

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (FEBRUARY WEEK-4)**

ENGLISH

REVISION PLAN –UNIT-5

SECTION-1 BIDESIA BABU

Q-1) Complete the statement: - (1X3=3)

- a) Bidesia Babu got his name because he _____.
- b) The immediate Upstart Finder could _____.
- c) Motia knew that Khichri had eaten because _____.

Q-2) Answer the following questions: - (2X6=12)

- a) What job did Bidesia Babu do? What job did he excel at?
- b) What was Bidesia Babu's most famous invention? Why was it special?
- c) Why did the immediate Upstart Finder start shaking on a Sunday morning?
- d) What was the solution to the problem that was agreed to?
- e) What had tempted the tiger and what had scared it away?
- f) What inspired Bidesia Babu to make a Rumbling Revolver?

SECTION-3

**POEM- GOODBYE PARTY FOR MISS PUSHPA T.S.
BY NISSIM EZEKIEL**

Answer the following questions:

- 1) The poem is _____ to Miss Pushpa T.S. (1)
 - a) A welcome speech
 - b) A farewell address
 - c) A lesson in English
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Miss Pushpa was going to _____. (1)

- a) Another city
- b) A different office
- c) A foreign country

3) Miss Pushpa is smiling and smiling because _____.(1)

- a) It's a humorous occasion
- b) She is feeling happy
- c) Somebody cut a joke
- d) Whenever she is free

4) The poem is described as _____ Indian English.(1)

- a) An attempt to ridicule
- b) A satire on
- c) A criticism on
- d) Comment on

5) What do you think is the occasion for the poem? (2)

6) What impression do you get about Miss Pushpa after reading the poem? Or what kind of person do you think is Miss Pushpa?(2)

7) Write in two or three sentences about Miss Pushpa?(2)

8) What traits of Miss Pushpa does the poet appreciate? (2)

WRITING SECTION FORMAT REVISION
INFORMAL LETTER

Q. You are Sparsh Juneja, a resident student in XYZ School, Bengaluru, Write a letter to your mother describing your new school and hostel life.

Answer :

Room No. 14
Boys Hostel
XYZ School
Bengaluru-560 008 ← **Sender's address**

(Leave a blank line)

25th June, 20XX ← **Date in correct format**

(Leave a blank line)

Dear Mother, ← **Salutation**

I am fine here and hope this letter finds you in good health. I am enjoying my new school and hostel life. Though sometimes I feel homesick but your words of advice always help me overcome the feeling.

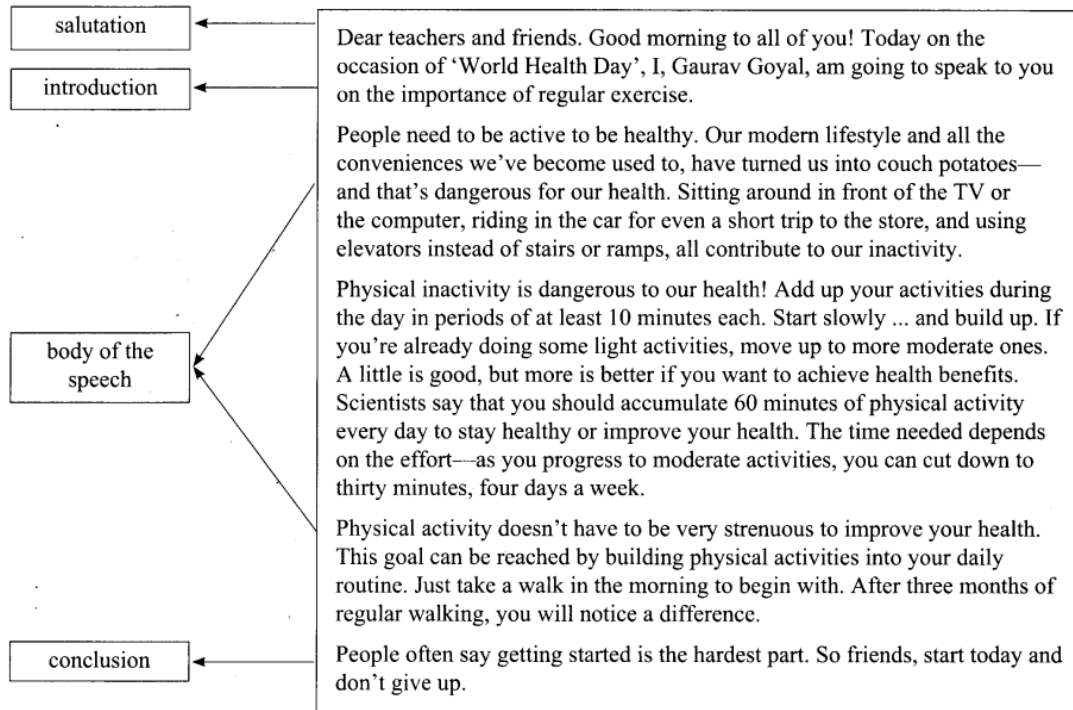
I believe this school is one of the best that I could have gone to. We have the best facilities at our disposal, be it the playground, the gymnasium or the lush green lawns. The teachers are very learned, affectionate and efficient. My classmates are helpful and fun to be with. ← **Body**

In a nutshell, all I want to say is that you need not worry about me as I'm in good hands. Please convey my regards to dad and love to Sunaina.

Your loving son, ← **Subscription**

Sparsh ← **Sender's name**

SPEECH WRITING



NOTICE WRITING

Modern School
NOTICE

21 June 2019

Inter School Cultural Fiesta

An Inter School Cultural Fiesta Is Going To Be Organized In Our School On 26 June 2019. The Event Will Start At 10: am In The School Auditorium . It Includes Competition In The Field Of Music, Dance And Dramatics. Student Interested In Participating May Get There Names Registered With The Undersigned , Latest By 23 June 2019.

Rahul Yadav
(Head Boy)

HINDI

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

पश्च अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिए।

. संसार में शांति, व्यवस्था और सद्भावना के प्रसार के लिए बुद्ध, ईसा मसीह, मुहम्मद चैतन्य, नानक आदि महापुरुषों ने धर्म के माध्यम से मनुष्य को परम कल्याण के पथ का निर्देश किया, किंतु बाद में यही धर्म मनुष्य के हाथ में एक अस्त्र बन गया। धर्म के नाम पर पृथ्वी पर जितना रक्तपात हुआ उतना और किसी कारण से नहीं। पर धीरे-धीरे मनुष्य अपनी शुभ बुधि से धर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को समझने लग गया है। भौगोलिक सीमा और धार्मिक विश्वासजनित भेदभाव अब धरती से मिटते जा रहे हैं। विज्ञान की प्रगति तथा संचार के साधनों में वृद्धि के कारण देशों की दूरियाँ कम हो गई हैं। इसके कारण मानव-मानव में घृणा, ईर्ष्या वैमनस्य कटुता में कमी नहीं आई। मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार।

(क) मनुष्य अधर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को कैसे समझने लगा है

- (i) संतों के अनुभव से
- (ii) वर्ण भेद से
- (iii) घृणा, ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्य, कटुता से
- (iv) अपनी शुभ बुधि से

(ख) विज्ञान की प्रगति और संचार के साधनों की वृद्धि का परिणाम क्या हुआ है।

- (i) देशों में भिन्नता बढ़ी है।
- (ii) देशों में वैमनस्यता बढ़ी है।
- (iii) देशों की दूरियाँ कम हुई हैं।
- (iv) देशों में विदेशी व्यापार बढ़ा है।

(ग) देश में आज भी कौन-सी समस्या है

- (i) नफ़रत की
- (ii) वर्ण-भेद की
- (iii) सांप्रदायिकता की
- (iv) अमीरी-गरीबी की

(घ) किस कारण से देश में मानव के बीच, घृणा, ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्यता एवं कटुता में कमी नहीं आई है?

- (i) नफ़रत से
- (ii) सांप्रदायिकता से
- (iii) अमीरी गरीबी के कारण
- (iv) वर्ण-भेद के कारण

(ड) मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है

- (i) शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार
- (ii) धर्म का व्यापक प्रसार
- (ii) प्रेम और सद्भावना का व्यापक प्रसार
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नोत्तर (समास)

Q1 चौराहा में कौन सा समास है

- A. बह्व्रीहि
- B. तत्पुरुष
- C. अव्ययीभाव
- D. द्विगु

Q2. समास का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है

- A. संक्षेप
- B. विस्तार
- C. विग्रह
- D. विच्छेद

Q3. निम्न में कौन सा पद अव्ययीभाव समास है

- A. गृहागत
- B. आचारकुशल
- C. प्रतिदिन
- D. कुमारी

Q4. जिस समास में उत्तर जपद प्रधान होने के साथ ही साथ पूर्व तथा उत्तर पद में विशेषण विशेष्य का सम्बन्ध भी होता है कौन सा समास कहते हैं

- A. बहुब्रिही
- B. कर्मधारय
- C. तत्पुरुष
- D. द्वंद्व

Q5. निम्न में से कर्मधारय समास किसमें है

- A. चक्रपाणी
- B. चतुर्युगम

- C.नीलोत्पलम
- D.माता - पिता

Q6. जिस समास के दोनों पद अप्रधान होते हैं वहां पर कौन सा समास होता है

- A.द्वंद्व
- B.द्विगु
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.बह्व्रीहि

Q7. जितेन्द्रिय में कौन सा समास है

- A.द्वंद्व
- B.बह्व्रीहि
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.कर्मधारय

Q8. देवासुर में कौन सा समास है

- A.बह्व्रीहि
- B.कर्मधारय
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.द्वंद्व

Q9. देशांतर में कौन सा समास है

- A.बह्व्रीहि
- B.द्विगु
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.कर्मधारय

Q10. दीनानाथ में कौन सा समास है

- A.कर्मधारय
- B.बह्व्रीहि
- C.द्विगु
- D.द्वंद्व

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नोत्तर (मुहावरे)

Q1. आसमान पर चढ़ाना का अर्थ है -

- A.अत्यधिक अभिमान करना
- B.कठिन काम के लिए प्रेरित करना
- C.बहुत शोर करना

- D. अत्यधिक प्रशंसा करना
- Q2. आँख की किरकिरी होना का अर्थ है -
- A. अप्रिय लगना
 - B. धोखा देना
 - C. कष्टदायक होना
 - D. बहुत प्रिय होना
- Q3. लाल-पीला होना का अर्थ है -
- A. मुद्राएं बनाना
 - B. क्रोध करना
 - C. तेवर बदलना
 - D. रंग बदलना
- Q4. सिर हथेली पर रखना का अर्थ है -
- A. वीरता का प्रदर्शन करना
 - B. पराजय स्वीकार कर लेना
 - C. मरने के लिए तैयार होना
 - D. अहं का विसर्जन करना
- Q5. अंतर के पट खोलना का अर्थ है -
- A. प्रशंसा करना
 - B. भेद खोलना
 - C. विवेक से काम लेना
 - D. अपमानित करना
- Q6. अंगूठी का नग होना का अर्थ है -
- A. बहुत सुंदर
 - B. छिपा हुआ
 - C. बहुत प्रिय
 - D. अनुरूप जोड़ा होना
- Q7. काम काज में कोरा होना का अर्थ है -
- A. काम न करना
 - B. काम समाप्त करना
 - C. काम पूरा न करना
 - D. काम न जानना
- Q8. जुवान पर लगाम न होना का अर्थ है -
- A. स्पष्टवादी होना
 - B. अनावश्यक रूप से स्पष्टवादी होना
 - C. सदैव कठोर वचन कहना
 - D. सर्वत्र अपनी वाग्मिता दिखाना

Q9. टस से मस न होना का अर्थ है -

- A. कठोर हृदय होना
- B. अनुनय-विनय से न पसीजना
- C. जगह न बदलना
- D. धैर्यपूर्वक सहन करना

Q10. टांग अड़ाना का अर्थ है -

- A. बदनाम करना
- B. बिना कारण लड़ना
- C. गलत काम करना
- D. अवरोध पैदा करना

MATHS

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1.

In ΔRST , $R = 5$ cm, and $\angle SRT = 45^\circ$ and $\angle RST = 45^\circ$. Which criterion can be used to construct ΔRST ?

- (a) A.S.A. criterion
- (b) S.A.S. criterion
- (c) S.S.S. criterion
- (d) R.H.S. criterion

Q2.

Identify the criterion of construction of the equilateral triangle LMN given $LM = 6$ cm.

- (a) S.A.S. criterion
- (b) R.H.S. criterion
- (c) A.S.A. criterion
- (d) S.S.S. criterion

Q3.

The idea of equal alternate angles is used to construct which of the following?

- (a) A line parallel to a given line
- (b) A triangle
- (c) A square
- (d) Two triangles

Q4.

A Given $AB = 3$ cm, $AC = 5$ cm, and $\angle B = 30^\circ$, ΔABC cannot be uniquely constructed,

with AC as base, why?

- (a) Two sides and included angle are given.
- (b) The other two angles are not given.
- (c) The vertex B cannot be uniquely located.
- (d) The vertex A coincides with the vertex C.

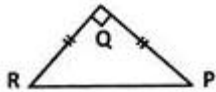
Q5.

ΔPQR is such that $\angle P = \angle Q = \angle R = 60^\circ$ which of the following is true?

- (a) ΔPQR is equilateral.
- (b) ΔPQR is acute angled.
- (c) Both [a] and [b]
- (d) Neither [a] nor [b]

Q6.

An isosceles triangle is constructed as shown in the figure.



Which of the given statements is incorrect?

- (a) PR is the hypotenuse of ΔPQR .
- (b) ΔPQR is an equilateral triangle.
- (c) ΔPQR is a right angled triangle.
- (d) If right angled ΔPQR has its equal angles measuring 45° each.

Q7.

ΔPQR is constructed with all its angles measuring 60° each. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) ΔPQR is an equilateral triangle.
- (b) ΔPQR is isosceles triangle.
- (c) ΔPQR is a scalene triangle.
- (d) ΔPQR is a right angled triangle.

Q8.

How many perpendicular lines can be drawn to a line from a point not on it?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 0
- (d) Infinite

Q9.

Identify the false statement.

- (a) A triangle with three equal sides is called an equilateral triangle.
- (b) A triangle with a right angle is called a right angled triangle.

(c) A triangle with two equal sides is called a scalene triangle.

(d) A right angled triangle has two acute angles and a right angle.

Q10.

ΔPQR is constructed such that $PQ = 5$ cm, $PR = 5$ cm and $\angle RPQ = 50^\circ$ Identify the type of triangle constructed.

- (a) An isosceles triangle
- (b) An acute angled triangle
- (c) An obtuse angled triangle
- (d) Both [a] and [b]

Q11.

In ΔXYZ , x , y and z denote the three sides. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) $x - y > z$
- (b) $x + z > y$
- (c) $x - y < z$
- (d) $x + y > z$

Q12.

In which of the following cases can a triangle be constructed?

- (a) Measures of three sides are given.
- (b) Measures of two sides and an included angle are given.
- (c) Measures of two angles and the side between them are given.
- (d) All the above.

Q13.

Based on the sides of a triangle, which of the following is a classification of triangles?

- (a) A right angled triangle
- (b) An acute angled triangle
- (c) An obtuse angled triangle
- (d) An isosceles triangle

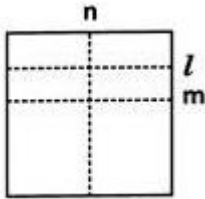
Q14.

Which of the following is used to draw a line parallel to a given line?

- (a) A protractor
- (b) A set square
- (c) A ruler
- (d) A ruler and compasses

Q15.

Direction: David folds a sheet of paper. The dotted lines as shown in the figure are the creases formed, which are named as l , m and n .



What can you say about lines l and n ?

- (a) $l \parallel n$
- (b) $l \perp n$
- (c) l is the same line as n
- (d) Neither [a] nor [b]

Q16.

A Choose the correct option in which a triangle CANNOT be constructed with the given lengths of sides.

- (a) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm
- (b) 7 cm, 6 cm, 5 cm
- (c) 10 cm, 7 cm, 2 cm
- (d) 12 cm, 8 cm, 6 cm

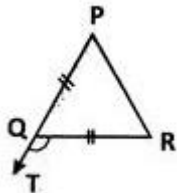
Q17.

A triangular sign board is isosceles. If the unequal side is 7 cm and one of the equal sides is 6 cm, what is the measure of the third side?

- (a) 5 cm
- (b) 6 cm
- (c) 7 cm
- (d) Either [a] or [c]

Q18.

In the given figure, find the measure of $\angle ROT$, if $PQ = QR$ and $\angle QPR = 60^\circ$.



- (a) 60°
- (b) 140°
- (c) 120°
- (d) 100°

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1.

State whether the triangle is possible to construct if

(a) In $\triangle ABC$, $m\angle A = 80^\circ$, $m\angle B = 60^\circ$, $AB = 5.5$ cm

(b) In $\triangle PQR$, $PQ = 5$ cm, $QR = 3$ cm, $PR = 8.8$ cm

Q2.

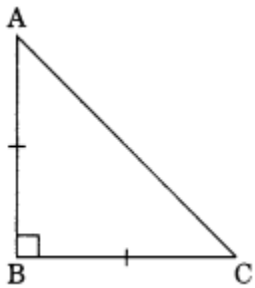
Draw an equilateral triangle whose each side is 4.5 cm.

Q3.

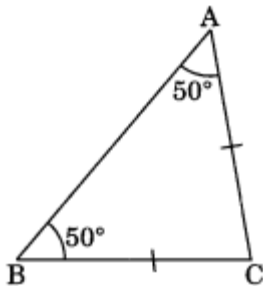
Draw a $\triangle PQR$, in which $QR = 3.5$ cm, $m\angle Q = 40^\circ$, $m\angle R = 60^\circ$.

Q4.

What will be the other angles of a right-angled isosceles triangle?

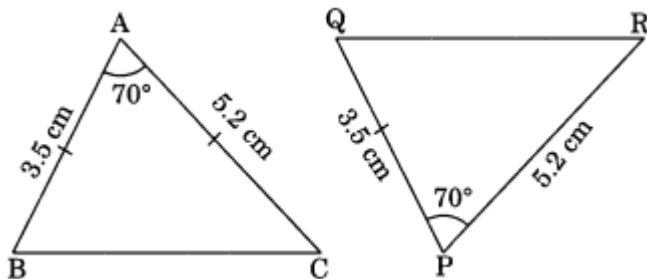


Q5. In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = \angle B = 50^\circ$. Name the pair of sides which are equal.



Q6.

State whether the given pair of triangles are congruent.



Q7.

Draw a ΔABC in which $BC = 5$ cm, $AB = 4$ cm and $m\angle B = 50^\circ$.

Q8.

Draw ΔPQR in which $QR = 5.4$ cm, $\angle Q = 40^\circ$ and $PR = 6.2$ cm.

Q9.

Construct a ΔPQR in which $m\angle P = 60^\circ$ and $m\angle Q = 30^\circ$, $QR = 4.8$ cm.

Higher Order Thinking Skills [HOTS] Type

Q10.

Draw an isosceles right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is 5.8 cm.

Q11.

Construct an equilateral triangle whose altitude is 4.5 cm.

SCIENCE

Chapter – 13, Motion and time Worksheet

Q1. Speed of a body is measured in

- (a) metre (b) kilometre (c) metre/second (d) metre/sec²

Q2. Which of the following cannot be a unit of speed?

- (a) km/h (b) s/m (c) m/s (d) mm/s

Q4. An athlete attains a maximum speed of 36 km/h. This speed is equal to:

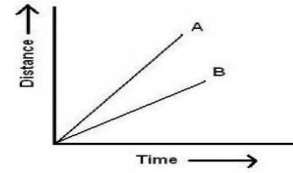
(a) 5 m/s

(b) 10 m/s

(c) 15 m/s

(d) 20 m/s

Q5 The diagram shows the distance-time graph for the motion of two vehicles A and B. Which one of them is moving faster?



Q6. Classify the following as motion along a straight line, circular or oscillatory motion:

- Motion of your hands while running.
- Motion of a horse pulling a cart on a straight road
- Motion of a child in a merry-go-round.
- Motion of a child on a see-saw.

Q7. What do you mean by the uniform and non-uniform motion of a body?

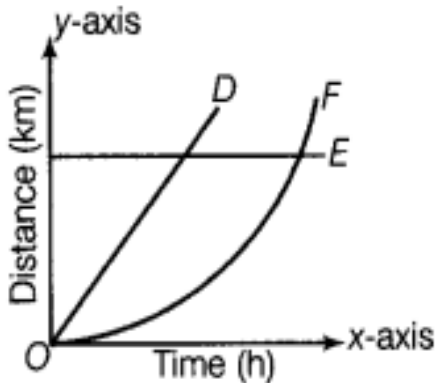
Q8. Give an example when objects undergo combinations of different types of motion?

Q9. A simple pendulum takes 36 seconds to complete 20 oscillations. What is the time period of this pendulum?

Q10. Show the shape of the distance-time graph for the motion in the following cases:

- A car moving with a constant speed.
- A car parked on a side road.

Q11. The following distance-time graph of three objects (D, E and F) are given (see figure given alongside). What can you say about the motion of the objects?



Q12. Sitting in a classroom each student appears stationary to each other, whereas actually they are in motion. Explain.

TRANSPORTATION IN ORGAISMS

Worksheet

1. Our body contains a red coloured fluid which flows in the blood vessels. What is its function in our body?

- It transports digested food from the small intestine to all parts of the body.
- It carries oxygen from lungs to the each cell of the body through heart.

- c. It also transports waste for removal from the body.
 - d. All of the above
2. Gaurav visited a doctor during his illness. He observed that the doctor was trying to locate something in his wrist. He asked the doctor what was he finding? The doctor replied that he was checking his pulse rate but Gaurav did not know about the pulse rate. Explain him by choosing correct option given below:-
- a. The number of heart beats per minute is called pulse rate
 - b. The number of breaths per minute is called pulse rate
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Only b
3. Raveena fell down while playing a game. Her knee got injured. Blood was coming out from the cut then she observed that bleeding had stopped after some time. Geeta (Raveena's friend) noticed the incident and got curious. She asked her teacher, how was it possible? According to your view what may be the actual reason?
- a. The blood clot is formed by RBCs
 - b. The blood clot is formed by WBCs
 - c. Platelets formed a clot
 - d. All of the above
4. The _____ connects arteries to the veins.
- a. Lymph
 - b. Nodes
 - c. capillaries
 - d. None of these
5. A science teacher was telling about various systems present in our body, she explained that each system performs a specific function e.g. the digestive system helps to digest food, the respiratory system produces energy from food, the circulatory system helps to circulate blood in whole body. Then she asked the students which system is responsible for removal of liquid toxic waste
- a. reproductive system
 - b. excretory system
 - c. Skeletal system
6. We know that our digestive system helps to remove solid waste, the excretory system removes liquid waste. Which part of the body performs the similar function? Choose the correct option.
- a. Skin → sweat
 - b. Lungs → Carbon dioxide
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
7. Which part of plants absorb water and Minerals from the soil
- a. Stem
 - b. Leaves
 - c. Roots
 - d. Fruit
8. Name the vascular tissue which transports food from leaves to all parts of plant
- a) Xylem
 - b) Phloem

- c) Root hair
 - d) veins
9. We have nostrils for breathing and skin for sweat. Is there any similar opening in the plant through which they carry out breathing and transpiration?
 - a. Stomata
 - b. Flower
 - c. Bud
 - d. Branch
 1. Name the artery which carries de-oxygenated blood.
 2. Name the plant tissue which transports water & minerals
 3. Name the plant tissues which transports food from leaves to different parts of plants
 4. Name the instrument which is used by doctor to measure rate of heart beat
 5. Name the vein which carries oxygenated blood
 6. Name the chamber of heart which receives de-oxygenated blood from whole body
 7. Name the chamber of heart which pumps oxygenated blood to whole body.
 8. Name the process of cleaning the blood of a person by separating the toxic waste products using artificial kidney machine
 9. What is the main filtration unit in kidney?
 10. Differentiate between arteries and veins.
 11. Which organ of the body filters the blood?
 12. Why is blood red?
 13. What type of blood cells protect us from infectious disease?
 14. What are xylem and phloem? What are their roles?
 15. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of the human excretory system and explain the function of Kidney

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS
WORKSHEET

1. Sneha always observes that most of the fruits we eat have seed/ seeds inside them. When we discard these seeds they germinate and form new plant. But she has never seen the seeds of sugarcane, potato, rose and Bryophyllum, she is confused about how these plants reproduced? Explain her by choosing right statement
 - a. These plants reproduce through their vegetative parts like roots, stem, leaves and buds
 - b. These plants reproduce sexually
 - c. these plants reproduce asexually
 - d. both (a) and (c)
2. Name the type of mode of reproduction in Yeast
 - a. Spore formation
 - b. Budding
 - c. Cutting
 - d. Fragmentation
3. Where are spores formed in fungus?
 - a. Fruit
 - b. Sporangium
 - c. Bud
 - d. Root

4. Which part of the flower produces male gametes
 - a. Ovary
 - b. Petals
 - c. Sepal
 - d. Anther
5. In flowering plants male and female gametes fuse to form a single cell. What is the name of that cell?
 - a. Seed
 - b. Ovule
 - c. Zygote
 - d. Embryo
6. Which part of flower gets converted into seed after fertilization?
 - a. Pollen grains
 - b. Ovule
 - c. Ovary
 - d. Anther
7. Name the part of flower which is converted into fruit after fertilization?
 - a. Style
 - b. Stigma
 - c. Ovary
 - d. Stamen
8. Fertilized egg cell is called zygote. What is the next developmental stage of zygote?
 - a. Seed
 - b. embryo
 - c. fruit
 - d. Egg/gamete
8. The flower which contains either the pistil or the stamen is called
 - a. bisexual
 - b. Asexual
 - c. Unisexual
 - d. sexual
9. What happens to the ovary after fertilization?
10. Where are pollen grains produced in a flower?
11. What is seed dispersal? Give an example?
12. With the help of a diagram explain how pollination leads to fertilization?
13. Differentiate between cross pollination and self-pollination?

SOCIAL STUDIES

CHAPTER-4 AIR

WORKSHEET

- (i) Define atmosphere. (1)
- (ii) Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere? (1)
- (iii) Which gas creates greenhouse effect in the atmosphere? (1)
- (iv) Define weather. (1)
- (v) Name three types of rainfall. (1)
- (vi) How does carbon dioxide create greenhouse effect? (1)
- (vii) What is the significance of greenhouse gas? (1)
- (viii) Define insolation. (1)
- (ix) What is the hot and dry wind of northern plains of India called? (1)
- (x) Define wind. Mention its different types. (4)
- (xi) Explain the different layers of the atmosphere. (5)

Question 2. Tick the correct answer:

- (i) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?
 (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Nitrogen (c) Ozone.
- (ii) The most important layer of the atmosphere is
 (a) Troposphere (b) Thermosphere (c) Mesosphere.
- (iii) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?
 (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere.
- (iv) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure
 (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains the same.
- (v) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called
 (a) Cloud (b) Rain (c) Snow.

3. Match the following.

- (i) Trade Winds (a) Incoming solar energy
- (ii) Loo (b) Seasonal wind
- (iii) Monsoon (c) Horizontal movement of Air
- (iv) Wind (d) Layer of ozone gas
- (e) Permanent wind
- (f) Local wind

4. Give reasons.

- (i) Wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day?
- (ii) Amount of insolation decreases from equator towards poles?

CHAPTER-6 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

WORKSHEET

- a) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?
- b) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.
- c) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?
- d) Why are only citrus fruits cultivated in Mediterranean regions?
- e) Differentiate between the following: -
 - i) Tropical Evergreen and Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - ii) Tropical Grasslands and Temperate Grasslands

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) Mosses and Lichens are found in

(i) Desertic vegetation
vegetation.

(ii) Tropical vegetation

(iii) Tundra

(b) Thorny bushes are found in

(i) Hot and humid tropical climate
climate.

(ii) Hot and dry desertic climate

(iii) Cold polar

(c) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is

(i) Monkey

(ii) Giraffe

(iii) Camel.

(d) One important variety of coniferous forest is

(i) Rosewood

(ii) Pine

(iii) Teak.

(e) Steppe grassland is found in

(i) S. Africa

(ii) Australia

(iii) Central Asia.

Question 3.

Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (i) Walrus | (a) Soft wood tree |
| (ii) Cedar | (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest |
| (iii) Olives | (c) A polar animal |
| (iv) Elephants | (d) Temperate grassland in Australia |
| (v) Campos | (e) Thorny shrubs |
| (vi) Downs | (f) A citrus fruit |
| | (g) Tropical grassland of Brazil |

संस्कृत (24/02/2021 - बुधवार)

पुनरावृत्ति योजना (पाठ - 6, तुमन् प्रत्यय , ल्यप प्रत्यय)

आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां शरीरस्थो महान् रिपुः ।

नास्त्युद्यमसमो बन्धुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति ॥1॥

मनुष्य के शरीर में रहने वाला आलस्य ही मनुष्य का सबसे महान शत्रु होता है, तथा परिश्रम जैसा कोई मित्र नहीं होता, क्योंकि परिश्रम करने वाला व्यक्ति कभी दुखी नहीं होता, जबकि आलस्य करने वाला व्यक्ति सदैव दुखी रहता है।

श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्ने चापराह्निकम् ।

नहि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतमस्य न वा कृतम् ॥2॥

शब्दार्थ → श्वः → कल (tomorrow), कार्यमद्य → कार्यम् + अद्य → कार्यको आज कुर्वीत → करें , पूर्वाह्ने → दोपहर से पहले , चापराह्निकम् → च + अपराह्निकम् → और दोपहर का , न → नहीं , हि → निश्चित रूप से , प्रतीक्षते → प्रतीक्षा करती हैं । कृतम् → किया गया , अस्य → यह , वा → अथवा
अन्वयः → श्वः कार्यम् अद्य कुर्वीत , अपराह्निकं च पूर्वाह्ने (कुर्वीत) । मृत्युः न हि प्रतीक्षते । अस्य कृतं न वा कृतम् ।
अर्थात् → आने वाले कल का कार्य आज करें तथा सा दोपहर का कार्य सुबह करें । मृत्यु निश्चित रूप से प्रतीक्षा नहीं करती है ।
कार्य किया गया अथवा नहीं ।

सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम् ।

प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् एष धर्मः सनातनः ॥३॥

प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् एष धर्मः सनातनः ॥३॥

शब्दार्थ → ब्रूयात् → बोलना चाहिए, सत्यमप्रियम् → सत्यम् + अप्रियम् →
अप्रिय सत्य, च → और, नानृतं → न + अनृतं → असत्य (झूठ) नहीं,
एषः → यह, सनातनः → शाश्वत, सदा से चला आ रहा हो ।

अन्वयः → सत्यं ब्रूयात्, प्रियं ब्रूयात् । अप्रियं सत्यं न ब्रूयात् । प्रियं च अनृतं
न ब्रूयात् । एषः सनातनः धर्मः (अस्ति) ।

सरलार्थ → सत्य बोलना चाहिए, प्रिय बोलना चाहिए । अप्रिय सत्य
नहीं बोलना चाहिए । और प्रिय असत्य नहीं बोलना चाहिए ।
यह (ही) सनातन धर्म है ।

सर्वदा व्यवहारे स्यात् औदार्यं सत्यता तथा ।

ऋजुता मृदुता चापि कौटिल्यं न कदाचन ॥४॥

शब्दार्थ → सर्वदा → हमेशा, स्यात् → हो, औदार्यम् → उदारता, तथा → वैसे, उस प्रकार
ऋजुता → सरलता, मृदुता → कोमलता, च → और, अपि → भी,
कौटिल्यं → टेढ़ापन (wickedness), कदाचन → कभी नहीं, न → नहीं

अन्वयः → व्यवहारे सर्वदा औदार्यं सत्यता तथा ऋजुता मृदुता च अपि
स्यात्, कदाचन कौटिल्यं न स्यात् ।

सरलार्थ → (मनुष्य के) व्यवहार में हमेशा उदारता, सत्यता (उसी प्रकार)
सरलता और कोमलता भी हों । कुटिलता कभी नहीं हो ।

श्रेष्ठं जनं गुरुं चापि मातरं पितरं तथा ।

मनसा कर्मणा वाचा सेवेत सततं सदा ॥5॥

शब्दार्थ → श्रेष्ठं → सज्जन, जन → लोग, गुरुं → गुरु, चापि → (च + अपि)
और भी, तथा → उस प्रकार, मनसा → मन से, कर्मणा → कर्म से,
वाचा → वाणी से, सततं → निरंतर (लागातार)

अन्वयः → श्रेष्ठं जनं गुरुं मातरं पितरं च अपि सदा मनसा
कर्मणा तथा वाचा सततं सेवेत ।

सरलार्थ → सज्जन, गुरुजन और माता-पिता भी भी
हमेशा मन से, कर्म से उसी प्रकार वाणी से निरंतर सेवा करनी
चाहिए ।

मित्रेण कलहं कृत्वा न कदापि सुखी जनः ।

इति ज्ञात्वा प्रयासेन तदेव परिवर्जयेत् ॥6॥

शब्दार्थ → मित्रेण → मित्र के साथ, क्लहं → झगड़ा, कृत्वा → करके, न → नहीं,
 कदापि → कभी-भी, ज्ञात्वा → जानकर, तदेव → तद् + एव → वह ही, उसे
 परिवर्जयेत् → टाल दें।

अन्वयः → मित्रेण (सह) क्लहं कृत्वा जनः कदापि सुखी न भवति ।
 इति ज्ञात्वा तदेव प्रयासेन परिवर्जयेत् ।

सरलार्थ → मित्र के साथ झगड़ा करके (कोई) व्यक्ति कभी भी
 सुखी नहीं होता है। यह जानकर उसे (झगड़े को) प्रयास
 करने से टाल (छोड़) दें।

प्रश्न 1 प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोजयत विभाजयत वा-

1. पठ + तुमुन् = +

2. हस् + तुमुन् =

3. आदाय = +

4. खाद + तुमुन् = +

5. गम् + तुमुन् = +

2 - ल्यप् प्रत्ययान्त पदों को प्रयोग -

(1) वि + हस् + ल्यप् =

- (2) प्र + विज्ञ + ल्यप् =
- (3) आ + श्रि + ल्यप् =
- (4) परि + क्रम् + ल्यप् =
- (5) उत् + वि + ईक्ष + ल्यप् =
- (5) आ + रुह + ल्यप् =
- (6) नि + पत् + ल्यप् =
- (7) प्र + नम् + ल्यप् =
- (8) आ + रुढ + ल्यप् =
- (9) उप + सू + ल्यप् =
- (10) वि + हस् + ल्यप् =