

CLASS : VI

WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL (07/12/ 2020 - 12/12/2020)

ENGLISH

TOPIC : Writing Skill: Speech Writing

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- * Students will be able to identify and define the important components of speech delivery
- * Learners will be able put these components into practice
- * Learners will be able to express their ideas freely and appropriately

SPEECH WRITING

Speech is a formal talk that a person delivers to his audience. It must have the capacity to hold the attention of the audience with a proper choice of words, expressions and examples.

Remember:

WHO you are writing the speech for (i.e., who your audience is).

WHAT your speech is going to be about (its topic) and the main points in order of importance.

◆ Note:

It is important to note that the written speech should consist of small sentences having not more than 10 to 12 words in a sentence.

◆ Value Points:

- i) Greet your audience and introduce the topic you are speaking on.
- ii) The introduction part of the speech is the most important part.
- iii) It is this part which decides the impact of the speech.
- iv) Do not give a separate title for the speech.
- v) Keep in mind, as already stated, the occasion of the speech and the nature of the audience.
- vi) The introduction should not be very lengthy.
- vii) The main topic should be taken up as quickly as possible.
- viii) Use simple and familiar language.
- ix) The conclusion plays a very important role in the success of a speech
- x) Give your own conclusion on the topic in a telling manner.
- xi) Marking scheme is the same as for the Article.
- xii) Write 'Thank you' at the end of your speech.

Rubrics for speech writing:

Format (opening address and conclusion) - 01 mark

Content - 04 marks

Expression – 05 marks

(Grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings) - (2.5 M)

(Coherence and relevance of ideas and style) - (2.5 M)

Total : 10 marks

Sample question:

QUESTION:

Question:1 Today is women's day and you are asked to deliver a speech on changing role of women in 21st century acknowledging their significant contribution in changing face of modern era. Your speech should not exceed the limit of 120-150 words.

HINTS: Gone are the days-when women were considered to be the queen of tragedy'- position Remarkably improved-have all rights of equality-possess higher position without any distinction-have made their place in literature ,education ,administration-modern woman-self-confident, Self-respect, we are proud of them.

ROLE OF WOMEN

Respected Principal, Teachers and My Dear Friends,

I am delighted to have this golden opportunity of expressing my views on the ROLE OF WOMEN on the eve of "WOMAN'S DAY".

In the past women were considered inferior to man. Today, Women are as good as men in every aspect. They have proved their worth. Name any field of progress wherein they have not left their mark? They are known for their sincerity, sensibility, hard work and timely wit. They have never failed in using them in time of need. Women like Barkha Dutt, Sonia Gandhi have excelled in their respective task. Being woman myself, I feel tremendous power in myself and see no reason to lag behind. I am proud to be a woman. We know that modern world cannot afford to leave women as they have time and again made the world realise their strong presence.

I acknowledge the vital role the women play for the emancipation of the society and their immense contribution in shaping and creating a strong nation with their spirit of dedication, devotion and duty.

Thank You.

Practice Questions:

1. As Mukul / Mahima of Alps Public School, write a speech to be delivered in school assembly highlighting the importance of cleanliness suggesting that the state of cleanliness reflects the character of its citizens. (150-200 words)
2. You are Rajendra Kumar, a social worker. You read an article in The Hindu on 'Health Care for Indian Workers'. Write a speech in 125-150 words on the importance of health care to be delivered at a public function to create awareness among the workers.

Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/s4VfsNjapxk> - पाठ – 14

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter

लोकगीत

- प्रश्न 1. निबंध में लोकगीतों के किन पक्षों की चर्चा की गई है? बिंदुओं के रूप में उन्हें लिखो।
(3)
- प्रश्न 2. हमारे यहाँ स्त्रियों के खास गीत कौन-कौन से हैं? पाठ के आधार पे बताइए।
(3)
- प्रश्न 3. लोकगीत किस अर्थ में शास्त्रीय संगीत से भिन्न है?
(2)
- प्रश्न 4. लोकगीतों की क्या विशेषता है?
(2)
- प्रश्न 5. लोकगीत किससे जुड़े हैं?
(2)

➤ **HOTS Question**

प्रश्न 1. 'पर सारे देश के ... अपने-अपने विद्यापति हैं'-इस वाक्य का क्या अर्थ है? पाठ पढ़कर मालूम करो और लिखो।

➤ **बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न**

(1 X 5 = 5)

(क) 'लोकगीत' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

- (i) प्रेमचंद
- (ii) विष्णु प्रभाकर
- (iii) विनय महाजन
- (iv) भगवतशरण उपाध्याय

(ख) लोकगीतों की भाषा कैसी होती है?

- (i) संस्कृतनिष्ठ
- (ii) शास्त्रीय
- (iii) आम बोलचाल
- (iv) अनगढ़

(ग) लोकगीत शास्त्रीय संगीत से किस मायने में भिन्न है?

- (i) लय, सुर और ताल में
- (ii) मधुरता में
- (iii) सोच, ताजगी और लोकप्रियता में
- (iv) इनमें कोई नहीं

(घ) लोकगीतों की रचना में किसका विशेष योगदान है?

- (i) बच्चों का
- (ii) स्त्रियों का
- (iii) पुरुषों का
- (iv) इनमें कोई नहीं

(ङ) इनमें से कौन बंगाल का लोकगीत है?

- (i) कजरी
- (ii) बाउल
- (iii) पूरबी
- (iv) सावन

1. आप जिस प्रांत से संबंधित है ,उस प्रांत का एक लोकप्रिय गीत याद करके कक्षा में सुनाइए (मौखिक गतिविधि) (5)
2. प्रत्येक लोकनृत्य में स्त्री-पुरुष की एक पारंपरिक पोशाक निर्धारित होती है | आप किसी भी एक लोकनृत्य संबंधी स्त्री-पुरुष की पोशाक का चित्र बनाकर उससे संबंधित लोकनृत्य, राज्य व प्रांत का नाम भी लिखिए | (5)

➤ गतिविधि उद्देश्य

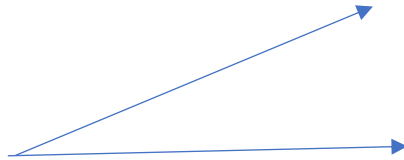
- भारतीय परंपरा व संस्कृति के प्रति प्रेम और सम्मान उजागर करना |

मूल्य परक प्रश्न

1. हमारे यहाँ कई तरह के संगीत है जैसे :- इंडियन पॉप ,इंडियन फोक ,इंडियन क्लासिकल, रैप आदि आपको कौन-सा संगीत अधिक प्रिय है ,उसे सुनकर आप कैसा महसूस करते हो और क्यों ? अपना अनुभव लिखिए (5)

Maths Study Material

Angles – Angles are formed when two lines meet.



Types of angles

Right Angle – A 90 degree angle is called a right angle. A 90 degree angle represents $\frac{1}{4}$ of a revolution.





Straight angle- 180 degree angle is called a straight angle. It represents a straight line. A straight angle also represents half($\frac{1}{2}$) or two fourth ($\frac{2}{4}$) of the revolution.

Complete angle – A 360 degree angle is called a complete angle.
360 degree angle represents one complete revolution.degree

Acute angle-An acute angle is always less than 90 degree.

Egs 15 degree, 35 degree, 87 degree, 18 degree

Obtuse angle- An angle which is more than 90 degree and less than 180 degree is called obtuse angle.

Egs- 160 degree, 140 degree, 110 degree, 155 degree.

Reflex angle- A reflex angle is more than 180 degree and less than 360 degree.

Else -190, 196,270

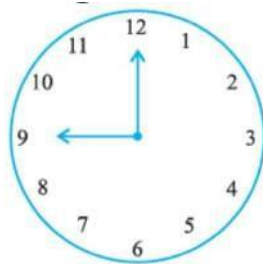
Question Bank

Very Short Answer Questions (1 marks each)

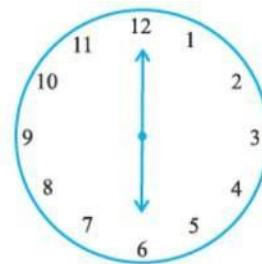
- What is the measure of
 - a right angle
 - straight angle
- Write the measures of some acute angles?
- How many right angles make 180° ?
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 1
- How many right angles make 360° ?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

- Find the angle measure between the hands of the clock in each figure:
 - (a)
 - (b)



9.00 a.m.



6.00 p.m.

Long Answer Questions (3 marks each)

- Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts from 6 and turns through 1 right angle?
- What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing east and turned through if you stand facing east and turn clockwise to face North?
- Which direction will you face if you start facing:
 - south and make one full revolution?
 - east and make half of a revolution clockwise?

9. How many right angles do you make if you start facing:
- south and turn clockwise to west?
 - north and turn anti-clockwise to east?

HOTS

10. A ship sailing in river Jhelam moves towards east. If it changes to north, through what angle does it turn?
11. A bicycle wheel makes four and a half turns. Find the number of right angles through which it turns.
12. If B is the mid point of AC and C is the mid point of BD, where A,B,C,D lie on a straight line, why $AB = CD$

Activities

1. Look around you and identify edges meeting at corners to produce angles. List any 5 such situations.

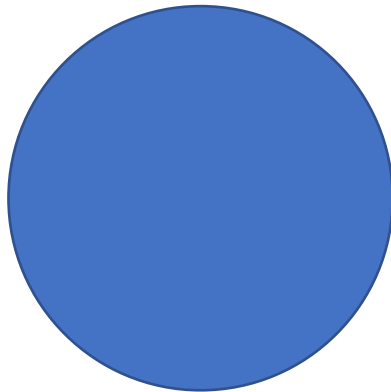
What kind of angle is formed name the type of angle.

2. Lab Activity – Using Paper cutting and folding

Aim – To represent different angles through paper folding

Material required- Pencil, origami sheet etc.

Procedure- a. Cut out a circular shape. Fold it twice today get a shape called a Quadrant.



b. Open it out to get a semicircle. Mark 90 degrees.

c. Get as many angles as you can through paper folding.

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Living organisms and their surroundings and Body movements

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvGkzVx82Ls>

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the basic components of our body frame work.
- To understand the functions of the skeletal system.

Recapitulation and miscellaneous topics:

Backbone:

A bone column of 33 small bones.

Explanation: –

These small bones are called vertebrae.

The backbone starts from the neck and ends at the bottom of the back. The rib cage is joined with the vertebrae.

Ball and socket joint:

A bone arrangement in which the round end of a bone fits into the cavity of the other bone.

Explanation: –

The joint in this type of bone arrangement allows the movement in all directions.

Examples: –

Shoulder joint, hip joints.

Bristles:

The hair-like structure under the body of an earthworm.

The bristle is connected with the muscles and helps to get a good grip on the ground.

Cartilage:

The part of the skeleton that is not as hard as the bones and can be bent.

Explanation:-

Cartilage help to connect the bones together. It is also found in ear, nose and ribcage.

Fixed joint:

The joint system of the bones, in which the bones cannot move.

Examples: –

The joint of the upper jaw.

Hinge joint:

The joint system of the bones that allows the back and forth movement like a door.

Examples: –

Knee and elbow joints.

Muscles:

A band of soft tissues that have the ability to contract.

Explanations: –

They work in pairs to pull the bones. While pulling a bone one muscle of the pair contracts and other relaxes.

Outer skeleton:

Some creatures have an outer skeleton covering their body from outside and helping movements.

Explanation: –

The skeleton is the structure of the bones supporting our bodies. In most of the animals, it is found inside the skin. But in some creatures like cockroaches and crabs, it is found outside.

Pelvic bones:

The bone structure on which we sit is called pelvic bones. They are located below the stomach and above the legs.

Streamlined:

The body shape found in fishes to minimize the water friction while swimming.

Explanation: –

The fishes have a curved shape that is thicker in middle and thinner at the edges. The water flows easily around this shape helping fishes to move easily.

Gait of animals:

The methods of the movement of the animals are called gait of the animals. Different creatures use different patterns for their movement.

Examples: –

1. An earthworm uses contraction and expansion of the muscles.
2. Human uses movements of the legs called walking.
3. Snakes crawl on the ground.
4. Birds fly with the help of their wings.

LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR THEIR SURROUNDINGS:

Interaction Between Biotic Components :

Plants and animals depend on each other for various needs:

Plants (producer) utilize the sun's energy and make their own food through photosynthesis.

Herbivores (primary consumer) such as rabbit and cow feed on plants.

Carnivores (secondary consumer) such as tiger and lion feed on herbivores.

Omnivores (secondary consumer) such as human beings and bear feed on both plants as well as the flesh of other animals.

Scavengers and decomposers feed on dead plants and animals and release the nutrients trapped inside their bodies into the soil.

Abiotic Components:

These components are the nonliving, they greatly influence the living component:

1. Light

Plants use light to prepare their food. animals and human beings depend on plants for their food. Thus, the life of all the organisms is made possible because of sunlight. Therefore, light is an important abiotic component.

2. Temperature

The temperature of a place determines the type of animals or plants that live there. Some parts of the Earth are very cold (e.g. polar regions) and some parts very hot (e.g. desert).

Amongst both these extreme conditions, only a few plants and animals survive.

In colder regions of the earth, we find animals like polar bears and penguins and plants like conifers trees. In hot regions like the desert, animals such as camels and desert foxes and plants like thorny bushes and date palms can live.

3. Water

We all need water to live. About three –fourth parts of the earth's surface is covered with water. About 70% of our body weight is due to water. Plants would dry if they did not get water. The amount of water in nature is maintained by water cycle.

4. Air

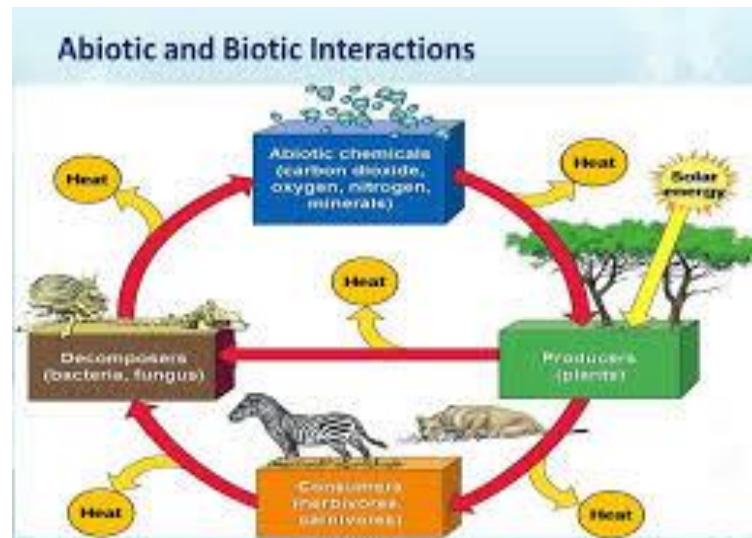
All living things require oxygen for respiration. Without respiration, they cannot utilize food to produce energy. Air contains 21% oxygen, which is released by green plants during photosynthesis. Carbon dioxide, which forms 0.03% of air, is used as a raw material for photosynthesis.

5. Soil

The soil is the basic medium for growth in plants. Some animals and microorganisms also live in the soil. Soil also provides necessary minerals like sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, and water. Animals such as earthworm and snail also make the soil loose by turning it

6. Fire

Fire is a source of energy for us. However, uncontrolled fire has been the enemy of man from long time.



QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Name a common thing in all fishes.
2. Does adaptation take place in a short time?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. Why do we need abiotic factors?
2. Write the difference between living and non-living things.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. Give any three reasons to prove that bones are important?
2. Spinal cord is protected by bones, Can you name the bone which protects our spinal cord?

CRITICAL THINKING BASED/HOTS/VALUE BASED QUESTIONS: (3 MARK EACH)

1. Joints are places where two bones meet. You have joints at your elbows and your shoulders. Move these joints and compare how they move. Do they move the same way or differently? Can you think of other places in your body where there are joints that move like your elbows and shoulders?
2. Explain why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there. (Hint: There are few trees or places for animals to hide in grasslands habitats).

ACTIVITY:

1. Activity 1: Skeletal system as a measuring system

Objective: To measure various objects using non-standard units of the human body. Before scales and rulers were invented, there were other standards of measurement.

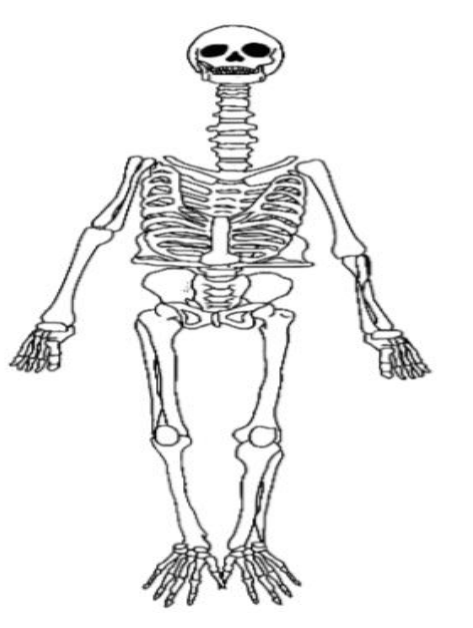
A cubit is the length from the elbow to the fingertips.

- A span is the measure of your outspread fingers.
- A fathom measures your outstretched arms.
- A pace is a walking step.

Procedure:

1. Use your own cubit to find some measures in your room.
 - Find an object in the room that measures the same as your cubit. Name the object.
2. Activity 2:

1. Kumar completed putting Bone-man together. However, he has mixed up a few bones. Can you spot the errors? Circle the places where you see a mismatch.
2. Describe the correct place and position for these bones.
3. How would human body movements be affected, if the bones were indeed like this.
4. To make the movement of two larger bones smooth, the tip of the larger bones is provided with cartilage caps. what would result if cartilages are not present in our skeleton?



SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL
MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

Video Links- <https://youtu.be/pRsATyHTrVQ>

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- understand major landforms of the earth
- comprehend broad physiographic divisions of India

KEYWORDS

- **Erosion** : the process of wearing down of earth's surface.
- **Deposition** : process which results in the raising of the earth's surface; involves deposition of eroded material at a place
- **Internal process** : process which takes place inside the earth.
- **External process** : process which takes place on the surface of the earth.

MEANING OF LANDFORM

A landform is a natural feature of the solid surface of the Earth. Some landforms are listed below:-



- mountains
- plateau
- plain
- river
- valley

MOUNTAINS AND ITS TYPES

- A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface. For example: - Mt. Everest.
- Mountains may be arranged in a line known as the range. The Himalaya, the Alps and the Andes are mountain ranges.
- The three types of mountains are as follows:-

FOLD MOUNTAIN

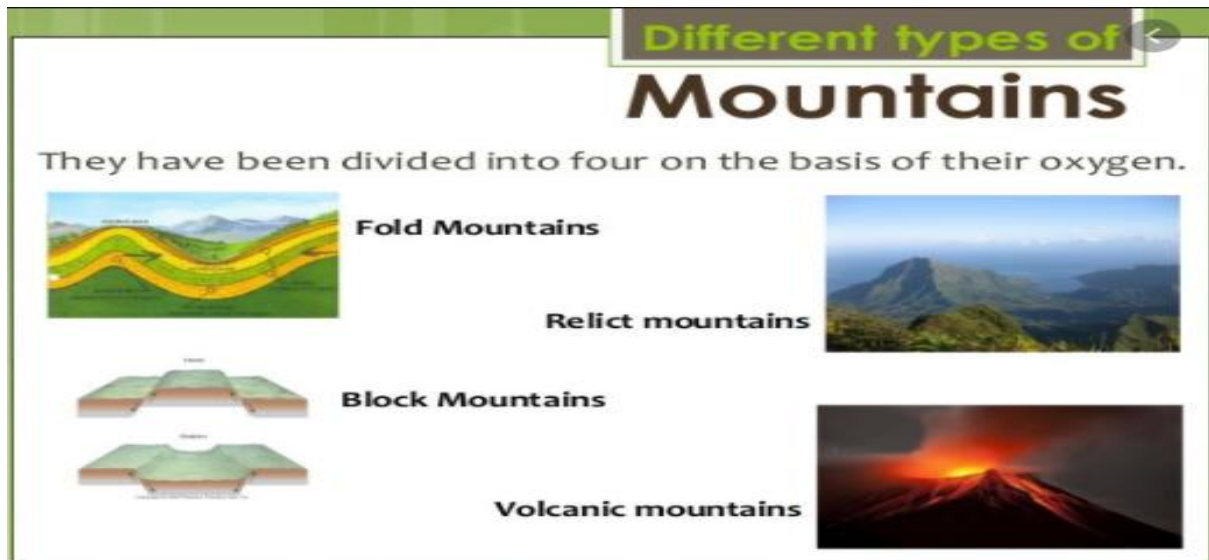
- Rugged relief
- High conical peaks
- For eg: - Aravali range in India

BLOCK MOUNTAIN

- This is created when large areas are broken & displaced vertically.
- For eg: - the Rhine valley in Europe

VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN

- This is formed during volcanic activities.
- For eg: - Mt. Fujiyama in Japan



PLATEAU

It is an elevated flat land standing above the surrounding area. For eg: - The Deccan Plateau in India.

Some facts about plateaus:-

- Tibet plateau is the highest plateau in the world. They are rich in mineral deposits
- African plateau is popular for gold & diamond mining.
- The Deccan plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus.

PLAINS

These are large stretches of flat land, not more than 200m above MSL.

Some facts about plains-

- Plains are generally fertile and thickly populated.
- Construction is easier as compared to other landforms.
- growing crops is easier.
- provides more mobility, much better living conditions
- In India, the Indo-Gangetic plains are the most densely populated region of the country.

LANDFORMS AND THE PEOPLE

- Humans have been living in different kinds of landforms in different ways.
- Sometimes, natural calamities such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, storms and floods cause widespread destruction.

QUESTION BANK

Very Short Answer Questions-

1 mark questions

I. Tick the correct answer:-

(a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of

(i) elevation

(ii) slope

(iii) aspect.

(b) Glaciers are found in

(i) the mountains

(ii) the plains

(iii) the plateaus.

(c) The Deccan plateau is located in

(i) Kenya

(ii) Australia

(iii) India.

(d) The river Yangtze flows in

(i) South America

(ii) Australia

(iii) China.

(e) An important mountain range of Europe is ‘

(i) the Andes

(ii) the Alps

(iii) the Rockies

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. A _____ is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.

2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of _____ types of mountains.

3. _____ areas are rich in mineral deposits.

4. The _____ is a line of mountains.

5. The _____ areas are most producing for farming.

III. Match the following:-

Column A

(i) The Appalachians

(ii) The Vosges mountain

(iii) The Aravali range

(iv) The East African plateau

(v) The Jog falls

Column B

(a) Kenya

(b) India

(c) Karnataka

(d) Europe

(e) North America

Short Answer Questions-

2 mark questions

1. Define soil erosion

2. Describe fold mountains with example.
3. Name the three different types of mountains giving one example of each.
4. Differentiate between volcanic and block mountains.
5. Name the highest plateau in the world. Also mention its height and location.

Long Answer Questions-

3 mark questions

1. Differentiate between young and old mountains.
2. Differentiate between plateau and plains.
3. How are different landforms useful to us?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why are the mountainous regions sparsely populated?
2. On an outline map of the world mark the following:-
 - Deccan plateau, Aravallis, Andes, Rockies, Himalayas
3. Why are the Ganga plains thickly/ densely populated?

ACTIVITY

1. Select a plateau or plain region of your choice & find out the following about the chosen platform:-

- location
- formation & evolution
- climate and natural vegetation
- livelihood of the people

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

चतुर्दशः पाठः

अहह आः च

Link- <https://youtu.be/XfW3dgiPiIo>

प्रस्तुत पाठ में एक कथा है। इसमें यह बताया गया है कि एक सरल स्वभाव वाला परिश्रमी कर्मचारी एक वृद्धा के द्वारा दिए हुए विचित्र उपाय से अपने चतुर मालिक की अद्भुत शर्त पूरी कर उससे अवकाश और वेतन का पूरा पैसा पाने में सफल हो जाता है। इस कथा द्वारा यह शिक्षा दी गई है कि परिश्रम और लगन से कठिन कार्य ही नहीं अपितु असंभव को भी संभव किया जा सकता है।

अजीजः सरलः परिश्रमी च आसीत्। सः स्वामिनः एव सेवायां लीनः आसीत्। एकदा सः गृहं गन्तुम् अवकाशं वाञ्छति। स्वामी चतुरः आसीत्। सः चिन्तयति-‘अजीजः इव न कोऽपि अन्यः कार्यकुशलः। एष अवकाशस्य अपि वेतनं ग्रहीष्यति।’ एवं चिन्तयित्वा स्वामी कथयति-‘अहं तुभ्यम् अवकाशस्य वेतनस्य च सर्वं धनं दास्यामि।’ परम् एतदर्थं त्वं वस्तुद्वयम् आनय-‘अहह!’ ‘आः!’ च इति।

एतत् श्रुत्वा अजीजः वस्तुद्वयम् आनेतुं निर्गच्छति। सः इतस्ततः परिभ्रमति। जनान् पृच्छति। आकाशं पश्यति। धरां प्रार्थयति। परं सफलतां नैव प्राप्नोति। चिन्तयति, परिश्रमस्य धनं सः नैव प्राप्स्यति। कुत्रचित् एका वृद्धा मिलति। सः तां सर्वां व्यथां श्रावयति। सा विचारयति-‘स्वामी अजीजाय धनं दातुं न इच्छति। सा तं कथयति-‘अहं तुभ्यं वस्तुद्वयं ददामि।’ परं द्वयम् एव बहुमूल्यकं वर्तते। प्रसन्नः सः स्वामिनः समीपे आगच्छति।



अजीजं दृष्ट्वा स्वामी चकितः भवति। स्वामी शनैः शनैः पेटिकाम् उद्घाटयति। पेटिकायां लघुपात्रद्वयम् आसीत्। प्रथमं सः एकं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। सहसा एका मधुमक्षिका निर्गच्छति। तस्य च हस्तं दशति। स्वामी उच्चैः

वदति-‘अहह!। द्वितीयं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। एका अन्या मक्षिका निर्गच्छति।
सः ललाटे दशति। पीडितः सः अत्युच्चैः चीत्करोति-‘आः’ इति।

अजीजः सफलः आसीत्। स्वामी तस्मै अवकाशस्य वेतनस्य च पूर्णं
धनं ददाति।

शब्दार्थाः



लीनः	- संलग्न, तल्लीन	engaged
वाञ्छति	- चाहता/चाहती है	wishes/wants
कोऽपि(कः+अपि)	- कोई भी	whosoever
आनय	- लाओ	bring
अहह	- कष्टसूचक अव्यय	oh!
आः	- पीड़ासूचक अव्यय	ah!
आनेतुम्	- लाने के लिए	to bring
निर्गच्छति	- निकलता है	comes out/exits
इतस्ततः(इतः+ततः)	- इधर-उधर	here and there
धराम्	- पृथ्वी को	the earth
प्राप्स्यति	- पाएगा	will receive
व्यथाम्	- दुःख को	pain
सद्यः	- तत्काल, तुरन्त	instantly
अर्पय	- दे दो	give
उद्घाटयति	- खोलता है	opens

दशति	- डसती है, काटती है	bite
अत्युच्चैः(अति+उच्चैः)	- बहुत जोर से	very loudly
चीत्करोति	- चिल्लाता है	cries

1. (1*6)

अधोलिखितानां पदानां समुचितान् अर्थान् मेलयत-

क	ख
हस्ते	अकस्मात्
सद्यः	पृथ्वीम्
सहसा	गगनम्
धनम्	शीघ्रम्
आकाशम्	करे
धराम्	द्रविणम्

2.(1*6)

मञ्जूषातः उचितं विलोमपदं चित्वा लिखत-

प्रविशति सेवकः मूर्खः नेतुम् नीचैः दुःखितः

- (क) चतुरः
(ख) आनेतुम्
(ग) निर्गच्छति
(घ) स्वामी
(ङ) प्रसन्नः
(च) उच्चैः

3. (2*4)

गद्यांश पठित्वा अधोदत्तान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरत। (गद्यांश पढ़ कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। Read the extract and answer the following questions.)

अजीजं दृष्ट्वा स्वामी चकितः भवति। स्वामी शनैः शनैः पेटिकाम् उद्घाटयति। पेटिकायां लघुपात्रद्वयम् आसीत्। प्रथमं सः एकं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। सहसा एका मधुमक्षिका निर्गच्छति। तस्य च हस्तं दशति। स्वामी उच्चैः वदति—“अहह!!” द्वितीयं लघुपात्रम् उद्घाटयति। एका अन्या मक्षिका निर्गच्छति। सः ललाटे दशति। पीडितः सः अत्युच्चैः चीत्करोति—“आः” इति। अजीजः सफलः आसीत्। स्वामी तस्मै अवकाशस्य वेतनस्य च पूर्णं धनं ददाति।

एकपदेन उत्तरत—

- (i) अजीजं दृष्ट्वा कः चकितः?
- (ii) स्वामी काम् उद्घाटयति?
- (iii) लघुपात्रद्वयम् कस्याम् आसीत्?
- (iv) पात्रात् का निर्गच्छति?