Summative Assignment

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c).
- B. Name all the pairs of vertically opposite angles in each of the following figures: $3 \times 2 = 6$
- **Ans.** 1. ? AOB, ? DOE, ? BOC, ? EOF, ? AOF.? COD
 - 2. ?AOD,?BOC,?AOB,?COD
 - C. Find unknown angles:

Ans. 1.
$$?A=180^{\circ}-?B+?C$$

= $180^{\circ}-(40^{\circ}+120^{\circ})$
 $?A=180^{\circ}-160^{\circ}=20^{\circ}$

- ? $?A = 20^{\circ}$
- 2. $?R=180^{\circ}-(?P+?Q)$ $?R=180^{\circ}-(50^{\circ}+40^{\circ})$ $=180^{\circ}-90^{\circ}=90^{\circ}$
- ? $? R = 90^{\circ}$
- 3. $?O=180^{\circ}-(?M+?N)$ = $180^{\circ}-(80^{\circ}+50^{\circ})$ = $180^{\circ}-130^{\circ}$? $O=50^{\circ}$
- D. Draw the figure after the reflection of the following figures:

Ans.



- 2. **Z Z**
- 3.
- 4. _w [___
- E. Word Problems:

Ans.

1. Length of the garden =
$$2 \times B$$

B = 12 cm
Perimeter = $2 (1+b)$
= $2 \times (2 \times 12 \text{ cm} + 12 \text{ cm})$
= $2 \times (24 \text{ cm} + 12 \text{ cm})$
= $2 \times 36 \text{ cm} = 72 \text{ cm}$

- 2. Length of the side = 4 cm
- ? Volume of the container = $1 \times 1 \times 1$ = $4 \times 4 \times 4 \text{ m}^3$ = 64 m^3

3. Here,
$$P = Rs. 600$$
, $R = 5\%$

$$T = 3\frac{1}{2}$$
 years or $\frac{1}{2}$ years and

$$A = Rs. 400 + watch$$

To calculate the cost of watch first we will calculate interest to fid out the amount.

We know that

S.I.
$$\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{36000 \times 5 \times 7}{1000 \times 2_{1}}}{100 \times 2_{1}}$$

$$= 3 \times 5 \times 7$$

$$= 105$$

Now, Amount

- The cost of watch
- = amount calculated a mount given
- =₹705-₹400
- **=**₹305
- ∴ The cost of watch is ₹305
- 4. Cost price of 1 pair of shoes = Rs. 210

$$= Rs. 210 \times 20$$

= $Rs. 4200$

Profit earned = Rs. 200

? Selling price of 20 pairs of shoes

$$=$$
 Rs. $4200 +$ Rs. 200

$$= Rs. 4400$$

? Selling price of 1 pair of shoes

$$=$$
 Rs. $4400 \div 20$

? He sold each pair at a price of Rs. 220.

5. Time =
$$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

= $\frac{25 \text{ km}}{10 \text{ km/hr}}$
= $\frac{25}{10} \text{ hr}$
Time = 2.5 hour

Pizza hut

Central Market, Shastri Nagar, Meerut

Bill No. 146

6.

Bill Date: 01-07-2013 PH: 09837272727

Name of Customer: Mrs. M.M. Rajvanshi

Address of Customer: L Block, Nehru Nagar, Opp. Check point

S. No	Item	Quantity	Price per unit (₹)	Amount (₹)	
1.	Burger	12	₹12	₹144	
2.	Dosa	5	₹35	₹175	
3.	Pizza	18	₹30	₹ 540	
4.	Cold drinks	20	₹12	₹240	
Total (in	Total (in figures) ₹ 1099				
(In words): Rupees One thousand Ninety Nine					

Note:

- 1. Goods once sold will not be taken back.
- 2. E & OQ

For: Pizza Hut

Modern Science



Safety and First Aid

- A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. Answer the following questions:
- **Ans.** 1. The immediate help given to an injured person to minimize his pain and at times to save his life is called first-aid. It prevents the condition of the victim from getting worse.
 - Make the victim sit down on a chair, with the head held back.
 - Ask the victim to put a wet handkerchief over the nose until the bleeding stops.
 - Put an ice-cube over the nose. This would ensure that bleeding does not start again.
 - Ask the victim to breathe through his mouth for sometime.
 - **3.** Wash the wound with antiseptic soap and clean water to remove the saliva.
 - Apply antiseptic cream on the wound to prevent infection.
 - Take the victim to a doctor to get anti-rabies injection.
 - In case of a snake bite, it injects poison into the victim's body. This poison spreads to all parts of the body through the blood.
 - Do the following in case of a snake bite:
 - Do not move the victim. Movement will cause the poison to spread faster.

- Tie a piece of cloth or a bandage just above the bite. This would slow down the movement of the infected blood towards the heart.
- Take the victim to a doctor to get him anti-venom injection.
- 4. (i) We will use a zebra crossing to cross the road. (ii) We will cross the road after looking on the road both sides.
- 5. Get your hands washed with soap and water to remove germs. Germs if present, usually enter the body through minor cut and wounds.
 - If the cut is minor clean it with soap and plenty of water. Dry it and apply an antiseptic cream or put a band-aid over the wound.
 - To stop the bleeding from severe cuts first wash it with soap and water. Take some cotton, wool or make a thick pad of sterile gauze and press it over the wound. Then tie it tightly with a bandage.
 - Consult a doctor for the treatment.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. In case of heavy bleeding, sit with your head **held back**.
 - 2. In case of heavy bleeding, use **bandage**.
 - 3. Use the **zebra** crossing to cross the road.
 - 4. Except earthquakes all natural disasters can be predicted.
 - 5. Splint gives **support** to the broken bone.
 - 6. Never give or take **medicine** in the dark.

D. What will happen in the following situations?

- **Ans.** 1. He may get a shock.
 - 2. He may a electrical shock.
 - 3. Poison will spread fastly.
 - 4. It will provide relief.
 - 5. He may become victim of rabies.

IV. Match the following columns:"

Ans. Column 'A' 1. Playing with a knife 2. Playing on the road side 3. Fighting each other 4. Teasing animal 5. Bursting crackers in hands (c) accident (d) cuts (e) animal bite

Activity

Do yourself



A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1.(c)2.(a)3.(c)4.(c).

B. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The ozone layer is very useful to us because it absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun and prevents them from reaching us.
 - 2. The gaseous envelope covering the earth, is called atmosphere. Air is mainly composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. It also contains other gases, water-vapour and dust particles also.
 - 3. The common properties of air are as follows:
 - Air has weight.
 - Air exerts pressure.
 - Air occupies space.
 - Air is needed for burning.
 - 4. By putting the plunger inside, the air is forced out. When the plunger is pulled out, the air pressure pushes. The medicine into the empty space.
 - 5. On pressing the rubber bulb, air is pushed out kind escape out through the liquid as bubbles. As the bulb is released, air pressure forces the liquid to enter the dropper.
 - 6. The soluble impurities get mixed with water completely. They can be removed from the water only through the means of evaporation and distillation. Insoluble impurities, on the other hand, do not get mixed with water completely. They can be removed from water through the physical means of sedimentation, decantation ad filtration.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. **Air** helps in burning something.
 - 2. Neon gas is used in glowing neon sign board.
 - 3. Ozone is found in the **second** layer.
 - 4. Amount of water vapour contained in air is called **humidity.**
 - 5. Water cannot be lifted more than **1034** cetimetres.
 - 6. Moving air has **pressure** and it can push things.

D. Identify the gas and give its percentage in the air:

 Ans.
 1. Carbon dioxide
 —
 0.03%

 2. Oxygen
 —
 20.94%

 3. Nitrogen
 —
 78.08%

 4. Neon and argon
 —
 0.95%

E. Match the following columns:

Column 'B' Ans. Column 'A' 1. Exosphere -(a) jet planes fly here (b) outermost layer Ionsophere -3. Thermosphere-(c) responsible for weather changes 4. Mesosphere (d) hot layer *(e) reflects back radio signals Stratosphere · Troposphere (f) cold laver

Activity

Do yourself.



Rocks and Minerals

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b).

B. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Sedimentary rocks are formed from pebbles, sand, mud or clay that are deposited in oceans. These sediments are brought to shore by flowing water or ice and are piled up in layers. The layers are cemented together by minerals. Some kinds of sedimentary rocks are formed from the shells of tiny sea creatures. Others are formed when dissolved minerals settle by the side of oceans.

- 2. Metamorphic rock means rock that has changed. Igneous or sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks. Most metamorphic rocks were either igneous or sedimentary. Powerful forces like heat and pressure bring about changes in rocks. In some rocks, the minerals are broken into smaller ones. In others, the minerals are constructed into fine particles, while in some, the sedimentary materials are replaced.
- 3. Igneous rocks are formed from magma, the hot molten material found deep inside the earth. The intense pressure inside the earth pushes the magma towards the surface of the earth. The magma cools first below the earth's surface. Then it hardens to form igneous rocks. The first rocks to form on earth were igneous rocks.
 - Volcanoes eruption also lead to the formation of igneous rocks. When volcanoes erupt, magma comes out of them. When this magma reaches the surface of the earth, it is called lava. This lava cools and hardens to form previous rocks. The type of igneous rock formed depends on the kind of minerals the magma contains and the size of the mineral particles.
- 4. Rocks (minerals) also give us useful metals like platinum, gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminium and iron etc. Metals are used for

- jewellery, coins, internet wire, aeroplanes, machines, furnitures and rails.
- 5. Long ago, the earth was covered with forests and swamps. When plants died, they fell into these swamps. Over million of years, mud and new plants got deposited on them. Due to intense pressure, the bottom layers of plants matter changed into coal.

There are four types of coal: peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite.

- 6. Coal and petroleum are used as fuel. Coal is also used in steel plants to make steel. Petroleum is also used in the plastic, paint, fertilizer and cosmetic industries.
- 7. Coal and petroleum are called fossil fuels as they are formed from fossils of plants or animals buried under sedimentary rocks.
- 8. Petroleum is refined in refineries to give cooking gas, petrol, diesel, kerosene, lubricants, vaseline, wax, asphalt etc. Petrol is used in running motor-cycles and cars. Diesel is used in trains and buses. Petrol is used for dry cleaning our woollen clothes. Many chemicals which come from coal and petroleum, help to make nylon, plastics, fertilizers, medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, colour dyes etc.

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. **Shale** is used to make tiles for roofs.

- 2. Wells are dug deep under the ground to get petroleum.
- 3. **Igneous rock** is formed when magma cools slowly **under** the ground.
- 4. **Minerals** are dug out from mines as ores.
- 5. **Coal** is formed from trees and other plants which died millions of years ago.

Activity

Do yourself.

Formative Assignment-1

Do yourself



Simple Machines

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. In simple machines force is provided by the muscular energy whereas in case of complex machine it is provided by fuel or electricity.

- 2. First class levers, second class levers and third class levers.
- 3. Hospitals are provided with inclined planes or ramps so that wheelchairs and stretchers can be easily pushed up and down these ramps.

- 4. They help in lifting or lowering loads with very less efforts.
- 5. A gradual slope is used to make work easier. A gradual sloping surface, is called an inclined plane. It can be used to lift heavy objects to a higher level
- 6. Screw has grooves cut into it. It holds the wood pieces tightly.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. To draw water from a well, a pulley is used.
 - 2. A simple machine has very few parts in it.
 - 3. A slide is shaped like a/an inclined plane.
 - 4. In a nut cracker, the **load** lies between the **fulcrum** and the **effort**.
 - **5.** In a lever, if the effort is between the fulcrum and the load it is a **third** class lever.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False

Activity

Do yourself.



Moon and Satellites

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Because there is no atmosphere on moon.
 - 2. The moon has no atmosphere. So, it cannot filter the heat of sun.
 - 3. Because gravity of moon is 1/6 of that on the earth.
 - 4. The shadow of a lying bird high up in the sky does not fall on the earth. The distance between the source of light, sun and bird is very large. Also the distance between the bird and earth is large. The shadow of the bird ends up at a short distance and is not seen on the earth.
 - 5. Like earth the moon also casts shadow when sunlight falls on it. As the earth, sometimes the sun, the moon and the earth come in one straight line. The dark shadow casted by the moon falls at some part of the earth. The sun becomes invisible to the people of this part and total solar eclipse occurs. The parts of the earth that remain in the lighter shadow region of the moon, observe partial solar eclipse.

Since the illuminated part of the moon is facing away from the earth in this position, solar eclipse takes place only in a no moon day. But it is a rare phenomenon, because the sun, the moon and the earth do not come in a straight line on every no moon day.

- 6. When the moon remains in the lighter shadow part of the earth, it is partially seen. It is called partial lunar eclipse.
- 7. The astronauts entered the Lunar Module by crawling into it.
- 8. Artificial satellites are used as the following:
 - (i) Weather satellites: Cameras of weather satellites photograph the earth and its atmosphere including cloud. They send back these photographs to weather study centres on the earth. Such as the weather bulletin is telecasted on Indian TV every day on the basis of information received from INSAT IB. Weather bulletin predicts the weather and gives us early warnings of rain, storm or cyclone.
 - (ii) Communication satellites: These satellites send live telecast of events on TV to distant places. Events may be political, cultured or related to sports. It also communicates dance, drama, music and films for recreation.
 - (iii) Unmanned spacecraft: Astronomers use unmanned spacecrafts to take detailed observation and measurement of our solar systems and stars. Unmanned spacecrafts have travelled as far as the planets Venus. Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Space begins where the **earth's** atmosphere ends.

- 2. The first traveller in space was a white dog called Laika.
- 3. India launched its first satellite into space in 1975.
- 4. The **shadow** of the earth causes a lunar eclipse.
- 5. A lunar eclipse falls on a certain **full** moon night.
- 6. **Neil Armstrong** was the first man to step on the surface of the moon.
- 7. The moon reflects the light of the **Sun**.
- D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. False 7. True

Activity

Do yourself.

Formative Assignment-2

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a)

Summative Assignment

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a).

B. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. In case of heavy bleeding use **bandage**.
 - 2. Neon gas is used in glowing neon **signboard**.
 - 3. **Minerals** are dug out from mines as ores.
 - 4. A **simple** machine has very few parts in it.
 - 5. The first traveller in space was a white dog called Laika.

C. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False.

D. Match the following:

- Ans. 1. Playing with a knife (a) burns
 - 2. Playing on the roadside (b) bruises
 - 3. Fighting each other (c) accident
 - 4. Teasing animals (d) cuts
 - 5. Bursting crackers in hands (e) animal bite

E. Define the following:

- **Ans.** 1. **Earthquake :** An earthquake is a sudden and sometimes violent movement within the Earth, which is followed by a series of termors or shaking of the ground.
 - 2. **Simple machines :** A simple machine is a machine which is build to do a particular job, such as pulley, wheel and axle.
 - 3. **Inclined planes :** An inclined plane is a slope. It helps to move a heavy load with lesser effort. A gradual sloping surface, is called an inclined plane.
 - 4. **Oxygen:** Oxygen is a life giving gas present in our atmosphere in huge quantities. It supports combustion in our cells and help us to breathe and live.
 - 5. **Petroleum :** Petroleum is also called 'crude oil'. It has been formed from the remains of dead plants and animals in the sea.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Earthquake, tsunamis, floods, tides and cyclone etc., are natural disasters that can cause a great damage to human life. These occur naturally.
 Cyclone: A cyclone is a severe storm with strong winds. It generally occurs during the rainy seasons. Coastal regions are more prone to cyclones.
 - 2. The ozone layer is very useful to us because its absorbs the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun and prevents them from reaching us.
 - 3. Rocks (minerals) also give us useful metals like platinum, gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminium and iron etc. Metals are used for jewellery, coins, internet wire, aeroplanes, machines, furnitures and rails.
 - 4. Hospitals are provided with inclined planes or ramps so that wheel chairs and stretchers can be easily pushed up and down these ramps.
 - 5. Artificial satellites are used as the following:
 - (i) Weather satellites: Cameras of weather satellites photograph the

earth and its atmosphere including cloud. They send back these photographs to weather study centres on the earth. Such as the weather bulletin is telecasted on Indian TV every day on the basis of information received from INSAT IB. Weather bulleti predicts the weather and gives us early warnings of rain, storm or cyclone.

- (ii) Communication satellites: These satellites send live telecast of events on TV to distant places. Events may be political, cultured or related to sports. It also communicates dance, drama, music and films for recreation.
- (iii) Unmanned spacecraft: Astronomers use unmaned spacecrafts to take detailed observation and measurement of our solar systems and stars. Unmanned spacecrafts have travelled as far as the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

Social Studies



Apostles of Mankind

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1.(d)2.(c)3.(b)4.(a).

B. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. Socrates sentenced to death because he advised people not to believe anything blindly and question in order to find out the truth.
 - 2. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America because, he was against this practise. He was against this practised. He said that it was against the constitution of the U.S.A., as the constitution of the U.S.A. was based on the equality of Man.
 - 3. The main ideology of Karl Marx was that all human beings are equal. He said that all the means of production should be owned by the whole society and not very few people.
 - 4. Mahatma Gandhi launched the following movements against the British rule:
 - (a) Non-cooperation Movement.
 - (b) Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (c) Quit India Movement.
 - 5. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King chose the path of non-violence to oppose discrimination on the basis of colour of the skin, race, caste or wealth.

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Socrates was a great scholar of Greece.

- 2. Abrahm Lincoln abolished slavery from America.
- 3. 'Das Capital' was written by **Karl Marx**.
- 4. Vladimir Lenin led the communist revolution in Russia.
- 5. Mahatma Gandhi gave the new name **Harijans** to the so called untouchables.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. True

2

The Great Revolt of 1857

- A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)
 - B. Answer the following questions:
- **Ans.** 1. The policies of the British government created a great dissatisfaction among various sections of the Indian society as well as the Indian soldiers in the British army.
 - 2. The revolt of 1857 is called the 'First War of Independence' by some historians as it laid the foundation of a planned freedom struggle which ultimately succeeded and India gained independence.
 - 3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the new Enfield rifles whose cartridges were believed to be greased with the fat of the cows and pigs. It was against the religious feelings of both Hindu as well as Muslim soldiers to use these catridges. They oppose it and ultimately this opposition resulted in the revolt.
 - 4. The main causes of the failure of the revolt of 1857 were as follows: (i) The British army was well organised and far superior to the Indian soldiers. (ii) The British army was getting regular supplies of arms from Britain. (iii) The revolt erupted all of a sudden. (iv) It was not properly planned and organised. (v) There was no definite aim of the mutineers.
 - 5. The main consequencess of the revolt of 1857:
 - (i) This revolt of 1857 though suppressed, created on awareness among Indians. It gave them a new urge to make India free from the british rule.
 - (ii) The British government also realized that it was necessary to make some changes in its policy towards of India.
 - (iii) After the revolt, the rule of East India Company came to an end and India came under the direct control of British crown. India was now ruled by the representative of Queen Victoria.

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. The revolt of 1857 started from **Meerut** on **10th** May, 1857.

- 2. Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to **Rangoon**.
- 3. The first India soldier who refused to use the new Enfield rifles was **Mangal Pandey** at **Meerut**. He was hanged on **29** March, 1857.
- 4. **Tantya Tope** was the loyal military leader of Nana Sahib.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. True

2. False

3. False

4. True

5. False

Activity

Do yourself.



The Beginning of the Freedom Struggle

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)

B. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The main demands of the moderate leaders of the congress were:
 - (i) They demanded that Indians should be appointed on the higher posts of the administration.
 - (ii) They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.
 - (iii) They demanded reforms in the judicial system so that the same judicial laws and punishments are applied to Indians as well as Europeans.

2.	Moderates	Extremists		
	(i) The demands and ideas for freedom of the moderates were moderatic in nature.(ii) They thought that the British Government will accept their demands as those were quite reasonable and moderate.	 (i) The extremists demands were of aggresive type. (ii) They argued that strong steps should be taken against the British Government. They advocated complete independence of India. 		

The argument given by the extremists was that British Government will never agree to the demands of the moderates. So it is no use to appeal and request the British government to give more rights in the administration.

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- 3. The reason which Lord Curzon gave for the partition of Bengal was that it was necessary to divide Bengal in to two provinces for the administrative convenience. His actual motive was to weaken the unity of Hindus and Muslims.
- 4. 'Partition of Bengal' lead to the wide spread Swadeshi and Boycott movements. Both Hindus as well as Muslims opposed the proclamation of Lord Curzon. People started boycotting British goods. At many places, British goods were burnt. People defied the government orders and refused to pay taxes. This partition helped a lot in the spread of Nationalism in the Indians.
- 5. India Council Act of 1909 had the provision of separate electrorates for Muslims and Hindus. Muslims voters could vote for the seats reserved in the council for Muslim. Its aim was to create a rift between the Muslims and Hindus. It was harmful for the national unity that's why these reforms were strongly opposed by the Indians.
- 6. Khudi Ram Bose was hanged because one day he along with Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of a British judge who had given severe punishment to the swadeshi workers.
- 7. The Indian soldiers also took part in the First World War because they thought that if they will help the British, the British will grant the Indians freedom.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. The Indian National Congress was founded in **1885** by **A.O. Hume**.
 - 2. The first President of the Indian National Congress was **W.C. Banerjee**.
 - 3. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in **Bombay** (Mumbai).
 - 4. Madam Bhikaji Cama brought out a newspaper **Vande Mataram** from **Geneva**.
 - 5. **Mahendra Pratap** and **Maulana Barkatullah** guided the freedom struggle from Kabul.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

- Ans. 1. False
 - 2. True
 - 3. False
 - 4. True
 - 5. False

Activity

Do yourself.

Do yourself.



The Freedom Struggle of India

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b)

B. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. People to carry out the non-cooperation boycotted the British goods and clothes. The country joined in hartals (demonstration) and the burning of foreign goods. They boycotted the British legislatures, courts, educational institutions and goods. Also British titles and honours were renounced.
 - 2. The Simon Commission arrived in India on third February, 1928. The Indian peoples boycotted it with demonstrations all over the country against it. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the people and they also treated the commission with black flags. There was a cry all over the country "Simon Go Back".
 - 3. In 1935, Government of India Act was passed, according to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and each province the representatives of the Indian people were to be elected.
 - 4. Gandhiji started the Quit India movement to force the British Government to free India with immediate effect. The British Government reacted harshly to it.
 - Gandhiji and other prominent leaders were arrested on 9th August. Also the Congress was declared illegal.
 - 5. Baluchistan, Sind, North West frontier Province, West Punjab and East Bengal were the parts of India that constituted Pakistan after the partition of India.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. According to **Rowlatt** act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.
 - 2. Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement due to the violent incident held at **Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur**.
 - 3. Lala Lajpat Rai was lathi charged and soon died during the demonstration against the Simon Commission at Lahore.
 - 4. On 8th April, 1929 **Bhagat Singh** and **B.K. Dutt** threw two bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly.
 - 5. **Chandra Shekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park at Allahabad.
 - 6. **Abdul Gaffar Khan** was popularly known as Frontier Gandhi.

- 7. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy in India.
- 8. **C. Rajgopalchari** became the Governor General of India after Mountbatten left.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True 6. False 7. False 8. False

E. Match the following:

Ans.	1.	RowlattAct	(i)	1919 (March)
	2.	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(ii)	1919 (13th April)
		Arrival of Simon Commission in India	(iii)	3rd February, 1928
	4.	Dandi March	(iv)	1930
	5.	Kakori Conspiracy Case	(v)	1925
	6.	Quit India Movement	(vi)	1942
	7.	Chauri Chaura Incident	(vii)	1922
	8.	Government of India Act	(viii)	1935

F. Write short notes on:

- Ans. 1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: On 13 April 1919, a few thousand Indians gathered at an enclosed park named Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar (Punjab) for a peaceful public meeting. The British commander of the army in Punjab, General Dyer, ordered his troops to fire at the people. The soldiers blocked the only exit from the park so that people could not escape. About 1400 unarmed men, women and children were killed, and 1200 injured.
 - 2. **Kakori Conspiracy Case:** In 1925, a group of revolutionaries looted the government cash from the train at Kakori. Many revolutionaries were arrested and four of themRam Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were sentenced to death under Kakori Conspiracy Case.
 - 3. **Dandi March:** To control the trade in salt in India, the British had introduced a tax on salt production. In 1930, Gandhiji led a movement to produce salt without paying the tax. He organised the salt Satyagraha March, popularly know as the Dandi March.
 - 4. **Chauri Chaura Incident :** On 4 February, 1922, the police fired upon a peaceful procession of non-cooperation activities at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, U.P. The activists turned violent and set the police station on fire killing 22 policemen.
 - 5. **Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz):** Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj (also known as the Indian National Army) which has composed at first of Indian soldiers who had been captured as prisoners of war by Japan. Later many volunteers joined the Azad Hind Fauj.

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

B. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (in Japan) by United States of America prompted the leaders to form the United Nations. These cities were completely ruined by the effects of atom bomb. The use of atomic power in the war shocked the whole world and posed a great threat to mankind.
 - 2. The main objectives of the United Nations are:
 - (i) To maintain world peace and security.
 - (ii) To develop friendly relations and cooperation between different nations of the world.
 - (iii) To solve the social, economic and cultural problems of the world.
 - (iv) To protect the freedom and human rights.
 - (v) To remove the discrimination based on race, religion and sex.
 - 3. The Universal human rights mentioned in the U.N. charter are:
 - (i) All human beings should have the right of freedom of speech and expression.
 - (ii) All human beings should be treated equally before the law of a country.
 - (iii) All persons should have the right to get education and employment according to their ability and choice and they should get equal wages for equal work.
 - (iv) Everyone should have the right to follow and preach his/her own religion.
 - (v) Everyone should have the right to travel all over the world.
 - (vi) Everyone should have the right to marry according to his/her own wish.
 - 4. Many types of socio-economic problems are infront of most of the poor and developing countries: (i) Many developing countries are facing the problems of illiteracy, unemployment and exploitation. (ii) Many poor countries are not able to provide education, proper health facilities, basic necessities of life to all their citizens.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. The United Nations was set up on 24th October, 1945.
 - 2. The headquarters of the United Nations is at **New York**.
 - 3. At the time of its formation **50** countries signed the Charter.
 - 4. At present there are 191 members of the United Nations.
 - 5. **Trygve** of **Norway** was appointed the first Secretary General of the United Nations.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Main Organs and Agencies of the UN

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b)

B. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. The Gerneral Assembly of the UN is constituted in the following way.
 - (i) All the member nations form the General Assembly.
 - (ii) Each nation, can send five representatives but one nation has only one vote.
 - (iii) Its members elect the president and the vice president every year. Its main function is to maintain peace and security in the whole world.
 - 2. The five permanent members of the security council are the U.S.A., the U.K. Russia, France and China. The special power given to them is 'Veto Power'. Veto power means to pass a resolution, all the permanent members must be in its favour. Even if all the members agree and anyone of the permanent members disagrees to it, the resolution can't be passed.
 - 3. The main functions of the International Court of justice is to settle international disputes.
 - 4. The main function of the WHO is, to make the world free from certain fatal diseases by distributing medicines and vaccines to the developping countries.
 - 5. The main function of ILO is to make labour laws so that the labourers are not exploited by their employers.
 - 6. The main function of FAO is to supply food to those countries which are suffering from food shortage. It has urged its member nations to use modern scientific methods of agriculture so that they can increase their agriculture production.

C. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Every member nation can send **five** representatives to the General Assembly.
 - 2. The Security Council has **15** members out of which **5** are the permanent members.
 - 3. The Economic and Social Council has 54 members.
 - 4. The International Court of Justice has **15** judges who are elected for a term of **9** years.

- 5. The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed for a term of 5 years.
- D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:
- **Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- E. Write full forms of:
- **Ans.** 1. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 - 2. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - 3. International Monetary Fund
 - 4. International Bank of Reconstruction and Development

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assignment-2

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (c)

Summative Assignment

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) $\overline{5}$. (a).

- B. Fill in the blanks:
- **Ans.** 1. Socrates was a great scholar of **Greece.**
 - 2. 'Das Capital' was written by Karl Marx.
 - 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon.
 - 4. The Indian National Congress was founded in **1885** by **A.O. Hume.**
 - 5. **Chandra Shekhar Azad** shot himself in the Alfred Park in Allahabad.
 - C. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:
- **Ans.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False.
- D. Match the following:
- Ans. 1. Rani Laxmi Bai (a) over all leader of the revolt of 1857
 - 2. Nana Sahib (b) leader of the revolt of Lucknow
 - 3. Begum Hazrat Mahal4. Kunwar Singh(c) leader of the revolt at Jhansi(d) leader of the revolt at Kanpur
 - 5. Bahadur Shah Zafar (e) leader of the revolt in Bihar.

E. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery from America because, he was against this practise. He was against this practised. He said that it was

against the constitution of the U.S.A., as the constitution of the U.S.A. was based on the equality of Man.

- 2. The main cause of the failure of the revolt of 1857 were as follows:
 - (i) The British army was well orgainsed and far superior to the Indian soldiers.
 - (ii) The British army was getting regular supplies of arms from Britain.
 - (iii) The revolt erupted all of a sudden.
 - (iv) It was not properly planned and organised.
 - (v) There was no defiinte aim of the mutineers.
- 3. 'Partition of Bengal' lead to the wide spread Swadeshi and Boycott movements. Both Hindus as well as Muslims opposed the proclamation of Lord Curzon. People started boycotting British goods. At many places, British goods were burnt. People defied the government orders and refused to pay taxes. This partitio helped a lot in the spread of Nationalism in the Indians.
- 4. The Simon Commission arrived in India on third February, 1928. The Indian peoples boycotted it with demonstrations all over the country against it. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the people and they also treated the commissio with black flags. There was a cry all over the country "Simon Go Back".
- 5. The Universal human rights mentioned in the U.N. charter are:
 - (i) All human beings should have the right of freedom of speech and expression.
 - (ii) All human beings should be treated equally before the law of a country.
 - (iii) All persons should have the right to get education and employment according to their ability and choice and they should get equal wages for equal work.
 - (iv) Everyone should have the right to follow and preach his/her own religion.
 - (v) Everyone should have the right to travel all over the world.
 - (vi) Everyoe should have the right to marry according to his/her own wish.

F. Identify the following pictures and write their names:

- **Ans.** 1. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - 2. Motilal Nehru
 - 3. Rajendra Prasad
 - 4. Sarojini Naidu.

Computer

1

LOGO Commands

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a).

B. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. FD command moves the turtle forward by a specified number of steps in the direction of its nose. BK command moves the turtle backward by given number of steps.

- 2. The PU command helps you pick the turtles pen up from the screen so that it can no longer draw lines while moving on the screen.
- 3. PE command turns the turtle into an eraser helping it to erase lines as it moves.
- 4. Repeat command repeats a set of commands again and again in the same manner to make a drawing.

C. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. **BK** moves the Turtle backward by a specified number of steps.

- 2. HOME command brings the turtle in the **centre** the of the screen.
- 3. Print command takes **one** input at a time.
- 4. The short form of PEN PAINT command as **PPT.**

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. True 3. False.

Activity

Do yourself.



Introduction to Multimedia

A. Tick () the correct option:

Ans. 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c).

B. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. Multimedia is a combination of text, graphics, sound, animation and video clips.

- 2. A multimedia system essentially consists of the following hardware:
 - ACD or DVD drive.
 - A sound card and speakers.
 - Colour Monitor.
 - Microphone and headphone.

- 3. Installing a CD means to load the computer program of a CD on the hard disk of a computer.
 - Step 1. Insert CD-ROM, in the CD-ROM drive.
 - Step 2. Open My computer by double clicking its icon on desktop.
 - Step 3. Double click the CD-ROM drive. The CD opens and its contents are visible.
 - Step 4. Now double click the Set up icon.
- 4. Windows Media Player helps us to run an audio or a video CD.
- 5. To play game on computer, follow the given steps:
 - Step 1. Click on Start button.
 - Step 2. Select Programs/All Programs.
 - Step 3. Select the Games. Then choose the game you want to play.

C. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. **Mutlimedia** a combination of text, graphics sound, animation and video clips.
 - 2. Multimedia programs are interactive.
 - 3. A **sound card** is required for multimedia system.
 - 4. A multimedia CD must be properly **installed** before its usage.
 - 5. **Multimedia software** are available on CDs.
 - D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:
- **Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True.

Formative Assignment-1

A. Answer the following questions:

- **Ans.** 1. Repeat command repeats a set of commands again and again in the same manner to make a drawing.
 - 2. Do yourself
 - 3. Multimedia is a combination of text, graphics, sound, animation and video clips.
 - 4. Installing a CD means to load the computer program of a CD on the hard disk of a computer.
 - Step 1. Insert CD-ROM, in the CD-ROM drive.
 - Step 2. Open My computer by double clicking its icon on desktop.
 - Step 3. Double click the CD-ROM drive. The CD opens and its contents are visible.
 - Step 4. Now double click the Set up icon.
 - 5. Windows Media Player helps us to run an audio or a video CD.

B. Fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Home command brings the turtle in the **centre** of the screen.
 - 2. Print command takes **one** input at a time.

- 3. **Multimedia software** are available on CDs.
- 4. A multimedia CD must be properly **installed** before its usage.
- 5. A **sound card** is required for a multimedia system.

C. Write 'True' or 'False' each statement:

Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True.

D. Match the following:

Ans. 1. PU command is a combination of text, sound.

- 2. CS command is a multimedia software.
- 3. Multimedia
 is used to run a video and a audio Cd.
- 4. Adobe Photoshop picks turtle's pen up.
- 5. Sound card clear the drawing.



Internet

A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c).

B. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. During the cold war, in the mid of 1960s, sometimes it became apparent that there was a need for a bombproof communication system. A concept was devised to link computers together throughout the country, which was known as Internet.

In 1969, the Department of Defence of the U.S. set up a network of computers. It was called ARPANET.

ARPAENT refers to Advacned Research Projects Agency Network. But the general public didn't use the Internet much until after the development of WWW in the early 1990s.

2 (i) A webpage contains many things besides text and pictures. It also contains hyperlinks. The text or picture on a web page that changes to a sign when pointed at, and after being clicked takes us to another related webpage.

A hyperlink can be easily located on the screen. It is generally underlined and displayed in a different colour other than the text on a page.

(ii) URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

You live in your home. It has an address. Your friends live in their homes. Their homes too have address.

The address of each of your friends is different from that of the others. In other words addresses are unique.

Similarly, every Website or Web Page is called the Uniform Resource Locator or URL. We can instantly display any web page if we know its URL. 3. Search engine can be defined as a program that searches through collection of webpages for particular information.

Some of the popular Search Engines are:

- Google www.google.com MSN www.msn.com
- Yahoo www.yahoo.com
 Ask Jeeves www.askjeeves.com
- 4. Once your computer is connected with the telephone line using Modem, then connect to the Internet:
 - Double click the ISP's icon on the Desktop to open a connect to dialog box.
 - Enter the user name and password given to you by your ISP in the
 - User name and Password Box respectively.
 - Now click the connect button on the dialog box.
 - An icon appears in the taskbar. It means that your computer is connected to the Internet.
 - Open the web-browser (Internet Explorer) by double clicking on icon on the desktop.
 - The explorer will open and display a website.
 - Now type the URL of your website in the Address Box.
 - Click Go button near the Address Box or press Enter key.
 - The web page will appear in the window after sometime.

C. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Every website has a **home page.**
 - 2. Mouse pointer generally takes the shape of a **hand** when moved over a link.
 - 3. Every **website** has a unique address.
 - 4. The address of a website or web page is known as URL.
 - D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:
- **Ans.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True.

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Know about Computer Viruses

- A. Tick (\checkmark) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1.(c)2.(a)3.(d)4.(c)5.(d).
- **B.** Answer the following questions:
- **Ans.** 1. A computer virus is a computer program as it is programmed just like any other program. It is different from other programs as it is programmed to spread by replicating and infecting other computer systems.

- 2. Macro viruses are spread by sharing MS-Word or MS-Excel files. When computer is infecting with a Macro virus, any Word or Excel document, you open may also contain the virus. These viruses spread quickly if an infected Word or Excel file is sent via E-mail.
- 3. Viruses spread by sharing MS-Word or MS-Excel files. Some viruses spread by hard drive or floppy disk. They also spread by internet, e-mail attachments etc.
- 4. When a human body gets virus attack, it shows some symptoms. Similarly there are some symptoms of virus attack on computer:
 - The system doesn't boot or displays.
 - Odd messages when booting.
 - Files do not load when you try to load them.
 - Unusual messages appear on screen.
 - Files start vanishing.
 - Computers unexpectedly start rebooting.

Prevention and cure

- 1. Do not open any E-mail attachment that you think may have a computer virus.
- 2. Do not download contents from internet that you doubt may have a computer virus.
- 3. Keep all the important disks as write protected, so that the virus cannot get copied into the disks.
- 4. Scan everything that you download from the Internet.
- 5. Avoid using outside floppies unless absolutely necessary. Specially avoid games floppies since they are known to be easy carriers of viruses.
- 6. Always buy original software.
- 7. Use antivirus software for virus scanning regularly in the computer.
- 5. An Antivirus software scans for new viruses entering your computer and cleans up ay viruses it finds. It can be configured to run all the time. So, when you switch ON your computer the virus scanner will also start. This ensures the viruses are caught as soon as possible. Such programs that detect and clean viruses from computer systems, are known as Antivirus.

C. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks:

- **Ans.** 1. Computer virus is one of the **disaster.**
 - 2. **Macro** viruses are spread by sharing MS-Word or MS-Excel files.
 - 3. **Unusual** message appear on screen is a symptom of a virus.
 - 4. Antivirus detects and cleans **viruses** from computer systems.
 - 5. A virus is created by **anti-social** programmer.

D. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement:

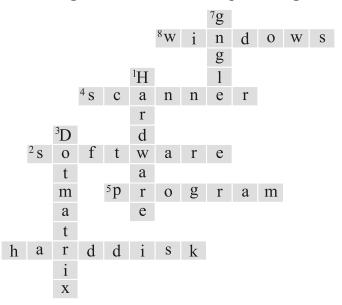
Ans. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False.

Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

- A. Switch on your computer and perform the following activities:
- **Ans.** Do yourself.
- B. Solve the following crossword with the help of clues given below:

Ans.



Summative Assignment

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option:
- **Ans.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c).
 - B. Fill in the blanks:
- **Ans.** 1. Home command brings the turtle in the **centre** of the screen.
 - 2. Print command takes **one** input a time.
 - 3. Multimedia programs are **software**.
 - 4. Every website has a URL.
 - 5. Computer virus is one of the **disasters**.
- C. Write 'True' and 'False' against each statement:
- **Ans.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False.
 - D. Activities:
- Ans. Do yourself.



1

काँटों में राह बनाते हैं

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. कायर घबराते हैं।

- 2. बहादुर लोग विपत्ति में अपना धीरज नहीं खोते हैं और सभी परेशानियों का हँस कर सामना करते हैं।
- 3. जब मनुष्य कोशिश करता है, तो वह पत्थर को भी पानी बना सकता है।
- 4. जो लोग स्वयं आशा के दीप नहीं जलाते उन्हें रोशनी प्राप्त नहीं होती।

(ख) कविता की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों को पूरा कीजिए-

उत्तर- है कौन विघ्न ऐसा जग में

टिक सके आदमी के मग में

मेंहदी में जैसे लाली हो,

वर्तिका बीच उजियाली हो,

बत्ती जो नहीं जलाता है.

रोशनी नहीं वह पाता है

(ग) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों के भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. जब विपत्ति आती है तो कायर मनुष्य डरकर भाग जाते हैं।

- 2. मनुष्य जब कोशिश करता है तो वह कठिन कार्य को भी आसानी से कर देता है।
- 3. जो लोग प्रयास नहीं करते हैं वो रोशनी की किरणों तक नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं।

व्याकरण ज्ञान

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से व्यंजनों को अलग करके लिखिए-

उत्तर-	आती	त	एक	क
	सूरमा	स,रम	उखड़	ख,ड़
	आदमी	द,म	ठेलता	ठ,ल,त
	उजियाली	ज,य,ल	क्षण	क्ष,ण

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची लिखिए-

उत्तर-	विपत्ति	परेशानी,	बाधा,	समस्या
	नर	आदमी,	पुरुष,	मनुष्य
	सूरमा	हिम्मतवाला,	निडर,साहसी,	निर्भीक

 पर्वत
 गिरि,
 पहाड़,
 शैल

 रोशनी
 बिजली,
 दामिनी,
 चपला

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-

उत्तर- क्षण — पल
हमें जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षण का उपयोग करना चाहिए।
विचलित — परेशान होना
क्रोधी मनुष्य बहुत जल्दी विचलित हो जाता है।
प्रखर — तेज
लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की बुद्धि बचपन से ही बहुत प्रखर थी।
सरमा — वीर

महाराणा प्रताप बहुत बड़े सूरमा थे।

सोचो और लिखो

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।



लाल बहादुर शास्त्री

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- उत्तर- 1. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी का मूल निवास स्थान रामनगर था।
 - 2. बालक लाल बहादुर शास्त्री वाराणसी पढ़ने जाते थे।
 - 3. मल्लाह ने गंगा पार करने के दो पैसे माँगे।
 - 4. उन्होंने उत्तर भारत के लोगों को राशन में चावल का वितरण बंद कर दिया और समस्त चावल दक्षिण भारत भेज दिया क्योंकि वहाँ चावल का मुख्य भोजन है।
 - 5. शास्त्री जी जिस मकान में रहते थे, वह उन्हें बदलना पड़ा। उन्होंने किराये के मकान के लिये सरकारी कार्यालय में आवेदन पत्र दिया। कई महीने बीतने पर भी कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। उनके मित्रों ने कारण पता किया तो उन्हें पता चला कि कार्यालय में उनसे पहले 176 लोगों के नाम दर्ज हैं। उन्हें मकान मिलने के बाद ही शास्त्री जी का नंबर आयेगा।
 - 6. शास्त्री जी ने रेल मंत्री के पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया क्योंकि वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति पूर्ण सजग थे।
 - 7. शास्त्री जी ने मंत्री पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया था इसलिये वे कार में नहीं बैठे।

(ख) रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

- **उत्तर-** 1. रामनगर **वाराणसी** में गंगा पार स्थित है।
 - 2. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री किसी का अहसान लेना पसंद नहीं करते थे।
 - 3. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने **सरकारी** कार्यालय में आवेदन पत्र दिया।
 - 4. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की जेब में दो पैसे थे।
 - 5. सन् 1965 के युद्ध में **पाकिस्तान** हार हुई।

(ग) सही वाक्य के सामने (🗸) तथा गलत वाक्य के सामने (🔏) का चिह्न लगाइए-

उत्तर- 1.(**X**)2.(**√**)3.(**X**)4.(**√**)5.(**√**)

व्याकरण ज्ञान

1. पाँच संबंधबोधक वाक्य पाठ में से छाँटकर लिखिए-

उत्तर- पाठशाला गंगा पार वाराणसी में थी। बालक ने अपनी पुस्तकें अपने साथी को दीं। दोपहर का खाना खाने के लिए पैसे कहाँ से लाऊँगा। बालक ने अपनी पुस्तकें अपने साथियों को दे दी। उनके पास अपना मकान नहीं था।

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए-

उत्तर- मित्र — दोस्त,साथी,सखा पाठशाला — स्कृल,विद्यालय

गंगा — भागीरथी,देवनदी,सुरसरि

 भूम
 —
 भू,धरा,धरती

 गृह
 —
 घर,मकान,घरोंदा

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-

उत्तर- त्याग पत्र — मुक्ति पत्र

शास्त्री जी ने रेल मंत्री के पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया।

गृह — घ**र**

शास्त्री जी के पास अपना गृह नहीं था।

आक्रमण — हमला

सन् 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण कर दिया।

उत्तरदायित्व — जिम्मेदारी

शास्त्री जी ने रेल मंत्री के पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया क्योंकि वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति पूर्ण सजग थे।

वितरण — बाँटना

शास्त्री जी ने उत्तर भारत के लोगों को राशन में चावल का वितरण बंद कर दिया।

सोचो और लिखो-

नारा

लोकमान्य तिलक — स्वतन्त्रता मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है और मैं इसे लेकर रहूँगा।

सुभाषचन्द्र बोस — तुम मुझे खून दो मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूँगा।

महात्मा गाँधी — दिल्ली चलो।

चन्द्रशेखर आजाद — मैं आजाद हूँ आजाद ही रहूँगा। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री — जय जवान जय किसान।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।



दोहावली

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. जब खेती सूख गयी तब बारिश होने से क्या फायदा।

- 2. अच्छे विचारों को सुमित इसिलए कहा गया है क्योंकि ये हमारे लिए उपयोगी होते हैं। इसी प्रकार बुरे विचारों को कुमित इसिलए कहा गया है क्योंकि ये बहुधा हमारा नुकसान कहते हैं।
- 3. दूसरों को उपदेश देना इसलिए आसान है क्योंकि हमें उन्हें स्वयं मानना नहीं पड़ता है।
- 4. दूसरों की भलाई सबसे बड़ा धर्म है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित दोहों को पूरा कीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. पर उपदेस कुसल बहुतेरे।

- 2. जे आचरहिं ते नर न घनेरे।।
- 3. परहित सरिस **धरम नहिं भाई**।
- 4. पर पीड़ा सम **नहीं अधमाई**।।
- 5. जो अति आतप व्याकुल कोई।
- 6. तरु छाया सुख **जानइ सोई**॥

(ग) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. समय नष्ट हो जाने पर पछताने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

- 2. कायर मन का कोई आधार नहीं होता है।
- 3. जहाँ बुरे विचार होते हैं वहाँ विपत्ति आती है।
- 4. जहाँ कुविचार उत्पन्न होते हैं वहाँ संकटों का आना अवश्यंभावी होता है।

व्याकरण ज्ञान

1. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-

उत्तर— कृषी **कृषि** मानुष **मनुष्य** पछिताने **पछताने** ग्यान **ज्ञान**

उपदेस	उपदेश	कादर	कायर
पसु	पशु	संपति	संपत्ति
निम्नलिगित	न जरूरों के नक्षांन जरूर	ਕਿਰਿਗਾ_	

2.

		J 3 (. J)		
उत्तर-	घनेरे	हटेरे	होई	सोई
	आधार	सिधार	तरू	हरू
	नाही	माही	जहाँ	तहाँ
	भार्ड	नार्ड	पस	तस

निम्नलिखित शब्दों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-

उत्तर-	कादर	_	कायर
	कादर व्यक्ति कर्भ	ो चुनौतियों को स्वी	कार नहीं करता है।
	आलसी	_	कामचोर
	आलसी व्यक्ति जी	विन में कभी उन्नति	नहीं कर सकते।
	संपत्ति		खजाना
	शिक्षा मनुष्य के जी	विन की सबसे बड़ी	संपत्ति है।
	व्याकुल	_	परेशान
	कायर मनुष्य छोटी	-सी समस्या में ही	व्याकुल हो उठता है
	सुमति	_	अच्छे विचार
	साधु सन्तों की संग	ति मनुष्यों को सुर्मा	ते प्रदान करती है।

सोचो और लिखो-

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत-

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।



लता मंगेशकर

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- उत्तर- 1. भारत और चीन का युद्ध अक्टूबर सन् 1962 ई॰ में हुआ था।
 - 2. इस गीत के लेखक कवि प्रदीप हैं और गायिका लता मंगेशकर हैं।
 - 3. लता जी का जन्म 28 सितंबर सन् 1929 ई० में मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर में हुआ था।
 - 4. लता मंगेशकर ने सन् 1942 ई॰ में 'पहिली मंगला गौर' नामक मराठी फिल्म में अभिनय किया।
 - 5. लता जी ने लगभग तीस हजार गीत गाये।

(ख) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

- **उत्तर-** 1. गीत के बोल और गायिका के स्वर दोनों ने श्रोताओं पर जाद्ई प्रभाव डाला।
 - 2. लता जी अपने पाँच भाई-बहनों में सबसे बडी हैं।
 - 3. लता जी के अभिनय कौशल एवं गायन की सबने **मुक्तकंठ** से प्रशंसा की।
 - 4. लता जी ने अविवाहित रहकर अपना सारा जीवन संगीत साधना को समर्पित कर दिया।
 - 5. लता जी न केवल सर्वश्रेष्ठ गायिका हैं, बल्कि वे एक ममतामयी नारी भी हैं।

(ग) सही वाक्य के सामने (✔) तथा गलत वाक्य के सामने (✗) का चिह्न लगाइए-उत्तर- 1.(✗) 2.(✔) 3.(✔) 4.(✗)

व्याकरण ज्ञान

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में 'इक' जोड़कर लिखिए-

उत्तर– परिवार	पारिवारिक	वर्ष	वार्षिक
मास	मासिक	संसार	सांसारिक

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए-

उत्तर-	छमता	क्षमता	पदमवीभूषण	पद्मविभूषण
	शृोता	श्रोता	धन संग्रह	धनसंग्रह
	निदर्शकों	निर्देशकों	भुकमप	भूकंप
	समरपित	समर्पित	कायुकर्म	कार्यक्रम

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-

उत्तर- समारोह — कार्यक्रम

समाज सेवा के लिये लता जी ने अनेक संगीत समारोह आयोजित किये।

लोरी —

एक बार नूर जहाँ की बेटी बीमार पड़ गई, लता जी ने उसे टेलीफोन पर बड़े प्यार से एक मीठी लोरी सुनाई।

ममतामयी — प्रेमपूर्ण

लता जी न केवल सर्वश्रेष्ठ गायिका हैं, बल्कि वे एक ममतामयी नारी भी है।

सोचो और लिखो

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

क्रियात्मक मूल्यांकन-1

(क) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

- **उत्तर-** 1. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री किसी का **अहसान** लेना पसंद नहीं करते थे।
 - 2. सन् 1965 के युद्ध में **पाकिस्तान** हार हुई।
 - 3. लता जी अपने पाँच भाई-बहनों में सबसे बडी हैं।
 - 4. गीत के बोल और गायिका के स्वर दोनों ने श्रोताओं पर जादुई प्रभाव डाला।
 - 5. संतों की बातें हमारी **कठिनाई** में हमारा मार्गदर्शन करती हैं।

(ख) सही वाक्य के सामने (✓) तथा गलत वाक्य के सामने (Х) का चिह्न लगाइए-

उत्तर- 1.()2.()3.()4.()5.()

(ग) उचित मिलान कीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. लाल बहादुर का जन्म इंदौर में हुआ था।

2. बड़े होकर शास्त्री जी पुरस्कार सन् 2001 में दिया गया।

3. लता मंगेशकर का जन्म पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण कर दिया।

4. लता जी को भारत रत्न साधारण परिवार में हुआ था।

5. सन् 1965 में गृहमंत्री बने।

(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. विचलित बेचैन 2. मल्लाह नाव चलाने वाला

3. निर्भीक निडर 4. कुमित बुरे विचार

5. परिहत दूसरों की भलाई करना 6. बलिदान त्याग



आषाढ़ के बादल

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- उत्तर- 1. कवि ने बादल की आवाज की तुलना पायल से की है।
 - 2. हवा ने सरगम गाकर और मयूरी ने नाचकर आषाढ़ के बादलों का स्वागत किया।
 - आषाढ़ के बादलों के आगमन से किसानों के मन प्रसन्न हो गये हैं और वर्षा से उनके खेतों में हलचल शुरू हो गयी है।
 - 4. आषाढ़ के महीने में फूल खिलने लगते हैं और जगह-जगह झूले भी डाले जाते हैं।

(ख) कविता की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों को पूरा कीजिए-

उत्तर- हवाएँ गा उठीं सरगम, मयूरी नाचती छम-छम। नई काजली सुनाने आ गए आषाढ़के बादल। कि अलगोजे बजाने आगए आषाढ़ के बादल। चलेंगे दौर झूलों के, खिलेंगे गात फूलों के। किसानों के मगन हैं दल, बढ़ी हर खेत में हलचल। खुशी से हल चलाने आगए आषाढ़ के बादल।

(ग) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भावार्थ लिखिए-

- उत्तर- (क) आषाढ़ के बादल आने से धरती की माँग सजेगी और बादल, पायल की आवाज से गायेंगे।
 - (ख) जिस तरह से हाथियों का दल जंगल पार करते हुये चलता है उसी प्रकार बादल में बिजलियाँ आवाज करती हैं और क्यारियाँ भी उत्सव मनायेंगी।

व्याकरण जान

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से मूल शब्द व उपसर्ग अलग-अलग लिखिए-

उत्तर-	मूल शब्द	उपसर्ग
अज्ञान	ज्ञान	अ
दुर्दशा	दशा	दुर्
अनुकरण	करण	अनु
अवनति	नति	अव
अधिकार	कार	अधि



बिरछा बाबा की खोज

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

- उत्तर- 1. बिरछा बाबा का।
 - 2. बिरछा बाबा जिस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बैठ जाते हैं, वहीं कल्पवृक्ष हो उठता है। उसके तले खड़े होकर हाथ फैलाते ही मुँह-माँगी मुराद मिल जाती है।
 - 3. ऊधो ने भेकू बताया की अँगोछे से ही उसका काम फर्राटे से चल रहा है।
 - 4. मेले में भेकू बाबा का अँगोछा बिछाकर बैठ गया। हजारों लोग आ जुटे। बाबा के नाम पर रुपये, आलू, मूली आदि चढ़ावे चारों ओर से उस अँगोछे पर बरसने लगे। अँगोछा पर बरसने लगे। अँगोछा छुआने का नेम यह है कि सवा रूपया तो चढ़ावा लगता है साथ में पाँच सुपारियाँ पाँच पाव चावल और एक सेर घी भी देना पड़ता है।
 - 5. इस कहानी से शिक्षा मिलती है कि हमें अंधविश्वास से दूर रहना चाहिए।

(ख) रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

- उत्तर- 1. बाबा जिस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बैठ जाते हैं, वही कल्पवृक्ष हो उठता है।
 - 2. बाबा से कोई एक ही कामना की जा सकती है।

- 3. होंदलपाड़ा के मेले में भेकू बाबा का अँगोछा बिछाकर बैठ गया।
- 4. ग्यारह महीने के बाबा ही गाजन को **नौकरी** मिल गई।
- 5. गाजन ने लगातार **पंद्रह** दिन तक अँगोछे में भर-भरकर धान दिया।

(ग) किसने कहा? किससे कहा?

- उत्तर- 1. ''यह कौन-सा बाबा है?'' **पाँचू** ने ऊधो से
 - 2. ''चक्कर काटते–काटते शरीर भी आधा रह गया।'' **गोबरा** ने **ऊधो** से
 - 3. ''मेरे पेड़ पर आम लदे हैं।'' ऊधो ने पाँचू से

व्याकरण ज्ञान

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बहुवचन रूप लिखिए-

उत्तर- हाँड	डी हाँडिय	ाँ अँगोछ	ा अँगोछे
आँर	ख आँखें	रुपया	रुपये

2. निम्नलिखित कारक चिह्न से वाक्य बनाइए-

उत्तर- पर - बाबा जिस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बैठ जाते हैं, वहीं कल्पवृक्ष हो उठता है।

हे! – हे! भगवान शाल न दुशाला, माँगा भी तो क्या एक अँगोछा।

के द्वारा – अंगोछे के द्वारा उसने बहुत से लोगों को मूर्ख बनाया।

से - उस अँगोछे से ही उसका काम फर्राटे से चलता है।

को - तुम्हारी अक्ल को क्या हुआ?

सोचो और लिखो

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।



बाबा आमटे

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. बचपन में बाबा आमटे का स्वभाव बहुत सरल था।

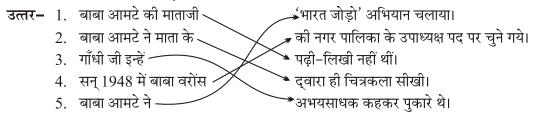
- 2. बाबा आमटे की माता जी ने उन्हें चित्रकला सिखायी। उन्होंने बाबा आमटे को प्रकृति और प्राणी तथा संसार से पिरचित कराया। इनकी माता जी ने इन्हें सिखाया की जो सुख प्राप्त करने में है उससे कहीं ज्यादा सुख प्रदान करने में है।
- 3. बाबा आमटे ने मानवता की सेवा को अपना लक्ष्य बनाया।

- 4. कुष्ठ रोगी को देखकर और उसकी दर्द भरी पुकार सुनकर वे काँप उठे। बाबा सोचने लगे यिद मुझे या मेरे परिवार में से किसी को यह रोग हो जाए तो क्या होगा? यह रोग कितना भयानक है। वह भय के कारण काँपने लगे।
- 5. बाबा आमटे की पत्नी साधना आमटे ने अपने त्याग, तपस्या और सेवा भाव से बाबा आमटे के सपनों को साकार करने में सहायता प्रदान की।
- 6. विकलांग लोगों को स्वावलंबी बनाने के लिए स्नेह और सहानुभूति के द्वारा उनके आत्मसम्मान को बढ़ाया जाता है। जो व्यक्ति जिस काम के लिये उपयुक्त हैं उसी काम में लगा दिया जाता था। वह सभी विकलांग व्यक्तियों को यह बताते कि सबको अपने पैरों पर स्वयं खड़ा होना चाहिए।
- 7. बाबा आमटे को पद्मश्री, जमनालाल बजाज, मैगसेसे पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया।

(ख) रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

- उत्तर- 1. कुष्ठ रोग को असाध्य रोग समझा जाता है।
 - 2. बाबा आमटे **काँटों रहित** गुलाब की खोज में लग गए।
 - 3. उन्हें जगह-जगह **से सम्मान पत्र** भेंट किए जाने लगे।
 - 4. भारत सरकार ने उन्हें उनकी सेवाओं के लिए पद्मश्री से सम्मानित किया।
 - 5. बाबा आमटे दूसरों के लिए **प्रेरणा स्त्रोत** थे।
 - 6. सन् 1948 में बाबा आमटे वरोंस की नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष चुने गए।
 - 7. उन्होंने कोलकाता जाकर कुष्ठ रोग की चिकित्सा में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किए।

(ग) उचित मिलान कीजिए-



व्याकरण ज्ञान

निम्नलिखित तत्सम शब्दों के तद्भव शब्द लिखिए-

उत्तर-	मृत्यु	मौत	अंगुली	उंगली
	पद	ओहदा	पत्र	खत
	सत्य	सच	मित्र	दोस्त
	कर्म	काम	पूर्व	पहले
	दधि	दही	वधू	दुल्हन
	मुख	मुँह	कर्म	काम

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए-

 उत्तर सभा प्रह
 प्र्रम्
 प्रम्म प्रह
 प्रम्म प्रह
 प्रम्म प्रह
 प्रम्म प्

विद्यालय = विद्या + आलय

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए-

अनेकता प्रेम उत्तर- एकता घृणा प्रसन्न प्रसन्तता आर्थिक आर्थिकता काँटे वास्तविकता फूल सपना परिचित अपरिचित अस्वस्थ स्वस्थ

4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-

उत्तर- अवस्था — स्थिति

कुष्ठ रोगी की अवस्था देखकर बाबा आमटे का मन काँप उठा।

कुष्ठ रोग —

महात्मा गाँधी ने अपने हाथों से कुष्ठ रोगी की सेवा की।

संकल्प — प्रण

बाबा आमटे ने कुष्ठ रोगियों की सेवा करने का संकल्प लिया।

दृष्टिहीन — अंधा

एक दृष्टिहीन बालक ने गुलाब का फूल छूकर देखने की इच्छा प्रकट की।

अभियान — योजना

बाबा आमटे ने छुआछूत को दूर करने का अभियान चलाया।

सोचो और लिखो

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।



रक्त की कहानी

पाठ ज्ञान

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. लाल कणों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण रक्त का रंग लाल होता है।

- 2. हार्वे इंग्लैण्ड के राजा के निजी चिकित्सक थे।
- 3. हृदय एक मिनट में 72 बार धड़कता है।
- 4. रक्त के चार वर्ग हैं। ये वर्ग हैं—'A', 'B', A-B और O।

- 5. फेफड़े रक्त में से कार्बन-डाइ ऑक्साइड निकालकर ऑक्सीजन भर देते हैं तब रक्त फिर से लाल रंग का शुद्ध रक्त बन जाता है।
- 6. शरीर के सभी अंगों तक रक्त पहुँचाने का काम हृदय करता है। हृदय ऑक्सीजन युक्त शुद्ध रक्त को धमनियों के द्वारा शरीर के विभिन्न अंगों में पहुँचाता है।

(ख) रिक्त स्थान भरिए-

- उत्तर- 1. चाकू फिसलकर रजत के बाएँ हाथ के अँगूठे में जा लगा।
 - 2. चीख सुनकर सरला अपने कमरे से भागकर आई।
 - 3. रजत और सरला की माँ एक स्कूल में **जीव विज्ञान** की अध्यापिका हैं।
 - 4. रक्त की बूँद में लगभग 55 लाख लाल कण होते हैं।
 - 5. हृदय अशुद्ध रक्त को शुद्ध करने के लिए फेफड़ों में भेज देता है।

(ग) सही वाक्य के सामने (🗸) तथा गलत वाक्य के सामने (🗴) का निशान लगाइए-

उत्तर- 1.(**४**)2.(**४**)3.(**√**)4.(**४**)5.(**√**)

व्याकरण जान

1. पाठ में से पाँच क्रिया-विशेषण शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए-

उत्तर- धड़कना उत्सुकता रूकना दौड़ना

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए-

उत्तर–	विग्यान	विज्ञान	स्टेथोसकोप	स्टेथोस्कोप
	ओक्साइड	ऑक्साइड	दुरघटना	दुर्घटना
	हर्दय	हृदय	हिमाग्लोबिन	हिमोग्लोबिन
	सुक्ष्मंदशी	सूक्ष्मदर्शी	पलाजमा	प्लाज्मा
	धमनीयों	धमनियों	जिवानु	जीवाणु

- 3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वाक्य में प्रयोग करके अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए-
- उत्तर- 1. बाग-राम के यहाँ एक आम का बाग है। बाघ-भारत में बाघों की संख्या लगातार घटती जा रही है।
 - 2. चंपत-पुलिस को देखकर चोर चंपत हो गया। चपत-सुदेश ने रमेश के बहकावे में आकर 200 रु० के लाटरी के टिकट खरीद लिए। इससे उसे 200 रु० की चपत लग गई।
 - आँधी-कल रात वर्षा के साथ आँधी तूफान भी आया था।
 आधी-कभी भी आधी अधूरी जानकारी नहीं देनी चाहिए।
 - 4. पूछ-रजत ने अपनी माँ से पूछा की रक्त लाल क्यों होता है। पूँछ-लंगूर की पूँछ बहुत लम्बी होती है।

निम्नलिखित संयुक्त व्यंजनों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए-हल्दी उत्तर- ल्द जल्द, त्त महत्तव, कृत्ता त्वरित, त्व त्वचा ग्लेशियर. गल ग्लास निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए-5. अतिथी उत्तर- मेहमान मेहमानों का स्वागत करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। योजना बनाना हमारे देश में समय-समय पर नि:शुल्क चिकित्सा कैम्प का आयोजन होता रहता है। व्यक्त करना रमेश ने सभी के सामने अपनी परेशानी प्रकट कर दी। बाद में समय बीत जाने के पश्चात् पछताने से कुछ हासिल नहीं होता। आकर्षित करना बाबा आमटे ने समाज सेवा के द्वारा सभी को प्रभावित कर लिया था। सोचो और लिखो

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

अध्यापन संकेत

उत्तर- छात्र स्वयं करें।

क्रियात्मक मूल्यांकन-2

(क) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का संदर्भ सहित भावार्थ लिखिए-

उत्तर— संदर्भ—ये पंक्तियाँ 'रामधारी सिंह दिनकर' जी की 'काँटों में राह बनाते हैं' नामक कविता से ली गयी है।

अर्थ-किव कहते हैं कि आषाढ़ के बादलों के आने से फूल खिलने लगे हैं और झूले डालने का मौसम आ गया है। बादलों के आने से किसानों के चेहरों पर ख़ुशी की झलक दिखाई पड़ रही है।

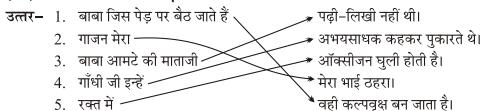
(ख) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

- उत्तर- 1. बाबा से कोई एक ही की जा सकती है।
 - 2. गाजन ने लगातार **पन्द्रह** दिन तक अँगोछे में भर-भरकर दान दिया।
 - बाबा आमटे काँटे रहित गुलाब की खोज में लग गए।
 - 4. कुष्ठ रोग को असाध्य रोग समझा जाता है।
 - 5. चीख सुनकर सरला अपने कमरे से भागकर आई।

(ग) सही कथन पर(√) तथा गलत कथन पर(४) का चिह्न लगाइए-

उत्तर- 1.(**४**)2.(**४**)3.(**४**)4.(**४**)5.(**४**)

(घ) उचित मिलान कीजिए-



रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

(क) सही विकल्प पर (🗸) का चिह्न लगाइए-

उत्तर- 1. भारत 2. सन् 1966 3. प्रदीप 4. सन् 1962 5. भारत रत्न 6. सन् 1914 7. वरोंस 8. दो पंपो 9. 72 बार 10. रक्त।

(ख) निम्नलिखित का संदर्भ सहित भावार्थ लिखिए-

उत्तर- 1. संदर्भ-ये पंक्तियाँ रामधारी सिंह दिनकर द्वारा रचित 'काँटों में राह बनाते हैं' नामक कविता से लिया गया है।

अर्थ-किव कहता है कि जिस प्रकार मेंही में लाली छिपी होती है और दीपक की बत्ती में रोशनी होती है उसी प्रकार मनुष्य के भीतर सभी गुण विद्यमान होते हैं। जो लोग स्वयं उम्मीद के दीपक नहीं जलाते हैं वे रोशनी नहीं पा सकते हैं।

2. संदर्भ-ये पंक्तियाँ तुलसीदास द्वारा रचित दोहावली से लिये गये हैं। अर्थ-

(ग) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की जेब में दो पैसे थे।

- 2. लता जी न केवल सर्वश्रेष्ठ गायिका है, बल्कि वे एक ममतामयी नारी भी हैं।
- 3. ग्यारह महीने बाद ही गाजन को **नौकरी** मिल गई।
- 4. बाबा आमटे काँटे रहित गुलाब की खोज में लग गए।
- 5. चाकू फिसलकर रजत के **बाएँ** हाथ के अंगूठे में जा लगा।

(घ) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

उत्तर- 1. मानव जब जोर लगाता हैं

2. शास्त्री जी ने रेल मंत्री पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया क्योंकि वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व के प्रति पूर्ण सजग थे।

- 3. दूसरों को उपदेश देना इसलिए आसान है क्योंकि हमें उन्हें स्वयं मानना नहीं पड़ता है।
- 4. किव ने बादल की आवाज की तुलना पायल से की है।
- 5. बिरछा बाबा जिस पेड़ पर चढ़कर बैठ जाते हैं, वहीं कल्पवृक्ष हो उठता है। उसके तले खड़े होकर हाथ फैलाते ही मुँह माँगी मुराद मिल जाती है।
- 6. लाल रक्त कणों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण रक्त का रंग लाल होता है।
- (ङ) कविता की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों को पूरा कीजिए-
- उत्तर- किसानों के मगन हैं दल, बढ़ी हर खेत में हलचल। खुशी से हल चलाने आ गए आषाढ़के बादल।।