

कुछ अन्य विलोम शब्द भी पढ़िए—

शब्द	विलोम
अंधेरा	उजाला
अंदर	बाहर
अंबर	धरती
अमीर	गरीब
अर्थ	अनर्थ
अधम	उत्तम
अपमान	सम्मान
इति	अंत
ईमानदार	बेईमान
ईर्ष्या	प्रशंसा
उग्र	शांत
उजला	मैला
ऊष्म	शीतल
एकता	अनेकता
ओझल	प्रकट
कंगाल	धनी
कच्चा	पक्का
गोल	चौरस
ग्रामीण	नगरीय
ग्रीष्म	शरद
घृणा	प्रेम
घरेलू	जंगली
चंचल	स्थिर
चतुर	मूर्ख
चेतन	जड़
चैन	बेचैन
छोटा	बड़ा
छूत	अछूत
तीव्र	धीमा
तेज	हल्का
हिंसा	अहिंसा

शब्द	विलोम
अस्त	उदय
आस्था	अनास्था
आज्ञा	अवज्ञा
आय	व्यय
आधार	निराधार
इष्ट	अनिष्ट
इंसान	हैवान
कटु	मधुर
काँटा	फूल
कोमल	कठोर
क्रुद्ध	शांत
खंडन	मंडन
खराब	ठीक
खामोशी	शोर
गंदगी	सफाई
गगन	धरती
गुण	अवगुण
गुप्त	प्रकट
जीवन	मृत्यु
जटिल	सरल
जलन	ठंडक
जवान	बूढ़ा
जीत	हार
ज्ञान	अज्ञान
ठहरना	चलना
डर	निडर
तत्काल	विलंब
तपन	शीतलता
नवीन	प्राचीन
दुर्गम	सुगम
स्वतंत्र	परतंत्र

विलोम शब्द

बच्चो, हमारे जीवन में अच्छा-बुरा, अपना-पराया, उचित-अनुचित का विशेष महत्त्व होता है। अतः हमें इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

क्या आप उपर्युक्त रंगीन मुद्रित (छपे) शब्दों की कोई विशेष बात बता सकते हैं ? आपने बिल्कुल ठीक समझा, ये शब्द एक-दूसरे का विपरीत अर्थ बता रहे हैं।

इस प्रकार, एक-दूसरे का विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम या विपरीतार्थक शब्द कहते हैं।

विशेष—किसी भी शब्द का विलोम बनाते समय यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि तत्सम शब्द का विलोम तत्सम और तद्भव का विलोम तद्भव तथा देशज और विदेशी भाषा का विलोम उनके अनुरूप ही होना चाहिए; जैसे—

1. अतिथि का आदर करना चाहिए, निरादर नहीं।
2. इधर-उधर देखकर चलना चाहिए।



व्याकरण-7

संस्कृत , कक्षा - VII

Date _____

Page _____

तृतीय पाठः

(संस्कृत भाषा)

शब्दार्थ -

वाक्यैका - एक वाणी को ही

समलंकारीति - सुशोभित करती है

मानवीयगुणानां - मनुष्यों के गुणों के

उद्गमस्थानम् - उत्पत्ति के स्थान को

अभिव्याप्त - फैली हुई है

संस्कारम् - संस्कारों में

अध्ययनार्थ - अध्ययन के लिए

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में दीजिए -

(क) कथाः भाषायाः साहित्यं सप्तमं वर्तते ?

उ० संस्कृत भाषायाः साहित्यम् सप्तमं वर्तते ।

(ख) पुरा संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः कुत्र गच्छन्ति स्म ?

उ० पुरा संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः गुरुकुले गच्छन्ति स्म ।

(ग) विश्वस्य आदिमग्रन्थाः के के ?

उ० विश्वस्य आदिमग्रन्थाः ऋग्वेदः , यजुर्वेदः , सामवेदः ,
अथर्ववेद च सन्ति ।

(घ) सर्वासां भाषाणाम् जननी का अस्ति ?

उ० सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी संस्कृतम् अस्ति ।



(क) सही विकल्प पर (✓) लगाइए-

- भाषासु मधुरा मुख्या:
(क) संस्कृत भाषा ☒ (ख) हिन्दी भाषा ☐ (ग) आंग्ल भाषा ☐
- येन संस्कृत भाषा अधीता तस्य सकल प्रयासः _____ भवति।
(क) सफलः ☒ (ख) शून्यसदृशः ☐ (ग) द्वाऽपि सत्यम् ☐
- सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी मान्यते।
(क) आंग्ल भाषाम् ☐ (ख) हिन्दी भाषाम् ☐ (ग) संस्कृतभाषाम् ☒
- पुरा संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः _____ गच्छन्ति स्म।
(क) ग्रामे ☐ (ख) गुरुकुले ☒ (ग) नगरे ☐

(ख) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

- संस्कृत भाषायाः साहित्यम् अतीव सरसं वर्तते।
- विश्वस्य आदिम ग्रन्थाः _____ च संस्कृत भाषायाम् एव सन्ति। → ऋग्वेदः, यजुर्वेदः, सामवेदः, अथर्ववेदः
- अतः संस्कृतभाषा सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी मान्यते।
- संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः गुरुकुले गच्छन्ति स्म।
- आचार्य देवी भव।

(ग) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

- Copy work
- क्या: भाषायाः साहित्यं सरसं वर्तते?

2. पुरा संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः कुत्र गच्छन्ति स्म?
3. विश्वस्य आदिग्रन्थाः के के?
4. सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी का अस्ति?

(घ) निम्नलिखित शब्दों की सन्धि-विच्छेद कीजिए-

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. अतीव | <u>अति + इव</u> | 2. संस्कृतस्यैव | <u>संस्कृतस्य + स्व</u> |
| 3. सूक्तिरियम् | <u>सूक्ति + इवम्</u> | 4. समलंकरोति | <u>सम + लंकरोति</u> |
| 5. संस्कृताधारयतेति | <u>संस्कृत + आधारयत् + इति</u> | 6. संस्काराणाञ्च | <u>संस्काराणाञ्च + च</u> |
| 7. संस्कृतमेव | <u>संस्कृतम् + स्व</u> | 8. संस्कृताध्यनेन् | <u>संस्कृत + अध्यनेन्</u> |
| 9. भाषायामेव | <u>भाषायाम् + स्व</u> | 10. अध्ययनार्थम् | <u>अध्ययन + अर्थम्</u> |

(ङ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए-

1. जिसने संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ी उसके प्रयास शून्य होते हैं। संस्कृतभाषा येन न अधीता तस्य सक्ल प्रयासः शून्यसादृशो भवति।
2. भारतीय जीवन में संस्कृत इस प्रकार व्याप्त है। भारतीयजीवने संस्कृतम् इत्यम् अभिव्याप्तम्।
3. संस्कृत भाषा को सब भाषाओं की जननी मानते हैं। संस्कृतभाषा सर्वसां भाषाणां जननी मान्यते।
4. विश्व के आदिम ग्रन्थ संस्कृत में ही हैं। विश्वस्य आदिग्रन्थाः संस्कृतभाषायामेव सन्ति।
5. मैं संस्कृत भाषा अवश्य पढ़ूँगा। अहम् संस्कृतभाषा अवश्यम् पठामि।

(च) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से संस्कृत में वाक्य रचना कीजिए-

1. संस्कृतभाषा संस्कृतभाषा सर्वासां भाषाणां जननी अस्ति।
2. सूक्तिः संस्कृतस्यैव सूक्तिरियम् = वाक्यैका समलंकरोति पुरुषं वा संस्कृताधारयतेति।
3. भारतीयः भारतीयजीवने संस्कृतम् अभिव्याप्तम्।
4. तस्य संस्कृतभाषा येन न अधीता तस्य सक्ल प्रयासः शून्यसादृशो भवति।
5. गुरुकुले पुरा संस्कृत अध्ययनार्थं बालकाः गुरुकुले गच्छन्ति स्म।

The Rats' Feast

Word Meanings -

Word	Eng. Mea.	Hindi Mea.
luggage	bags in which to pack personal belongings for travelling	सामान
stowed	packed, loaded	बंदा हुआ
stamping	pulling feet heavily on the ground	पैर पटकना
mockingly	ridiculously	हंसी से / हास्यास्पद
meaningfully	intently	सार्थक / इद निश्चयसे
silly	foolish	मूर्ख
better stocked	with a greater quantity	अत्यधिक मात्रा में
inconvenience	discomfort	ह
to insist	to demand	असुविधाजनक जोर देना / मांग करना
laden with	loaded with	बदा हुआ
register	to indicate, to show	दिखाना / संकेत करना
varying -	demand amounts,	सीमा / बढ़ती मांग
degrees	extent	सीमा
horror	shock and fear	भर / डर

Question Answers -

Ques - Where were the boys going to?

Ans - The boys were going to school because the holidays were over.

Que2 - Did the boys like their new Sanskrit teacher?

Ans - No, the boys did not like their new Sanskrit teacher.

Que3 - What did the old man carry with him?

Ans - The old man carried a bedroll, a trunk, two earthen pots of sweets and several other boxes of food.

Que4 - What did the boys do when the old man went out at a stop?

Ans - When the old man went out at a stop, the boys opened his pots and packages of sweets and ate ~~the~~ all the sweets themselves.

Que5 - What did the boys pretend about the empty pots and packages?

Ans - The boys pretended about the empty pots and packages that there were rats in the compartment and ate all the sweets.

Que6 - Who was the old man actually?

Ans - The old man was actually the boys' new Sanskrit teacher named Kalikumar Tarkabankar.

Date :- 04/05/20 to 09/05/20

Subject :- Hindi

Class :- 7th

पाठ - 3 [स्कूल मुझे अच्छा लगा !]

शब्द = अर्थ

अनूठी	=	अद्भुत
वायलिन	=	एक वाद्य यन्त्र
अकुलाना	=	घबराना
अप्रावील	=	एक छोटी चिड़िया
करिश्मा	=	चमत्कार
बस्ता	=	थैला
चुलबुली	=	चंचल
बरबस	=	अकारण, जबरदस्ती
शुभ	=	अच्छा
ठिठकना	=	स्थिर होना
शिष्टता	=	सभ्यता

Class - 7 - MATHEMATICS - Ch. 3 - DECIMALS

6

• Decimals:- The numbers expressed in decimal forms are called Decimals.

Ex - 6.8, 7.36 etc., is a decimal.

• Decimal place:- The number of digits contained in the decimal part of a decimal gives the number of decimal places. Ex - 5.74 has two decimal places and 8.536 has three decimal places.

• Like Decimals:- Decimals having the same number of decimal places are called 'Like Decimals'. Ex - 6.73, 8.05, 9.21 etc., are like decimals.

• Unlike Decimals:- Decimals having different number of decimal places are called 'Unlike Decimals'.

Ex - 5.3, 8.64, 10.319 etc., are Unlike Decimals.

Method of converting a decimal into a fraction

(i) Convert 0.5 in its simplest form.

Step 1: Write the given decimal without the decimal point as the Numerator of the fraction and in the denominator, write 1 followed by as many as there are decimal places in the given decimal.

This means: $0.5 = \frac{5}{10}$

Step 2: Reduce the above fraction in simplest form.

$$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{\cancel{5}^1}{\cancel{10}_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) Convert 0.225 in its simplest form:

$$0.225 = \frac{225}{1000} = \frac{9}{40} \quad (\text{after dividing by 25})$$

(iii) 0.24

(vi) 0.75

(ix) 5.6

(iv) 0.08

(vii) 0.006

(x) 12.25

(v) 0.8

(viii) 0.285

(xi) 6.004

• Method of Converting a fraction into a decimal
(i) Convert $\frac{27}{4}$ into a decimal.

Step 1 - Divide the numerator by the denominator till a non zero remainder is obtained.

This means: $\frac{27}{4} = 4 \overline{)27} \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 24 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$

Step 2 - Put a decimal point in the dividend as well as in the quotient.

$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{4} = 4 \overline{)27.} \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 24 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$

Step 3 - Put a zero on the right of decimal point in the dividend as well as on the right of the remainder.

$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{4} = 4 \overline{)27.0} \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 24 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$

Step 4 - Divide again as we do in whole numbers.

$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{4} = 4 \overline{)27.0} \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 24 \\ \hline 30 \\ 28 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$

Step 5 - Repeat step 3 and 4, till the remainder is zero.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{4} = 4 \overline{) 27.00} (6.75$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \hline 30 \\ 28 \\ \hline 20 \\ 20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{27}{4} = 6.75}$$

(ii) Convert $2\frac{5}{8}$ into a decimal.

$$2\frac{5}{8} = \frac{8 \times 2 + 5}{8} = \frac{16 + 5}{8} = \frac{21}{8}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{21}{8} = 8 \overline{) 21.000} (2.625$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \hline 50 \\ 48 \\ \hline 20 \\ 16 \\ \hline 40 \\ 40 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$(iii) \frac{47}{10}$$

$$(iv) \frac{156}{100}$$

$$(v) \frac{2516}{1000}$$

$$(vi) \frac{25}{8}$$

$$(vii) 3\frac{2}{5}$$

$$(viii) 2\frac{2}{25}$$

$$(ix) \frac{17}{20}$$

$$(x) \frac{30}{4}$$

$$(xi) \frac{100}{8}$$

(i) STORY WRITING

(150 to 200 words)

Story writing is interesting but not an easy task. It is quite challenging and requires a lot of creativity, skill and imagination. Some important things, while writing a story, should be kept in mind.

- Keep in mind the target group.
- Think of a plot and draw a rough sketch.
- Decide on the characters of your story.
- Give a suitable, catchy title.
- Use simple, easy to understand language.
- Maintain fluency.
- Draw some conclusion or moral at the end.

Suggested Marking Scheme

Contents : 3 marks

Fluency : 3 marks

Accuracy : 2 marks

SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. Study the following pictures and write a story about them, with the help of the given outlines in 150-200 words. **8 marks**



An old lion lived in a jungle—called all the animals—decided to eat one animal a day—it was the turn of a hare—the hare thought of a plan—took the lion to the well—the lion jumped into the well

Answer

A LION AND A HARE

Once upon a time there lived a fierce lion in a jungle. He had grown old and was unable to hunt and satisfy his hunger. So one day he held a meeting of all the animals of the forest. He said, 'I have grown old and can't hunt anymore. So I have made a plan. One animal out of you will come to my den every day. I will eat only one animal a day and satisfy my hunger.'

From that time one animal would go to the lion's den. One day it was the turn of an old hare. While going to the lion's den, he said to himself, 'Before I die I must play a trick on the lion.'

He made a plan and walked to the lion's den slowly.

The angry lion roared out, 'Why are you so late?'

The hare said, 'I am sorry, sir. Actually when I was coming to your den, I came across another lion in this forest. I don't know how he has come here. He stopped me on the way and said that he was the king of the jungle. He wants to kill you.'

The lion said furiously, 'Take me to him. I'll kill him at once.'

'Follow me then,' said the hare, happy in heart.

The hare led the lion to a deep well and said to the lion, 'Look into the well. Your enemy lives here.'

The lion looked into the well and saw his own reflection in the clear water. Mistaking his own reflection for another lion, the lion roared and the echo came back to him. Again he thought that his echo was the voice of his enemy. Finally he jumped into the well and died.

The clever hare returned to his friends and informed them what had happened. All the animals congratulated him on his bravery.

Moral: Cleverness can overcome a foe.

2. Write a story on the given outlines.

8 marks

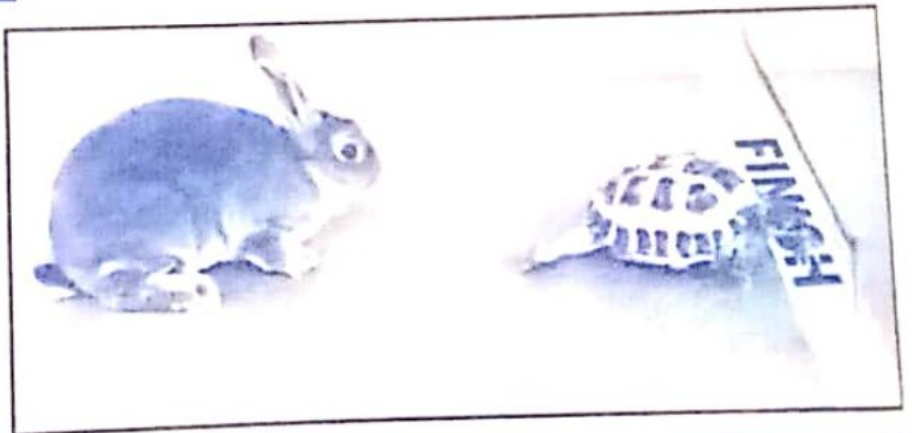
An old lady goes blind—calls in a doctor—the doctor agrees to charge fee only after the cure—doctor comes daily—is attracted to the lady's furniture—every day he takes away some of her furniture—the lady is cured at last—the doctor demands his fees—the lady refuses—'not cured completely,' she says—the case goes to court—the court asks the lady why she does not pay—she says, 'not completely cured'—'I cannot see all my furniture'—the judge understands—the lady wins the case

Answer

Once upon a time, there was an old lady. She was blind. She called in a doctor to cure her eyes. The doctor agreed to charge fee only after the cure. The doctor came daily. The doctor was attracted to the lady's furniture. So he took away some of her furniture every day. Finally, the lady was cured. But she refused to pay the doctor's fee. She said that she was not cured completely. The case went to court. When the court asked the lady why she did not pay the doctor's fee, she said, 'I am not completely cured as I can't see all my furniture.' The judge understood the point and the lady won the case.

Class : _____

Study the pictures given below and write a story, with the help of the given outlines.



A tortoise and a hare started a race—the hare ran fast—he decided to have a nap—the tortoise kept on running—he won the race

Study the pictures given below and write a story in about 150–200 words.



Use the following hints to write a gripping narrative. Also give it a suitable title. You were going to the airport to receive someone. Because of a traffic jam, you got late. Make use of the following points:

- Whom were you going to receive?
- Why was there a traffic jam? What caused it?
- What alternatives did you have to reach the airport?
- What happened thereafter? Think of a situation that will make the story interesting.
- How did it end? How did you finally manage to get out of the situation?

SPACE FOR THE ANSWER

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Story Writing : 8 marks

Date :

Name : _____

Class : _____ Section : _____ Roll No. : _____

UNIT *Assignment* **B.13**

Use the following hints to write a gripping narrative. Also give it a suitable title. You were going to the airport to receive someone. Because of a traffic jam, you got late. Make use of the following points:

- Whom were you going to receive?
- Why was there a traffic jam? What caused it?
- What alternatives did you have to reach the airport?
- What happened thereafter? Think of a situation that will make the story interesting.
- How did it end? How did you finally manage to get out of the situation?

SPACE FOR THE ANSWER

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Chapter - 3

The Sultanate Period

Answer the following questions briefly.

Q1 Which dynasties ruled over India during the Sultanate period?

Ans Five dynasties of Turkish origin ruled over India: the Slave, the Khalji, the Tughluq, the Sayyid and the Lodi.

Q2 Which ruler is known for his policy of 'Blood and Iron'?

Ans Balban is known for his policy of 'Blood and Iron'.

Q3 Who was Razia sultan? Why did the nobles oppose her?

Ans Razia sultan was the successor of Iltutmish. The nobles opposed her because she was the first woman Muslim ruler of the medieval world.

Q4 During the rule of which Sultan, the Mongals invaded India?

Ans Iltutmish was the ruler of Delhi Sultanate during the invasion of Mongals in India.

Q5 Write one reason that prompted Muhammad-bin-Tughluq to shift the capital to Daulatabad.

Ans Muhammad Bin Tughluq changed the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad because he thought that it was safer than Delhi as anyone could attack Delhi but Daulatabad was in a much inner area so he move to Daulatabad.

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q-1 Who succeeded Qutubuddin Aibak? Why is that person called the real founder of the Sultanate?

Ans. Iltutmish succeeded Qutubuddin Aibak. Iltutmish is called the real founder of the Sultanate because of the following reasons:

- i) He put down the rebellions within the empire.
- ii) He also protected the north-west frontiers of the Sultanate against the possible Mongal invasions.
- iii) He expanded his empire up to Bengal.

Q-2 Describe the reforms and measures undertaken by Alauddin Khalji to make an efficient administration.

Ans. Alauddin Khalji took several measures for the consolidation of his empire. He made several reforms in revenue system and introduced various taxes, e.g. Jazia and Zakat. He also began the market control system and introduced an efficient postal system to contact with distant parts of his empire.

Q-3 What was the significance of the court and nobility during the Sultanate period?

Ans i) They helped the Sultan in the expansion of the empire.

ii) They helped the Sultan in suppressing rebellions of the Hindus.

Q4 Describe the famous projects of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. Why did his projects fail?

Ans The famous projects of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq with the reason of their failure were -

- i) Transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad → This failed as he tried to shift entire population of Delhi to Daulatabad.
- ii) Taxation in Deccan → He increased the taxes on farmers to meet the expenses of army. But crop failed at that time and people rebelled against the Sultan.
- iii) Token currency → He ordered that token copper coins should be treated like gold and silver currency. But the kingdom was flooded with fake coins.

Chapter - 3

Fibre to Fabric

Answer the following questions in short.

Q.1 Where from does the best wool come?

Ans The best wool comes from the Merino sheep.

Q.2 How much wool does a merino sheep yield in one shearing?

Ans A merino sheep yields upto 13.5 kg of wool at one shearing.

Q.3 Name the wool obtained from goats.

Ans Angora or mohair and Kashmiri wool.

Q.4 What are the qualities of the best wool.

Ans The best wool has fine, strong and long fibres and is pure white in colour.

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.1 What is wool and what are its sources?

Ans Wool is the fibre that comes mainly from the coat of a sheep. It is a long and thick kind of hair that can be easily turned into yarn to make clothes for winter.

Its sources are sheep, goats and camels.

Q.2 Explain the process of shearing and carding of wool.

Ans Shearing → Cutting or shaving the wool off of

a sheep is called shearing. It is done by hands like hair cut or by electric shears.

Carding → The process of cleaning, separating and straightening out the wool fibres is called wool carding. It is either done manually or with the help of machines.

Q-3 What is silk and what is its source?

Ans Silk is an animal fibre that comes from the cocoon of silkworm moth. It is used to make lustre and silky clothes. Silk fibres are strong elastic and smooth.

Its source is silkworm.

Q4 Explain the process - from 'cocoon to cloth'.

Ans The process of taking out threads from the cocoon for use as silk is called reeling the silk. Reeling is done in special machines, which unwind the threads or fibres of silk from the cocoon and the silk fibres are then spun into silk threads, which are woven into silk cloth by weavers.