

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN -DECEMBER WEEK-4
(21.12.2020—24.12.2020)

ENGLISH

REVISION

REPORTED SPEECH

PRACTICE WORKSHEET

A. Change the following direct sentences into indirect speech. The first one has been done for you. (1x10=10)

1. They said, "This is our book."
→ They said that was their book.

2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
→ She said _____

3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
→ He said _____

4. You said, "I will do this for him."
→ You said _____

5. She said, "I am not hungry now."
→ She said _____

6. They said, "We have never been here before."
→ They said _____

7. They said, "We were in London last week."
→ They said _____

8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."
→ He said _____

9. He said, "They won't sleep."
→ He said _____

10 . She said, "It is very quiet here."
→ She said

B. Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech.(1X12=12)

1. He said, "I have got a toothache". _____
2. Manu said, "I am very busy now". _____
3. "Hurry up," she said to us. _____
4. "Give me a cup of water," he told her. _____
5. She said, "I am going to college". _____
6. She said to me, "Thank you". _____
7. Raju said, "Gautam must go tomorrow". _____
8. Geetha says, "My father is an Engineer". _____
9. He said, "I have passed the physical test". _____
10. She said to me, "You are my only friend". _____
11. 'I love you,' he told me _____
12. 'Where are you going?' Pawan asked Maya _____

हिंदी

VIDEO LINKS:-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eZZzuRXqpHg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=huOI1OFEJrA>

अधिगम बिंदु :-

- धनराज पिल्लै के बचपन से लेकर अब तक की प्रमुख घटनाओं का वर्णन है।
- तुनुकमिज़ाज होने का कारण पूछा हो तो उन्होंने इस स्वभाव का कारण अपने बचपन से जुड़ा हुआ बताया।

संघर्ष के कारण में तुनुकमिज़ाज हो गया: धनराज सार

यह पाठ एक प्रसिद्ध हॉकी खिलाड़ी धनराज पिल्लै का पैंतीस वर्ष के हो जाने पर विनीता पांडेय द्वारा लिया गया साक्षात्कार है जिसमें धनराज पिल्लै के बचपन से लेकर अब तक की प्रमुख घटनाओं का वर्णन है।

धनराज पिल्लै का बचपन अनेक कठिनाइयों से भरा हुआ था। उनका परिवार बहुत गरीब था। इनके दोनों बड़े भाई हॉकी खेलते थे। धनराज भी हॉकी खेलना चाहते थे। परंतु उनके पास हॉकी स्टिक खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं थे इसलिए वह अपने साथियों की स्टिक उधार माँग कर खेलते थे। जब इनके बड़े भाई को भारतीय कैंप में चुन लिया गया तो उन्होंने धनराज को अपनी पुरानी स्टिक दे दी थी जो धनराज की अपनी पहली स्टिक बनी।

इन्हें सन 1985 में मणिपुर में खेले जाने वाली जूनियर राष्ट्रीय हॉकी खेलने का अवसर मिला। उस समय ये सोलह वर्ष के दुबले-पतले, छोटे बच्चे जैसे चेहरे वाले दिखाई देते थे। सन 1986 में इन्हें सीनियर टीम में चुन लिया गया और ये मुंबई आ गए। इसी वर्ष इन्होंने और इनके बड़े भाई रमेश ने मुंबई लीग में बेहतरीन खेल-खेलकर धूम मचा दी थी। 1988 में नेशनल कैंप के 57 खिलाड़ियों के लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं होने के कारण मायूस हो गए मगर एक साल बाद ऑलिवन एशियन कप के लिए चुना गया जिसके बाद से ये सदैव आगे बढ़ते गए।

धनराज पढ़ाई में बहुत कमजोर थे। वे दसवीं तक ही पढ़ पाए। उनका मानना था कि यदि वे हॉकी के खिलाड़ी नहीं होते तो शायद उन्हें चपरासी की नौकरी भी न मिलती। अब उन्हें गर्व है कि वे बैचलर ऑफ साइंस या आर्ट्स भले ही ना हों परंतु बैचलर ऑफ हॉकी तो हैं ही।

विनीता पांडेय ने जब उनसे उनके तुनुकमिजाज होने का कारण पूछा तो उन्होंने इस स्वभाव का कारण अपने बचपन से जुड़ा हुआ बताया। उनकी माँ को उनके पालन-पोषण के लिए बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती थी। वे अपना गुस्सा रोक नहीं सकते थे। अन्य लोग उन्हें उकसाते थे जिससे उनका गुस्सा और भी अधिक हो जाता था। उन्हें जिंदगी में छोटी-छोटी चीजों के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ा था। इससे वे चिड़चिड़े हो गए। वे भावुक भी बहुत हैं। वे किसी को कष्ट में देख नहीं सकते। वे अपनी गलतियों पर माफ़ी माँगने में भी संकोच नहीं करते।

उन्होंने बताया कि कृत्रिम घास को देखकर वह विज्ञान की तरक्की पर अचंभित थे। उनकी सबसे पहली कार सेकंड हैंड अरमाडा थी। बाद में 2000 में उन्होंने फोर्ड आइकॉन खरीदी। फिर सर्वप्रथम 1994 में पूणे के भाऊ रोड पर दो बेडरूम का फ्लैट खरीदा। बाद में 1999 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पवई में एक फ्लैट दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्हें खास तब महसूस हुआ जब वे राष्ट्रपति से मिले।

कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ -

- तुनुकमिजाज - चिड़चिड़ा
- कष्ट साध्य - कष्ट देने वाला
- जुझारू - संघर्ष करने वाला
- कृत्रिम - बनावटी
- शोहरत - प्रसिद्धि
- हैसियत - सामर्थ्य

• कद्र – आदर

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्न-अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1. साक्षात्कार पढ़कर आपके मन में धनराज पिल्लै की कैसी छवि उभरती है? वर्णन कीजिए। (1)

प्रश्न 2. धनराज पिल्लै ने जमीन से उठकर आसमान का सितारा बनने तक की यात्रा तय की है। लगभग सौ शब्दों में इस सफ़र का वर्णन कीजिए।(92)

प्रश्न 3. 'मेरी माँ ने मुझे अपनी प्रसिद्धि को विनम्रता से सँभालने की सीख दी है'—धनराज पिल्लै की इस । बात का क्या अर्थ है?(3)

प्रश्न 4. ध्यानचंद को हॉकी का जादूगर कहा जाता है। क्यों? पता लगाइए। (3)

प्रश्न 5. किन विशेषताओं के कारण हॉकी भारत का राष्ट्रीय खेल कहा जाता है?(3)

प्रश्न 6. यह कोई जरूरी नहीं कि शोहरत पैसा भी साथ लेकर आए-‘क्या आप धनराज पिल्लै की इस बात से सहमत हैं? अपने अनुभव और बड़ों से बातचीत के आधार पर लिखिए। (hots)

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर (1x8=8)

(क) संघर्ष के कारण मैं तुनुकमिज़ाजी हो गया’—पाठ किस विधा पर आधारित है?

- (i) एकांकी
- (ii) संस्मरण
- (iii) जीवनी
- (iv) साक्षात्कार

(ख) धनराज का बचपन कहाँ बीता?

- (i) अमृतसर में
- (ii) मुंबई में
- (iii) खिड़की नामक गाँव में
- (iv) दिल्ली में।

(ग) धनराज ने किस उम्र में जूनियर राष्ट्रीय हॉकी खेली?

- (i) चौदह साल
- (ii) पंद्रह साल
- (iii) सोलह साल
- (iv) सत्रह साल में।

(घ) “बैचलर ऑफ हॉकी” कहने का अभिप्राय क्या है?

- (i) हॉकी में ग्रेजुएट
- (ii) वरिष्ठ खिलाड़ी
- (iii) हॉकी खेल में पारंगत
- (iv) हॉकी सिखानेवाला।

(ङ) धनराज कहीं आने-जाने के लिए किस वाहन का प्रयोग करते थे?

- (i) बस
- (ii) मोटर साइकिल
- (iii) कार
- (iv) लोकल ट्रेन।

(च) धनराज को जूनियर राष्ट्रीय हॉकी खेलों के लिए कब चयनित किया गया था?

- (i) 1980
- (ii) 1985
- (iii) 1990
- (iv) 1995

(छ) धनराज कितने कक्षा तक पढ़ाई की?

- (i) नौवीं
- (ii) दसवीं
- (iii) ग्यारहवीं
- (iv) बारहवीं

(ज) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने धनराज को कैसे सम्मानित किया?

- (i) कार भेंटकर
- (ii) फ़्लैट भेंटकर

(iii) स्वर्ण पदक देकर

(iv) मोटर साइकिल देकर।

हिंदी गतिविधि

प्रश्न . आप समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं में छपे हुए साक्षात्कार पढ़ें और अपनी रुचि से किसी व्यक्ति को चुनें, उसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर कुछ प्रश्न तैयार करें और साक्षात्कार लें।

MATHS

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

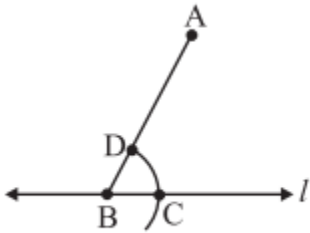
1. Students will be able to draw a parallel line to a given line.
2. Students will be able to construct an angle by using protactor.

VIDEO LINK :

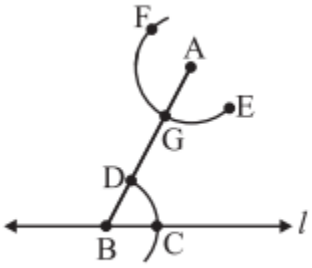
<https://youtu.be/PGq2fUcVko4>

PARALLEL LINES:The lines which do not meet are called **parallel lines**.

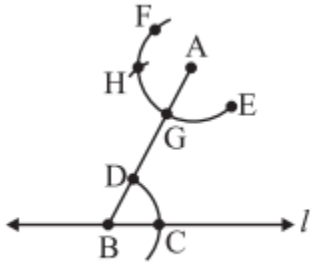
1. With **B** as the centre and a convenient radius, cut an arc on l at **C** and **BA** at **D**.



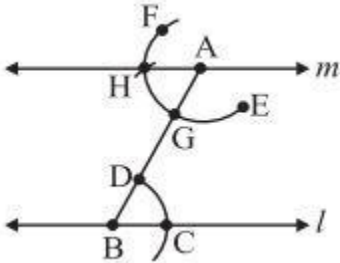
2. With **A** as the centre and same radius as in Step 3, cut an arc **EF** to cut **AB** at **G**.



3. Measure the arc length **CD** by placing pointed tip of the compass at **C** and pencil tip opening at **D**.
4. With this opening, keep **G** as centre and draw an arc to cut arc **EF** at **H**



5. Join **AH** to draw a line **m**



$\angle ABC$ and $\angle BAH$ are alternate interior angles. Therefore, $m \parallel l$

REVISIONWORKSHEET
PERIMETER AND AREA (1X15=15 M)

Q1. Perimeter of a rectangle of length Z and breadth 6 is

- (a) $1 + b$
- (b) $2 \times (Z + 6)$
- (c) $3 \times (1 + b)$
- (d) $1 \times b$

Q2.

Area of a square =

- (a) side \times side

- (b) $2 \times \text{side}$
- (c) $3 \times \text{side}$
- (d) $4 \times \text{side}$

Q3.

Area of a triangle =

- (a) $\text{base} \times \text{height}$
- (b) $1/2 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
- (c) $1/3 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
- (d) $1/4 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

Q4.

The circumference of a circle of diameter d is

- (a) πd
- (b) $2\pi d$
- (c) $1/2 \pi d$
- (d) πd^2

Q5.

1 hectare =

- (a) 10 m^2
- (b) 100 m^2
- (c) 1000 m^2
- (d) 10000 m^2

Q6.

The area of a square plot is 1600 m^2 . The side of the plot is

- (a) 40 m
- (b) 80 m
- (c) 120 m
- (d) 160 m

Q7.

The area of a rectangular field is 250 m^2 . If the breadth of the field is 10 m, find its length.

- (a) 25 m
- (b) 50 m
- (c) 100 m
- (d) 125 m

Q8.

The perimeter of a square is 48 cm. Its area is

- (a) 144 cm^2
- (b) 12 cm^2

- (c) 48 cm^2
- (d) 100 cm^2

Q9.

A rectangular wire of length 40 cm and breadth 20 cm is bent in the shape of a square. The side of the square is

- (a) 10 cm
- (b) 20 cm
- (c) 30 cm
- (d) 40 cm

Q10.

The area of a parallelogram of base 5 cm and height 3.2 cm is

- (a) 8 cm^2
- (b) 12 cm^2
- (c) 16 cm^2
- (d) 20 cm^2

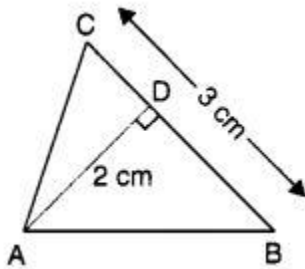
Q11.

If the area of a parallelogram is 16 cm^2 and base is 8 cm, find the height.

- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 2 cm
- (c) 3 cm
- (d) 4 cm

Q12.

Find the area of $\triangle ABC$



- (a) 1 cm^2
- (b) 2 cm^2
- (c) 3 cm^2
- (d) 4 cm^2

Q13.

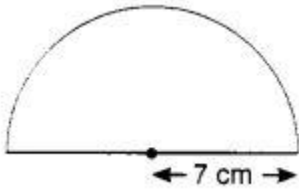
The diameter of a circle is 14 cm. Find its circumference

- (a) 44 cm
- (b) 22 cm

- (c) 11 cm
- (d) 55 cm

Q14.

The perimeter of the following figure is



- (a) 27 cm
- (b) 28 cm
- (c) 36 cm
- (d) 40 cm

Q15.

Which of the following is not the value of π ?

- (a) $22 / 7$
- (b) $7 / 22$
- (c) $355 / 113$
- (d) 3.14

SCIENCE

TRANSPORTATION IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the structure of human excretory system
- To be able to explain the process of excretion in humans
- Can distinguish between xylem and phloem tissues in plants
- Are able to explain the importance of transpiration

Video link: https://youtu.be/3F1n_Jv_c-U

https://youtu.be/sIgYiTj42_E

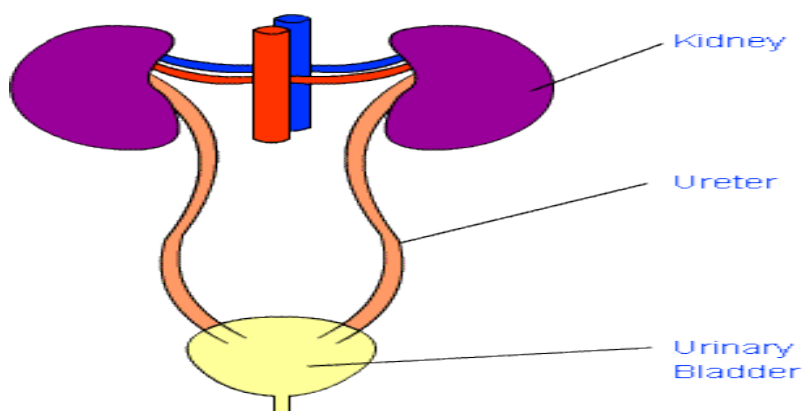
Excretory System in Humans

Excretion

The process of removal of waste products from the cells of living organisms is called excretion.

- For human beings, the waste products are in the form of carbon dioxide, urine and faeces.

EXCRETORY SYSTEM



Kidneys

- Our body's main excretory organs are the kidneys.
- There is a pair of kidneys present on either side of the spine.
- Each kidney is a bean-shaped organ, reddish in colour. These harmful substances are present in a dissolved state in water and now it is called as urine.
- Urine is excreted out of the body.
- Thus, kidneys act as filters of our body.

Ureters

- Urine is sent from the kidneys to the urinary bladder through tubes called ureters.

Urinary Bladder

- The urinary bladder is a muscular bag where urine is accumulated and excreted from the body through the urethra.

Dialysis

- Dialysis is the filtering of blood outside the human body using a machine, when both the kidneys fail.

Transportation in Plants

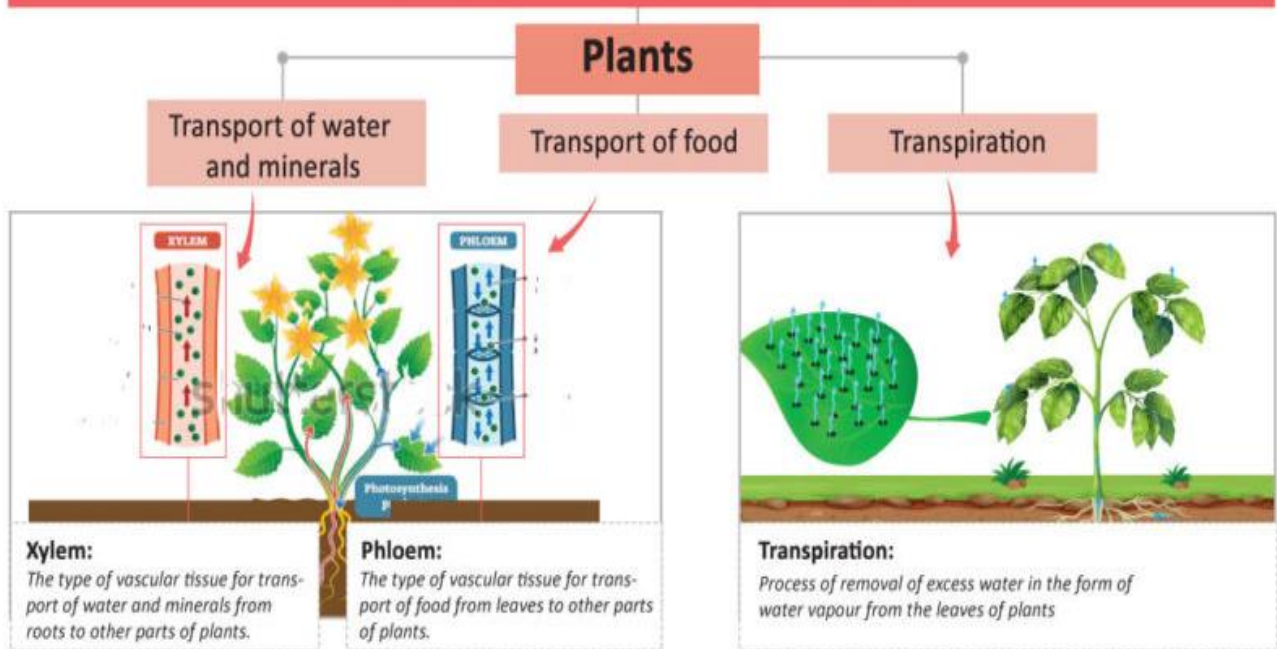
Phloem- Phloem is the plant tissue that transports food in plants

Xylem- Xylem is the plant tissue that transports the water and other nutrients from the roots to other parts of the plant.

Transpiration

- Transpiration is the loss of water in the form of water vapour from stomata present on leaves.

TRANSPORTATION



ASSIGNMENT:

1. The filtration of blood is done by (1M)
 - (a) heart
 - (b) kidney
 - (c) blood
 - (d) urethra
2. In a tall tree which force is responsible for pulling water and minerals from the soil? (1M)
 - (a) Gravitational force
 - (b) Transportation force
 - (c) Suction force
 - (d) Conduction force
3. Transport of water in plants takes place through (1M)
 - (a) xylem
 - (b) vascular bundle
 - (c) phloem
 - (d) None of these
4. What is excretion? (1M)
5. What are the excretory organs of the human body? (2M)

6. Name the tissue in a plant which carries: (2M)
 - (a) Water and minerals from roots to the leaves.
 - (b) Food from the leaves to the other parts of the plant.
7. What happens when both the kidneys' of a person stop working? (3M)
8. What do you understand by 'dialysis'? Explain. (3M)

ACTIVITY:

Take a large potato and peel off its outer skin. Cut one of its ends to make the base flat. Now make a deep and hollow cavity on the opposite side. Fill half of the cavity with sugar solution and mark the level by inserting a pin in the wall of the potato. Put the potato into a dish containing a small amount of water. Make sure that the level of water is below the level of the pin. Allow the apparatus to stand for a few hours. You would find an increase in the level of sugar solution. Discuss your observation in the class.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter – 9 Geography

Life in the Deserts

Video Link: - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvNznKrqcvI>

Objective: Students will be able to understand the characteristics of Desert, and its vegetation, wildlife and tribal people.

- Desert is an arid region characterized by extremely high or low temperatures and has scarce vegetation.
- Depending on the temperature, there can be hot deserts or cold deserts.
- The Hot Desert-Sahara:
 - (i) Sahara Desert in Africa is the world's largest hot desert.
 - (ii) It touches 11 countries and has got gravel plains and elevated plateaus with bare rocky surface.
 - (iii) The climate of Sahara is scorching hot and parch dry with temperature as high as 50°C .
 - (iv) The nights are freezing cold with temperature nearing zero degrees.
 - (v) Vegetation in the Sahara Desert includes cactus, date palms and acacia. Camels, hyenas, jackals, foxes, scorpions, snakes and lizards are the main animal species found here.
 - (vi) Despite its harsh climate, Sahara is inhabited by various groups of people. The main groups are Bedouins and Tuaregs.

- (vii) The oasis in the Sahara and the Nile Valley in Egypt supports settled population.
- (viii) The discovery of oil is constantly transforming this region. Other important minerals found here are iron, phosphorus, manganese and uranium.
- (ix) More and more nomadic tribes are taking to city life.

• The Cold-Desert-Ladakh:

- (i) Ladakh is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas, on the eastern side of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) The altitude in Ladakh varies from 3,000 m in Kargil to more than 8,000 m in Karakoram.
- (iii) The area experiences freezing winds and burning hot sunlight.
- (iv) Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse. Groves of willows and poplars are seen in the valleys.
- (v) The animals of Ladakh are wild goats, wild sheep, yak and special kinds of dogs.
- (vi) The animals are reared as they provide milk, meat and hides.
- (vii) The population consists of either Muslims or Buddhists.
- (viii) Some famous Buddhist monasteries are Hemis, Thiksey, Shey and Lamyuru.
- (ix) In summer season, the people are busy cultivating barley, potatoes, peas, beans and turnips.
- (x) Tourism is a major activity with several tourists streaming in from within India and abroad.
- (xi) People of Ladakh have over the centuries learnt to live in balance and harmony with nature.

WORKSHEET

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What are the two types of deserts found in the world? (1)
- (b) In which continent is the Sahara desert located? (1)
- (c) What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert? (1)
- (d) Which National Highway connects Leh to Kashmir valley and through which pass? (1)
- (e) What type of clothes the people of the Sahara Desert wear? (1)
- (f) Name the trees that grow in Ladakh. (1)
- (g) Name the two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara Desert. (1)
- (h) Why there is little rainfall in the Ladakh desert? (1)
- (i) Name some famous monasteries of Ladakh. (2)
- (j) How many countries are touched by the Sahara Desert? Name them. (3)
- (k) What are the characteristic features of a desert? (3)
- (l) Mention the summer and winter activities of the people of the Ladakh desert. (3)
- (m) What mainly attracts tourists to Ladakh? (3)
- (n) Describe the flora and fauna found in: - (4+4=8)
 - 1) the Ladakh Desert
 - 2) the Sahara Desert

2. Tick the correct answer: (1X6=6)

(i) Sahara is located in which part of Africa?

- (a) eastern (b) northern (c) western.

(ii) Sahara is what type of dessert?

- (a) cold (b) hot (c) mild.

(iii) The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by

- (a) Christians and Muslims
(b) Buddhists and Muslims
(c) Christians and Buddhists.

(iv) Deserts are characterized by

- (a) Scanty vegetation (b) heavy precipitation (iii) low evaporation.

(v) Hemis in Ladakh is famous

- (a) temple (b) church (c) monastery.

(vi) Egypt is famous for growing

- (a) wheat (b) maize (c) cotton.

9. 3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Oasis | (a) Libya |
| (ii) Bedouins | (b) Monastery |
| (iii) Oil | (c) glacier |
| (iv) Gangri | (d) depressions with water |
| (v) Lamayura | (e) cold desert |
| | (f) Sahara |

4. Give reasons(3 M)

1. There is scanty vegetation in the deserts.
2. People of the Sahara Desert wear heavy robes.

Activity: -

1. **On the outline map of Africa, mark all the 11 countries that touches the Sahara Desert.**
2. **Research Activity: - Collect the information about the tribal people (Bedouins and Tuaregs) of Sahara Desert and write in your History Notebook.**

विषय – संस्कृत

चतुर्दशः पाठः

अनारिकायाः जिज्ञासा

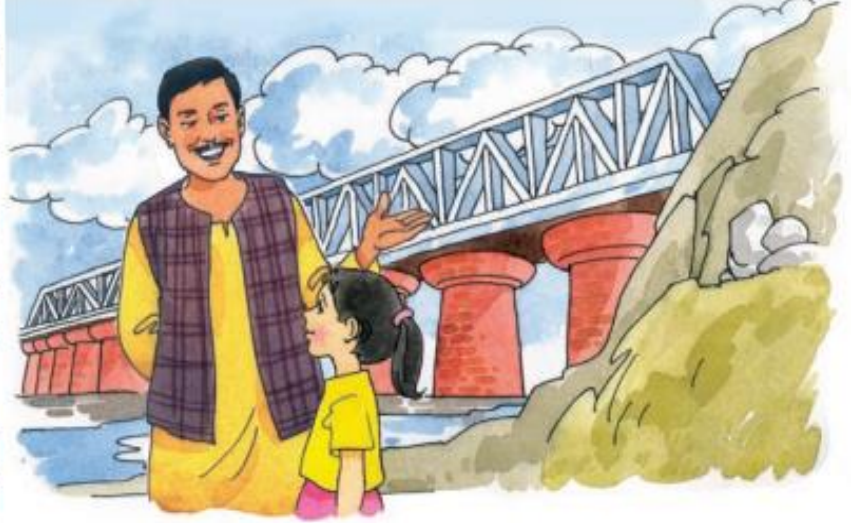
Link-https://youtu.be/U_p1jLLzEKU

ऋकारान्तपुल्लङ्गः

बालिकायाः अनारिकायाः मनसि सर्वदा महती जिज्ञासा भवति। अतः सा बहून् प्रश्नान् पृच्छति। तस्याः प्रश्नैः सर्वेषां बुद्धिः चक्रवत् भ्रमति।

प्रातः उत्थाय सा अन्वभवत् यत् तस्याः मनः प्रसन्नं नास्ति। मनोविनोदाय सा भ्रमितुं गृहात् बहिः अगच्छत्। भ्रमणकाले सा अपश्यत् यत् मार्गाः सुसज्जिताः सन्ति। सा चिन्तयति -

किमर्थम् इयं सज्जा? सा अस्मरत् यत् अद्य तु मन्त्री आगमिष्यति। सः अत्र किमर्थम् आगमिष्यति इति विषये तस्याः जिज्ञासाः प्रारब्धाः। गृहम् आगत्य सा पितरम् अपृच्छत्- “पितः! मन्त्री किमर्थम् आगच्छति?” पित्ता



अवदत्-“पुत्रि! नद्याः उपरि नवीनः सेतुः निर्मितः। तस्य उद्घाटनार्थं मन्त्री आगच्छति।” अनारिका पुनः अपृच्छत्-“पितः! किं मन्त्री सेतोः निर्माणम् अकरोत्?” पित्ता अकथयत्-“न हि पुत्रि! सेतोः निर्माणं कर्मकराः अकुर्वन्।” पुनः अनारिकायाः प्रश्नः आसीत्-“यदि कर्मकराः सेतोः निर्माणम् अकुर्वन्, तदा मन्त्री किमर्थम् आगच्छति?” पित्ता अवदत्-“यतो हि सः अस्माकं देशस्य मन्त्री।” “पितः! सेतोः निर्माणाय प्रस्तराणि कुतः आयान्ति? किं तानि मन्त्री ददाति?”

विरक्तभावेन पिता उदतरत्-“अनारिके! प्रस्तराणि जनाः पर्वतेभ्यः आनयन्ति।”
 “पितः! तर्हि किम्, एतदर्थं मन्त्री धनं ददाति? तस्य पार्श्वे धनानि कुतः आगच्छन्ति?”
 एतान् प्रश्नान् श्रुत्वा पिताऽवदत्-“अरे! प्रजाः धनं प्रयच्छन्ति।” विस्मिता अनारिका
 पुनः अपृच्छत्-“पितः! कर्मकराः पर्वतेभ्यः प्रस्तराणि आनयन्ति। ते एव सेतुं निर्मान्ति।
 प्रजाः धनं ददति। तथापि सेतोः उद्घाटनार्थं मन्त्री किमर्थम् आगच्छति?”

पिता अवदत्-“प्रथममेव अहम् अकथयम् यत् सः देशस्य मन्त्री अस्ति। स
 जनप्रतिनिधिः अपि अस्ति। जनतायाः धनेन निर्मितस्य सेतोः उद्घाटनाय जनप्रतिनिधिः
 आमन्त्रित भवति। चल सुसज्जिता भूत्वा विद्यालयं चला।” अनारिकायाः मनसि इतोऽपि
 बहवः प्रश्नाः सन्ति।

◆ शब्दार्थाः ◆

महती	-	बड़ी	great
जिज्ञासा	-	जानने की इच्छा	curiosity
अन्वभवत्	-	अनुभव किया	felt
मनोविनोदाय	-	मन प्रसन्न करने के लिए	for recreation
चिन्तयति	-	सोचती है	thinks
अस्मरत्	-	याद किया	remembered
सेतुः	-	पुल	bridge
उदतरत्(उत्+अतरत्)	-	उत्तर दिया	answered
प्रस्तराणि	-	पत्थर	stones
सर्वकाराय	-	सरकार के लिए	for the government
उद्घाटनार्थम्	-	उद्घाटन के लिए	for the inauguration
निर्मान्ति	-	निर्माण करते हैं/बनाते हैं	construct
ददति	-	देते हैं	give



1. (1*12)

उच्चारणं कुरुत-

मन्त्री	निर्माणम्	भ्रात्रा
कर्मकराः	जिज्ञासा	पित्रे
भ्रातृणाम्	उद्घाटनार्थम्	पितृभ्याम्
नेतरि	अपृच्छत्	चिन्तयति

2. (2*5)

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानां उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (क) कस्याः महती जिज्ञासा वर्तते?
- (ख) मन्त्री किमर्थम् आगच्छति?
- (ग) सेतोः निर्माणं के अकुर्वन्?
- (घ) सेतोः निर्माणाय कर्मकराः प्रस्तराणि कुतः आनयन्ति।
- (ङ) के सर्वकाराय धनं प्रयच्छन्ति?

3. (1*5)

रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत-

- (क) अनारिकायाः प्रश्नैः सर्वेषां बुद्धिः चक्रवत् भ्रमति।
- (ख) मन्त्री सेतोः उद्घाटनार्थम् आगच्छति।
- (ग) कर्मकराः सेतोः निर्माणम् कुर्वन्ति।
- (घ) पर्वतेभ्यः प्रस्तराणि आनीय सेतोः निर्माणं भवति।
- (ङ) जनाः सर्वकाराय देशस्य विकासार्थं धनं ददति।

4. (2*5)

चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषातः पदानि च प्रयुज्य वाक्यानि रचयत-



धारयन्ति बालाः वसयानम् छत्रम् ते आरोहन्ति वर्षायाम्

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