POEM-TRAINS BY HUMAYUN KABIR

ABOUT THE POET

HumayunKabir was an Indian educationist, politician, writer and philosopher.

NOTES

A little child, greatly fond of trains that pass under his window, is filled with wonder at their shape, speed, lights and restlessness. He is asking his mother about each train that passes by. As you read, you will see that the poet presents different kinds of trains and the child's reactions on seeing them passing by.

Goods Trains
Mother, I sit by my window for hours on end,
And watch the long trains rumble past,
Some are dark and journey tediously,
No doors, no windows, no shining lamps.
Slowly they move: like huge elephants
That move like shadows in the shadowy dark.

Meaning

o   By – Near
o   Hours on end – For a long time
o   Rumble past – Pass by
o   Journey – Travel; Pass
o   Tediously – Tired; with a lot of struggle
o   Shadowy – Shaded
o   Dark – Night

Questions

1. What does the child watch from his window?
2. 2.   What kind of trains does the poet watch in the above stanza?
    3. What are these trains compared to? Why?
4. What makes you think that the poet loves watching trains?
5. Why does the child say that the trains are tedious.
    Passenger Trains

Sometime a train comes flashing past,
With many windows lit by many lamps

That dance and whirl with movement swift.
A marriage procession with music loud,
Shrill whistles that rise above the din
Of the rhythmic beat of wheels revolving fast.

Meanings

- Flash past – Run fast
- Lit – With lights on
- Swift – Fast
- Rhythmic beat of the wheels – The sound of the passing train
- Din – Sound

Questions

1. What kind of train is described in the stanza?
2. How is the second train different from the first?
3. How does the child describe the sounds of the train?
4. What sound rises above the din of the train?

On hot afternoons you go to sleep
And with dizzy heat swoons all the world
Even the crows doze and forget to caw.
The dog lies in the shade with hanging tongue.
I watch for hours and still the tireless trains
March on and on along their iron road.

Meanings

- Dizzy – Sleepy
- Swoon – Faint
- Doze – Sleep
- Caw – Cry
- Iron road – Railway track

Questions

1. How does the poet present the sleepy world around him?
The poet presents the world around him as a sleepy, tired world. Everyone is…

2. Why are the trains called 'tireless?"
   The trains are called tireless because…
   Sometimes at night in my sleep I hear
   The low, distant rumble of the train.
   I rub my eyes and sit upon my bed
   And beneath the light of the flickering moon

Moves the long, shadowy outline far away
Like a huge serpent crawling through the night.

Meanings

o Distant – Far away
o Rumble – Sound
o Beneath – Under
o Flickering moon – When clouds hide the moon, moonlight dims and when the clouds slide away, moonlight reappears.
o Serpent – Snake

Questions

1. What does the poet do when he hears the low, distant rumble of the train?
2. Why is moonlight said to be flickering?
3. What is the train compared to? Why?

Where do all these trains go day and night?
You say they bore their way through hills,
They roar over bridges across mighty streams,
They crash through forests and vast plains,
But at the end of their restless journeyings
Where do they go and finally rest?

Meaning

o Bore – Dig; make a hole; cut a track; make a road
o Mighty – Powerful
o Streams – Rivers
o Journeyings – Traveling around; trips

Questions

1. Why does the child ask his mother about the train's resting place?

हिंदी
पाठ-5 *मिठाईवाला*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qK04oYK-Yeo

पाठ –परिचय

मिठाईवाला कहानी एक बहुत ही मार्मिक कहानी है। जिसमें मिठाई बेचने वाला व्यक्ति बच्चों के खुशियों के लिए मिठाई , खिलौने, बंसी सब कुछ सस्ते में बेचता है जिसे सभी बच्चे खुशी-खुशी खरीद लेते हैं। बच्चों के माता-पिता मिठाईवाले के इतने सस्ते दाम पर चीजें बेचने पर हैरान होते हैं। कई लोग तो कोसते भी है कि वह सबको लूटता है।

वास्तव में मिठाई वाला अपनी हानि करके ही सबकुछ सस्ते में लूटा देता है। वह ऐसा इसलिए करता है क्योंकि वह अपने बीवी और बच्चे को खो चुका था। बच्चों को चीजें सस्ती दाम पर बेचकर वह उनके चेहरे पर आई खुशियों से खुश होता था। वह अपने बच्चे की कमी को महसूस करता था और हर बच्चे में अपने बच्चे को ढूंढता था। वह गाना गाकर, बंसी बजाकर खिलौना और मिठाई बेचता था इसलिए सभी बच्चे उसके आने को समझ जाते थे और बारी-बारी से चीज़े खरीदते थे। सभी बच्चे उससे उसके बच्चे की तरह प्रेम करते थे।

पाठ का सार

मिठाईवाला 30-40 वर्ष का दुबला-पतला गोरा आदमी है जो कभी धनी और प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति था। बीकानेरी साफा बाँधता था । उसके पास मकान, व्यवसाय, गाड़ी, घोड़े, नौकर-चाकर सब कुछ था। स्त्री बहुत सुंदर थी । बच्चे सोने के सजीव खिलौने की तरह थे। विधाता की लीला, सब कुछ समाप्त हो गया।

मिठाईवाला अपने उन्हीं बच्चों की खोज में निकला। उसने सोचा आखिर कहीं ना कहीं तो वे जन्मे ही होंगे। अब वह तरह-तरह की चीजें बेचकर सुख व संतोष का अनुभव करता था। खिलौनेवाला मीठे स्वर में बच्चों को आकर्षित करता है। उसकी मधुर वाणी सुनकर निकट के मकानों में हलचल-सी मच जाती है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को गोद में उठाकर स्त्रियाँ छज्जों पर से नीचे झाँकने लगती। खिलौनेवाला बच्चों की इच्छानुसार उन्हें खिलौने देता। खिलौने देकर बच्चे उछलते-कूदते गाने लगते ।

राय विजय बहादुर के बच्चे भी खिलौनेवाले से खिलौने लेकर आए । उन्होंने दो पैसे में खिलौने खरीदे। बच्चों की माता रोहिणी को आश्चर्य हुआ कि खिलौनेवाला इतने सस्ते खिलौने कैसे दे गया।

6 महीने बाद वही व्यक्ति मुरली बेचने आया। वह मुरली बजाकर गाना सुनाकर मुरली बेचने लगा। रोहिणी ने मुरली वाले का स्वर सुना जिसे सुनकर उसे खिलौने वाले का स्मरण हो गया क्योंकि वह भी इसी प्रकार गा-गाकर खिलौने बेचा करता था। उसने अपने पति विजय बहादुर से मुरली वाले को बुलाने का आग्रह किया। विजय बाबू ने मुरली वाले को बुलाया और मुरली के दाम पूछे। मुरली वाले ने बताया कि वैसे तो तीन-तीन पैसे के हिसाब से है पर आपको दो-

दो पैसे में ही दे दूँगा। विजय बाबू को वह ठग-सा प्रतीत हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम लोगों को झूठ बोलने की आदत होती है, पर कम में बेचने का एहसान दूसरों पर लादते रहते हो।

मुरली वाले को विजय बाबू की यह बात अच्छी ना लगी। उसने बताया कि मुरली का असली दाम तीन-तीन पैसे ही है। उसने पूरी 1000 बनवाई थी इसलिए उसे इसी भाव की पड़ी है। विजय बाबू बहस नहीं करना चाहते थे मकान में बैठी रोहिणी ने मुरलीवाले की सारी बातें सुनी। उसने अनुभव किया कि आज तक बच्चों के साथ इतने प्यार से बातें करने वाला कोई फेरीवाला नहीं आया।

8 महीने बाद उसे पुनः सुनाई पड़ा, "बच्चों को बहलाने वाला, मिठाई वाला" । रोहिणी को लगा कि मिठाई वाले का स्वर परिचित है। उसके पति घर में नहीं थे। केवल वृद्धा दादी ही थी। उसने दादी से आग्रह किया कि मिठाईवाले को बुला ले। बच्चों के लिए मिठाई खरीदनी है। दादी ने मिठाईवाले को बुला लिया। मिठाईवाले ने मिठाई की विशेषताएँ गिनवाई।

दादी पैसे की 25 लेना चाहती थी, मगर मिठाईवाला पैसे की 16 से अधिक नहीं देना चाहता था। रोहिणी चार पैसों की मिठाइयाँ लेना चाहती थी। रोहिणी ने दादी के माध्यम से ही उससे पूछा कि क्या वह इससे पूर्व भी शहर में कभी आया है। मिठाई वाले ने बताया कि वह इससे पूर्व खिलौने और मुरली बेचने आ चुका है।

रोहिणी के पूछने पर कि उसे व्यवसाय में क्या मिलता है? मिठाई वाले ने अपनी आपबीती सुनाते हुए कहा कि उसे अपने व्यवसाय में असीम सुख, संतोष एवं धीरज मिलता है। उसे लगता है कि उसके बच्चे इन्हीं बच्चों में हँस खेल रहे हैं। उसे पैसे की कमी नहीं है। जो उसके पास नहीं है, वह बच्चों की झलक से पा लेता है। रोहिणी ने देखा कि मिठाईवाले की आँखें आँसुओं से तर है। तभी चुन्नू-मुन्नू आ गए। वह मिठाई लेने की जिद करने लगे। मिठाईवाले ने दो थैलियाँ मिठाइयों से भरी चुन्नू मुन्नू को दे दी और उनके पैसे नहीं लिए। इसी तरह वह बच्चों को बहलाने वाला मिठाईवाला इत्यादि मृदुल से बोलते हुए आगे चला गया ।

प्रश्न अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1) मिठाईवाला अलग-अलग चीजें क्यों बेचता था और वह महीनों बाद क्यों आता था ? (4)

प्रश्न 2) मिठाईवाले में वे कौन से गुण थे जिनकी वजह से बच्चे तो बच्चे, बड़े भी उसकी ओर खिंचे चले आते   थे? (2)

प्रश्न 3) विजय बाबू एक ग्राहक थे और मुरलीवाला एक विक्रेता। दोनों अपने-अपने पक्ष के समर्थन में क्या तर्क   पेश करते हैं ? (4)

प्रश्न 4) खिलौनेवाले के आने पर बच्चों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती थी ? (3)

प्रश्न 5) रोहिणी को मुरलीवाले के स्वर से खिलौनेवाले का स्मरण क्यों हो आया ? (3)

प्रश्न 6) किसकी बात सुनकर मिठाईवाला भावुक हो गया था? उसने इन व्यवसायों को अपनाने का क्या कारण बताया ? (4)

प्रश्न 7) 'अब इस बार ये पैसे न लूँगा'-कहानी के अंत में मिठाईवाले ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ? (3)

गतिविधि

"अपनी कल्पना की मदद व पाठ के माध्यम से मिठाईवाले के व्यक्तित्व के आधार पर उसका चित्र बनाकर उसकी विशेषताएँ लिखिए |"

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :-

- कल्पना का चित्रण करने की क्षमता का विकास |
- लेखन कौशल का विकास |

MATHEMATICS
TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

VIDEO LINK

https://www.bing.com/videos/search?view=detail&mid=F297ED53D84FAA8D3D9FF297ED53D84FAA8D3D9F&q=VIDEOS+ON+CHAPTER-+TRIANGLE+AND+ITS+PROPERTIES+CLASS+VII+EXAM+FEVER&shtp=GetUrl&shid=e243fe1f-b3b6-41f0-9fd2-cb654e8132c4&shtk=TWF0aHMgVHJpYW5nbGUgYW5kIEl0cyBQcm9wZXJ0aWVzIHBhcnQgMTUgKFB5dGhhZ29yYXMgVGhlb3JlbSkgQ0JTRSBDbGFzcyA3IE1hdGhlbWF0aWNzIFZJSSJSQ%3D%3D&shdk=TWF0aHMgVHJpYW5nbGUgYW5kIEl0cyBQcm9wZXJ0aWVzIHBhcnQgMTUgKFB5dGhhZ29yYXMgVGhlb3JlbSkgQ0JTRSBDbGFzcyA3IE1hdGhlbWF0aWNzIFZJSSJSQ%3D%3D&shhk=Gt1PvJkDTuFOALNoDNt%2B6oFOqr8vswmxYjaN37rBOMk%3D&form=VDSHOT&shth=OSH.GOiWvDqEw104JW9uLO%252FpzA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. students will be able to Understand the basic **properties** of **triangles**
2. Students will be able to apply the Pythagoras theorem to the daily life situation.
3. Students will be able to differentiate between median and altitude of triangle.

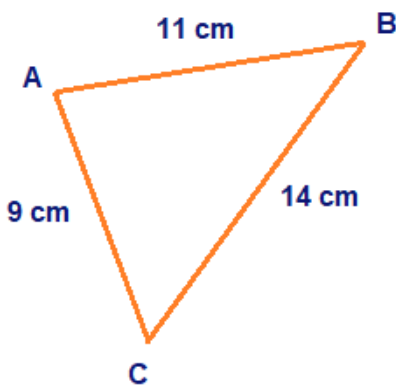Sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.
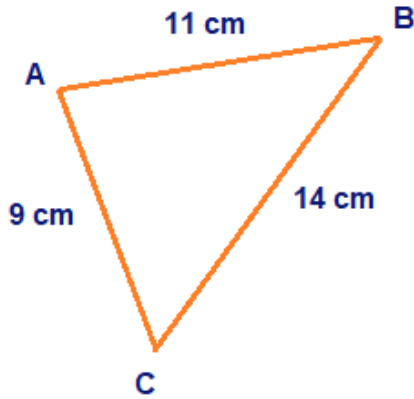
In the above triangle,
9+11=20 >14
11+14=25 >9
9+14=23 >11

Difference between lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The difference between lengths of any two sides is smaller than the length of the third side.
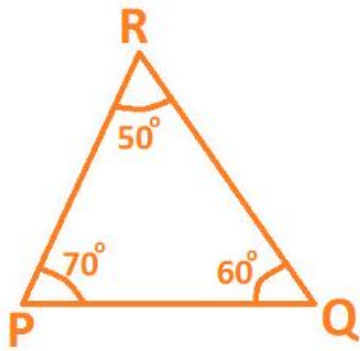

- In the above triangle,
11 − 9 = 2 < 14
14 − 11 = 3 < 9
14 − 9 = 5 < 11
- Using the concept of sum of two sides and difference of two sides, it is possible to determine the range of lengths that the third side can take.

Triangle Properties

Angle sum property of a triangle

angles of a triangle is 180^0.

- In $\triangle PQR$,
  $\angle RPQ + \angle PQR + \angle QRP$
  $= 70^0 + 60^0 + 50^0 = 180^0$

Exterior angle of a triangle and its property

- An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.
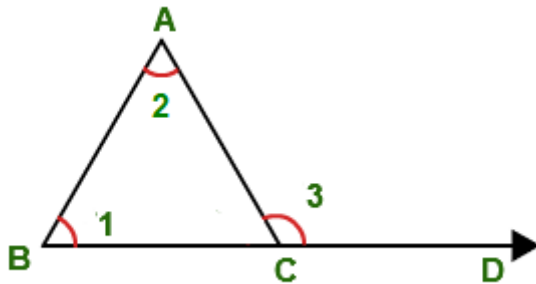
$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3$.

Pythagoras Theorem

- The side opposite to the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hypotenuse.
- The other two sides are known as legs of the right-angled triangle.
- In a right-angled triangle, square of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of squares of legs.
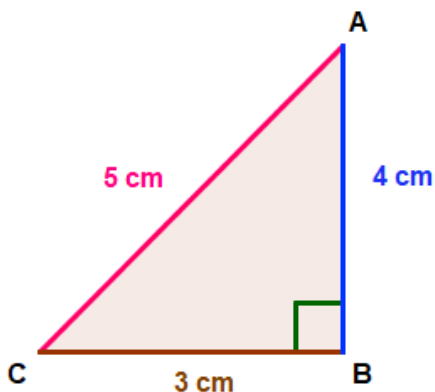
$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

$\Rightarrow 5^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$

- If a triangle holds Pythagoras property, then it is a right-angled triangle.

Q1.
How many medians can a triangle have?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q2.
How many altitudes can a triangle have?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q3.
The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is
(a) 360°
(b) 90°
(c) 180°
(d) none of these

Q4.
Two angles of a triangle measure 90° and 30°. The measure of the third angle is
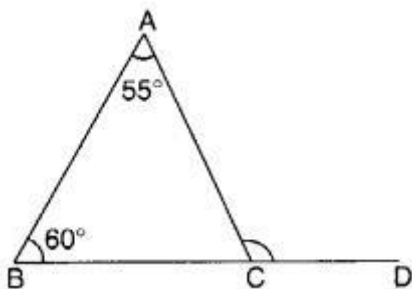(a) 90°
(b) 30°
(c) 60°
(d) 120°

Q5.
The ratio of the measures of the three angles of a triangle is 2 : 3 : 4. The measure of the largest angle is
(a) 80°
(b) 60°
(c) 40°
(d) 180°

Q6.
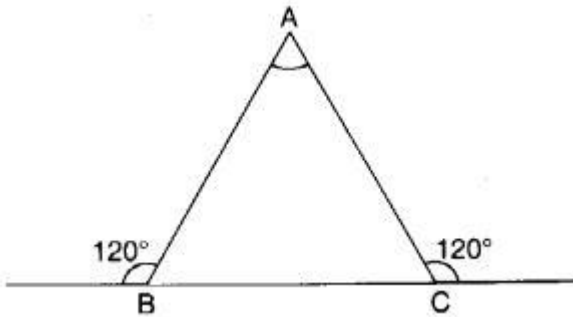In the following figure, the side BC of △ ABC is extended up to the point D. If ∠A = 55° and ∠B = 60°, then the measure of ∠ACD is

(a) 120°
(b) 110°

(c) 115°
(d) 125°

Q7.
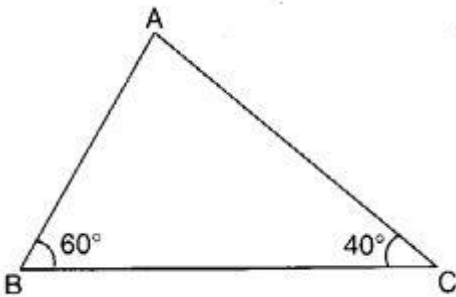In the following figure, the measure of ∠A is
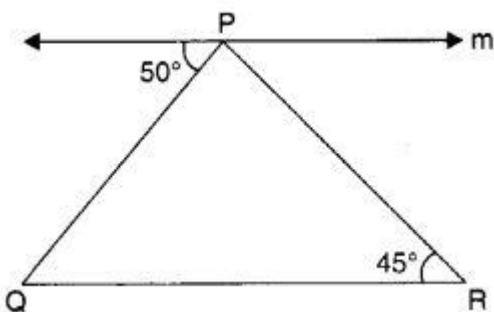

(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 90°
(d) 30°

Q8.
In the following figure, the measure of ∠A is
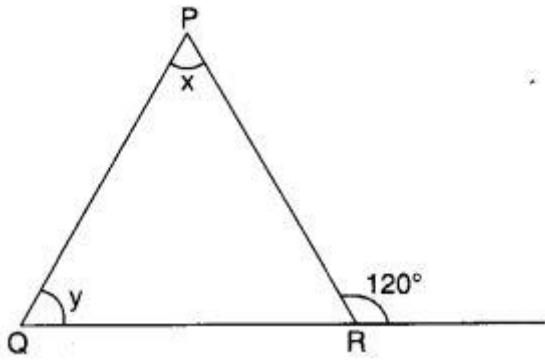

(a) 70°
(b) 90°
(c) 80°
(d) 100°

Q9.
In the following figure, m || QR. Then, the measure of ∠QPR is

(a) 80°
(b) 85°
(c) 75°
(d) 70°

Q10.
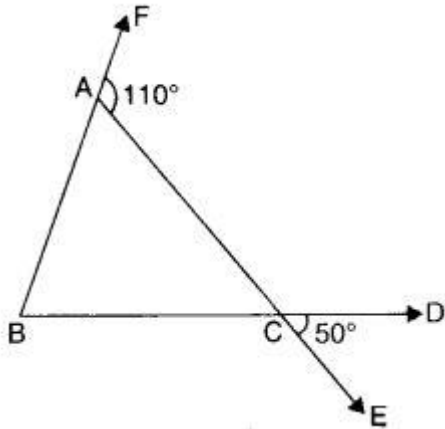In the following figure, find ∠ x and ∠ y, if ∠x − ∠y − 10°
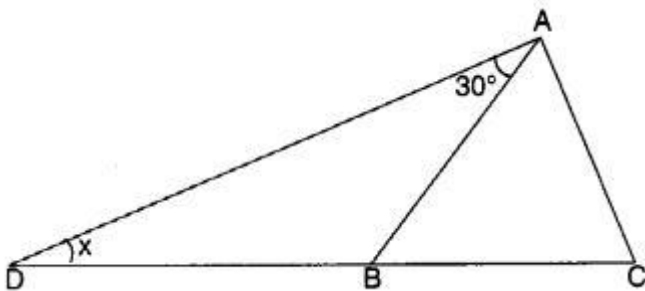
(a) 65°, 55°
(b) 55°, 45°
(c) 45°, 35°
(d) 60°, 60°

Q11.
In the following figure, find ∠ B.

(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 40°
(d) 60°

Q12.
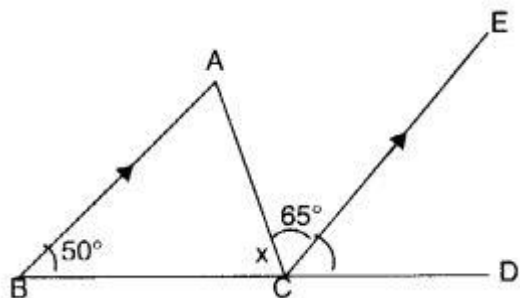In the following figure, △ ABC is an equilateral triangle. Find ∠x.

(a) 30°
(b) 45°
(c) 60°
(d) 90°

Q13.
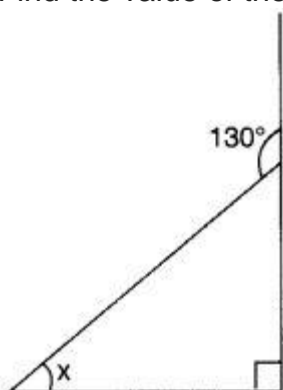In the following figure, find x if BA || CE.

(a) 60°
(b) 40°
(c) 45°
(d) 65°

Q14.
Find the value of the unknown interior angle x in the following figure:

(a) 30°
(b) 35°
(c) 40°
(d) 45°

Q15.
Find the value of unknown x in the following figure:
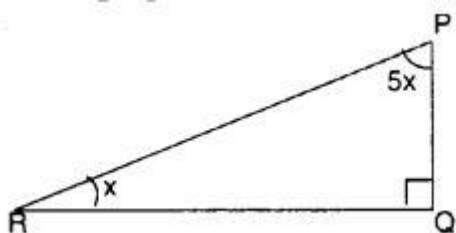
(a) 10°
(b) 15°
(c) 20°
(d) 25°

Q16.
Find angle x in the following figure:
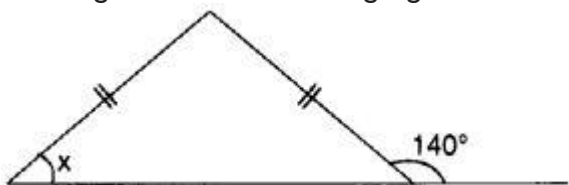
(a) 40°

(b) 45°
(c) 35°
(d) 50°

Q17.
Find angle x in the following figure:
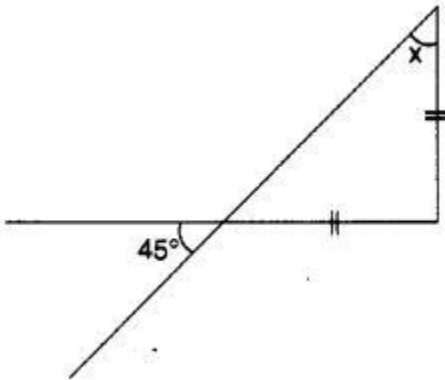
(a) 45°
(b) 40°
(c) 35°
(d) 50°

Q19.
In which case of the following lengths of sides of a triangle, is it possible to draw a triangle?
(a) 3 cm, 4 cm, 7 cm
(b) 2 cm, 3 cm, 7 cm
(c) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm
(d) 3 cm, 3 cm, 7 cm

Q20.
Which of the following cannot be the sides of a right triangle?
(a) 2 cm, 2 cm, 4 cm
(b) 5 cm, 12 cm, 13 cm
(c) 6 cm, 8 cm, 10 cm
(d) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm
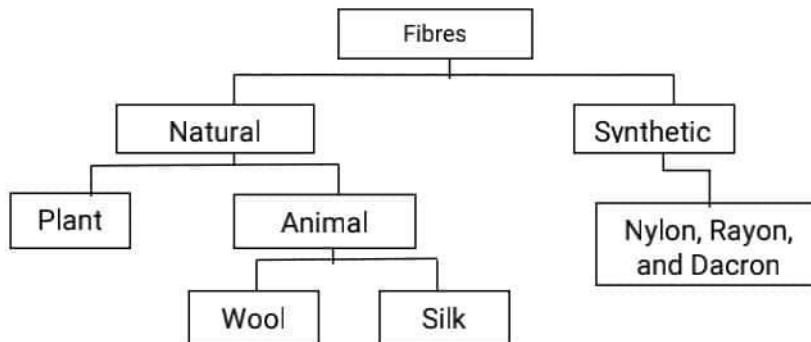
INTRODUCTION

WOOL FIBRE

1) Production of Wool from Sheep

- There are two types of fibres in sheep's hair:
  o The Rough hair
  o The soft under hair which is present just near to the skin of the sheep
- Wool is made from the soft hair the sheep because of its fine quality.
  Wool producing animals:
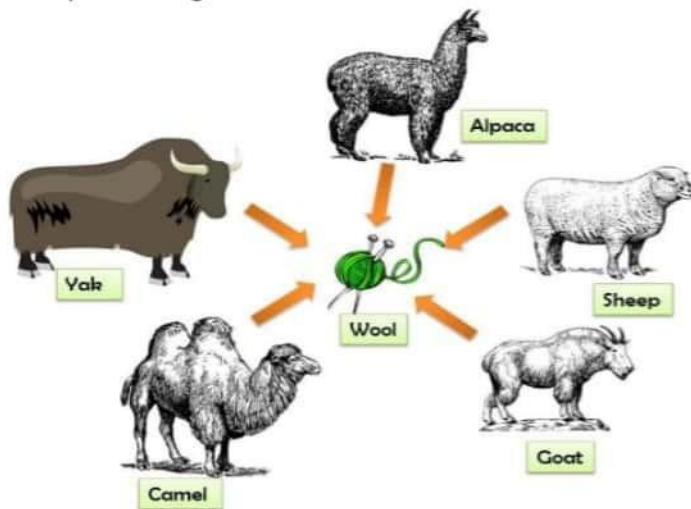
- **Selective Breeding**: Sometimes sheep are selected to gain a breed that has only fine soft hair on the skin and less or no hard hair. This process is called Selective Breeding.

2) The Process of obtaining Wool from the Hair Fibre of the Animals

Step 1: Shearing

It is a process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of its skin. Shearing is conducted generally in **hot weather** so that the sheep do not feel cold and can survive easily. The shearing process **does not hurt** the sheep because the upper part of the skin is normally dead skin.

Step 2: Scouring

It is a process of **removing dirt, grease and dust** from the hair removed from the sheep. It is generally done with the help of machines.

Step 3: Sorting
It is the process of separating the hair of the sheep according to their textures.
Step 4: Removing of burrs
In this step, the burrs or small fibres present on the hair are picked out..
Step 5: Dyeing
In this step, the fibres are dyed in different colours.
Step 6: Weaving and knitting of yarn
In the last step, the fibres for wool so obtained is straightened out combed and then rolled into a yarn.
Answer these questions:
1. Name two fibres obtained from animals?
2. Which terms are used for the following processes?
  a) Removing hair of sheep along with a thin layer of skin
  b) Washing of sheep's fleece to remove dust dirt and grease?
3. Why shearing does not hurt the sheep ?
4. Wool-yielding animals (like sheep) have thick coat of hair on their body. Why?

Video watch:
https://youtu.be/U1v_h4oHVtk

WORKSHEET

1....... and .... fibres are obtained from animals.
2.Silk fibres come from of silk ……..
3.Wool yielding animals bear …….. on their body.
4.Hair trap a lot of …… which is a poor …… of heat.
5.Silkworms are ……. of silk moth.
6.Silkworms spin …… of silk fibre.
7.Lohi and nali are breeds of_____.
8.Wool has ……. tensile strength.
9.The sleeping period of silkworm is …… hours at intervals of about six days.
10.The quality and quantity of wool depend upon the ……… of the sheep.

True/False
1.Silkworms are caterpillars of silk moth.
2.In India, camels and goats are generally reared for obtaining wool.
3.The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called silviculture.
4.In the process of obtaining wool from fleece, sorting is done after scouring.
5.Yak hair are not used to make woollen fabric.

Match the items of Column I with the items given in Column II

Column I	Column II

(a) Yak wool	(i) Sheared hair
(b) Angora goats	(ii) Silkworm
(c) Mulberry leaves	(iii) Tibet and Ladakh
(d) Scouring	(iv) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer these questions

1.Ajay's father works in a wool industry. In his line of work, he does the job of sorting the fleece of sheep into fibres of different qualities. Ajay noticed that his father and other workers who were doing the similar kind of jobs faced a number of health problems.
Ajay discussed this problem with his friends and he came to know that his father is getting health problems due to the nature of his work.
Ajay is worried about his father's health. He advised his father to take care of their health and told him about the occupational hazards.
Now answer the following questions.
(a) What do you mean by occupational hazard?
(b) Name the disease that workers may at risk.
(c) Suggest solution for above problem.

2. Neha went to the market with her mother to buy a silk saree for her grandmother. The shopkeeper was showing sarees of different varieties of silk but her mother wanted to take only a pure silk saree and not an artificial one. Neha was confused that how to distinguish between a pure silk and an artificial silk saree. But her mother helped her in selecting a pure silk saree for her grandmother and she was quite elated about that.
Now, answer the following questions:
(a) How her mother distinguished between pure silk saree and an artificial silk saree?
(b) Is the pure silk saree more costly than an artificial one?
(c) Is artificial silk more durable than pure one? State the resons.

3.Name some breeds of sheep reared in our country. Explain the quality of wool they provide and the state where they are found.
Answer:

Name of breed of sheep	Quality of wool	Name of the state where found
Lohi	Good quality wool	
Rampur bushair		Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh
Nali		Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab
Bakharwal	For woollen shawls	
Marwari	Coarse wool	
Patanwadi		Gujarat

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Inside Our Earth
Geography Chapter – 2

Video Link: -
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMMC00Owm-0

What is Earth:

(i) The earth comprises of three layers: crust, mantle and core.
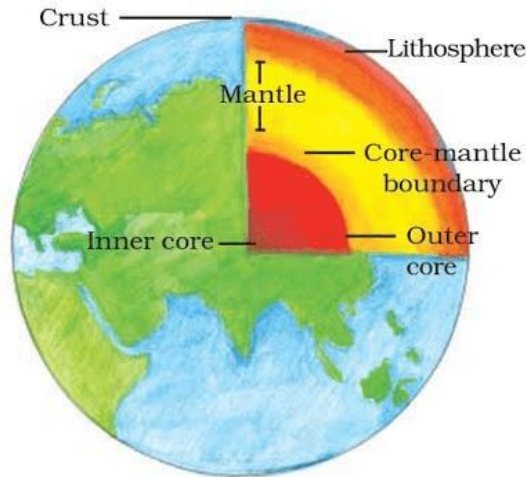
(ii) Constant changes take place inside as well as outside the earth.

What is the Interior of the Earth:

(i) The Earth is made of several concrete layers. It is about 35km on the continental masses and only 5km on the ocean floors.

(ii) The uppermost layer over the earth's surface is called the **crust**.

(iii) Silica and alumina are the main mineral constituents of the continental mass. It is, thus, called **sial**.

(iv) The oceanic crust mainly consists of silica and magnesium called **sima**.

(v) Just below the crust is the mantle up to an extent of 2,900 km.

(vi) The innermost layer is core with a radius of 3,500 km. As it is made of nickel and iron, it is called **nife**.

Rocks and Minerals:

(i) The earth's crust is made of various types of rocks. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.
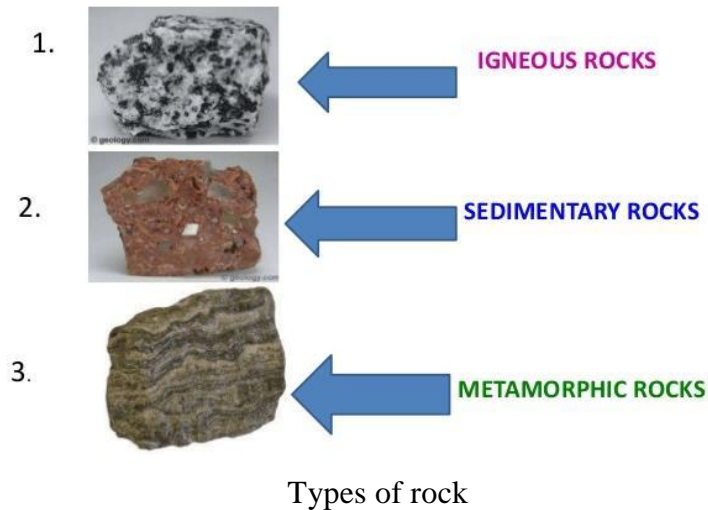
Types of rock

(ii) There are three major types of rocks; igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks.
(iii) when the molten magma cools, it becomes solid. Rocks thus formed are called igneous or primary rocks. They are of two types, extrusive igneous rocks and intrusive igneous rocks.
(iv) **Rocks roll down and break into small fragments and these smaller particles are called sediments. These sediments are transported, compressed and hardened to form layers of rocks. These types of rocks are called sedimentary rock**.
(v) Igneous and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.
(vi) The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is called the rock cycle.
(vii) Rocks are made of different minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions: -

1. **Describe the interior of the Earth (concentric layers) along with its diagram.**
   (3)
2. **Define Rock. How rocks are useful to us?**
   (3)
3. **Name three types of rocks.**
   (1)
4. **Differentiate between Extrusive and Intrusive Igneous Rocks with diagram.**
   (3)
5. **Explain the Rock cycle in detail with diagram.**
   (5)
6. **Name the uppermost layer of the earth.**
   (1)
7. **Name the constituents of the oceanic crust.**
   (1)
8. **Define fossils.**
   (1)

9. What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and pressure?
   (1)
10. What are minerals? How are they useful for mankind?
    (4)
11. Mention various types of Rocks in detail with examples.
    (5)

Tick the correct answer.
(i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is
    (a) Igneous   (b) Sedimentary   (c) Metamorphic.
(ii) The innermost layer of the earth is
    (a) Crust   (b) Core   (c) Mantle.
(iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are example of
    (a) Rocks   (b) Minerals   (c) Fossils.
(iv) Rocks which contain fossils are
    (a) Sedimentary rocks   (b) Metamorphic rocks   (c) Igneous rocks.
(v) The thinnest layer of the earth is
    (a) Crust   (b) Mantle   (c) Core.

Q. 3. *Match the skill:*

    (i) Core   (a) Earth's surface
    (ii) Minerals   (b) Used for roads and buildings
    (iii) Rocks   (c) Made of silicon and alumina
    (iv) Clay   (d) Has definite chemical composition
    (v) Sial   (e) Innermost layer
                        (f) Changes into slate
                        (g) Process of transformation of the rock

SANSKRIT

कार्यपत्रम्

चित्रवर्णनम्

रचनात्मकम् कार्यम्

प्र १ चित्रं दृष्ट्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत-   ५

मञ्जूषा –(प्रसन्नाः ,खेलदिवसः ,धावकाः ,धावन्ति, कुर्वन्ति)

१ अद्य विद्यालयस्य ....अस्ति ।

२ चित्रे चत्वारः ....सन्ति ।

३ ते सर्वे धावकाः तीव्रं ....।

४ विद्यालयस्य छात्राः ....भवन्ति ।

५ छात्राः धावकानां उत्साहवर्धनं ....।

प्र २ अधोलिखितम् दृष्ट्वा पञ्च संस्कृत वाक्यानि लिखत -   ५

मञ्जूषा

आतंकवादस्य विरोधम्, आन्दोलनम्, आन्दोलनरताः जनाः, आक्रोशिताः सन्ति, नराः नार्यः च, तेषु हस्तेषु, प्रदर्शनपट्टाः, सन्ति, आतंकवादस्य विरोधम् कर्तव्यम्, मुस्लिमजनाः