.

The poet questions the weavers why they weave a garment so bright like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green. The garment at this time is bright and full of colours like feathers of peacock unlike the one colour-blue (during the morning time).

The weavers reply that they weave the marriage-veils of a queen, thus referring to the second or in other words adult stage of the life. During this stage, humans are quite active. They love each other, get married and quest for a better and prosperous life.

The colours purple and green symbolise sorrow and happiness or struggle and ease in one's adult stage and these all colours or ups and downs of life make the adulthood bright.

Stanza 3: Death

In the final stanza, the poet finds the weavers solemn and still i.e. they are quite sorrowful, grieved and silent. They are weaving something weird in the moonlight chill i.e. in the dead of the night which is White as a feather and white as a cloud, i.e. colourless, lifeless.

As the poet fails to figure out what it is (the cloth) and why they are sorrowful and silent, she asks them what are they weaving rather than why are they weaving. They reply that they are weaving shroud (cloth put on the dead body) for a dead person.

Thus the 3rd and the final stage is death which is emotionless and lifeless like a white cloud or feather. In this way, the life which begins with life, joy, hope etc ends with sorrow and grief.

KEY POINTS:

Indian Weavers by Sarojini Naidu sums up the life of human beings on earth in three main stages by using symbols like clothes and times of the day. The journey of life begins with one colour-blue which means joy and happiness.

It continues with the addition of a number of colours-green and purple which means sorrows also enter into life along with happiness. Life is more active in this stage than in the first stage.

In the final stanza, all the colours vanish away and a single colour-white remains which means emotions are connected with life and when the person dies, emotions also die.

Indian Weavers (Poem)

Word Galaxy:

1. Break of day – dawn, the first light in the sky before sunrise.
2. Halcyon – It is a bird related to the kingfisher. In Greek legend, it is a blue-winged bird generally associated with the kingfisher, it is said to calm the seas.
3. Robes – long, loose garment.
4. Plumes – feathers
5. Veil – a piece of cloth that covers a woman's face.
6. Shroud – a cloth that covers the dead body.

QUESTION BANK

I. Answer the following questions by choosing from the options given below: (1X6=6)

(a) The weavers weave a _____ at the fall of night.

- (i) carpet
- (ii) rug
- (iii) bright garment
- (iv) black garment

(b) The bright garment is compared to _____.

- (i) the stripes of a tiger
- (ii) the wings of a parrot
- (iii) colours of a peacock's feathers
- (iv) the rainbow

(c) Weavers weave the _____ of a new born child.

- (i) robes
- (ii) mittens
- (iii) socks
- (iv) veils

(d) The weavers weave a _____ shroud which has been compared to a feather and a cloud.

- i) blue
- (ii) large
- (iii) gay
- (iv) white

(e) Whom does the poetess address in the poem?

- (i) children
- (ii) queen
- (iii) weavers
- (iv) all the above

(f) The _____ is purple and green coloured.

- (i) dress of a newborn child
- (ii) the queen's marriage veil
- (iii) dress of the weavers

(iv) the robe of a king

Answer the following questions. (2X3=6)

a) What three events are referred to in the poem? Can you guess the three stages of human life indicated by these events?

b) With what do the weavers compare the garments being woven by them?

c) Do you think the weavers are affected by what they are weaving? Give a reason for your answer.

HOTS:

*Clothes and accessories have a language of their own. What things do they express or help communicate?

ACTIVITY:

*Once Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and in reply to the magistrate's enquiry about his occupation, he said, 'I am a spinner, a weaver, and a farmer.' Find out and discuss Mahatma Gandhi's view on the weaving profession in India.

कक्षा -VI

विषय - क्रिया विशेषण(हिन्दी व्याकरण)

Link - <https://youtu.be/fAzCedpZsz0>

जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता प्रकट करते हैं, वे क्रिया विशेषण कहलाते हैं। अर्थ के अनुसार क्रिया विशेषण के निम्नलिखित चार भेद होते हैं।

- [काल वाचक क्रिया विशेषण](#)
- [स्थान वाचक क्रिया विशेषण](#)
- [परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण](#)
- [रीति वाचक क्रिया विशेषण](#)

क्रिया विशेषण और उसके भेद :-

1.काल वाचक क्रिया विशेषण

१-मैं अभी आ रहा हूँ।

२-फिर कभी चलेंगे।

३-पानी निरंतर बह रहा है।

इन उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़िए-

इनमें "अभी," "फिर कभी" और "निरंतर" शब्दों द्वारा क्रिया के काल (समय) का पता लग रहा है अतः ये काल वाचक क्रिया विशेषण।

काल वाचक क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा-

क्रिया विशेषण शब्द से कार्य के होने का समय ज्ञात हो तो वह काल वाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहलाता है। इसमें बहुदा ये शब्द प्रयोग में आते हैं- यदा, कदा, जब, तब, हमेशा, तभी, तत्काल, निरंतर, शीघ्र, पूर्व, बाद, पीछे, घड़ी-घड़ी, अब, तत्पश्चात्, कल, कई बार, अभी, फिर कभी आदि।

2. स्थान वाचक क्रिया विशेषण

१-भीतर जाकर बैठिए

२-यहां से चले जाइए।

३-किधर जा रहे हो

इन उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़ने पर यह पता चलता है कि इनमें भीतर, यहां और किधर शब्दों द्वारा क्रिया के होने के स्थान का बोध हो रहा है। अतः ये स्थान वाचक क्रिया विशेषण हैं।

स्थान वाचक क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा-

जिस क्रिया विशेषण शब्द द्वारा क्रिया के होने के स्थान का बोध हो वह स्थान वाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहलाता है। इसमें ज्यादातर यह शब्द प्रयोग में आते हैं भीतर, बाहर, अंदर, यहां, वहां, किधर, इधर-उधर, कहां, जहां, दूर, अन्यत्र, इस ओर, उस ओर, दाएं, बाएं, ऊपर, नीचे आदि।

4. परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण

१-थोड़ा थोड़ा अभ्यास कीजिए

२-वह अधिक बोलता है

इन वाक्यों से स्पष्ट है कि इनमें "थोड़ा थोड़ा" और "अधिक" शब्दों द्वारा क्रिया की परिभाषा (नापतोल) बताया गया है। अतः ये परिमाणवाचक क्रिया विशेषण हैं।

परिमाणवाचक क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा-

जो शब्द क्रिया का परिमाण बतलाते हैं वह परिमाणवाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहलाते हैं। इसमें बहुदा थोड़ा-थोड़ा, अत्यंत, अधिक, अल्प, बहुत, कुछ, पर्याप्त, तक, कम, न्यून, बूंद बूंद, स्वल्प, केवल आदि शब्द प्रयोग में आते हैं।

4. रीति वाचक क्रिया विशेषण

१-दिन जल्दी जल्दी ढलता है।

२-संभव है कि वह आए

३-धीरे-धीरे चलिए

इन वाक्यों को ध्यान से देखने पर यह पता चलता है कि इनमें "जल्दी जल्दी" "संभव है" और "धीरे-धीरे" शब्दों द्वारा क्रिया के होने की रीति को बोध कराया गया है। अतः ये रीति वाचक क्रिया विशेषण हैं।

रीति वाचक क्रिया विशेषण की परिभाषा-

जिन शब्दों के द्वारा क्रिया के संपन्न होने की रीति का बोध होता है वे रीति वाचक क्रिया विशेषण कहलाते हैं।

इनमें झटपट, आप ही आप, ध्यान पूर्वक, धड़ाधड़, यथा, ठीक, सचमुच, अवश्य, वास्तव में, निस्संदेह, बेशक, शायद, संभव है, कदाचित, बहुत करके, ठीक, सच, जी, जरूर, आते हो, इसलिए, क्योंकि, नहीं, कभी नहीं, कदापि नहीं आदि शब्द आते हैं।

प्रश्न (1*10)

1 क्रिया की विशेषता बतानेवाले शब्द क्या कहलाते हैं?

(i) विशेषण

(ii) विशेष्य

(iii) क्रिया

(iv) क्रिया-विशेषण

2 क्रिया-विशेषण मुख्यतः कितने प्रकार के होते हैं।

(i) दो

(ii) तीन

(iii) चार

(iv) पाँच

3 क्रिया-विशेषण किनकी विशेषता प्रकट करते हैं?

- (i) संज्ञा
- (ii) सर्वनाम
- (iii) विशेषण
- (iv) क्रिया

4 जो क्रिया कहाँ घट रही है उस स्थान को बताए, वे कहलाते हैं ।

- (i) रीतिवाचक
- (ii) स्थानवाचक
- (iii) कालवाचक
- (iv) परिमाणवाचक

5 जो पद ये बताएँ कि कोई क्रिया कब घटी, वे क्या कहलाते हैं ।

- (i) रीतिवाचक
- (ii) स्थानवाचक
- (iii) कालवाचक
- (iv) परिमाणवाचक

6 निम्न में से कौन-सा रीतिवाचक क्रिया विशेषण से संबंधित है-

- (i) तेज़
- (ii) यहाँ
- (iii) वहाँ
- (iv) अभी

7 निम्न में से कौन-सा स्थानवाचक क्रिया विशेषण से संबंधित है-

- (i) यहाँ
- (ii) कब
- (iii) जल्दी-जल्दी
- (iv) थोड़ा

8 कालवाचक क्रिया विशेषण में क्या बताया गया है?

- (i) क्रिया का समय
- (ii) क्रिया का ढंग
- (iii) क्रिया का स्थान
- (iv) क्रिया का परिमाण

9 स्थानवाचक क्रिया विशेषण में क्या बताया गया है?

- (i) क्रिया का ढंग
- (ii) क्रिया का समय
- (iii) क्रिया का स्थान
- (iv) क्रिया का परिमाण

10 निम्न में से कौन-सा कालवाचक से संबंधित है-

- (i) नित्य
- (ii) तेज़
- (iii) यहाँ
- (iv) कम

गतिविधि (1*10)

क्रिया-विशेषण का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फ्लो चार्ट बनाइए ।

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- क्रिया-विशेषण की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।

Maths study material

Understanding Elementary Shapes

Please click on this link to watch video on the topic

<https://youtu.be/KPVODrOPIBA>

Learning outcomes

The students will be able to:

1. Identify different types of Quadrilaterals
2. Differentiate between 2 D and 3 D shapes.
3. State the properties of quadrilateral.
4. Relate the shapes with the objects in their surroundings.

Polygon- Polygons are the two dimensional closed figures made up of line segments.

Types of polygons

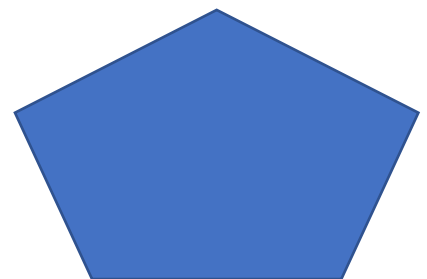
Triangle - A polygon with three sides.



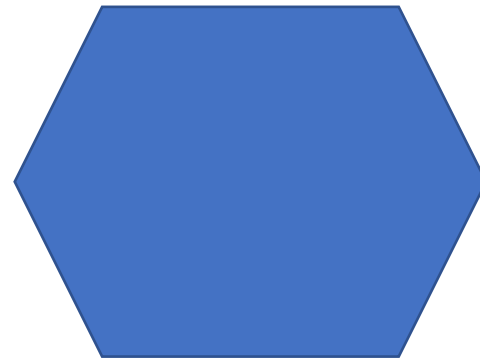
Quadrilateral- A polygon with four sides



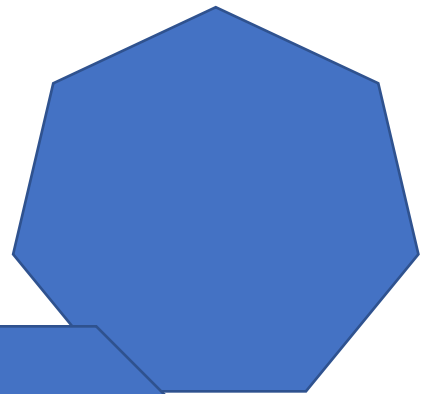
Pentagon- A polygon with five sides.



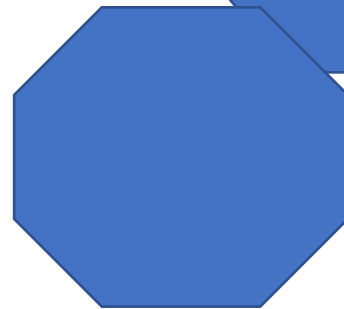
Hexagon- A polygon with six sides



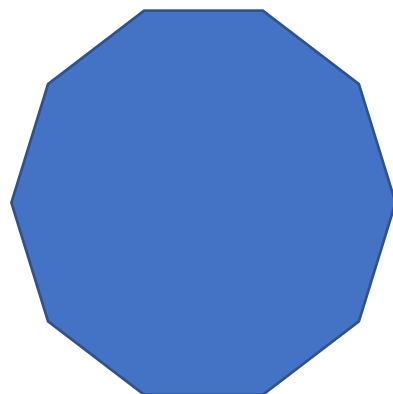
Septagon- A polygon with seven sides



Octagon- A polygon with eight sides



Decagon – A polygon with ten sides



Quadrilaterals

Quadrilateral are polygons with four sides.

Types of Quadrilaterals

1.Parallelograms-

Parallelograms are Quadrilaterals where Opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Special types of parallelograms

Square- All sides are equal

Diagonals bisect each other at 90 degrees

Diagonals are equal

Each angle is 90 degrees

Rectangle- Opposite sides are parallel and equal

Diagonals bisect each other.

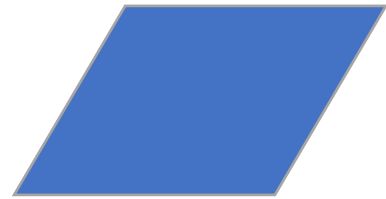
Diagonals are equal.



Rhombus- All sides are equal

Diagonals bisect each other at 90 degrees

Diagonals are not equal.



2. **Trapezium**- Quadrilaterals where only one pair of opposite sides are parallel but not equal.



Question Bank

True (T) or False (F)

1. Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.
2. The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.
3. The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another.
4. All the sides of a rhombus are of equal length.
5. The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.

2. Match the following

Measures of Triangles	Type of Triangle
1. 3 sides of equal length	i. Scalene

2. 2 sides of equal length	ii. Isosceles right angled
3. All sides are of different length	iii. Equilateral
4. 3 acute angles	iv. Acute angled
5. 1 right angles with two sides of equal length	v. Isosceles

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 marks each)

- Name a polygon with number of sides as
 - 4
 - 8
- What shape is
 - Tube light
 - Earth?
- Give an example of an object showing:
 - an acute angle
 - straight angle
- Name the three types of triangles based on sides.
- Classifying the following angles:
 - 210°
 - 78°
- Name any two quadrilaterals.

Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)

- Square is a special type of rhombus. Do you agree? Give reason.
- What is the shape of the following objects?
 - a football
 - a joker's cap
 - a metal pipe
- What shape is
 - A brick.
 - A match box
 - A sweet laddu

- d) A ball
- e) A die
- f) A road roller

4. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:

- (a) east and turn clockwise to face north?
- (b) south and turn clockwise to face east?
- (c) west and turn clockwise to face east?

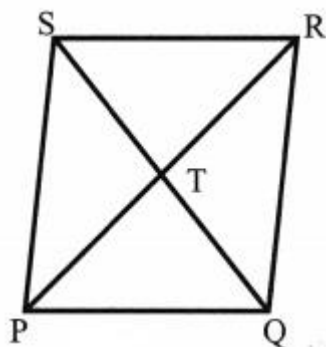
Long Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

1. Write the number of faces, edges and vertices of the following solids:

- (a) Cube
- (b) Triangular Pyramid
- (c) Square Pyramid
- (d) Rectangular Prism

2. PQRS is a rhombus with $PQ = 4.1$ cm And diagonal $PR = 6$ cm. Find

- (a) Sides PS, QR and RS
- (b) $\angle STR$
- (c) Length of PT and TR

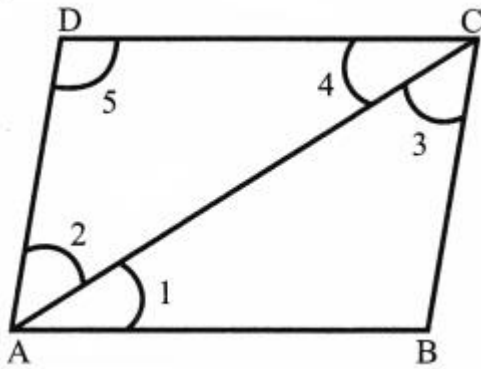


HOTS

1. In the given figure:

- (a) Name the vertex of angle 3.
- (b) Give full names of angles 2 and 4.
- (c) Name the arms of angle 3.

(d) Name the angle formed by angle 1 and 2.



3. If A, B, C, are three points on a line such that $AB = 5$ cm, $BC = 3$ cm and $AC = 8$ cm, which one of them lies between the other two?

Activities

- a. Give an example of an object showing:
 - (a) an acute angle
 - (b) straight angle
- b. Draw the 3 – D shapes and write their number of vertices, faces, Edges
Also make a video or take a pic of yourself showing different 3 D shapes available at your home.

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Light, shadow and reflections

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

Learning Outcomes:

- To learn about the formation of image through a pinhole camera.
- To understand the concept of reflection through a plain mirror.

Formation of shadows

When an opaque object is placed in path of light, a dark portion is formed on the opposite side of object on the screen. This dark portion is shadow.

- (1) The size of shadow depends on the distance of source of light and on the angle at which the light rays fall on the object.
- (2) If the source of light is closer to the object, a larger shadow is formed than when the source of light is far from the object.
- (3) The shadow can be seen only on a screen. The ground, walls of the rooms, a building, or other such surfaces act as a screen for the shadows you observe in everyday life

(4) Shadows sometimes gives lot of information about the object.

(5) Shadows are in black in colour and this is not changed by the colour of the opaque objects. So a red and yellow rose will have same black shadows.

A Pin-Hole Camera:

How to prepare it:

(1) Take two boxes so that one can slide into another with no gap in between them. Cut open one side of each box.

(2) On the opposite face of the larger box, make a small hole in the middle.

(3) In the smaller box, cut out from the middle a square with a side of about 5 to 6 cm.

(4) Cover this open square in the box with tracing paper (translucent screen).

(5) Slide the smaller box inside the larger one with the hole, in such a way that the side with the tracing paper is inside

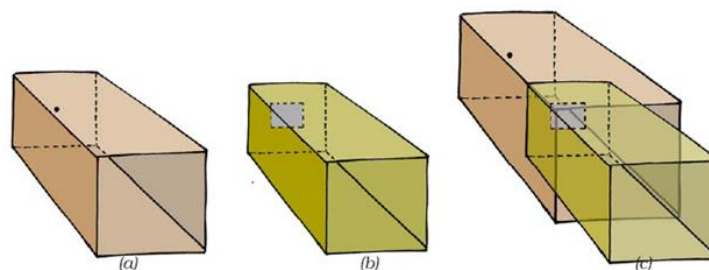
Now it is ready to use

How to use it

(1) Hold the pin hole camera look through the open face of the smaller box. You should use a piece of black cloth to cover your head and the pinhole camera.

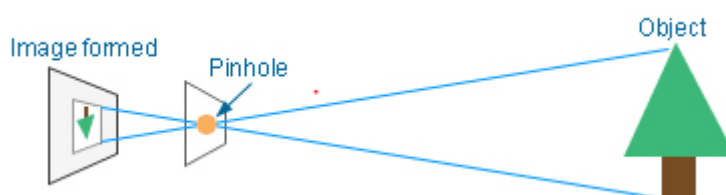
(2) Now focus on the object you want to capture in the camera. Make sure that the objects you wish to look at through your pinhole camera are in bright sun shine.

(3) Move the smaller box forward or backward till you get a picture on the tracing paper pasted at the other end.



How the Images looks like pin-hole camera?

Upside down (inverted) images are formed. Image in a pin hole camera is real , inverted and smaller in size.



Natural Pin-hole Camera

When we pass under a tree covered with large number of leaves, we notice that small patches of sun light under it. These circular images are, in fact, pin hole images of the Sun. The gaps between the leaves, act as the pin holes. These gaps are all kinds of irregular shapes, but, we can see circular images of the Sun. This is called Natural Pin-Hole Camera

Mirror

We all have seen the plane mirror. It is very commonly used in our life. We used that in the car, dressing room etc. Plane mirror are formed by layering molten aluminium or silver onto the back of a sheet of glass inside a vacuum.

Reflection of Light

We see our face in the Mirror. This is possible through the phenomenon Reflection of light. Basically Light rays reflected from parts of our body fall on mirror and are reflected back. When these reflected rays reach our eyes (reflected on our retina), we can see the image in the mirror.

So reflection of light is changing the direction of the light.

Image formation by Plane Mirror

The image formed is erect, same size and laterally inverted. It retains the same colour as the object

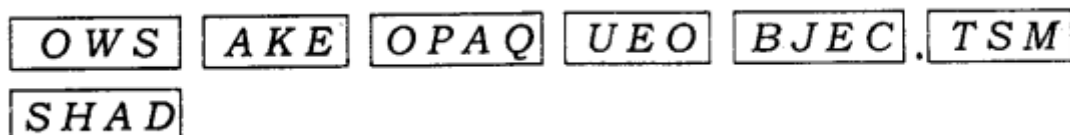
Lateral Inversion

The right side of the object appears to be the left side of its image and vice-versa.

QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Rearrange the boxes given below to make a sentence that helps us understand opaque objects.



2. How does a light ray travel?
3. Which is an example of a translucent object?
 - (a) A thin sheet of paper
 - (b) A thin glass slab
 - (c) A thin iron sheet
 - (d) All of these
4. Which letters of English alphabet will not show lateral inversion?

(a) I, O, U

(b) N, Z, X

(c) I, X, E

(d) A, E, I

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. State difference between a luminous and a non-luminous body.
2. Define reflection of light.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. What are the essential conditions for the formation of shadow?
2. What are the different types of object based on their ability to pass the light? Give suitable examples of each objects.

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

1. Can you think of creating a shape that would give a circular shadow if held in one way and a rectangular shadow if held in another way?
2. 'X' is 20 cm away from the mirror. If he moves few steps closer to the mirror what will happen to the image?
3. Have you ever seen an ambulance? It is written in the form of mirror image on vehicles. Explain why it is done so and give the mirror image of AMBULANCE.

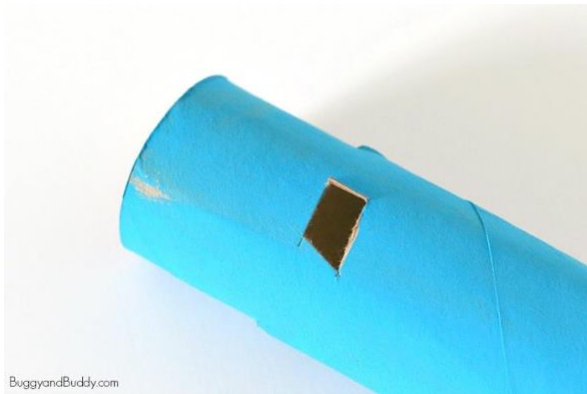
ACTIVITY:

1. On a sheet of paper draw the mirror images of the following letters: A, D, E, G L and colour the letters and their mirror images with different colours.
2. Materials for Homemade Spectroscope
 - Empty foil paper roll
 - Craft knife and/or scissors
 - Blank or old CD
 - Pencil
 - Small piece of cardboard or cardstock
 - Tape

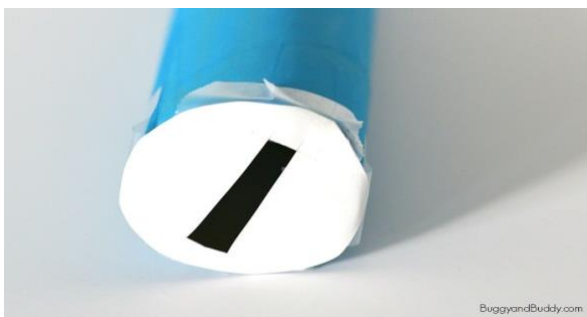
Step-1



Step -2 (Directly across from the slit, make a small peephole or viewing hole using your craft knife)



Step-3



Step-4



Warning: Observe the rainbow in a room or in late evening when the sun is not very bright. Do not perform this activity under the blazing sun.

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

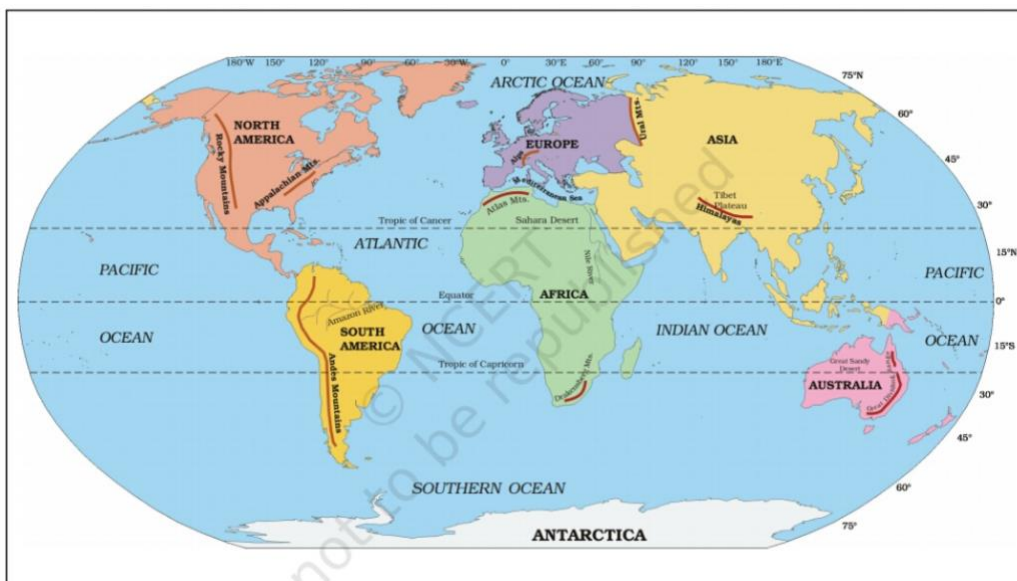
TOPIC- MAPS & PICTURE QUESTIONS

Video link: <https://youtu.be/LErWbWQ2J7Y>, https://youtu.be/suiUDbeoQ_o

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- understand the geographical concept of map and analyse its importance
- develop the skills of map reading



QUESTION BANK

Very Short answer question
question)

(1 mark

1. Name the mountain separating Europe and Asia.
2. World's longest river is _____.
3. Name the only continent through which Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn passes by.
4. World's largest desert lie in which continent?
5. List the states in India through which Standard Meridian passes.
6. Name the highest plateau in the world.
7. _____ is the only ocean named after a country.
8. _____ separates North America from South America.
9. World's longest mountain range lies in which continent?
10. Mediterranean Sea is surrounded by which 3 continents?
11. List the states in India through which Tropic of Cancer passes.
12. Name the sphere which has presence of ozone layer.

Short answer question
question)

(2 mark

1. Differentiate between isthmus and strait.
2. List the 7 continents according to their decreasing sizes.
3. The 2 research centers of India in Antarctica are_____.

Long answer question
question)

(3 mark

1. Draw and label the structure of the atmosphere.
2. Differentiate between plateau and mountain.

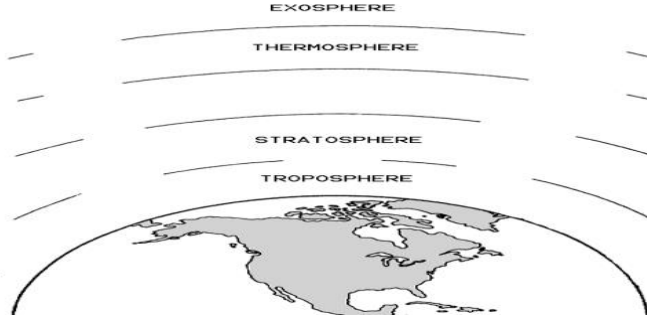
CRITICAL THINKING

Q1.

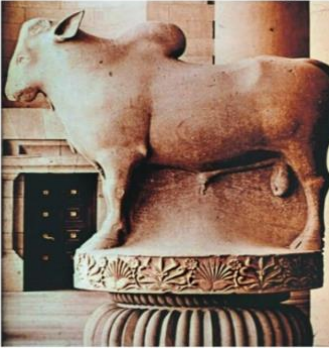


1. What does the above image depict?
2. It was used for which purpose?
3. This was used by whom?

Q2. Mark the missing sphere and write two characteristics of troposphere?



Q3.



1. What does the picture depict?
2. The above sculpture is made by whom?
3. Where is the sculpture placed?

ACTIVITY

Q1. Mark the following on the world map of India:-

- Andes mountain range, largest ocean of the world and world's longest river

विषय - संस्कृत

लता - स्त्रीलिङ्गम् (शब्द रूप)

Link- https://youtu.be/t_j-O5MmVmM

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	लता	लते	लताः
द्वितीया	लताम्	लते	लताः
तृतीया	लतया	लताभ्याम्	लताभिः
चतुर्थी	लतायै	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
पञ्चमी	लतायाः	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
षष्ठी	लतायाः	लतयोः	लतानाम्
सप्तमी	लतायाम्	लतयोः	लतासु
सम्बोधन	हे लते !	हे लते!	हे लताः !

कारक विभक्ति

कारक के 'आठ' भेद होते हैं जो विभक्ति चिन्ह सहित निम्न प्रकार हैं: -

क्रमांक	कारक	विभक्ति चिन्ह	अर्थ
1.	कर्ता	ने	काम करने वाला
2.	कर्म	को	जिसपर काम का प्रभाव पड़ता है
3.	करण	से, के साथ, के द्वारा	जिसके द्वारा कर्ता काम करता है
4.	सम्प्रदान	के लिए, को	जिसके लिए क्रिया की जाए
5.	अपादान	से (अलग)	जिससे अलगाव हो
6.	सम्बन्ध	का, के, की, रा, रे, री	अन्य पदों से सम्बन्ध
7.	अधिकरण	में, पर	क्रिया का आधार
8.	सम्बोधन	हे! अरे! ओ!	किसी को सम्बोधित करना, बुलाना या पुकारना

हस् धातु (हँसना)

लट् लकारः

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	हसति	हसतः	हसन्ति
मध्यमपुरुषः	हससि	हसथः	हसथ
उत्तमपुरुषः	हसामि	हसावः	हसामः

प्रश्न 1 . रिक्त स्थानानि पूर्यत (1*5) -

1) लतया	-----	लताभिः
2) -----	लतयोः	लतानाम्
3) लतायाम्	लतयोः	-----
4) हसति	-----	हसन्ति
5) -----	हसावः	हसामः

गतिविधि (1*10)

कारक विभक्ति का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फलो चार्ट बनाइए ।

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- कारक विभक्ति की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।

