EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS- VII
STUDY MATERIAL

Unit-2 WANDERLUST

Section-2 The Diary of a Space Traveller By Satyajit Ray
Learning Outcome:
The students will be able to know more about science fiction.
Will understand the meaning of difficult words.
Students should be able to identify, analyze, interpret, and describe the critical ideas.
VIDEO LINK: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PpNqhrCFD-A
About the author:-
Satyajit Ray, (born May 2, 1921, Calcutta, India—died April 23, 1992, Calcutta), Bengali motion-picture director, writer, and illustrator who brought the Indian cinema to world recognition with Pather Panchali (1955; The Song of the Road) and its two sequels, known as the Apu Trilogy.
SYNOPSIS:-
The Diary of a Space Traveller is an exciting, imaginative, and funny science- fiction. In this story, the narrator's neighbor, Tarak Chaterjee, comes and gives a diary to him. It looks like some kind of meteorite has crashed nearby and this diary was found in that site. This diary is written by Professor Shonku, in which he writes about his attempts to build a rocket to reach Mars and what happens during that trip. It looks like the Professor hasn't come back to Earth but his diary somehow has. He went to mars accompanied by his Loyal but Not-Too-Intelligent Servant Prahlad, His Cat Newton, And Bidhushekhar, His Robot with an attitude invented by Professor Trilokeshawar Shonku.On 21st January, he mentioned in his

diary that Newton was restless for the first few days of the trip since he was not used to being kept in a confined place and Prahlad had no interest in watching the scenery outside. On 28 January, he stated that planet mars were looking as big as a grapefruit. He described in his diary while sitting on the soft yellow 'rocky' mound on Mars, "It took me a while to understand it was a river as its water looked like clear jelly, a bit like guava jelly. Perhaps all rivers there were red and all plants, trees, and the grass were blue instead of green. Bidhuskehar alarmed them and said, 'DANGER' and suddenly they saw there was a creature not human, nor an animal or a fish, it was about four feet high, had legs and arms but instead of arms there were huge fins, like fish. The mouth was gaping wide, but there were no teeth. The creature could not run fast, it kept stumbling at every step. Out of fear, they rushed in the rocket and moved from there. Everybody was exhausted mentally and physically.

They landed on the planet, 'Tafa'. A large number of people gathered to welcome them. Their heads were large, and so were their eyes, but their arms and legs were thin as if they had no use of limbs. There were no houses, or buildings, nor plants, or trees. Professor Shonku mentioned in the end that his only regret was that there was no way of sending his diary back to the earth as it had valuable information and the people there were not letting him go back.

The narrator made a copy of the entire diary and dropped it off at the press for printing. When he came back, he was shocked to see that hundred hungry black ants had eaten the entire diary. He could only stare in disbelief because it had seemed completely indestructible.

Answer the following questions:

The information that the narrator got was from the _.

It was good to take Prahlad on the mission because_____.

The fact that alarmed the narrator was_____.

What were the two amazing facts about the diary?

What had happened during Professor Shonku's first attempt to go to space?

Bidhuskehar was more than just an ordinary robot. Give two reasons.

ACTIVITY -1 While returning home from a visit to another city, you spent a few hours at the airport waiting for your flight. The airport was crowded with people doing various things, as the image below shows. When you reached home, your brother/sister asked you how you spent your time waiting.

Observe the image closely and plan a dialogue, telling your brother/sister all that you saw and how one can easily spend time sitting in the departure lounge without getting bored.

You could begin like this:

ARSHAD:- Didn't you get bored waiting for your flight?

HINA:- No, not at all. It was fun sitting and watching people. There is so much you can do while waiting at an airport!

After you have spoken your dialogue, assess yourself. Ask a friend to assess you as well. Rate on a scale of O to 5.

Self-assessment		Peer assessment
The wo.rds and phrases were well turned.		
2. The speaker was fluent.		
3. The speaker pronounced each word clearly.		
4. The observations made were apt.		
5. The examples used to support the observations were effective.		
6. The audience was persuaded.		

HINDI

शब्द विचार

watch?v=mv1VdJGYXeI

watch?v=1ellheHK_yY

शब्द विचार की परिभाषा

दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों से बने ऐसे समूह को 'शब्द' कहते है, जिसका कोई न कोई अर्थ अवश्य हो। दूसरे शब्दों में- ध्वनियों के मेल से बने सार्थक वर्णसमुदाय को 'शब्द' कहते है।

जैसे- सन्तरा, कबूतर, टेलीफोन, आ, गाय, घर, हिमालय, कमल, रोटी, आदि।

इन शब्दों की रचना दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों के मेल से हुई है। वर्णों के ये मेल सार्थक है, जिनसे किसी अर्थ का बोध होता है। 'घर' में दो वर्णों का मेल है, जिसका अर्थ है मकान, जिसमें लोग रहते हैं। हर हालत में शब्द सार्थक होना चाहिए। व्याकरण में निरर्थक शब्दों के लिए स्थान नहीं है।

शब्दों का वर्गीकरण

1. उत्पत्ति या स्रोत के आधार पर

उत्पत्ति या स्रोत के आधार पर शब्द निम्नलिखित प्रकार के माने जाते है –

तत्सम शब्द

तद्भव शब्द

देशज शब्द

विदेशज शब्द

(I) तत्सम शब्द

तत्सम शब्द तद् + सम के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'तद्' का अर्थ 'उसके' तथा 'सम' का अर्थ 'समान' है।हिन्दी की मूल भाषा संस्कृत है। अतः ऐसे शब्द जो संस्कृत के समान ही हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, वे शब्द तत्सम शब्द कहलाते हैं। जैसे – आम्र, सूर्य, चन्द्र, क्षेत्र इत्यादि।

(II) तद्भव शब्द

तद्भव शब्द 'तद्+भव' के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'तद्' का अर्थ 'उससे' तथा 'भव' का अर्थ 'उत्पन्न होने वाला' होता है। अर्थात् ऐसे शब्द जो अपनी मूल भाषा संस्कृत से उत्पन्न होते हैं किन्तु भाषा विकास के कारण आज उनके उच्चारण में अन्तर आ गया है, वे तद्भव शब्द कहलाते है। जैसे – आम, सूरज, चाँद, आग, खेत इत्यादि।

(III) तद्भव शब्द

तद्भव शब्द 'तद्+भव' के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'तद्' का अर्थ 'उससे' तथा 'भव' का अर्थ 'उत्पन्न होने वाला' होता है। अर्थात् ऐसे शब्द जो अपनी मूल भाषा संस्कृत से उत्पन्न होते हैं किन्तु भाषा विकास के कारण आज उनके उच्चारण में अन्तर आ गया है, वे तद्भव शब्द कहलाते है। जैसे – आम, सूरज, चाँद, आग, खेत इत्यादि।

तत्सम शब्द
तद्भव शब्द

अग्नि
अग्नि

चंद्र
चाँद

पक्षी
पंछी

घोटक
घोड़ा

कपोत
कबूतर

दधि
दही

कदली
केला

घृत
घी

वानर
बन्दर

नयन
नैन

(III) **देशज शब्द**

देशज शब्द 'देश + ज' के योग से बना है। यहाँ 'देश' का अर्थ 'क्षेत्र' (स्थान विशेष) तथा 'ज' का अर्थ 'जन्म देने वाला' होता है।जैसे – खिचड़ी, पेट, खचाखच, गड़बड़, रेवड़, थप्पड़, ऊबड़-खाबड़, छोहरा, छोहरी इत्यादि।

(IV) **विदेशज शब्द**

विदेशज शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है – अन्य देश में जन्म लेने वाला। अर्थात् ऐसे शब्द जो भारत देश से भिन्न किसी अन्य देश की भाषा में उत्पन्न हुए थे लेकिन आज उनकों हिन्दी भाषा में शामिल कर लिया गया है, एवं वे हिन्दी में इतने घुल मिल गए है कि उन्हें हिन्दी से पृथक् नहीं किया जा सकता, वे विदेशज शब्द कहलाते है।

अंग्रेजी   :- पेन, कॉपी, रजिस्टर, चॉक।
अरबी   :- आदमी, औरत, जिला, तहसील,।
फ्रेंच   :- कूपन, मीनू, सूप इत्यादि।
जापानी :- रिक्शा, सुनामी, सायोनारा (अलविदा) इत्यादि।
चीनी   :- चाय, तूफान, लीची इत्यादि।

(2)व्युत्पत्ति या रचना की दृष्टि से शब्द भेद
  (i)रूढ़ (ii)यौगिक और (iii)योगरूढ़।

(I) **रूढ़ शब्द**

जो शब्द अपनी स्वतंत्र स्थिति को प्रकट करते हैं, उनमें किसी अन्य शब्द का मेल नहीं होता, वे रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते है। अर्थात् यदि किसी शब्द के टुकड़े करने पर पृथक किये गये शब्दों या शब्दाशों का अलग से कोई अर्थ प्रकट नहीं होता वे रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते हैं, जैसे :- गाय, भैंस, बैल, भेड़, बकरी इत्यादि।

(II) **यौगिक शब्द**

ऐसे शब्द जो कम से कम दो शब्दों के योग से बने हो, यौगिक शब्द कहलाते है अर्थात् संधि, समास, उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय आदि की प्रक्रिया से निर्मित शब्द यौगिक शब्द कहलाते है। जैसे :- रसोईघर, दूधवाला,

स्वागत, प्रत्येक, सामाजिक, परोपकार इत्यादि।

(III) योगरूढ़ शब्द
जब कोई यौगिक शब्द किसी विशेष अर्थ में रूढ़ हो जाता है, तब उसे योगरूढ़ शब्द कहते हैं। बहुव्रीहि समास का प्रत्येक उदाहरण योगरूढ़ शब्द की श्रेणी में शामिल किया जाता है। खग, नग, जलज, जलद, लम्बोदर, वीणापाणि,चक्रपाणि, चतुरानन, गजानन, दशानन, चन्द्रशेखर, चन्द्रमौलि इत्यादि।

(3) अर्थ के आधार पर शब्द भेद:
पर्यायवाची - जैसे → (1) ईश्वर → प्रभु, परमेश्वर, हरि, परमात्मा, जगदीश, जगदीश्वर
    (2) उपवन → बाग़, बगीचा, वाटिका, फुलवारी, उद्यान

  (2) विलोम शब्द - अपमान – सम्मान ,उष्ण – शीत ,तीव्र – मंद

  (3) अनेकार्थी शब्द - जलज = कमल, शंख, मोत…

MATHS
Video link for the reference: Algebraic Expressions | Class 7 | Maths| CBSE | ICSE | FREE Tutorial - Bing video

Constant
Constant is a quantity which has a fixed value.

Terms of Expression
Parts of an expression which are formed separately first and then added are known as terms. They are added to form expressions.
Example: Terms 4x and 5 are added to form the expression (4x +5).

Coefficient of a term
The numerical factor of a term is called coefficient of the term.
Example: 10 is the coefficient of the term 10xy in the expression 10xy+4y.

Writing Number patterns and rules related to them
If a natural number is denoted by n, its successor is (n + 1).
Example: Successor of n=10 is n+1 =11.
If a natural number is denoted by n, 2n is an even number and (2n+1) an odd number.
Example: If n=10, then 2n = 20 is an even number and 2n+1 = 21 is an odd number.

Definition of Variables
Any algebraic expression can have any number of variables and constants.

Variable
A variable is a quantity that is prone to change with the context of the situation.
a,x,p,… are used to denote variables.

Constant

It is a quantity which has a fixed value.

In the expression 5x+4, the variable here is x and the constant is 4.

The value 5x and 4 are also called terms of expression.

In the term 5x, 5 is called the coefficient of x. Coefficients are any numerical factor of a term.

Factors of a term

Factors of a term are quantities which can not be further factorised. A term is a product of its factors.

Example: The term –3xy is a product of the factors –3, x and y.

Formation of Algebraic Expressions

Variables and numbers are used to construct terms.

These terms along with a combination of operators constitute an algebraic expression.

The algebraic expression has a value that depends on the values of the variables.

For example, let $6p^2-3p+5$ be an algebraic expression with variable p

The value of the expression when p=2 is,

$6(2)^2 - 3(2) + 5$

$\Rightarrow 6(4) - 6 + 5 = 23$

The value of the expression when p=1 is,

$6(1)^2 - 3(1) + 5$

$\Rightarrow 6 - 3 + 5 = 8$

Like and Unlike Terms

Like terms

Terms having same algebraic factors are like terms.

Example: 8xy and 3xy are like terms.

Unlike terms

Terms having different algebraic factors are unlike terms.

Example: 7xy and −3x are unlike terms.

Monomial, Binomial, Trinomial and Polynomial Terms

Types of expressions based on the number of terms

Based on the number of terms present, algebraic expressions are classified as:

Monomial: An expression with only one term.

Example: 7xy, −5m, etc.

Binomial: An expression which contains two, unlike terms.

Example: 5mn+4, x+y, etc

Trinomial: An expression which contains three terms.

Example: x+y+5, a+b+ab, etc.

Polynomials

An expression with one or more terms.

Example: x+y, 3xy+6+y, etc.

Addition and Subtraction of Algebraic Equations

Mathematical operations like addition and subtraction can be applied to algebraic terms. For adding or subtracting two or more algebraic expression, like terms of both the expressions are grouped together and unlike terms are retained as it is.

Sum of two or more like terms is a like term with a numerical coefficient equal to the sum of the numerical coefficients of all like terms.

Difference between two like terms is a like term with a numerical coefficient equal to the difference between the numerical coefficients of the two like terms.

For example, $2y + 3x - 2x + 4y$

$\Rightarrow x(3-2) + y(2+4)$

$\Rightarrow x+6y$

Summation of algebraic expressions can be done in two ways:

Consider the summation of the algebraic expressions $5a^2+7a+2ab$ and $7a^2+9a+11b$

Horizontal method

$5a^2+7a+2ab+7a^2+9a+11b$

$= (5+7)a^2+(7+9)a+2ab+11b$

$= 12a^2+16a+2ab+11b$

Vertical method

$5a^2+7a+2ab$

$7a^2+9a+11b$

$12a^2+16a+2ab+11b$

WORKSHEET

Q1.
Identify in the given expressions, terms which are not constants. Give their numerical coefficients.
(i) $5x - 3$
(ii) $11 - 2y^2$
(iii) $2x - 1$
(iv) $4x^2y + 3xy^2 - 5$

Q2.
Group the like terms together from the following expressions:
$-8x^2y$, $3x$, $4y$, $-32x$, $2x^2y$, $-y$

Q3.
Identify the pairs of like and unlike terms:
(i) $-32x$, y
(ii) $-x$, $3x$
(iii) $-12y2x$, $32xy^2$
(iv) 1000, -2

Q4.
Classify the following into monomials, binomial and trinomials.

(i) -6
(ii) -5 + x
(iii) 32x − y
(iv) $6x^2 + 5x − 3$
(v) $z^2 + 2$
Q5.
Draw the tree diagram for the given expressions:
(i) -3xy + 10
(ii) $x^2 + y^2$
Q6.
Identify the constant terms in the following expressions:
(i) -3 + 32x
(ii) $32 − 5y + y^2$
(iii) $3x^2 + 2y − 1$
Q7.
Add:
(i) $3x^2y$, $-5x^2y$, $-x^2y$
(ii) a + b − 3, b + 2a − 1
Q8.
Subtract $3x^2 − x$ from $5x − x^2$.
Q9.
Simplify combining the like terms:
(i) a − (a − b) − b − (b − a)
(ii) $x^2 − 3x + y^2 − x − 2y^2$
Q10.
Subtract 24xy − 10y − 18x from 30xy + 12y − 14x.
Q11.
From the sum of $2x^2 + 3xy − 5$ and $7 + 2xy − x^2$ subtract $3xy + x^2 − 2$.
Q12.
Subtract $3x^2 − 5y − 2$ from $5y − 3x^2 + xy$ and find the value of the result if x = 2, y = -1.
Q13.
Simplify the following expressions and then find the numerical values for x = -2.
(i) $3(2x − 4) + x^2 + 5$
(ii) -2(-3x + 5) − 2(x + 4)
Q14.
Find the value of t if the value of $3x^2 + 5x − 2t$ equals to 8, when x = -1.
Q15.
Subtract the sum of $-3x^3y^2 + 2x^2y^3$ and $-3x^2y^3 − 5y^4$ from $x^4 + x^3y^2 + x^2y^3 + y^4$.

SCIENCE
SOIL

Importance of Soil

Soil allows the growth of plants. It supplies water and nutrients that are required in the growth of plants.

The soil is the main part of agriculture. Different types of soils support different kinds of crops. Without agriculture, food, shelter and clothing are not possible.

Many microorganisms live in the soil.

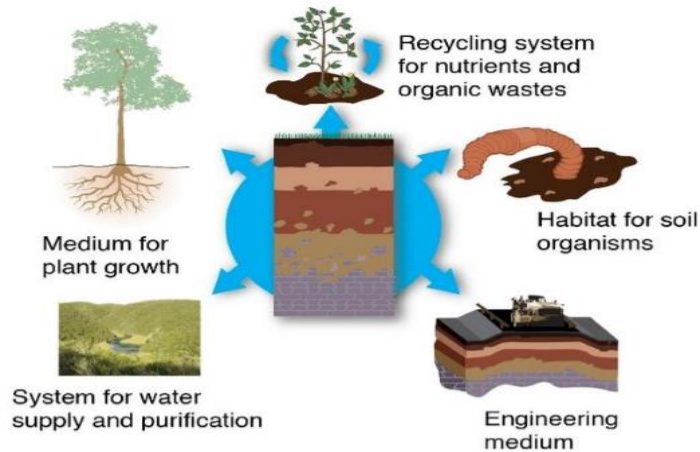Underground water is used for various purposes.

Figure 1: Importance of Soil

What pollutes the soil?

Dumping non-biodegradable substances such as plastic bags and polythene causes soil pollution.

Waste products from industries which contain chemicals can affect the soil adversely.

Excess use of fertilizers and pesticides pollute the soil and decrease its fertility.

Therefore, before dumping anything waste into the soil it must be treated properly. Pesticides and fertilizers should be used in minimum quantity. Lastly, materials like plastic should be banned as we pollute the soil and affect the living organisms as well.

Figure 2: What Causes Soil Pollution?

Soil Profile

The soil consists of distinct layers which are also called Horizons of the Soil.

The Soil Profile is a vertical section of the soil which depicts all the layers of the soil. The layers of the soil can be seen if we dig deep through it like while creating a well or while laying the foundation of a building.

Humus – The decaying matter in the soil is called Humus.

Weathering - Soil is formed when rocks break down. This process is also

called Weathering. The weathering of rocks takes place because of rains, flowing water, winds, temperature and climatic conditions of a place.

Parent Rock - The nature of the soil that is its texture and availability of minerals depends upon the rock from which it is formed. This rock is often called as the Parent Rock.
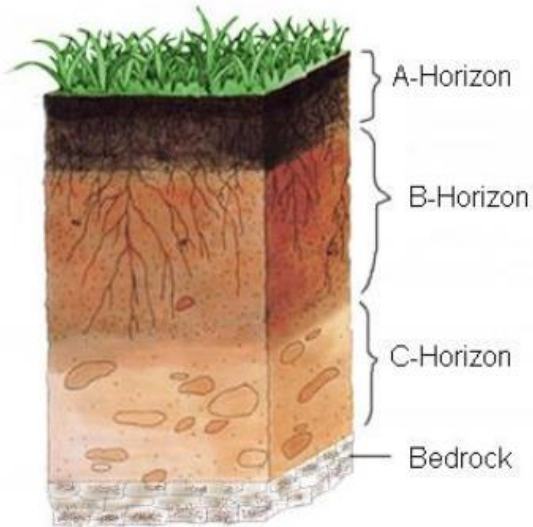

Figure 3: Soil Profile

Layers of the Soil

Horizon A

This layer is also called the topsoil. It is visible to us.

It contains large amounts of humus and minerals which makes it dark in colour.

The soil is rich in nutrients because of the presence of humus.

The topsoil has a soft texture and can retain water easily. That is why plants roots grow in the topsoil region.

The topsoil is a home to many living organisms as well like insects, worms, beetles, rodents and moles.

Horizon B or the Middle Layer

It is the next layer of the soil which does not contain much humus.

The minerals are found in large quantities in this layer.

This layer has a hard texture, light colour and is more compact than the topsoil.

Horizon C or Third Layer

The third layer of the soil consists of small rocks with cracks in them. These rocks are partly weathered.

Bedrock

The last layer of the soil is called the Bedrock.

It contains large pieces of rocks that are not weathered or exposed to any winds or water.

Bedrock cannot be dug with the help of a spade. It is very hard in texture.

How is Soil Formed?

We know that soil is formed from weathering of the parent rock and the texture of the soil depends upon the parent rocks only. This process takes time, maybe a hundred years, and then the fine soil is formed.

In the first stage of soil formation, the soil is generally non-porous in nature. Then it slowly turns into soil having air and water in the pores.

We can define soil as a mixture of rock particles and humus. Based on the size of the particles and the textures of the soil it can be divided into various types.
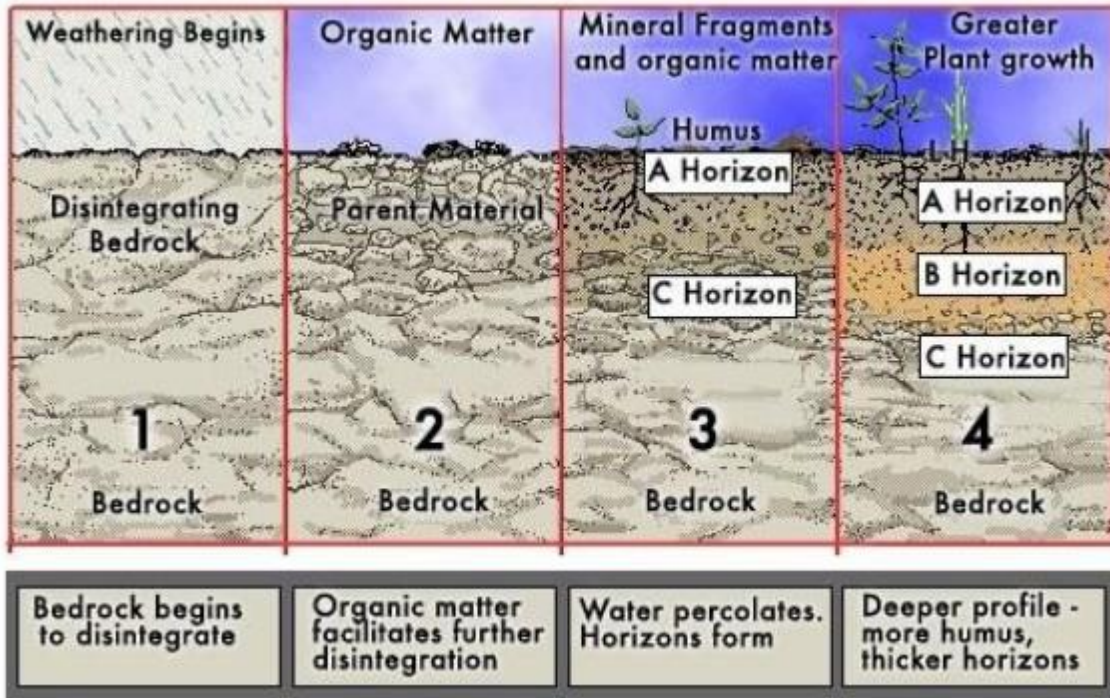

Figure 4: Formation of Soil

Multiple Choice Questions:

1.The rotten desd matter in the soil is called:

a.Organic matter

b.Sand

c.Humus

d.Silt

2.Soil is formed from the parent rock material by a very slow and gradual process called:

a.Processing

b.Weathering

c.Breaking

d.Erosion

3.The uses of soil are:

a.Soil gives crop

b.Soil gives support to buildings

c.Toys can be made from soil

d.All of these

4.Soil is polluted by:

a.Air

b.Water

c.Polythene bags

d.Nutrients

5.What kind of soil should be used for making matkas and surahis?
a.Clayey soil
b.Loamy soil
c.Sandy soil
d.None of these

6.Fill in the blanks:
a.Polythene bags &_____ pollute the soil.
b._____ horizon is made up of small lumps of rocks with cracks & crevices.
c._____ in a soil helps plant roots to breathe.
d._____ soil has maximum percolation rate.
e._____ soil has maximum water holding capacity.
f._____ make soil fertile and provide nutrients to the plants.
g._____are flat and transparent.
h.Soil that has the greatest proportion of large coarse particles is called
_____.
i.The spaces between soil particles are known as _____.
_____ is also called topsoil.
7.Answer the following short questions:
i)Soil is an inseparable part of our life. Justify
ii)How soil get polluted? How it can be prevented?
iii)What is humus? What role it plays in soil?
iv)Which type of soil is better for following & why-
(a) For making pots
(b) For growing plants
(c) To reach wells

S.SCIENCE
Learning Objective: Students will learn about the political, social and economic life during **Delhi Sultanate**.
Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmgDUjoB_y0
Delhi initially turned into the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were vanquished by Chuahans (additionally called Chahamanas) of Ajmer.
The change of Delhi into a capital that controlled immense range of the subcontinent began with the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate in the start of the thirteenth century.
SOURCES:
Inscriptions coins and engineering give a great deal of data.
Further important sources are 'histories', tarikh (particular)/tawarikh (plural), written in Persian, the dialect of organization under the Delhi Sultans.
The creators of tawarikh were scholarly men; secretaries' overseers, writers and subjects who both described occasions and prompted rulers on administration, stressing the significance of simply run the show.

From Garrison Town to Empire:

In the mid thirteenth century the control of the Delhi Sultans once in a while went past vigorously strengthened towns involved by battalions.

Delhi's power was tested by Mongols and by governors who revolted at any indication of the Sultan's shortcoming.

The extension of Delhi Sultanate occurred under the rule of Balban, Alaudding Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq.

Organization and Consolidation:

To have solid governors the early Delhi Sultans, particularly 'Iltutmish' favored their uncommon slaves bought for military administration called 'bandagan' in Persian.

The Khaljis and Tughluqs kept on utilizing bandagan and furthermore raised individuals of humble birth, who were their customers, to high positions like governors and commanders.

The Khaljis and Tughluqs delegated military leaders as governors of domains of fluctuating sizes.

These grounds were called iqta and their holder was called muqti or iqtadar. The obligation of muqtis was to lead military crusades and keep up lawfulness in their iqtas.

consequently, muqtis gathered the incomes of their assignments as pay. They additionally paid their paid their troopers from this income.

Under Alaudding Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq bookkeepers were named to check the sum gathered by the muqtis.

As Delhi Sultans brought the hinterland of the urban communities under their control, they constrained the samants and the rich proprietors to acknowledge their power.

The assault of Mongols under Genghis Khan constrained Khaljis and Tughluqs to assemble an expansive standing armed force in Delhi.

The Sultanate in Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries:

The Tughluq, the Sayyid and Lodi lines ruled from Delhi and Agra until 1526.

By then Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the whole South India had Independent rulers who had set up thriving states and prosperous capitals.

New managing administrations like the Afghans and Rajputs additionally emerged amid the period.

In 1526, Mughals set up their realm; however, for a short period Suri Dynasty led in Delhi (1540-1555). This organization turned into the good example for Akbar, the Mughal Emperor.

Activity

Make a PPT on Dynasties that ruled from 12th – 16th Century C.E. in Egypt.

WORKSHEET

Very Short Answer Questions   (1 Mark each)
1. Who defeated the Tomara Rajputs and when?
2. Define qibla.
3. Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi?
4. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

5. In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?
6. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?

Short Answer Questions (3 Marks each)
1. Name the five dynasties that together made the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Mention the sources that provide a lot of information about the Delhi Sultans.
3. Name the three types of taxes collected during the Sultanate period.
4. What is meant by the "internal" and "external" frontiers of the Sultanate?

Long Answer Question (5 Marks each)
1. What was the impact of the Mongol invasions on the Delhi Sultanate?
2. Describe the administrative measures taken by Ala-ud-din Khalji.
3. 'Muhammad Tughluq's administrative measures were a failure'. Explain with examples.

Fill in the blanks
1. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the _____.
2. Coins minted in Delhi called _____ had wide circulation.
3. Sultan _____ is Known for introducing market control mechanism.

Objective type Questions
1. What is fortified settlement of soldiers is known as?
a. Hinterland
b. Garrison town
c. The Masjid
d. None of these
2. Under whose leadership Mongols invaded the Delhi Sultanate?
a. Akbar
b. Alauddin Khalji
c. Genghiz Khan
d. None of these
3. What is the direction that the Muslims face during prayer?
a. Khutba
b. Ulema
c. Kharaj
d. Qibla
4. Who introduced token currency?
a. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
b. Alauddin Khalji
c. Raziyya
d. Khizr Khan
5. Kharaj was a type of tax imposed on what?

a. Houses
b. Trade
c. Cattle
d. Cultivation

SANSKRIT

पण्डिता रमाबाई
पाठ का परिचय

प्रस्तुत पाठ में विदुषी रमाबाई के जीवन और कार्यों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। रमाबाई ने अपना सम्पूर्ण जी
महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए अर्पित कर दिया था। इन्होंने असहाय महिलाओं के लिए पुणे नगर में आश्रम र

रमाबाई, संस्कृत और वेदों की विदुषी थी। उनका जन्म 1858 सन् में अनन्तशास्त्री और लक्ष्मीबाई के यहाँ
आदि उपाधियाँ प्राप्त थीं। रमाबाई ने अपनी माता से संस्कृत का अद्वितीय

उनके माता-पिता और बड़ी बहन की मृत्यु हो गई। रमाबाई ने समग्र देश की पैदल यात्रा की। वह ब्रह्मसमा
थी। 1880 सन् में उन्होंने विपिन बिहारी दास से विवाह किया, परन्तु शीघ्र ही उनके पति का देहान्त हो गय
•
ज्ञान प्राप्त किया।

उन्होंने स्त्रीशिक्षा और समाज सेवा के लिए अपना जीवन अर्पित कर दिया। रमाबाई ने कई देशों में भ्रमण
स्त्रियों की सहायता के लिए अमेरिका में धन एकत्रित किया। भारत आकर उन्होंने मुम्बई में शारदा-सदन
सदन में स्त्रियों को छपाई, टाइप तथा काष्ठ-कला आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यहाँ बेसहारा स्त्रियाँ र
यापन करती हैं। सन् 1922 में रमाबाई का देहान्त हो गया। परन्तु समाज सेवा तथा स्त्रीशिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन
नहीं जा सकता।

(क) स्त्रीशिक्षाक्षेत्रे अग्रगण्या पण्डिता रमाबाई 1858 तमे ख्रिष्टाब्दे जन्म अलभत। तस्याः पिता अनन्तशास्त्री
लक्ष्मीबाई आस्ताम्। तस्मिन् काले स्त्रीशिक्षायाः स्थितिः चिन्तनीया आसीत्। स्त्रीणां कृते संस्कृतशिक्षणं प्रायः
डोंगरे रूढिबद्धां धारणां परित्यज्य स्वपत्नीं संस्कृतमध्यापयत्। एतदर्थं सः समाजस्य प्रतारणाम् अपि असहत
स्वमातुः संस्कृतशिक्षां प्राप्तवती।

शब्दार्थाः (Word Meanings) :
चिन्तनीया-शोचनीय (pitiable), परित्यज्य-छोड़कर (giving up), अध्यापयत्-पढ़ाया (taught), प्रतारणाम्
taunt), असहत-सहन किया (tolerated), स्वमातुः-अपनी माता से (from her mother), प्राप्तवती-प्राप्त

सरलार्थ :
स्त्री शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अग्रगण्या पण्डिता रमाबाई ने 1858 ई० में जन्म लिया। उनके पिता अनन्त शास्त्री डों
थीं। उस समय में स्त्रियों की शिक्षा की दशा शोचनीय थी। स्त्रियों के लिए संस्कृत शिक्षा लगभग अप्रचलित
रूढ़ियों से बँधी हुई धारणा को छोड़कर अपनी पत्नी को संस्कृत की शिक्षा दी। इसके लिए उन्होंने समाज
इसके बाद रमा ने भी अपनी माता जी से संस्कृत की शिक्षा प्राप्त की।

(ख) कालक्रमेण रमायाः पिता विपन्नः सञ्जातः। तस्याः पितरौ ज्येष्ठा भगिनी च दुर्भिक्षपीडिताः दिवङ्गताः। तद[...]ज्येष्ठभ्रात्रा सह पद्भ्यां समग्रं भारतम् अभ्रमत्। भ्रमणक्रमे सा कोलकातां प्राप्ता। संस्कृतवैदुष्येण सा तत्र 'पि[...]उपाधिभ्यां विभूषिता। तत्रैव सा ब्रह्मसमाजेन प्रभाविता वेदाध्ययनम् अकरोत्। पश्चात् सा स्त्रीणां कृते वेदादी[...]आन्दोलनं प्रारब्धवती। 1880 तमे ख्रिष्टाब्दे सा विपिनबिहारीदासेन सह बाकीपुर न्यायालये विवाहम् अकरो[...]तस्याः पतिः दिवङ्गतः।

शब्दार्थाः (Word Meanings) :
विपन्नः-निर्धन (poor), दुर्भिक्ष-अकाल (famine), कुर्वती करती हुई (while doing), आन्दोलनम्-आन्दोल[...]प्रारब्धवती-आरम्भ किया (started), दिवङ्गताः-मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो गए (passed away), सार्धकवर्षात्-डेढ़ [...]a half year).

सरलार्थ :
समय के बदलने से रमा के पिता निर्धन हो गए। उनके माता-पिता और बड़ी बहन अकाल से पीड़ित होक[...]इसके पश्चात् रमा अपने बड़े भाई के साथ पैदल सारे भारत में घूमती हुई कोलकाता पहुँचीं। संस्कृतविद्वता [...]'पण्डिता' और 'सरस्वती' उपाधियों द्वारा विभूषित किया गया। वहाँ ही ब्रह्म-समाज से प्रभावित होकर उन्हों[...]किया। बाद में उन्होंने बालिकाओं और स्त्रियों के लिए संस्कृत और वेद-शास्त्र आदि की शिक्षा के लिए आ[...]सन् 1880 ई० में उन्होंने विपिन बिहारी दास के साथ न्यायालय में विवाह किया। डेढ़ वर्ष के बाद उनके प[...]

(ग) तदनन्तरं। मनोरमया सह जन्मभूमिं महाराष्ट्रं प्रत्यागच्छत्। नारीणां सम्मानाय शिक्षायै च सा स्वकीयं जी[...]हण्टर-शिक्षा-आयोगस्य समक्षं रमाबाई नारीशिक्षाविषये स्वमतं प्रस्तुतवती।सा उच्चशिक्षार्थं इंग्लैण्डदेशं गत[...]स्त्रीविषयकैः उत्तमविचारैः प्रभाविता जाता।

शब्दार्थाः (Word Meanings) :
प्रत्यागच्छत् (प्रति+आगच्छत्)-लौट आईं (returned), प्रस्तुतवती प्रस्तुत किया (presented.) सरलार्थः इ[...]मनोरमा के साथ महाराष्ट्र लौट आईं। स्त्रियों के सम्मान और शिक्षा के लिए उन्होंने अपना जीवन अर्पित क[...]आयोग के सामने रमाबाई ने महिला शिक्षा के विषय में अपना मत प्रस्तुत किया। वे उच्च शिक्षा के लिए इंग[...]विषय में ईसाई धर्म के उत्तम विचारों से प्रभावित हुईं।

(घ) इंग्लैण्डदेशात् रमाबाई अमरीकादेशम् अगच्छत्। तत्र सा भारतस्य विधवास्त्रीणां सहायतार्थम् अर्थसञ्चय[...]प्रत्यागत्य मुम्बईनगरे सा 'शारदा-सदनम्' अस्थापयत्। अस्मिन् आश्रमे निस्सहायाः स्त्रियः निवसन्ति स्म। त[...]काष्ठकलादीनाञ्च प्रशिक्षणमपि लभन्ते स्म।परम् इदं सदनं पुणेनगरे स्थानान्तरितं जातम्। ततः पुणेनगरस्य [...]स्थाने 'मुक्तिमिशन' नाम संस्थानं तया स्थापितम्। अत्र अधुना अपि निराश्रिताः स्त्रियः ससम्मानं जीवनं यापय[...]

शब्दार्थाः (Word Meanings) :

अर्थसञ्चयम्-धन इकट्ठा करना (collect money), प्रत्यागत्य (प्रति+आगत्य)-लौटकर (after returning), बेसहारा (destitute), मुद्रणम्-छपाई (printing), टङ्कणम्-टाइप (typing), काष्ठकला-लकड़ी पर कलाका संस्थानम्-संस्था (institution), निराश्रिताः (ब०व०)-बेसहारा (destitute), ससम्मानं आदर सहित (with h बिताती हैं (spending time).

सरलार्थः

इंग्लैण्ड देश से रमाबाई अमरीका गईं। वहाँ उन्होंने भारत की विधवा महिलाओं की सहायता के लिए धन इ लौटकर मुम्बई नगर में उन्होंने 'शारदा-सदन' स्थापित किया। इस आश्रम में बेसहारा स्त्रियाँ रहती थीं। वह और लकड़ी की कलाकारी आदि का प्रशिक्षण भी लेती थीं। परन्तु इस सदन का पुणे नगर में स्थान परिवर्त पुणे नगर के समीप केडगाँव नामक स्थान पर इनके द्वारा 'मुक्ति मिशन' नामक संस्था स्थापित की गई। य महिलाएँ सम्मान का जीवन बिताती हैं।

(ङ) 1922 तमे ख्रिष्टाब्दे रमाबाई-महोदयायाः निधनम् अभवत्। सा देश-विदेशानाम् अनेकासु भाषासु निपु समाजसेवायाः अतिरिक्तं लेखनक्षेत्रे अपि तस्याः महत्त्वपूर्णम् अवदानम् अस्ति। 'स्त्रीधर्मनीति', 'हाई कास्ट ि प्रसिद्धं रचनाद्वयं वर्तते।

शब्दार्थाः (Word Meanings):

निधनम्-मृत्यु (death), अवदानम्-योगदान (contribution), समाजसेवायाः-समाजसेवा का (of social se रचनाएँ (two works.) पण्डिता रमाबाई

सरलार्थ :

सन् 1922 ई० में रमाबाई जी की मृत्यु हो गई। वह देश-विदेश की अनेक भाषाओं में निपुण थीं। समाजसेव क्षेत्र में भी उनका महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है। 'स्त्री धर्म नीति' और 'हाई कास्ट हिन्दू विमेन' ये उनकी प्रसिद्ध दो