



**GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**JANJGIR**

**A DAY CUM BOARDING SR. SEC. ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL**

**RUN BY MARS EDUCATION SOCIETY - JANJGIR**

Affiliation No: 3330265 | School Code: 15094 | U-Dise No: 22061700909

*We Love, We Share, With Care*



**HAPPY SUMMER  
HOLIDAYS**

# **ASSIGNMENT**

**2024-25**

**Class : 7**

# MATHS

Q1 Fill in the blanks using  $<$  or  $>$ .

(a)  $-3 \dots -4$  (b)  $6 \dots -20$  (c)  $-8 \dots -2$  (d)  $5 \dots -7$

Q2 Solve the following:

(i)  $(-8) \times (-5) + (-6)$

(ii)  $[(-6) \times (-3)] + (-4)$

Q3 The sum of two integers is 116. If one of them is  $-79$ , find the other integers.

Q4 If  $a = -35$ ,  $b = 10$  cm and  $c = -5$ , verify that:

(i)  $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$

(ii)  $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$

Q5 Determine each of the following products:

(i)  $12 \times 7$

(ii)  $(-15) \times 8$

Q6 Find the value of:

(i)  $1487 \times 327 + (-487) \times 327$

(ii)  $(-8) \times 9 + (-8) \times 7$

Q7 Divide:

(i) 102 by 17

(ii)  $-132$  by 12

(iii)  $-161$  by  $-23$

(iv) 76 by  $-19$

Q8 Write :-

(a) A pair of integer whose sum is  $-8$

(b) A pair of integers whose difference is  $-2$

(c) A negative integer and a positive integer whose sum is  $-6$

Q9 Complete the following multiplication table

		Second number									
		x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
First number	-4										
	-3										
	-2										
	-1										
	0										
	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										

Is the multiplication table symmetrical about the diagonal joining the upper left corner to the lower right corner?

Q10 Find the value of

1.  $36 \div 6 + 3$

2.  $24 + 15 \div 3$

Q11 Subtract: -

(a) 10 from 6

(b) -8 from 5

Q12 A shop keeper gain 1Rs on each pen and loses 40 paise on each pencil. He sells 45 pens and some pencil losing Rs5 in all. How many pencil does he sell?

Q13 Fill in the blanks to make the following statements true:

(i)  $(-5) + (-8) = (-8) + (\dots\dots\dots)$

(ii)  $-53 + \dots\dots\dots = -53$

Q14 In the city of Srinagar, temperature was  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  on Monday, and then it dropped by two  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  on Tuesday. What was the temperature of the city of Srinagar on Tuesday? On Wednesday, the temperature rose by  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What was the temperature on this day?

Q15 Verify  $a - (-b)$  is equal to  $a + b$  for the following values of alphabets a and b.

(i)  $a = 21, b = 18$

(ii)  $a = 118, b = 125$

Q16 The difference of an integer a and (-5) is 3. Find the value of a?

Q17 What will be the sign of the product if we multiply together 199 negative and 10 positive integers?

Q18 Find the product using the suitable properties:

(i)  $26 \times (-48) + (-48) \times (-36)$

(ii)  $8 \times 53 \times (-125)$

Q19 An elevator descends into a mine shaft at the rate of 6m/min. If the descent start from 20m above the ground level. How long will it take to reach -370m?

Q20 In a class test containing about ten questions, five marks are awarded for each correct answer and (-2) marks are awarded for every incorrect answer and 0 for questions which are not attempted.

(i) Mohan gets four correct answers and six incorrect answers on his test. What is his total score?

(ii) Reshma gets five correct answers and similarly five incorrect answers; what is her total score?

(iii) Heena gets two correct answers and five incorrect answers out of the seven questions she attempts. What is her final score?



1. **PROJECT:** Make a power point presentation on any of the following topics:
  - a. Famous Indian mathematicians and their theories
  - b. Use of mathematics in our daily life.
  - c. Vedic maths and its benefit.
2. **Software Review:** Write a review of your favorite software. Include information about its type, what it does, its pros and cons, and why you like it. **(Copy work)**
3. **Software Comparison Chart:** Create a comparison chart of different types of software (like System software, application software, utility software). Include details like their functions, Examples and the differences between them. **(Copy Work)**
4. **“My Dream Vacation” Project work:** Create a PowerPoint presentation about a place you would love to visit. Include slides about the location, culture, food, tourist attractions, and why you want to visit.
5. **“My Dream Budget” Project work:** Create a budget for your dream vacation. Include categories like travel, accommodation, food, entertainment, and souvenirs. Use Excel formulas to calculate the total cost.

**Note:** Project work will be submitted in pen drive and copy work will submit in Computer HW copy.

**Remember:** the goal of these activities is not just to complete an assignment, but to learn more about computers and how they work. Have fun with it! 😊



**SECTION A WRITING**

**Q1.** You recently visited an ‘Old Age Home’ Raipur with your friends. Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary writing entry of what you saw and experienced there.

**HINTS:** old home, mostly senior citizens, peaceful surroundings, spacious, clean rooms and baths, regular medical checkup.

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**SECTION B GRAMMAR**

**Q2.** Classify the sentence given below and put the correct punctuation marks (full stop, question mark or exclamation mark) at the end of each.

- a. Did John buy a present for the birthday party \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Read the instructions carefully \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where are you going \_\_\_\_\_
- d. I got the news from my father \_\_\_\_\_
- e. How useful the summer camp is \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3.** Identify the Phrases, clauses and sentences.

- a. The girl won the competition.
- b. Running around the track, he felt a sense of freedom.
- c. They had a picnic with their friends.
- d. with the curly hair
- e. I graduated last year.
- f. When I came here
- g. I saw him.
- h. I drink milk every day.
- i. Though we left home early.

**Q4. Learn and write the meanings of the following words:**

- a. Sneaked \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. Pretended \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. Dukedom \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Despair \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. Possession \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets.**

- a. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for her exams right now.
- b. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football every Saturday afternoon.
- c. Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie with my family.
- d. By this time next year, she \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to play the guitar.
- e. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Europe next month.
- f. Every morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a run in the park.
- g. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my homework yet.
- h. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east every morning.
- i. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book when I called her.
- j. We \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) a trip to the beach for next summer.

**Q6. Learn the following 'Dictation Words':**

Investigation	Realisation	Personalisation	Radiance	Percussion
Appearance	Apparition	Disapproval	Pathetic	Revolution
Involuntary	Exhaustion	Movement	Nutrition	Automotive
Performance	Errand	Magazine	Malfunction	Furniture
Amazement	Psychologist	Reflection	Dermatologist	Perfection

Encyclopaedia	Vacation	Biscuit	Diabetics	Rhinoceros
Column	Scissors	Prudent	Convenience	Conscience
Insurance	Octopus	Typewriter	Pavement	Bravery
Repentance	Barrier	Impartial	Technology	Broccoli
Termination	Philosophy	Psychology	Apartment	Velocity



# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. **Indian Inventions and Discoveries:** Research and write about any three inventions or discoveries by Indians that have contributed to the world.



2. **Historical Monuments of India:** Choose any two historical monuments of India. Draw or paste pictures of these monuments and write a brief note on their historical significance.



3. **Current Affairs Quiz:** Prepare a quiz of 10 questions related to current affairs of India. This will help you stay updated with recent events and happenings.



4. **Olympics and India:** Write about India's participation in the Olympics. Highlight any five significant achievements of India in the Olympics.



**Note:** Complete your assignment in GK H.W Copy only



प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –

समय कभी किसी के लिए नहीं ठहरता। इस संसार में सबसे मूल्यवान है—समय। धन को तो परिश्रम करके पुनः कमाया जा सकता है किंतु 'बीता समय कभी लौटकर नहीं आता' इतिहास साक्षी है जिसने भी समय का सदुपयोग किया, उसे जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त हुई। विद्यार्थी काल में तो समय का और भी अधिक महत्त्व है। उसके लिए समय स्वर्ण से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है। मनोरंजन के नाम पर समय को नष्ट करना स्वयं को धोखा देना है। धन के द्वारा समय नहीं कमाया जा सकता।

क. इस संसार में सबसे अधिक मूल्यवान किसे बताया गया है?

ख. विद्यार्थी का समय किससे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है?

ग. मनोरंजन में हमारा क्या नष्ट होता है?

घ. धन को कैसे कमाया जा सकता है?

प्रश्न 2. मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी का कोई पाँच कहानियाँ पढ़कर उनका सार लिखिए।

प्रश्न 3. प्रतिदिन समाचार पत्र पढ़ें तथा कुछ रोचक तथ्यों/ लेख की कटिंग फाइल पर चिपकाए।

प्रश्न 4 नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक कवियों के कोई तीन – तीन दोहें आकर्षक रूप से A4 आकार के कागज पर भावार्थ के साथ लिखिए एवं याद करें।

क. सूरदास

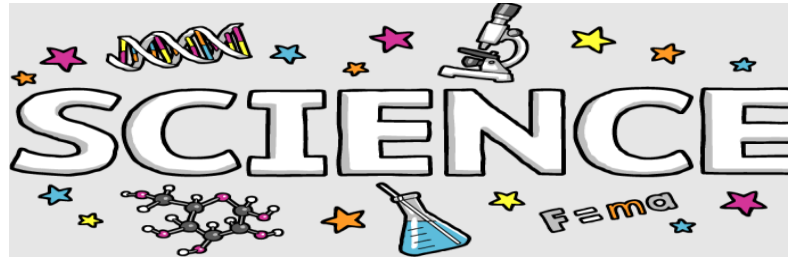
ख. तुलसीदास

ग. कबीरदास

प्रश्न 5. अपनी छुट्टियों में बिताए यादगार समय को डायरी - लेख के रूप में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 6 पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति करें एवं प्रश्न – उत्तर याद करें।

प्रश्न 7. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक 'बालमहाभारत' से पाठ 1 से 5 तक पढ़ें एवं अवकाश के बाद पाठ सार कक्षा में सुनाए।



**Dear Children,**

***It's time for the summer vacation, and it is the time where we have fun. So, we have selected some educational projects for your holidays that will help you learning with enjoyment along with your family.***

**TO DO LIST:**

- Select any one topic from the following project topic.
- Prepare a well detailed project in project file & paper.
- Prepare project in your own hand writing. (Only difficult diagrams can be printed for convenience)
- Following is the sequence for project:

**Front Matter:**

Title page

Certificate

Table of contents

Acknowledgement

**Body:**

Content from hints & research

Recommendations

End matter

References

- Do research on current situations and collect about latest developments.

**TOPIC: NUTRITION IN PLANTS & ANIMALS**

**Hints:**

- About Nutrition
- Different modes of nutrition
- Autotrophic in details
- Heterotrophic in details
- Nutrition in humans, Amoeba, Ruminants



## TOPIC: NATURAL FIBRES

### Hints:

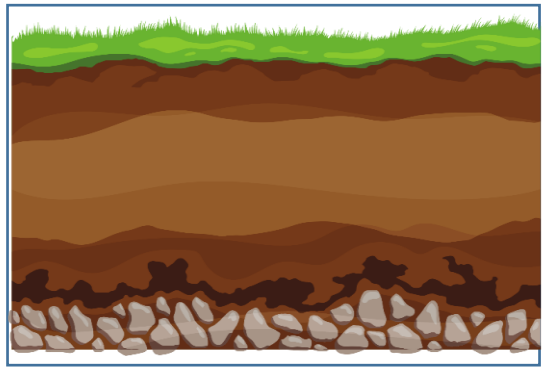
- Types
- Their production & processing methods
- Samples
- Testing/identifying way
- Advantages & disadvantages



## TOPIC: SOIL

### Hints:

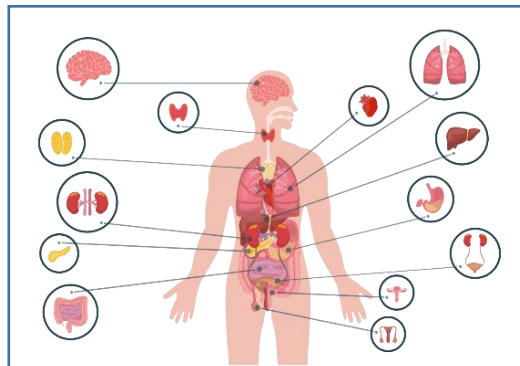
- What is soil?
- How it is formed?
- Soil profile
- Composition of soil
- Types
- Properties
- Erosion
- Locate in map various types of soil found in India



## TOPIC: HUMAN BODY

### Hints:

- Various organs systems
- Details about each organs
- Structure of organs
- Working system



## TOPIC: FOREST

### Hints:

- Introduction
- Types of forest
- Regions of forest
- Geographical location of various kinds of forest
- Various kinds of plants & animals in each forest

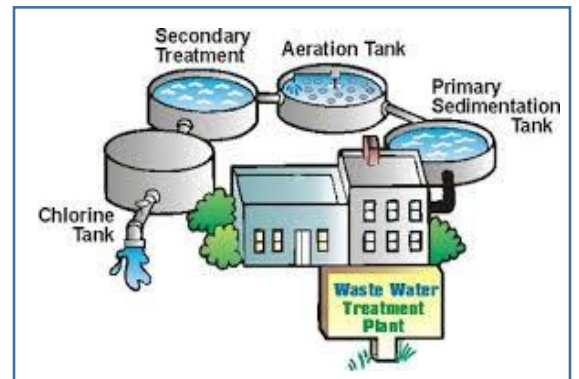


- Advantages

## **TOPIC: WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT**

### **Hints:**

- Waste
- Sewage
- Drainage system
- Sewage system
- Sewage treatment plant
- Wastewater treatment processes
- Water plant equipment



# SCIENCE READING COMPREHENSION

## FOOD CHAINS AND WEBS

Food chains and food webs describe the feeding relationships in an ecosystem. Every population needs energy to survive. That energy comes from the sun. Everything in the food chain or food web relies on the sun for that energy and obtains it throughout the chain. A person can feel the sun warming the skin. A field mouse and a hawk can feel it, too. Neither of them can directly use the sun's energy; however, they must have it in order to breathe, keep their hearts beating, and to stay alive.

The energy of the sun is stored in food, and the energy in food is passed from one organism to another in a food chain. A **food chain** is a path that energy takes from producers to consumers to decomposers.

One of the first organisms in the food chain is the plant. During photosynthesis the plant captures the sun's energy. It then stores that energy in foods or sugars that the plant makes for itself. Next, a grasshopper may eat the plant and energy is released for the grasshopper to use or to be stored in the tissue of the grasshopper. Some of the energy is lost as heat. After that a lizard may eat the grasshopper releasing energy to the lizard that was being stored in the grasshopper. The food chain becomes the avenue by which energy is passed from one organism to another in the ecosystem.

When animals die they become food for the organisms like crickets, worms, ants, and other bugs. They also become a food source for microscopic organisms like bacteria. The food chain becomes the path of energy as it moves from one organism to another.

Because an organism eats more than one kind of food, and animals are eaten by more than one kind of organism, there becomes a relationship between all of the species in a community. This relationship is called a **food web**. It reveals how populations must compete for the food so that they are able to receive the needed energy. A food web is a map of overlapping food chains.

Food webs begin with **producers**; the living organisms that use the sun's energy to make their own food, and include, grass, trees, and plants. Organisms that cannot make their own food are called **consumers**, which get energy from the producers. As they store energy from the sun, they are eaten and the stored energy is released into the organism that eats it. Consumers are grouped by the kind of food they eat.

There are herbivores and there are carnivores in the food web. **Herbivores** are those organisms that only eat the producers. The herbivores will not eat animals, but only plants, algae, grass and flowers. The **carnivores** are animals that will eat other animals. There are carnivores on land and

in the sea. The most frightening carnivore is the great white shark. When an animal eats both meat and plants they are called **omnivores**. Humans and bears are omnivores.

Living things that hunt other living things are called **predators**. And the hunted are called the **prey**. The relationship between predator and prey is a key part of both the food chain and the food web. There are also those meat eaters that do not hunt for meat like the predator, but eat it as it scavenges for it. They are called **scavengers**. They feed on the remains of dead animals they find.

Every food chain and food web ends with decomposers. **Decomposers** are worms, insects, bacteria, and fungi. These organisms break down dead matter into substances that can be used by the producers. The decomposed matter returns to the soil for the process to begin all over again. The food chain continues. In doing so, all organisms are receiving the energy needed to survive, and the ecosystem is able to sustain itself.

## **SYMBIOSIS**

In nature, organisms interact with each other in a variety of ways. Some are predators, some are prey, and some just compete for food against each other. Some of these relationships last a long time while others do not. In nature a relationship between two organisms that last a long time is called **symbiosis**. There are different kinds of symbiosis. There are times when both organisms in the relationship benefit from each other. There are times when only one will benefit while harming the other. Then there are times when only one benefits, but no harm is done to the other.

When a relationship between two kinds of organisms benefits both organisms, it is called **mutualism**. For example, in The Mojave Desert there is a plant that exists called the Yucca tree. When this tree's creamy flowers are in bloom there appears to be shadows that jump around on the flowers. However, a more careful look reveals that these shadows are actually moths. They are called yucca moths. The yucca moths cannot survive without the yucca tree. The yucca trees would also quickly become extinct if it were not for the yucca moth. The yucca moth visits the yucca flower at night and picks up pollen and rolls it up into a ball. The moth then flutters over to another flower and implants that pollen into that flower's ovary. The moth is able to pollinate the flower which in turn sprouts new seeds that become new yucca plants. The yucca tree and the yucca moth depend on each other for survival and they both benefit and share a relationship of mutualism.

When two organisms form a relationship where one organism lives on or in another organism and may harm the other in the process it is called **parasitism**. The organism that lives on or in the

other is called a **parasite**. The organisms they feed on both are called **hosts**. The parasites benefits from the relationship. The hosts are harmed by the relationship. For example, fleas are parasites of dogs. The fleas feed off the blood of the dog and give nothing back to the dog in return. The host is harmed while the parasite benefits. Another example of parasitism is mistletoe. It is an evergreen that grows in the branches of a tree such as a poplar, fir, or apple. The mistletoe feeds off the tree while offering nothing to benefit the tree. The relationship between these two organisms is called parasitism.

The relationship between two organisms where one benefits from the other while causing no harm in the process is called **commensalism**. An example of this would be when a tropical fish lives unharmed among the poisonous tentacles of a sea creature. The sea creature provides safety for the fish and the fish neither harms nor helps the creature. The fish becomes protected from other predators by the poison, yet provides nothing to the sea creature. Another example is when orchids attach itself to the trunk of a tree on the rain forest floor. The orchid only attaches itself to benefit from the position of the tree in order to get sunlight. It causes no harm to the tree. This relationship is called commensalism.

There are different kinds of symbiosis. Each defines the relationship between organisms in nature. While some organisms are predators, other becomes the prey. Still other organisms can live together without any harm being caused. Whether these relationships are mutualism, parasitism, or commensalism, it is clear that organisms interact with one another in a variety of different ways. The nature of these relationships and how they interact differently together is called symbiosis.

## **TECTONIC PLATES**

The surface of the Earth is constantly moving throughout the world. The movement is extremely slow and cannot be felt or noticed by people on the Earth. It moves between one to six inches every year. For the land to move a noticeable and significant amount takes millions of years. The movement of the Earth is due to tectonic plates.

The Earth's surface is made up of several layers, but the part of the land that is moving is called the **lithosphere**, which is the made up of the Earth's crust and a part of the upper mantle. This layer of the Earth moves in big pieces of land called **tectonic plates**. Some of the plates cover entire continents.

There are minor plates and major plates. Seven **major plates** include the African, Antarctic, Eurasian, North American, South American, India-Australian, and Pacific plates. Notice how each of the plates are somewhat aligned with the seven continents. The eight **minor plates** include the



Arabian, Caribbean, Nazca, and Scotia plates. The plates can be imagined as pieces of a puzzle that make up the surfaces of the Earth.

The tectonic plates are around 62 miles thick, and there are two main types: oceanic and continental. The **oceanic** plates consist of crust below the oceans called *sima*, which is mostly made up of silicon and magnesium. The second type, **continental**, mostly includes the surfaces of the Earth below the continents and is called *sial*, which is mostly made up of silicon and aluminum.

Because there are different plates, there are also boundaries between them where most of the evidence of movement can be found. There are three main types of boundaries: convergent, divergent, and transform.

At the **convergent** boundary the plates push together, or one plate will move under another in a process called **subduction**. At these boundaries the formation of mountains and volcanoes take place over a long period of time. Earthquakes may also occur along convergent boundaries. An example of a convergent boundary is the deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, between the Pacific and Mariana plates. Subduction occurs as the Pacific plate moves under the Mariana plate. In addition, Mount Everest and the Himalayan Mountains were formed by the convergent boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates.

A **divergent** boundary is the opposite of convergent as the plates get pushed apart. The area on the land where this occurs is called a **rift**. Magma from below the Earth's surface pushes up from the mantle and reaches the Earth's surface.

The tectonic plates slide past each other at a **transform** boundary. At these locations are faults and where earthquakes may occur as well. An example of a plate boundary in the United States is the San Andreas Fault located in California, which is a cause of many earthquakes in California. It is a transform boundary between the North American and Pacific Plates.

Finally, scientists are able to use GPS to track the movement of the tectonic plate movement throughout the world, which may be able to help accurately predict the occurrences of earthquakes someday.

In summary, plate tectonics involves the movement of pieces of the Earth's crust along several boundaries throughout the world. The movements of these plates are responsible for mountain formation, volcanoes, trenches, earthquakes and other geologic activity.

## THE WATER CYCLE

The **water cycle** is the continuous movement of water between the surface of the Earth and the air. The water cycle involves several steps involving evaporation, transpiration, condensation, and precipitation. It is a continuous cycle where water evaporates into the air and becomes part of a cloud, falls down to earth as precipitation, and then evaporates again. This repeats again and again in a cycle that lasts forever.

**Evaporation** is when the sun heats up the waters in oceans, lakes, and other bodies of water. The water then changes into a gas. The water or moisture, now a gas, then evaporates into the air. This continuously takes place all over the world.

**Transpiration** is the process by which plants lose water in the form of water vapor. Transpiration is similar to evaporation by getting the water vapor from plants back up into the air. It is also a part of the Earth's water cycle. It takes place continuously as plants grow using the water that passes through the roots of the plants and is then released into the air.

**Condensation** occurs when the water vapor in the air becomes cold and changes back into a liquid. During the water cycle, clouds are formed due to condensation. It is also condensation when water droplets form on the outside of a cold drink. Condensation also occurs following a hot shower. The water from the shower changes to a water vapor and the droplets cover the mirror and other objects in the room.

**Precipitation** is rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the ground. Precipitation occurs during the water cycle when the air can no longer hold water that had been evaporated. The clouds get heavy and the evaporated water falls back to the earth as precipitation.

**Rain** forms in clouds when the clouds are large enough to have water droplets. The water droplets collide and form raindrops. **Snow** is formed when water vapor changes directly to a solid at a temperature of less than 32°F. **Sleet** is basically rain drops that freeze into ice pellets before reaching the ground. **Hail** is cooled water that freezes on contact with ice crystals in clouds normally occurring in the summer months, and usually during thunderstorms.

When precipitation ends up on the land it soaks into Earth and becomes **ground water**. The ground water is then used by plants and animals for drinking. Groundwater may be stored in aquifers. **Aquifers** are underground layers of rock that are saturated with water. This can be brought to the surface through natural springs or by pumping.

If precipitation runs over the soil and collects in the oceans, lakes or rivers it is called runoff. **Runoff** is the flow of water that occurs when excess storm water, melt water, or other

sources flows over the earth's surface. Once this precipitation ends up in or on the Earth's surface, the water cycle begins all over again.

In summary the Earth's water cycle continuously occurs throughout the world. The four processes include evaporation, transpiration, condensation, and precipitation. Precipitation is water that falls to the Earth through rain, snow, sleet, or hail. As the water reached the Earth's surface it may become ground water stored in aquifers, or if the Earth can no longer hold the water it becomes runoff. The water then flows back into the Earth's different bodies of water.

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# SOCIAL STUDIES



Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.
- On 5 June every year \_\_\_\_\_ day is celebrated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the domain of water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a threat to environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a human made environment.

Q2. Short Answer Type Questions:

a. Why is our environment changing?

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b. What are the basic components of the natural environment?

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c. Distinguish between the biotic and abiotic environments with examples.

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d. What is an ecosystem?

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e. What does the lithosphere provide us?

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d. Why would the Earth barren without the atmosphere?

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e. How do plants and animals depend on each other?

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f. Why are human beings the most important part of the human environment?

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Instruction :-Dear students read the assignment properly and complete your assignment in Sanskrit notebook.

प्र.1 प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत ।

क) संस्कृते वर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

ख) स्वरवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

ग) व्यंजनवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

घ) अयोगवाहः कति भवन्तति ?

ङ) ऊष्मवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

प्र.2. यथा निर्देशं उत्तराणि लिखत ।

क) पृथिव्यां कति रत्नानि ?

ख) मूढैः कुत्र रत्नसंज्ञा विधियते ?

ग) ऊष्मः व्यंजनानि कानि लिखत ?

घ) अन्तःस्थः व्यंजनानि कानि लिखत ?

ङ) सुभाषितानि शब्दे कः उपसर्गः लिखत ?

प्र.3. श्लोकस्य अर्थं हिन्दी भाषायां लिखत।

पृथिव्यां त्रीणि .....संज्ञा विधियते ॥

4 किमर्थं संस्कृतं पठनीयम् (संस्कृत को क्यों पढना चाहिए ?अपने शब्दों में लिखें) ।

5 सुभाषितानि पाठस्य श्लोकान् लिखत पठत स्मर्तव्यं च ।( सुभाषितानि पाठ का सभी श्लोक को लिखें और याद करें) ।