

**CLASS : VI**

**ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL ( 18/01/ 2021 - 23/01/2021)**

**TOPIC : UNIT – 6 LOB’S GIRL – John Aiken**

**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.

URL : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12S4SJ8SSU8&t=1966s>

**Perspective and Narrator**

"Lob's Girl" is told from the omniscient third-person perspective. The narrator is an unnamed individual who relates the events of the story from multiple characters' viewpoints.

**Tense**

"Lob's Girl" is written in the immediate past tense.

**About the Title**

Lob is referred to as "Sandy's dog" multiple times in order to emphasize the close relationship between Lob and his owner. The title "Lob's Girl" shows this relationship from Lob's perspective. He is Sandy's dog, and Sandy is Lob's girl.

**LOB’S GIRL PLOT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Pengelly children meet Lob while playing on the beach.

**RISING ACTION**

- 2Mr. Dodsworth takes Lob home to Liverpool.
- 3Lob walks back to Cornwall but is returned to his owner.
- 4Lob is given to the Pengellys after he runs away again.
- 5Sandy is asked to visit her aunt and takes Lob with her.
- 6Lob goes missing after Sandy is hit by a truck.

**CLIMAX**

7Lob appears at the hospital and is brought in to see Sandy.

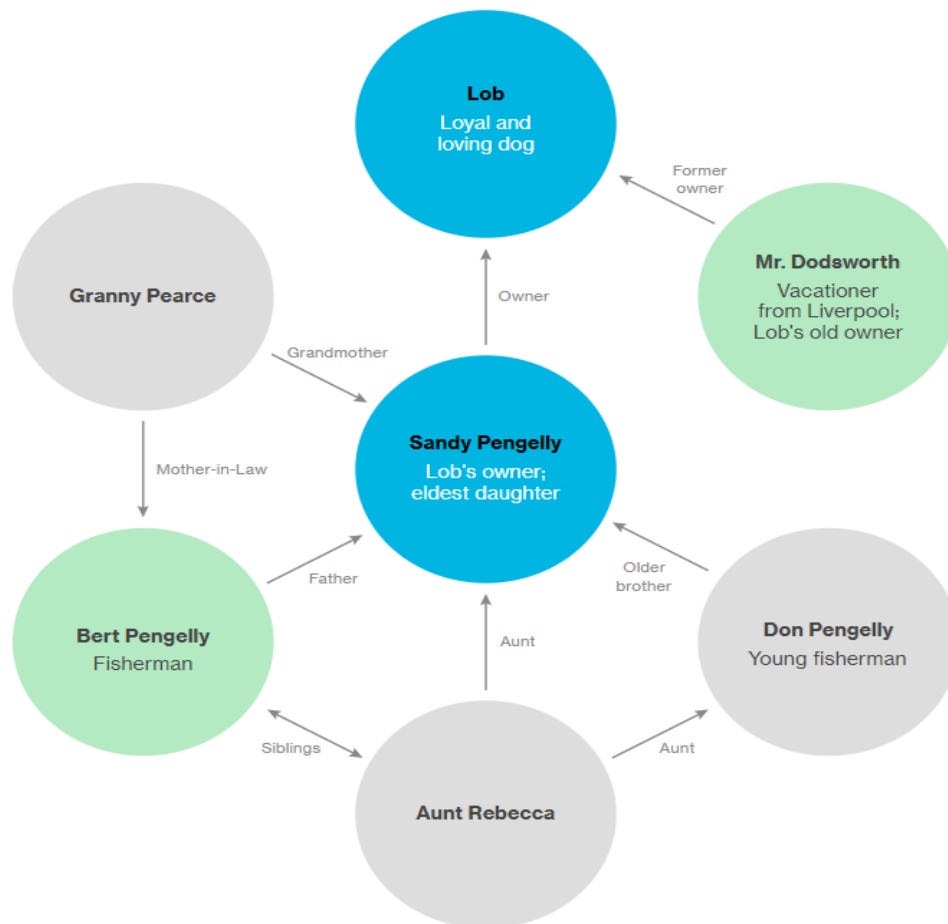
## FALLING ACTION

8 Sandy wakes from her coma to pet Lob.

## RESOLUTION

9 Lob vanishes because he is actually a ghost.

### CHARACTER MAP



## PLOT SUMMARY

In the short story, Lob's Girl by Joan Aiken, a girl named Sandy and a dog named Lob formed a strong friendship that helped them get through a tragic event. Throughout the story, Sandy and Lob developed an intense friendship that turned into an inseparable bond. The series of events in the story enabled the reader to understand the depth of their relationship and the power of loyalty; that seems to even surpass the realm of reality.

The story opened with the idea that Lob “decisively” chose to be with the Pengelly family instead of his owner. The decisiveness of their first encounter was evident when Lob forcibly knocked Sandy down and began “licking the sand off Sandy’s face” because he was so excited to see her. When they were playing fetch, Lob returned a stick to Sandy and “at the same time he gave himself.” To give oneself to someone is to show unconditional devotion. This devotion was mutual because, “...with Sandy, too, it was love at first sight.” The relationship between Lob and Sandy started off strong and became even stronger.

As the story’s events unfold, there were two different occasions when Lob walked over four hundred miles from Liverpool to Cornwall in order to be with Sandy. Lob endured “worn, dusty and tarry feet” and arrived hungry and thirsty from his long journey. He also faced insurmountable dangers when he appeared with, “a torn ear and a patch missing out of his furry coat, as if he had met and tangled with an enemy or two...” just so that he can be with Sandy. Lob’s persistence to be with Sandy would not be compromised. Sandy’s loyalty towards Lob also grew each time she was forced to return Lob to his owner. After the first time they separated, Sandy “walked home miserably, with her shoulders hunched and her hands in her pockets.” Their second parting “was worse than the first.” Sandy “lay with her face pressed into the quilt, feeling as if she were bruised all over.” Sandy and Lob not only wanted to be together, they needed to be together.

The strength of Lob and Sandy’s relationship was never more apparent than when they had to face adversity and tragedy. When Mrs. Pengelly asked Sandy to go spend the night at her Aunt Rebecca’s house, Sandy requested that Lob accompanied her. On their way to Aunt Rebecca’s house, both Sandy and Lob were both struck by a truck that lost control while traveling down a steep hill. Both were severely injured—Sandy with a coma and Lob killed upon contact. As Sandy lay in the hospital bed, she showed, “no signs of recovering consciousness,” until a dog, resembling Lob, visited her. Even a hospital guard who, “was gently but forcibly shoving out a large, agitated, soaking wet Alsatian dog” could not stop the dog from seeing Sandy. After hearing the dog’s “faint whine, anxious and pleading...” Sandy stirred just a little. She signed and moved her head...” Everyone in the hospital room could not believe what just happened...Sandy woke up from her coma! “Her eyes opened” and she murmured, “Lob? Lobby boy?” Was the dog Lob? There is evidence that supports both sides of the argument: The dog is not Lob because “Lob was killed by the same truck that hit Sandy. Don found him... He was—he was dead. Ribs all smashed” or the dog by Sandy’s bedside in the hospital IS Lob because as Sandy’s “groping fingers found Lob’s wet ears and gently pulled them. ‘Good boy,’ whispered Sandy, and fell asleep again.”

Aiken purposefully ended this short story mysteriously to allow the readers to draw their own conclusion about the dog that came to Sandy’s bedside at hospital. This communicates the message that true loyalty and strong relationships can withstand any circumstances—natural or supernatural.

**Comprehension Exercises:**

**I. Choose the correct option:**

**( 1x8)**

Q.1 Where did Sandy and Lob first meet

- a) In Liverpool
- b) on a winding steep hill
- c) on the beach
- d) at the park

Q.2 What does "melancholy" mean?

- a) sad and gloomy
- b) imitating and harsh
- c) angry and upset
- d) in love

Q.3 How many times did Mr. Dodsworth come on the train to retrieve Lob?

- a) one time
- b) two times
- c) three times
- d) zero times

Q.4 Where Sandy going when she got hit by the truck?

- a) to the store
- b) to return Lob to his owner
- c) to school
- d) to visit her aunt

Q.5 What was unusual about Lob's presence at the hospital?

- a) he was all wet
- b) he was limping
- c) he was growling
- d) he wasn't there

Q.6 What does "reluctant" mean?

- a) to be sluggish
- b) to be excited

c) to be unwilling

d) to be mean

Q.7 The author foreshadowed the accident by

a) telling us that Aunt Becky doesn't like dogs

b) pointing out the scene of the accident multiple times

c) making Dr. Travers drive through Cornwall

d) describing the weather as warm and dark

Q.8 Why does Mr. Dodsworth finally agree to let Lob live with the Pengelly family?

a) Mr. Dodsworth can't afford to feed Lob anymore

b) Lob licks Sandy's face

c) Lob walks across England twice to be with Sandy

d) Lob need long walks every day

**II. Answer the following questions:**

**( 2x4=8)**

1. How does Lob show his devotion to Sandy as he continues to return to her throughout the story?

2. For both Sandy and Lob it was love at first sight. Give reasons to support your answer.

3. Where did Mr.Dodsworth live?

4. How long did Lob live with the family?

**III. Value Based Question:**

1. Describe Sandy's condition before and after Lob's visit. What does this reveal about the strength of their bond?

**पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास पत्रिका**

**कक्षा- VI**

**विषय- हिंदी**

**पाठ – 12 संसार पुस्तक है**

प्रश्न 1. लेखक ने 'प्रकृति के अक्षर' किन्हें कहा है?

(2)

प्रश्न 2. लाखों-करोड़ों वर्ष पहले हमारी धरती कैसी थी?

(2)

प्रश्न 3. दुनिया का पुराना हाल किन चीज़ों से जाना जाता है? उनके कुछ नाम लिखो।

(2)

## पाठ – 13 (कविता) में सबसे छोटी होऊँ

प्रश्न 1. कविता में सबसे छोटे होने की कल्पना क्यों की गई है?

(2)

प्रश्न 2. कविता में 'ऐसी बड़ी न होऊँ मैं' क्यों कहा गया है?

(2)

प्रश्न 3. आशय स्पष्ट करो-

(2)

हाथ पकड़ फिर सदा हमारे  
साथ नहीं फिरती दिन-रात !

## पाठ – 14 लोकगीत

प्रश्न 1. हमारे यहाँ स्त्रियों के खास गीत कौन-कौन से हैं? पाठ के आधार पे बताइए।

(2)

प्रश्न 2. लोकगीत किस अर्थ में शास्त्रीय संगीत से भिन्न है?

(2)

प्रश्न 3. लोकगीतों की क्या विशेषता है?

(2)

## कारक (व्याकरण)

1. कारक की विभक्तियों का अन्य नाम है

(1 X 10 = 10)

(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 कॉफ़ी 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

## विशेषण (व्याकरण)

1. संज्ञा और सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द क्या कहलाते हैं?

(1 X 10 = 10)

- (क) अव्यय
- (ख) विशेषण
- (ग) क्रिया विशेषण
- (घ) समास

2. निम्न में से कौन-सा निश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण नहीं है?

- (क) पचास
- (ख) पहला
- (ग) दुगुना
- (घ) सब

3. जो विशेषण संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के माप-तौल के विषय में संकेत करते हैं, वे हैं-

- (क) गुणवाचक
- (ख) संख्यावाचक
- (ग) परिमाणवाचक
- (घ) सार्वनामिक

4. निम्न में से कौन-सा अनिश्चित परिमाण वाचक विशेषण नहीं है?

- (क) थोड़ा
- (ख) ज़्यादा
- (ग) इतना
- (घ) पाँच किलो

5. जो विशेषण विशेष्य की अनिश्चित संख्या का बोध कराते हैं, वे हैं-

- (क) निश्चित संख्यावाचक
- (ख) अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक



- (ग) निश्चित परिमाणवाचक  
(घ) अनिश्चित परिमाणवाचक

6. जो विशेषण की विशेषता बताए, वे क्या कहलाते हैं?

- (क) क्रिया विशेषण  
(ख) विशेष्य  
(ग) प्रविशेषण  
(घ) विशेषण

7. विशेषण के मुख्यतः कितने भेद हैं?

- (क) दो  
(ख) चार  
(ग) छह  
(घ) पाँच

8. निम्न में से कौन-सा निश्चित परिमाण वाचक विशेषण नहीं है?

- (क) दो किलो  
(ख) चार लीटर  
(ग) इतना  
(घ) तीन सेर

9. जो विशेषण संख्या का बोध कराए, वह है-

- (क) गुणवाचक  
(ख) परिमाणवाचक  
(ग) संख्यावाचक  
(घ) सार्वनामिक

10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा गुण वाचक का उदाहरण नहीं है?

- (क) अच्छा  
(ख) दयालु  
(ग) बुद्धिमान  
(घ) दुगुना

## गतिविधि (रचनात्मक लेख)

प्रश्न. 'मेरा बचपन, मेरी यादें' विषय पर एक रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए।

- गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- स्मरण शक्ति के साथ लेखन कौशल का विकास

## मूल्य परक प्रश्न

प्रश्न. हमें दूसरो की सहायता करते समय अपना स्वार्थ देखना चाहिए या हमें किसी की सहायता निस्वार्थ भाव से करनी चाहिए ? तर्क सहित अपने विचार लिखिए ।

(5)

### Class 6 Maths Study Material

#### Revision

<https://youtu.be/KPVODrQPIBA>

Learning outcome- To be able to

- solve questions based on Integers
- Identify different types of triangles
- Draw different types of 2D and 3 D shapes

#### Table of units

Kg= 10 Hg

Hg= 10 Dag

Dag= 10 g

Gram= 10 dg

decim= 10cg

Cg= 10mg

mg

#### Question Bank

Very Short Answer Type Questions( 1 marks)

Solve

- 35+20
- (-15) -(18)

- III. Write in ascending order
- IV. 0.100 , 0.001 , 0.101, 0.010 , 0.111
- V. 7.35 lies between which two whole Numbers ?
- VI. Name a regular polygon with
  - a. Three sides
  - b. Four sides
- VII. Name the types of triangle LMN with given angles of 30 degree, 70 degree, 80 degree.

## Short Answer Type Questions( 2 marks)

Solve

1.  $(-20) - (-13)$
2.  $23 - (-12)$
3.  $(-9) - 11 - (-30)$
4.  $(-16) + 32 - 9 - 4$
5.  $(-287) + (-296)$
6. Express 2764 mg as gm
7. Express 100km 25m as Km
8. Write in fraction form
  - i. 2.5
  - ii. 3.8
  - iii. 0.005
9. Add  $10.7 + 10.77 + 10.777$
10. What fraction of a clockwise revolution have you turned when it goes from
  - a. 4 to 7
  - b. 1 to 10
11. What part of revolution have you turned if you stand facing
  - a. east and turn clockwise to face north
  - b. South and turn clockwise to face east
12. Give reason for
  - a. A square is a special rectangle.
  - b. A rectangle is a special parallelogram.

## Long Answer Type Questions( 3 marks)

1. Fill in the blanks  $<$ ,  $,$   $=$ 
  - c.  $(-3) + (-6) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (-3) - (-6)$
  - d.  $(-8) + 8 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0$
  - e.  $(-25) - (-42) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (-42) - (-25)$
  - f.  $(-21) - (-10) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (-31) + (11)$
2. Neeta travels 20 km 50m every day. Out of this she travels 10 km 200 m by bus and the rest by auto. How much distance does she travel by auto?
3. Priya bought a Maths book for Rs 50.60, an English book for Rs 70.50 and a Hindi book for Rs 23.80. She gave a 500 Rs note to the shopkeeper. How much balance did she get back?
4. Draw the following shapes and write their number of faces, edges and vertices
  - a. Cuboid

- b. Cube
  - c. Pyramid
5. Draw the following polygons and draw their diagonals
- a. Pentagon
  - b. Hexagon

**Science Worksheet**

Class-VI

*Chapter: Body movements (revision)*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qmcj6ZvHBjk>

**Learning Outcomes:**

- **To revise the concepts of joints in our body.**
- **To recapitulate the subtopics in the chapter body movements thoroughly.**

**REVISION:**

We are able to bend and rotate our body in place where two bones are joint together due to which we can move our hands, fingers, necks, leg in different directions.

**BALL AND SOCKET JOINT:**

This is the type of joint in which ball shape surface of one bone fitted into the hollow space of another bone also called socket.

In this type of joint movement can be done in all the directions. For example: shoulder joint, hip joint.

**Pivotal Joints:**

Pivotal joints allow for rotation, twisting, extension, and flexibility.

This is the joint where our neck joints head and allow the movement of forward, backward, left and right direction.

It is moreover like a cylindrical bone moving in a ring.

**Hinge Joint:**

Hinge joints are found between the two or more than two bones where we need back and forth movement. For example: knees, elbow, ankle joints.

**Fixed Joint:**

As the name says these type of joints are called fixed because it does not move in any direction.

For examples: Bones present in your head also called skull bone which does not move. You can observe by moving your jaw but you can not move your upper part of mouth because it is fixed.

**Bones**

Skeletal structure is composed of hard material which is made up of calcium called  
In adult human body 206 bones are present of various shape and size according to there functions.

#### Various shape and functions of bones

- If you breath in deeply you can feel with your hands the chest bone in front side which is joined to the number of small bones on the back side these small bones combinedly called as backbone, which is helpful in bending front and back.
- Bones which join the chest and the backbone is called ribs present left and right side of chest bone these were 12 pairs of ribs these bones combinedly called as rib cage.
- It protects lungs and heart from any mechanical rear and tear.
- If you will touch just below your stomach area you will find the presence of pelvic bone. This is the kind of bone you sit on.
- The skull is the most hard and tough bone of our body which protects our brain from any mechanical injuries.

#### Cartilage

- Cartilage is also an important component of body. when you touch your ear and nose you will find it flexible this is due to the presence of cartilages.
- It is softer and more flexible than bone. Cartilage is also found between the joints of knee and hips.

#### Muscles

- Muscles are attached to the bones and is responsible for the movement of human body. There is change in the length of muscle due to contraction and relaxation.
- If you move your arm touching your shoulder you will observe the bulging part on your arm, this is muscle due to contraction and it come back to its normal position if you stretch your arm and muscle come to relax.

### **QUESTION BANK:**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)**

- 1. Which is the longest bone in our body?**
- 2. Does the shoulder bone also move when you move your arm?**
- 3. How many pairs of wing does a cockroach have?**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)**

- 1. What is cartilage?**
- 2. What is a backbone?**

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. What do bones of a skeleton do?
2. What is skull? What is it made of?

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

1. How many bones are there in a new-born baby? How it becomes 206 bones by adulthood?
2. Sia fractured her leg while playing. Doctor plastered her leg and advised her to take calcium tablets and milk regularly. He also asked her to get plenty of sunlight. Sia followed the doctor's advice.

- (a) What is fracture?
- (b) Why did the doctor advise Sia to take calcium tablets?
- (c) Why did the doctor ask Sia to get plenty of sunlight?
- (d) What value of Sia is shown here?

#### ACTIVITY:

1. Draw diagrams of the different types of joints in our body.
2. Find out about the fractures of bones, draw pictures and write about the treatments provided for the same.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

### TOPIC- RURAL ADMINISTRATION

Video link: [https://youtu.be/o\\_gqk9pYIU](https://youtu.be/o_gqk9pYIU)

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- Understand conditions that underline and impact life strategies of various groups of people
- Examine whether the conditions and opportunities for making a living are equally available to all or not

#### INTRODUCTION

Rural people follow primary occupations like agriculture, fishing, dairy product and cattle farming. Agriculture is their main occupation

#### MIGRATION

Movement of people from one place to another in order to live & work. Migration from rural to urban areas has increased in past few years in India

#### DIFFERENT TYPES OF FARMERS

##### Large farmers

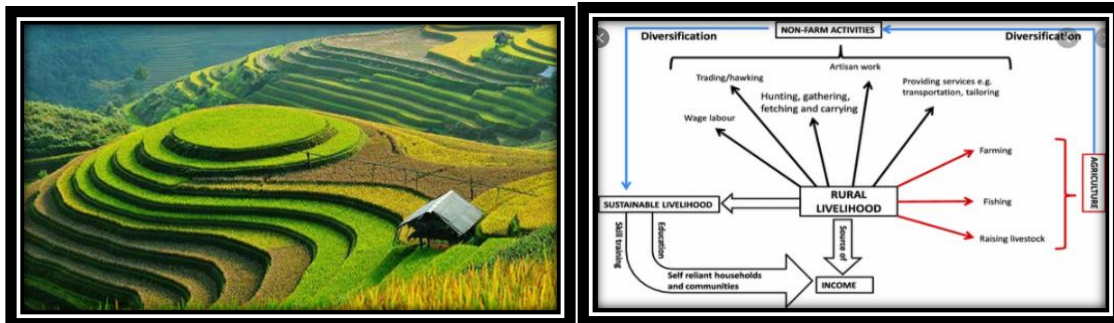
- they lend their land to farmers
- they usually do not work as cultivator
- they live in pucca houses

##### Middle farmers

- they work on the land with their families using primitive tools
- crops like, wheat and barley are grown

### Small farmers

- own land less than 2 hectares
- those with no land work for large scale farmers



### BEING IN DEBT

Farmers borrow money to fulfil the basic needs of the farming land. Sometimes, they are unable to return the loan due to the failure of monsoon, which results in debt and finally the major cause of distress

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**Aim-** to develop villages & improve agricultural production

**Launched on-** 1952 by Government of India

**About the project-**

- easy term loans are provided
- different branches have been opened
- land was given to landless labourers to make them self reliant

### DAIRY FARMING

- Dairy farming is a class of agriculture form long term production of milk, which is processed (either on the term or at a dairy plant, either of which may be called a dairy) for eventual sale of a dairy product.
- Cattle farming & dairy farming is commonly practiced in rural areas
- Villages are centres of dairy products like milk, butter, cheese, cream, ghee etc.

### SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- The practice of growing crops and raising livestock sufficiently only for one's own use, without any surplus for trade.

### **TERRACE FARMING**

- This means that the land on a hill is made into flat plots and carved out in steps. The sides of each plot are raised in order to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.
- Practiced in areas like- Nagaland, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand etc.

### **QUESTION BANK**

#### **Very Short Answer Questions-**

**1 mark questions**

I. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The people of Chizami village do \_\_\_\_\_ farming.
2. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of all rural families are agricultural labourers in India.
3. Sekar has a hybrid cow, whose milk he sells in the local \_\_\_\_\_
4. In some villages in central India, both farming and \_\_\_\_\_ from forest are important sources of livelihood.
5. The people of Pudupet village earn their living by\_\_\_\_\_

II. Answer the following in one sentence:-

1. Define rural area.
2. Explain subsistence farming.

#### **Short Answer Questions-**

**2 mark questions**

1. Who are landless farmers?
2. Name the main occupations of people living in rural area.

#### **Long Answer Questions-**

**3 mark questions**

1. Differentiate between large and small farmers.
2. List three situation in which crops can be ruined.
3. **Under which circumstances poor farmers find themselves unable to pay back their loans? What happens after that?**

### **CRITICAL THINKING**

1. Do people migrate from rural areas to urban areas or vice-versa? Why is it so?
2. Why do the agricultural labour work only for a couple of months in a year & later travel to cities?
3. List few steps according to you that the government can take to help the small/ landless farmers.

### **ACTIVITY**



- Make a poster giving pictorial representation to various rural and urban livelihoods.

- विषय - संस्कृत
- कक्षा -VI
- पुनरावृत्ति (पाठ -7, 10,12)
- Link - <https://youtu.be/1rkF0gI-00s> , <https://youtu.be/OrvyxDXWNT0> , [https://youtu.be/NVPLk8Mgh\\_E](https://youtu.be/NVPLk8Mgh_E)

दशमः पाठः

## कृषिकाः कर्मवीराः

सूर्यस्तपतु मेघाः वा वर्षन्तु विपुलं जलम्।

कृषिका कृषिको नित्यं शीतकालेऽपि कर्मठौ ॥1॥

सरलार्थः

चाहे सूरज तपाये या बादल अत्यधिक बरसें किसान तथा उसकी पत्नी सदा सरदी में भी काम में लगे रहते हैं।

ग्रीष्मे शरीरं सस्वेदं शीते कम्पमयं सदा।

हलेन च कुदालेन तौ तु क्षेत्राणि कर्षतः ॥2॥

गरमी में शरीर पसीने से भरा हुआ होता और ठंड में कंपनयुक्त अर्थात् काँपता रहता है किंतु फिर भी वे दोनों हल से अथवा कुदाल से खेतों को जोतते रहते हैं।

पादयोर्न पदत्राणे शरीरे वसनानि नो।

निर्धनं जीवनं कष्टं सुखं दूरे हि तिष्ठति ॥3॥

पैरों में जूते नहीं, शरीर पर कपड़े नहीं, निर्धन, कष्टमय जीवन है, सुख सदा दूर ही रहता है।

गृहं जीर्णं न वर्षासु वृष्टिं वारयितुं क्षमम्।

तथापि कर्मवीरत्वं कृषिकाणां न नश्यति ॥4॥

घर टूटा-फूटा (पुराना) है, वर्षा के समय बारिश (अर्थात् बारिश का पानी अंदर आने से) रोकने में असमर्थ है। तो भी किसानों की कर्मनिष्ठा नष्ट नहीं होती अर्थात् वे कृषि के काम में लगे रहते हैं।

तयोः श्रमेण क्षेत्राणि सस्यपूर्णानि सर्वदा।

धरित्री सरसा जाता या शुष्का कण्टकावृता ॥5॥

**सरलार्थ :**

उन दोनों (किसान तथा उसकी पत्नी) के परिश्रम से खेत सदा फसलों से भर जाते हैं। धरती जो पहले सूखी व काँटों से भरी थी अब हरी-भरी हो जाती है।

शाकमत्रं फलं दुग्धं दत्त्वा सर्वेभ्य एव तौ।

क्षुधा-तृषाकुलौ नित्यं विचित्रौ जन-पालकौ ॥6॥

वे दोनों सब को सब्जी, अन्न, फल-दूध (आदि) देते हैं (किन्तु) स्वयं भूख-प्यास से व्याकुल रहते हैं। वे दोनों विचित्र (अनोखे) जन पालक हैं। (यह एक विडंबना है कि दूसरों की भूख मिटाने वाले स्वयं भूख का शिकार हैं।)

सप्तमः पाठः

**बकस्य प्रतीकारः**

1.

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत-

- (क) शृगालस्य मित्रं कः आसीत्?
- (ख) स्थालीतः कः भोजनं न अखादत्?
- (ग) बकः शृगालाय भोजने किम् अयच्छत्?
- (घ) शृगालस्य स्वभावः कीदृशः भवति?

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- 2.

मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत-

अद्य      अपि      प्रातः      कदा      सर्वदा      अधुना

- (क) ..... भ्रमणं स्वास्थ्याय भवति।
- (ख) ..... सत्यं वद।
- (ग) त्वं ..... मातुलगृहं गमिष्यसि?
- (घ) दिनेशः विद्यालयं गच्छति, अहम् ..... तेन सह गच्छामि।
- (ङ) ..... विज्ञानस्य युगः अस्ति।
- (च) ..... रविवासरः अस्ति।

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- 3.

पाठात् पदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितानां विलोमपदानि लिखत-

यथा- शत्रुः मित्रम्

सुखदम्	.....	दुर्व्यवहारः	.....
शत्रुता	.....	सायम्	.....
अप्रसन्नः	.....	असमर्थः	.....

द्वादशः पाठः

**दशमः त्वम् असि**

1.

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?

2.

मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गणयित्वा श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा कृत्वा गृहीत्वा तीर्त्वा

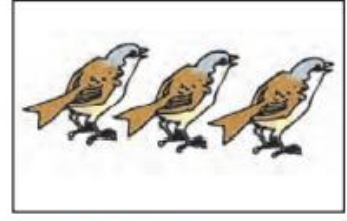
- (क) ते बालकाः ..... नद्याः उत्तीर्णाः।
- (ख) पथिकः बालकान् दुःखितान् ..... अपृच्छत्।
- (ग) पुस्तकानि ..... विद्यालयं गच्छ।
- (घ) पथिकस्य वचनं ..... सर्वे प्रमुदिताः गृहम् अगच्छन्।
- (ङ) पथिकः बालकान् ..... अकथयत् दशमः त्वम् असि।
- (च) मोहनः कार्यं ..... गृहं गच्छति।

3.

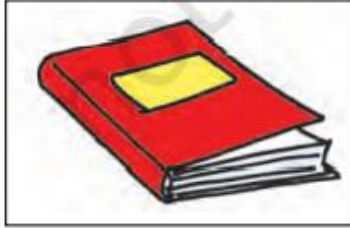
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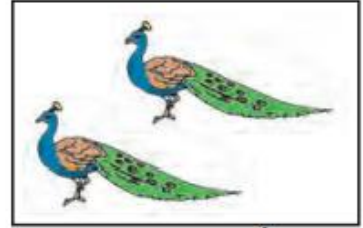
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..... चटकाः।



..... पुस्तकम्।



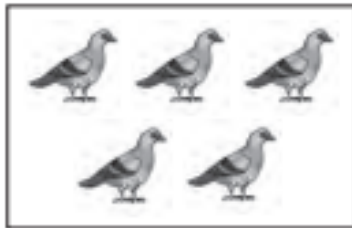
..... मयूराः।



..... बालिके।



..... तालाः।



..... कपोताः।



..... पत्राणि।

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