



ENGLISH

WORKSHEET-1

THE LITTLE GIRL (BEEHIVE)

CLASS-IX

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1) Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

- (a) He never smiled
 - (b) He always scolded her and was strict
 - (c) He was very tall
 - (d) All of the above
-

2) What did Kezia make for her father's birthday?

- (a) A card
 - (b) A sweater
 - (c) A pin-cushion
 - (d) A storybook
-

II. Assertion and Reasoning

3) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Kezia's feelings towards her father changed at the end of the story.

Reason (R): She realized he loved her, though he showed it differently.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
-

4) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Kezia was closer to her grandmother than her father.

Reason (R): Her grandmother often scolded her for her mistakes.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

- (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
-

Long Answer Question

5) “The Little Girl” highlights the gap in understanding between parents and children.

Explain how the story shows that parents may love their children deeply, even if they are not openly affectionate. Give examples from the story.

Write your answer in 100–120 words.

WORKSHEET-2
WIND (BEEHIVE - POETRY)

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the poet of the poem "Wind"?
 - (a) Subramania Bharati
 - (b) Robert Frost
 - (c) William Wordsworth
 - (d) Sarojini Naidu

 2. What does the wind symbolise in the poem?
 - (a) Beauty and peace
 - (b) Calmness and stillness
 - (c) Challenges and difficulties
 - (d) Happiness and joy
-

II. Reference to Context

Read the stanza and answer the questions that follow:

*"Don't break the shutters of the windows,
don't scatter the papers,
don't throw down the books on the shelf."*

- a) What is the wind being asked not to do?
- b) Which figure of speech is used in these lines?
- c) What kind of wind is referred to in these lines?

III. Assertion and Reasoning

- 3) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The poet advises us to be strong to face difficulties.

Reason (R): The wind only destroys weak things.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
-

Long Answer Question

4) How does the poem "Wind" inspire us to face challenges in life? Give examples from the poem in your response. Write your answer in 100–120 words.

WORKSHEET-3
THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO (MOMENTS)

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What kind of animal was Toto?
 - (a) A dog
 - (b) A squirrel
 - (c) A monkey
 - (d) A parrot

 2. Why was Grandfather advised not to take Toto to school?
 - (a) Because he was very naughty
 - (b) Because animals were not allowed
 - (c) Because Toto tore up books
 - (d) Because Toto was noisy
-

II. Assertion and Reasoning

3) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Grandfather was fond of animals.

Reason (R): He had a private zoo and often brought home different animals.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

4) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Toto was finally sold back to the tonga-driver.

Reason (R): Toto had adjusted well with the other pets.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
-

Long Answer Question

5) You are the narrator. After seeing Toto enjoy his bath in the kettle, you were amused and amazed. Write a diary entry sharing what you observed and what you learnt about animals.

WORKSHEET-4
THE SOUND OF MUSIC PART I (BEEHIVE)

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was Evelyn Glennie's disability?
 - (a) She was blind
 - (b) She was deaf
 - (c) She was mute
 - (d) She had a leg disability

 2. Who helped Evelyn realise her talent?
 - (a) Her father
 - (b) Her school teacher
 - (c) Ron Forbes
 - (d) Her mother
-

II. Assertion and Reasoning

3) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Evelyn could feel music through vibrations.

Reason (R): Her body and mind were trained to sense sound in different parts of her body.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

4) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Evelyn became an inspiration for the differently-abled.

Reason (R): She gave up her dream due to her hearing loss.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
-

Long Answer Question

5) How did Evelyn Glennie pursue her dream despite her disability? What does her journey teach us about determination? Write your answer in 100–120 words.

WORKSHEET-5
THE SOUND OF MUSIC PART II (BEEHIVE)

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was Ustad Bismillah Khan?
 - (a) A tabla player
 - (b) A shehnai maestro
 - (c) A sitar player
 - (d) A flute player

 2. Where did Bismillah Khan perform on India's Independence Day in 1947?
 - (a) At Lal Qila
 - (b) At Rashtrapati Bhavan
 - (c) At Red Fort
 - (d) At India Gate
-

II. Assertion and Reasoning

3) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Bismillah Khan refused to settle abroad.

Reason (R): He was deeply attached to Banaras and the Ganga.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

4) Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Bismillah Khan made the shehnai a respected classical instrument.

Reason (R): Before him, the shehnai was only played at temples and weddings.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Long Answer Question

5) Write a brief character sketch of Bismillah Khan. What values of life can we learn from him? Write your answer in 100–120 words.

WORKSHEET-6

GRAMMAR AND WRITING

DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

Write a descriptive paragraph on “The Annual Day of Your School” in about 100-150 words based on the following cues:

Input: preparations – on the Annual Day – arrangements – who was chief guest – welcome of guests – annual report by Principal – cultural prog. – prize distribution – speech by chief guest – a light refreshment – feeling about function.

INTEGRATED GRAMMAR

- a. In the sentences below, there are omitted words. Insert the required word to complete the omission exercise.**

Passage	Before	Omitted	After
It is a well _ fact that regular			
Exercise _ several benefits but			
Recent research _ found that			
Workout _ positively impact			
your memory _ bone density			

- b. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error and the correction in your answer sheet.**

Passage	Incorrect	Correct
Facebook, with more then 1 Billion users		
Is celebrated its 10th birthday this year.		
The company was launching by Mark		
Zuckerberg at 4th February 2004. The site was		
Conceived in a Harvard dorm in a way		
To connect student and let them build an		
Identity for himself online		

Maths

CH-NUMBER SYSTEM

Q1. If $x = \frac{1}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$, find the value of $x - 1/x$.

Q2. Find the value of a and b, if a and b are rational numbers:-

$$(a) \frac{4+3\sqrt{5}}{4-3\sqrt{5}} = a + b\sqrt{5}$$

$$(b) \frac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$$

Q3. Express the following rational numbers as decimals.

(i) $\frac{2}{3}$

(ii) $-\frac{4}{9}$

Q4. Find the value of x if $2^4 \times 2^5 = (2^3)^x$

Q5. Rationalise the denominator of $\frac{3}{3-\sqrt{2}}$

Q6. Find 4 rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.

Q7. Simplify: $\sqrt{81} - 8^3\sqrt{216} + 15^5\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{225}$

Q8. . If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$, find the value of $x^2 + y^2 + xy$.

Q9. Simplify : $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7})$

Q10. Find $(2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

CH-COORDINATE GEOMETRY

Q1. In which quadrant(s), abscissa of a point is negative?

Q2. Without plotting the points indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if

i. Ordinate is -3 and abscissa is -2

ii. Abscissa is 5 and ordinate is -6

Q3. From the given figure, write

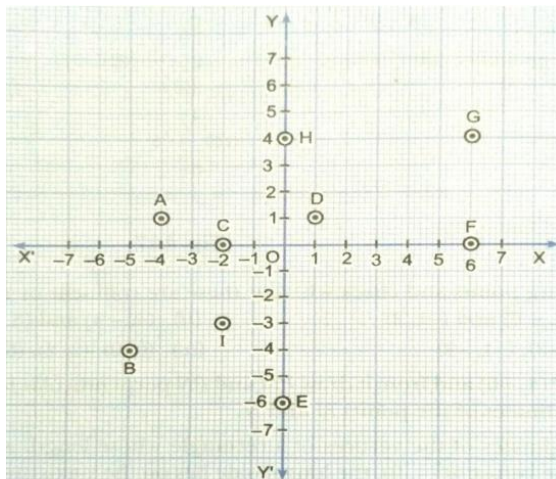
a) the coordinates of the points B and F.

b) the point identified by the coordinates (1, 1)

c) the abscissa of the points D and H.

d) the ordinates of the points A and C.

e) the quadrant in which points B and I lie.



Q4. Plot the points $(-2, -1)$, $(-1, -4)$, $(-4, 1)$ and check whether they are collinear or not.

Q5. If $(x - 3, -6) = (4, y)$ find x, y .

Q6. Points A $(5, 3)$, B $(-2, 3)$ and D $(5, -4)$ are three vertices of a square ABCD. Plot these points on a graph paper and hence find the coordinates of the vertex C.

Q7. In which quadrant/ axis do the following coordinates lie?

i. $(3, 0)$

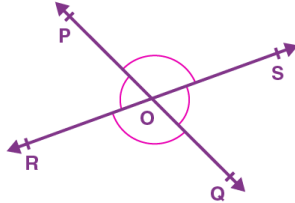
ii. $(-8, -7)$

iii. $(9, -3)$

iv. $(0, -5)$

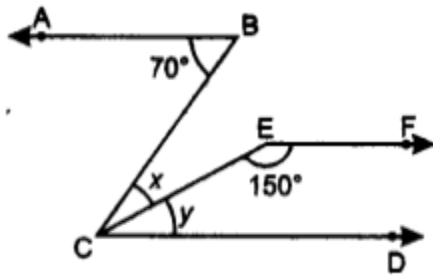
CH-LINES AND ANGLES

Q1. In the figure, lines PQ and RS intersect at point O. If $\angle POR : \angle ROQ = 5 : 7$, find all the angles.



Q2. Two adjacent angles on the straight line are in ratio 6:3. Find the measure of greater angle.

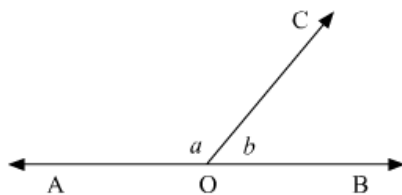
Q3. If $AB \parallel EF$ and $EF \parallel CD$, then find the value of x



Q4. If an angle is half of its complementary angle, find its degree measure.

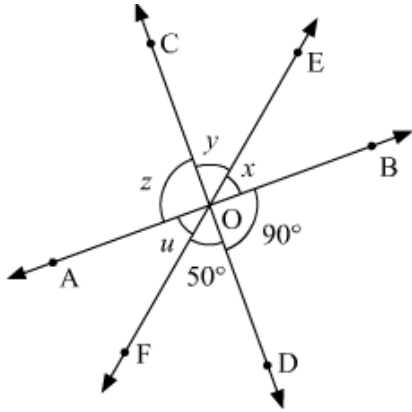
Q5. Can a triangle have two obtuse angles? Give reason for your answer.

Q6. In the given figure, $\angle AOC$ and $\angle BOC$ form a linear pair. If $a - 2b = 30^\circ$,

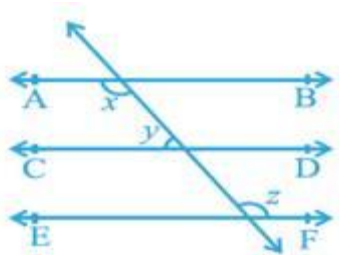


find a and b .

Q7. In the given figure, three lines intersect at a point O, forming angles as shown in the figure. Find the values of x , y , z and u .

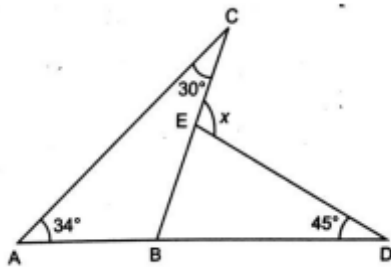


Q8. In the given figure, if $AB \parallel CD$, $CD \parallel EF$ and $y : z = 3 : 7$, find x .



Q9. Of the three angles of a triangle, one is twice the smallest and another is three times the smallest. Find the angles.

Q10. In the given figure find the value of x .



CH-HERON'S FORMULA

Q1. Sides of a Triangle are in the ratio of 14 : 20: 25 and its perimeter is 590cm. Find its area.

Q2. Find the Area of the Triangular field of sides 55 m, 60 m, and 65 m. Find the cost of laying the grass in the triangular field at the rate of Rs 8 per m².

Q3. The Perimeter of an Isosceles triangle is 42 cm. The ratio of the equal side to its base is 3: 4. Find the area of the triangle.

Q4. Find the length of each side of an equilateral triangle having an area of $9\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$.

Q5. If the area of an equilateral triangle is $16\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$, then find the perimeter of the triangle.

Q6. Find the area of a right-angled triangle whose base is 12 cm and height is 5 cm.

Q7. An isosceles triangle has perimeter 30 cm and each of the equal sides is 12 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

Q8. A triangular park has sides 100m, 100m and 160m. A gardener has to put a fence all around it and also plant grass inside. Find the cost of fencing it with barbed wire at the rate of rupees 10 per meter leaving a space 2m wide for a gate on one side and how much area does he need t

Assignment -1

BIOLOGY(Ch 5 The fundamental unit of life)

- Q1. Why is endocytosis found in animals only?
- Q2. Which cell organelle controls most of the activities of the cell? Why?
- Q3. Why do plant cells possess large sized vacuole?
- Q4. What is cell sap? Give its composition.
- Q5. If you are provided with some vegetables to cook, you generally add salt into the vegetables. After adding salt, vegetables release water. Why?
- Q6. How are chromatin , chromatid and chromosomes related to each other?
- Q7. What kind of plastid is common in
- a) roots of plant,
 - b) leaves of plant,
 - c) flowers and fruits?
- Q8. How is bacterial cell different from onion peel?
- Q9. Why does the skin of your finger shrink when you wash clothes for a long time?
- Q10. Why are lysosomes also known as “scavengers of the cells”?
- Q11. Differentiate between rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulum. How is endoplasmic reticulum important for membrane biogenesis?
- Q12. What are the functions of a nuclear membrane?

Assignment -2

BIOLOGY (Ch 6 TISSUES)

Q1. Why is the epidermis present as a thick waxy coating of cutin in desert plants?

Q2. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues? How are they different from one other?

Q3. List the characteristics of cork.

Q4. Give reasons:

- a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.
- b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.
- c) We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit.
- d) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity
- e) It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut tree.

Q5. The root tips of a plant were cut and the plant was replanted. What will happen to the plant and why?

Q6. Tissue A and tissue B constitute tissue C. A carries water while B carries food for the plant. Identify A, B, C.

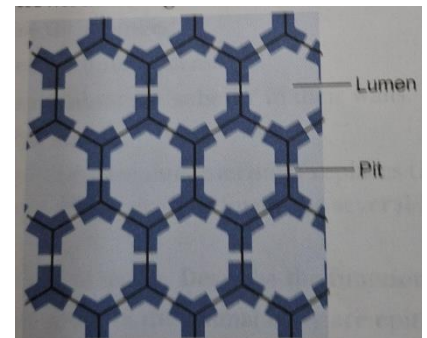
Q7. In a temporary mount of a leaf epidermis we observe small pores.

- a) What are the pores present in leaf epidermis called/
- b) How are these pores beneficial to the plant?

Q8. What is lignin? What is its function?

Q9.

- a) Identify the tissue shown in the figure
- b) Infer the characteristic features of those cells present in this tissue
- c) Specify any two parts of the plant where such cells are present..



Q10. Why is epidermis important for plants?

Q11. State the kind of cells present in cork or bark of a tree. Name the chemical found in their walls and write its function.

Q12.

- a) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants

- b) Define the process of differentiation.
- c) Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.

Assignment -3

Chemistry

Q1. A student heats a beaker containing ice and water. He measures the temperature of the content of the beaker as a function of time. Which of the following would correctly represent the result? Justify your choice.

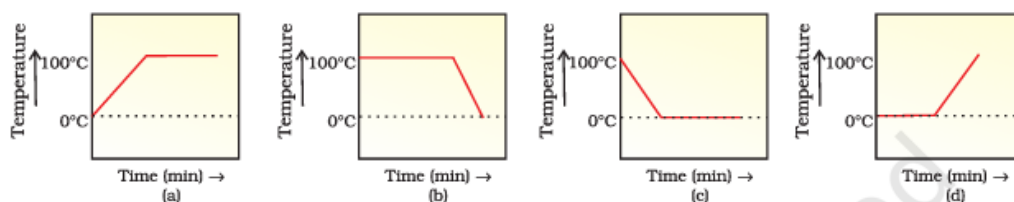


Fig. 1.1

Q2. Arrange the following substances in the increasing order of 'forces of attraction' between their particles.

- Water, air, wind
- Air, sugar, oil
- Oxygen, water, sugar
- Salt, juice, air

Q3. Alka was making tea in a kettle. Suddenly she felt intense heat from the puff of steam gushing out of the spout of the kettle. She wondered whether the temperature of the steam was higher than that of the water boiling in the kettle. Comment.

Q4. Water as ice has a cooling effect, whereas water as steam may cause severe burns. Explain these observations.

Q5. The boiling points of diethyl ether, acetone and n-butyl alcohol are:

35°C, 56°C and 118°C respectively.

Convert the boiling points into kelvin scale and arrange in decreasing order.

Q6. Identify which one of the following phenomena would increase on raising the temperature?

Diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases, solubility, expansion of gases.

Give reason for each.

Q7. Comment on the following statements:

- Evaporation produces cooling.
- Rate of evaporation of an aqueous solution decreases with increase in humidity.
- Rate of evaporation increases on increasing temperature and wind speed.

Q8. You want to wear your favourite shirt to a party, but the problem is that it is still wet after wash. What steps would you take to dry it faster?

Q9. You are provided with a mixture of naphthalene and ammonium chloride by your teacher. Suggest an activity to separate them with a well-labelled diagram.

Q10. A sample of water under study was found to boil at 102°C at normal temperature and pressure. Is the water pure? Will this water freeze at 0°C ? Comment.

Assignment -4

Physics

Chapter-7 (MOTION)

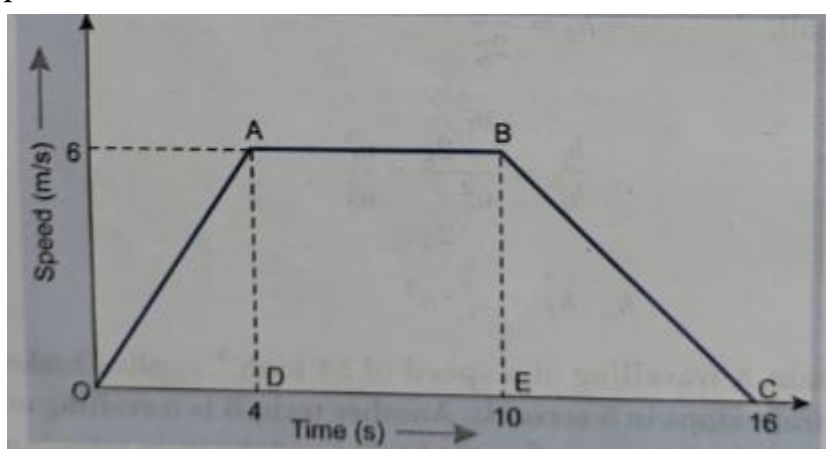
Que1. Suppose a ball is thrown vertically upwards from a position P above the ground. It rises to the highest point Q and returns to the same point P. What is the net displacement and distance travelled by the ball?

Que2. A body is moving with a velocity of 10 m/s. If the motion is uniform, what will be the velocity after 10 s?

Que3. How the uniform velocity is different from non-uniform velocity?

Que4. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r . What would be the displacement after half a circle?

Que5. Study the speed-time graph of a body given here and answer the following questions:



(a) What type of motion is represented by OA?

(b) What type of motion is represented by AB?

(c) What type of motion is represented by BC?

(d) Find out the acceleration of the body. [Ans. 1.5ms^{-2}]

(e) Calculate the retardation of the body. [Ans. 1m/s^2]

(f) Find out the distance travelled by the body from A to B. [Ans. 36m]

Que6. A body travels along a circular path of radius 70 m. After travelling half a revolution in 20s, find the:

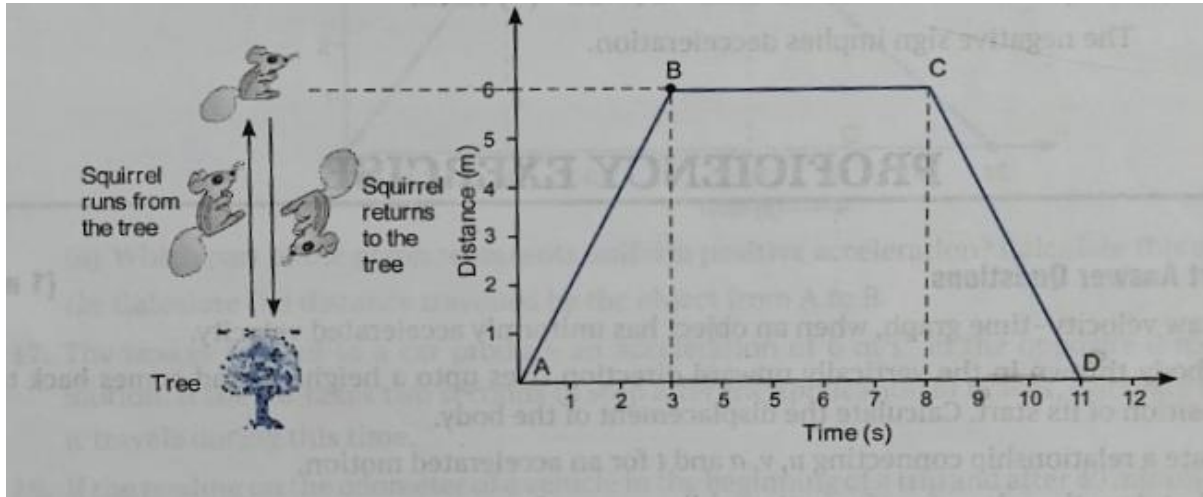
(i) average velocity. [Ans. 7ms^{-1}]

(ii) average speed. [Ans. 11ms^{-1}]

Que7. A body starts to slide over a horizontal surface with an initial velocity of 0.5 m/s. Due to friction, its velocity decreases at the rate 0.05m/s^2 . How much time will it take for the body to stop? [Ans. 10 s]

Que8. An object starting from rest travels 20 m in first 2s and 160 m in next 4s. What will be the velocity after 7s from the start? [Ans. 70ms^{-1}]

Que9. Suppose a squirrel is moving at a steady speed from the base of a tree towards some nuts. It then stays in the same position for a while, eating the nuts, before returning to the tree at the same speed. A graph can be plotted with distance on the x-axis and the time on y-axis.



Observe the graph carefully and answer the following questions.

- Which part of the graph shows the squirrel moving away from the tree?
- Name the point on the graph which is 6 m away from the base of the tree.
- Which part of the graph shows that the squirrel is not moving?
- Which part of the graph shows that the squirrel is returning to the tree?
- Calculate the speed of the squirrel from the graph during its journey.

[Ans. 1.09 m/s]

Que10. A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km/h 5 minutes. Assuming that the acceleration is uniform, find (i) the acceleration, and (ii) the distance travelled by the train for attaining this velocity.

[Ans. (i) $1/15 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ (ii) 3.0 km.]

Que11. A car start from rest and acquire a velocity of 54 km/h in 2 sec. Find

- The acceleration [Ans. 7.5 m/s^2]
- Distance travelled by car assume motion of car is uniform? [Ans. 15m]

Que12. A bullet hits a Sand box with a velocity of 20 m/s and penetrates it up to a distance of 6 cm. Find the deceleration of the bullet in the sand box. [Ans. - 3333.33 m/s^2]

Assignment-5

Physics

Chapter -8 (Force and laws of Motion)

Que1. If the body is found to be accelerated, is the force acting on it balanced or unbalanced?

Que2. Body A is heavier than body Q. Which has more inertia? Give reason.

Que3. Why does a cricket player moves his hand backward while catching the ball?

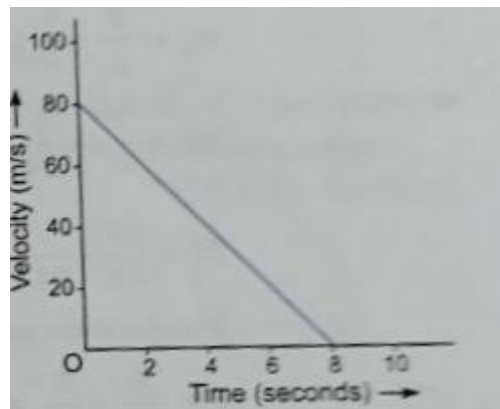
Que4. Water sprinkler used for grass lawns begins to rotate as soon as as the water is supplied. Explain the principle on which it works.

Que5. Represent the following graphically-

(a) Momentum versus velocity when mass is fixed

(b) Momentum versus mass when velocity is constant

Que6. The velocity versus time graph of a ball of mass 50 g rolling on a concrete floor is shown in figure.



Calculate the acceleration and frictional force of the floor on the ball.

[Ans. -10 m/s^2 , -0.5N]

Que7. A force of 5 N produces an acceleration of 8 ms^{-2} on a mass m_1 and an acceleration of 24 m/s^2 on a mass m_2 . What acceleration would the same force provide if both the masses are tied together? [Ans. 6 ms^{-2}]

Que8. A man throws a ball of mass 0.4 kg vertically upwards with a velocity of 10 m/s. What will be its initial momentum? What would be its momentum at the highest point of its reach? [Ans. 4 kg m/s and 0]

Que9. Find which would require a greater force-accelerating a 2 kg mass at 5 m/s^2 or a 4 kg mass at 2 m/s^2 ?

[Ans. Accelerating a 2 kg mass at 5 m/s^2 acceleration would require a greater force]

Que10. Calculate the magnitude of force required to stop a car moving with a velocity of 30 m/s in 10 seconds. The mass of the car is 1,500 kg.

[Ans. 4500 N]

Que11. For how long should a force of 100 N act on a body of mass 20 kg at rest so that it acquires a velocity of 100 m/s? [Ans. 20 s]

Que12. If an object is not moving, does it mean that no force is acting on it?

Que13. Explain why some of the leaves may get detached from a tree if we vigorously shake its branch.

Que14. Newton's first law of motion is also called law of inertia. Justify this statement.

Que15. A plastic ball and a cricket ball are rolled on the floor with same velocity. Which one will cover larger distance before stopping? Give reason.

Social Science

ASSIGNMENT NO:1

CHAPTER: 1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Q1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

1. On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the _____.

1. first, civil war
2. fourth, Russian war
3. second, movement
4. third, revolution

2. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1. The Bastille was the fortress-prison.
2. The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
3. On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille
4. All are correct

3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

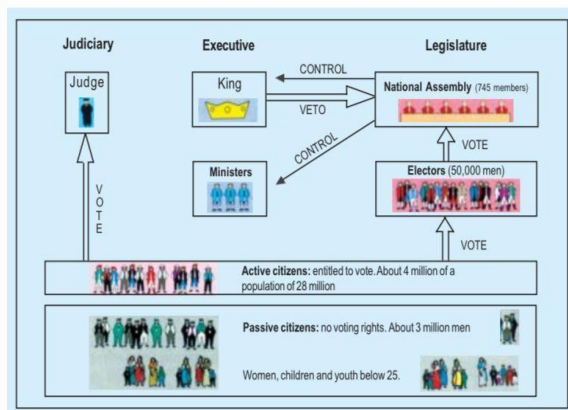
Assertion (A): The people of France storm the Bastille.

Reason (R): They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there

1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is correct but R is wrong.
4. Both A and R are wrong.

4. What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?

1. Atrocities by the commander
2. The high price of bread
3. The killing of women and children
4. All of these



Q2. Based on the picture answer the following questions

1. What does this picture signify?
2. How was the French society divided according to the picture above?
3. Why did women consider into category of Passive citizen?
4. What was the qualification to be the member of the assembly?

Q3. Multiple choice questions

1. Which event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?

(a) Storming of the Bastille

(b) Execution of Louis XVI

(c)Execution of Robespierre

(d)Tennis Court Oath

2. The storming of the Bastille occurred on:

(a)14th July 1789

(b)4th July 1789

(c)21st June 1789

(d)5th August 1789

3. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin Club?

(a)Artisans

(b)Shopkeepers

(c)Daily wage workers

(d)Men with property

4. Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?

(a)It declared France a constitutional Monarchy

(b)Abolished the Monarchy

(c)All men and women above 21 got the right to vote

(d)Declared France a Republic

5. What was the tax to be paid directly to the state by all the members of the Third Estate Known as? (a)tithes

(b)taille

(c)feudal dues

(d) manorial dues

ASSIGNMENT NO:2

CHAPTER: 2 SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Q1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions

When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds'). During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops – all those forces who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia. As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.

1. Who condemned the Bolshevik uprising?
2. Who were the 'greens' and 'whites'?
3. Why did France, America, Britain and Japan help the 'greens' and 'whites'?

Q2. Assertion-Reasoning

Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is true, but (R) is false

D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

1. Assertion (A): Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. Reason (R): Working hours were often long and wages were poor.

2. Assertion: All political parties were illegal in Russia 1914.

Reason: The Russia Social Democratic Worker's Party was founded in 1898 by socialist and had to operate as an illegal organization.

Q3. Short answer type question

1. What problems were brought by Industrialisation?
2. Name two famous socialists who introduced a communist system.

3. What was the new name of St. Petersburg?
4. Where did the Bolsheviks sign a peace treaty with the Germans in March, 1918?
5. List two differences between the capitalist and socialist ideas of private property.

ASSIGNMENT NO:3

CHAPTER: 1 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Q1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions 1. Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a) Moneylender
- (b) Entrepreneur
- (c) Zamindar
- (d) Manager

2. A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as:

- (a) medium farmer
- (b) small farmer
- (c) large farmer
- (d) none of the above

3. Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to:

- (a) fixed amount of land
- (b) lack of irrigation
- (c) lack of labour
- (d) none of the above

4. What is done to surplus wheat in Palampur?

- (a) Sold in the market
- (b) Destroyed
- (c) Stocked by self
- (d) Given in charity

5. Consumption of chemical fertilisers is highest in which state of India?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

6. People of Palampur sell milk in the nearby large village named:

- (a) Pitampura
- (b) Siliguri
- (c) Shahpur (d) Raiganj

7. Out of the total cultivated areas in the country, how much area is irrigated today:

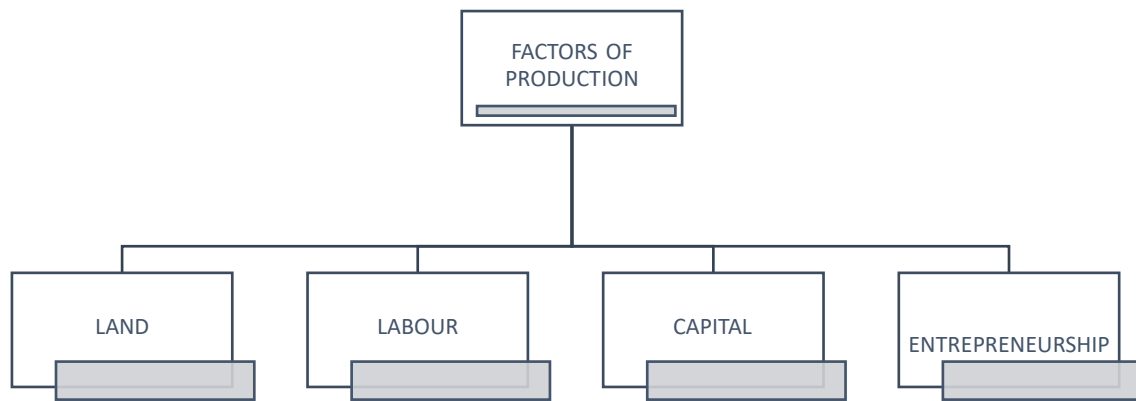
- (a) less than 40%
- (b) less than 30%
- (c) less than 60%
- (d) less than 70%

Q2. Case Based Question

Palampur is a small village located in the state of Haryana. The village is known for its agricultural activities and simple rural life. It is a well-connected village with roads linking it to nearby towns. Most of the people in Palampur are engaged in farming, and the land is fertile. The main crops grown in Palampur include wheat, rice, and sugarcane. However, farmers in Palampur have also begun using modern methods of farming, such as the use of high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation systems. In recent years, some farmers in Palampur have diversified their work, growing vegetables and fruits, while others have invested in dairy farming. A few families in the village own small businesses, such as tailoring, pottery, and shops selling daily necessities. Though agriculture remains the main source of livelihood, non-farming activities are gradually gaining importance. However, not all farmers have the same access to resources. Some farmers are rich and own large tracts of land, while others are poor and possess only a small amount of land. The use of modern farming technology is also limited to only a few farmers who can afford to invest in it. The village faces challenges such as uneven distribution of land, credit facilities, and labor availability.

1. How does the availability of resources (land, capital, labor) affect the farming practices in Palampur?
2. Explain the role of non-farming activities in the economic development of Palampur. How do they contribute to the village's economy?
3. What are the challenges faced by poor farmers in Palampur in terms of access to resources?
4. Do you think the use of modern farming techniques is beneficial for the farmers of Palampur? Why or why not?
5. In your opinion, what measures can be taken to ensure more equitable access to resources for farmers in Palampur?

Q3. Based on flow chart answer the following question



1. Which out of the following is a fixed factor?
2. Which is the most important factor out of all and why?
3. What are the sub-division of the capital as a factor?
4. Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

ASSIGNMENT NO:4

CHAPTER:1 INDIA SIZE LOCATION

Q1. Identify the following with the help of map reading:

1. The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
2. The countries constituting the Indian Subcontinent.
3. The Union Territories of India.
4. The place where the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal bifurcate.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sri Lanka is separated from India by _____ strait.
2. India is a _____ extension of the Asian continent.
3. _____, _____ and _____ come under the peninsular states of India.
4. _____ is the smallest and _____ is the largest state of India in terms of area.
5. Gulf of Mannar lies between the _____ of India and the _____ of Sri Lanka.

Q3. Answer the questions given below.

1. Why is the duration between day and night hardly felt at kanyakumari but not so in kashmir?
2. Write the 7 largest countries in the descending order.
3. Name the states through which Tropic of Cancer passes.

Q4. If India were a person, how would its geography shape its personality? Describe “India” as a character using geographical clues - its location, neighbours, coastlines, latitudes and longitudes.

ASSIGNMENT NO:5

CHAPTER: 2 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Q1. Select the correct option out of the four possible options given after the statement of the question:

1. Which of the following features is the distinct feature of the Peninsular plateau?

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Bhabar
- (c) Terai
- (d) Black soil

2. According to relief features, which of the following is not a division of northern plains?

- (a) Bhabar
- (b) Khadar
- (c) Bhangar
- (d) Desert

3. Which of the following landmass constitutes one of the oldest landmasses on earth?

- (a) Peninsular Plateau
- (b) Northern Plains
- (c) Nicobar Islands
- (d) None of the above

4. Name the two rivers, which cover the Himalayan mountains from west to east.

- (a) River Brahmaputra to River Indus
- (b) River Ganga to River Brahmaputra
- (c) River Indus to River Brahmaputra
- (d) River Indus to River Ganga

5. Name the parts, which were included in Gondwana Land.

- (a) Australia, South Africa, India
- (b) Australia, South America, India, South America
- (c) South Africa, India, South America, S Arabia
- (d) South Africa, India, Australia

6. Which river forms Dihang Gorge?

- (a) River Ganga
- (b) River Kosi
- (c) River Yamuna
- (d) River Brahmaputra

7. Name the river in the Indian Desert.

- (a) River Luni
- (b) River Meghna
- (c) River Chambal
- (d) River Ghaggar

8. Name the landmass, which is bounded by sea on three sides.

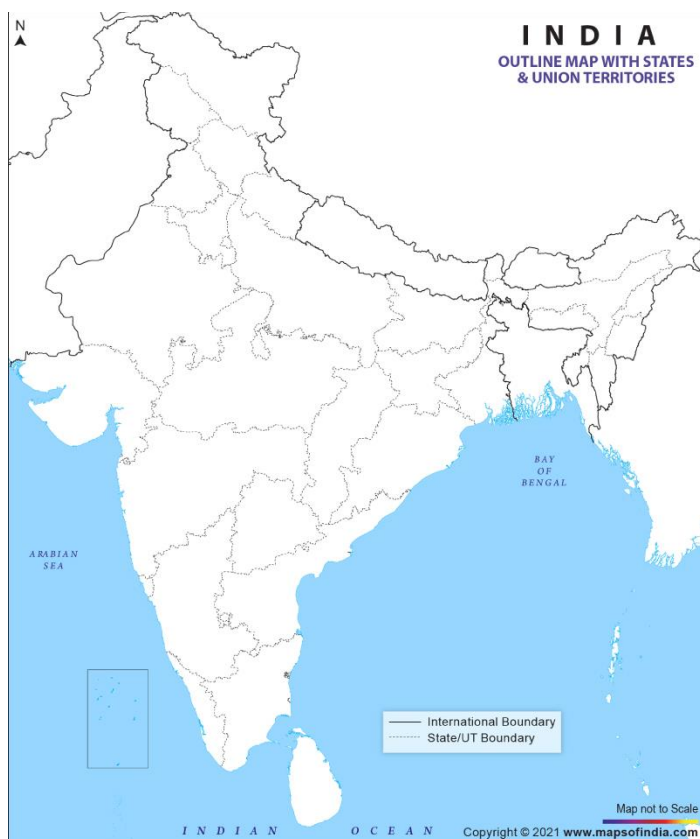
- (a) Coast
- (b) Island

- (c) Peninsula
- (d) None of the above

Q2. On the blank India map provided (or draw a rough outline), label the following:

- 1) Himalayas
- 2) Indo-Gangetic Plains
- 3) Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats
- 4) Deccan Plateau
- 5) Thar Desert
- 6) Coastal Plains
- 7) Islands (Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep)

(You may use colors for each feature to make it attractive!)



Q3. CORRECT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND REWRITE

Q.1. The outermost range of Himalayas is called Himadri.

Q.2. The longitudinal division of Himalayas is based on the basis of valleys.

Q.3. The Punjab Plain is formed by River Indus and its tributaries.

Q.4. Bhangar soil is more fertile as they are below flood level.

Q.5. The black soil area of the peninsular plateau is known as Central Highlands.

Q4.ASSERTION AND REASON

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

1.Assertion (A): Each region of India makes the country richer in its natural resources.

Reason (R): Andaman and Nicobar are of great strategic value for India.

2.Assertion (A): Northern plains form a very productive part of India.

Reason (R): Northern plains have fertile soil, favourable climate and enough water supply.

3.Assertion (A): The Peninsular plateau is a tableland.

Reason (R): The Peninsular plateau has shallow and rounded valleys.

4.Assertion (A): The Eastern Ghats of India are discontinuous and dissected.

Reason (R): The Eastern Ghats are higher than the Western Ghats.

5.Assertion (A): Barchans are crescent shaped dunes.

Reason (R): Barchans are found in Jaisalmer.

ASSIGNMENT NO:6

CHAPTER: 1 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

Q1. Instructions: Match the situation with the democratic/non-democratic principle it violates or upholds

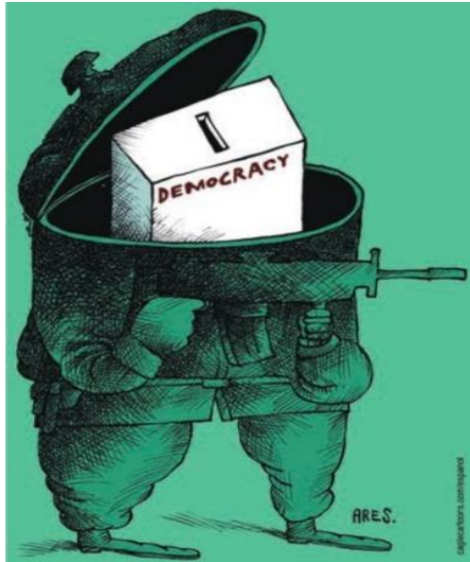
Scenario	Principle Exemplified or Violated
A country holds elections, but only one party is allowed to contest.	Violation of political competition
Citizens freely criticize government policies on social media.	Freedom of expression upheld
The military controls the government without public consent.	Violation of civilian supremacy
Regular, free, and fair elections are conducted.	Democratic electoral process upheld

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

1. In Pakistan _____ led a military coup in October 1999.
2. _____ is the name of China's parliament.
3. Until 2000 in Mexico, every election was won by a party called _____ (PRI).
4. ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle in Zimbabwe, its leader was _____.

Q3 If a country regularly holds elections, but only allows candidates from one party to contest, can it be called a democracy? Support your answer.

Q4. The cartoon shows democracy trapped in a military tank. What do you think this symbolizes? How is this relevant to the situation in Pakistan or similar regimes?



Q5. Give 3 arguments against and for Democracy.

Arguments FOR

Arguments AGAINST



Q5. Determine whether each statement is true or false. If it's false, provide the correct information.

(a) Democracy allows rulers to do whatever they want.

Answer:

Correction (if needed):

(b)China holds regular elections, but only one party controls the government.

Answer:

Correction (if needed):

(c)In a democracy, citizens have equal rights and duties.

Answer:

Correction (if needed):

(d)Democracy promotes transparency and accountability.

Answer:

Correction (if needed):

हिन्दी
कार्य पत्रिका
उपसर्ग तथा प्रत्यय

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर छांटकर लिखिए।

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द 'अति' उपसर्ग के साथ बना हुआ नहीं है?
(क) अत्यधिक
(ख) अतिक्रमण
(ग) अतिथि
(घ) अत्युक्ति
2. निम्नलिखित में से 'सम' उपसर्ग से बना शब्द चुनिए
(क) संबोधन
(ख) संपूर्ण
(ग) समभाव
(घ) संकल्प
3. 'अध्यादेश' में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?
(क) अध्
(ख) अधि
(ग) अधः
(घ) अध
4. निम्नलिखित में से विदेशी उपसर्ग कौन-सा है?
(क) निः
(ख) ना
(ग) नि
(घ) बिन
5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अंग्रेजी उपसर्ग नहीं है?
(क) सब
(ख) सम
(ग) वाइस
(घ) चीफ़

6. 'स्वावलंबन' में मूल शब्द है –
(क) लंबन
(ख) अवलंबन
(ग) आवलंबन
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
7. 'लुहार' में प्रयुक्त मूल शब्द तथा प्रत्यय क्या है?
(क) लु + हार
(ख) लोहा + आर
(ग) लुहा + र
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
8. 'शौकीन' में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय है?
(क) कीन
(ख) इन
(ग) ईन
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
9. किस शब्द की रचना उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय के मेल से नहीं हुई है?
(क) उपस्थिति
(ख) सुशासित
(ग) ईमानदारी
(घ) बदकिस्मत
10. कौन सा शब्द 'आस' प्रत्यय से नहीं बना है?
(क) मिठास
(ख) खटास
(ग) भड़ास
(घ) कपास

कार्य पत्रिका

अनुनासिक तथा अनुस्वार

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर छांटकर लिखिए।

1. अनुनासिक के संबंध में इनमें से कौन-कौन सी बात सही है? छांटकर लिखिए।
(क) अनुनासिक के उच्चारण में वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के मुख तथा नाक दोनों से बाहर निकलती है।
(ख) अनुनासिक आश्रित नासकीय व्यंजन है।
(ग) अनुनासिक केवल शब्द के मध्य में आता है।
(घ) अनुनासिक का स्त्रोत संस्कृत है।
2. अनुस्वार के संबंध में इनमें से कौन-कौन सी बात सही है? चैट कर लिखिए।
(क) अनुस्वार आश्रित नासिक्य स्वर है।
(ख) अनुस्वार मात्रा शब्द के मध्य एवं अंत में आता है।
(ग) अनुस्वार का उच्चारण हमेशा नासिक्य स्वर के रूप में सुनाई पड़ता है।
(घ) अनुस्वार का उच्चारण करते समय मुख में कोई अवरोध उत्पन्न नहीं होता।
3. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में अनुनासिक का गलत प्रयोग किया गया है ?
(क) फूँकना
(ख) बँधन
(ग) धुँधले
(घ) साँस
4. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में अनुस्वार का गलत प्रयोग किया गया है?
(क) संक्रमण
(ख) हिमपुंज
(ग) श्रृंगार
(घ) आंधी
5. उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जिसमें अनुस्वार के मानक रूप का प्रयोग किया गया है?
(क) चन्दा
(ख) शङ्ख
(ग) दण्ड
(घ) बंधन

6. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में अनुनासिक के मानक रूप का प्रयोग किया गया है?

(क) लाँग

(ख) गँवार

(ग) सिँचाई

(घ) चहुँमुखी

7. दिए गए किस शब्द में अनुस्वार का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है?

(क) खींचना

(ख) संवाददाता

(ग) आशंका

(घ) चंद्रबिंदु

कार्य पत्रिका

अपठित गद्यांश

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए और पूछे गए बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए की होली मुक्ति और मस्ती का सुहावना त्यौहार है। साथ ही यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि मर्यादित मुक्ति और मस्ती जिंदगी के लिए संजीवनी का कार्य करती है। कुंठाओं और मानसिक महामारियों की अचूक औषधि बांटने आती है – होली, जिसका प्रकट रूप ढोलक की गमक, फाग के राग और रंगों की बौछारों में देखने को मिलता है।

वैसे तो रंग की एक सीमित क्षमता होती है। वह वसन को कुछ अधिक समय तक और तन को थोड़े समय तक रंगीन बनाकर रख सकता है लेकिन जब इस रंग के साथ मां का रंग मिल जाता है तब वह वसन और तन को भेद कर सीधे मन को रंग डालता है और वह रंग धुलता तो है ही नहीं कभी फीका तक नहीं पड़ता। मन में इस रंग का नाम है – ‘प्यार’। कहा जाता है कि प्यार को सुंदरता की तलाश रहती है। सुंदरता निर्मलता का ही दूसरा नाम है होली इस बात का भी प्रतीक है कि ईश्वर पर विश्वास रखने वाले का आसुरी शक्तियां कोई आहत नहीं कर सकतीं। यह पर्व प्रह्लाद, हरिण्यकश्यप और होलिका की पौराणिक कथा को याद कराता है। रंगों से धरती से आकाश तक को भर कर चारों ओर हंसी-मजाक, मौज-मस्ती, उल्लास के साथ-साथ पुरानी शत्रुता, आपसी बैर-भाव को भुलाकर सरसता, समानता स्थापित करने का यह अनोखा पर्व है।

होली का त्यौहार प्रेम और सद्भावना का त्यौहार है परंतु कुछ और सामाजिक तत्व प्रायः अपनी कुत्सित भावनाओं से इस दूषित करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। होली का पावन पर्व तो यह संदेश लाता है कि मनुष्य अपने ईर्ष्या द्वेष तथा परस्पर वैमनस्य को भुलाकर समानता व प्रेम का दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं। मौज-मस्ती व मनोरंजन के इस पर्व में हंसी-खुशी सम्मिलित हों तथा दूसरों को भी सम्मिलित होने हेतु प्रेरित करें। यह पर्व हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत है। हम सभी का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम मूल भावना को बनाए रखें ताकि भावी पीढ़ियां गौरवान्वित हो सकें।

1. होली का प्रकट रूप कहां देखने को मिलता है ?

- (क) ढोलक की गमक में
- (ख) फाग के राग में
- (ग) रंगों की बौछारों में
- (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

2. रंग कब वसन और तन को भेद कर सीधे मन को रंग डालता है और कभी फीका नहीं पड़ता?
- (क) इसका मन के रंग के साथ मेल होने पर
(ख) इसका पक्के रंग के साथ मेल होने पर
(ग) इसका प्यार के साथ संपर्क होने पर
(घ) (क) तथा (ग) दोनों
3. प्यार को किसकी तलाश रहती है
- (क) सुंदरता की
(ख) मित्रता की
(ग) सुख की
(घ) आराम की
4. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए।
- (i) होली का त्योहार प्रेम और सद्भावना का त्योहार है।
(ii) आसुरी शक्तियां ईश्वर पर विश्वास करने वाले का अहित कर सकती हैं।
(iii) होली मनोरंजन का पर्व है और इसमें सब लोगों को हंसी-खुशी शामिल होना चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन सा/कौन से कथन सही है/हैं ?

- (क) (i) और (iii)
(ख) केवल (iii)
(ग) (i) और (ii)
(घ) (ii) और (iii)
5. होली में इनमें से क्या नहीं होता है?
- (क) रंगों से धरती से आकाश तक को भर दिया जाता है।
(ख) चारों तरफ हंसी मजाक तथा उल्लास का वातावरण छा जाता है।
(ग) पुरानी शत्रुता तथा आपसी बैर-भाव को भुला दिया जाता है।
(घ) सरसता, समानता, भाईचारा तथा मेल-मिलाप को नष्ट करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

कार्य पत्रिका

शब्द और पद

निम्नलिखित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

1. शब्द की विशेषता क्या है?
 - (क) शब्द विभिन्न ध्वनियों के मेल से बनता है।
 - (ख) शब्द भाषा की अर्थवान इकाई है।
 - (ग) शब्द भाषा की स्वतंत्र इकाई है।
 - (घ) इनमें सभी
2. शब्द का वाक्य में प्रयोग किए जाने पर कौन सा कार्य होता है?
 - (क) शब्द वाक्य के नियमों में बंध जाता है
 - (ख) शब्द के रूप में परिवर्तन होता है
 - (ग) शब्द कोई-ना-कोई प्रकार्य करता है
 - (घ) इनमें सभी
3. 'शब्द' भाषा की स्वतंत्र इकाई होने के बावजूद किसकी नियम व्यवस्था में बंधा होता है?
 - (क) व्याकरण की
 - (ख) भाषा की
 - (ग) वाक्य की
 - (घ) स्वयं की
4. वाक्य में प्रयुक्त जिस शब्द में प्रत्यय दिखाई नहीं देता, वहां कौन-सा प्रत्यय होता है?

- (क) कृत प्रत्यय
- (ख) तद्धित प्रत्यय
- (ग) शून्य प्रत्यय
- (घ) तीनों उत्तर गलत

5. 'पद' को क्या कहते हैं?

- (क) रूप
- (ख) रूपसाधक प्रत्यय
- (ग) शब्द-रूप
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है –

- (क) ध्वनियों का ऐसा संयोग जिसका भाषा में कोई अर्थ ना हो शब्द कहलाता है
- (ख) शब्दकोश में शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।
- (ग) शब्द की सत्ता वाक्य से बाहर होती है।
- (घ) शब्द किसी दूसरे के तंत्र में नहीं, बल्कि अपने (स्व) तंत्र में बँधा होता है।

7. 'असमय खाना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है' इस वाक्य में रेखांकित पद किसका प्रकार्य कर रहा है?

- (क) संज्ञा
- (ख) क्रिया
- (ग) विशेषण
- (घ) सर्वनाम

8. 'शब्द भाषा की स्वतंत्र इकाई है।' इसका अर्थ है-

- (क) शब्द का प्रयोग वाक्य में किसी भी स्थान पर किया जा सकता है।
- (ख) शब्द वाक्य में किसी भी रूप में प्रयुक्त हो सकता है।

(ग) शब्द वाक्य के नियमों से मुक्त होता है।

(घ) तीनों उत्तर गलत।

9. शब्द को पद बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कार्य नहीं किया जाता?

(क) शब्द का प्रयोग वाक्य में किया जाता है

(ख) शब्द में कोई-ना-कोई रूपसाधक प्रत्यय, जोड़ा जाता है।

(ग) शब्द कोई ना कोई प्रकार्य करने लगता है।

(घ) शब्द अपनी स्वतंत्रता बनाए रखता है।

10. दिए गए वाक्यों में रेखांकित पद के सही भेद का चयन कीजिए।

1. वाक्य - बच्चे ने दूध नहीं पिया।

(क) कर्ता

(ख) संज्ञा पद

(ग) विशेषण पद

(घ) तीनों उत्तर गलत

2. वाक्य - मैं कल ऊंची पहाड़ी पर चढ़ूंगा।

(क) संज्ञा पद

(ख) क्रिया विशेषण पद

(ग) विशेषण पद

(घ) तीनों उत्तर गलत

कार्य पत्रिका

अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य भेद

दिए गए वाक्यों का निर्देशानुसार परिवर्तित सही रूप बताइए।

- 1) शायद गाड़ी मिल जाए (निषेधात्मक वाक्य)
 - a. यदि वह समय पर निकल जाता तो गाड़ी मिल जाती।
 - b. क्या उसे गाड़ी मिल जाएगी?
 - c. ईश्वर करे, उसे गाड़ी मिल जाए।
 - d. उसे गाड़ी नहीं मिलेगी।
- 2) तुम परीक्षा में पास हो जाओगी। (इच्छार्थक वाक्य)
 - a. क्या तुम परीक्षा में पास हो जाओगी?
 - b. भगवान करे, तुम व्यक्ति परीक्षा में पास हो जाओ।
 - c. तुम परीक्षा में पास नहीं हो पाओगी।
 - d. तुम परीक्षा में पास होयो।
- 3) भाई को नौकरी मिल गई। (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य)
 - a. भाई को नौकरी नहीं मिली।
 - b. क्या भाई को नौकरी मिल गई?
 - c. संभवतः भाई को नौकरी मिल जाए।
 - d. वाह! भाई को नौकरी मिल गई।
- 4) लड़कियां पार्क में खेलती हैं (विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य)
 - a. लड़कियां पार्क में नहीं खेलती हैं।
 - b. लड़कियां पार्क में खेले।
 - c. क्या लड़कियां पार्क में खेलती हैं?
 - d. वह लड़कियां पार्क में खेलती हैं।
- 5) माली काका बगीचे की देखभाल करते हैं। (आज्ञार्थक वाक्य)
 - a. शायद माली काका बगीचे की देखभाल करें।
 - b. यदि माली काका स्वस्थ हो जाएँ, तो बगीचे की देखभाल करें।
 - c. क्या माली काका बगीचे की देखभाल करते हैं?
 - d. माली काका बगीचे की देखभाल कीजिए।
- 6) मेरे पड़ोसी का खोया हुआ बच्चा मिल गया। (संभावनार्थक वाक्य)
 - a. यदि ठीक से खोजबीन की जाती तो मेरे पड़ोसी का खोया बच्चा मिल जाता।
 - b. हो सकता है मेरे पड़ोसी का खोया हुआ बच्चा मिल जाए।

- c. ईश्वर करे मेरे पड़ोसी का खोया हुआ बच्चा मिल जाए।
- d. क्या मेरे पड़ोसी का खोया हुआ बच्चा नहीं मिला?

11. दिए गए वाक्यों के अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद बताइए।

- a. हाय! मेरे बदन में बहुत दर्द है।
 - i. इच्छार्थक वाक्य
 - ii. आज्ञार्थक वाक्य
 - iii. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य
 - iv. नकारात्मक वाक्य
- b. गलत काम मत करो।
 - i. इच्छार्थक वाक्य
 - ii. सम्भावनार्थक वाक्य
 - iii. निषेधात्मक वाक्य
 - iv. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
- c. वह एक अच्छा विद्यार्थी है।
 - i. सम्भावनार्थक वाक्य
 - ii. कथनात्मक वाक्य
 - iii. आज्ञार्थक वाक्य
 - iv. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य
- d. क्या तुम मेरे साथ नहीं चलोगे?
 - i. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
 - ii. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य
 - iii. प्रश्नवाचक निषेधात्मक वाक्य
 - iv. विधानवाचक वाक्य
- e. यदि बारिश नहीं हुई होती तो भारत मैच जीत जाता।
 - i. इच्छार्थक वाक्य
 - ii. संकेतवाचक वाक्य
 - iii. सम्भावनार्थक वाक्य
 - iv. नकारात्मक वाक्य
- f. आपको जल्दी स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिले।
 - i. सम्भावनार्थक वाक्य
 - ii. इच्छार्थक वाक्य
 - iii. कथनात्मक वाक्य
 - iv. संकेतवाचक वाक्य

