JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

SESSION: 2020-21

CLASS: VI

SUB: COMPUTER ASSIGNMENT: 04

Note:

- This assignment content has chapter-03 'USING TABLES AND MAIL MERGE' along with its answer key
 which is to be done in your computer copy.
- Video study material
 - a. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3v3J1bBKn8c
 - b. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-TiTbKDr5s
 - c. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCxm0RZG4Fk

IN THE CHAPTER

- Tables
- Creating a Table
- Adding a row or a column
- Deleting a row or a column
- Table Styles
- Mail Merge
- Printing the Letters

Tables

Tables are used to present data in the form of rows and columns. A row is a horizontal series of cells in a table. A column is a vertical series of cells. The intersection of a row and a column makes a rectangular box called cell. A table is useful in organising and presenting the data in an effective way. For example, if you want to maintain a student's record then it is can be stored using a table effectively.

Activity

Find out and write the telephone number, date of birth and address of any five students of your class.

S. No.	Name	Telephone Number	Address	Date of Birth

A table is a grid of cells arranged in rows and columns. Tables can be used to organize any type of content, whether you are working with text or numerical data.

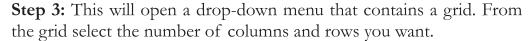
Creating a Table

There are three ways to create tables in Word 2010 using the Insert tab. You can also customize your table using different styles and layouts.

Method 1: Using the Table option

To create a table, follow these steps:

- **Step 1:** Place the insertion point where you want the table to appear in the word document.
- **Step 2:** Click on **Insert** tab, then click on the **Table** command under **Tables** group.



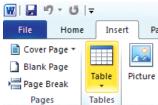


Fig 3.1: Selecting Table option

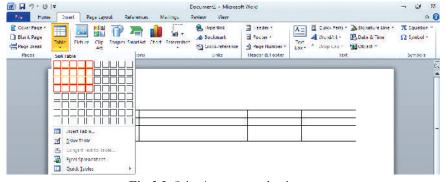


Fig 3.2: Selecting rows and columns

Method 2: Using the Insert Table command

To create a table using the **Insert Table** option, follow the steps:

- **Step 1:** On the **Insert** tab. In the **Tables** group, click on the **Table** drop-down arrow.
- **Step 2:** From the drop-down menu, select the **Insert Table** option.
- **Step 3:** The **Insert Table** dialog box appears. Type or select the number of rows and columns to get the desired table size.
- **Step 4:** Click the **OK**.



Fig 3.3: Selecting Insert Table option

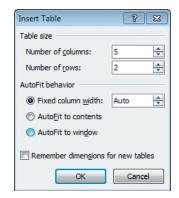


Fig 3.4: Insert Table Dialog Box

Method 3: Using the Draw Table option

To create a table using the **Draw Table** option, follow these steps:

Step 1: Click on the **Insert** tab. In the **Tables** group, click on the **Table** drop-down arrow.

Step 2: Click on the Draw Table option.

Step 3: The cursor turns into a pencil, which you drag down and across to draw a box. Drag the mouse to draw rows and columns.

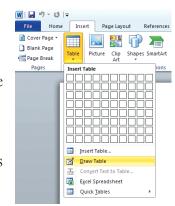


Fig 3.5: Selecting Draw Table option

Adding a row or a column

To add a row or a column, follow the steps given below:

Step 1: Place the cursor in the table where you want to add a row or a column. The **Layout** tab appears under the **Table Tools**.

Step 2: Click on the Rows & Columns group under the Layout tab. There are four options available.

- i) Insert Above : This option will insert a row just above the row of the selected cell.
- ii) Insert Below: This option will insert a row just below the row of the selected cell.
- iii) Insert Left: This option will insert a column just to the left of the column of the selected cell.
- iv) Insert Right insert: This option will insert a column just to the right of the column of the selected cell.

Step 3: Click on the desired option out of the four options.

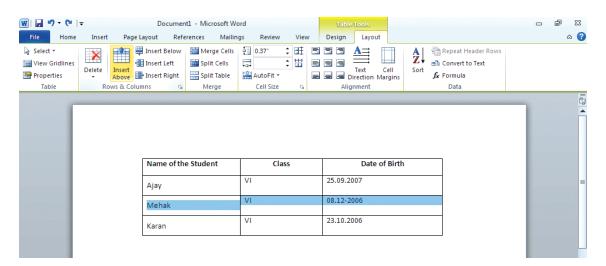


Fig 3.6: Selecting a row.

Step 4: A new row or column will be added to the table.

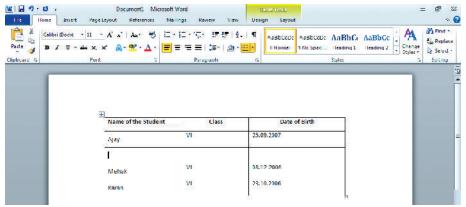


Fig 3.7: A row inserted above the selected row

Alternatively, you can right-click the table, then move the cursor over **Insert** to see various row and column options.

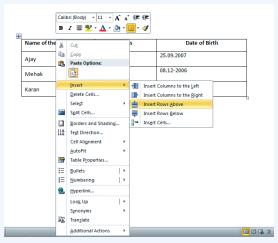


Fig 3.8: Context menu to insert row/column

Deleting a row or a column

To delete a row or a column, follow the steps given below:

Step 1: Place the insertion point in the row or the column which you want to delete.

Step 2: Right-click, then select Delete Cells from the menu.

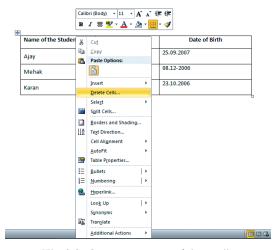
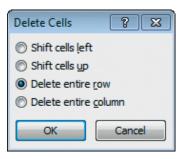


Fig 3.9: Context menu to delete cells

Step 3: A dialog box will appear. Choose **Delete entire row** or **Delete entire column**, then click on **OK**.

The row or column will be deleted.



Name of the Student	Class	Date of Birth
Ajay	VI	25.09.2007
Karan	VI	23.10.2006

Fig 3.11: Table after deleting a row

Fig 3.10: Delete Cell dialog box

Table Styles

The tables can be made more attractive and presentable in Word by applying borders, shading, special fonts and colors to a table by using options available in the **Table Styles** group. Each style uses a unique combination of shading and borders to change the appearance of your table.

To apply styles to a table, follow the given steps:

Step 1: Click anywhere on the table. The **Table Tools** appear.



Fig 3.12: Table Styles under Design Tab

Step 2: Under the **Table Tools**, select the **Design** tab. In the **Table Styles** group, select a style from the drop-down gallery.

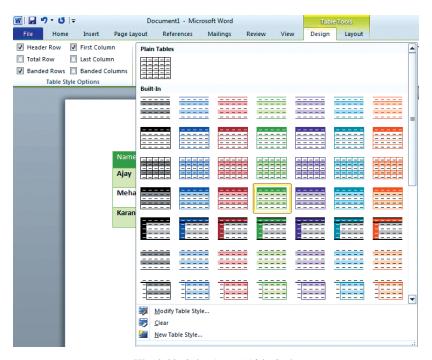


Fig 3.13: Selecting a Table Style

The selected style will be applied to the table.

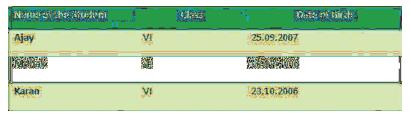


Fig 3.14: Applied Table Style

Mail Merge

Mail Merge is a useful tool that allows you to produce multiple letters, labels, envelopes, name tags and more using information stored in a list, database or spreadsheet. When performing a Mail Merge, you will need a Word document (you can start with an existing one or create a new one) and a recipient list, which is typically an Excel workbook.

Mail merge allows you to create letters, mailing labels and envelopes by linking a main document to a set of data or data source.

The main document (a document which is to be sent all the recipients) is linked to the data source by common fields of data, called merged fields.

The data source is a data list that stores data which is different for all mails. The data source would contain names, addresses, phone number etc. If you were printing envelopes or address labels, the main document would be the envelopes or the sheet with labels on it; the data source would be the addresses that are to be placed on these envelopes or labels of sheets. When you are performing a Mail Merge, you will need a Word document (you can start with an existing one or create a new one) and a recipient list, which is typically an Excel workbook.

Creating a Mail Merge Document

To create a main document, follow these steps:

Step 1: Open an existing letter in Word document that you want to send to different people or create a new document and type a letter.

Step 2: From the Mailings tab, click on the Start Mail Merge command and select Step-by-Step Mail Merge Wizard option from the drop-down menu.

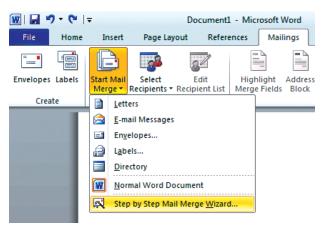


Fig 3.15: Mail Merge Wizard

- **Step 3:** The **Mail Merge** pane will appears. Now, select **Letters** radio button under the **Select document type** section.
- **Step 4:** Click on **Next: Starting document** under 'Step 1 of 6' section at the bottom of the task pane.
- **Step 5:** Choose the type of set up for your letters. Click on the **Use the current document** radio button under the **Select starting document** section.
- **Step 6:** Click the **Next: Select recipients** under 'Step 2 of 6' section.

Fig 3.16: Selecting document

Creating Recipient List

- Step 1: To create a new mailing list, select the Type a new list radio button under Select recipients section in the Mail Merge task pane. Click on the Create option.
- **Step 2:** The **New Address List** dialog box appears on the screen. Click on the **Customize Columns** button to add or remove fields.
- **Step 3:** Enter data in the respective fields and click on the **New Entry** button located at the bottom-left of the dialog box. Enter any four records of student's parents. Click on **OK**.

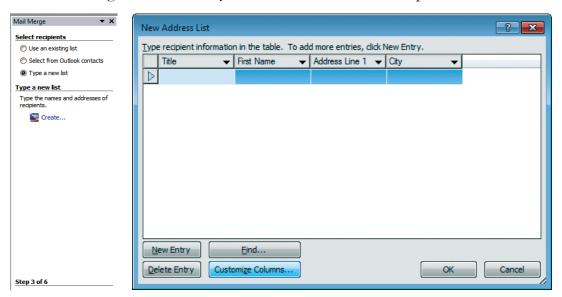


Fig 3.17 Creating New Address List

- **Step 4:** You will get the **Save Address List** dialog. Specify a name in the **File name**: text box and click on the **Save** button.
- **Step 5:** The **Mail Merge Recipients** dialog box will appear. This dialog box displays the details of all the records added by you.



Fig 3.18: Saving an address list

Step 6: In case you want to change any detail, you can select the data source and click on the **Edit** button located under the **Data Source** box. When you have done the editing, click on **OK**.

Step 7: If you do not want to send the letter to a particular address, just click on that specific check box to deselect it. Click on **OK**.

Note that by default tick marks are placed on the check boxes next to the **Data Source** field. It gives an indication that the records are selected.

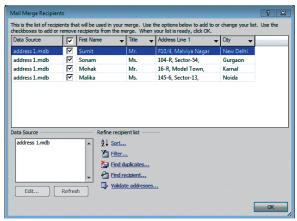


Fig 3.19: Mail Merge Recipients dialog box

Step 8: Now, click on the **Next: Write your letter** under Step 3 of 6 section in the **Mail Merge** task pane.

Inserting Merge Fields

Step 1: Place the cursor at the position where you want to insert the record fields.

Step 2: On the Mailings tab, click on the Insert Merge Field button under the Write & Insert Fields group.

Step 3: The **Insert Merge Field** dialog box appears with a list of field names that has been created by you.

Step 4: Click on the field name that you want to add and then click on the **Insert** button.

Similarly, insert other fields into the document. Click on the **Close** button.

The selected field names will appear in your document one after the another at the place where you wanted to insert it.

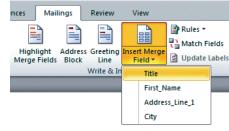


Fig 3.20: Selecting a field

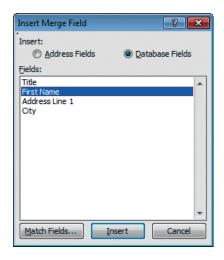


Fig 3.21: Inserting Merge Field

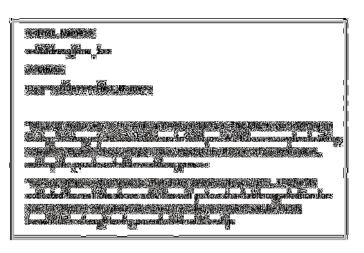


Fig 3.22: Merged document

Viewing the Merged Data

Preview the letters to make sure the information from the recipient list appears correctly in the letter. You can use the left and right scroll arrows to view each version of the document.

Step 1: When you are done, click Next: Preview your letters to move to Step 5 or you can click on the **Preview Results** button in the **Preview Results** group on the **Mailings** tab.



Step 2: The first record will be displayed. Click on Next **Record** button in the **Preview Results** group to view the next record of the data source.

Fig 3.23: Clicking on Preview Results

Step 3: If everything looks correct, click on **Next: Complete the merge** to move to Step 6.

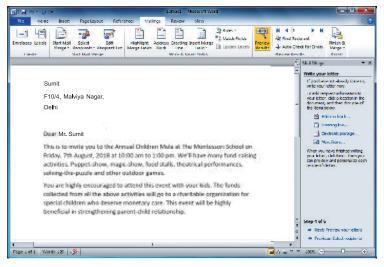


Fig 3.24: Previewing letter

Printing the Letters

Step 1: Click on **Print** to print the letters.

Step 2: A dialog box will appear. Decide if you want to print all of the letters, the current document (record), or only a select group, then click on **OK**.

Step 3: The **Print** dialog box will appear. Adjust the print settings if needed, then click on **OK**. The letters will be printed.

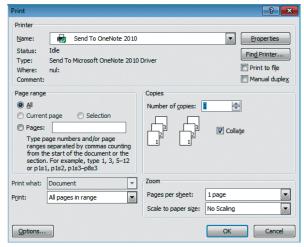


Fig 3.25: Printing letters

Chapter 3

USING TABLES AND MAIL MERGE

EXERCISE

	LITOTOL					
A.	Tick (√) the corre	ect answer.				
1.	Information such	as name, address, co	ntact number of the persor	ı is known a		
	. 4	_•				
		b) Main docume		_		
2.			r mailing or sending letters to	various people		
	• •	b) Main docume	•			
3.		<u> </u>	called			
	a) Border	·	c) Table			
4.	Tables group is pr	esent under the				
	a) Layout	b) Home	Insert			
5.	Select recipients se	Recipients List, select the ection.	e radio bu			
\	Type a new list	b) Use an existin	g list c) Select from co	ontact		
В.	Fill in the blanks.					
1.	Mail Merge helps in creating single and multiple letters, labels, envelopes, name tags					
2.	The main document is linked to the data source by common fields of data, called merge fields.					
3.						
4.	Rows and columns group is present under <u>Layout</u> tab.					
5.	The <u>Preview Result</u>	s option on Mailings tab	displays the first record from t	he data source		
C.	Write True (T) or I	False (F).				
1.	A row is a horizon	tal series of cells in a ta	ble.	\overline{T}		
2.	You can insert column only to the left side of the selected column.					
3.	Main document is a part of Mail Merge.					
4.	Data source contains mailing list.					
5.	The data source would be the addresses that are to be placed on Main Document. \overline{T}					
6.	Using Mail Merge we cannot create letters.					
D.	Short answer typ	e questions.				
1.	Explain the term t	able.				

A. A table is used to present data in the form of rows and columns. It is useful in organising

and presenting the data in an effective way.

- 2. What is data source?
- A. The data source is a data list that stores data which is different for all mails. It can have names, address, phone number, etc.
- 3. What is Mail Merge?
- A. Mail Merge is a useful tool that allows to produce multiple letters, labels, envelopes, etc.

E. Long answer type questions.

- 1. How can you make a table more attractive using the Table Styles option?
- A. The recipient list is a data list that stores data which is different for all mails. For example, it can contain names, addresses, phone number etc. of the people to whom the letter or the mail is to be sent.
- 2. Write the steps which you will follow for starting Mail Merge.
- A. **Step 1:** Open an existing letter in Word document that you want to send to different people or create a new document and type a letter.
 - **Step 2:** From the Mailings tab, click the Start Mail Merge command and select Step-by-Step Mail Merge Wizard option from the drop-down menu.
 - **Step 3:** The Mail Merge pane will appear. Now select Letters radio button under Select document type section.
 - **Step 4:** Click on Next: Starting document under 'Step 1 of 6' section at the bottom of the task pane.
 - **Step 5:** Choose the type of set up for your letters. Click on Use the current document radio button under the Select starting document section.
 - **Step 6:** Click the Next: Select recipients under 'Step 2 of 6' section.
- 3. What is the use of recipient list?
- A. The tables can be made more attractive and presentable in Word by applying borders, shading, special fonts and colors to a table by using options available in the Table Styles group. Each style uses a unique combination of shading and borders to change the appearance of a table.

F. Application based questions.

- 1. Janvi has created a table of her weekly study schedule. By mistake she forgot to add Wednesday schedule in the table. Which feature will she use to add the row/column for Wednesday?
- A. She can use the Layout tab > Rows & Columns group. Different options Insert Above/ Insert Below / Insert Left / Insert Right can be used.
- 2. Suhana has created a birthday invitation for sending it to her 50 friends through Email. But some of her friends are not using email so she has to take a print out for them. How can she take out the print out using the MS Word's feature for those who do not have Email id?
- A. Using Mail Merge feature.
- 3. Aditi wants to call her staff for an emergency meeting. Which feature of MS Word will she use to save time and energy?
- A. Mail Merae

JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL, PRAYAGRAJ

ASSIGNMENT-4

SESSION- 2020-21

CLASS-6

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

BOOK PRESCRIBED- ORIENT BLACKSWAN-GULMOHAR 9TH EDITION

TEACHER- SUGANDHA BANERJEE

CONTENT- Literature- Chapter 2- Wild Duck

The following study material is given below:-

- 1. The pdf of the chapter is given separately.
- 2. The summary of the chapter.
- 3. The video link of the chapter is- https://youtu.be/On9S GwdHJO
- 4. The answers of the exercises.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- 1. Go through the text of the chapter.
- 2. Go through the summary of the chapter.
- 3. Click the video link to see the chapter in animated form.
- 4. Go through the answers given.

WORK TO BE DONE IN THE COPY

Note:- All the written work to be done in the English Literature Register Copy neatly.

Following work is to be done in the English copy:-

- 1) Pick out 20 difficult words from the chapter and write them three times in your literature copies.
- 2) Write the word meanings given in the chapter neatly.

- 3) Make sentences with the following words- seeped, billowed, buckshot, plummeted, wheeling, bulrushes
- 4) Do the following exercises in your copies-

<u>Understanding the text</u>- A. Complete these sentences

B. Answer these questions

Appreciating the text- 1 and 2

Grammar and usage- A and B

Words in use- A and B

Summary



Wild Duck

A young boy goes duck-hunting with his father for the first time. His father is unsuccessful but the son bags a bird with his very first shot. The father is delighted at the boy's aim but the boy is horrified at what he has done. To his relief, he finds that the duck is alive. But it is grievously injured—itswing is permanently damaged and so the boy nurses it back to health. Some time after this incident, the father asks his son about the

gun's whereabouts only to discover that the boy had thrown the weapon away, because it disgusted him. At first the father is angry and horrified at his son's disobedience and his sentiments towards hunting. But he then realises that it was for the best.

'Wild Duck' is an adaptation from a full-length story. This sensitively written story traces a father-son relationship and a 'coming of age' experience. The transition from teenage years to adulthood can be a testing time and the writer has portrayed this struggle in this story. The father seems to be testing his son and watching to see how the boy

reacts. The son's bold decision to break free from his father's shadow forms a significant moment in the story.

Answers

CLASS-6 LITERATURE CHAPTER- 2- WLID DUCK (ANSWERS)

Understanding the Text

- A.1. ...he loved birds and enjoyed watching them.
- 2. ...he had hunted before and knew very well how the birds would behave.
- 3. ...he felt guilty for having shot and wounded it and felt responsible for its sorry state.
- 4. ...the boy taught the man how to show compassion to all living beings.
- B. 1. The boy showed interest in what they were doing only when the birds arrived because he was fascinated by birds and enjoyed observing them. Birdwatching was his passion.
- 2. Here, the birds are beginning to fly across the lake and are arriving in flocks. They have arrived in such large numbers that it is as if they have blotted out the light from the sun. The reflections of these numerous birds have been cast upon the water giving it a dark colour as well. (Suggested answer. Accept any logical answer.)
- 3. The boy had fired at the duck, which fell into the water. When the boy picked it up, the duck's limp body made him believe that it was dead—the thought that he had taken another creature's life frightened him.
- 4. No, the man did not want the boy to look after the duck. We know this because the manner in which he said this indicated that he wanted to stop the boy from looking after the duck by implying that it was a big responsibility. To this, the boy responded that he wanted to go home, indicating that he was sure

that he wanted to take on this responsibility. It was also a message to his father that he did not agree with the idea of hunting. When his father persisted with his question hoping to change his mind, the boy replied firmly, showing us that he was not willing to do so. The boy's reaction surprised his father who, until now, did not realise that his son felt differently about hunting.

5. a. The boy was bold enough to make a decision that went against his father and then, tell his father the truth about what he had done. This tells us that at that point, the boy was sure about his principles and felt brave enough to go against his father.

b. Free response

6. The father's reaction changed from anger to relief because he now understood that the gun represented violence against a living creature. With the gun gone, he would no longer be able to hurt or harm another animal. He also realised that this incident made him look at animals with compassion and thus was relieved that the gun was gone.

Appreciating the Text

- _1. a. i. The boy experiences a sense of conflict in his mind when he shoots the duck. We know that he loves birds but he takes part in hunting one. This conflict becomes more obvious just after he shoots it and then decides to look for it.
- ii. The man feels a sense of conflict when the boy tells him that he has thrown the gun away. At first, the man is angry but this anger changes to remorse at the thought of what the gun has done. This remorse then turns into relief. Thus, the man finds himself torn between these feelings.
- b. This conflict occurs when the boy reveals that he has thrown away the gun, thus angering the man. He is unable to understand why the boy dislikes the gun so much because to him, the gun is something that helped the boy get close to the bird he greatly admired; he is unable to see it as something that wounded and maimed the duck.

Words in Use

A. 1. Billowed

- 2. spellbound
- 3. passion
- 4. whistled
- 5. horizon
- 6. maimed
- 7. lopsided
- 8. backyard
- 9. stretch
- 10. flap
- B. 1. When you sit in a bullock cart, you find that you are always rocking from side to side.
- 2. There were no people, no houses, no roads. It was a wilderness.
- 3. He scores goals because his footwork is dead-on.
- 4. We were looking down at the city, but the aeroplane banked one way and we could only see the sky. 5. They put the screen right in front of us, blotting the entire ground.
- 6. The big drops of rain made little ripples in the water

जगत तारन गोल्डेन जुबली विद्यालय

कक्षा - ६

सत्र - २०२०-२१

विषय- हिन्दी

पुस्तक -वसंत

पाठ संख्या - ४.

बच्चों, इस पाठ को समझने हेतु आप प्रदत्त लिंक पर क्लिक करें अथवा वीडियो पर –

https://youtu.be/GYOp3qGyaqM



निर्देश- प्रदत्त कार्य-पत्रक संख्या - ४ के समस्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी- उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखो-

Ch-4 चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

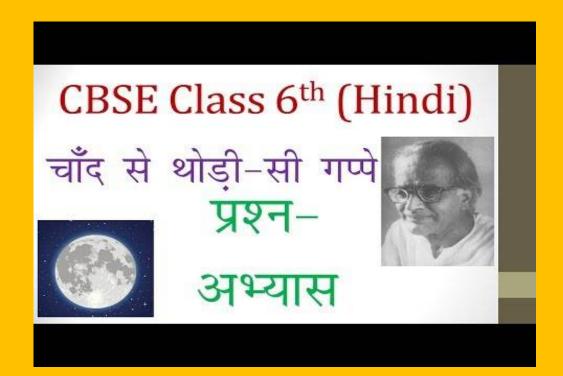
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें कविता में आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?
- 2. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें कविता में चारों ओर फैली हुई पोशाक में से चाँद का मुँह कैसा दिखाई पड़ता है?
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पे किवता में चाँद का आकार कैसा है?
 फिर भी क्या वह छोटी लड़की को उसी आकार का दिखाई देता है?
- 4. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें में लड़की खुद को बुद्धू समझने से क्यों मना करती है? (चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें)
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें किवता में किव ने चाँद के घटने-बढ़ने को क्या माना है और क्यों?
- चाँद नियम के अनुसार घटता-बढ़ता रहता है। क्या मनुष्य को भी नियम के अनुसार चलना चाहिए? अपने विचार लिखिए।
- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:-

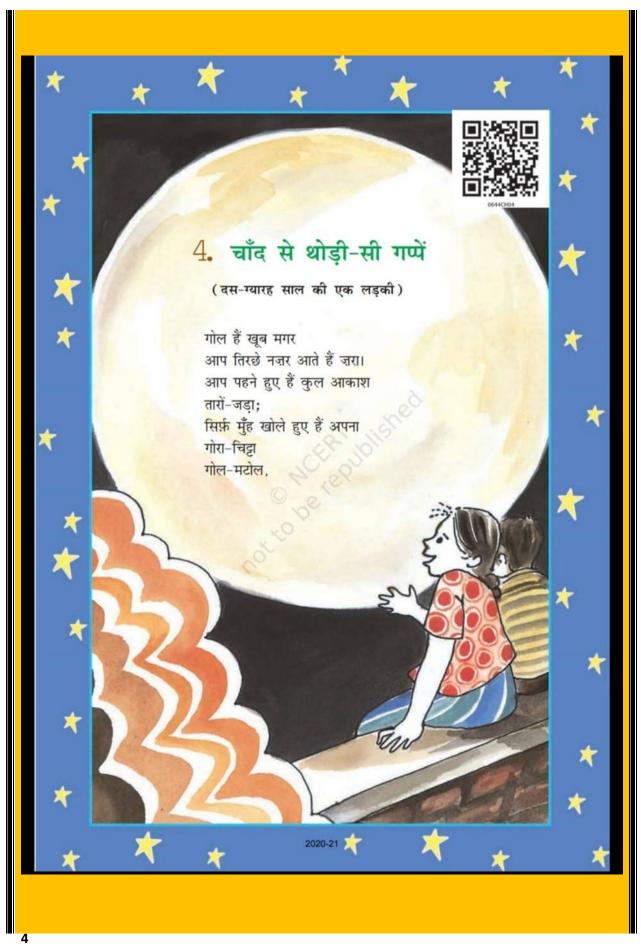
आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं, और बढ़ते हैं तो बस यानी कि बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं-दम नहीं लेते हैं जब तक बिलकुल ही गोल न हो जाएँ, बिलकुल गोल। यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में..... आता है।

- i. कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।
- ii. चाँद घटता है तो कब तक घटता जाता है?
- iii. चाँद बढ़ता है तो कब तक बढ़ता जाता है?
- iv. लड़की चाँद के घटने-बढ़ने का क्या कारण सोचती है?
- v. इस बीमारी से चाँद को और क्या नुकसान है?

बच्चों, प्रश्नोत्तर लिखने हेतु आप प्रदत्त लिंक पर क्लिक करें अथवा वीडियो पर-

https://youtu.be/q_x7ibyoDNg





प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

2.	कवि ने चाँद से गण से अनुमान लगाओ		भी बताओ।	॥ में आई बातों ।	की मदद
	विन पूर्णिमा		कारण		******
	अष्टमी से पूर्णिमा प्रथमा से अष्टमी				
3 1.	नयी कविता में तुक तसवीर होती है जो : कवि शब्दों की ध्वी या शब्दों को इस तर इस कविता के और बि ल कु ल शब्द के और किन शब्दों से लिखकर दिखाओं अनुमान और कल्पना कुछ लोग बड़ी जल जाने का हो तो वह का क्या जवाब देगा यदि कोई सूरज से : पद्य में लिखो। इसी दो से करके लिखो-	शब्दों को पढ्ते समय ने की मदद से ऐसी ह छापने पर बल देते हम हिस्से में चौंद ब के अक्षरों को अलग को चित्र की आकृति । दी चिढ़ जाते हैं। या किन बातों से सबस् ? अपनी कल्पना से गण्यें लगाए तो वह न तरह की कुछ और	व हमारे मन में तसवीर बनाते हैं कि उनसे क तो एकदम गोल -अलग करके ते देना चाहोगे? दे चौंद का स्वर् व ज्यादा चिढ़ेगा चौंद की ओर क्या लिखेगा? 3	उभरती है। कई व हैं और कुछ करि ई चित्र हमारे मन बताने के लिए लखा है। तुम इस ऐसे शब्दों को अ गाव भी आसानी ? चिद्कर वह र से दिए गए जवाब मपनी कल्पना से	बार कुछ ब अक्षरों में बनें। कवि ने किवता उपने ढंग से चिढ् इन बातों विख्यो। गद्य या
		जली का खंभा	सड्क	पेट्रोल पंप	
gr v	राषा की बात				
1.	चाँद संज्ञ है। चाँद नीचे दिए गए विशेष	गणों को ध्यान से दे	खो और बताओ	fw-	
	(क) कीन-सा प्रत	वय जुड्न पर विशेष	*		



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्त्ति गर्ग

पाठ-04 चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

1. कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की कहना चाहती है कि 'चाँद' तारों से जड़ी हुई चादर ओढ़कर बैठा है।

'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है!' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है !' कहकर लड़की वह कहना चाहती है कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं।

3. आशय बताओ -

'यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में आता है।'

उत्तर:- कि 'श्री शमशेर बहादुर सिंह 'प्रस्तुत पंक्ति द्वारा यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं। 4. किव ने चाँद से गप्पें किस दिन लगाई होंगी? इस किवता में आई बातों की मदद से अनुमान लगाओ और इसके कारण भी बताओ।

दिन कारण

पूर्णिमा

अष्टमी

अष्टमी से पूर्णिमा के बीच

प्रथमा से अष्टमी के बीच

उत्तर:- 'गोल हैं खूब मगर

आप तिरछे नजर आते हैं ज़रा ।'

अर्थात् चाँद की गोलाई थोड़ी तिरछी हैं यानि पूर्णिमा होने में एक-या-दो दिन बाकी हैं।

किव की उपर्युक्त पंक्ति के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि किव ने चाँद से गप्पें अष्टमी के दिन लगाई होंगी।

5. नई कविता में तुक या छंद की बजाय बिंब का प्रयोग अधिक होता है, बिंब वह तस्वीर होती है जो शब्दों को पढ़ते समय हमारे मन में उभरती है। कई बार कुछ कवि शब्दों की ध्विन की मदद से ऐसी तस्वीर बनाते हैं और कुछ कि अक्षरों या शब्दों को इस तरह छापने पर बल देते हैं कि उनसे कई चित्र हमारे मन में बनें। इस कि ने बि ल कू ल शब्द के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करके लिख है। तुम इस कि ता के और किन शब्दों को चित्र की आकृति देना चाहोगे? ऐसे शब्दों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर दिखाओ।

उत्तर:- 1. गो - ल

2. ति - र - छे

3. बि - ल - कु - ल

- भाषा की बात
- 6. चाँद संज्ञा है। चाँदनी रात में चाँदनी विशेषण है। नीचे दिए गए विशेषणों को ध्यान से देखो और बताओ कि कौन-सा प्रत्यय जुड़ने पर विशेषण बन रहे हैं। इन विशेषणों के लिए एक-एक उपयुक्त संज्ञा भी लिखो -गुलाबी पगड़ी / मखमली घास / कीमती गहने / ठंडी रात / जंगली फूल / कश्मीरी भाषा

उत्तर:-

विशेषण	प्रत्यय	एक और संज्ञा शब्द
गुलाबी	र्इ	गुलाबी <u>साड़ी</u>
मखमली	र्फ	मखमली <u>कालीन</u>
कीमती	र्इ	कीमती <u>वस्त्</u> र
ठंडी	र्इ	ठंडी <u>हवा</u>
जंगली	र्फ	जंगली <u>जानवर</u>
कश्मीरी	र्फ	कश्मीरी <u>पोशाक</u>

7. गोल-मटोल गोरा-चिट्टा

कविता में आए शब्दों के इन जोड़ों में अंतर यह है कि चिट्टा का अर्थ सफ़ेद है और गोरा से मिलता-जुलता है जबिक मटोल अपने-आप में कोई शब्द नहीं है। यह शब्द 'मोटा' से बना है। ऐसे चार-चार शब्द युग्म सोचकर लिखो और उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

उत्तर:- 1. मेल-जोल - हमें सबसे मेल-जोल बनाए रखना चाहिए।

- 2. अच्छा-बुरा बच्चों को अपने अच्छे-बुरे का ज्ञान नहीं होता।
- 3. आज-कल आज-कल महँगाई बढ़ गई है।
- 4. सुख-दुःख सुख-दुःख जीवन के दो पहलू हैं।

8. 'बिलकुल गोल' - कविता में इसके दो अर्थ हैं -

- (क) गोल आकार का
- (ख) गायब होना !

ऐसे तीन शब्द सोचकर उनसे ऐसे वाक्य बनाओ कि शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ निकलते हों।

उत्तर:- 1 वर -

- (क) लता के लिए एक सुयोग्य वर (दूल्हा) की तलाश है।
- (ख) भगवान वरूण ने लकड़हारे को तीन वर(वरदान) माँगने के लिए कहा।
- 2 अर्थ -
- (क) अर्थ (धन) प्राप्ति के लिए मेहनत करना ज़रूरी होता है।
- (ख) काव्य पंक्तियों का अर्थ(मतलब) स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 3 कनक -
- (क) इस वर्ष कनक (गेहूँ) की खेती अच्छी हुई है।
- (ख) इस वर्ष सीमा ने कनक (सोने) के कंगन बनवाए।

 जोिक, चूँिक, हालाँिक - किवता की जिन पंक्तियों में ये शब्द आए हैं, उन्हें ध्यान से पढ़ो। ये शब्द दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। इन शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो-दो वाक्य बनाओ।

उत्तर:-

जोकि -

नीम का तेल जोकि गंध व स्वाद में कड़वा होता है; प्रथम श्रेणी का कीटाणुनाशक होता है।

यह एक लड़के की कहानी है जिसका नाम मोहन है जोकि दिल्ली में आया था !

चूँकि -

चूँकि प्रश्न कठिन थे इसलिए मैं उत्तर नहीं लिख पाया।

चूँकि आज तेज बारिश थी इसलिए मैं आज स्कूल नहीं जा सका।

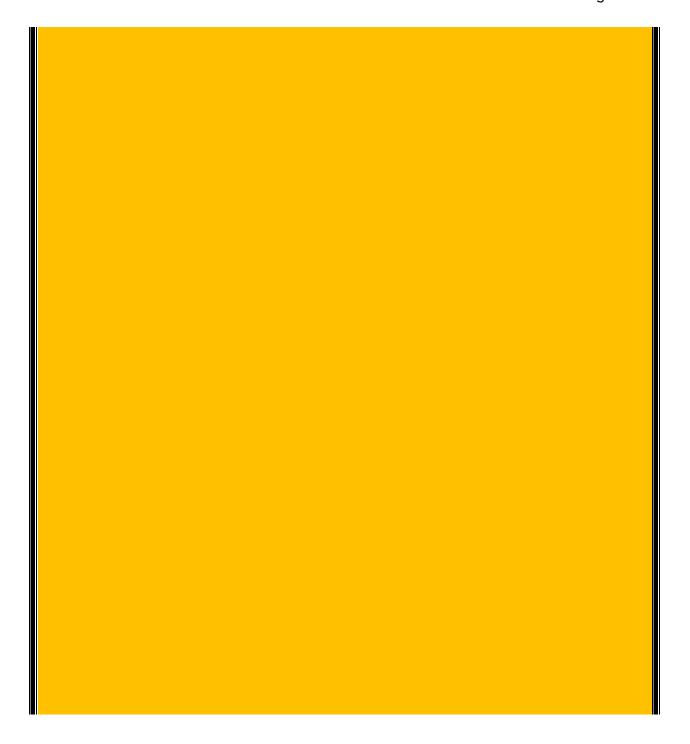
हालाँकि -

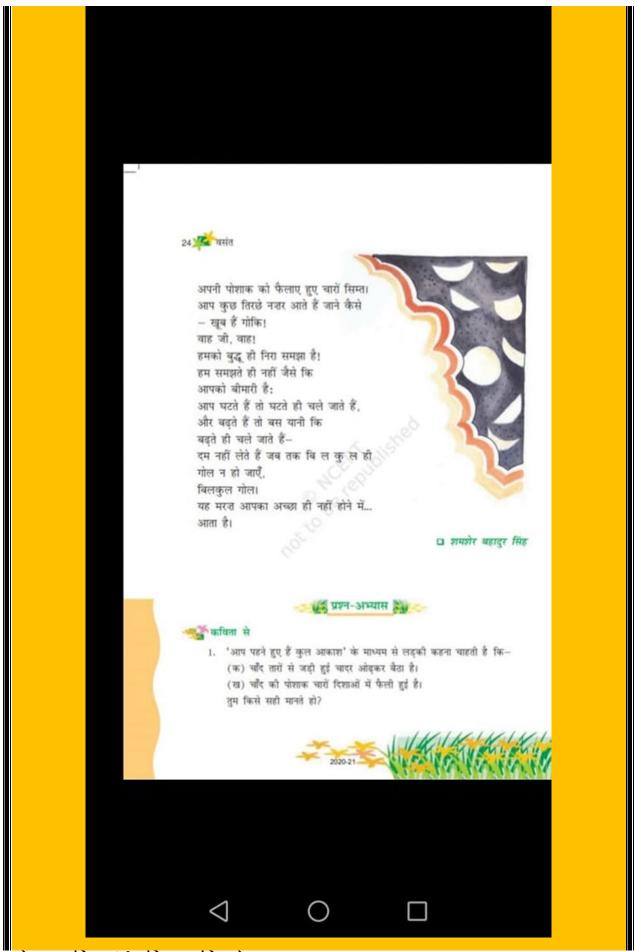
हालाँकि आज बारिश तेज़ है फिर भी मुझे काम पर जाना ही होगा।

हालाँकि मुझे तुम्हारा उत्तर पता है फिर भी मैं तुमसे सुनना चाहता हूँ।

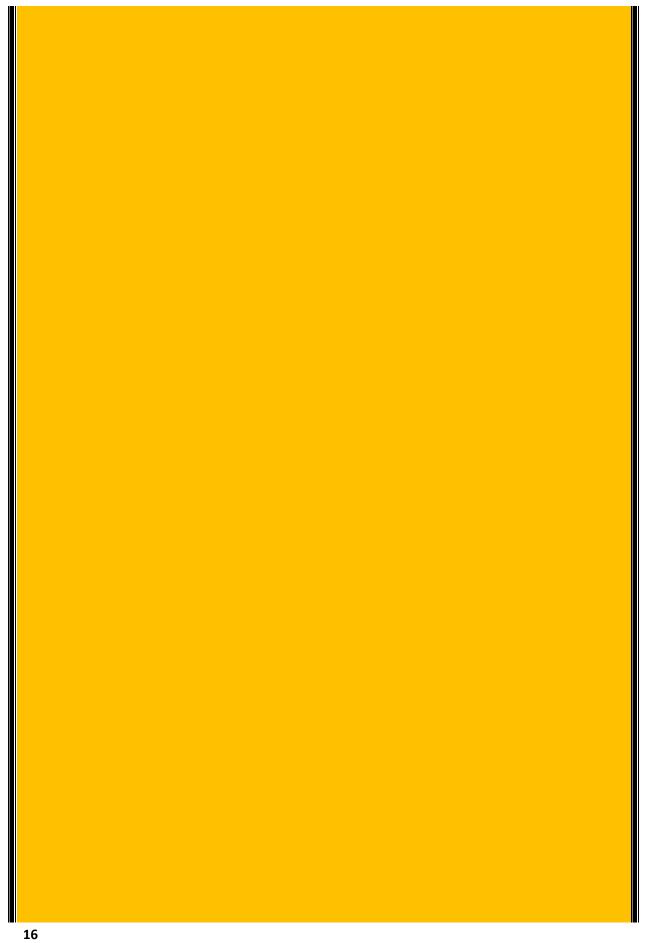
10. गप्प, गप-शप, गप्पबाज़ी - क्या इन शब्दों के अर्थ में अंतर है? तुम्हें क्या लगता है? लिखो।

उत्तर:- गप्प - बिना काम की बात। गप-शप - इधर -उधर की बातचीत। गप्पबाज़ी - कुछ झूठी, कुछ सच्ची बात।

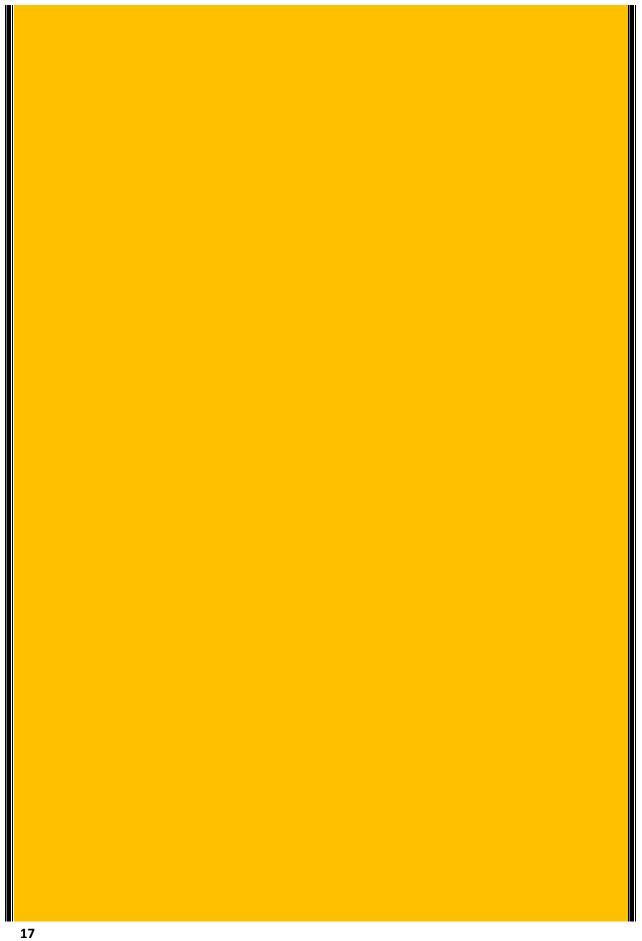




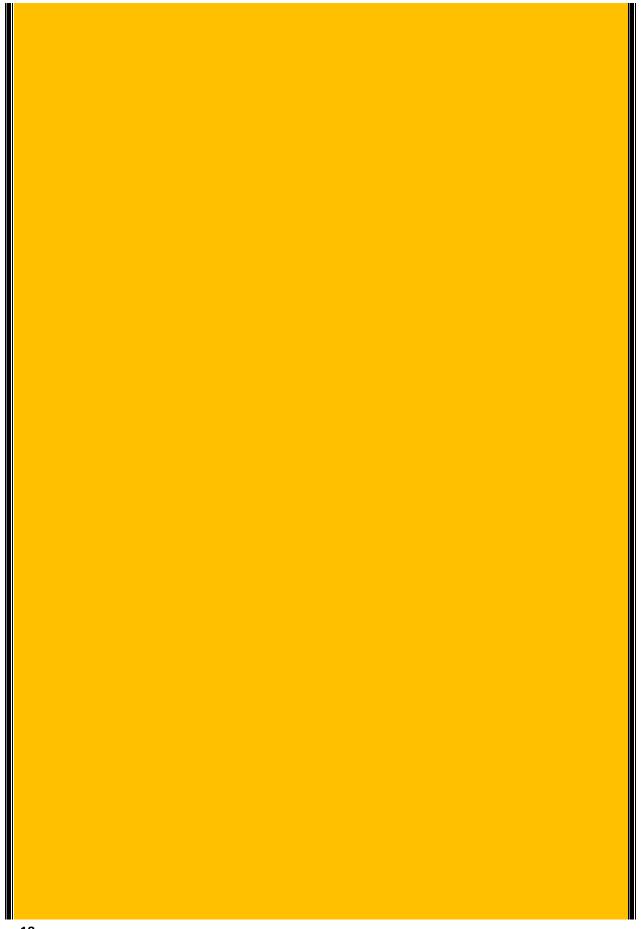
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



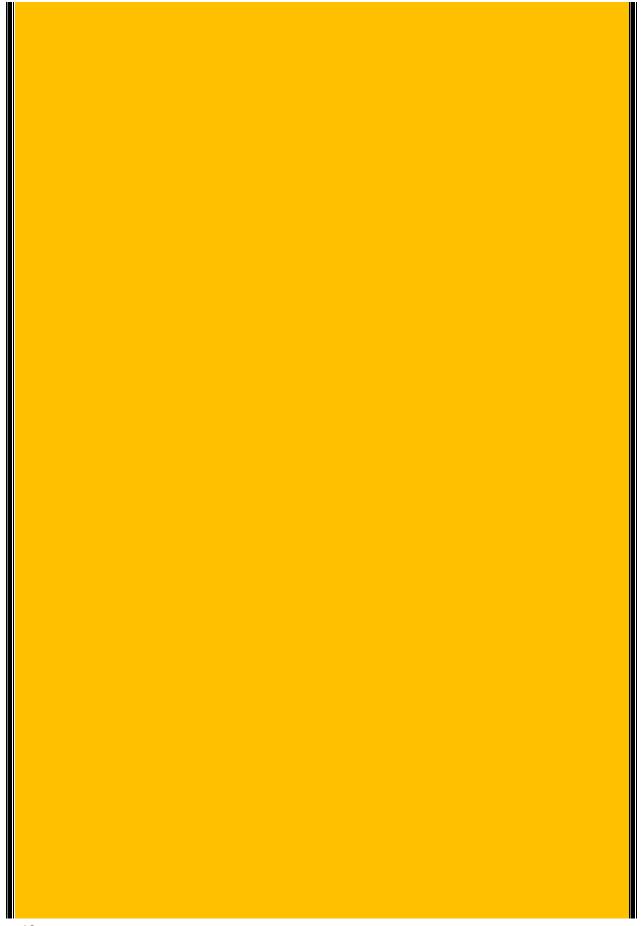
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



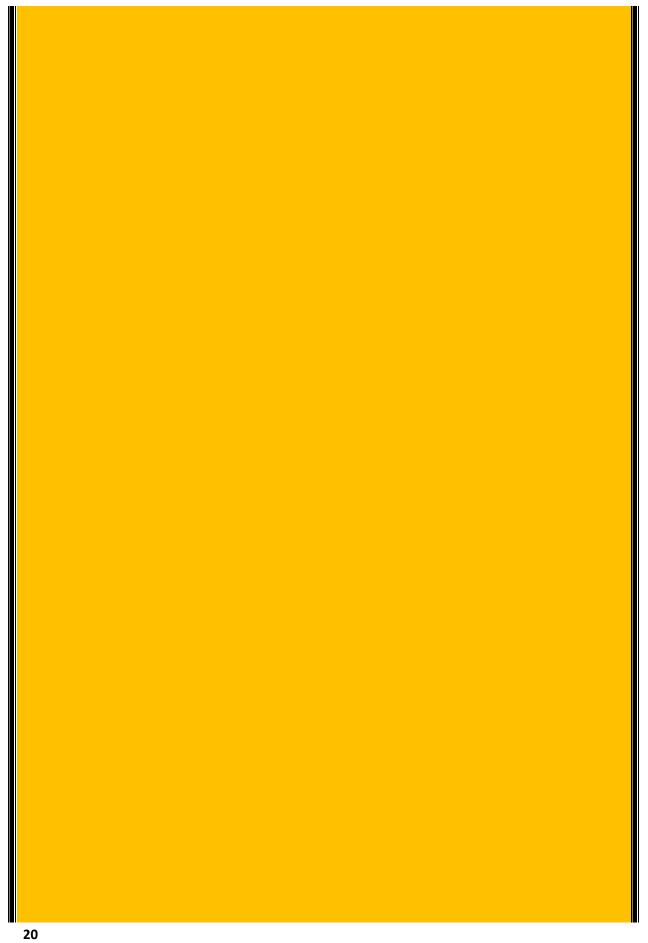
17 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



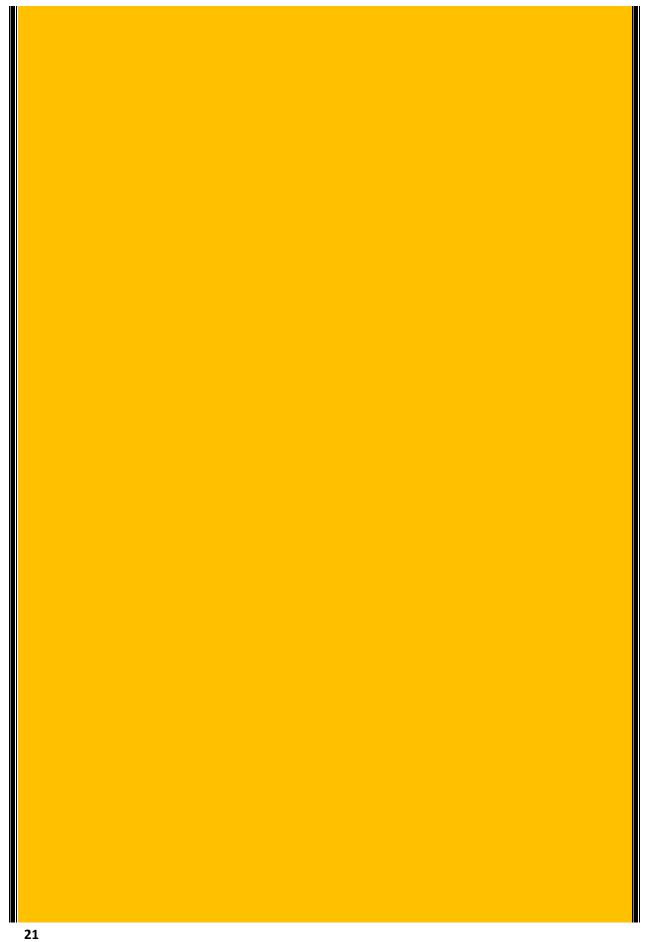
18 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



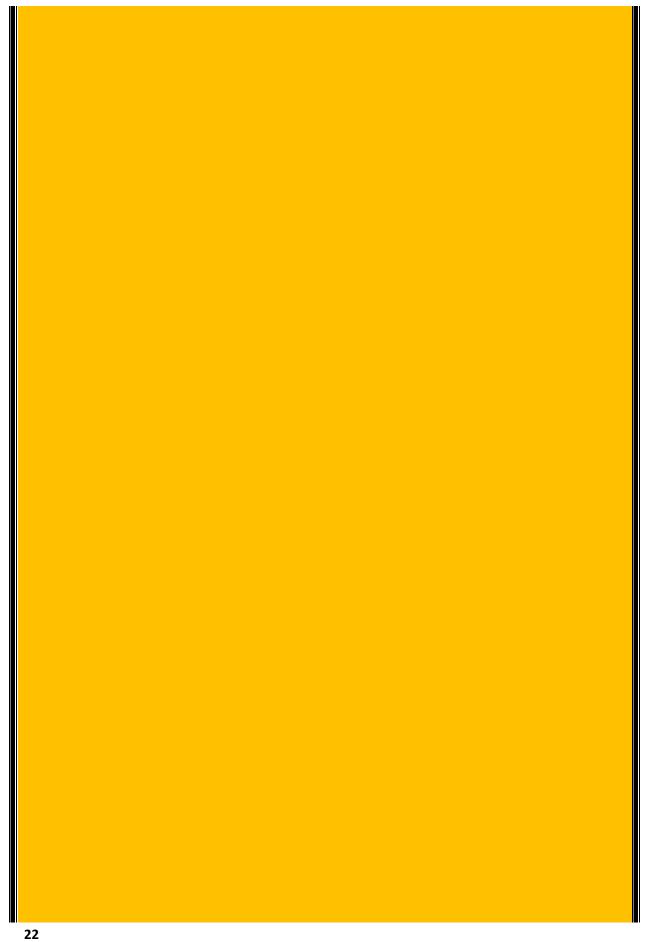
19



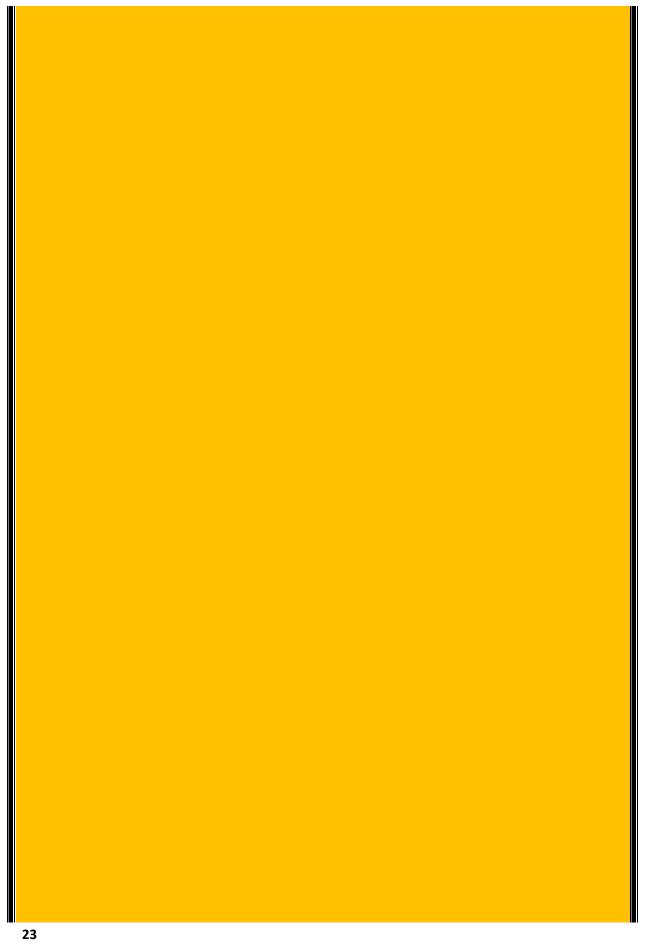
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



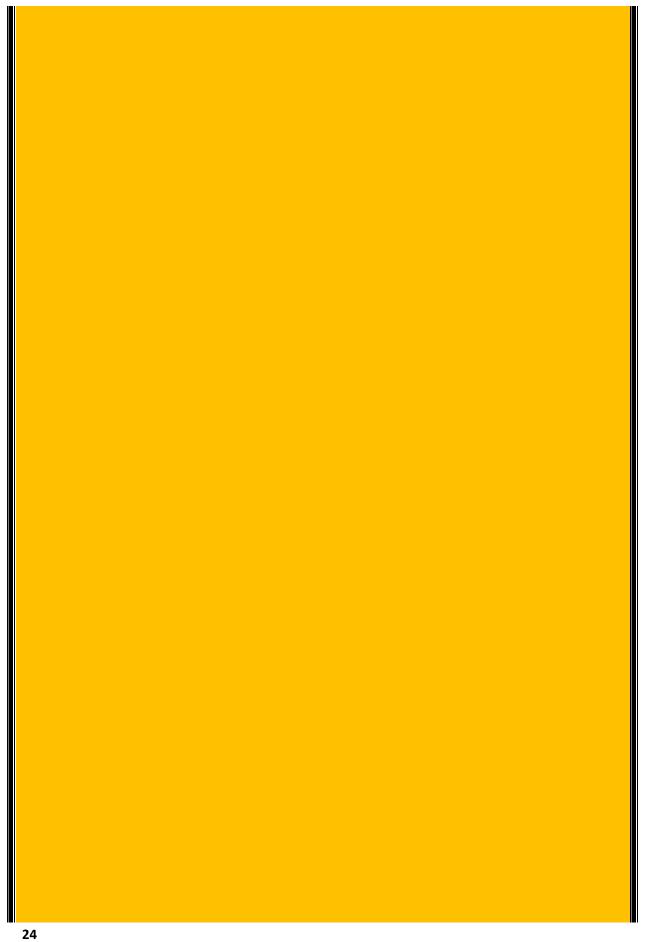
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



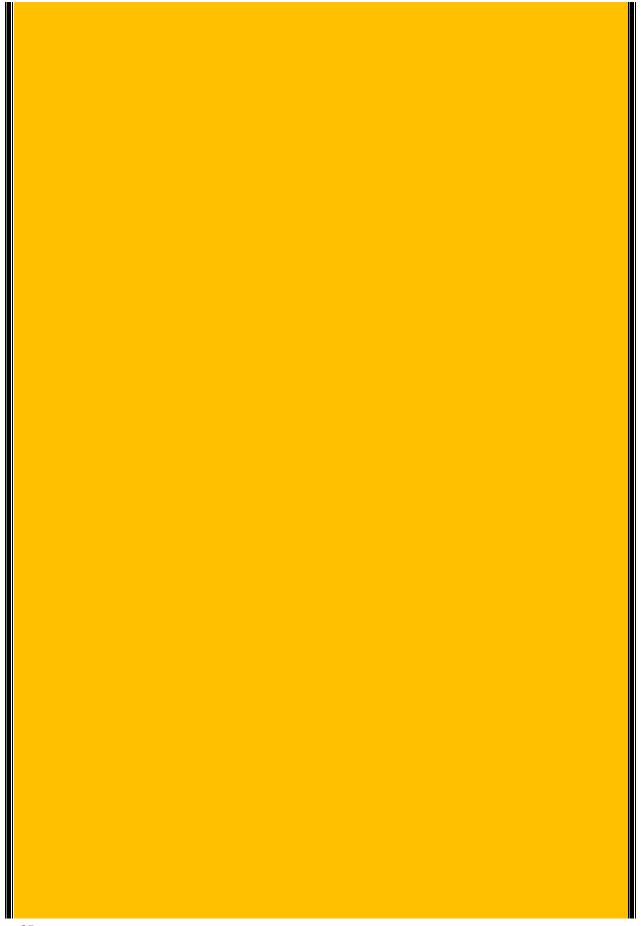
22 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

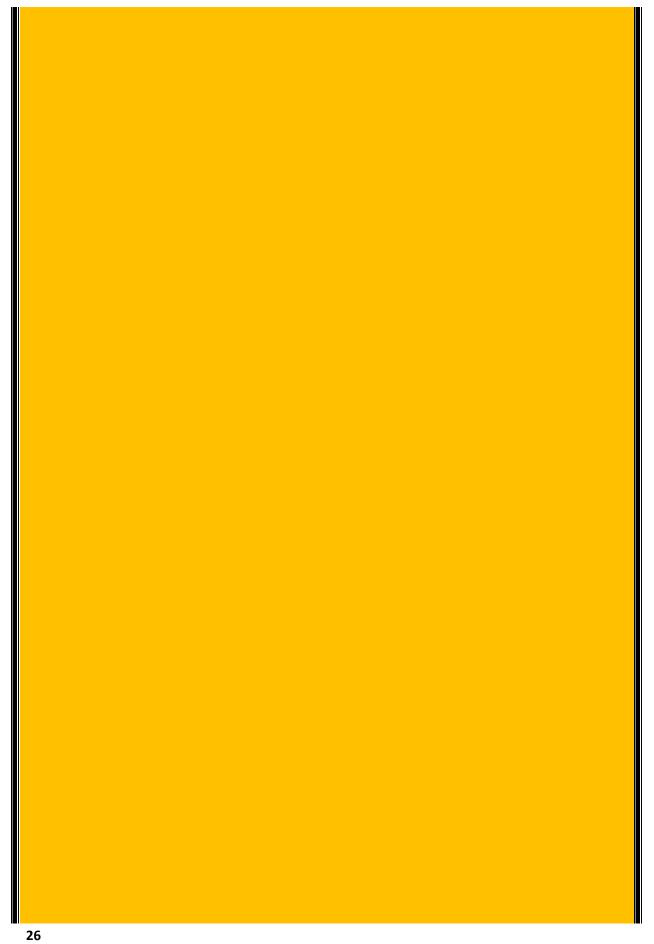


23 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

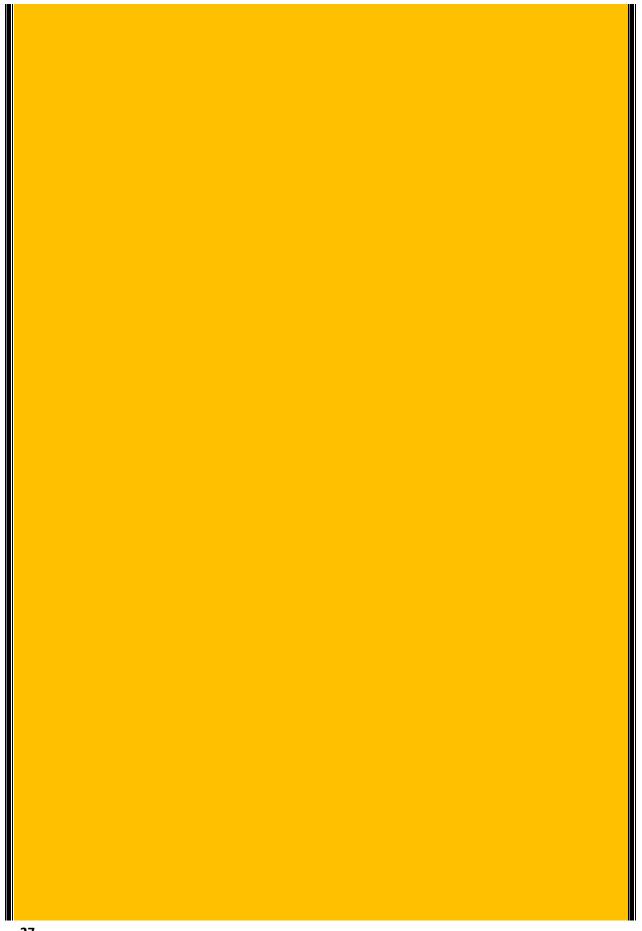


प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



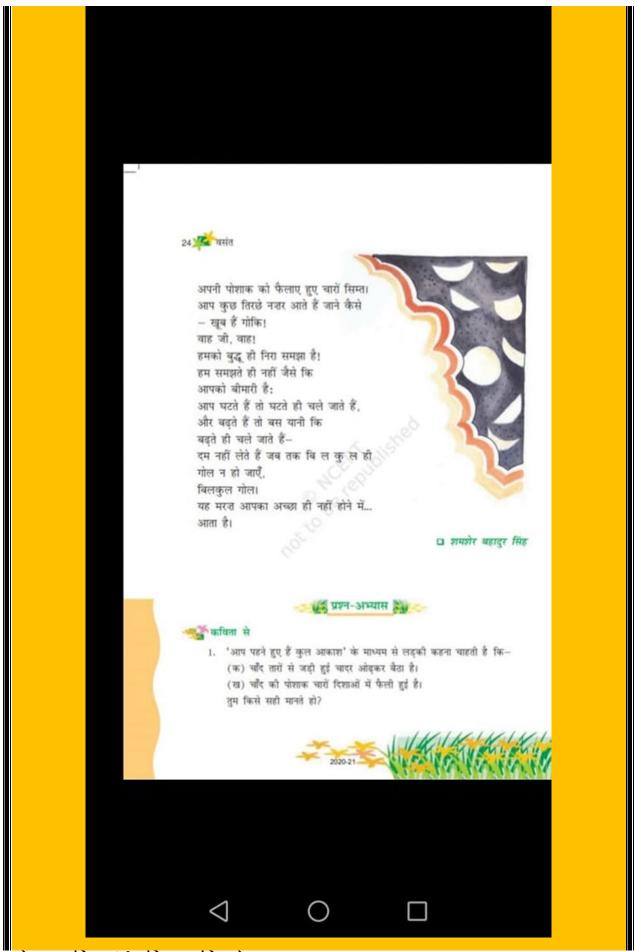


प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



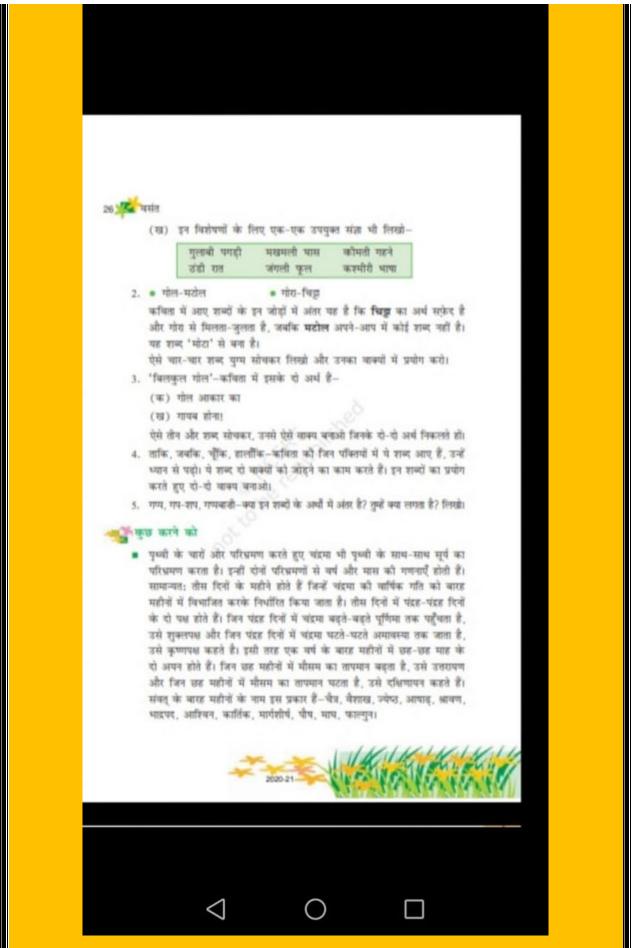
27 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग





प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

2.		गप्पें किस दिन लगाई। ओ और उसका कारण		ा म आइ बाता ।	का मदद
	विन पूर्णिमा		कारण		
		मा के बीच			
	-	ी के बीच			
) a	तसवीर होती है व कवि शब्दों की इस इस कविता के व बि ल कु ल शब् के और किन शब् से लिखकर दिखा मुमान और कल्प कुछ लोग बड़ी व जाने का हो तो व का क्या जवाब दे यदि कोई सूरज	ना जल्दी चिढ़ जाते हैं। य वह किन जातों से सब रंगा? अपनी कल्पना से से गणें लगाए तो वह सी तरह की कुछ औ	य हमारे मन में त तसवीर बनाते हैं है कि उनसे क को एकदम गोल 1-अलग करके वि त देना चाहोगे? दि चौंद का स्वध् से स्यादा चिहेगा चौंद की ओर व क्या लिखेगा? अ	उभरती है। कई व हैं और कुछ करि ई चित्र हमारे मन बताने के लिए लखा है। तुम इस ऐसे शब्दों को अ गांव भी आसानी ? चिड्कर वह उ से दिए गए जवाब रपनी कल्पना से	बार कुछ ब अक्षरों म बनें। कवि ने व कविता स्पने ढंग से चिड् इन बातों व लिखो। गद्य या
		वा- विजली का खंभा	सदक	पेट्रोल पंप	
N H	ाषा की बात				
1.		ग्राँदनी रात में चाँदनी शोषणों को ध्यान से दे		fis-	
	(क) कीन-सा	प्रत्यय जुड्ने पर विशे	पण बन रहे हैं।		
N.	WALKEN!	202	0-21		



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्त्ति गर्ग

पाठ-04 चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

1. कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की कहना चाहती है कि 'चाँद' तारों से जड़ी हुई चादर ओढ़कर बैठा है।

2. 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है !' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है!' कहकर लड़की वह कहना चाहती है कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं।

3. आशय बताओ -

'यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में आता है।'

उत्तर:- कि 'श्री शमशेर बहादुर सिंह 'प्रस्तुत पंक्ति द्वारा यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं। 4. किव ने चाँद से गप्पें किस दिन लगाई होंगी? इस किवता में आई बातों की मदद से अनुमान लगाओ और इसके कारण भी बताओ।

दिन कारण

पूर्णिमा

अष्टमी

अष्टमी से पूर्णिमा के बीच

प्रथमा से अष्टमी के बीच

उत्तर:- 'गोल हैं खूब मगर

आप तिरछे नजर आते हैं ज़रा ।'

अर्थात् चाँद की गोलाई थोड़ी तिरछी हैं यानि पूर्णिमा होने में एक-या-दो दिन बाकी हैं।

किव की उपर्युक्त पंक्ति के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि किव ने चाँद से गप्पें अष्टमी के दिन लगाई होंगी।

5. नई कविता में तुक या छंद की बजाय बिंब का प्रयोग अधिक होता है, बिंब वह तस्वीर होती है जो शब्दों को पढ़ते समय हमारे मन में उभरती है। कई बार कुछ कि शब्दों की ध्विन की मदद से ऐसी तस्वीर बनाते हैं और कुछ कि अक्षरों या शब्दों को इस तरह छापने पर बल देते हैं कि उनसे कई चित्र हमारे मन में बनें। इस कि ने बि ल कू ल शब्द के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करके लिए कि ने बि ल कू ल शब्द के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करके लिखा है। तुम इस कि ता के और किन शब्दों को चित्र की आकृति देना चाहोगे? ऐसे शब्दों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर दिखाओ।

उत्तर:- 1. गो - ल

2. ति - र - छे

3. बि - ल - कु - ल

- भाषा की बात
- 6. चाँद संज्ञा है। चाँदनी रात में चाँदनी विशेषण है। नीचे दिए गए विशेषणों को ध्यान से देखो और बताओ कि कौन-सा प्रत्यय जुड़ने पर विशेषण बन रहे हैं। इन विशेषणों के लिए एक-एक उपयुक्त संज्ञा भी लिखो -गुलाबी पगड़ी / मखमली घास / कीमती गहने / ठंडी रात / जंगली फूल / कश्मीरी भाषा

उत्तर:-

4		
विशेषण	प्रत्यय	एक और संज्ञा शब्द
गुलाबी	र्इ	गुलाबी <u>साड़ी</u>
मखमली	र्इ	मखमली <u>कालीन</u>
कीमती	र्इ	कीमती <u>वस्त्</u> र
ठंडी	र्फ	ठंडी <u>हवा</u>
जंगली	র্চ	जंगली <u>जानवर</u>
कश्मीरी	র্চ	कश्मीरी <u>पोशाक</u>

7. गोल-मटोल गोरा-चिट्टा

कविता में आए शब्दों के इन जोड़ों में अंतर यह है कि चिट्टा का अर्थ सफ़ेद है और गोरा से मिलता-जुलता है जबिक मटोल अपने-आप में कोई शब्द नहीं है। यह शब्द 'मोटा' से बना है। ऐसे चार-चार शब्द युग्म सोचकर लिखो और उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

उत्तर:- 1. मेल-जोल - हमें सबसे मेल-जोल बनाए रखना चाहिए।

- 2. अच्छा-बुरा बच्चों को अपने अच्छे-बुरे का ज्ञान नहीं होता।
- 3. आज-कल आज-कल महँगाई बढ़ गई है।
- 4. सुख-दुःख सुख-दुःख जीवन के दो पहलू हैं।

8. 'बिलकुल गोल' - कविता में इसके दो अर्थ हैं -

- (क) गोल आकार का
- (ख) गायब होना !

ऐसे तीन शब्द सोचकर उनसे ऐसे वाक्य बनाओ कि शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ निकलते हों।

उत्तर:- 1 वर -

- (क) लता के लिए एक सुयोग्य वर (दूल्हा) की तलाश है।
- (ख) भगवान वरूण ने लकड़हारे को तीन वर(वरदान) माँगने के लिए कहा।
- 2 अर्थ -
- (क) अर्थ (धन) प्राप्ति के लिए मेहनत करना ज़रूरी होता है।
- (ख) काव्य पंक्तियों का अर्थ(मतलब) स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 3 कनक -
- (क) इस वर्ष कनक (गेहूँ) की खेती अच्छी हुई है।
- (ख) इस वर्ष सीमा ने कनक (सोने) के कंगन बनवाए।

 जोिक, चूँिक, हालाँिक - किवता की जिन पंक्तियों में ये शब्द आए हैं, उन्हें ध्यान से पढ़ो। ये शब्द दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। इन शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो-दो वाक्य बनाओ।

उत्तर:-

जोकि -

नीम का तेल जोकि गंध व स्वाद में कड़वा होता है; प्रथम श्रेणी का कीटाणुनाशक होता है।

यह एक लड़के की कहानी है जिसका नाम मोहन है जोकि दिल्ली में आया था !

चुँकि -

चूँकि प्रश्न कठिन थे इसलिए मैं उत्तर नहीं लिख पाया।

चूँकि आज तेज बारिश थी इसलिए मैं आज स्कूल नहीं जा सका।

हालाँकि -

हालाँकि आज बारिश तेज़ है फिर भी मुझे काम पर जाना ही होगा।

हालाँकि मुझे तुम्हारा उत्तर पता है फिर भी मैं तुमसे सुनना चाहता हूँ।

10. गप्प, गप-शप, गप्पबाज़ी - क्या इन शब्दों के अर्थ में अंतर है? तुम्हें क्या लगता है? लिखो।

उत्तर:- गप्प - बिना काम की बात। गप-शप - इधर -उधर की बातचीत। गप्पबाज़ी - कुछ झूठी, कुछ सच्ची बात।



पाठ-04 चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की कहना चाहती है कि 'चाँद' तारों से जड़ी हुई चादर ओढ़कर बैठा है।

2. 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है !' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

उत्तर:- 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है !' कहकर लड़की वह कहना चाहती है कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं।

3. आशय बताओ -

'यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में आता है।'

उत्तर:- कि 'श्री शमशेर बहादुर सिंह 'प्रस्तुत पंक्ति द्वारा यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उसे पता है कि चाँद को कोई बीमारी है जो ठीक होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। इस बीमारी के कारण कभी वे घटते जाते हैं तो कभी बढ़ते-बढ़ते इतने बढ़ते हैं कि पूरे गोल हो जाते हैं। किव ने चाँद से गप्पें किस दिन लगाई होंगी? इस किवता में आई बातों की मदद से अनुमान लगाओ और इसके कारण भी बताओ।

दिन कारण

पूर्णिमा

अष्टमी

अष्टमी से पूर्णिमा के बीच

प्रथमा से अष्टमी के बीच

उत्तर:- 'गोल हैं खूब मगर

आप तिरछे नजर आते हैं ज़रा ।'

अर्थात् चाँद की गोलाई थोड़ी तिरछी हैं यानि पूर्णिमा होने में एक-या-दो दिन बाकी हैं।

कवि की उपर्युक्त पंक्ति के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि कवि ने चाँद से गप्पें अष्टमी के दिन लगाई होंगी।

5. नई कविता में तुक या छंद की बजाय बिंब का प्रयोग अधिक होता है, बिंब वह तस्वीर होती है जो शब्दों को पढ़ते समय हमारे मन में उभरती है। कई बार कुछ कवि शब्दों की ध्विन की मदद से ऐसी तस्वीर बनाते हैं और कुछ कि अक्षरों या शब्दों को इस तरह छापने पर बल देते हैं कि उनसे कई चित्र हमारे मन में बनें। इस किवता के अंतिम हिस्से में चाँद को एकदम गोल बताने के लिए किव ने बि ल कू ल शब्द के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करके लिखा है। तुम इस किवता के और किन शब्दों को चित्र की आकृति देना चाहोगे? ऐसे शब्दों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर दिखाओ।

उत्तर:- 1. गो - ल

2. ति - र - छे

3. बि - ल - कु - ल

- भाषा की बात
- 6. चाँद संज्ञा है। चाँदनी रात में चाँदनी विशेषण है। नीचे दिए गए विशेषणों को ध्यान से देखो और बताओ कि कौन-सा प्रत्यय जुड़ने पर विशेषण बन रहे हैं। इन विशेषणों के लिए एक-एक उपयुक्त संज्ञा भी लिखो -गुलाबी पगड़ी / मखमली घास / कीमती गहने / ठंडी रात / जंगली फूल / कश्मीरी भाषा

उत्तर:-

विशेषण	प्रत्यय	एक और संज्ञा शब्द
गुलाबी	र्इ	गुलाबी <u>साड़ी</u>
मखमली	ई	मखमली <u>कालीन</u>
कीमती	र्फ	कीमती <u>वस्त्</u> र
ठंडी	र्इ	ठंडी <u>हवा</u>
जंगली	र्इ	जंगली <u>जानवर</u>
कश्मीरी	र्फ	कश्मीरी <u>पोशाक</u>

7. गोल-मटोल गोरा-चिट्टा

कविता में आए शब्दों के इन जोड़ों में अंतर यह है कि चिट्टा का अर्थ सफ़ेद है और गोरा से मिलता-जुलता है जबिक मटोल अपने-आप में कोई शब्द नहीं है। यह शब्द 'मोटा' से बना है। ऐसे चार-चार शब्द युग्म सोचकर लिखो और उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो।

उत्तर:- 1. मेल-जोल - हमें सबसे मेल-जोल बनाए रखना चाहिए।

- 2. अच्छा-बुरा बच्चों को अपने अच्छे-बुरे का ज्ञान नहीं होता।
- 3. आज-कल आज-कल महँगाई बढ़ गई है।
- 4. सुख-दुःख सुख-दुःख जीवन के दो पहलू हैं।

8. 'बिलकुल गोल' - कविता में इसके दो अर्थ हैं -

- (क) गोल आकार का
- (ख) गायब होना !

ऐसे तीन शब्द सोचकर उनसे ऐसे वाक्य बनाओ कि शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ निकलते हों।

उत्तर:- 1 वर -

- (क) लता के लिए एक सुयोग्य वर (दूल्हा) की तलाश है।
- (ख) भगवान वरूण ने लकड़हारे को तीन वर(वरदान) माँगने के लिए कहा।
- 2 अर्थ -
- (क) अर्थ (धन) प्राप्ति के लिए मेहनत करना ज़रूरी होता है।
- (ख) काव्य पंक्तियों का अर्थ(मतलब) स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 3 कनक -
- (क) इस वर्ष कनक (गेहूँ) की खेती अच्छी हुई है।
- (ख) इस वर्ष सीमा ने कनक (सोने) के कंगन बनवाए।

 जोिक, चूँिक, हालाँिक - किवता की जिन पंक्तियों में ये शब्द आए हैं, उन्हें ध्यान से पढ़ो। ये शब्द दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। इन शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो-दो वाक्य बनाओ।

उत्तर:-

जोकि -

नीम का तेल जोकि गंध व स्वाद में कड़वा होता है; प्रथम श्रेणी का कीटाणुनाशक होता है।

यह एक लड़के की कहानी है जिसका नाम मोहन है जोकि दिल्ली में आया था !

चूँकि -

चूँकि प्रश्न कठिन थे इसलिए मैं उत्तर नहीं लिख पाया।

चूँकि आज तेज बारिश थी इसलिए मैं आज स्कूल नहीं जा सका।

हालाँकि -

हालाँकि आज बारिश तेज़ है फिर भी मुझे काम पर जाना ही होगा।

हालाँकि मुझे तुम्हारा उत्तर पता है फिर भी मैं तुमसे सुनना चाहता हूँ।

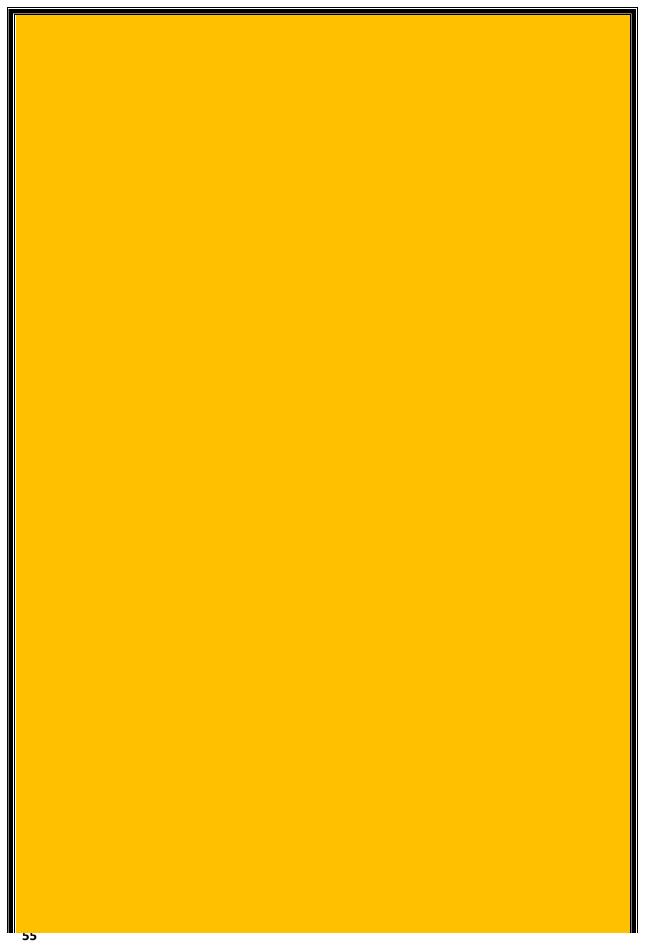
10. गप्प, गप-शप, गप्पबाज़ी - क्या इन शब्दों के अर्थ में अंतर है? तुम्हें क्या लगता है? लिखो।

उत्तर:- गप्प - बिना काम की बात। गप-शप - इधर -उधर की बातचीत। गप्पबाज़ी - कुछ झूठी, कुछ सच्ची बात।

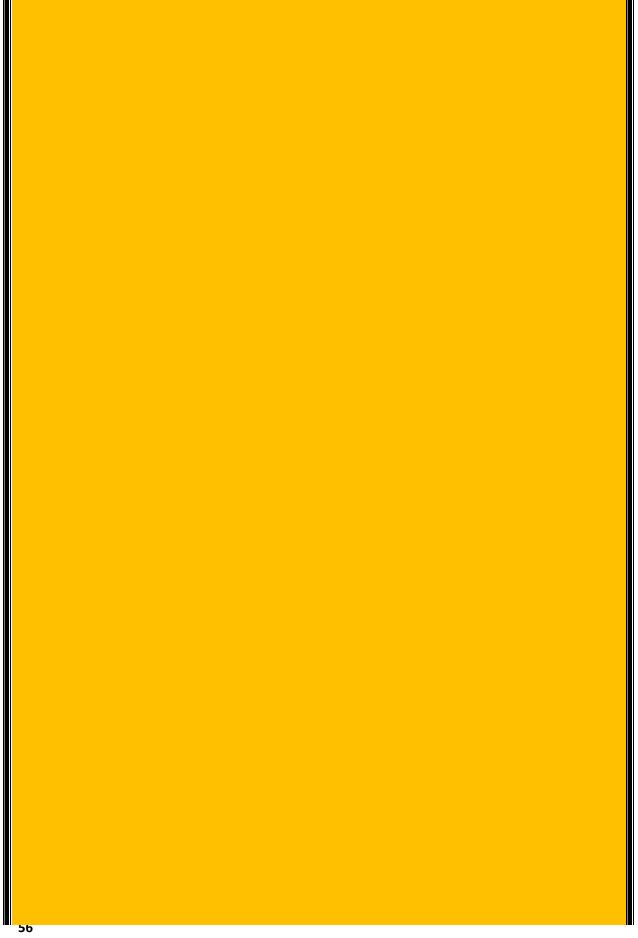
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

52

प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



4. किव ने चाँद से गप्पें किस दिन लगाई होंगी? इस किवता में आई बातों की मदद से अनुमान लगाओ और इसके कारण भी बताओ।

दिन कारण

पूर्णिमा

अष्टमी

अष्टमी से पूर्णिमा के बीच

प्रथमा से अष्टमी के बीच

उत्तर:- 'गोल हैं खूब मगर

आप तिरछे नजर आते हैं ज़रा ।'

अर्थात् चाँद की गोलाई थोड़ी तिरछी हैं यानि पूर्णिमा होने में एक-या-दो दिन बाकी हैं।

कवि की उपर्युक्त पंक्ति के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि कवि ने चाँद से गप्पें अष्टमी के दिन लगाई होंगी।

5. नई कविता में तुक या छंद की बजाय बिंब का प्रयोग अधिक होता है, बिंब वह तस्वीर होती है जो शब्दों को पढ़ते समय हमारे मन में उभरती है। कई बार कुछ कि शब्दों की ध्विन की मदद से ऐसी तस्वीर बनाते हैं और कुछ कि अक्षरों या शब्दों को इस तरह छापने पर बल देते हैं कि उनसे कई चित्र हमारे मन में बनें। इस कि ता के अंतिम हिस्से में चाँद को एकदम गोल बताने के लिए कि ने बि ल कू ल शब्द के अक्षरों को अलग-अलग करके लिखा है। तुम इस कि ता के और किन शब्दों को चित्र की आकृति देना चाहोगे? ऐसे शब्दों को अपने ढंग से लिखकर दिखाओ।

उत्तर:- 1. गो - ल

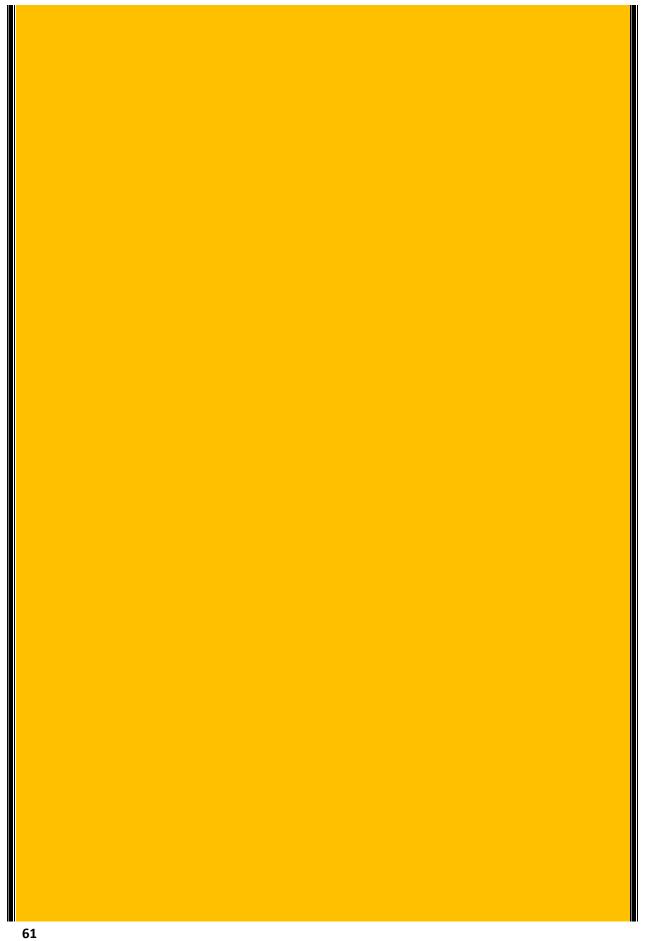
2. ति - र - छे

3. बि - ल - कु - ल

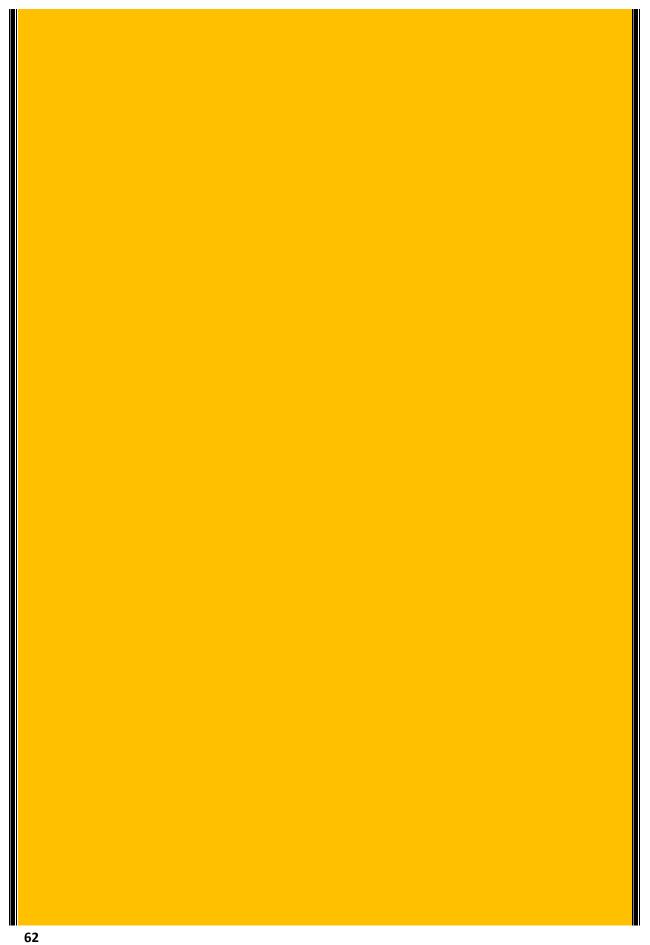
- भाषा की बात
- 6. चाँद संज्ञा है। चाँदनी रात में चाँदनी विशेषण है। नीचे दिए गए विशेषणों को ध्यान से देखो और बताओ कि कौन-सा प्रत्यय जुड़ने पर विशेषण बन रहे हैं। इन विशेषणों के लिए एक-एक उपयुक्त संज्ञा भी लिखो -गुलाबी पगड़ी / मखमली घास / कीमती गहने / ठंडी रात / जंगली फूल / कश्मीरी भाषा

उत्तर:-

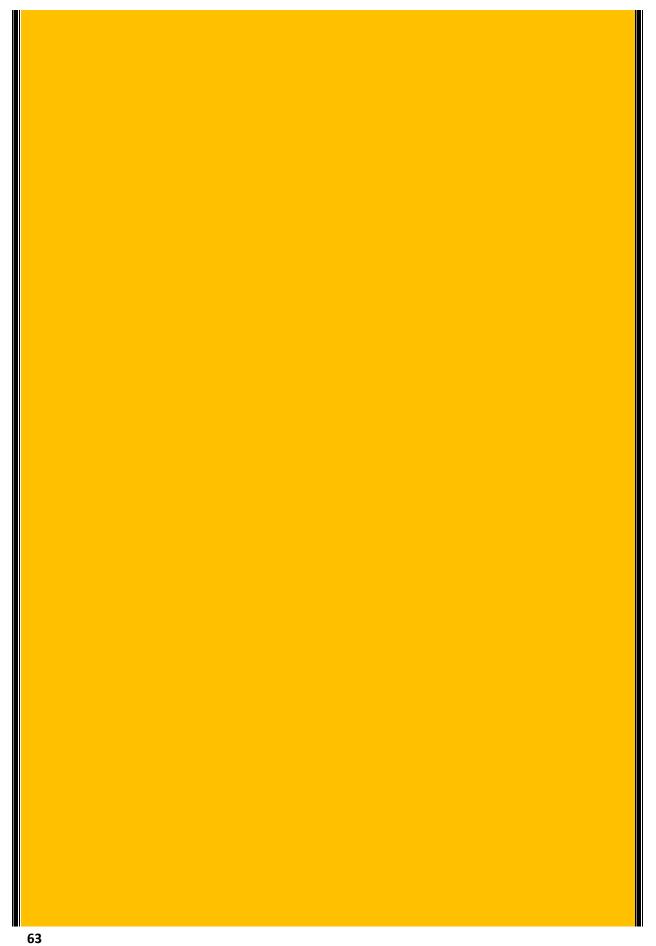
विशेषण	प्रत्यय	एक और संज्ञा शब्द
गुलाबी	र्इ	गुलाबी <u>साड़ी</u>
मखमली	र्फ	मखमली <u>कालीन</u>
कीमती	र्इ	कीमती <u>वस्त्</u> र
ठंडी	र्इ	ठंडी <u>हवा</u>
जंगली	र्फ	जंगली <u>जानवर</u>
कश्मीरी	र्फ	कश्मीरी <u>पोशाक</u>



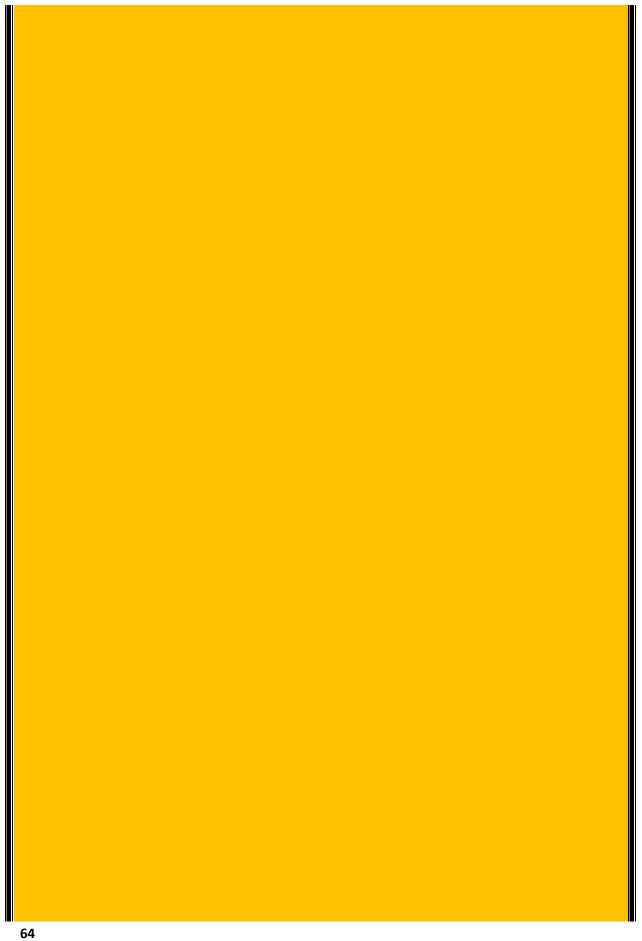
b1 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



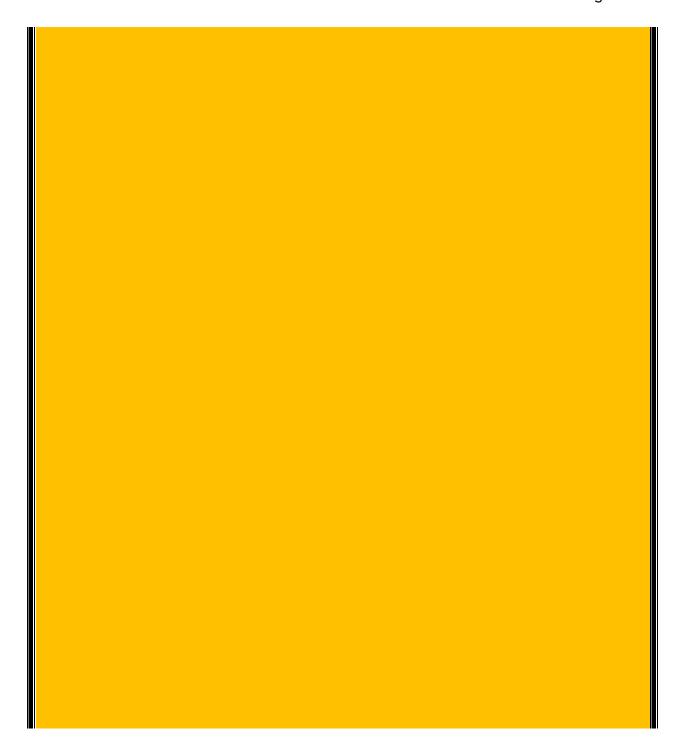
02 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



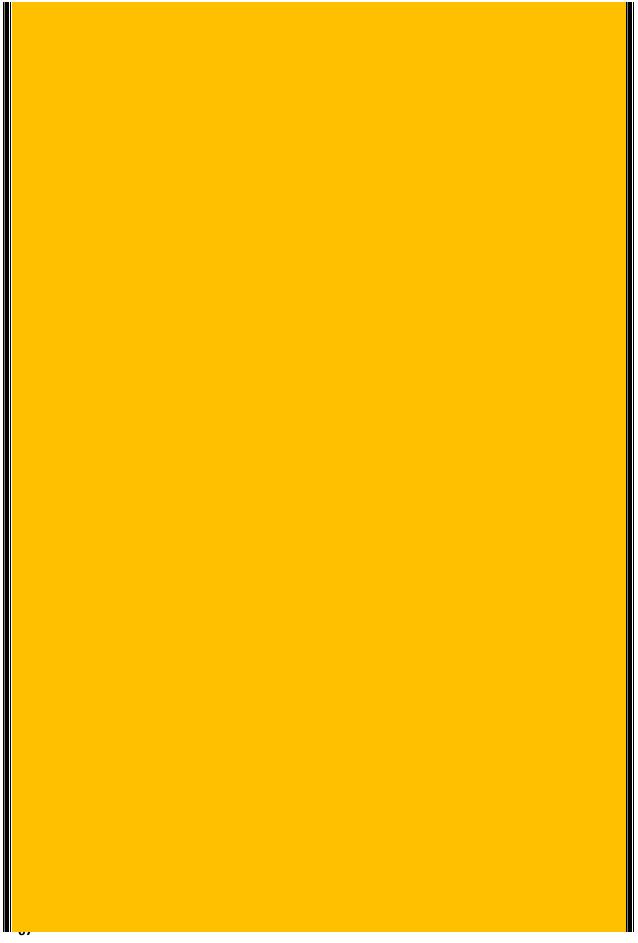
04 प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



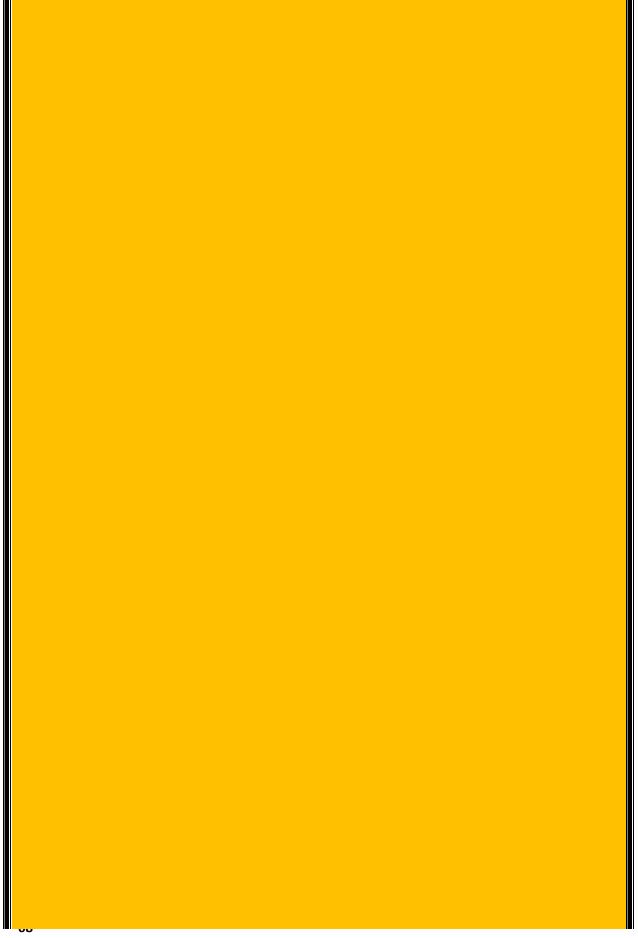
Ch-4 चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें कविता में आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?
- 2. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें कविता में चारों ओर फैली हुई पोशाक में से चाँद का मुँह कैसा दिखाई पड़ता है?
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पे किवता में चाँद का आकार कैसा है?
 फिर भी क्या वह छोटी लड़की को उसी आकार का दिखाई देता है?
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें में लड़की खुद को बुद्धू समझने से क्यों मना करती है? (चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें)
- चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें किवता में किव ने चाँद के घटने-बढ़ने को क्या माना है और क्यों?
- 6. चाँद नियम के अनुसार घटता-बढ़ता रहता है। क्या मनुष्य को भी नियम के अनुसार चलना चाहिए? अपने विचार लिखिए।
- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:-

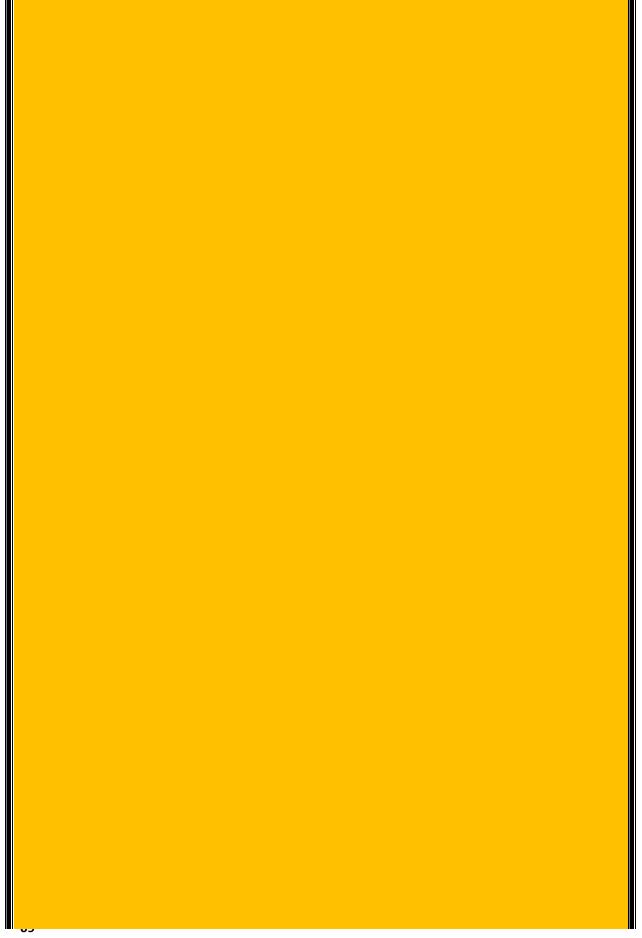
आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं, और बढ़ते हैं तो बस यानी कि बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं-दम नहीं लेते हैं जब तक बिलकुल ही गोल न हो जाएँ, बिलकुल गोल। यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में..... आता है।



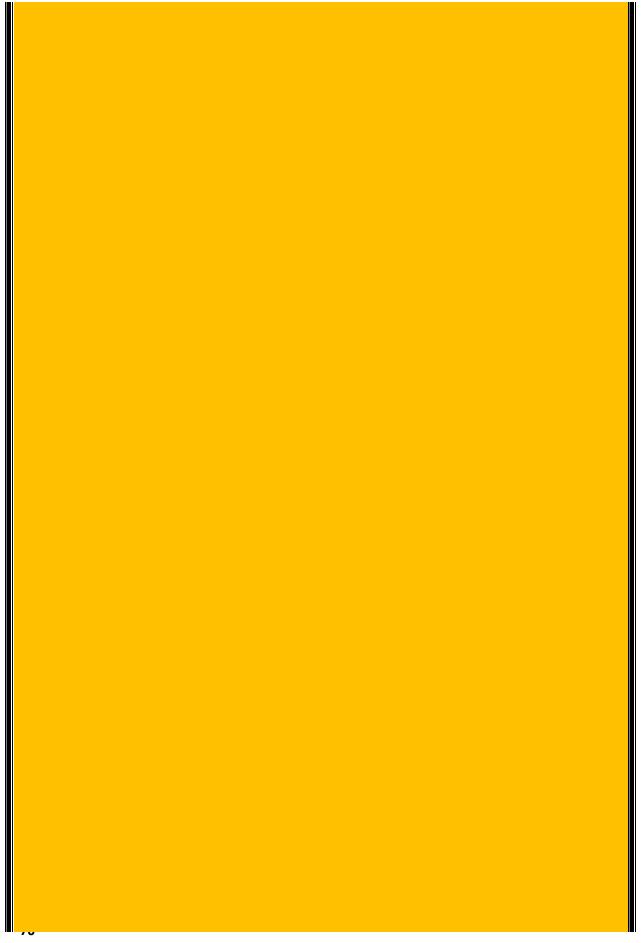
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



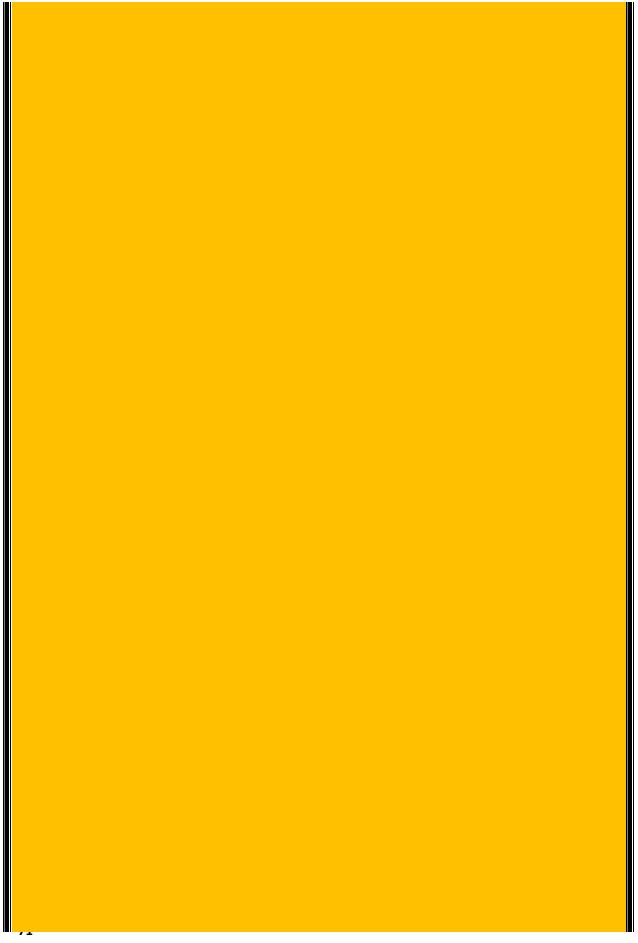
प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग



प्रेषक - विषय अध्यापिका स्तुति गर्ग

Jagat Taran Golden Jubilee School

Class 7

Subject- Mathematics

Assignment-4

Read Chapter 5: Lines and Angles

Link for the chapter=>

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do 3129911222980689921201

link for the video=>

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do 31290683094402662413264?referrer=utm source%3Ddiksha mobile%26utm content%3Ddo 31304485372202188815108%26utm campaign%3Dshare content

Do in your maths copy;

• Write important definitions and draw(Line segment, ray, angle, complementary angles, supplementary angle, adjacent angles, linear pair, vertically opposite angles, intersecting lines and point of intersection, transversal, parallel lines).

Link for 2 video =>

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do 31274791695056076814813?referrer=utm source%3Dd iksha mobile%26utm content%3Ddo 31274791695056076814813%26utm campaign%3Dshar e content

- Do guestions from Exercise 5.1
- If a line is a transversal to two lines draw the 8 angles formed and write their special names.
- Write the conditions that will result ,if two parallel lines are cut by a transversal ,also draw the figure .

Link for 3 video=>

https://diksha.gov.in/play/content/do 31274791698214912014815?referrer=utm source%3Dd iksha mobile%26utm content%3Ddo 31274791698214912014815%26utm campaign%3Dshar e content

• Do questions from Exercise 5.2.

ट्यायपाल स्ट्रिया-४

अथ -(५०५० - २०५१)

क्षा - ६

विसय - संस्कृत

तिरुप्त - ज्रिन्दिप आर्था (माग्र-5)

M2(21 -:

- १). यदम अनुवाद रुवं समस्य अभ्यास कार्य उत्तर-
- 5) युविप वातिज्ञा का हमान ही दुख्यान महत्रम त्रेशत व



पुनरावर्तन-मध्यम एवं उत्तम पुरुष

(Revision-Second and First Persons)

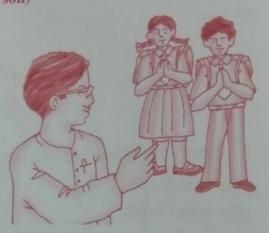
मध्यम पुरुष (Second Person)

त्वं छात्रः।

त्वं नमसि।

त्वं छात्रा।

त्वं नमसि।



युवां छात्रौ।

युवां नमथः।

युवां छात्रे।

युवां नमथः।



यूयं छात्राः। यूयं देवं नमथ।

यूयं छात्राः।

यूयम् ईश्वरं नमथ।



उत्तम एवं मध्यम पुरुष (First and Second Persons)

त्वं कः ?
अहं दिनेशः।
त्वं किं करोषि?
अहं जलं पिबामि।
त्वं का?
अहं निवेदिता।
अहम् अपि जलं पिबामि।





युवां कौ?
आवां पाचकौ।
युवां किं कुरुथः?
आवां भोजनं पचावः।
युवां के?
आवां पाचिके।
आवाम् अपि भोजनं पचावः।

यूयं के? वयं छात्राः। यूयं किं कुरुथ? वयं शिक्षकं नमामः।

यूयं काः ? वयं छात्राः। वयम् अपि शिक्षकं नमामः।



• पढ़ें और समझें (Read and understand)

किसी पद में अगर 'अ' और 'आ' के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्वर वर्णों के बाद 'स' आता है, तो वह बदलकर 'ष' हो जाता है। यथा—

करोसि = करोषि

गमिस्यसि = गमिष्यसि

'गच्छसि' बदलकर 'गच्छषि' नहीं होता। इस नियम को बत्व विधान कहते हैं।

प्रथम, मध्यम एवं उत्तम पुरुषों के रूप (Forms of the Third, Second and First Persons)

वहुवचन द्विवचन एकवचन ते/ताः/तानि चलन्ति। प्रथम पुरुष तौ/ते/ते चलतः। सः/सा/तत् चलति। मध्यम पुरुष युयं चलथ। त्वं चलसि। युवां चलथः। उत्तम पुरुष वयं चलामः। अहं चलामि। आवां चलावः। अभ्यास

(Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the	
(क) वयं।	(खाद्)
(ख) त्वं कवितां	(लिख्)
(ग) आवां कुसुमानि ।	(स्पृश्)
(घ) अहं कन्दुकेन ।	(क्रीड्)

- (ङ) यूयं कि · · · · · · ? (पठ्)
- (च) युवां कुत्र ? (भ्रम्)
- 2. दिए गए शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें। (Fill in the blanks with the given words.)

अहं, वयं, त्वम्, गुम्फसि, यूयं, चलामि

- (क) अहं '''' । ।
- (घ) अपि चलसि।
- (ख) त्वं मालां व्यापाया ।
- ङ) सत्यं वदामः।
- (ग) गीतं न गायामि।
- च) पुष्पाणि पश्यथ।
- 3. सही विकल्प चुनें। (Choose the correct option.)
 - (क) त्वं श्रेष्ठा गायिका (अस्ति/अस्मि/आस)।
 - (ख) यूयं दूरदर्शनं (पश्यसि/पश्यथ/पश्यथः)।

- (ग) अहं प्रामं (गच्छामि/गच्छसि/गच्छति)।
- (घ) वयम् आम्राणि (खादामि/खादावः/खादामः)।
- (ङ) आवां शिक्षकं (नमधः/नमावः/नमामि)।
- 4. निम्नलिखित धातुरूपों से वाक्य बनाएँ। (Make sentences with the following verbs.) पश्यामः, धावसि, असि, पिबथ, विकसति

5. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में क्रियाओं को शुद्ध करें।

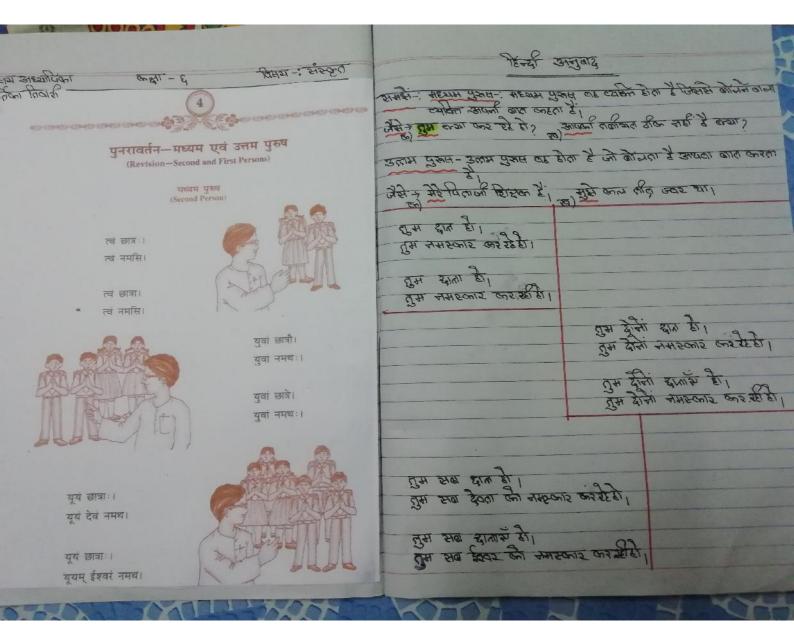
(Correct the verbs in the following sentences.)

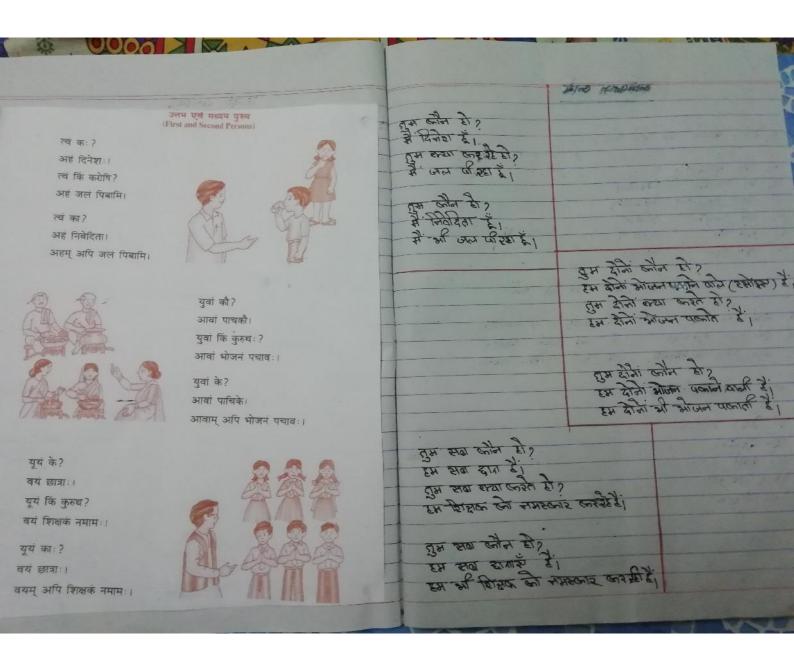
- (क) त्वं कि लिखति?
- (ख) वयम ईश्वरं नमन्ति।
- (ग) यूयं दुग्धं पिबसि।

- (घ) आवां हसयः।
- (ङ) अहं रमा अस्ति।
- (च) एषः बालकः वदन्ति।
- 6. निप्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें। (Translate the following sentences.)
 - (क) अहं गायकः अस्मि।
 - (ख) त्वं शोभनं नृत्यं करोषि।
 - (ग) वयम् अत्र तिष्ठामः।

- (घ) यूयं कुत्र क्रीडथ?
- (ङ) आवां मोदके खादावः।
- (च) शोभा मालां गुम्फति।
- 7. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें। (Translate into Sanskrit.)
 - (क) मैं खेल रहा हूँ। (I am playing.)
 - (ख) तुम दोनों बोल रहे हो। (Both of you are speaking.)
 - (ग) हम सब मोर को देख रहे हैं। (All of us are watching the peacock.)
 - (घ) तुम सुशील लड़के हो। (You are a well-behaved boy.)
 - (ङ) वे हरिण दौड़ रहे हैं। (Those deer are running.)







, अवगास काय

39 ... () THE

1) रिट्	FA	क्साना	की	जुरि		
-1		डटाउ ।		die	ane.	-

खो त्वं कवितां क्षिक्रिमा दा) आहं ट्यानी क्षिशामा व्यापा । वा) आहं ट्यानी क्षिशामा व्यापा । वा) आहं ट्यानी व्यापा ।

च) युवा क्रम : १८१४

5) दिक शक अन्तां के दिन्स क्यामां कर तीरा धरु-

वा) अहं भारा वीमकाझा दा) द्या सद्य प्रशाम । क) देव माला वीमकाझा दा) द्या सद्य प्रशाम । क) उन्हें न्यामामा

ड). खं क्रेंछा गारिका साम्

हों। आवा क्रिक्षण समावः। वर्ण वर्म सामाणि डवाडामः। वर्ण अत्र डेप्रक्रम् वर्ग्यमः।

त) वाक्ज छमाक्र - you spire william तडमामः - जमम सर्वस्म वर्गामः। ब्यावास > खम ब्यावास्य। अधि - त्यम क्रिसा गामिका अधि। तिष्ठा > ग्रीमम देशल तिष्ठा। विकसीत > कपर तिलाम विकसीत। 5) किंग्राओं को श्रुद्ध कहं-क) खं हिं श्रिश्वास? प) आवा हसावः। ड.) अहं रमा खारमा ख) वजम देउवड् समामः। न) रुपः कार्यः वर्षाः ग) य्यं दुउद्यं पिदाय। e) वाढाजां का अमीवार ट्यूड्-> 4. 411510 £1 क) अहं गायकः अस्थि। a) ग्रामा आथा ग्रीमलापूर्ण ने द्वामा आथा ग्रीमापूर्ण है। a) ग्रा द्वा क्षेट्टा क्षेट्टा ने देश में अव क्ष्या ग्रीमा श्रीमा हो। ग्री प्रजम. क्ष्या प्रमिशमः। ने हम ज्ञां व्राप्त हो। ग्री प्रजम क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या हो। म) अंडकेप म. स्मीयर कार्-1:000 300 100 211 1410 - 3 to 140. क) अहं ख्याहि। रे) पु हाइवारः लावान्ता। त) एको भेग्रेश, बाजकः प्रमुक्त। यो वनमे भर्गेश्म तक्रमाभः। 30101 Jungs 1010 20 1 1 1 1 Today of the fair suit soil soil 1 12150 1116 16 51840 84 By 6 Charles State College 17.911 10.9 STEE 12 41.00 By 10.00 put the manufacture of Tell tell to a second



4

Sorting Materials into Groups

4.1 OBJECTS AROUND US

We have seen that our food and clothes have so much variety in them. Not just food and clothes, there is such a vast variety of objects everywhere. We see around us, a chair, a bullock cart, a cycle, cooking utensils, books, clothes, toys, water, stones and many other objects. All these objects have different shapes, colours and uses (Fig. 4.1).

Look around and identify objects that are round in shape. Our list may include a rubber ball, a football and a glass marble. If we include objects that are nearly round, our list could also include objects like apples, oranges, and an earthen pitcher (gharha). Suppose



Fig. 4.1 Objects around us

we were looking for objects that are edible. We might include all the items that we have listed in Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 in Chapter 1. We might also find that some of those round shaped objects we just listed out, are also in this group.

Let us say, we wish to make a group of objects that are made of plastics. Buckets, lunch boxes, toys, water containers, pipes and many such objects, may find a place in this group. There are so many ways to group objects! In the above examples we have grouped objects on the basis of their shape or the materials they are made from.

All objects around us are made of one or more materials. These materials may be glass, metal, plastics, wood, cotton, paper, mud or soil. Can you think of more examples of materials?

Activity 1

Let us collect as many objects as possible, from around us. Each of us could get some everyday objects from home and we could also collect some objects from the classroom or from outside the school. What will we have in our collection? Chalk, pencil, notebook, rubber, duster, a hammer, nail, soap, spoke of a wheel, bat,

matchbox, salt, potato. We can also list objects that we can think of, but, cannot bring to the classroom. For example, wall, trees, doors, tractor, road.

Separate all objects from this collection that are made from paper or wood. This way we have divided all objects into two groups. One group has the objects that are made from paper or wood while the other group has the objects that are not made of these materials. Similarly, we could separate the things that are used for preparing food.

Let us be a little more systematic. List all objects collected, in Table 4.1. Try to identify the materials that each one is made of. It would be fun to make this a large table – collecting information about as many objects as possible. It may seem difficult to find out the materials out of which some of these objects are made. In such cases, discuss with your friends, teacher and parents to identify the materials.

Table 4.1 Objects and the materials they are made of

Objects	Materials they are made of
Plate (thali)	Steel, glass, plastics (any other)
Pen	Plastics, metal

Activity 2

Table 4.2 lists some common materials. You can also add more materials in Sorting Materials into Groups

Boojho wants to know, whether we found some materials that were used for making more than one type of an object.

Column 1 that are known to you. Now, try and think of everyday objects you know, that are made mainly of these materials, and list them in Column 2.

Table 4.2 Different types of objects that are made from the same material

Material	Objects made of these materials		
Wood	Chair, table, plough, bullock cart and its wheels,		
Paper	Books, notebooks, newspaper, toys, calendars,		
Leather			
Plastics			
Cotton			

What do we find from these tables? First, we grouped objects in many different ways. We then found that objects around us are made of different materials. At times, an object is made of a single material. An object could also be made of many materials. And then again, one material could be used for making many different objects. What decides which material should be used

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for making any given object? It seems that we need to know more about different materials.

4.2 Properties of Materials

Have you ever wondered why a tumbler is not made with a piece of cloth? Recall our experiments with pieces of cloth in Chapter 3 and also keep in mind that we generally use a tumbler to keep a liquid. Therefore, would it not be silly, if we were to make a tumbler out of cloth (Fig 4.2)! What we need for a tumbler is glass, plastics, metal or other such material that will hold water. Similarly, it would not be wise to use paper-like materials for cooking vessels.



Fig. 4.2 Using a cloth tumbler

We see then, that we choose a material to make an object depending on its properties, and the purpose for which the object is to be used.

So, what are all the properties of materials that would be important for their usage? Some properties are discussed here.

Appearance

Materials usually look different from each other. Wood looks very different from iron. Iron appears different from copper or aluminium. At the same time, there may be some similarities between iron, copper and aluminium that are not there in wood.

Activity 3

Collect small pieces of different materials – paper, cardboard, wood, copper wire, aluminium sheet, chalk. Do any of these appear shiny? Separate the shiny materials into a group.

Now, observe as the teacher cuts each material into two pieces and look at the freshly cut surface (Fig. 4.3). What do you notice? Does the freshly cut surface of some of these materials appear shiny? Include these objects also in the group of shiny materials.

Do you notice such a shine or lustre in the other materials, cut them anyway as you can? Repeat this in the class with as many materials as possible and make a list of those with and without lustre. Instead of cutting, you can rub the surface of material with sand paper to see if it has lustre.



Fig. 4.3 Cutting pieces of materials to see if they have lustre

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Materials that have such lustre are usually metals. Iron, copper, aluminium and gold are examples of metals. Some metals often lose their shine and appear dull, because of the action of air and moisture on them. We therefore, notice the lustre, only on their freshly cut surface. When you visit an ironsmith or a workshop, look out for freshly cut surfaces of metal rods to see if they have lustre.

Hardness

When you press different materials with your hands, some of them may be hard to compress while others can be easily compressed. Take a metal key and try to scratch with it, the surface of a piece of wood, aluminium, a piece of stone, a nail, candle, chalk, any other material or object. You can easily scratch some materials, while some cannot be scratched so easily. Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called **soft** while some other materials which are difficult to compress are called **hard**. For example, cotton or sponge is soft while iron is hard.

In appearance, materials can have different properties, like lustre, hardness, be rough or smooth. Can you think of other properties that describe the appearance of a material?

Soluble or Insoluble?

Activity 4

Collect samples of some solid substances such as sugar, salt, chalk powder, sand and sawdust. Take five glasses or beakers. Fill each one of them about twothirds with water. Add a small amount (spoonful) of sugar to the first glass, salt to the second and similarly, add small amounts of the other substances into the other glasses. Stir the contents of each of them with a spoon. Wait for a few minutes. Observe what happens to the substances added to water (Fig. 4.4). Note your observations as shown in Table 4.3.



Fig. 4.4 What disappears, what doesn't?

Table 4.3 Mixing different solid materials in water

Substance	Disappears in water/ does not disappear
Salt	Disappears completely in water
Sugar	
Sand	
Chalk powder	
Sawdust	

You will notice that some substances have completely disappeared or dissolved in water. We say that these substances are **soluble** in water. Other substances do not mix with water and do not disappear even after we stir for a

SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

long time. These substances are **insoluble** in water.

Water plays an important role in the functioning of our body because it can dissolve a large number of substances. Do liquids also dissolve in water?

Activity 5

Collect samples of vinegar, lemon juice, mustard oil or coconut oil, kerosene or any other liquid. Take a glass tumbler. Fill it up to half with water. Add a few spoonfuls of one liquid to this and stir it well. Let it stand for five minutes. Observe whether the liquid mixes with water (Fig. 4.5). Repeat the same with other liquids, as many different liquids, as are available to you. Write your observations in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Solubility of some common liquids in water

Liquid	Mixes well/ Does not mix
Vinegar	Mixes well
Lemon juice	
Mustard oil	
Coconut oil	
Kerosene	

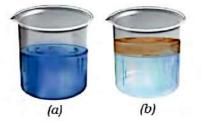


Fig. 4.5 (a) Some liquids mix well with water while (b) some others do not

We notice that some liquids get completely mixed with water. Some others do not mix with water and form a separate layer when kept aside for some time.

Boojho suggests that we also check if the liquids that we used in Activity 5, mix well with some liquid other than water.

Paheli is curious to know whether gases also dissolve in water.

Some gases are soluble in water whereas others are not. Water, usually, has small quantities of some gases dissolved in it. For example, oxygen gas dissolved in water is very important for the survival of animals and plants that live in water.

Objects may float or sink in water

While doing Activity 4, you might have noticed that the insoluble solids separated out from water. You may have also noticed this with some liquids in Activity 5. Some of these materials that did not mix with water, floated to the surface of water. Others may have sunk to the bottom of the tumbler, right? We notice many examples of objects that float in water or sink (Fig. 4.6). Dried leaves fallen on the surface of a pond, a stone that you throw into this pond, few

SCIENCE



Figure 4.6 Some objects float in water while others sink init

drops of honey that you let fall into a glass of water. What happens to all of these?

Boojho would like you to give him five examples each, of objects that float and those that sink in water. What about testing these same materials to see if they float or sink in other liquids like oil?

Transparency

You might have played the game of hide and seek. Think of some places where you would like to hide so that you are not seen by others. Why did you choose those places? Would you have tried to



Fig. 4.7 Looking through opaque, transparent or translucent material

SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

hide behind a glass window? Obviously not, as your friends can see through that and spot you. Can you see through all the materials? Those substances or materials, through which things can be seen, are called transparent (Fig. 4.7). Glass, water, air and some plastics are examples of transparent materials. Shopkeepers usually prefer to keep biscuits, sweets and other eatables in transparent containers of glass or



Fig. 4.8 Transparent bottles in a shop

plastic, so that buyers can easily see these items (Fig. 4.8).

On the other hand, there are some materials through which you are not able to see. These materials are called opaque. You cannot tell what is kept in a closed wooden box, a cardboard carton or a metal container. Wood, cardboard and metals, are examples of opaque materials.

Do we find that we can group all materials and objects, without any confusion, as either opaque or transparent?

Activity 6

Take a sheet of paper and look through it towards a lighted bulb. Make a note of your observation. Now, put 2-3 drops

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of some oil and spread it on the sheet of paper. Look again towards the lighted bulb through that portion of the paper on which the oil has been spread. Do you find that the bulb is more clearly visible than before? But, can you see clearly through the oiled paper? Is everything on the other side of it visible? Perhaps not. The materials through which objects can be seen, but not clearly, are known as translucent. Remember the oily patch on paper when we tested food items for presence of fats? That was translucent too. Can you think of some more examples of translucent materials?

We can therefore group materials as opaque, transparent and translucent.



Fig. 4.9 Does torch light pass through your palm?

Paheli suggests covering the glass of a torch with your palm at a dark place. Switch on the torch and observe the other side of the palm. She wants to know

whether palm of your hand is opaque, transparent or translucent?

We learnt that materials differ in their appearance and the way they mix in water or other liquids. They may float or sink in water or may be transparent, opaque or translucent. Materials can be grouped on the basis of similarities or differences in their properties.

Why do we need to group materials? In everyday life, we often group materials for our convenience. At home, we usually store things in such a manner that similar objects are placed together. Such an arrangement helps us to locate them easily. Similarly, a grocer usually keeps all type of biscuits at one corner of his shop, all soaps at another while grains and pulses are stored at some other place.

There is another reason why we find such grouping useful. Dividing materials in groups makes it convenient to study their properties and also observe any patterns in these properties. We will study more about this in higher classes.

Key words

Hard
Insoluble
Lustre
Material
Metals

	Opaque
	Rough
	Soluble
Tra	anslucent
Tra	nsparent



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Summary@

- Objects around us are made up of a large variety of materials.
- A given material could be used to make a large number of objects. It is also possible that an object could be made of a single material or of many different types ofmaterials.
- Different types of materials have different properties.
- Some materials are shiny in appearance while others are not. Some are rough, some smooth. Similarly, some materials are hard, whereas some others are soft.
- Some materials are soluble in water whereas some others are insoluble.
- Some materials such as glass, are transparent and some others such as wood and metals are opaque. Some materials are translucent.
- Materials are grouped together on the basis of similarities and differences in their properties.
- Things are grouped together for convenience and to study their properties.

Exercises

- 1. Name five objects which can be made from wood.
- 2. Select those objects from the following which shine: Glass bowl, plastic toy, steel spoon, cotton shirt
- Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and a given material could be used for making many objects.

Objects	Materials
Book	Glass
Tumbler	Wood
Chair	Paper
Toy	Leather
Shoes	Plastics

- 4. State whether the statements given below are True or False.
 - Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque.
 - (ii) A notebook has lustre while eraser does not.
 - (iii) Chalk dissolves in water.
 - (iv) A piece of wood floats on water.

SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

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- (v) Sugar does not dissolve in water.
- (vi) Oil mixes withwater.
- (vii) Sand settles down in water.
- (viii) Vinegar dissolves in water.
- 5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials:

Water, basket ball, orange, sugar, globe, apple and earthen pitcher Group them as:

- (a) Round shaped and other shapes
- (b) Eatables and non eatables
- 6. List all items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on an oil or kerosene.
- 7. Find the odd one out from the following:
 - a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard
 - b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus
 - c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand
 - d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Copper sulphate

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

- You may have played a memory game with your friends. Several objects are placed on a table, you are asked to observe them for a few minutes, go into another room and write down the names of all objects that you can remember. Play this game, with a difference! Ask all the participants in the game to remember objects with some particular property while playing this memory game remember and write down the names of objects that were made of wood or objects that are edible and so on. Have fun!
- 2. From a large collection of materials, make groups of objects having different properties like transparency, solubility in water and other properties. In later chapters you will also learn about properties of materials related to electricity and magnetism. After making different groups from the collected materials, try and find out if there are any patterns in these groups. For instance, do all materials which have lustre conduct electricity?

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SCIENCE

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science



NCERT Solutions Class 6 Science Chapter 4 - Sorting Materials into Groups

1. Name five objects which can be made

from wood. Answer.

Five objects which can be made from wood are:

- (i) Table
- (ii) Chair
- (iii) Almirah
- (iv) Bed
- (v) Door
- 2. Select those objects from the following which shine:

Glass bowl, plastic toy, steel spoon,

cotton shirt Answer.

Things which shine are: Glass bowl and steel spoon.

3. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and a given material could be used for making many objects.

Object	Materials
Book	Glass
Tumbler	Wood
Chair	Paper
Toy	Leather
Shoes	Plastics

Answer.

Object	Materials
Book	Paper
Tumbler	Glass
Chair	Wood
Toy	Plastics
Shoes	Leather

4. State whether the statements given below are 'true' or 'false'.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science



- (i) Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque.
- (ii) A notebook has lustre while eraser does not
- (iii) Chalk dissolves in water.
- (iv) A piece of wood floats on water.
- (v) Sugar does not dissolve in water.
- (vi) Oil mixes with water.
- (vii) Sand settles down in water.
- (viii) Vinegar dissolves in water.

Answer.

- (i) False; Stone is opaque, while glass is transparent.
- (ii) False; Neither notebook nor eraser has lustre (Shining surface). They both are non-lustrous.
- (iii) False; Chalk is insoluble in water.
- (iv) True
- (v) False; Sugar is completely soluble in water.
- (vi) False; Oil is immiscible in water. It forms a separate layer on the surface of water.
- (vii) True
- (viii) True
- 5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials:

Water, basket ball, orange, sugar, globe, apple and earthen pitcher Group them as:

- (a) Round shaped and other shapes
- (b) Eatables and non-

eatables Answer.

Given objects are grouped as follows:

(a) Round shaped and other shapes:

Round shaped	Other shapes
Basket ball	Wate
Orang	r
е	suga
Globe	r



Apple	
Earthen	

(b) Eatables and non-eatables:

Eatable s	Non-eatables
Water	Basket
Orang	Ball
е	Globe
Sugar	Earthen
Apple	Pitcher

6. List all the items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on an oil or kerosene.

Answer.

List of some items that float on water:

- Piece of paper
- Wood
- Balloon
- Plastic bottle
- Ice
- Boat

List of items that float on an oil or kerosene:

- · Piece of paper
- Plastic bottle
- Balloon
- Wood

7. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard
- (b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus
- (c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand
- (d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Copper

sulphate Answer.

- (a) Baby (As rest of them are non-living things)
- (b) Boat (As rest of them are flowers)
- (c) Sand (As rest of them are metals)
- (d) Sand (As rest of them soluble in water)

J.T.GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL, PRAYAGRAJ

ASSIGNMENT - 4

Session- 2020-21

Class-6

Subject- Social Science (HISTORY)

Chapter- 2

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN.

Publication- Prachi (India) Pvt. Ltd.

STUDY MATERIAL

Dear Parents/Students

Kindly follow these instructions:-

Tap on Chapter link

https://youtu.be/3SYmQwfJosl

For explanation.

Watch the video related to the chapter of HISTORY Lesson- 2 and try to comprehend.

Complete the given assignment in your History Notebook.

ASSIGNMENT-4

Chapter 2: WHAT, WHERE, HOW and WHEN

- a) Define the following terms-
 - 1) Archaeology. 2) Inscription
 - 3) Historian. 4) Manuscript
 - 5) Numismatics
- b) Write why these dates are important.
 - i) 8000 years ago. ii) 4700 years ago
 - iii) 2500 years ago

Answer the following questions:-

- Q1) Differentiate between Manuscript and inscriptions.
- Q2) Why do people travel nowadays ?Give reasons.
- Q3) What are the main functions of archaeologist?

Activities-

- 1 Read the chapter and find out the subjects on which books were written in the past. What kind of books would you prefer to read?
- 2.Suppose you are an archaeologist You have found many objects while digging a site .Write a story using the objects found.

2

History— What, Where, How and When

The term 'When' mentioned in the title of the chapter, refers to the time frame under the study of history. 'Where' indicates the places that were inhabited by the early man. To know why early people lived in those particular places, we will also have to study the geographical framework of our subcontinent. By 'How' we mean the different means through which we can know about our past and 'what' refers to the sources of history that help us in knowing about what happened in the past. Thus, in this section, we shall study the various sources of history.

THE TIME FRAME UNDER STUDY

If somebody asks your date of birth, what would you say ? Suppose, you say, $\frac{15}{Date} \left| \frac{04}{Month} \right| \frac{2015}{Year}$, then, do you know how these days, months and years are counted ?

In history also, we notice dates, years, decades, centuries, etc. For example, 273 BC or AD 711. What does BC or AD mean? How is it calculated?

These dates or years are counted from the assumed date of birth of Jesus Christ who was the founder of Christianity.

BC (BCE)

BC stands for 'Before Christ.' All dates before the birth of Christ are expressed in BC. They are counted backwards. For example, 273 BC. It means 273 years before the birth of Christ.

BCE stands for 'Before Common Era.' BCE is also used instead of CE, but since, Christian Era is now used in most countries of the world, we use BC.

AD (CE)

AD stands for two Latin words, 'Anno Domini,' that means in the year of the Lord (i.e., Christ.)

CE is also used in place of AD. It stands for 'Common Era'.

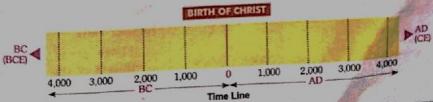


Jesus Christ

All dates or years after the birth of Jesus Christ are expressed in AD. These years are counted forwards. For example, 2011 can also be written as AD 2011 i.e., 2011 years after the birth of Jesus Christ.

To find out the difference between two dates that are either both in BC or both in AD, we subtract the smaller date from the bigger one. For example, the time difference between 2,000 BC and 500 BC = 2,000 BC - 500 BC = 1,500 years. Similar is in the case of AD.

On the other hand, to calculate the time difference between two dates where one is in BC and the other is in AD, we add the two dates.



For example, time difference between 500 BC and AD 1,500 = 500 years + 1,500 years = 2,000 years.

BP

Sometimes, BP *i.e.*, Before Present is also used to denote past events.

For the convenience of the study, we assume 2,000 AD/CE as **present age**.

In India, we began to use these terms about 200 years ago with the influence of the Britishers. Earlier we calculated dates according to **Vikram Samvat**.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK

The history of a place is influenced greatly by its geography. The geographical factors determine the development of a particular area. The areas where the environment is favourable, are densely populated. Their culture is also affected by outside influences or foreign travellers. On the other hand, the places with an unfavourable environment are sparsely populated. The culture that develops here is not much affected by outside influences.

The history of the Indian subcontinent has largely been influenced by its geography.



What is Indian subcontinent?

South Asia is often called a subcontinent which includes the present countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. It is called so because although it is smaller a continent, yet it is very large and separated from the rest of Asia by seas, hills and mountains.

WHERE DID PEOPLE LIVE ?

On the basis of the analysis of the Geographical framework of our subcontinent, we can easily understand that early people lived mainly in the following places.

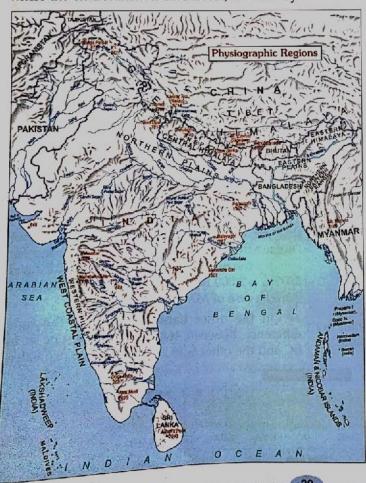
Banks of Narmada

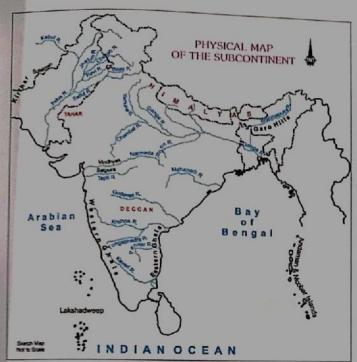
The area traces the habitation of the earliest people of the subcontinent. For several thousand years people lived along the banks of river Narmada. They were skilled gatherers i.e., gatherers of food. They collected roots, fruits and many other forest produce for food. The vast wealth of the plants scattered around in the surrounding forest areas, was very well-known to them.

They also hunted animals for food and used their skins for making clothes.

The Areas along the Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills

These areas are located to the northwest of the subcontinent. These are some of the places where people first started growing crops like wheat





and barley around 8,000 years ago. People also started rearing animals such as sheep, goat and cattle.



Kirthar Hill

The Areas along the Vindhyas and the Garo Hills

These were some of the areas where agriculture developed. The north of the Vindhyas was the place where rice was first grown.

Banks of the Indus and its Tributaries

Some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of these rivers around 4,700 years ago.

Banks of the Ganga and its Tributaries

About 2,500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of Ganga and its tributaries and along the sea-coasts also. In ancient times, there was a large and powerful kingdom named, Magadh. It was situated to the south of the Ganga and along its tributary, Son. Its rulers were very powerful and set up a large kingdom. Kingdoms were also set up in other parts of the country as well.

WHY DO PEOPLE TRAVEL NOWADAY ?

The hills and high mountains, deserts, rivers and seas made the journeys of ancient people dangerous at times, yet people in the past travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another. But, why did people travel in those times?

Reasons for the Movement

They travelled for the following reasons:

For Livelihood

People travelled to different places in search of livelihood.

To Escape from Natural Disasters

They moved from one place to another to escape the natural disasters like droughts or floods.

To Capture Lands

At times, men marched in groups and armies to conquer lands of the others.

For Trade

The merchants also made their trips carrying valuable goods in caravans or ships from place to place.

To Preach

Religious teachers also travelled. They moved from village to village, town to town and stopped on the way to guide and advise people.

For Adventure

Some people travelled with a spirit of adventure. They wanted to discover new and exciting places.

Impact of these Movements

The movement of the people had the following impacts:

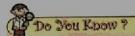
- (i) These people shared ideas among different people that enriched our cultural traditions.
- (ii) Over a period of several hundred years, people have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music and even cooking

How was our Country named India and Bharat? Names of the Land

India: About 2,500 years ago, the Iranians and the Greeks came here through the north-west. They were familiar with the river Indus. They called it the Hindos or the Indos. The land to the east of river was called India. Thus, the word, India comes from the Indus.

Bharat: Bharat was used for a group of people who lived in the north-west. They are mentioned in the Rig veda, the earliest composition (about 3,500 years old) in Sanskrit. Later, this name was used for the whole country.

Hindu: The word, Hindu also comes from the Indus. The river Indus was called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks also called it Hindos.



What are the main functions of archaeologists?

Archaeologists study the remains of buildings, sculptures and paintings. They also explore and excavate to find tools, pots, pans, weapons. ornaments and coins. To find out what people ate in the past, they look for bones of animals, fish and birds.

FINDING OUT ABOUT THE PAST The various Archaeological sources can a categorised as follows:

Remains of Buildings or Monuments

Any structure, building or site that is historical, Archaeological on artistic interes and is not less than 100 years old is an "Ande Monument" in India. It may either be burne under, as in the case of Harappa and Mohenjoda or it may be still standing like the Red Fort of Del Taj Mahal in Agra, etc. Monuments may be in the form of temples, forts, palaces, stupas, monasteries mausolea, etc. They provide useful information about the development of art and architecture well as the social and economic life of the people of the times when they were constructed.



Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh

Coins

The study of coins is known as 'Numismatics'. Coins tell us about kings, the extent of their empires, dates, languages that were in use, trade, art, religion and literary skills of a particular time. For example, the coins of Samudragupta show that he was an efficient Veena player.



Coins of Samudragupta Reign

Other Objects

Archaeologists find out, explore and unearth tools, weapons, pots, pans and ornaments by digging under the surface of the earth. These objects may be made of stone, bone, baked clay or metal. Archaeologists also look for the bones of animals, fish and birds to determine the food of the early man. The plant remains such as seeds of grains or wood are rarely available.

Manuscripts

Literary Sources (secondary)

The books that were written by hand long ago are called manuscripts (it comes from the Latin word 'manu' meaning hand). Usually, two types of materials were used for writing manuscripts—palm leaf and a specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch that grows in the Himalayas. These manuscripts are in the form of epics,

poems and plays. They were written in Sanskrit, Prakrit (language of ordinary people) and Tamil.

Inscriptions

These are writings on relatively hard surfaces e.g., stone, metal or can be on paper also. (anything can be inscribed). They generally conveyed kings orders, their deeds,

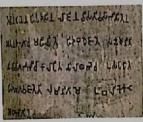
their preachings etc. For example, the inscriptions of Asoka. Kings often kept records of victories in battles as inscriptions. On the other hand, ordinary men and women did not keep records of what they did, they were generally poor, illiterate and unaware of their advantages. The study of inscriptions is known as epigraphy. **Decipherment** is the process of reading and understanding the script used in inscriptions. **Scripts** consist of signs or letters.

ONE PAST OR MANY

The past was different for different people. For example, the lives of kings were different from those of farmers. Farmers led very hard lives whereas kings led lavish lives. Kings often kept records of victories in battles. They got their orders inscribed on stone or metals. We know much about kings. In contrast, ordinary people like farmers, hunters,

gatherers, herders were too busy to earn even two square meals for themselves. They were unaware to keep records of what they did.

Moreover, as is true even today, people follows different practices and customs in different parts of the country.



Ashokan Pillar Inscription in Brahmi Script at Lumbini

IMPORTANT WORDS

- Archaeology: The study of human history and pre-history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains
- Historian: A person who studies about the past.
- Inscription: A thing inscribed, as on a monument or in a book
- Manuscript: A book or document written by hand generally on palm leaves or on bark of a birch tree

IMPORTANT DATES/FACTS

- 8,000 years ago: The development of agriculture started.
- 4,700 years ago: The first cities developed on the banks of river Indus.
- 2,500 years ago: A large kingdom of Magadha and the cities on the banks of the Ganga emerged.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- Several things that we can find out about the past are: what people ate, the kinds of clothes they wore and the houses they lived in.
- It was the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills where about 8,000 years ago, people first began growing crops such as wheat and rice.
- Some of the earliest cities flourished about 4,700 years ago on the banks of river Indus and its tributaries.
- Process of reading and understanding the script used in inscriptions is called 'decipherment'.
- Magadha was a large kingdom set up by its powerful rulers in the ancient times.

- People travelled throughout from one part of the subcontinent to another.
- The people who study the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculptures are called Archaeologists.
- Historians are scholars who study the past. They gather information from historical sources. For example, monuments, manuscripts, buildings, etc.
- A place, person or thing from which something originated is called a source.