

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (WEEK-8)

ENGLISH

VIDEO LINK: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=youtu.be&v=X05-JP6sCLk&app=desktop>

POEM-TRAINS BY HUMAYUN KABIR

ABOUT THE POET

Humayun Kabir was an Indian educationist, politician, writer and philosopher.

NOTES

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

STANZA-1GOODS TRAINS

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

Meaning

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

Questions

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

STANZA-2 PASSENGER TRAINS

Sometime a train comes flashing past,
With many windows lit by many lamps
That dance and whirl with movement swift.
A marriage procession with music loud,
Shrill whistles that rise above the din
Of the rhythmic beat of wheels revolving fast.

Meanings

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

Questions

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

STANZA-3

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

Meanings

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

Questions

1. How does the poet present the sleepy world around him?
2. Why are the trains called ‘tireless?’

STANZA-4

Sometimes at night in my sleep I hear
The low, distant rumble of the train.
I rub my eyes and sit upon my bed
And beneath the light of the flickering moon
Moves the long, shadowy outline far away
Like a huge serpent crawling through the night.

Meanings

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

Questions

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

STANZA-5

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

Meaning

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

Questions

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

Share your imagination about trains in your own words in the form of a paragraph.(Word Limit-50 Words)

HINDI

VIDEO LINK --<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mv1VdJGYXeI>

शब्द विचार की परिभाषा

दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों से बने ऐसे समूह को 'शब्द' कहते हैं, जिसका कोई न कोई अर्थ अवश्य हो।

दूसरे शब्दों में- ध्वनियों के मेल से बने सार्थक वर्णसमुदाय को 'शब्द' कहते हैं।

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

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

शब्दों का वर्गीकरण

1. उत्पत्ति या स्रोत के आधार पर

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

तत्सम शब्द

तद्भव शब्द

देशज शब्द

विदेशज शब्द

(I) तत्सम शब्द

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

(II) तद्भव शब्द

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

(II) तद्भव शब्द

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

तत्सम शब्द	तद्भव शब्द
अग्नि	अग्नि
चंद्र	चाँद
पक्षी	पंछी
घोटक	घोड़ा
कपोत	कबूतर
दधि	दही
कदली	केला
घृत	घी
वानर	बन्दर
नयन	नैन

(III) देशज शब्द

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

(IV) विदेशज शब्द

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

अंग्रेजी :- पेन, कॉपी, रजिस्टर, चॉक |

अरबी :- आदमी, औरत, जिला, तहसील, |

फ्रेंच :- कूपन, मीनू, सूप इत्यादि।

जापानी :- रिक्शा, सुनामी, सायोनारा (अलविदा) इत्यादि।

चीनी :- चाय, तूफान, लीची इत्यादि।

(2) व्युत्पत्ति या रचना की दृष्टि से शब्द भेद

(i) रूढ़ (ii) यौगिक और (iii) योगरूढ़।

(I) रूढ़ शब्द

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

(II) यौगिक शब्द

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

(III) योगरूढ़ शब्द

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

(3) अर्थ के आधार पर शब्द भेद:

(1) पर्यायवाची - जैसे → (1) ईश्वर → प्रभु, परमेश्वर, हरि, परमात्मा, जगदीश, जगदीश्वर

(2) उपवन → बाग, बगीचा, वाटिका, फुलवारी, उद्यान

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

(3) अनेकार्थी शब्द - जलज = कमल, शंख, मोती, मछली

फल = परिणाम, खाने का फल, चाकू या तलवार का फलका

(धार)

(4) अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द - जो पढ़ा न हो = अनपढ़

- जो ज्ञात न हो = अज्ञात

(5) समानाभासी - आदी = आदत होना

- आदि = शुरू

- कलि = कलियुग

- कली = अधखिला पुष्प

(4) प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द-भेद

1-विकारी शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं

संज्ञा

सर्वनाम

विशेषण

क्रिया

2. अविकारी शब्द के चार भेद होते हैं

क्रिया-विशेषण

संबंधबोधक

समुच्चयबोधक

विस्मयादिबोधक

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न-1. निम्नलिखित विदेशी शब्दों के सामने उनकी भाषा का नाम लिखें :

----- कॉलेज, पैंसिल, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, डॉक्टर, लैटरबक्स, पैन,

----- अनार, चश्मा, जमींदार, दुकान, दरबार, नमक, नमूना,

----- औलाद, अमीर, कत्ल, कलम, कानून, खत, फकीर, रिश्वत,

----- कैंची, चाकू, तोप, बारूद, लाश, दारोगा, बहादुर

----- अचार, आलपीन, कारतूस, गमला, चाबी, तिजोरी, तौलिया,

----- पुलिस, कार्टून, इंजीनियर, कफर्यू, बिगुल

----- तूफान, लीची, चाय, पटाखा

----- टेलीफोन, टेलीग्राफ, ऐटम, डेल्टा

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सामने तद्भव शब्द लिखें :

क्षेत्र

रात्रि

सूर्य

ग्राम

कर्ण

स्वर्ण

प्रश्न-3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के सामने तत्सम शब्द लिखें :

मोर

नाक

पिला

घी

हाथ

दही

अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तक वसंत का पाठ- 2 (दादी माँ) पढ़ें और तत्सम , तद्भव , देशज व् विदेशी शब्द लिखिए।

MATHS

NOTES(LINES AND ANGLES)(CONTINUED)

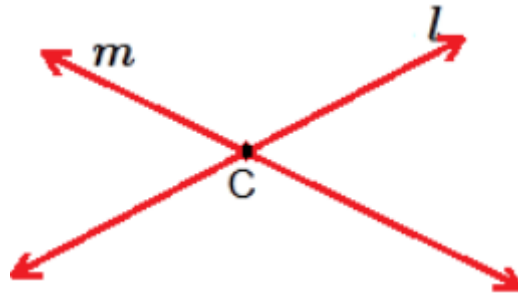
VIDEO LINK:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmBx907V5pQ&feature=youtu.be>

Pairs of Lines

1. Intersecting Lines

If two lines touch each other in such a way that there is a point in common then these lines are called intersecting lines.

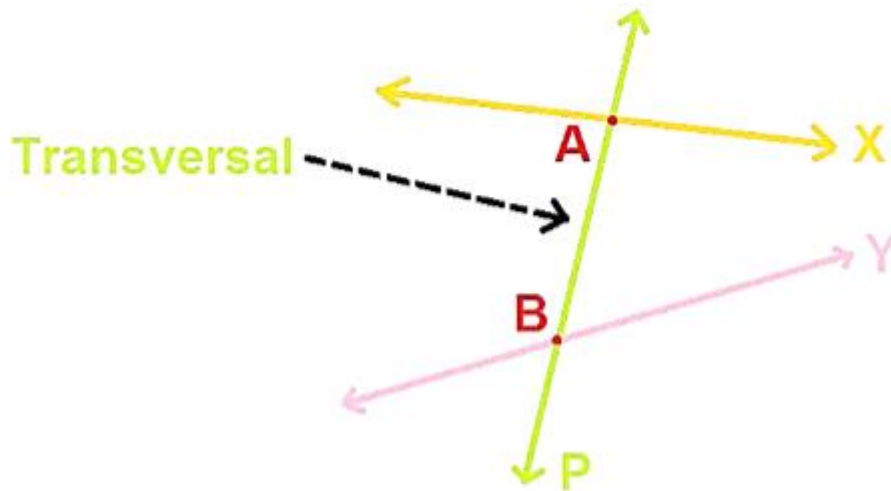
That common point is called a **Point of Intersection**.



Here, line l and m intersect each other at point C.

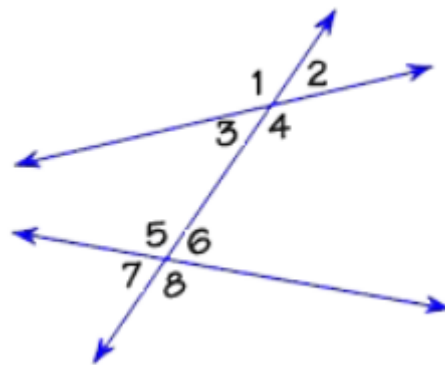
2. Transversal

If a line intersects two or more lines at different points then that line is called **Transversal Line**.



3. Angles made by a transversal

When a transversal intersects two lines then they make 8 angles.



Some of the angles made by transversal-

Types of Angles	Angles shown in figure
Interior Angles	$\angle 6, \angle 5, \angle 4, \angle 3$
Exterior Angles	$\angle 7, \angle 8, \angle 1, \angle 2$
Pairs of Corresponding Angles	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 5, \angle 2$ and $\angle 6, \angle 3$ and $\angle 7, \angle 4$ and $\angle 8$
Pairs of Alternate Interior Angles	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6, \angle 4$ and $\angle 5$

Pairs of Alternate Exterior Angles

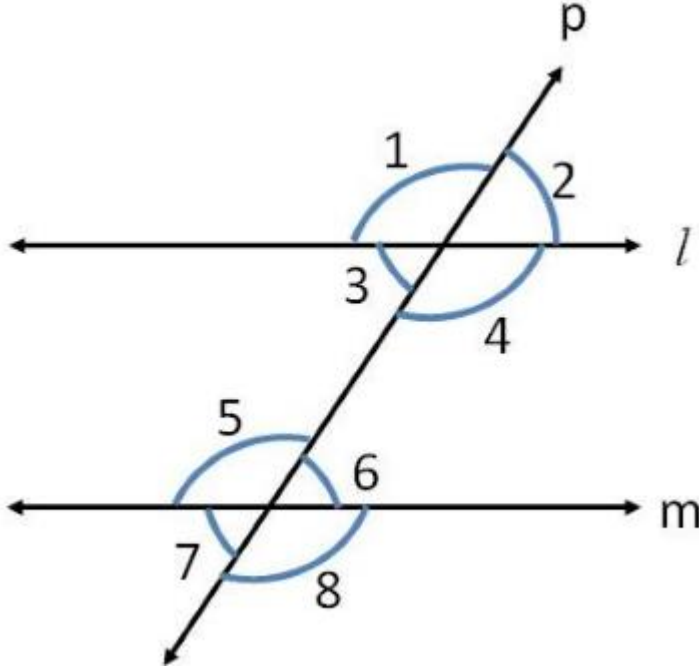
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 8, \angle 2$ and $\angle 7$

Pairs of Interior Angles on the same side of the transversal

$\angle 3$ and $\angle 5, \angle 4$ and $\angle 6$

Transversal of Parallel Lines

The two lines which never meet with each other are called **Parallel Lines**. If we have a transversal on two parallel lines then-



a. All the pairs of corresponding angles are equal.

$$\angle 3 = \angle 7$$

$$\angle 4 = \angle 8$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 5$$

$$\angle 2 = \angle 6$$

b. All the pairs of alternate interior angles are equal.

$$\angle 3 = \angle 6$$

$$\angle 4 = \angle 5$$

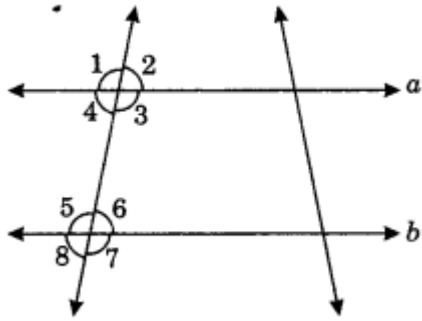
c. The two Interior angles which are on the same side of the transversal will always be supplementary.

$$\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle 4 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$$

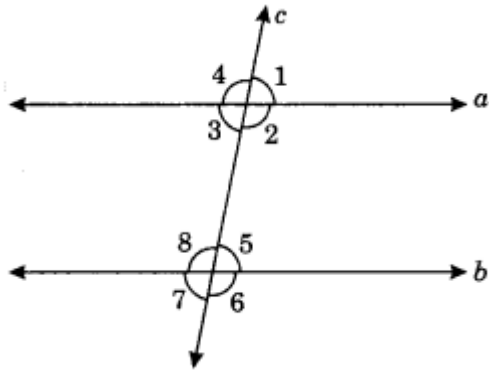
WORKSHEET

Q1. State the property that is used in each of the following statements?



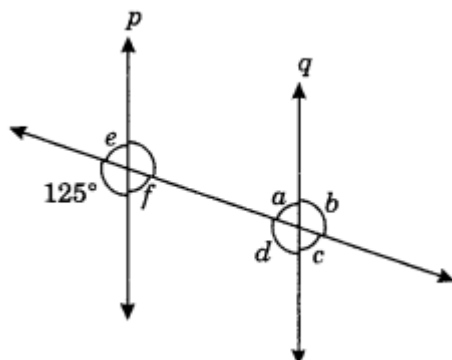
- (i) If $a \parallel b$, then $\angle 1 = \angle 5$
- (ii) If $\angle 4 = \angle 6$, then $a \parallel b$
- (iii) If $\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$, then $a \parallel b$

Q2. In the given figure, identify

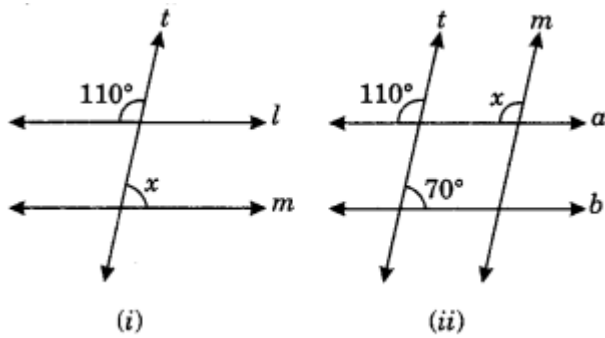


- (i) the pairs of corresponding angles.
- (ii) the pairs of alternate interior angles.
- (iii) the pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal.

Q3. In the given figure, $p \parallel q$. Find the unknown angles.

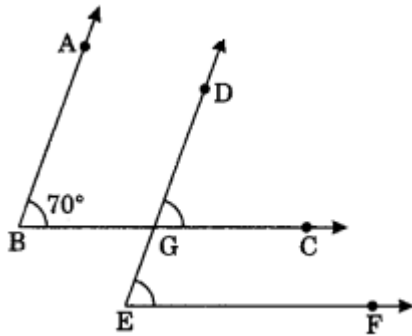


Q4. Find the value of x in each of the following figures if $l \parallel m$

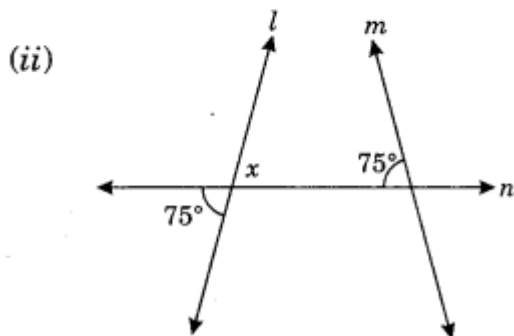
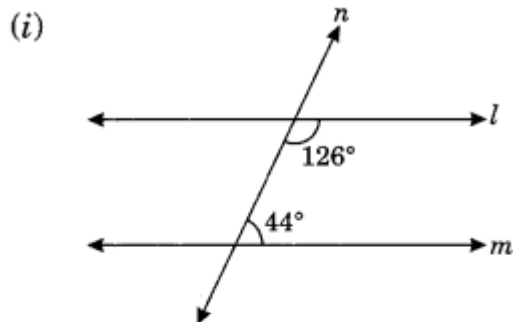


Q5. In the given figure, the arms of two angles are parallel. If $\angle ABC = 70^\circ$, then find

- (i) $\angle DGC$
- (ii) $\angle DEF$



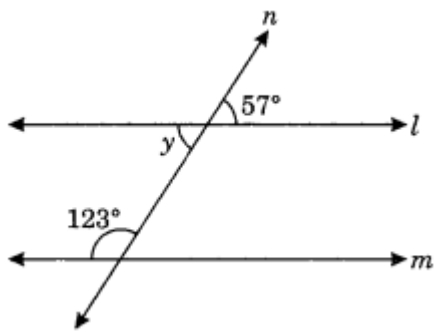
Q6. In the given figure below, decide whether l is parallel to m .



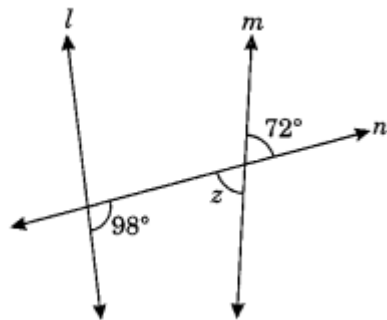
Q7. In the given figure, $PQ \parallel RS$. If $\angle 1 = (2a + b)^\circ$ and $\angle 6 = (3a - b)^\circ$, then the

Q11. In the given figure, Find the value of the unknown angles y and z .

(iii)



(iv)

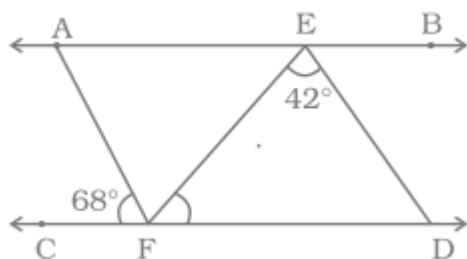


Q12. True and False statement

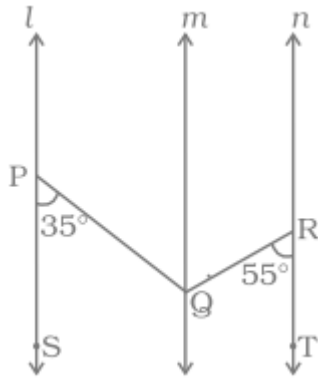
- Sum of two complementary angles is 180° .
- Sum of two supplementary angles is 180° .
- Sum of interior angles on the same side of a transversal with two parallel lines is 90° .
- Vertically opposite angles are equal.
- A linear pair may have two acute angles
- Two supplementary angles are always obtuse angles

Q13. In below figure, $AB \parallel CD$,

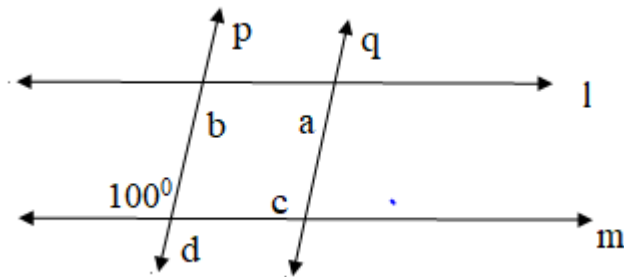
$AF \parallel ED$, $\angle AFC = 68^\circ$ and $\angle FED = 42^\circ$ Find $\angle EFD$



Q14. In below figure, $l \parallel m \parallel n$. $\angle QPS = 35^\circ$ and $\angle QRT = 55^\circ$. Find $\angle PQR$



Q15. In the given fig. l is parallel to m and $p \parallel q$. Find the measure of each of the angles a, b, c, d .

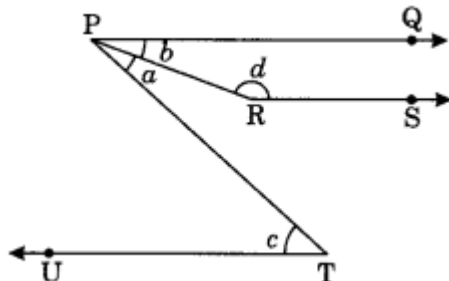


ACTIVITY BASED QUESTION

Q16. In given figure, PQ, RS and UT are parallel lines.

(i) If $c = 57^\circ$ and $a = \frac{316}{3}$, find the value of d .

(ii) If $c = 75^\circ$ and $a = \frac{512}{3}c$, find b .



SCIENCE

HEAT

VIDEO LINK :- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1AX6SINhFE>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-h6fi4_vQU

TOPIC – FEELING HOT AND COLD, MEASURING TEMPERATURE

Everything is made up of extremely small particles called **molecules** which show movement.

The molecules of a substance move because they possess energy. The sum of the energy possessed by all the moving molecules of the substance is called

its **thermal energy**.

Heat

When a hot object and a cold object come in contact with each other, a type of energy flows from the hot object to the colder one. This energy is called heat energy. The SI unit of heat is Joule (J).

Calorie is the older metric unit.

Temperature

The degree of hotness or coldness of an object is called its temperature. The SI unit of temperature is Kelvin (K).

Measurement of Temperature

The instrument used to measure temperature is called a **thermometer**.

Clinical Thermometer:

The commonly used clinical thermometer is made up of a narrow tube (capillary) of thick glass.

At the end of the capillary tube is a thin glass bulb filled with mercury.

Mercury is preferred in thermometers because it is present in liquid state over a wide range of temperatures. It is a silvery grey in colour, therefore it is relatively easy to observe. It does not stick to the glass in which it is enclosed.

The scale in a clinical thermometer extends over a few degrees on either side of the normal body temperature of 37 degree Celsius.

It can measure temperature from 35 degree Celsius to 42 degree Celsius.

The clinical thermometer is marked to indicate a small change of 0.2 degree Celsius.

The capillary tube of a clinical thermometer has a kink or bend that does not allow the mercury to flow back into the bulb before the temperature has been read.

To lower the level of mercury, the thermometer has to be given a firm jerk.

While using a clinical thermometer, the following precautions should be taken:

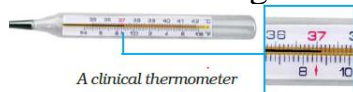
The thermometer should be washed before and after use preferably with an antiseptic solution.

The thermometer should be read keeping the level of Mercury along the line of sight.

It should be handled with care.

The bulb of the thermometer should not be touched while taking a reading. Hold the thermometer by its glass body.

It should be ensured that before use, the mercury level is below 35 degree Celsius or 95-degree Fahrenheit.



Digital thermometer:

Nowadays, digital thermometers are used to measure body temperature.

They work on tiny dry cells.

It is a safer device because it does not contain mercury which is a toxic substance.



Laboratory thermometer:

A laboratory thermometer is made up of a glass tube.

It has a glass work with mercury which on gaining heat rises in the glass capillary of the tube.

The range of temperature that laboratory thermometers can measure is between -10 degree Celsius to 110 degree Celsius.

The following are some precautions to be taken while using a laboratory thermometer:

Handle the thermometer with care.

Do not hold the thermometer by the bulb while taking a reading.

The thermometer should be kept upright, not tilted. The bulb should not touch the surface of the container.

Removing the thermometer from a boiling water bath and immediately immersing it in an ice bath may cause the thermometer to break.



ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS TO CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

- 1) Name two good conductors of heat?
- 2) What is the lowest point of an ordinary laboratory thermometer?
- 3) Why is the bulb of the thermometer made of thin glass?
- 4) As glass is a poor conductor of heat, the wall of the bulb is kept thin so that transfer of heat between the Mercury and its surrounding can take place easily.
- 5) How is temperature different from thermal energy?
- 6) How do we read a laboratory thermometer?
- 7) How does the fur of the polar bear help it to live in the Arctic region?
- 8) Why does cold water kept in an open container become warm on a hot summer afternoon?

AnswerACTIVITY: Take hot water in a glass and put a steel spoon, a plastic spoon in it. Touch the end of each spoon.

- 1) Which one is hot and why?
- 2) What will happen if you drop a spoon with a plastic handle? Explain in brief?

Answer

Answer

1

SOCIAL STUDIES

CIVICS (Chapter – 2)

Role of the Government in Health

VIDEO LINK: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a7uwdVpF_NE

What is Health: Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries. There are certain factors which affect our health.

Healthcare in India:

- (i) **India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producer of doctors.**
- (ii) India is the **fourth largest producer of medicines** in the world.
- (iii) Most doctors settle in urban areas, while people in rural areas have to travel long distance for medical facilities.
- (iv) About 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year, while 2 million cases of malaria are reported every year.

Private and Public Healthcare:

- (i) Healthcare is divided into two categories: **Public health services and private health services.**
- (ii) Public health services is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. One important aspect of public health is that **it is meant to provide quality healthcare services either free or at low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment.**
- (iii) Private health services are not owned or controlled by the government. People have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use.

Healthcare and Equality:

- i) In India, private health services are increasing but public health services are not. As cost of these private services is high, many people cannot afford them.
- ii) Private services sometime encourage practice which are unethical. Barely 20% of the Indian population can afford medicines that they require during an illness.
- iii) **In the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.**
- iv) In 1996, Kerala decentralized its health budget at Panchayati level to ensure effective health planning.
- v) The best example of healthcare comes from **Costa Rica** where the government provides for adequate healthcare to people.

WORKSHEET

1. Where do most doctor prefer to settle?

(1)

2. Name some water borne diseases. (1)
3. Define public health care system. (1)
4. Why are women not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner? (1)
5. Define RMPs. Where are they found? (2)
6. Which step was taken by the Kerala government in the state in 1996? (1)
7. How can you say that adequate healthcare is not available to all? (3)
8. 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases. Explain with the help of examples. (3)
9. Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India. (4)
10. Describe the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all. (5)

Activity: -

Make a booklet on Comparison between public health services with those of private health services.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1. what does PHC means?

- a. Private health center
- b. Public health center
- c. Primary health center
- d. All of these

Q.2. what percentage of communicable disease is water borne?

- a. 21 %
- b. 30 %
- c. 15 %
- d. None of these

Q.3. which one is not a water borne disease?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Worms
- d. Cancer

Q.4. According to data of 2000, how many hospitals do we have in India?

- a. 11000
- b. 18218
- c. 13124
- d. 14231

Q.5. How many people die by tuberculosis every year?

- a. 2 lakh
- b. 3 lakh

- c. 5 lakh
- d. 1 lakh

Q.6. what does RMP means?

- a. Retired Medical Practitioner
- b. Registered Medical Practitioner
- c. Recognized Medical Practitioner
- d. None of these

Q.7. where do most doctors prefer to settle?

- a. Urban areas
- b. Rural areas
- c. Foreign region
- d. None of these

Q.8. what do you mean by public health care system in India?

- a. Chain of financial faculty
- b. Chain of private doctors
- c. Chain of health center
- d. None of these

Q.9. what do you mean by 'medical tourist'?

- a. People from other village
- b. Foreigners came for medical treatments
- c. Indian goes for medical treatments in other countries
- d. None of these

Q.10. why did Hakim Sheikh file a case in the court?

- a. Indifferent attitude of government hospital
- b. Indifferent charges of government hospital
- c. Doctors were not available in government hospital
- d. None of these

विषय - संस्कृत

तृतीयः पाठः

स्वावलम्बनम्

VIDEO Link - <https://youtu.be/b93c-5QFRJ8>

शब्दार्थः

समृद्धः	-	धनी	rich
चत्वारिंशत्	-	चालीस	forty
अष्टादश	-	अठारह	eighteen
प्रकोष्ठेषु	-	कमरों में	in the rooms
पञ्चाशत्	-	पचास	fifty
गवाक्षाः	-	खिड़कियाँ	windows
चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्	-	चवालीस	fortyfour
षट्त्रिंशत्	-	छत्तीस	thirtysix
कृषकदम्पती	-	किसान पति-पत्नी	farmer couple
आतिथ्यम्	-	अतिथि-सत्कार	respecting guests
कर्मकरः	-	काम करने वाला	worker
भवताम्	-	आपके	yours
भृत्यः	-	नौकर/सेवक	servant
शक्नुवन्ति	-	सकते हैं	able to do

प्रश्न 1

अधोलिखितान् समयवाचकान् अङ्कान् पदेषु लिखत-

यथा-	10.30	सार्धद्वादशवादनम्	5.00	.....
	7.00	.....	3.30	.....
	2.30	.....	9.00	.....
	11.00	.....	12.30	.....
	4.30	.....	8.00	.....
	1.30	.....	7.30	.....

गम् (जाना) धातुः - परस्मैपदी

गम् - गच्छ का अर्थ: गम् - गच्छ का अर्थ जाना, to go होता है।

लट् लकारः

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमपुरुषः	गच्छति	गच्छतः	गच्छन्ति
मध्यमपुरुषः	गच्छसि	गच्छथः	गच्छथ
उत्तमपुरुषः	गच्छामि	गच्छावः	गच्छामः