

EAST POINT SCHOOL
Class VIII
WORK PLAN-AUGUST-WEEK-2

English

VIDEO LINK:- <https://youtu.be/4xASHRA1noI>

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Learning Outcomes

- Distinguish passive voice from active voice.
- Learn the rules of changing the sentences from active voice to passive voice.
- Convert active voice sentences into passive voice.
- Understand the usage of past participle forms.

Voice is that form of a verb which tells us whether the subject does something or has something done to it.

Example:

Active Voice: He is writing a letter.

Passive Voice: A letter is being written by him

Rules to Changing Voice:

- a) Subject should be placed in place of Object and object should be in place of Subject
- b) “By” is used with a non or a pronoun for showing doer
- c) We can change voice of only a transitive verb that is a verb with an object
- d) We can't change voice of an intransitive verb that is a verb without an object

Rules to Change of verb:-

Tense	Verb in Active Voice	Verb in Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	Verb + s, es, ies	Is / are / am + PP verb
Past Indefinite	Past Verb	Was / Were + PP verb
Future Indefinite	Shall \ will + verb	Shall / will +be + PP verb
Present Continuous	Is / are / am + Verb + ing	Is / are /am being + PP verb)
Past Continuous	Was /were + PP verb + ing	Was /were + being + PP verb

Present Perfect	Has + Have + PP verb	Has + have + been + PP verb
Future Perfect	Shall / Will + Have + PP verb	Shall/Will+ have +been +PP verb

Examples: Present

- a) You do not tell a lie (Active Voice)
A lie is not told by you (passive voice)
- b) I eat a mango (active voice)
A mango is eaten by me (passive)

Examples: Past

- a) He wrote a letter (active Voice)
A letter was written by him (Passive Voice)
- b) You did not take tea (Active Voice)
Tea was not Taken by you (Passive Voice)

Examples: Future

- a) I shall take tea (Active Voice)
Tea will be taken by me (Passive voice)
- b) She will sing a song (Active Voice)
A song will be sung by her (Passive Voice)

Examples: Present Continuous

- a) He is driving a car (Active Voice)
A car is being driven by him (Passive Voice)
- b) I am writing a letter (Active Voice)
A letter is being written by me (Passive Voice)

Examples: Past Continuous

- a) She was offering prayers (Active Voice)
Prayers were being offered by her (Passive Voice)
- b) What were you doing? (Active Voice)
What was being done by you? (Passive Voice)

FUTURE CONTINUOUS CANNOT BE CHANGED INTO PASSIVE VOICE

Examples: Present Perfect

- a) I have bought two pens (Active Voice)
Two pens have been bought by me (Passive Voice)
- b) He has posted the letter (Active Voice)
The letter has been posted by him (Passive Voice)

Examples: Past Perfect

- a) I had taken food (Active Voice)
Food had been taken by me (Passive Voice)
- b) Had he broken your pen? (Active Voice)
Had your pen been broken by him? (Passive Voice)

Example: Future Perfect

- a) I shall have finished the work (Active Voice)
The work will have been finished by me (Passive Voice)
- b) He will have posted the letter (Active Voice)
The letter will have been posted by him (Passive Voice)

EXERCISE**Q1 Change the following sentences into passive voice.**

1. My brother has written a novel.
2. She has finished her work.
3. They have rejected the offer.
4. My brother has won a prize.
5. My mother has made a cake.
6. The cat has drunk the milk.
7. The postman has delivered the letter.
8. She has accepted the invitation.
9. Our army has defeated the enemy.
10. Our team has won the match.
11. Scientists have invented a cure for cancer.
12. He has deserted his family.
13. We have registered a complaint with the police.
14. They have not taken a decision.

HINDI**VIDEO Link:-**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwW9VAFVONU>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nu6vq9jeb_U

अधिगम बिंदु:

- छात्र उपसर्ग के पदों को समझ सकेंगे ।
- छात्र पुस्तक में आई उपसर्ग के पदों का चयन कर सकेंगे ।
- छात्र उपसर्ग के प्रयोग से नए नए शब्द बना सकेंगे ।
- छात्र उपसर्ग से युक्त रचनात्मक भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकेंगे ।

उपसर्ग की परिभाषा

- भाषा के वह सार्थक एवं छोटे खंड जो किसी शब्द के आरम्भ में लग जाते हैं एवं उससे मिलकर किसी दूसरे शब्द का निर्माण कर देते हैं।
- उपसर्ग शब्द का अर्थ होता है – समीप आकर नया शब्द बनाना। अर्थात् यह किसी शब्द साथ लगकर नया शब्द बनाता है।
- उपसर्ग लगने के बाद शब्द का अर्थ बदल जाता है।

उदाहरण :

- **अ + भाव : अभाव**

उपसर्गों के भेद :-

निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों के 5 भेद है ।

1. संस्कृत के उपसर्ग
2. हिंदी के उपसर्ग
3. उर्दू और फ़ारसी के उपसर्ग
4. अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग
5. उपसर्ग की तरह प्रयुक्त होने वाले संस्कृत के अव्यय

1. **अति** उपसर्ग : अति का अर्थ होता है ज़्यादा या अधिक।

उदाहरण : अतीन्द्रिय , अत्युक्ति , अत्युत्तम , अत्यावश्यक , अतीव

2. **अनु** उपसर्ग : अनु का अर्थ होता है बाद में या क्रम में।

उदाहरण : अनुरूप , अनुपात , अनुचर , अनुकरण , अनुसार , अनुशासन।

3. **अ** उपसर्ग : अ का अर्थ होता है **अभाव , अन , निषेध , नहीं , विपरीत।**

उदाहरण : अथाह , अनाचार , अलौकिक , अस्वीकार , अन्याय ।

4. **अप** उपसर्ग : अप का अर्थ होता है **बुरा , अभाव , विपरीत , हीनता या छोटा।**

उदाहरण : अपव्यय , अपवाद , अपकर्ष , अपहरण , अपप्रयोग ।

5. **अभि** उपसर्ग : अभि का अर्थ होता है **सामने , पास , ओर , इच्छा प्रकट करना , चारों ओर।**

उदाहरण: अभिनन्दन , अभिलाप , अभीमुख , अभ्युत्थान , अभियान , अभिसार ।

2. हिंदी के उपसर्ग

1. **दु** उपसर्ग : दु का अर्थ होता है **बुरा , हीन , दो , विशेष , कम**।

उदाहरण: दुबला , दुर्जन , दुर्बल , दुलारा , दुधारू , दुसाध्य , दुरंगा ।

2. **अध्** उपसर्ग : अध् का अर्थ होता है **आधा**।

उदाहरण: अधपका , अधमरा , अधक्त्वा , अधकचरा , अधजला , अधखिला , अधगला , अधनंगा आदि।

3. **अन** उपसर्ग : अन का अर्थ होता है **अभाव , निषेध , नहीं**।

उदाहरण: अनजान , अनकहा , अनदेखा , अनमोल , अनबन , अनपढ़ ।

4. **उन** उपसर्ग : उन का अर्थ होता है **एक कम**।

उदाहरण: उनतीस , उनचास , उनसठ , उनहत्तर , उनतालीस , उन्नीस , उन्नासी आदि।

5. **कु** उपसर्ग : कु का अर्थ होता है **बुरा , हिन्**।

उदाहरण: कुचाल , कुचैला , कुचक्र , कपूत , कुढंग , कुसंगति , कुकर्म ।

3. उर्दू एवं फ़ारसी के उपसर्ग :

1. **दर** उपसर्ग : दर का अर्थ होता है **में , मध्य में**।

उदाहरण: दरकिनार , दरमियान , दरअसल , दरकार , दरगुजर , दरहकीकत आदि।

2. **कम** उपसर्ग : कम का अर्थ होता है **थोडा , हीन , अल्प**।

उदाहरण: कमजोर , कमबख्त , कमउम्र , कमअक्ल , कमसमझ , कमसिन आदि।

3. **ला** उपसर्ग : ला का अर्थ होता है **नहीं , रहित**।

उदाहरण: लाइलाज , लाजवाब , लापरवाह , लापता , लावारिस , लाचार ।

4. **ब** उपसर्ग : ब का अर्थ होता है **के साथ , और , अनुसार**।

उदाहरण: बखूबी , बदौलत , बदस्तूर , बगैर , बनाम , बमुश्किल आदि।

4. अंग्रेजी के उपसर्ग :

1. हाफ उपसर्ग : हाफ का अर्थ होता है **आधा**।

उदाहरण: हाफ पेंट , हाफ बाड़ी , हाफटिकट , हाफरेट , हाफकमीज आदि।

2. सब उपसर्ग : सब का अर्थ होता है **अधीन , नीचे**

उदाहरण: सब पोस्टर , सब इंस्पेक्टर , सबजज , सबकमेटी , सबरजिस्टर आदि।

3. चीफ उपसर्ग : चीफ का अर्थ होता है **प्रमुख**

उदाहरण: चीफ मिनिस्टर , चीफ इंजीनियर , चीफ सेक्रेटरी आदि।

4. जनरल उपसर्ग : जनरल का अर्थ होता है **प्रधान , सामान्य**

उदाहरण: जनरल मैनेजर , जनरल सेक्रेटरी , जनरल इंश्योरेंस आदि।

5. उपसर्ग के सामान प्रयुक्त होने वाले संस्कृत के शब्द

1. का उपसर्ग : एक्स का अर्थ होता है **निषेध**

उदाहरण: कापुरुष आदि।

2. कु उपसर्ग : कु का अर्थ होता है **हीन** – कुपुत्र आदि।

3. चिर उपसर्ग : चिर का अर्थ होता है **बहुत देर**

उदाहरण: चिरकाल , चिरायु , चिरंतन , चिरंजीवी , चिरकुमार आदि।

4. अ उपसर्ग : अ का अर्थ होता है **निषेध , अभाव**

उदाहरण: अधर्म , अनीति , अनन्त , अज्ञान , अभाव , अचेत , अशोक , अकाल आदि।

प्रत्यय की परिभाषा

- ऐसे शब्द जिनका स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व नहीं होता लेकिन वे **दूसरे शब्द के बाद लगकर उनका अर्थ बदल देते हैं, वे प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं।**
- कभी कभी प्रत्यय लगाने से अर्थ में कोई बदलाव नहीं होता है।

उदाहरण:

- **भूल + अक्कड़ : भुलक्कड़**

ऊपर दिए जैसा की आप देख सकते हैं पहले शब्द था **भूल** जिसका मतलब था **भूलना** लेकिन **अक्कड़** प्रत्यय लगने के बाद शब्द बन गया **भुलक्कड़** जिसका मतलब हुआ वह व्यक्ति जो भूल करता है।

प्रत्यय के भेद :

प्रत्यय दो प्रकार के होते हैं:

1. कृत प्रत्यय
2. तद्धित प्रत्यय

1. कृत प्रत्यय :

- ऐसे प्रत्यय जो क्रिया धातु रूप के बाद लगते हैं एवं लगने से दुसरे शब्दों की रचना हो जाती है।
- इन प्रत्ययों के योग से जो शब्द बनते हैं वे कृदंत प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं।

कृत प्रत्यय के उदाहरण:

- तैर + आक :तैराक

ऊपर उदाहरण में आओ देख सकते हैं कि **तैर** मुख्या शब्द है। **आक** एक प्रत्यय है।

- **अक्कड** = भुलक्कड , घुमक्कड़ , पियक्कड़
- **आक** = तैराक , लडाक
- **आलू** = झगड़ालू
- **आकू** = लड़ाकू , कृपालु , दयालु
- **आड़ी** = खिलाड़ी , अगाड़ी , अनाड़ी
- **एरा** = लुटेरा , बसेरा
- **ऐया** = गवैया , नचैया
- **ओडा** = भगोड़ा
- **वाला** = पढनेवाला , लिखनेवाला , रखवाला
- **औना** = बिछौना , खिलौना
- **ऊ** = झाड़
- **ई** = रेती , फांसी , भारी , धुलाई
- **न** = बेलन , झाडन , बंधन
- **नी** = धौकनी , करतनी , सुमिरनी , छलनी , फूंकनी , चलनी ।

2. तद्धित प्रत्यय

- जब संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण के अंत में प्रत्यय लगते हैं तो वे तद्धित प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं।
- तद्धित प्रत्ययों से मिलकर जो सहबद बनते हैं वे शब्द तद्धितांत प्रत्यय शब्द कहलाते हैं।

तद्धित प्रत्यय के उदाहरण:

- **चतुर + आई** : **चतुराई**
- पछताना, जगना , पंडित , चतुर , ठाकुर + **आइ** = पछताई , जगाई , पण्डिताई , चतुराई , ठकुराई
- पण्डित, ठाकुर + **आइन** = पण्डिताइन, ठकुराइन आदि ।
- पण्डित, ठाकुर, लड़, चतुर, चौड़ा ,अच्छा + **आई** = पण्डिताई, ठकुराई, लड़ाई, चतुराई, चौड़ाई , अच्छाई आदि ।
- सेठ, नौकर + **आनी** = सेठ, नौकर आदि ।

- बहुत, पंच, अपना + **आयत** = बहुतायत, पंचायत, अपनायत आदि ।
- लोहा, सोना, दूध, गाँव + **आर \ आरा** = लोहार, सुनार, दूधार, गाँवार आदि ।
- डाका, लाठी + **ऐत** = डकैत, लठैत आदि ।
- अंध, साँप, बहुत, मामा, काँसा, लुट, सेवा + **एरा** = अँधेरा, सँपेरा, बहुतेरा, ममेरा, कसेरा, लुटेरा , सवेरा आदि।
- खाट, पाट, साँप + **ओला** = खटोला, पटोला, सँपोला आदि ।
- बाप, ठाकुर, मान + **औती** = बपौती, ठकरौती, मनौती आदि ।
- बिल्ला, काजर + **औटा** = बिलौटा, कजरौटा आदि ।
- धम, चम, बैठ, बाल, दर्श, ढोल , लल + **क** = धमक, चमक, बैठक, बालक, दर्शक, ढोलक , ललक आदि।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

1. 'अतिरिक्त' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) रिक्त
- (2) अ
- (3) अत
- (4) अति

2. 'अनुकरण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) कारण
- (2) अनु
- (3) अ
- (4) अनुक

3. 'आजीवन' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) आ
- (2) आजी
- (3) आजीव
- (4) जीवन

4. 'निवारण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) नी
- (2) नि
- (3) निवा
- (4) निव

5. 'भरपेट' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) पेट
- (2) भ
- (3) भा
- (4) भर

6. 'अनुकरण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) कारण
- (2) अनु
- (3) अ
- (4) अनुक

7. 'निवारण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) नी
- (2) नि
- (3) निवा
- (4) निव

8. 'भरपेट' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) पेट
- (2) भ
- (3) भा
- (4) भर

9. 'खुशानसीब' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) खुश
- (2) खुशन
- (3) नसीब
- (4) खु

10. 'अपमान' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) अप
- (2) मान
- (3) अ
- (4) न

MATHEMATICS

Cube and Cube Roots

Video Link:- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87_qlofPwhg

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Students will be able to understand the concept of cube root.
- ii. Students will be able to determine the cube root of a perfect cube.

Cube root

Finding the cube root is the inverse operation of finding cube. We know that $2^3 = 8$; so we say that the cube root of 8 is 2.

We write $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. The symbol $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ denotes 'cube-root.'

Cube Roots	
$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$	$1^3 = 1$
$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	$2^3 = 8$
$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$	$3^3 = 27$
$\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$	$4^3 = 64$
$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$	$5^3 = 125$
$\sqrt[3]{216} = 6$	$6^3 = 216$
$\sqrt[3]{343} = 7$	$7^3 = 343$
$\sqrt[3]{512} = 8$	$8^3 = 512$
$\sqrt[3]{729} = 9$	$9^3 = 729$
$\sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$	$10^3 = 1000$

Cube root through prime factorisation method

Consider 3375. We find its cube root by prime factorisation:

3	3375
3	1125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$$3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 3^3 \times 5^3 = (3 \times 5)^3$$

$$\text{Therefore, cube root of } 3375 = \sqrt[3]{3375} = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

Cube root of a cube number

Example: Find the cube root of 17576 through estimation.

Solution: The given number is 17576.

Step 1 Form groups of three starting from the rightmost digit of 17576.

17576. In this case one group i.e., 576 has three digits whereas 17 has only two digits.

Step 2 Take 576.

The digit 6 is at its one's place. We take the one's place of the required cube root as 6.

Step 3 Take the other group, i.e., 17.

Cube of 2 is 8 and cube of 3 is 27. 17 lies between 8 and 27.

The smaller number among 2 and 3 is 2.

The one's place of 2 is 2 itself. Take 2 as ten's place of the cube root of 17576.

Thus, $\sqrt[3]{17576} = 26$

Solve the following:

Q-1) Find the cube root of 343.

Q-2) Find the cube root of 46656.

Q-3) Parikshit makes a cuboid of plasticine of sides 5 cm, 2 cm, 5 cm. How many such cuboids will be needed to form a cube?

Q-4) Find the smallest number which when multiplied with 3600 will make the product a perfect cube. Further, find the cube root of the product.

HOTS

Q-5) Show that:

$$\sqrt[3]{27} \times \sqrt[3]{64} = \sqrt[3]{(27 \times 64)}$$

Q-6) Find the cube root of:

$$1728 \times 216$$

Q-7) Find the cube root of following rational number:

$$125/729$$

Value Based Question

Q-8) A school decided to award prizes to their students for three values honesty, punctuality and obedience. If the number of students getting prizes for honesty, punctuality and obedience are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and their product is 162, find the number of students getting prizes for each value. Which quality you prefer to be rewarded most and why? What values are being promoted?

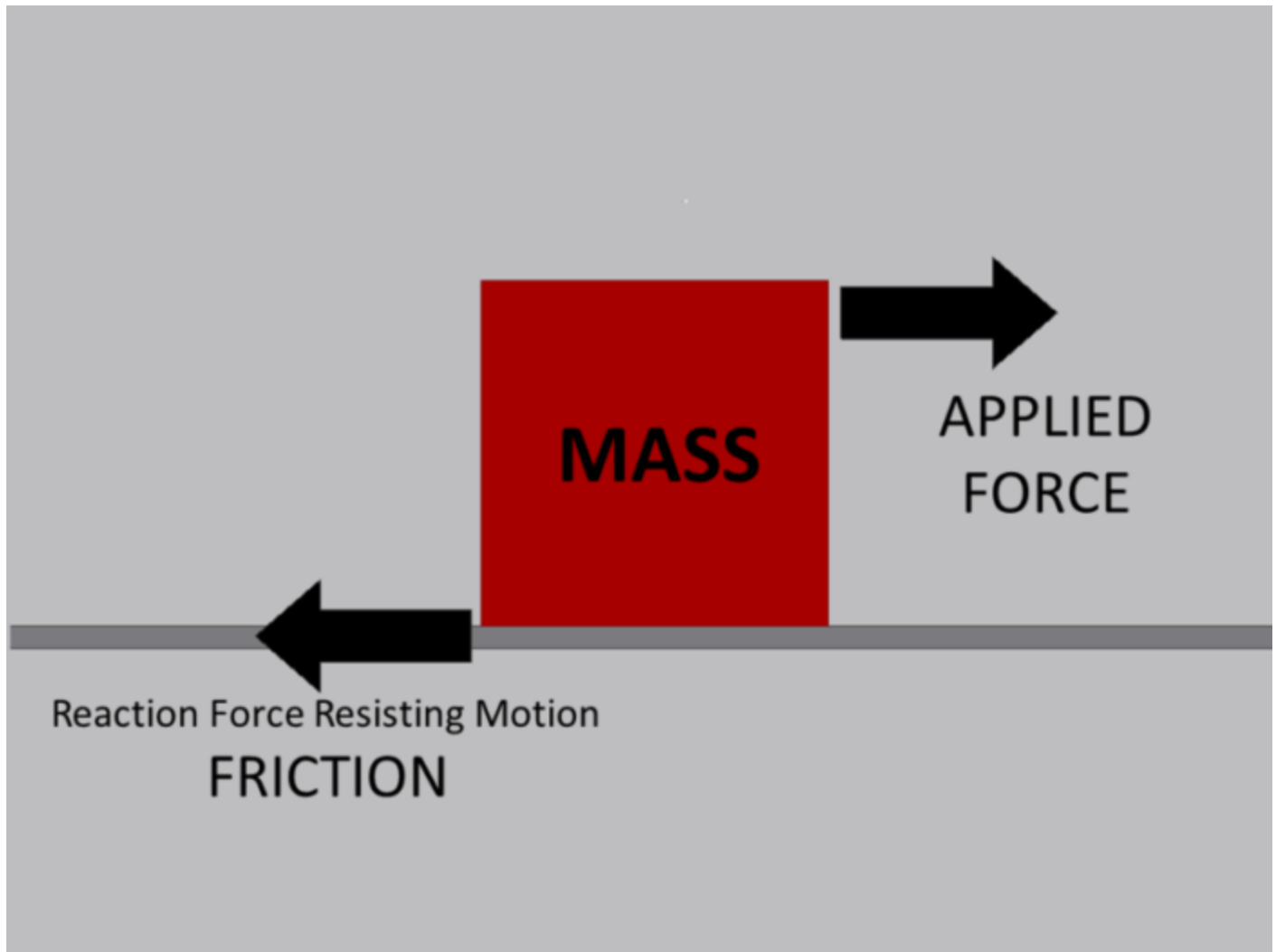
SCIENCE

Learning Outcome:-

- The students will be able to understand the effects of friction.
- They will be able to know the things that increase friction

Friction force

- The external force that opposes relative motion between 2 surfaces in contact.
- Friction acts on the surface of contact of both the bodies.



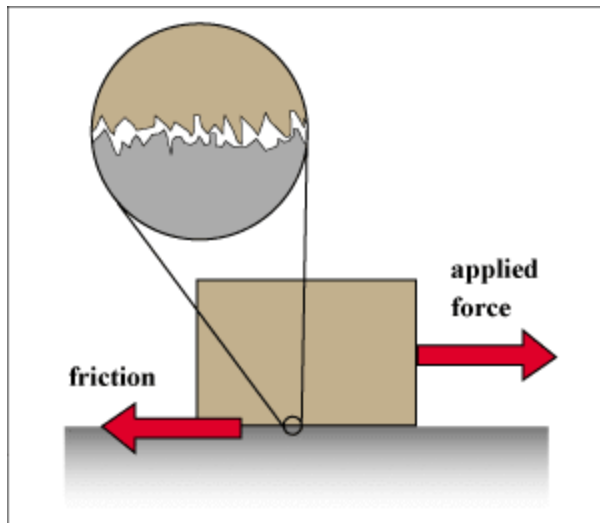
Relative motion

When one object moves relative to another it is called a relative motion.

Why Friction?

Cause of friction

- Friction occurs due to surface irregularities of the two objects in contact.
- Adhesive forces between surfaces in contact.
- Plowing effect.



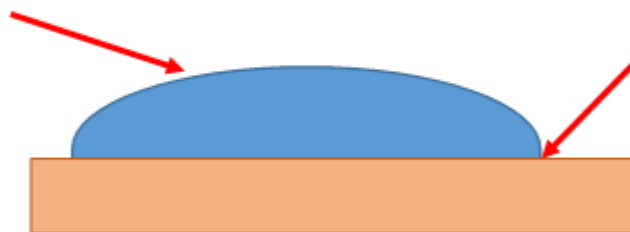
Surface irregularities

- All surfaces when zoomed into a microscopic level contain hills and valleys that interlock when they move or rub on top of each other.
- This unevenness of the surface is called as surface irregularities or roughness.
- Rough surfaces have larger irregularities while smoother surfaces have lesser irregularities.

Adhesive forces

- When two surfaces are in contact they start to form bonds and begin to stick to each other. This phenomenon is called as Adhesion.
- When we try to move objects that are on top of another, we are basically breaking the bonds or overcoming the adhesive forces.

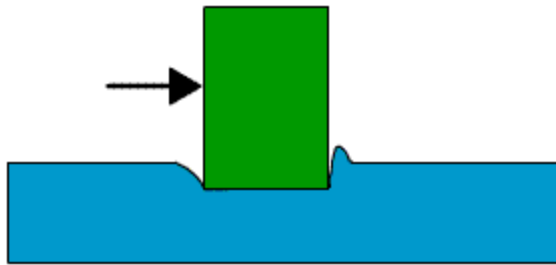
Cohesive forces is the attraction forces between the water molecules. This causes fluids to form round shapes where the molecules can be as closely packed together as possible.



Adhesive forces are the forces which attract the water molecules to other surfaces causing them to stick.

Plowing effect

- When surfaces are soft or can change their shape easily, they get deformed when they come in contact with another object. Ex: carpets, when a heavy object is placed on them, it looks like a valley that is caused by the deformation of the shape.
- This effect of the surfaces sinking into each other is known as Plowing effect.



SOCIAL STUDIES

History

Topic:-Chapter 4–Tribal, Dikus and the vision of the golden age

Sub Topic 1:- How did Tribal Groups Live

Some were Jhum Cultivators:

Learning Objectives:- Students learn the about the various tribal groups in India and Their livelihood and practices.

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:-https://youtu.be/1nzfpB2b_5Y

Activity 1:- Find out any two tribal groups of Chhotanagpur plateau and write a short note, along with their pictures.

The tribes had customs and rituals that were very different from those laid down by Brahmas. they also did not had any social distinctions.

In mid-1870s Birsa was born in a family of Mundas-a tribal group that lived in Chhotanagpur. He is known to oppose British interference in the name of administration in forest areas and revolted in 1895 till his death in 1900.

How did Tribal Groups Live: By the 19th century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities such as subsistence farming, herding, and collection of forest products.

Some were Jhum Cultivators:

1. Jhum cultivation that is shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. (*BEWAR= term used for shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh)
2. The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach ground, and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation.

3. Once the crop was ready and harvested they moved to another field and left that field fallow for several years.
4. This type of cultivation is considered to be the primitive type of cultivation and took as the loss to the forest wealth.

Some were Hunters and Gatherers:

1. In many regions, tribal groups lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.
2. In Khonds were hunters and gatherers living in the forests of Odisha.
3. They used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purpose and sold forest produce in the local markets.
4. Baigas of central India reluctant to do work for other.
5. Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and moneylenders.
6. Tribals were mainly depended on barter system.

Some Herded Animals:

1. Many tribal groups lived by herding and rearing animals and gathering forest produce.
2. They were pastoralists who moved with their herds of cattle or sheep according to the seasons.
3. The Van Gujjars of Punjab hills and Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders. The Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats.
4. Later by British laws grazing on forest land was stopped and it became the reason of discontent for tribals.

Some took to Settled Cultivation:

1. Many tribal groups had begun to settle down instead of moving from place. They began to use the plough and gradually got rights over the land they lived on.
2. Few tribes such as Mundas considered the clan rights over land and assumed the land to be belonged to the whole clan.
3. British officials saw settled tribal groups like the Gonds and Santhals as more civilized than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.
4. Extraction of huge revenue was also done from the tribals and in case of non-payment of revenue their lands were taken away and it became the reason of discord.

How did Colonial Rule Affect Tribal Lives: The lives of tribal groups changed during British rule. Their faiths were tried to be changed via Christian missionaries and laws related to forest were had direct impact on their traditional rights.

What Happened to Tribal Chiefs:

1. Before the arrival of the British, tribal chiefs enjoyed economic power, and had the right to administer and control their territories.
2. Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed as they were allowed to keep their land titles but lost their administrative rights and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.
3. Rules made by British took over the entitlement and power to administer the forest area.

What Happened to the Shifting Cultivators:

1. The British were uncomfortable with the shifting cultivators as it was more easy to control a settled group.
2. The British wanted to regular revenue source for the state and introduced land settlements.
3. The British effort to settle jhum cultivators was not very successful in North-Eastern part of India as the land was not fertile enough.
4. After facing widespread protests, the British had to allow them the right to carry on shifting cultivation in some parts of the forest.
5. In most of the central parts shifting cultivation was prohibited and lands were assigned to do the cultivation.

Assignment:-

1. Write some activities of tribals.
2. Define BEWAR.
3. Describe about 'Jhum Cultivation'.

SANSKRIT

साप्ताहिक कार्य

प्र मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा कथां पूरयत
(मञ्जूषा से पदों का चयन करके कथा को पूरा करो)

मञ्जूषा –

(वृद्धः

साट्टहासम

कृतवान्

क्षुद्रः

अकस्मात्

तर्हि

दृष्ट्वा
स्वकीयैः
मोचयितुम्
कर्तनम्)

एकस्मिन् वने एकः व्याघ्रः आसीत्। सः एकदा व्याधेन विस्तारिते जाले बद्धः अभवत्। सः बहुप्रयासं किन्तु जालात् मुक्तः नाभवत्। तत्र एकः मूषकः समागच्छत्। बद्धं व्याघ्रं सः तम् अवदत्-अहो! भवान् जाले बद्धः। अहं त्वां इच्छामि। तच्छ्रुत्वा व्याघ्रः अवदत्-अरे ! त्वं जीवः मम साहाय्यं करिष्यसि । यदि त्वं मां मोचयिष्यसि अहं त्वां न हनिष्यामि। मूषकः लघुदन्तैः तज्जालस्य कृत्वा तं व्याघ्रं बहिः कृतवान्।

उत्तराणि:

एकस्मिन् वने एकः वृद्धः व्याघ्रः आसीत्। सः एकदा व्याधेन विस्तारिते जाले बद्धः अभवत्। सः बहुप्रयासं कृतवान् किन्तु जालात् मुक्तः नाभवत् । अकस्मात् तत्र एकः मूषकः समागच्छत् । बद्धं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा सः तम् अवदत्-अहो! भवान् जाले बद्धः। अहं त्वां मोचयितुम् इच्छामि । तच्छ्रुत्वा व्याघ्रः सादृहासम अवदत्-अरे ! त्वं क्षुद्रः जीवः मम साहाय्यं करिष्यसि। यदि त्वं मां मोचयिष्यसि तर्हि अहं त्वां न हनिष्यामि। मूषकः स्वकीयैः लघुदन्तैः तज्जालस्य कर्तनम् कृत्वा तं व्याघ्रं बहिः कृतवान्।