

CLASS-VII

ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN(WEEK-3)

ENGLISH

POEM- THE FLOWER SCHOOL

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Video link: <https://youtu.be/wERXsOvxd3Y?t=5>

NOTES

STANZA	WORD MEANING	EXPLANATION
<p><u>Stanza 1</u> When the storm clouds rumble in the sky and June showers come down. The moist east wind comes marching over the heath to blow its bagpipes among the bamboos.</p>	<p>Meaning Rumble: to make a deep heavy sound Heath: A large open area Bagpipes: A musical instrument , that is played by blowing air through a pipe into a bag and then pressing it out through the pipes. Bamboos: Moist: slightly wet</p>	<p>The Flower School by Rabindranath Tagore is a beautiful poem depicting his longing for his deceased mother. This poem represents the voice of a child who starts the poem by portraying a rainy day scene from the cloudy sky and shower coming down in the month of June. The wind passing through the bamboo bower produces a melodious song.</p>
<p><u>Stanza 2</u> Then crowds of flowers come out of a sudden, from nobody know where, and dance upon the grass in wild glee. Mother, I really think the flowers go to school underground.</p>	<p>Meaning Glee-a feeling of happiness</p>	<p>The child again expresses his imagination and shares that flowers suddenly blossoms out of nowhere. The flowers dance upon the grass in great happiness. He addresses his mother and says that flowers go to their school underground.</p>
<p><u>Stanza 3</u> They do their lessons with doors shut, and if they want to come out to play before it is time, their master makes them stand in a corner.</p>	<p>Meaning Shut: closed</p>	<p>The flowers learn their lesson underground behind the shut doors. When they want to come out to play, their master does not allow them to play and make them stand in a corner.</p>
<p><u>Stanza 4</u> When the rain come they have their holidays. Branches clash together in the forest, and the leaves rustle in the wild wind, the thunder-clouds clap their giant hands and</p>	<p>Meaning Rustle: to make a sound like dry leaves or paper moving Giant: extremely large</p>	<p>However, when the rain falls, they have their holidays. In the rain, the branches of the trees in the forest clash ,the leaves rustle in the wild wind and the loud clouds make noise by clapping their big hands; at this time the flower children</p>

<p>the flower children rush out in dresses of pink and yellow and white.</p>		<p>come out in vibrant colors outfit.</p>
<p>Stanza 5 Do you know, mother, their home is in the sky, where the stars are. Haven't you see how eager they are to get there? Don't you know why they are in such a hurry? Of course, I can guess to whom they raise their arms; they have their mother as I have my own.</p>	<p>Meaning Eager: strongly wanted to do or have something</p>	<p>In the last stanza, the poet's longing for his deceased mother evokes pathos in the reader's mind. He asks his mother if she knew the flowers' home too was in the sky among the stars. He again asks her if she had not noticed how eager the flowers always were to get back to their home. The last line of the poem brings tears to the eyes of the readers. The poet says he knows why the flowers raise their arms to the sky. They do so because their mother is in the sky, exactly like the poet's mother who also became a star in the sky after her demise.</p>

Answer the following questions.

Q-1) The wind comes 'marching'. Here the wind is given a human quality. What is this figure of speech called?

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Personification**
- d) alliteration

Q-2) What do the flowers do in their holidays?

- a) They blossom.**
- b) They wither away
- c) They remain under the cover of the earth.
- d) They become fragrant

Q-3) How do the flowers show their keenness to reach heaven?

- a) They make a rustling sound.
- b) They rush out of the earth.**
- c) They wear coloured clothes.
- d) They fade away

Q-4) Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. When storm clouds.....among the bamboos.

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
- b) What does the moist wind do?
- c) Which poetic device is used in the above stanza?

2. When the rain comes.....yellow and white.

- a) Where are the flowers all year? What does the speaker imagine?
- b) What flowers do in their holidays?
- b) What do you mean by the word, 'giant'?

Answers

Ans 1a) The name of the poem is, "The Flower School", and the name of the poet is, "Rabindranath Tagore"

b) The moist east wind blows over the grassy area or heath to blow its bagpipes among the bamboos.

c) Personification

Ans-2 a) The speaker imagines that flowers go to school underground. If flowers want to come out, the class teacher make them stand in a corner. When the rain comes, they have their holidays.

b) The flower children rush out in dresses of pink, yellow and white.

c) The word, 'giant' means huge.

Q-5) After reading the poem, 'The Flower School', Express your observation about nature relating it to the poem in your own words in the form of a diary entry.(Word Limit-120-150 Words)

B2 NOTICE WRITING

What is a notice?

A notice is a written or printed announcement (Example - a notice for sale). It is written in order to inform a large number of people about something that has happened or is about to happen. It could be an upcoming event, competition, **Lost and found** notice or just a piece of information to be delivered to the targeted audience. It is generally written in a formal tone.

Notices are factual and to-the-point. The language used is **simple and formal**, not flowery. They are put up on display boards in schools or at public places.

Format for Notice writing

The **format of a notice** should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION / ISSUING AUTHORITY / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION.

A notice should contain all the necessary details such as:

- i. Name of the issuing agency (school, etc)
- ii. Date of issue/release of the notice
- iii. Title/Subject of the Event (what?)
- iv. BODY-Date/time/duration/Place/Venue (when and where?)
- v. Authorized signatory: Name and signature (contact details)

Format of Notice

Name of the issuing agency/authority NOTICE
Date of issue/Release of the notice
Title/Subject of the Event
BODY (Date/time/duration/Place/Venue)
Authorized signatory (Name, Designation and signature)

SAMPLE QUESTION

LV SEHGAL ENGLISH SCHOOL, ROORKEE

NOTICE

20th April, 20XX

Student Exchange Programme

The school has planned a student exchange programme wherein students of Lenin Memorial High School, Russia would be attending classes in our school. The programme will be conducted from 15th to 20th May, 20XX. The visitors will stay with our students at their homes. Interested students may contact the undersigned.

Geeta Gangwani

Co-ordinator

Senior Secondary section

Q-3) Owing to a change in summer break, the date sheet for first term examination of the Middle Classes of Bal Bharti Public School, Kolkata, has been slightly changed. As Prateek/Preetika, School Prefect, draft a suitable notice informing students about the same in about 50 words.

B.3.DIARY ENTRY

What is a diary entry?

A diary is a record of personal events. An individual often related what he has personally undergone within his diary or memories which is a record keeper of all the events of his life. A diary also helps often in preserving memories. By reading a person’s diary, we can come to learn a lot about his individual traits, his likes, and dislikes as well as his mode of life. Therefore, it should be kept safely. By writing a diary, we may learn a lot about ourselves as well. Maintaining a journal or a diary helps us to clarify our ideas and allows us to write about our achievements as well as ideas.

How to write a diary?

Some Simple Steps for Writing Diary

- Write the time and date in case you want to refer to the entry you have made.
- Write the content in your own unique style that your personal taste. You may write about your own feelings or about events, conveying facts, information, ideas, advice, etc.
- The diary should be taken as alive and as a platform for our thoughts and feelings.
- The diary should be taken as alive as a platform for our thoughts and feelings.
- Make your entries honestly and truthfully, don’t lie to yourself.
- We must close the diary with our name or signature

Things to remember:

- Make your diary entry in the right format.
- Let the tone be informal or semi-formal depending on the topic-matter included.
- Express your feelings, opinions and emotions on the topics asked/people/places/events.

How to write Diary entry format

Diary entry format
Day, Date Time
Salutation (Dear Diary)
Signature/ Name of The writer

Q-4) While going home you came across many children on the roads at crossroads with begging bowls in their hands. You are shocked and disgusted at this unflattering picture of a country .Record your experience in your diary. (Word limit-150-180 words)

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका

हिमालय कि बेटियाँ : - नागार्जुन

यह पाठ लेखक नागार्जुन ने लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने हिमालय और उससे निकलते वाली नदियों के बारे में बताया गया है। हिमालय से बहने वाली गंगा, यमुना, सतलुज आदि नदियाँ दूर से लेखक को शांत, गंभीर दिखाई देती थीं। लेखक मन में इनके प्रति श्रद्धा के भाव थे। जब लेखक ने इन नदियों को हिमालय के कन्धों पर चढ़कर देखा तो ये काफी दुबली-पतली लगी; जो कि समतल मैदानों में विशाल दिखाई देती हैं।

लेखक को हिमालय की इन बेटियों कि बाल-लीलाओं को देखकर आश्चर्य होता है। हिमालय की इन बेटियों का न जाने कौन-सा लक्ष्य है, जो इस प्रकार से बैचैन होकर बह रही हैं। नदियाँ बर्फ की पहाड़ियों में, गतियों में और चोटियों पर लीलाएँ करती हैं। देवदार, चीड़, सरसों, चिनार आदि के जंगलों में पहुँचकर शायद इन नदियों को अपनी बीती बातें याद आ जाती होंगी।

सिंधु और ब्रह्मपुत्र दो महानदियों से निकलकर समुद्र में मिल जाती हैं। हिमालय को ससुर और समुद्र को उसका दामाद कहने में भी लेखक को कोई झिझक नहीं होती है। कालिदास के यक्ष ने अपने मेघदूत से कहा था कि बेतवा नदी को प्रेम का विनिमय देते जाना जिससे पता चले कि कालिदास जैसे महान कवि को भी नदियों का सजीव रूप पसंद था।

काका कालेलकर ने नदियों को लोकमाता कहा है। लेकिन लेखक इन्हें माता से पहले बेटियों के रूप में देखते हैं। कई कवियों ने इन्हें बहनो के रूप में भी देखा है। लेखक तिब्बत में काफी सतलुज के किनारे पेअर लटकाकर बैठने से वे इससे काफी प्रभावित हो गए।

कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ

संभ्रांत - सभ्य

कौतुहल - जिज्ञासा

विस्मय - आश्चर्य

बाल लीला - बचपन के खेल

प्रेयसी - प्रेमिका

अधित्यकाएँ - पहाड़ के उप्पेर कि समतल भूमि

उपत्यकाएँ - चोटियाँ

लीला निकेतन - लीला करने का घर

प्रतिदान - वापस

सचेतन - सजीव

मुदित - खुश

अनुपम - जिसकी उपमा न हो

खुमारी - नशा

किन्हीं पाँच कठिन शब्दों के वाक्य बनाओ ।

प्रश्नोत्तर

प्रश्न 1. नदियों को माँ मानने की परंपरा हमारे यहाँ काफ़ी पुरानी है। लेकिन लेखक नागार्जुन उन्हें और किन रूपों में देखते हैं ?

उत्तर . लेखक नदियों को माँ मानने की परंपरा से पहले इन नदियों को स्त्री के सभी रूपों में देखता है जिसमें वो उसे बेटी के समान प्रतीत होती है। इसलिए तो लेखक नदियों को हिमालय की बेटी कहता है। कभी वह इन्हें प्रेयसी की भाँति प्रेममयी कहता है, जिस तरह से एक प्रेयसी अपने प्रियतम से मिलने के लिए आतुर है उसी तरह ये नदियाँ सागर से मिलने को आतुर होती हैं, तो कभी लेखक को उसमें ममता के स्वरूप में बहन के समान प्रतीत होती है जिसके सम्मान में वो हमेशा हाथ जोड़े शीश झुकाए खड़ा रहता है।

प्रश्न 2. सिंधु और ब्रह्मपुत्र की क्या विशेषताएँ बताई गई हैं ?

उत्तर . इनकी विशेषताएँ इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) सिंधु और ब्रह्मपुत्र ये दोनों ही महानदी हैं।

(ii) इन दोनों महानदियों में सारी नदियों का संगम होता है।

(iii) ये भौगोलिक व प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ हैं। ये डेल्टाफार्म करने के लिए, मत्स्य पालन, चावल की फसल व जल स्रोत का उत्तम साधन है।

(iv) ये दोनों ही पौराणिक नदियों के रूप में विशेष पूजनीय व महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

प्रश्न 3. काका कालेलकर ने नदियों को लोकमाता क्यों कहा है ?

उत्तर . नदियों को लोकमाता कहने के पीछे काका कालेलकर का नदियों के प्रति सम्मान है। क्योंकि ये नदियाँ हमारा आरम्भिक काल से ही माँ की भाँति भरण-पोषण करती आ रही हैं। ये हमें पीने के लिए पानी देती हैं तो दूसरी तरफ इसके द्वारा लाई गई ऊपजाऊ मिट्टी खेती के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होती है। ये मछली पालन में भी बहुत उपयोगी है अर्थात् ये नदियाँ सदियों से हमारी जीविका का साधन रही हैं। हिन्दू धर्म में तो ये नदियाँ पौराणिक आधार पर भी विशेष पूजनीय हैं। हिन्दु धर्म में तो जीवन की अन्तिम यात्रा भी इन्हीं से मिलकर समाप्त हो जाती है। इसलिए ये हमारे लिए माता के समान हैं जो सबका कल्याण ही करती हैं।

प्रश्न 4. हिमालय की यात्रा में लेखक ने किन-किन की प्रशंसा की है ?

उत्तर . लेखक ने हिमालय यात्रा में निम्नलिखित की प्रशंसा की है –

(i) हिमालय की अनुपम छटा की।

(ii) हिमालय से निकले वाली नदियों की अठखेलियों की।

(iii) उसकी बरफ़ से ढकी पहाड़ियों की सुंदरता की।

(iv) पेड़-पौधों से भरी घाटियों की।

(v) देवदार, चीड़, सरो, चिनार, सफ़ेदा, कैल से भरे जंगलों की।

एक वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए : -

1. काका कालेलकर ने नदियों को किसकी संज्ञा दी है ?
2. संभ्रांत महिला किसको कहा गया है ?
3. हिमालय का दामाद किसे और क्यों कहा गया है ?
4. "हिमालय की बेटियाँ" पाठ किसने लिखा ?
5. लेखक किसके कन्धों पर चढ़कर नदियों को निहारता है ?
6. नदियाँ किस - किस से टकरा कर आगे बढ़ती हैं ?

7. नदियों का लक्ष्य होता है ?
8. लेखक ने नदियों क क्या कहकर पुकारा है ?

"नदियों पर निर्भर हमारा जीवन, इसे प्रदूषित होने से रोके" -- अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।

MATHS

CHAPTER- INTEGERS

1. If the integers 10, -7, 5, 3, -4, 0 are marked on the number line then which integer which lies on the extreme left?
2. Evaluate the following
(a) $|-13| - |9|$ (b) $|13 - 5| - |-9|$
3. Arrange the following integers in ascending order
-39, 35, -102, 0, -51, -5, -6, 7
4. Arrange the following integers in descending order
-31, 139, -203, -97, 0, 4208
5. State whether the following statements are correct or incorrect. Correct those which are wrong:
 - (i) When two negative integers are added, we get a positive integer
 - (ii) When a positive and a negative integers are added, we always get a negative integer
 - (iii) Additive inverse of integer 8 is (-8) and additive inverse of (-8) is 8.
6. What is the value of $(-2) - [(-2) + (-17) + (-6)]$ Answers
7. The temperature of a city is 4°C . Next day the temperature falls by 5°C . What is the temperature of the city next day?
Answers
8. A diver descends 20 feet in the water from the boat at the surface of a lake. He then rose 12 feet and descends another 18 feet. At this point what is his depth in water?
Answers
9. Verify $a - (-b) = a + b$ for the following values of 'a' and 'b'
 - (a) $a = 13,$ $b = 24$
 - (b) $a = 4,$ $b = 3$

10. The temperature on a certain morning is -11°C at 5 a. m. If the temperature drops 3 degree at 6 a.m. and rises 5 degree at 8 a.m. and again drops 3 degree at 9 a.m. What is the temperature at 9 a.m.?

11. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) 10 steps to the LEFT	(p) 500
(b) 100 km below sea level	(q) - 1000
(c) Withdraw Rs. 1000 from a bank	(r) - 10
(d) Saving Rs. 500	(s) -100

12. Fill in the blanks:

- When we subtract -10 from -118 we get _____.
- _____ is an integer which is neither positive nor negative.
- $272 - 198 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$.
- $21 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$

13. Using number line, add the following integers: $5 + (-5)$.

ACTIVITY:

14. Fill in the blank spaces by integers of the adjoining magic square so that the sum of integers in each row, each column and each diagonal is -6 .

- 1		
3	- 2	

SCIENCE

NUTRITION IN PLANTS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcEW_m1wd9s

Topic – Other Modes of Nutrition

Sub Topic – Heterotrophic mode

TYPES OF HETEROTROPHIC PLANTS

According to the mode of nutrition, heterotrophic plants are of the following types:

1. *Parasitic plants*
2. *Saprophytic plants*
3. *Insectivorous plants*
4. *Symbiotic plants*

- Parasitic plant is one that derives some or all of its nutritional requirements from another living plant. For example, *Cuscuta*.
- Saprotrophic nutrition is a process of chemoheterotrophic extracellular digestion involved in the processing of dead or decayed organic matter. Saprophytes derive their food from dead and decayed organisms. For example, fungi.
- Insectivorous nutrition is a process in which the plant traps and digests insects and other small animals. The trapped insects are killed and their proteins are digested by proteolytic enzymes secreted by the epidermis of the leaf. For example, Pitcher plant.
- The process in which two organisms live together mutually and provide benefit to each other is called as symbiosis and such relationship is called as symbiotic relationship e.g., lichens (symbiotic relationship between algae and fungi).



Answer these questions

- 1) Why do plants require heterotrophic type of nutrition?
- 2) Ravi observed a different type of plant attached to the wall, on a small heap of mud. He asked his mother who has grown this plant. What is his mother's reply to him?

Activity - Take a piece of bread , damp it and keep it in your balcony for two- three days.

3) Write your observation.

4) What type of plant is it? Where does it get nutrition from?

5) Why plants eat insects though they have green leaves to prepare food?

SOCIAL STUDIES
Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years
HISTORY CHAPTER – 1

VIDEO LINK: -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VFOF1wlf0bU&t=17s>

CHAPTER SUMMARY / NOTES

- The maps by Arab geographer **al-Idrisi (1154)** and **French cartographer (1720)** give a large sketch of Indian subcontinent as known as earlier times.
- Cartographer: A person who draws or produces maps.

New and Old Terminologies:

- (i) Historical records exist in a variety of languages.
- (ii) The term Hindustan was coined by **Minhaj-i-Siraj**, a chronicler who wrote in Persian for areas around Punjab, Haryana, and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna.
- iii) Babur used **Hindustan** to describe the subcontinent along with its flora and fauna.
- iv) Fourteenth-century poet **Amir Khusrau** used the word Hind.
- v) In Hindi the term '**pardesi**' was used to describe an alien. In Persian it was called '**ajnabi**'.

Historians and their Sources:

- i) The information about medieval period is derived from two sources: **Archaeological and Literary**.
- ii) Archaeological sources available to us include monuments, temples, coins, tombs, ornaments and paintings.
- iii) Since paper became available in good quantum, a lot of written accounts in the form of chronicles, autobiographies, Farman's and accounts of foreign travellers is available from this period in Persian and Arabic.

New Social and Political Group:

- (i) The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historian largely because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period.
- ii) It was a period of great mobility. One such group of people was **Rajaputra**. Other group of warriors were **Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahom's and Kayasthas**.
- iii) Throughout the period there was a gradual clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture. Challenges in their habitat forced many forest-dwellers to migrate.
- iv) As society became more differentiated people were grouped into **jatis or sub-castes** and ranked based on their backgrounds and their occupations.
- v) Ranks were not fixed permanently, and varied according to the power, influence and resources controlled by the members of the jati.

Regions and Empires:

- (i) **Large states like those of the Cholas, Tughluqs, or Mughals encompassed many regions.**
- (ii) A Sanskrit prashsti that praises Delhi Sultan Balban tells that he was ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in the west and included all the South India.

- iii) There were considerable conflicts between various states.
- iv) When the Mughal empire declined in the 18th century, it led to the re-emergence of regional states.

Old and New Religions:

- (i) Religion was often closely associated with the social and economic organization of local communities.
- (ii) It was during the period that important changes occurred in religion. It included the worship of new deities, construction of temples by royalty, and the growing importance of Brahmanas in the Hindu religion.
- iii) Knowledge of Sanskrit helped Brahmins to earn respect.
- iv) Islam was patronized by many rulers.

Historical Periods:

- i) The British historians divided the history of India into three periods: **Hindu, Muslim and British.**
- ii) Most historians look to economic and social factors to characterize the major elements of different moments of the past.
- iii) The life of hunter-gatherers, early farmers and early empires was called early societies.
- iv) **The growth of imperial state formations, development of Hinduism and Islam as major religions and the arrival of European trading companies was called medieval period.**
- (v) The last era was called modernity which carried a sense of material progress and intellectual development.

WORKSHEET

I. Very short Answer Questions: -

(1 Marker)

- 1) **Who was al-Idrisi?**
- 2) **Who used the term Hindustan for the first time and when?**
- 3) **Name any two sources do the historians use for the study of a particular period of history?**
- 4) **Who was considered a 'foreigner' in the past?**
- 5) **Define the following: -**
 - a) **Scribes**
 - b) **Jati Panchayat**
 - c) **Archives**
 - d) **Cartographer**

II. Short Answer Questions: -

(3 Marker)

- 1) **List some of the technological changes associated with this period.**
- 2) **What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?**
- 3) **How do the historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?**

III. Long Answer Questions: -

(5 Marker)

- 1) **Trace out the major changes in the society during 700 and 1750? What was its main reason?**
- 2) **What were some of the major religious developments during this period?**

IV. Fill ups: -

- i. Archives are places where _____ are kept.
- ii. _____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
- iii. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
- iv. Several villages were governed by a _____.
- v. A person who makes maps is called _____.
- vi. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is _____.
- vii. When there was no printing press _____ copied manuscripts by hand.

V. State whether true or false:

- 1) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- 2) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- 3) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- 4) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

VI. Make a PowerPoint presentation(PPT) on Archaeological and Literary sources of Medieval Indian History.

विषय - संस्कृत

प्रथमः पाठः

सुभाषितानि

Link - <https://youtu.be/hwbviT4PoXI>

(इ०) धनधान्यप्रयोगेषु विद्यायाः संग्रहेषु च ।

आहारे व्यवहारे च त्यक्तलज्जः सुखी भवेत् ॥५॥

शब्दार्थः → धनधान्य → धन और धान्य । प्रयोगेषु - व्यवहार में ।
संग्रहेषु → संग्रह में । आहारे → आहार में । च → और ।
त्यक्तलज्जः → संकोच को छोड़ कर । भवेत् → होता है ।

अन्वयः → धनधान्यप्रयोगेषु विद्यायाः संग्रहेषु च आहारे व्यवहारे
च त्यक्तलज्जः सुखी भवेत् ।

सरलार्थः → धन और धान्य के प्रयोग में, विद्या के संग्रह में,
और भोजन में और व्यवहार में संकोच को छोड़ने
वाला सुखी होता है ।

(८) क्षमावशीकृतिर्लोके क्षमया किं न साध्यते ।

शान्तिखड्गः क्वरे यस्य किं करिष्यति दुर्जनः ॥६॥

शब्दार्थ → क्षमावशीकृतिः → क्षमा वशीकरण । लोके → संसार में,

क्षमया → क्षमा के द्वारा । साध्यते → सिद्ध होता है ।

शान्तिखड्गः → शांति रूपी तलवार । क्वरे → हाथ में ।

यस्य → जिसके । दुर्जनः → दुष्ट व्यक्ति ।

अन्वयः → लोके क्षमावशी कृतिः । क्षमया किं न साध्यते ।

यस्य क्वरे शान्तिखड्गः (अस्ति), दुर्जनः (तस्य) किं करिष्यति ?

सरलार्थ → (८) संसार में क्षमा वशीकरण है । क्षमा के द्वारा क्या सिद्ध नहीं होता है ? जिसके के हाथ में शान्ति रूपी तलवार है, दुष्ट उसका क्या कर सकता है ।

प्रश्न 1 प्रश्नानां उत्तरत -

- a. लोके वशिकृतिः का ?
- b. त्यक्तलज्जः कुत्र सुखी भवेत् ?

प्रश्न 2 शब्दानां अर्थम् लिखत -

- a) धनधान्यप्रयोगेषु -
- b) आहारे -
- c) दुर्जनः -
- d) लोके -
- e) क्षमावशीकृतिः -