

ASSIGNMENTS

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

1. Verify -: (a) - (- b) = a + b for the following values of 'a' and 'b'.
a = 75, b = 84
a = 118, b = 125
a = 25, b = 30
2. Write down a pair of integers whose
(a) Sum is 3 (b) Sum is 0 (c) Difference is 2 (d) Difference is 5
3. Verify the following :
a) $18 \times [7 + (-3)] = [18 \times 7] + [18 \times (-3)]$
b) $(-21) \times [(-4) + (-6)] = [(-21) \times (-4)] + [(-21) \times (-6)]$
4. Do as directed:
a) In a test (+5) marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given every incorrect answer.
(i) Radhika answered all the questions and scored 30 marks though she got 10 correct answers.
(ii) Jay also answered all the questions and scored (-12) marks though he got 4 correct answers. How many incorrect answers had they attempted?
b) A cement company earns a profit of ₹ 8 per bag of white cement sold and a loss of ₹ 5 per bag of grey cement sold.
(i) The company sells 3,000 bags of white cement and 5,000 bags of grey cement in a month. What is its profit or loss?
(ii) What is the number of white cement bags it must sell to have neither profit nor loss, if the number of grey bags sold is 6,400 bags?
c) The temperature at 12 noon was 100C above zero. If it decreases at the rate of 20C per hour until midnight, at what time would the temperature be 80C below zero? What would be the temperature at mid – night?
d) Vidya and Pratap went for a picnic. Their mother gave them a water bottle that contained 5 liters water. Vidya consumed $\frac{2}{5}$ of the water. Pratap consumed the remaining water.
(i) How much water did Vidya drink?
(ii) What fraction of the total quantity of water did Pratap drink?
5. Multiply and reduce to lowest form and convert into a mixed fraction:
a) $7 \times (\frac{3}{5})$
b) $4 \times (\frac{1}{3})$
c) $5 \times (\frac{2}{9})$
d) $(\frac{2}{3}) \times 4$
6. Find:-
a) $12 \div \frac{3}{4}$
b) $8 \div (\frac{7}{3})$
c) $4 \div (\frac{8}{3})$
d) $(\frac{2}{5}) \div (\frac{1}{2})$
e) $(\frac{3}{5}) + (\frac{2}{7})$
f) $(\frac{7}{10}) + (\frac{2}{5}) + (\frac{3}{2})$
7. Arrange the following in descending and ascending order:
a) $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{21}$
b) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{7}{10}$

c) $1/2$, $2/3$, $1/5$, $3/7$

d) $8/6$, $2/3$, $10/12$

8. Tick the correct answers:-

1. On a number line, when we add a positive integer, we

(a) move to the right

(b) move to the left

(c) do not move at all

(d) none of these

2. On a number line, when we add a negative integer, we

(a) move to the right

(b) move to the left

(c) do not move at all

(d) none of these

3. On a number line, when we subtract a negative integer, we

(a) move to the right

(b) move to the left

(c) do not move at all

(d) none of these

4. The property represented by $a \times (b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$ is

(a) Commutative property

(b) Associative property

(c) Distributive property

(d) none of these

SUBJECT :-SCIENCE

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Plants absorb nutrients through their _____.

(a) Roots (b) Stem (c) Leaves (d) Flowers

2. The main mode of nutrition in plants is _____.

(a) Autotrophic (b) Heterotrophic (c) Saprophytic nutrition (d) None of these

3. Which of the following indicators are typically found as strips?

a) China Rose b) Turmeric c) Litmus d) All of the above

4. How will the addition of turmeric affect the colour of lime water?

a) The solution becomes blue in colour

b) The solution becomes red in colour

c) The solution becomes yellow in colour

d) The solution becomes pink in colour

5. Which of the following is the outcome of a neutralisation reaction?

a) A solution b) A salt c) A mixture d) A acid and base mixture

2. Fill in the blanks

(a) Green plants are called _____ since they synthesise their own food.

(b) The food synthesised by plants is stored as _____.

(c) In photosynthesis, solar energy is absorbed by the pigment called _____.

(d) During photosynthesis, plants take in _____ and

release _____ gas.

3. Match the items given in Column I with those in Column II.

Column-I	Column-II
Chlorophyll	Rhizobium
Nitrogen	Heterotrophs
Cuscuta	Pitcher plant
Animals	Leaf
Insects	Parasite

4. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false.

- (i) Carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. (T/F)
- (ii) Plants which synthesise their food are called saprotrophs. (T/F)
- (iii) The product of photosynthesis is not a protein. (T/F)
- (iv) Solar energy is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis. (T/F)

5. There are two statements given below, marked as assertion (A) and Reason (R)

. Read the statement and Choose the correct option

Assertion(A)- the reaction between an acid and a base is known as neutralization reaction.

Reason(R)- the neutralization reaction forms salt and water as a product.

- 1. a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- 2. b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- 3. c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
- 4. d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

Assertion- acid turns blue litmus red and bases turn red litmus blue.

Reason- substances which neither acid nor basic are called neutral.

- a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.

6. Case study

Oxygen which is essential for the survival of all organisms is produced during photosynthesis.

In the absence of photosynthesis, life would be impossible on the earth. During

photosynthesis, chlorophyll-containing cells of leaves, in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesise carbohydrates. The process can be represented in an equation: During the process oxygen is released. The presence of starch in leaves indicates the occurrence of photosynthesis. Starch is also a carbohydrate

Carbon dioxide + water $\xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}}$ carbohydrate + oxygen

Que. 1) What are the components of food?

- (a) Vitamins
- (b) Carbohydrates
- (c) Proteins
- (d) All of the above

Que. 2) Which organisms are autotrophs?

- (a) Humans
- (b) Animals
- (c) Bacteria
- (d) Plants

Que. 3) Plants produce food by using which of the following components.

- (a) Water
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Starch
- d) Both (a) & (b)

Que. 4) Define autotrophic nutrition?

Que. 5) What are the things enabled by nutrients to living organisms?

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Tick(√) the correct option :-

1. Private Health Services are
a) Free b) Expensive c) Cheap
2. Private Health Services are run by
a) State Government b) Private individuals c) Big companies
3. Primary Health Centres cover
a) Many villages b) Many towns and cities c) One village
4. At the secondary level these are
a) Village clinic. b) District hospitals c) Hospitals in cities
5. Public health is responsibility of
a) State government b) Private companies c) Centre Government
6. There are two statement given below ,marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) .Read the statement and choose the correct option
Assertion (A):- Person who is free from all the disease but is not active and remains Dull all day due to mental stress and long tiring day is considered to be unhealthy .
Reason (R):- A person need to be free from disease in order to stay healthy .
a) Only R is correct.
b) Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.
c) Only A is correct
d) Both are incorrect.
7. Assertion (A) :- In order to keep people free from illness and disease , health care centres should open and health workers should be appointment so that they can diagnose and treat the disease properly.
Reason (R) :- India Lacks in providing the medical facilities and therefore people of India have to go abroad for their treatment a)Only A is correct
b) Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A
c) Only R is correct
d) Both are is incorrect

2. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Health is a state of physical ,.....and social well-being.
2. People can contribute to the success and welfare of the nation if they are.....
3. Many tourists from other countries who visit India specifically for medical treatment are called.....
4. According to the constitution of India ,health of the people is a responsibility ofgovernment.
5. The Indian system of medicine consists of the Allopathy and AYUSH(.....) system.

3. Answer the following in about 20-25 words:

1. What do you mean by health?
.....
.....
2. Why is it so important for any nation to have healthy citizens?
.....
.....
3. List five factors which are important for the health of the people.
.....
.....

.....
4. Case study: -

The public health service is a chain of health centres and Hospitals run by the government. They are linked together so they cover both rural and urban areas and can also provide treatment to all kinds of problems- from common illnesses to special services. At the village level there are health centres where there is usually a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illnesses and work under the supervision of doctors at the Primary Health centres (PHC). Such a Centre covers many villages in a rural area. At the district level is the District Hospital that all supervises all the health Centres.

1. What is public health service?
2. India health system play a very crucial role during carona . Explain
3. The health system Mentioned in the extract is termed as public . Give reason

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

1. Read the passage and give the answers:-

Watching is meditation. What you watch is irrelevant. You can watch the trees, you can watch the river, you can watch the clouds, you can watch children playing around. Watching is meditation. What you watch is not the point; the object is not the point. The quality of observation, the quality of being aware and alert – that's what meditation is. Remember one thing; meditation means awareness. Whatsoever you do with awareness is meditation. Action is not the question, but the quality that you bring to your action is. Walking can be a meditation if you walk alert. Sitting can be a meditation if you sit alert. Listening to the birds can be a meditation if you listen with awareness. Just listening to the inner voice of your mind can be a meditation if you remain alert and watchful. The whole point is one should not move in sleep. Then whatever you do is meditation. The first step in awareness is to be very watchful of your body. Slowly, one becomes alert about each gesture, and each movement. And as you become aware, a miracle starts happening; many things that you used to do before simply disappear; your body becomes more relaxed, your body becomes more attuned. A deep peace starts prevailing even in your body; subtle music pulsates in your body. Then, start becoming aware of your thoughts; the same has to be done with emotions; you will be surprised at what goes on inside you. If you write down whatever is going on at any moment, you are in for a great surprise. You will not believe that this is what is going on inside you. And ten minutes later, read it – you will see a mad mind inside! Because we are not aware, this whole madness goes on running like an undercurrent. It affects whatsoever you are doing; it affects everything. And the sum total of it is going to be your life! So this madman has to be changed. And the miracle of awareness is that you need not do anything except just become aware. The very phenomenon of watching it changes it. Slowly the madman disappears, and slowly the thoughts start falling into a certain pattern; their chaos is no more; they become more of the cosmos. And then again, a deeper peace prevails. And when your body and your mind are at peace, you will see that they are attuned to each other, too; there is a bridge. Now they are not running in different directions; they are not riding different horses. For the first time, there is an accord, and that accord helps immensely to work on the third step, which is becoming aware of your feelings, emotions, and moods. That is the subtlest layer and the most difficult, but if you can be aware of the thoughts, then it is just one more step. A little more intense awareness is needed, and you start reflecting on your moods, your emotions and your feelings. Once you are aware of all these three, they all become joined into one phenomenon. And when all these three are one, functioning together perfectly, humming together, you can feel the music of all the three; they have become an orchestra – then the fourth happens, which you cannot do. It happens on accord. It is a gift from the whole; it is a reward for those who have done these three. And the fourth is the ultimate awareness that makes one awakened. One becomes aware of one's awareness – that is the fourth. That makes a Buddha awakened. And only in that awakening does one come to know what bliss is. The body knows pleasure, the

mind knows happiness, the heart knows joy, and the fourth knows bliss. Bliss is the goal of sannyas, of being a seeker, and awareness is the path towards it. The important thing is that you are watchful, that you have not forgotten to watch, that you are watching.....watching.....watching. Slowly as the watcher becomes more and more solid, stable, and unwavering, a transformation happens. The things that you were watching disappeared. For the first time, the watcher itself becomes watched, and the observer itself becomes observed. You have come home.

Answer the following questions based on the passage:

Q1) The whole journey of watching follows a particular order.

- i. Awareness of thoughts
- ii. Awareness of moods
- iii. Awareness of one's awareness
- iv. Awareness of the body

A.Iv, iii, ii, i B.Iv, ii, i, iii C.Iv, i, ii, iii

D.I, iii, ii, iv

Q2) From the passage, which of the following statements are true in respect of ultimate awareness?

- i. Constant practice helps us to achieve ultimate awareness.
- ii. All those who can watch their moods can attain ultimate awareness.
- iii. It is a conscious outcome of our practice of watching
- iv. Ultimate awareness is bliss.

A. All four statements are correct.

B. Only three statements are correct.

C. Only two statements are correct.

D. Only one statement is correct.

Q3) The author in the passage talks about a mad mind. Which of the following assumptions is made by the author?

- i. Minds of all men are mad.
- ii. A mad mind cannot be cured.
- iii. Not all minds are mad.
- iv. A mad mind can be cured.

Q4) Which of the following titles is definitely true about meditation?

- i. Watching is meditation.
- ii. Meditation is watching.
- iii. Awareness is meditation.
- iv. Awakening is meditation.

Q5) "Bliss" in the above passage mean?

- i. Awareness of the external environment.
- iii. Awareness of the internal self.

A. Statement i is true.

B. Statement ii is true.

C. Both statements are true.

D. None of the statements is true.

2. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

Conversation is a fine art. It is the art of exchanging thought. It is an art which anybody can cultivate or master. Not everybody can paint or play music, but almost everyone can talk. Thus it affords the greatest pleasure to the greatest number. "To talk", says R.L. Sleverson, "is our chief business in the world. And talk is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing in money, it is all profit. It completes our education, makes friends and can be enjoyed at any age. Conversation is indeed the most teachable of all

the arts. All you need to do is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. Hobbies are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest. It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a bore, avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself unless you are asked to do so. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets sad for it. You must also know not only what to say but also how to say it.

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) How does the author define and explain the art of conversation?
- (b) How is talking easier to learn than other fine arts?
- (c) What are the subjects one can easily talk about?
- (d) Which topics usually bore the listener?
- (e) What should be avoided unless you are asked to do so?

3. Fill in the blanks with most appropriate words:-

Hello! I _____ to phone you all week. Where _____?

- (a) am trying/were you (b) have tried/did you go (c) tried/were you (d) have been trying/have you been

2. He _____ silly questions until my patience finally ran out.

- (a) has kept asking (b) kept asking (c) had been kept asking (d) was kept asking

3. Someone _____ my bike last night. _____ you ever _____ your bike stolen?

- (a) stole/did/have (b) stolen/have/had (c) was stolen/have/had (d) stole/have/had

4. I _____ you know as soon as the telegram _____.

- (a) will let/arrive (b) would let/arrives (c) will let/arrived (d) let /had arrived _____

5. A. What do they use this building for?

B. Well, years ago it _____ as a dance hall but now it _____ for offices.

- (a) is used/being used (b) had been used/is using (c) was used/is used (d) has been used/is used

Subject - Punjabi

ਪ੍ਰ1 ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਪੈਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲੱਭੋ

ਸਾਡਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਰਸ਼ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ। ਇਥੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਹੀ ਧਰਮਾਂ, ਜਾਤਾਂ, ਨਸਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ, ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ ਤੇ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਵੀ ਅਲੱਗ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੈ। ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਆਰੀਆ ਲੋਕ ਜਿੱਥੇ-ਜਿੱਥੇ ਵੀ ਆ ਕੇ ਵੱਸਦੇ ਗਏ, ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਤ, ਨਸਲ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਲੱਗ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਗਈ। ਅੱਜ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਰਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਹੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਮੁਲਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ 28 ਰਾਜ ਹਨ। ਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ-ਆਪਣਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਦੱਖਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਮਿਲਨਾਡੂ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਹੈ। ਤਾਮਿਲਨਾਡੂ, ਦੱਖਣ-ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਆਖਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਹੈ। ਤਾਮਿਲਨਾਡੂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਰਵਾਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਜ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤਾਮਿਲ ਹੈ। ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਤਾਮਿਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕੋਈ 2000 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ

ਪ੍ਰ1) ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਹੈ?

(i) ਕੇਰਲਾ () (ii) ਤਮਿਲਨਾਡੂ () (iii) ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ()

ਪ੍ਰ2) ਤਮਿਲਨਾਡੂ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਕਿਨਵਾਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਹੈ ?

(i) ਗਿਆਰਵਾਂ () (ii) ਤੀਜਾ () (iii) ਦਸਵਾਂ ()

ਪ੍ਰ3) ਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਦਾ ਆਪਣਾ-ਆਪਣਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

(i) ਧਰਮ () (ii) ਬੋਲੀ () (iii) ਜਾਤ ()

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉੱਤਰ

ਪ੍ਰ1. ਆਰੀਆ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ:- _____

ਪ੍ਰ2. ਅੱਜ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਰਾਜ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਦੱਖਣ ਵੱਲ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਰਾਜ ਹਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ:- _____

ਪ੍ਰ 2 ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ

1) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਵਚਨ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

(i) ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ () (ii) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ () (iii) ਭਾਸ਼ਾਏ ()

2) ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਹੋਵੇ-

(i) ਮੂਰਖ () (ii) ਸਿਆਣਾ () (iii) ਗਿਆਨੀ ()

3) ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਂਵ ਹੈ?

(i) ਆਮ () (ii) ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ () (iii) ਖਾਸ ()

4) ' ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ' ਦਾ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ ।

(i) ਹਿੰਦੀ () (ii) ਬੰਗਾਲੀ () (iii) ਪੰਜਾਬਣ ()

5) ' ਵੈਰ ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

(i) ਵਿਰੋਧ () (ii) ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ () (iii) ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣੀ ()

6) ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਣ -

(i) ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ () (ii) ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ () (iii) ਹਰਮਨ ਪਿਆਰਾ ()

7) ਸ਼ੁੱਧ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ ।

(i) ਪਿਯਾਰਾ () (ii) ਪੇਆਰਾ () (iii) ਪਿਆਰਾ ()

8) ' ਆਮ ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੱਸੋ।

(i) ਨਵਾਂ () (ii) ਖਾਸ () (iii) ਸਹੀ ()

9) ਅਗੋਤਰ ' ਮੂਲ ਸ਼ਬਦ ' ਦੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਹਨ?

(i) ਅੱਗੇ () (ii) ਪਿੱਛੇ () (iii) ਵਿੱਚਕਾਰ ()

10) ' ਉਪਯੋਗ ' ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

(i) ਚੰਗਾ () (ii) ਲਾਭ () (iii) ਇੱਛਾ ()

SUBJECT-HINDI

1 नीचे लिखे गद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर दें।

समय बहुत मूल्यावान होता है। यह बीत जाए तो लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भी इसे वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता। इस संसार में जिसने भी समय की कद्र की है, उसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा है और जिसने समय की बर्बादी की, वह खुद ही बर्बाद हो गया है। समय का मूल्य उस खिलाड़ी से पूछिए, जो सेकंड के सौवे हिस्से से पदक चूक गया हो। स्टेशन पर खड़ी रेलगाड़ी एक मिनट के विलंब से छूट जाती है। आजकल तो कई विद्यालयों में देरी से आने पर विद्यालय में प्रवेश भी नहीं करने दिया जाता। छात्रों को तो समय का मूल्य और भी अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस जीवन की कद्र करके वे अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को पा सकते हैं।

(क) उपरोक्त गद्यांश में कीमती किसे माना गया है?

(i) जीवन को

(ii) अनुशासन को

(iii) समय को

(iv) खेल को

(ख) किसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा

(i) जिसने दुनिया में खूब धन कमाया

(ii) जिसने मीठी बाणी बोली

(iii) जिसने समय की कद्र की

(iv) जिसने समय को बर्बाद किया

(ग) सेकंड के सौवे हिस्से से पदक कौन चूक जाता है

(i) खिलाड़ी जिसने मामूली अंतर से पदक गंवा दिया हो

(ii) वह यात्री जिसकी ट्रेन छूट गई

(iii) उपर्युक्त दोनों लोग

(iv) इनमें कोई नहीं

(घ) छात्रों को समय की कद्र करने से क्या लाभ होता है?

(i) वे स्वस्थ हो जाते हैं।

(ii) वे मेधावी बन जाते हैं।

(iii) वे सभी विषयों में 100% अंक प्राप्त करते हैं।

(iv) वे लोकप्रिय हो जाते हैं।

(ड) इस गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा

(i) समय का मूल्य

(ii) जीवन का लक्ष्य

(iii) विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का महत्व

(iv) अनुशासन

2 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर दें

हिमगिरि के हिम से निकल-निकल,
यह बिमल दूध-सा हिम का जल,
कर-कर निनाद कल-कल, छल-छल
बहता आता नीचे पल-पल
तन का चंचल मन का विह्वल,
यह लघु सरिता का जल!

प्रश्न

(क) सरिता का जल कहाँ से आ रहा है?

(i) पर्वत से विघलकर

(ii) बर्फ से पिघलकर

(iii) हिमालय की बर्फ से पिघलकर

(iv) सरिता का जल किस रंग का है।

नि(ख) सरिता का जल किस रंग का है?

(i) नीला

(ii) सफ़ेद

(iii) हरा

(iv) मोती-सा

(ग) सरिता के जल की विशेषताएँ क्या हैं?

(i) मस्त और व्याकुल

(ii) चंचल और व्याकुल

(iii) चंचल और मस्त

(iv) चंचल और शरारती

(घ) पद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है

(i) सरिता का जल

(ii) हिमगिरि का जल

(iii) चंचल जल

(iv) लघु सरिता

3 बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

1 "विभा" शब्द का सही अर्थ बताओ।

ताला। (ख) फूल (ग) चमक

2 प्राची का अरूणाय क्षितिज उक्त वाक्य में विशेषण बताओ।

(क) क्षितिज (ख) प्राची (ग) अरूणाय

3 मां ने खाने का खूब आग्रह किया।

—) बड़े भाई से (ख) मेहमान से (ग) कुंजडिन से

4 दुनिया _____ के महल जैसी है

(क) सोने (ख) कांच (ग) रेत

5 "आग बाबुला हो जाना मुहावरे" का सही अर्थ बताओ।

(—) आग जलाना। (ख) बहुत क्रोधित होना (ग) कोई नहीं

6. अपने आश्रम को प्रयोगशाला की संज्ञा किसने दी

(—) संत सुकरात (ख) पृथ्वी सिंह (ग) गांधीजी

7 आलोचना शब्द का विलोम शब्द चुनो।

(—) गुण दोष। (ख) प्रशंसा। (ग) निरादर

8 "अपमान" शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग प्रयुक्त है?

(—) अ (ख) अप (ग) मान

9 "दिवाली" शब्द का लिंग भेद बताओ।

—) स्त्रीलिंग। (ख) पुल्लिंग (ग) कोई नहीं