

CLASS : VI

WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL

(05/09/2020 – 10/10/2020)

TOPIC: GRAMMAR - TENSES (FUTURE TENSE)

ENGLISH WEEK ACTIVITY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- * Students will be able to identify the verb and tense in a sentence.
- * Learners will be able to write a sentence using the past/ present or future form.
- * Students will participate in the activities enthusiastically and their LSRW skills will also be enhanced.

FUTURE TENSE

Future tense is further divided into the following kinds:

1. Simple Future Tense
2. Future Continuous Tense
3. Future Perfect Tense
4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used:

- to express the actions which are yet to happen or will happen in the time to come.

Example:
— She will meet you tomorrow.

Future Continuous

The future continuous tense is used:

- to talk about an action that will be going on at a specific time in the future. Example:
— He will be doing his homework in the morning.
- to indicate an action that will happen as a matter of routine or as a planned happening. Example:
— They will be gathering in the ground for morning assembly in half an hour.

Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used:

- to talk about an action that will be completed before or by a specific time in the future. Example:
— The relief will have reached the affected areas by tomorrow.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The future perfect continuous tense is used:

- to express an action that will continue into the future up to a specific time. Example:
— She will have been completing four years in this school by the end of this month.

Syntax of Future Tense Forms

Tense	Assertive	Negative	Interrogative
Simple future	S + shall/will + V ¹ + O.	S + shall/will + not + V ¹ + O.	Shall/Will + S + V ¹ + O + ?
Future continuous	S + shall/will + be + V ¹ ing + O.	S + shall/will + not + be + V ¹ ing + O.	Shall/Will + S + be + V ¹ ing + O + ?
Future perfect	S + shall/will + have + V ³ + O.	S + shall/will + not + have + V ³ + O.	Shall/Will + S + have + V ³ + O + ?
Future perfect continuous	S + shall/will + have + been + V ¹ ing + O.	S + shall/will + not + have + been + V ¹ ing + O.	Shall/Will + S + have + been + V ¹ ing + O + ?

Take Note!
In modern grammar, 'shall' is no longer in use. 'Will' is used with all subjects, irrespective of person and number.

Practice 18.3

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the future tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I _____ the venue by 9 p.m. (reach)
2. She _____ better in the next test. (do)
3. The children _____ from school in an hour. (return)
4. Mother _____ cooking in half an hour. (finish)

5. I _____ this novel for two months by tomorrow. (write)
6. My father _____ me any moment now. (call)
7. They _____ for Dubai tomorrow. (leave)
8. They _____ into the new flat this weekend. (move)
9. It was such an exciting match that people _____ about it for years. (talk)
10. She _____ for five hours by tomorrow morning. (toil)

B. Change the following sentences to future tense.

1. I am going to appear in the test tomorrow.

2. Father is going to buy a plot next month.

3. They are going to raise this issue.

ENGLISH WEEK PLAN

Poet: Robert Louis Stevenson

Famous Works: *Treasure Island, Kidnapped, The Land of Counterpane, Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

Related Activities:

- PPT depicting the work and life of the poet will be shown to the students.
- Poem recitation will be conducted within the class and the students will be encouraged to participate in it.
- Students will be motivated to select any one poem of the aforementioned poet and explain it in their own words using a powerpoint presentation.
- A quiz in the form of MCQ will be conducted to assess the students intake during the week. The time duration for the same will be 30-40 mins.
- In the end, the students will be asked either to compose acrostics / portray their imagination of any poem in the form of a sketch/ any art form or Draw a concrete poem.

कक्षा -VI

विषय - समास (हिन्दी व्याकरण)

Link - <https://youtu.be/b4OsfoujVg>

समास का तात्पर्य है "संक्षिप्तीकरण"

दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बने हुए एक नवीन एवं सार्थक शब्द को समास कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :

रसोईघर - रसोई के लिए घर।

नीलगाय - नीले रंग की गाय।

समास के नियमों से निर्मित शब्द सामासिक शब्द कहलाता है। इसे हम समस्त पद भी कहते हैं।

समास के भेद

हिंदी में समास के छः भेद हैं :

(1) अव्ययीभाव समास

(2) तत्पुरुष समास

(3) द्विगु समास

(4) कर्मधारय समास

(5) द्वंद्व समास

(6) बहुव्रीहि समास

अव्ययीभाव समास

इस समास में पहला पद (पूर्व पद) प्रधान होता है और पूरा पद अव्यय होता है

इसमें पहला पद उपसर्ग होता है जैसे अ, आ, अनु, प्रति, हर, भर, नि, निर, यथा, यावत् आदि उपसर्ग शब्द का बोध होता है

नोट : अव्ययीभाव समास में उपसर्ग होता है

उदाहरण:

(आजन्म) - जन्म पर्यन्त

(यथावधि) - अवधि के अनुसार

(यथाक्रम) - क्रम के अनुसार

तत्पुरुष समास

इस समास में दूसरा पद (उत्तर पद / अंतिम पद) प्रधान होता है इसमें कर्ता और संबोधन कारक को छोड़कर शेष छः कारक चिन्हों का प्रयोग होता है जैसे - कर्म कारक, करण कारक, सम्प्रदान कारक, अपादान कारक, सम्बन्ध कारक, अधिकरण कारक

नोट : तत्पुरुष समास में कारक चिन्हों का प्रयोग होता है

उदाहरण :

(विद्यालय) - विद्या के लिए आलय

(राजपुत्र) - राजा का पुत्र

(मुंहतोड़) - मुंह को तोड़ने वाला

(चिड़ीमार) - चिड़िया को मारने वाला

(जन्मांध) - जन्म से अंधा

द्विगु समास

द्विगु समास में पहला पद संख्यावाचक होता है विग्रह करने पर समूह का बोध होता है

नोट : द्विगु समास में संख्या का बोध होता है

उदाहरण :

(त्रिलोक) - तीनों लोकों का समाहार

(नवरात्र) - नौ रात्रियों का समूह

(अठन्नी) - आठ आनों का समूह

(दुसूती) - दो सुतों का समूह

(पंचतत्व) - पांच तत्वों का समूह

कर्मधारय समास

इसमें समस्त पद सामान रूप से प्रधान होता है इसके लिंग, वचन भी सामान होते हैं इस समास में पहला पद विशेषण तथा दूसरा पद विशेष्य होता है विग्रह करने पर कोई नया शब्द नहीं बनता |

नोट : कर्मधारय समास में व्यक्ति, वस्तु आदि की विशेषता का बोध होता है |

उदाहरण :

(चन्द्रमुख) - चन्द्रमा के सामान मुख वाला - विशेषता

(दहीवड़ा) - दही में डूबा बड़ा - विशेषता

(गुरुदेव) - गुरु रूपी देव - विशेषता

(चरण कमल) - कमल के समान चरण - विशेषता

(नील गगन) - नीला है जो असमान - विशेषता

द्वंद्व समास

इसमें दोनों पद प्रधान होते हैं। विग्रह करने पर बीच में 'और' / 'या' का बोध होता है

नोट : द्वंद्व समास में योजक चिन्ह (-) और 'या' का बोध होता है

उदाहरण :

(पाप-पुण्य) - पाप और पुण्य

(सीता-राम) - सीता और राम

(ऊँच-नीच) - ऊँच और नीच

(खरा-खोटा) - खरा या खोटा

(अन्न-जल) - अन्न और जल

बहुव्रीहि समास

इस समास में कोई भी पद प्रधान न होकर अन्य पद प्रधान होता है विग्रह करने पर नया शब्द निकलता है पहला पद विशेषण नहीं होता है विग्रह करने पर समूह का बोध भी नहीं होता है।

नोट : बहुव्रीहि समास के अंतर्गत शब्द का विग्रह करने पर नया शब्द बनता है या नया नाम सामने आता है

उदाहरण :

(त्रिनेत्र) - भगवान शिव

(वीणापाणी) - सरस्वती

(श्वेताम्बर) - सरस्वती

(गजानन) - भगवान गणेश

(गिरधर) - भगवान श्रीकृष्ण

समास से संबन्धित प्रश्न

1: 'दशानन' में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) तत्पुरुष (B) कर्मधारय (C) बहुव्रीहि (D) द्विगु

2: 'चौराहा' शब्द में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) कर्मधारय (B) द्वंद्व (C) द्विगु (D) अव्ययीभाव

3: 'तिरंगा' में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) द्वंद्व (B) द्विगु (C) अव्ययीभाव (D) तत्पुरुष

4: 'देव जो महान है' यह किस समास का उदाहरण है ?

(A) कर्मधारय (B) बहुव्रीहि (C) तत्पुरुष (D) अव्ययीभाव

5: 'घुड़दौड़' का समास-विग्रह बताइए ?

(A) घोड़े जैसी तेज़ दौड़ (B) घोड़े की दौड़

(C) दौड़ने वाला घोड़ा (D) घोड़ा और दौड़

6: "राजपुत्र" में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) तत्पुरुष (B) द्विगु (C) द्वंद्व (D) कर्मधारय

7: जिस समास का पूर्वपद(पहलापद) प्रधान हो,
उसे कौन-सा समास कहते हैं ?

(A) संबंध तत्पुरुष (B) कर्मधारय
(C) अव्ययीभाव (D) द्वंद्व

8: समास कितने भेद होते हैं ?

(A) तीन (B) नौ (C) छः (D) आठ

9: मृगनयन में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) तत्पुरुष (B) द्वंद्व (C) कर्मधारय (D) द्विगु

10: यथाक्रम में कौन-सा समास है ?

(A) कर्मधारय (B) अव्ययीभाव (C) तत्पुरुष (D) द्विगु

गतिविधि

समास के भेद का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फ्लो चार्ट बनाइए ।

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- समास के भेदों की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।

ASSIGNMENT Fractions

Learning outcomes: Students will be able to

1. To identify types of fractions.
2. To change the given fractions into equivalent fractions
3. To add and subtract the given fractions

<https://youtu.be/Z9c01LXVpo0>

Activity

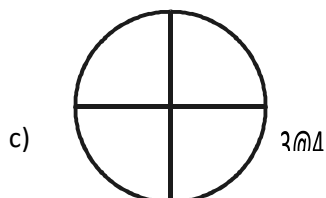
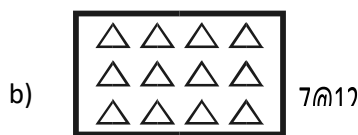
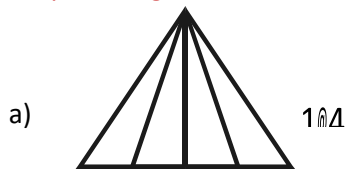
Aim :- To represent the fractions using diagrams. Also to understand that equal division is necessary for representing fractions.

Represent a. $\frac{1}{4}$

b. $\frac{7}{12}$

c. $\frac{3}{4}$

1. Shape the figures for the fraction given below it.



Choose the correct option:-

Q1 A fraction with denominator 3, which is less than 1 is _____

Q2 Among $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ the greatest fraction is _____

Q3 What fractions of numbers 1 to 30 is prime?

Q4 A fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator is _____ fraction.

- a) an improper
- b) a proper
- c) a mixed
- d) none of these

Q5 Give two examples of each

- a) Improper fraction

- b) Proper fraction with denominator 10
- c) Like fraction
- d) Unlike fraction
- e) Unit fraction

Q6. Express

- a) 1 day as a fraction of 1 week.
- b) 20 seconds as a fraction of 1 minute.
- c) 18 hours as fraction of 1 day.
- d) 10 months as a fraction of 1 year.

Q7. Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{5}{7}$ having

- a) Denominator 35
- b) Numerator 45

Q8. Reduce the fraction to their lowest form

- a) $\frac{6}{8}$
- b) $\frac{5}{20}$
- c) $\frac{54}{28}$
- d) $\frac{54}{72}$

Q9. Find equivalent fractions of $\frac{45}{90}$ with:
numerator = 5

Q10. Mira's school is $\frac{5}{7}$ Km away from her house . Daily she walks a distance and then takes a bus to travel $\frac{1}{7}$ km to reach the school .How far does she walk?

Q11. Rama, Rati, Rupa and Radha each bought a pizza. Rama had $\frac{7}{8}$ of her pizza, Rati had $\frac{6}{7}$ of her pizza, Rupa had $\frac{5}{7}$ of hers and Radha had $\frac{4}{5}$ of hers. Who ate the maximum part of their pizzas?

Science Worksheet
Class-VI

Chapter: Body Movements

<https://youtu.be/egJT3Ab9Ws0>

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the structure of the human skeleton.

- To study about various joints in the human body and understand their functions.

Types of Joints

The place where two or more bones meet together is called a joint. In our body, the following are the types of joints:

1. **Pivot Joint:** A Pivot joint is a joint that rotates in many planes. For example: The joint in the neck allows the neck to rotate and not left-right as well as front-back.
2. **Hinge Joint:** When bones can move along one axis, it indicates the presence of Hinge joint. For example: Elbows and knees.
3. **Ball and Socket Joint:** Ball and socket joint has a partial spherical structure is present inside a socket allowing movement in all directions. For example: The joint in hips.
4. **Fixed Joint:** As the name suggests, the fixed joint allows no movement at all. For example: the joints in the skull are fixed joints.

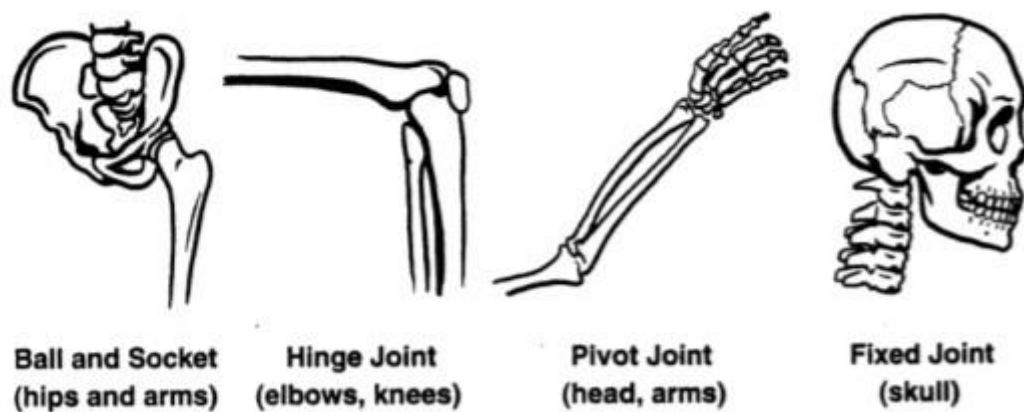


Figure 1: Types of joints

The Human Skeleton

All the bones in our body also form a framework to give a shape to our body. This framework is called the **skeleton**.

We can get photographs of bones by a machine called **X-ray machine**. Doctors use these photographs to examine the injuries and diseases of bones.

Rib Cage

The ribs are the bent bones in the chest that join the backbone and the chest bone together to form a box. This box is called the **rib cage**. There are 12 bones on each side of the chest and protects important organs like the heart and the lungs.



Figure 2: The rib cage

Backbone

The backbone is a series of 33 vertebrae connected together that runs along the back of the human body.



Figure 3: The human backbone

Shoulder bones

The shoulder bone is formed by the collar bone and the shoulder blade. The shoulder bones are flat and large. They help in forming joints with long bones.

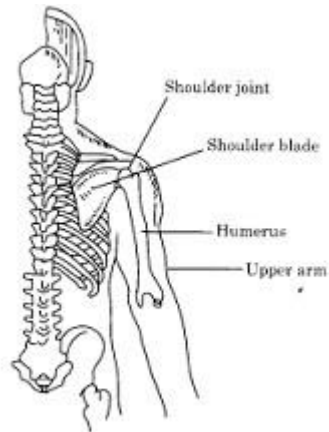


Figure 4: The shoulder bone

Pelvic bone

The pelvic bone encloses the portion of your body below the stomach. This is the part you sit on.

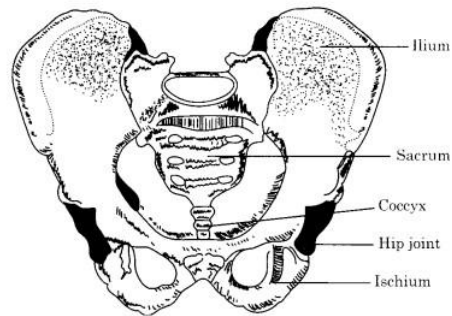
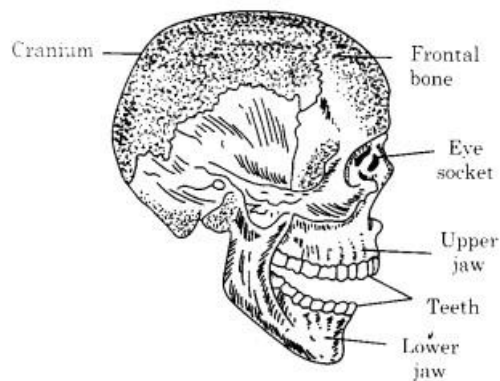


Figure 5: The pelvic bone

The skull

The skull is made up of many bones joined together. It encloses and protects a very important part of the body, the brain.



The skull

Cartilage

Apart from bones, there are some additional parts of the skeleton that are not as hard as the bones and which can be bent. These are called cartilage. For instance, humans have cartilage in the ear. Cartilage is also found in the joints of the body.

Muscles

Muscles are that part of the body that are responsible for the motion of the body. The alternate **contraction** and **relaxation** of the muscles is what causes the movement of joints and the body. When contracted, the muscle becomes shorter, stiffer and thicker. It pulls the bone. On the other hand, the muscles become longer and softer when relaxed. Muscles work in pairs. When one of them contracts, the bone is pulled in that direction. The other muscle of the pair relaxes. To move the bone in the opposite direction, the relaxed muscle contracts to pull the bone towards its original position, while the first relaxes. A muscle can only pull. It cannot push. Thus, two muscles have to work together to move a bone.

Important Points to remember in a Human Skeleton

- Bones provide support, protection, movement and perform several other functions.
- The bones in the skull (Cranium, Mandible, Maxilla) give protection to the brain.
- The long bones such as humerus, radius, ulna, tibia, fibula support the weight of body.
- The carpals are located in wrist and tarsals are located in ankles. They are examples of short bones.
- The bones protecting the spine are called as the vertebral column. Cervical area (top 7 vertebrae), Thoracic (next 12), Lumbar (bottom 5 vertebrae), Sacrum (5 fused or stuck together bones) and Coccyx (the tiny bit at the bottom of the spine).
- The sternum and rib cage constitute the chest bones.

Test your learning:

Question 1: What is a bone joint? Describe various kinds of joints found in our body.

Question 2: Name various parts of skeletal system.

Question 3: What is the function of skeleton?

Question 4: Which important organ is fully protected inside the bones of the skull?

Question 5: How can we get photograph of a bone? What is the use of such photographs?

Question 6: Discuss the mechanism of bone movement. What is the role of muscles in the movement of bones?

Question 7: Differentiate between bone and cartilage with examples.

Question 8: Write short notes on: skull, rib cage, backbone, pelvic bone and shoulder bone.

Activity:

Question 1: Make a cylinder with cardboard or thick chart paper. Attach a small pencil to the cylinder by piercing the cylinder at the centre. Make a hollow half cylinder from cardboard such that the rolled-up cylinder can fit inside it easily. Try to move the rolled-up cylinder. How does it move? What kind of a joint does it represent? Name the parts of the body where this joint is present.

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC- KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

Video link: - <https://youtu.be/tAVyPWNocz8>

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- Appreciate that different developments were taking place in different parts of the subcontinent simultaneously.
- Introduce the concept of state and its varieties

KEYWORDS-

- **Janapadas-** territorial state which came into being 3000 years ago.
- **Mahajanapadas-** large state which came into being 2500 years ago.
- **Ploughshare-** a cutting blade that is fixed to a plough.
- **Transplantation-** process of growing saplings and then planting them in fields.
- **Gana-** a group comprising many members.
- **Sangha-** an organisation or association.

THE ASHWAMEDHA YAGYA (sacrificing horse for becoming king)

In this, a horse was set free to wander into the kingdoms. If stopped then the king had to fight a war. If allowed to enter, it meant that they accepted the King was stronger than them.

JANAPADAS

The kings who performed these big **sacrifices** were called janapadas. Some settlements in janapadas- Purana Qila in Delhi, Hastinapur near Meerut etc. **Crops grown-** rice, wheat, sugarcane etc. Different coloured **earthen pots** were also made.

MAHAJANAPADAS

Some janapadas became more important than others and were known as mahajanapadas. For example- **Avanti, Magadha, Kosala**. Regular salaries were given to the soldiers serving in the army. The mahajanapadas were **fortified**, meaning huge walls were built around them.

Reasons for fortification-

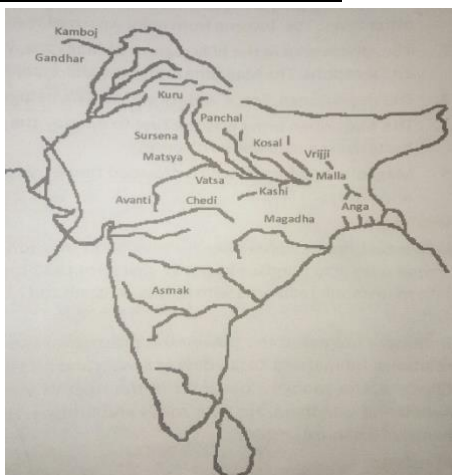
- To **protect the kingdom** from attacks.
- Some kings wanted to **show their wealth**.
- This way the kingdom could be **easily controlled**.

SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Building of huge forts and providing salaries to the soldiers required resources. These were collected in the form of tax. The following kinds of taxes were levied on the people:-



CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE



- **Use of iron ploughshares**- for **production of more grains** iron plough was used instead of wooden one. With this, clay soil could be turned over better.
- **Crop transplantation**-instead of scattering seed on the ground, **saplings were grown** and then planted in the fields. This led to increased production. Generally, slave men or women and landless agricultural labourers had to do this work.

MAGADHA

It was the most important mahajanapada. **Ganga and Son** flowed through Magadha which was important for transportation, water supplies and fertile land. **Bimbisara, Ajatsatru and Mahapadma Nanda were powerful rulers.** Rajagriha in Bihar was the capital of Magadha for several years, then it was shifted to **Pataliputra.**

VAJJI

The capital of Vajji was at **Vaishali.** It was under a different form of government, known as gana or sangha. In this, there were many rulers who met in assemblies and decided upon important matters. Women, dasas and kammakaras could not participate in these assemblies.

WORKSHEET

I. Tick the correct answer-

1. The 'Ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of

- (a) horse
- (b) cow
- (c) bull
- (d) goat

2. One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from

- (a) farmers
- (b) hunter-gatherers
- (c) crafts-persons
- (d) Traders

3. The present name of Raj agriha is

- (a) Rajgir
- (b) Rajmahal
- (c) Rajgaon
- (d) Patna

4. Alexander was a ruler who lived in

- (a) Slovenia
- (b) Greece
- (c) Rome
- (d) Macedonia

5. Vajji had its capital city at

- (a) Raj agriha
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Patna
- (d) Magadha

II. Fill in the blanks-

1. Purana Qila was a settlement in a 'janapada' and is now located in
2. Painted Grey Ware is a type of
3. The taxes on crops were called
4. Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of
5. 'Kammakara' was a word used for
6. A ruler called _____ extended the control of Magadha up to the northwest part of the subcontinent.

III. State whether true or false. Justify the false statement-

1. Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick, or stone.
2. The rulers of 'mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people,
3. The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.
4. Alexander was the only person who conquered Magadha.

IV. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
(i) Magadha	(a) Buddhist books
(ii) Hastinapura	(b) 'janapada'
(iii) 'Bhaga'	(c) 'mahajanapada'
(iv) Vaishali	(d) Taxes
(v) 'Sanghas'	(e) capital city of Vajji.

V. Answer the following questions briefly-

1. Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the 'ganas'?
2. Why did the 'rajas' of 'mahajanapadas' build forts?
3. Describe the 'Ashvamedha' ritual.
4. What changes took place in agriculture around this time?

ACTIVITY

- On an outline map of India, mark the mentioned mahajanapadas- Avanti, Magadha, Kuru, Vajji and Anga.

OR

- Make a PPT on the life of people in Magadha. You can include the following hints:-
 - i) Administration
 - ii) System of tax
 - iii) Agriculture
 - iv) Trade
 - v) Society

CONVERSATIONAL ACTIVITY

- In mahajanapadas women were excluded from participating in the government. Is that still true today? Find out names of some women in the present government.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

Link- <https://youtu.be/kHNkCtZ17Dg>

अष्टमः पाठः

सूक्तिस्तबकः

पाठ का परिचय (Introduction of the Lesson)

इस पाठ में संस्कृत साहित्य की कुछ सूक्तियों का संकलन है। 'सूक्ति' शब्द 'सु' उपसर्ग तथा 'उक्ति' शब्द से बना है। सु + उक्ति = 'सूक्ति' का अर्थ है—अच्छा वचन। अत्यल्प शब्दों में जीवन के बहुमूल्य तथ्यों को सुंदर ढंग से कहने के लिए संस्कृत साहित्य की सूक्तियाँ प्रसिद्ध हैं। यथा—

बालक से भी हितकर बात ग्रहण कर लेनी चाहिए, पुस्तक में पढ़ी बात जीवन में अपनानी चाहिए, मधुर वचन सबको खुश कर देते हैं, इत्यादि अच्छी बातें इन सूक्तियों में निहित हैं।

उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः ।

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ॥1॥

अर्थात् : कोई भी कार्य कठिन परिश्रम से ही पूर्ण होता है केवल सोचने मात्र से नहीं। कभी भी सोते हुए शेर के मुँह में हिरण स्वयं नहीं आ जाता अर्थात् प्रवेश नहीं करता ।

पुस्तके पठितः पाठः जीवने नैव साधितः।

किं भवेत् तेन पाठेन जीवने यो न सार्थकः ॥2॥

सरलार्थः :

(यदि) पुस्तक में पढ़ा गया पाठ जीवन में उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया तो जो (पाठ) जीवन में सार्थक नहीं उस पाठ से क्या लाभ?

भावः :

पुस्तक में पढ़ी हुई बातों को जीवन में अवश्य अपनाना चाहिए।

प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन सर्वे तुष्यन्ति मानवाः।

तस्मात् प्रियं हि वक्तव्यं वचने का दरिद्रता ॥3॥

सरलार्थ :

सब मनुष्य प्रिय वचन कहे जाने पर प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं। इस कारण मधुर वचन ही बोलने चाहिए। वाणी के उपयोग में कंजूसी क्यों की जाए। अर्थात् उदार होकर अधिकाधिक मधुर वाणी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
भाव—मीठे बोल सबको प्रसन्न रखने का एकमात्र सरल साधन है।

गच्छन् पिपीलको याति योजनानां शतान्यपि।
अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति ॥4॥

सरलार्थ :

चलती हुई चींटी तो सैंकड़ों योजन की दूरी लाँघ जाती है किंतु न चलता हुआ गरुड़ भी एक कदम भी नहीं जाता अर्थात् आगे नहीं बढ़ता।
भाव—प्रयास करने से ही कार्य सिद्ध होते हैं अन्यथा नहीं।

काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः।
वसन्तसमये प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥5॥

सरलार्थ:

कौआ काला होता है, कोयल भी काली होती है, कौए और कोयल में क्या अंतर है? वसंतकाल आने पर कौवा कौवा है और कोयल कोयल है। (यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है।)

भाव:

वाह्य आकार के आधार पर आंतरिक गुणों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, किंतु समय आने पर आंतरिक गुण भी प्रकट हो जाते हैं।

1. सर्वान् श्लोकान् सस्वरं गायत।



2. श्लोकांशान् योजयत-

क

तस्मात् प्रियं हि वक्तव्यं
गच्छन् पिपीलको याति
प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन
किं भवेत् तेन पाठेन
काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः

ख

सर्वे तुष्यन्ति जन्तवः।
जीवने यो न सार्थकः।
को भेदः पिककाकयोः।
योजनानां शतान्यपि।
वचने का दरिद्रता।

3. प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (क) सर्वे जन्तवः केन तुष्यन्ति?
(ख) पिककाकयोः भेदः कदा भवति?
(ग) कः गच्छन् योजनानां शतान्यपि याति?
(घ) अस्माभिः किं वक्तव्यम्?