

class = 3

by $\rightarrow$ Part^o

Ch - 8 (Division)

Week = 7

Some important points:

→ Multiplication facts give division facts. So, for division, we use multiplication tables.

→ 0 ÷ counting number = 0

→ $\text{number} \div \text{same number} = 1$

→ $\text{number} \div 1 = \text{same number}$

Dividends

→ $18 \div 9 = 2 \rightarrow$ Quotient
Divisor

Exercise = 8(A)

4. Fill in

eg: $8 \div 2 = 4$ Ans

Practice work.

a. $15 \div 3 =$

$$k. 24 \div 12 =$$
$$b. 15 \div 5 =$$
$$1.52 \div 13 =$$

c. $36 \div 6 =$

$$\text{m. } 72 \div 8 =$$
$$d. \quad 32 \div 8 =$$
$$n \cdot 24 \div 6 =$$

e. $36 \div 9 =$

$$0.22 \div 11$$
$$4. \quad 56 \div 14$$

p 50 ÷ 10

$$54 \div 9$$
$$9. \quad 25 \div 5$$

$$63 \div 9$$

$$\text{н. } 18 \div 2$$
$$: 26 \div 13$$

8. $60 \div 12$

 $CO = 15$
$$\text{L. } 70 \div 10$$

2 Fill in

Eg $5 \div 1 = 5$

Practice work

a $0 \div 9$

b $7 \div 7$

c $14 \div 14$

d $25 \div 25$

e $0 \div 20$

j $99 \div 1$

k $56 \div 56$

l $18 \div 18$

m $0 \div 32$

n $0 \div 4$

Exercise 8B

1 Divide and check the answer.

Eg $24 \div 2$

Sol: $2 \overline{) 24} = 12$

$- 2 \downarrow$

04

$- 4$

00

Dividend = 24

Quotient $\times$ Divisor = 24

$12 \times 2 = 24$

Practice work

a $82 \div 2$

b $96 \div 3$

c $88 \div 8$

d $93 \div 3$

e $77 \div 7$

f $39 \div 3$

g $48 \div 4$

h $55 \div 5$

i $84 \div 4$

j $36 \div 3$

k $86 \div 2$

l $26 \div 2$

m $69 \div 3$

n $46 \div 2$

Exercise 8(c)

Division with remainder

1 Divide 25 by 2.

Sol = 12

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 25} \\ - 2 \downarrow \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 25} \\ - 2 \downarrow \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 25} \\ - 2 \downarrow \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 25} \\ - 2 \downarrow \\ \hline 05 \end{array}$$

1 remainder.

Practice work

a. Divide 368 by 3

e. Divide 5504 by 5

b. Divide 8487 by 4

f. Divide 609 by 6

c. Divide 8041 by 2

g. Divide 367 by 3

d. Divide 9607 by 3

h. Divide 3695 by 3

Word sums

→ 112 pencils were divided equally among 9 children. How many pencils did each child get? How many pencils were left?

Sol → 112 pencils were divided = 9 children

then $9 \overline{) 112}$ (12

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 112} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 112} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 112} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 112} \\ - 9 \downarrow \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

Each child got 12 pencils.

4 pencils were left.

1. Mou can cut 7 pieces out of one cake. How many cakes does she need for 84 guests?

2. Tom stuck 76 photos in his album. If he stuck 4 photos on each page, how many pages did he use?

3. If 6 glasses are packed in a box, how many boxes are needed for 84 glasses?

4. 127 flowers were divided equally to make 8 mangalis. How many flowers were used for each? How many flowers were left?

①

Exercise Work class-III
chapter-2

Subject Teacher : Pooja
Our Senses

(A) Tick (✓) the correct option :

(1) We have _____ sense organs

(a) four ☐ (b) five ☒ (c) six ☐

(2) The people who cannot listen any sound are called _____

(a) deaf ☒ (b) Mute ☐ (c) blind ☐

(3) Our Eyes blink about _____ times a day

(a) 200 ☐ (b) 2,000 ☐ (c) 20,000 ☒

(4) We should take a bath _____ to keep our skin clean

(a) Daily ☒ (b) once a week ☐ (c) twice a week ☐

(5) People who cannot see properly have to wear _____

(a) hearing aid ☐ (b) sun glasses ☐
(c) a pair of spectacles ☒

②

(B) Fill in the blanks:

- (1) Our sense organs help us to know about the surroundings.
 - (2) People who cannot hear properly are deaf.
 - (3) We should study or read in bright light.
 - (4) We use our tongue to sense the taste of food we eat.
 - (5) The texture and colour of our skin reveals our health.
- (C) Write True or False.
- (1) Blind people use the hearing aid. False
 - (2) We should put a hairpin in our ears to clean them. False
 - (3) The skin helps us to feel the textures of the things we touch. True
 - (4) The deaf people observe lip movements to understand what is being said. True

③

(5) The physically challenged people need special care. True

(D) Match the following —

(1) Eyes

(2) Ears

(3) Nose

(4) Tongue

(5) Skin

(a) Hear 2

(b) Taste 4

(c) See 1

(d) Touch 5

(e) Smell 3

④

chapter-3 Work We Do

(A) Pick (✓) the correct option:

1. The work that people do to earn money is called _____

- (a) dance ☐ (b) occupation ☒
(c) child labour ☐

2. A _____ treats the people who are sick

- (a) Teacher ☐ (b) carpenter ☐ (c) Doctor ☒

3. A _____ fights cases in the court

- (a) lawyer ☒ (b) robber ☐ (c) Mason ☐

4. A _____ lays bricks to build walls.

- (a) plumber ☐ (b) Mason ☒ (c) Postman ☐

5. Children must learn

- (a) cleanliness ☐ (b) Good habits
(c) both ☒

5

(b) Fill in the blanks :

1. A postman delivers the letters to different places.
2. A carpenter fixes the doors and windows of the house.
3. We find doctors in the hospital.
4. A cobbler mends the shoes.
5. We can buy stationery items from a stationer's shop.

(c) Unscramble the letters to find the names of occupations:

1. ANETCREPR Carpenter (2) MBPVLR Plumber
3. ANMOS Mason (4) REGDOR grocer
5. DBERCLB Cobbler (6) VERDIR Driver
7. NATPSOM Postman (8) CTAHERE Teacher

⑥

(D) Where will you go to get the following works done?

1. Buying a pencil stationery
2. stitching of clothes tailor
3. Buying grocery items grocery shop
4. Fixing the leakage of water taps plumber
5. Buying Jewellery Jeweller's shop

7

Chapter-4 Games are fun

(A) Tick (✓) the correct option :

(1) All work and no _____ makes Jack a dull boy.

(a) Games ☐ (b) play ☒ (c) Exercise ☐

(2) _____ is an outdoor game.

(a) Cricket ☒ (b) chess ☐ (c) Indoo ☐

(3) _____ Games can be played even in bad weather outside

(a) outdoor ☐ (b) indoor ☒ (c) both ☐

(4) _____ is not a traditional outdoor game.

(a) Gilli-Danda ☐ (b) langri-taang ☐

(c) Volleyball ☒

(5) _____ is an indoor game

(a) Snakes & ladder ☒ (b) Badminton ☐ Basket Ball ☐

(B) Fill in the blanks -

(1) Having fun after long working hours is called recreation

⑧

(2) The games which are played inside the house are called indoor games.

(3) Cricket is the favourite outdoor game of most of the people.

(4) Playing too much of Video Game affects our eyes.

(5) At school, children play Basketball, Volleyball etc.

(1) Write True or False -

(1) Cricket is an indoor game False

(2) Hopscotch is a traditional outdoor game True

(3) Ludo is an outdoor game False

(4) We learn to be disciplined from games True

(5) Swimming is a fun outdoor activity True

⑨

10) Name the following →

- (1) An indoor game Judo
- (2) An outdoor game Cricket
- (3) A source of recreation Playing Games
- (4) A traditional outdoor game Gilli-Danda
- (5) A quality we learn from playing Games
Discipline



Class-3 Grk

Date - 18-5-2020

Gifts Of Plants



Plants play a very vital role in human life. They keep us cool, cause rains, improve soil conditions and provide shelter to birds, animals and insects. Most of our food comes from plants.

Copy work

To know about various gifts of plants, take up the following quiz and tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Plants make the air pure by absorbing excess:
(a) oxygen ☐ (b) nitrogen ☐ (c) carbon dioxide ☒
2. The rubber plant gives rubber for making:
(a) walls ☐ (b) carpets ☐ (c) tyres ☒
3. What does the flax plant give us?
(a) Lax fibre ☐ (b) Medicines ☐ (c) Linen fibre ☒
4. Which of these plants gives us 'scent' or 'perfume'?
(a) Rose ☒ (b) Cactus ☐ (c) Fern ☐
5. Cotton plant gives us cotton fibre which is used for making:
(a) cotton oil ☐ (b) cotton clothes ☒ (c) cotton seeds ☐
6. Which of these things is made from the pulp of the trees?
(a) Trunk ☐ (b) Paper ☒ (c) Wood ☐
7. Which of these plants gives us a pigment for colouring the clothes?
(a) Acacia ☐ (b) Indigo ☒ (c) Mango ☐
8. Which plant gives us high quality timber?
(a) Bougainvillea ☐ (b) Teak ☒ (c) Banana ☐
9. Jute plant gives us jute fibre which is used for making clothes and:
(a) garments ☐ (b) gunny bags ☒ (c) computer chips ☐
10. Which of these is a medicinal plant?
(a) Brahmi plant ☒ (b) Cotton plant ☐ (c) Flax plant ☐

[Week 7] Class - 3rd Eng II 18/05/2020
 II. Pick out the Adjectives of Quality in the following sentences :

1. My coat is tight.
2. He has a golden chain.
3. Monkeys have long tails.
4. The cow eats green grass.
5. She sings a sweet song.

..... tight
 golden
 long
 green
 sweet

III. Pick out the Adjectives of Quantity in the following sentences :

1. My father has much money.
2. Please give me some water.
3. She is feeling much pain.
4. Is there any tea in the pot ?
5. He has no hope of his life.

..... much
 some
 much
 any
 no

IV. Write down the Adjectives to complete the phrases given below. C has been done for you.

stubborn
cunning

slow
timid

proud
wise

busy
blind

fast
giant

tall
huge

1. The ... faithful ... dog
2. The ... cunning ... fox
3. The ... stubborn ... bee
4. The ... proud ... mule
5. The ... slow ... tortoise
6. The ... wise ... peacock
7. The ... timid ... lamb
8. The ... giant ... owl
9. The ... huge ... elephant
10. The ... tall ... giraffe
11. The ... blind ... bat
12. The ... fast ... hare

Study Material: Week 7
Class: 3rd

Sub: Eng I

Fill in the book



Practice Time

Ch-1

Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Hardik was a student of class _____.

a. 2nd

☐

b. 3rd

☒

c. 4th

☐

2. Hardik's father was a _____.

a. manager

☐

b. officer

☐

c. shopkeeper

☒

3. Hardik used to collect all the _____ in his piggy bank.

a. money

☒

b. shirts

☐

c. candy

☐

4. One day a _____ invitation card came to Hardik's home.
a. school ☐ b. wedding ☒ c. confectionary ☐

B. Fill in the blanks using the given words.

Rs. 500, almirah, shirt, money, father

1. Mr. Jitendra liked a shirt very much in the market.
2. The cost of the shirt was Rs. 500.
3. Mr. Jitendra searched for the money in his pocket.
4. Hardik noticed that his father was upset.
5. Hardik took out his piggy bank from almirah.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Mr. Jitendra hid all the sorrow inside him.
2. In the evening Mr. Jitendra was opening his shop.
3. Mr. Jitendra put a smile on his face.
4. There were Rs. 350 in Hardik's piggy bank.
5. Mr. Jitendra was sitting with a sad face

T
F
T
T
T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the name of Hardik's mother?
2. What Hardik used to do with his pocket money?
3. Why Hardik was saving his pocket money?
4. Why Mr. Jitendra was sad?
5. How Hardik helped his father in buying the shirt?

Vocabulary Practice

Opposite Word

A word that expresses an opposite meaning of a word, in which two words are antonyms of each other, is known as an opposite word.

Class - 3rd
Sub - Eng I



Practice Time

Ch - 2

Read and Write

1. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. _____ was only a ten-years-old girl.

a. Neelima



b. Neelam



c. Neetu

10

English Reader-3

2. It was a well-kept _____ with big and magnificent.
 a. flats ☐ b. apartments ☐ c. colony ☒
3. The boy's face always remained _____.
 a. happy ☐ b. serious ☒ c. sad ☐
4. The _____ had completely stopped by now.
 a. boy ☐ b. boat ☐ c. rain ☒

Fill in the blanks using the given words.

colony, window, school, place, serious

1. Neelima had been admitted in a good school.
2. Neelima liked the colony.
3. The boy's face always remained serious.
4. The boy's sat near the window.
5. You are new to this place.



Class - 3rd
Sub - Eng I

Ch - 3

Read and Write

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The boy pleaded with his uncle _____.
a. Deebu ☐ b. Dev ☒ c. Divya
- The boy's sister grabbed a window _____.
a. pillow ☐ b. seat ☒ c. none of them
- Uncle Dev zipped along a winding _____.
a. road ☒ b. ground ☐ c. street
- Uncle Dev knocked same hedges _____.
a. boy ☒ b. boat ☐ c. rain

B. Fill in the blanks using the given words.

garden, window, ticket, siren

- The poet's sisters grabbed a window seat.
- Uncle Dev zoomed across a garden.
- A siren made him stop.
- The poet's uncle got a ticket.

C. Answer the following questions.

- Who had a car?
- Who wanted to ride on a car?
- Where did his sister sit?
- Why did he stop the car?



Vocabulary Practice

D. Complete the words.

Do self

1. r _ _ de

2. s _ _ ster

3. g _ _ rd _ _ n

4. s _ _ ren

5. r _ _ ck _ _ t

6. m _ _ th _ _ r

Class = IIIA

Week = 4

Date = 18-5-2020 to 23-5-2020 by = Reetu Duhoon

Sub = Hindi I

कैसे बने विद्वान ?

Ch = 5

प्र० 1 → निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उन पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -
प्रारम्भ में तो यवक्रीत ने उत्साह से पढ़ना शुरू किया, परन्तु कुछ समय बाद ही वह ऊबने लगा। वह यह अवश्य चाहता था कि वह भी सभा में बैठकर शास्त्र-चर्चा में भाग ले और लोग उसकी विद्वत्ता की प्रशंसा करें। लेकिन यह कैसे सम्भव था ? उसे एक युक्ति सूझी ! वह तपस्या से इन्द्र को प्रसन्न कर विद्वान बनने का स्वप्न देखने लगा।

(क) यवक्रीत ने किसकी तपस्या की ?

उत्तर → यवक्रीत ने इन्द्र की तपस्या की।

(ख) यवक्रीत क्या चाहता था ?

उत्तर → यवक्रीत शास्त्र-चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहता था।

प्र० 2 → निम्नलिखित शब्दार्थों को अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए व याद कीजिए।

शब्द

अर्थ

समुचित

दृढ़ निश्चय

मन न लगाना

अर्थ

समुचित

दृढ़ निश्चय

मन न लगाना

विह्वलता	बुद्धि, ज्ञान
युक्ति	तर्कीब, उपाय
वत्स	पुत्र
सामग्री	सामान
संस्कार	अच्छे या बुरे कर्मों का प्रभाव
अन्तर्धान होना	आँखों में ओझल होना
ग्रहण करना	प्राप्त करना
ज्ञाता	ज्ञानी, विद्वान

प्रश्न → निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए व याद कीजिए।

(क) → यवक्रीत ऋषिपुत्र था, फिर भी लोग उसका सम्मान क्यों नहीं करते थे ?

उत्तर → यवक्रीत विद्या ग्रहण करने की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देता था। उसका मन पढ़ने में भी नहीं लगता था। इसी कारण उसका कोई मान-सम्मान नहीं करता था।

(ख) → यवक्रीत ने इन्द्र की तपस्या क्यों की ?

उत्तर → यवक्रीत ने इन्द्र की तपस्या विद्वान बनने के लिए की।

(ग) → वर माँगने पर इन्द्र ने यवक्रीत से क्या कहा ?

उत्तर → वर माँगने पर इन्द्र ने यवक्रीत से कहा, वत्स, बिना कठिन परिश्रम और अध्ययन के यह सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) → यवक्रीत को अपनी भूल कैसे मालूम हुई ?

उत्तर → यवक्रीत की समझ में आ गया कि बिना पढ़े विद्या प्राप्त करने की आशा करना ऐसा ही है, जैसे गंगा में बालू डालकर उस पर पुल बनाने की आशा करना।

प्र० 4 → रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए व अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए और याद कीजिए।

- (क) यवक्रीत बिना अध्ययन किये विद्या प्राप्त करना चाहता था।
- (ख) यवक्रीत ने सोचा कि इंद्र को प्रसन्न करके विद्या प्राप्त करना अधिक सुगम है।
- (ग) यवक्रीत चाहता था कि लोग उसका भी सम्मान करें।
- (घ) विद्या प्राप्त करने के लिए निरन्तर अभ्यास करना पड़ता है।
- (ङ) इंद्र ने कहा कि विद्या प्राप्त करनी है तो किसी सद्गुरु के आश्रम में जाओ।

प्र० 5 → समझिए और अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

ऋषिपुत्र	=	ऋषि का पुत्र
राष्ट्रपिता	=	राष्ट्र का पिता
गंगा तट	=	गंगा का तट
गुरुभक्त	=	गुरु का भक्त

Class $\Rightarrow$ IIIrd

Week $\Rightarrow$ 7

Date $\Rightarrow$ 18-5-2020 to 23-5-2020 by $\Rightarrow$ Reetu Duhoon.

23-5-2020

Club $\Rightarrow$ Hindi II

पाठ = 11 अशुद्धि - शोधन

प्रश्न $\Rightarrow$ अशुद्धि शोधन किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर $\Rightarrow$ बोलते समय शब्दों का सही उच्चारण न करना अशुद्धि - शोधन कहलाता है।

अशुद्ध

आशीर्वाद

अत्याधिक

अतिथि

गुरु

चिन्ह

विद्यालय

झूठ

स्वास्थ्य

वापिस

त्यौहार

ग्रहकार्य

कृपया

क्योंकि

रामायण

राष्ट्र

हिन्दु

श्रीमती

शुद्ध

आशीर्वाद

अत्याधिक

अतिथि

गुरु

चिह्न

विद्यालय

झूठ

स्वास्थ्य

वापस

त्यौहार

ग्रहकार्य

कृपया

क्योंकि

रामायण

राष्ट्र

हिन्दु

श्रीमती

पाठ = 12 विलोम शब्द

प्र० 1 → विलोम शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
उत्तर → एक-दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द या विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहते हैं।
नीचे लिखे गए विलोम शब्द व परिभाषा विषय कॉपी में लिखें

शब्द	विलोम
सुख	दुःख
जन्म	मृत्यु
हार	जीत
शत्रु	मित्र
मुरिकल	अस्मान
गन्दगी	सफाई
समीप	दूर
सच्चा	झूठा
शक	अनक
युद्ध	शान्ति
कामल	कठोर
राजा	रंक
लाभ	हानि
स्वर्ग	नरक
शुभ	लाभ
अमृत	विष
उदय	अस्त
गौरव	अवगुण
हिंसा	अहिंसा

पाठ - 13 पर्यायवाची शब्द

प्रश्न 1 → पर्यायवाची शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
उत्तर → जिन शब्दों का अर्थ एक जैसा होता है, उन्हें पर्यायवाची शब्द या समानार्थी शब्द कहते हैं।

शब्द	पर्यायवाची
घोड़ा	अश्व, तुरंग, घोटक
आग	अग्नि, ज्वाला, पावक
इन्द्र	देवेंद्र, सुरेश, सुरपति
गंगा	मन्दाकिनी, देवन्दी, सुरसरि
घर	भवन, आवस, गृह
पानी	जल, नीर, वारि
औरत	महिला, नारी, स्त्री
चन्द्रमा	चँद, मयंक, शशि
शरीर	तन, देह, बदन
हाथी	गज, मतंग, हस्ती
कपड़ा	चीर, वस्त्र, पट
पक्षी	खग, विहग, पंक्षी
संसार	दुनिया, जगत, विश्व
दिन	दिवस, वार, वासर
रात	रात्रि, निशा, रजनी
माता	माँ, अम्बा, जननी
आकाश	नभ, आसमान, गगन
नदी	सरिता, तटिनी, तरंगिणी
बादल	मेघ, धन, जलद

उपरोक्त दिये गये पर्यायवाची शब्द व परिभाषा अपनी विषय नोंदी में लिखिए व भाद कीजिए।

Study material - Week-7

class-3

Date: → 18/May/20 to 23/May/20

Subject- Sanskrit

पाठ-2 (कता कारकम्)

क) सही विकल्प पर (✓) लगाइए —

बालकस्थ नाम — अस्ति।

1. अंकुरः ☒

(a) अस्थाः नाम — अस्ति।

प्रिया ☒

(b) — पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।

(c) लतासु ☒

— कमलानि विकसन्ति।

तडागे ☒

(d)

रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए-

2. अंकुरः तृतीय कक्षायां पठति।

1:- प्रिया ग्रामे निवसति।

2:- उपवनं रमणीयम् अस्ति।

3:- सा भोजनं पचति।

4:- अग्रे अनेकानि पुष्पाणि सन्ति।

5:-

निम्नलिखित के सुमेल कीजिए-

3. अंकुरः → पुष्पाणि

1. प्रिया → कमलानि

2. उपवनम् → जगरे वसति

3. लतासु → ग्रामे वसति

4. तडागे → रमणीयम्

5.

निम्नलिखित शब्दों का हिंदी अर्थ लिखिए

	सुषः	यह (पुं०)	पठते	पढ़ता है
1-	सुषा	यह (स्त्री०)	2- बाला	लड़की
3-	पचति	पकाती है	4- ग्रामे	गाँव में
5-	उपवनम्	बगीचा	6- लताः	बैले
7-	च	और	8- सन्ति	हैं
9-			10-	

(च) निम्नलिखित शब्दों को संस्कृत में लिखिए —

- तीसरी = तृतीयः
 1- कक्षा में = कक्षायां
 2-

पाठ-3 (कर्म कारम्)

(क) सही विकल्प पर (✓) लगाइए —
 बालकः कि पठति ?

1. पुस्तकम् ☒
 (ब) पत्रं कः लिखति ?

2. बालकः ☒
 (ब) भोजनं का खादति ?

3. बालिका ☒
 (क) 'खादति' का हिन्दी अर्थ है
 4. खाती है ☒

(ख) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए —

बालकः पत्रं लिखति ।
 1. सा भोजनं खादति ।
 2. अहं विद्यालयं प्रातः काले गच्छामि ।
 3. तुम् विद्यालयं कि करोषि ?
 4.

(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का हिन्दी अर्थ लिखिए —

1. बालकः = लड़का	किम् = क्या
2. पठति = पढ़ते हो	3. सः = वह (पुर्लिंग)
3. बालिका = लड़की	4. खादति = खा रही है
5. सा = वह (स्त्री)	6. ओदनम् = भात
7. अहम् = मैं	8. त्वम् = तुम
9. पठामि = पढ़ता हूँ	10. गच्छामि = जाते हैं
11.	12.