Class 6

English

READING

I. Read the following poem carefully and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options.   **(1x5-5)**

SYMPATHY

I lay in sorrow deep distressed;

My grief a proud man heard,

His looks were cold, he gave me gold,

But not a kindly word.

My sorrow passed I paid him back

The gold he gave to me,

Then stood erect and spoke my thanks

And blessed his charity.

I lay in want and grief, and pain

A poor man passed my way

He bound my head, he gave me bread;

He watched me night and day;

How shall I pay him back again

For all he did to me?

Oh, gold is great, but greater far

Is heavenly sympathy.

I. Choose the correct option:

a) The poet was in deep sorrow. A proud man came and helped him by

i. offering him kind words

ii. ignoring him

iii. giving him gold

iv. giving him pleasant company

b) When the poet lay in want and grief, the one who helped him was

i. a rich man

ii. a poor man

iii. a proud man

iv. a holy man

c) The poor man gave the poet

i. a cold look

ii. sympathy

iii. gold

iv. not a kind word

d) When the poet's sorrow passed, he went to the proud man and

i. gave him back the gold

ii. ignored him

iii. didn't give back the gold

iv. helped him

e) The poet refers to sympathy as 'heavenly' because of sympathy
i.   is a feeling found in proud people
ii. is found only in rich people
iii. is an ordinary human feeling
iv. is a blessing from God

II. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best option.   (1x5=5)

One of the world's great educators, who looked up to a child as an individual and a very special human being, was Maria Montessori. She gave the very young children the Kindergarten, where children grew in an atmosphere of freedom and confidence. Maria Montessori was born in Chiaravalle near Ancona, Italy, in 1870. As a little girl, she was a dull student, unable to grasp and retain what her teacher taught her. At the age of 10, she suddenly changed. Maria began topping her class, and her parents felt that she should become a teacher. At the age of 14, she attended a technical school for boys. After a year she took up biology and dedicated to studying medicine. In spite of a strong opposition from her father, she went ahead with medicine. Maria became the first Italian woman to receive a medical degree after she graduated from the University of Rome in 1896. After getting her degree, she joined the university's psychiatric clinic. As a part of her duty, she had to visit the city's mental asylum, where disabled children were housed with the insane. She watched the children shriek, stretching their hands out, with an urge to reach out or to touch something. Maria felt the needed a normal and friendlier environment and contact with the world. She worked out ways by which she could help the disabled children.

(a)Montessori schools all over the world are for children and carry the vision of:

(i) Maria Montessori

(ii) A great woman who looked at children with kindness

(iii) Maria Montessori for whom children were special

(iv) A woman who loved children

(b) Maria's parents wanted her to be a teacher because:

(i) She was intelligent

(ii) She began to top her class

(iii) She never failed

(iv) She also wanted to be a teacher

(c) Maria decided to be a doctor when she:

(i) Started studying biology

(ii) Studied biology

(iii) Took up biology

(iv) Develop an interest in biology

(d) When Maria saw the insane children she thought that they:

(i) Could be properly educated

(ii) Needed a normal and friendly atmosphere

(iii) Could be taught properly

(iv) Could be a useful citizen

(e) The word 'mental asylum' means:

(i) Mental

(ii) Place for children

(iii) A house for boys

(iv) Place for mental children

GRAMMAR

TOPIC: ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

PUNCTUATION

GOOGLE FORM PRACTICE QUIZ LINK - https://forms.gle/6JtdaURB5aDdJZ5TA (15M)

(To be practised in the class)

ADVERBS & ITS KINDS

Adverbs are words like kindly, nicely, now, tomorrow and around. They modify verbs.

Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs.

There are mainly three types of adverbs:

a) Adverbs of manner

b) Adverbs of place

c) Adverbs of time

d) Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of manner

Most adverbs ending in –ly are adverbs of manner. Examples are: kindly, quickly, smartly,

eagerly, pleasantly, soundly, merrily etc.

Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place tell us where the action takes place. Examples are: around, in, outside,

upstairs, downstairs etc.

Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time tell us when the action takes place. Examples are: now, then, today,

tomorrow, yesterday, evening etc.

Adverbs of frequency

An adverb of Frequency tells us how many times the action occurs or occurred or will occur. These includes words such as daily, sometimes, often, seldom, usually, frequently, always, ever, generally, weekly, rarely, monthly, yearly etc.

Adverbs of degree

An adverb of Degree tells us the degree or extent to which something occurs or occurred or will occur. Adverbs of degree are also known as Adverbs of Quantity. It answer the question "how much?" or "to what degree?" This includes words such as much, very, fully, partly, little, enough, so, rather etc.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. In the following sentences underline the adverbs and state their kind.   (1x14=14)

1. The girl sang sweetly.

2. What is he doing outside?

3. He practices cricket every day.

4. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

5. The old woman was walking slowly.

6. The kittens are playing there.

7. We rarely watch football on TV.

8. Children usually rush about.

9. The girls danced gracefully.

10. I often clean my bedroom at the weekend.score

11. My brother hardly ever helps me with my homework

12. She has travelled everywhere.

13. I am fully prepared for my coming test.

14. The food is almost cooked.

II. **Fill in the blank with an adverb. Choose the kind of adverb instructed. (1x10=10)**

1. Have you _____ been to Baltimore? (frequency)

2. This movie was _____ stupid. (degree)

3. When the weather is nice, I like eating _____. (place)

4. I have _____ called him twice. (time)

5. Bye, bye, see you _____! (time)

6. It took a long time; _____ it was worth it. (connection)

7. We _____ have dinner after 7 pm. (frequency)

8. They are _____ waiting. (time)

9. Hurry up! _____ you are going to be late! (connection)

10. Drive _____! (manner)

III. Choose the correct adverb.   (1x10=10)

1. If you _____ come to Brisbane, let me know! (never / ever)

2. _____ I am planning my wedding. (actually / currently)

3. I am not sure, but _____. (eventually / possibly)

4. After several hours, she _____ made her decision. (eventually / possibly)

5. You are going _____ without my permission! (nowhere / anywhere)

6. Will you reply to the invitation? _____. (may be / maybe)

7. There is a swimming pool _____. (outdoor, outside)

8. He is very smart, _____ he doesn't know everything. (however / therefore)

9. This kid is not big _____ to play this game. (enough / too)

10. People are more individualistic _____. (actually / nowadays)

Maths

Fractions

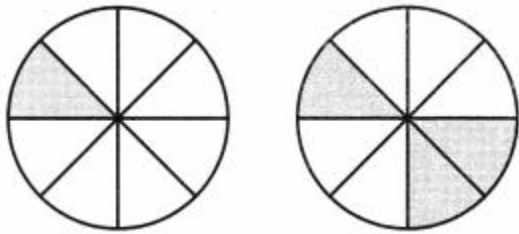Learning Objectives – 1. To be able to add and subtract fractions.

2. To convert Mixed fractions in Improper fractions and vice versa

3. To solve word problems related to fractions.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **Write the fraction representing the shaded region in the below left figure.**
(a) $\frac{1}{8}$
(b) $\frac{4}{8}$
(c) $\frac{5}{8}$
(d) $\frac{3}{8}$

2. **Write the fraction representing the shaded region in the above sided right figure.**
(a) $\frac{1}{8}$
(b) $\frac{4}{8}$
(c) $\frac{5}{8}$
(d) $\frac{3}{8}$

3. **Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol:** $\frac{1}{2} + \Box + \frac{3}{2}$
(a) >
(b) <
(c) =
(d) none of these

4. **Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol:** $\frac{3}{4} + \Box + \frac{2}{4}$
(a) >
(b) <

(c) =
(d) none of these

5. **Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol:** $\frac{5}{8} + \square + \frac{7}{8}$
(a) >
(b) <
(c) =
(d) none of these

6. **Fill in the boxes with the correct symbol:** $\frac{5}{5} + \square + \frac{7}{7}$
(a) >
(b) <
(c) =
(d) none of these

7. **What fraction of a day is 8 hours?**
(a) $\frac{1}{8}$
(b) $\frac{8}{1}$
(c) $\frac{3}{1}$
(d) $\frac{1}{3}$

8. **What fraction of an hour is 45 minutes?**
(a) $\frac{4}{3}$
(b) $\frac{3}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) $\frac{4}{5}$

9. **The equivalent fraction of $\frac{3}{5}$ with denominator 20 is:**
(a) $\frac{12}{20}$
(b) $\frac{20}{12}$
(c) $\frac{10}{20}$
(d) $\frac{15}{20}$

10. **The equivalent fraction of y with numerator 9 is:**
(a) $\frac{15}{9}$
(b) $\frac{9}{11}$
(c) $\frac{9}{15}$
(d) $\frac{9}{5}$

11. **The simplest form of $\frac{48}{60}$ is:**
(a) $\frac{5}{4}$
(b) $\frac{4}{5}$
(c) $\frac{8}{10}$
(d) $\frac{12}{15}$

12. **Which one of the following is a proper fraction?**
(a) $\frac{5}{6}$
(b) $\frac{7}{3}$
(c) $\frac{4}{3}$
(d) $\frac{8}{5}$

13. **Which one of the following is an improper fraction?**
(a) $\frac{7}{8}$
(b) $\frac{8}{3}$
(c) $\frac{3}{4}$
(d) $\frac{9}{11}$

14. **A proper fraction with denominator 7 is:**
(a) $\frac{8}{7}$
(b) $\frac{4}{7}$
(c) $\frac{9}{7}$
(d) $\frac{11}{7}$

15. **An improper fraction with denominator 9 is:**
(a) $\frac{2}{9}$
(b) $\frac{7}{9}$
(c) $\frac{11}{9}$
(d) $\frac{5}{9}$

16. $\frac{20}{3}$ **can be written in mixed fraction as:**
(a) $3\frac{6}{2}$
(b) $6\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $2\frac{6}{3}$
(d) $5\frac{5}{3}$

17. $6\frac{2}{3}$ **can be written in improper fraction as:**
(a) $\frac{3}{20}$
(b) $\frac{15}{3}$
(c) $\frac{20}{3}$
(d) $\frac{3}{15}$

18. **Which of the following can be written in the box** $\frac{2}{7} = \frac{8}{\Box} + ?$
(a) 16
(b) 13
(c) 28
(d) 35

19. **Which of the following can be written in the box** $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\Box}{20}?$
(a) 18

(b) 12
(c) 60
(d) 15

Class 6 Maths Fractions Fill in the blanks

1. A number representing a part of a ………………. is called a fraction.
2. A fraction with denominator greater than the numerator is called a …………….. fraction.
3. Fractions with the same denominator are called ……………….. fractions.
4. $13\frac{5}{8}$ is a …………… fraction.
5. $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ are ………………… proper fractions.
6. $\frac{6}{11}$ and $\frac{6}{13}$ are ……………… proper fractions.
7. The fraction $\frac{17}{34}$ in simplest form is …………….. .
8. The fraction $\frac{6}{15}$ in simplest form is …………… .
9. When $\frac{1}{4}$ is written with denominator as 12, its numerator is ………….. .
10. The value of $1 + \frac{2}{3}$ is ……………… .

Class 6 Maths Fractions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Add the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$.
2. Subtract $\frac{11}{4}$ from $\frac{61}{4}$.
3. A girl dyes dresses. She had to dye 30 dresses. She has so far finished 20 dresses. What fraction of dresses has she finished?
4. Compare $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{5}$.
5. Shubham painted $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wall and his sister painted $\frac{1}{3}$ of the wail space. How much did they paint together?
6. Javed was given $\frac{5}{7}$ of a basket of oranges. What fraction of oranges was left in the basket?

Class 6 Maths Fractions Short Answer Type Questions

1. What fraction of an hour is 40 minutes?
2. Subtract $\frac{81}{3}$ from $\frac{100+}{9}$.
3. A rectangle is divided into certain number of equal parts. If 16 of the parts so formed represent the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$, find the number of parts in which the rectangle has been divided.
4. Grip size of a tennis racquet is $11\frac{9}{80}$ cm; express the size as an improper fraction.

Class 6 Maths Fractions Long Answer Type Questions

1. Arya, Abhimanyu and Vivek shared lunch. Arya has brought two sandwiches, one made of vegetable and one of jam. The other two boys forgot to bring their lunch. Arya agreed to share his sandwiches so that each person will have an equal share of each sandwich.
(a) How can Arya divide his sandwiches so that each person has an equal share?
(b) What part of a sandwich will each boy receive?
2. Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{3}{5}$ having:
(a) denominator 20
(b) numerator 9
(c) denominator 30
(b) numerator 27
3. Ramesh had 20 pencils, Sheelu had 50 pencils and Jamaal had 80 pencils. After 4 months, Ramesh used up 10 pencils, Sheelu used up 25 pencils and Jamaal used up 40 pencils. What fraction did each use up? Check if each has used up an equal fraction of her/his pencils?

Hindi

https://youtu.be/iCd-PlOWajM

्न 1. साँस- साँस में बांस पाठ किसके द्वारा लिखित है ?
(1)

प्रश्न 2. बांस को बूढ़ा कब कहा जाता है ? बूढ़े बांस में कौन सी विशेषताएं होती है जो युवा बांस में नहीं होती ?   (3)

प्रश्न 3. बांस की बुनाई मानव के इतिहास में कब आरंभ हुई होगी ?
(3)

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न
(1 X 10 = 10)

1. इनमें से किस राज्य में बांस बहुतायत में नहीं पाया जाता है ?

(क)असम
(ख)   त्रिपुरा
(ग)नागालैंड

(घ) केरल

2. इनमें से कोण सी चीज़ बांस से नहीं बनती ?

   (क) चटाई
   (ख)   टोकरी
   (ग) जूते
   (घ) अचार

3. बूढ़ा बांस कैसा होता है ?

   (क) मुलायम
   (ख)   सख्त
   (ग) कमजोर
   (घ) लचीला

4. चंगकीचंगलनबा कौन था?

   (क) कारीगर
   (ख)   बाज़ीगर
   (ग) जादूगर
   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. किन पक्षी के घोंसले से टोकरी बनाने की तरकीब सूझी होगी ?

   (क) कबूतर
   (ख)   बया
   (ग) गौरेया
   (घ) कौआ

6. बांस से बना मछली पकड़ने का जाल क्या कहलाता है ?

   (क) जकाई
   (ख)   अकाई
   (ग) चटाई

(घ)इनमें से कोई नहीं

7. किस मौसम में लोग बांस की वस्तुएँ अधिक बनाते है ?

(क)जाड़ा
(ख)   गरमी
(ग)बसंत
(घ)बरसात

8. बांस की खपच्चियाँ किस हथियार से त्यार की जाती है ?

(क)दाओ
(ख)   चाकू
(ग)हथोड़ी
(घ)तलवार

9. खपच्चियों की चौड़ाई कितनी रखी जाती है ?

(क)एक सेंटीमीटर
(ख)   एक फुट
(ग)एक इंच
(घ)आधा इंच

10. खपच्चियों को काले रंग से रंगने के लिए किस पेड़ की छाल का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

(क)गुड़हल
(ख)   इमली
(ग)गुलाब
(घ)आम

HOTS

प्रश्न. बांस से बनाई जाने वाली चीज़ो में सबसे आश्चर्य जनक चीज़ तुम्हे कौन सी लगी और क्यों ?

(5)

गतिविधि

प्रश्न 1. बांस भारत के किन- किन राज्यों में अत्यधिक मात्रा में पाया जाता है ? उन राज्यों को भारत के मानचित्र में दर्शाइए | (5)

प्रश्न 2. बांस से बनने वाली किन्ही चार से पांच वस्तुओं का चित्र बनाकर उनका प्रयोग लिखिए |
(5)

> ### गतिविधि उद्देश्य :-
  - बांस से संबंधित भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति लगाव व ज्ञान में वृद्धि |
  - बांस उत्पादक राज्यों की जानकारी |

मूल्य परक प्रश्न

प्रश्न. हमारे जीवन में बांस का क्या महत्त्व है ? विचार करके लिखिए यदि बांस न होता तो क्या होता ?
(5)

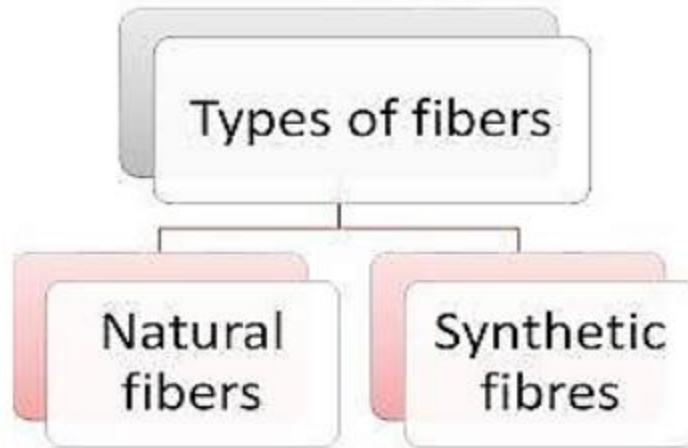SCIENCE REVISION WORKSHEET: FIBER TO FABRIC

CLASS VI

Yarn: Yarn is defined as a long, twisted and continuous strand composed of interlocked fibres or filaments which are used in knitting and weaving to form cloth.

Fibres: The thin threads or filaments which form a yarn are called Fibres.

FIBRE → YARN → FABRIC

Fibres can be broadly classified into two broad categories:

Natural Fibres: Fibres that come from plants and animals i.e. are found in nature are called Natural Fibres. Examples:

We get jute and cotton from plants.

Wool is acquired from the fleece of a goat or sheep. It can also be acquired from the hair of yak, rabbits and camels.

Silk fibre can be procured from the cocoon of silkworms.

Synthetic Fibres: Fibres that are made of chemical substances i.e. substances not found directly in nature are classified as synthetic fibres. Examples include nylon, acrylic and polyester.

Where does cotton wool come from?

Cotton plants are grown in fields usually at places having a warm climate and black soil.

Some cotton producing Indian states are Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.

Cotton plants bear fruits the size of a lemon called Cotton Balls which burst open upon maturing and the seeds wrapped up in cotton fibre become visible. Cotton is generally picked by hand from these balls.

Ginning: Ginning of cotton can be defined as the process of separating cotton fibres from cotton seeds. Traditionally, ginning used to be done by hand but these days machines called double roller cotton ginning machines are widely in use.

Jute:

- Jute fibre is obtained from the stem of the plant.

- Unlike cotton, jute is cultivated in the rainy season.

- Some jute producing Indian states are Bihar, Assam and West Bengal.

- The plant is harvested during its flowering stage.

- The stems of these harvested plants are then soaked in water for four to five days

- The stems are left to rot and then the fibres are picked out by hand.

Yarn: Yarn is the spun thread that is made from fibres in order to produce a fabric.

Spinning Cotton Yarn
Spinning: Spinning is the process of constructing yarn from fibres in which fibres from a huge heap of cotton wool are taken out and twisted which brings them together to form a yarn.

There are two major devices called Takli which is a hand spindle and Charkha which is also a hand-operated device, are used for spinning.

The spinning of yarn on a bigger scale is done using spinning machines following which these yarns are used to weave fabric.

Khadi was the term used to denote clothes which were made from homespun yarn.

NCERT EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS:
VERY SHORT (1 MARK)
1. Which statement out of the following is incorrect?
(a) Use of charkha was popularised by Mahatma Gandhi as a part of the Independence Movement.
(b) In India, jute is mainly grown in Kerala and Punjab.
(c) To make fabric, the fibres are first converted into yarns.
(d) Sufi saint Kabir was a weaver**.**

2. Which of the following materials did people use in ancient times for making clothes?
(i) Leaves of trees
(ii) Newspaper
(iii) Metal foils
(iv) Animal skins and furs
(a) (i) and (ii)
(b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (ii) and (iii)
(d) (i) and (iv)

SHORT ANSWER TYPE:
1. Yarn, fabric and fibres are related to each other. Show the relationship by filling the blanks in the following sentence.

Fabric of cotton saree is made by weaving cotton_____which in turn is made by spinning thin cotton_____.

2. Some terms related to fabrics are jumbled up and given below. Write them in their correct form.

(a) onttoc

(b) sinnping

(c) vingwea

(d) bisref

3. Once, Paheli visited a tailor shop and brought home some cuttings of fabric to study their properties. She took two pieces and found that one of the pieces were shrinking when it was burnt with a candle. Flowever the other did not shrink on burning. Can you help her to find out which of the two was a cotton fabric and which a silk fabric?

LONG ANSWER TYPE:

1. A cotton shirt, before it reaches you, completes a long journey. Elaborate this journey starting from cotton bolls.

2. Describe the two main processes of making fabric from yarn.

CRITICAL THINKING /VALUE BASED:

1. While going to kitchen for cooking, which natural fibre do you think is best to wear? Why?

2. Why burning of silk and wool gives odour of hair and charred meat but burning of synthetic yarn gives odour that of plastics?

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

Very Short Answer Questions-   **1 mark questions**

I. Tick the correct answer-

1. The court can intervene if-

(a) Any law passed by the government is not followed   (d) Both a and b

(c) Anyone does not study well   (b) voting rights are violated

2. The cycle of the seasons is caused due to

(a) Rotation   (b) Revolution

(b) Gravitation   (c) Inclination

3. The present name of Rajagriha is
(a) Rajgir
(b) Rajmahal
(c) Rajgaon
(d) Patna

4. Christmas is celebrated in summer in

(a) Japan   (b) India

(c) Australia   (d) China

5. Vajji had its capital city at
(a) Rajagriha
(b) Vaishali
(c) Patna
(d) Magadha

II. Match the following-

A	B
1. Highest court of judgement	Monarchy
2. Capital of Vajji	Taxes
3. Bhaga	Supreme court
4. Winter solstice	Vaishali
5. Power vested in one man	22nd December

Long Answer Questions-   **3 mark questions**

III. Answer the following questions-

1. **Describe the 'Ashvamedha' ritual.**
2. **What changes took place in agriculture around this time?**
3. **Explain the system of taxes around this time.**
4. Define government? List its 3 functions.
5. Differentiate between democracy and monarchy with example.
6. Describe the suffrage movement?
7. Differentiate between summer and winter solstice.
8. **Why do the poles experience 6 months day and 6 months night.**

CRITICAL THINKING

- On an outline map of India, mark the mentioned mahajanpadas- Avanti, Magadha, Kuru, Vajji and Anga.
- Explain the phenomenon of change of seasons with the help of a diagram .

- ## संस्कृत (9/02/2021 - मंगलवार)

- ## पुनरावृत्ति (पाठ - 7,11)

- प्रश्न 1- अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत-

- (1) शृगालस्य मित्रं कः आसीत्?

- (2) स्थालीतः कः भोजनं न अखादत्?

- (3) बकः शृगालाय भोजने किम् अयच्छत्?
- (4) शृगालस्य स्वभावः कीदृशः भवति?
- (5) जनाः पुष्पव्यजनानि कुत्र अर्पयन्ति?
- (6) पुष्पोत्सवस्य आयोजनं कदा भवति?
- (7) अस्माकं भारतदेशः कीदृशः अस्ति?
- (8) पुष्पोत्सवः केन नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः अस्ति?
- (9) मेहरौलीक्षेत्रे कस्याः मन्दिरं कस्य समाधिस्थलञ्च अस्ति?
-
- प्रश्न 2 - मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि 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।
-
- प्रश्न 3 - पाठात् पदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितानां विलोमपदानि लिखत-
- यथा - शत्रुः - मित्रम्
- सुखदम् ....   दुर्व्यवहार ....
- शत्रुता ....   सायम् ....
- अप्रसन्नः ....   असमर्थः ....
-
- प्रश्न 4 - तत्समशब्दान् लिखत-
- यथा- सियार   शृगालः
- कौआ   ....
- मक्खी   ....
- बन्दर   ....
- बगुला   ....
- चोंच   ....
- नाक   ....
-
- प्रश्न 5 - कोष्ठकेषु प्रदत्तशब्देषु समुचितपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

- (क) .... बहवः उत्सवाः भवन्ति। (भारतम्/भारते)
- (ख) .... मीनाः वसन्ति। (सरोवरे/सरोवरात्)
- (ग) जनाः .... पुष्पाणि अर्पयन्ति। (मन्दिरेण/मन्दिरे)
- (घ) खगाः .... निवसन्ति। (नीडानि/नीडेषु)
- (ङ) छात्राः .... प्रयोगं कुर्वन्ति। (प्रयोगशालायाम्/प्रयोगशालायाः)
- (च) .... पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति। (उद्यानस्य/उद्याने)
-
-
-