ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS 4

ENGLISH

Similes Worksheet (Part 1, As)

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as."

Directions: Write a sentence with each simile given below.

Example A- As hungry as a bear.
Answer- *The boy was as hungry as a bear because he didn't eat breakfast.*

AS

1- Smart as a fox

_____

2- Quick as a cat

_____

3- Tough as nails

_____

4- Hard as rock

_____

1

Similes Worksheet (Circling Part 1)

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as."

Directions: Circle the simile in each sentence below.

Example A- The man was ⟨ hungry as a bear ⟩ at dinner.
Answer- hungry as a bear

1. The boy was smart as a fox when trying to pass his test.

2. The running back was quick as a cat on the football field.

3. My dad is tough as nails because he never shows weakness.

4. The boxer head is hard as a rock.

5. The player is tough as a tiger.

6. The boy cried like a baby when he fell off the swing.

7. The boy drinks like a fish at the water fountain.

8. The runner slithered like a snake across the finish line.

9. The boy hit like a girl.

10. The man fights like a lion on the soccer field.

11. The boy ran like the wind to get to class on time.

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Writing Similes Worksheet

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as."

Directions: Write a sentence with each simile below.

Example A: *slithers like a snake*
Answer: *The football player* <u>*slithered like a snake*</u> *on the field.*

1. tough as nails.

_____

2. thin as a rail.

_____

3. run like the wind.

_____

4. sleep like a baby.

_____

5. hard as a rock.

_____

6. tough as a tiger.

_____

7. as good as gold.

_____

Write Your Own Similes

Directions: A simile compares people, things, feelings, or ideas to each other with **like** or **as**. Think of two things you can compare and fill in the blanks below to write your own similes.

Examples:

Juniper runs as fast as a cheetah.

The bakery smells as sweet as a dream.

1. _____ as heavy as _____.

2. _____ as sharp as _____.

3. _____ as dark as _____.

4. _____ as bright as _____.

5. _____ as huge as _____.

6. _____ as shiny as _____.

7. _____ is as slow as _____.

8. _____ is as soft as _____.

Use the pictures as clues to complete each **simile**.

A **simile** is a phrase or figure of speech that compares two things using the words **like** or **as**.

elephant	bee	bat	feather	desert	tree

I'm so thirsty, my mouth is as dry as a _____ .

Without her glasses on, Judy felt as blind as a _____ .

The baby kitten is as light as a _____ .

I was as busy as a _____ as I worked to finish my homework.

My older brother is as tall as a _____ .

If my dog keeps eating so much, he'll become as big as an _____ .

Super Similes

Similes are a way of comparing two things using LIKE or AS:

He eats like a pig   **He is as quiet as a mouse.**

Try and finish these similes:

Like Similes: verb +like + noun

The diamond shone like _____

The wind howled like _____

She swims like _____

The sun blazed like _____

As Similes: as + adjective + as + noun

The cloak was as green as _____

The man was as tall as _____

The rock was as sharp as _____

The bag was as heavy as _____

Fill in the similes:

The moon was as bright as _____ . I walked quickly through dry grass that crunched like _____. Trees as tall as _____ towered over me. As quick as _____ a huge animal ran towards me. My heart felt like a _____ beating in my chest. I ran like a _____ to get home to safety, my legs were as wobbly as _____ . The windows of my house were as yellow as _____ showing me I was finally safe.

Creating Similes Worksheet

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words "like" or "as."

Directions: Create a simile by completing each comparison below.

Example A: as shiny as _____
Answer: as shiny as silver

1. as hot as _____

2. as bright as _____

3. shines like _____

4. eats like _____

5. drives like _____

6. fights like _____

7. as large as _____

8. hard as a _____

9. soft as a _____

10. sour like _____

11. as straight as _____

A simile compares two different things using "like" or "as". Complete the similes below. Be creative!

> **Examples:**
>
> My pencil is like a magic wand.
>
> My sister is as playful as a puppy.

1. The moon is as bright as _____.

2. The water sparkles like _____.

3. The sweater is as warm as _____.

4. My hair is as soft as _____.

5. _____ is as red as a tomato.

6. _____ is like a library.

7. _____ is as sweet as candy.

8. _____ is as easy as ABC.

HOMOPHONES

HOMOPHONES are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

Color the homophone that completes each sentence, th write it in the blank.

1. I got a dress _____ my birthday.
   for   four

2. I _____ the dog barking.
   here   hear

3. A rabbit can dig a _____ in the groun
   hole   whole

4. My team _____ the soccer game.
   one   won

5. Can you _____ your name?
   right   write

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same.
They have different spellings and different meanings.

Directions: Choose and write the correct homophone for each sentence.

1. Out in the forest, the _____ ate some berries.
   (bare, bear)

2. Mom lit the candle and the _____ filled the room.
   (scent, cent)

3. I watched the beautiful _____ eating in the meadow
   (dear, deer)

4. My library book is _____ in two days.
   (due, dew)

5. The _____ jumped up on his horse and rode away.
   (night, knight)

6. Tim's pants were big so he wore a belt around his _____
   (waist, waste)

7. Could you please pass a _____ of the cake?
   (piece, peace)

8. The new king will _____ for 50 years.
   (rain, reign)

9. Harry's sister was sick so he _____ her a card.
   (made, maid)

10. My dad's favorite dinner is _____ and potato.
    (stake, steak)

⭐ HOMOPHONES ⭐

Read the sentences and circle the correct word

1. I saw a _____ on the flower.   be bee

2. The wind _____ the leaves.   blue blew

3. I will _____ my friend at the game.   meat meet

4. He will play the _____ in the second play.   role roll

5. What did you _____ at the store?   buy bye by

6. It would be nice to have _____ in the world. piece peace

7. It will be a _____ day today.   fare fair

8. You should never _____ to your parents. lye lie

9. Do you like to eat _____?   beats beets

10. I have _____ that movie before. scene seen

Choose the correct homophone to complete the sentence.

1. .... am in the zoo.
   (I / Eye)

2. The kid .... the bun.
   (ate/ eight)

3. Let Tom .... in the tub.
   (be/ bee)

4. This cap is red but that one is ....
   (blew / blue)

5. Do .... run to the bus.
   (knot / not)

6. I like to .... figs.
   (it / eat)

7. ....pens are in the box .
   (For / Four)

8. I must put the can in the ....
   (been / bin)

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same and are spelled differently.

Write the correct homophone on the line.

pair

pear

1. The boy lost _____ teeth.

2. I have a _____ of ice skates.

3. Allen _____ sad.

4. The girs was _____ .

5. Jan _____ all the pie.

6. Jean has a _____ arm.

7. Ann's _____ won.

8. The hot dog was on the _____ .

9. The sea was a pretty _____ .

10. The _____ was not opened.

11. Duffy bought a _____ tie.

1. to	two
2. pear	pair
3. seems	seams
4. pail	pale
5. eight	ate
6. sore	soar
7. teem	team
8. plait	p'
9. blue	blew
10. male	mail
11. knew	new

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Homophones- To, Two, and Too

> - Homophones are words that have the same sound as another word but have different spellings and meanings.
>   - ✓ To- A preposition before a noun or infinitive before a verb. (Let's go to the store).
>   - ✓ Two- The number 2 (I would like <u>two</u> tacos please.)
>   - ✓ Too- A synonym for *also* or when having excess amounts. (There are <u>too</u> many people here.)

Choose the correct homophone in parentheses to correctly complete each sentence.

1. I would like to go _____ Disneyland for my birthday.
   (too, to)

2. David has _____ dogs and a cat.
   (two, to)

3. They would like to go to the opera _____ !
   (too, two)

4. Be ready _____ wake up early tomorrow morning.
   (too, to)

5. Who would like to go _____ the grocery store with me?
   (two, to)

6. I hear _____ much chatting in our classroom this morning.
   (too, to)

7. Karla placed her _____ mittens on the coffee table.
   (too, two)

8. Don't forget _____ put your homework in you backpack!
   (to, two)

9. There were _____ jackets left in the classroom yesterday.
   (too, two)

10. Leon enjoys playing soccer _____ !
    (too, to)

Homophones- There, Their, and They're

- Homophones are words that have the same sound as another word but have different spellings and meanings.
  - ✓ There- Used when talking about a place (It must be nice to live <u>there</u>.)
  - ✓ Their- Used to show possession (Put <u>their</u> jackets in the closet.)
  - ✓ They're- Used as a contraction for *they* and *are* (<u>They're</u> my best friends.)

Choose the correct homophone in parentheses to correctly complete each sentence.

1. Please place _____ leftover food in the refrigerator.
   (their, they're)

2. I would like to walk past _____ soon and gaze at the scenery.
   (their, there)

3. _____ not home right now so we'll leave a note in the mailbox.
   (There, They're)

4. I would like to go swimming, but _____ not here to watch me.
   (their, they're)

5. Patty volunteered to put _____ homework in the basket.
   (their, there)

6. You can see the baseball game perfectly if you sit over _____.
   (they're, there)

7. This is _____ secret hiding spot.
   (their, there)

8. _____ going to be so proud when they see your grades!
   (Their, They're)

7

9. You can find some amazing books over _____ in the corner.
   (there, they're)

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MATHS

Note

- I, V and X are basic Roman numerals.
- Repeating a letter repeats its value.
- The letter V is never repeated.
- Each I that comes before V and X subtracts 1 from the value of V or X.
- Each I that comes after V and X adds 1 to the value of V or X.

Forming Roman Numerals

Symbol of smaller value is to the right.

$VI \rightarrow 6$

$5 + 1 = 6$

$XI \rightarrow 11$

$10 + 1 = 11$

Symbol of smaller value is to the left

$IV \rightarrow 4$

$5 - 1 = 4$

$IX \rightarrow$

$10 - 1 = 9$

Repetition of symbols means addition of their values.

$III \rightarrow 3$

$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

$XX \rightarrow 20$

$10 + 10 = 20$

More examples

$VII = V + II = 5 + 2 = 7,$ $VIII = V + III = 5 + 3 = 8$

$XI = X + I = 10 + 1 = 11,$ $XIII = X + III = 10 + 3 = 13$

Using the three basic numerals I, V and X, numerals for numbers up to 39 can be written with help of the following rules.

Rules

1. The same symbol is not usually repeated more than 3 times together.
2. A numeral placed after one of greater value is added.
   $XV = X + V = 10 + 5 = 15$
3. When a symbol stands between symbols for greater values, it is grouped with the symbol at the ri:
   $XIV = X + (V - I) = 10 + (5 - 1) = 14$

1. Copy and fill in the blank spaces to show the meaning of each of these numerals.

(a) IV = 5 − 1 = _____

(b) IX = _____ − 1 = _____

(c) XIV = 10 + (5 − 1) = _____

(d) XIX = 10 + (_____ − 1) = _____

(e) XXIV = 10 + 10 + (_____ − _____) = _____

(f) XXIX = _____ + _____ + (10 − _____ = _____

(g) XXXIV = 10 + 10 + 10 + (_____ − 1) = _____

(h) XXXIX = 10 + 10 + 10 + (_____ − _____) = _____

2. Write a Hindu-Arabic numeral for each of the following Roman numerals.

(a) V _____
(b) IV _____
(c) VII _____

(d) X _____
(e) I _____
(f) VIII _____

(g) VI _____
(h) XV _____
(i) XII _____

(j) XX _____
(k) IX _____
(l) XXXIV _____

(m) XXVIII _____
(n) XXIX _____
(o) XXXII _____

3. Write the Roman numeral for each of the following.

(a) 28 _____
(b) 3 _____
(c) 6 _____

(d) 7 _____
(e) 11 _____
(f) 15 _____

(g) 25 _____
(h) 31 _____
(i) 29 _____

(j) 14 _____
(k) 39 _____
(l) 35 _____

4. Match the numerals of two columns which indicate the same number. One has been done for you.

Column A	Column B
(a) 18	(i) XIX
(b) 27	(ii) IX
(c) 5	(iii) XII
(d) 19	(iv) XVIII
(e) 12	(v) V
(f) 9	(vi) XXVII

5. Put a tick (✓) on the correct matching.

(a) XX ⟶ 20
(b) XIX ⟶ 21
(c) IV ⟶ 6

(d) XXIV ⟶ 24
(e) IX ⟶ 9
(f) VI ⟶ 4

(g) XVI ⟶ 15
(h) XVI ⟶ 16

6. Which of the following are meaningless? Ring them.

(a) VX
(b) XVI
(c) VV
(d) XIX

(e) VII
(f) VIV
(g) XVII
(h) XIXX

(i) VXX
(j) XXX
(k) XXXIV
(l) IXIV

EXERCISE 1f

1. A man bought a plot of land for ₹ 37,899 and sold it for ₹ 45,362. How much profit did he earn?

2. By how much is 98,720 greater than 89,293?

3. The sum of two numbers is 70,501. If one number is 48,634, find the other number.

4. The population (as per 2011 census) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 3,79,944 and that of Daman and Diu is 2,42,911. How much is the population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands more than that of Daman and Diu?

5. Mr Sinha earned ₹ 2,57,360 in two years. In one of those years he earned ₹ 1,08,572. How much did he earn in the other year?

6. Anil's balance on 1st September in his bank account was ₹ 3,49,500. He withdrew ₹ 28,635 in the month of September, ₹ 35,013 in the month of October and ₹ 1,19,820 in the month of November. What was his balance on 1st December?

7. What must be added to 1,79,415 to make three lakh?

8. The sum of two numbers is six lakh forty-nine thousand seven hundred twelve. If one of the number is 4,93,700, find the other number.

9. How much more is the difference of 90,400 and 50,648, than the difference of 80,312 and 60,18

10. Write the largest and the smallest 6-digit number using the digits 2,5,0,7,6,3 and find the differen between them.

1. What is the cost of 175 watches, if each watch costs ₹ 698?

2. A baker bakes 378 loaves of bread a day. How many loaves of bread does he bake in 1 year?
   [Hint. 1 year = 365 days]

3. A ream of paper contains 480 sheets. How many sheets of paper, in all, are there in 175 reams?

4. A machine manufactures 985 screws in a day. How many screws will it manufacture from the beginning of the year till the end of September? (The year is 2008.)
   [Hint : 2008 is a leap year ; total number of days = 274]

5. An air ticket from Delhi to Lucknow costs ₹ 2,435. Find the total fare collected, if there are 125 passengers flying with this fare.

Exercise 5D

Divide:

1. 5919 by 132
2. 6847 by 198
3. 8476 by 254
4. 7966 by 368
5. 14067 by 347
6. 8470 by 360
7. 17300 by 470
8. 36876 by 648
9. 409183 by 623
10. 183519 by 769
11. 532641 by 691
12. 99598 by 482
13. 41389 by 137
14. 8569734 by 985
15. 5196334 by 769

Exercise 6D

1. Find the common factors of
   (a) 6 and 10   (b) 12 and 16   (c) 12, 18 and 32   (d) 8, 12 and 30

2. Find the HCF of the following by listing the common factors.
   (a) 15, 25   (b) 12, 35   (c) 24, 32   (d) 18, 27

3. Find the HCF of the following by common division method.
   (a) 16, 28, 36   (b) 12, 18, 42   (c) 30, 75, 90   (d) 24, 32, 48

4. Find the LCM of the following by listing the multiples.
   (a) 4 and 10   (b) 6 and 9   (c) 8 and 12   (d) 5 and 15

5. Find the LCM of the following by common division method.
   (a) 32 and 36   (b) 4, 14 and 20   (c) 12, 28 and 32   (d) 25, 40 and 45

1. **Encircle the numbers that are divisible by the numbers given on the left.**

   (a) **2:** 15 46 38 49 511 280 420 855

   (b) **3:** 27 14 72 · 66 85 324 102 906

   (c) **6:** 30 21 114 54 82 804 915 156

   (d) **5:** 190 86 45 107 165 210 400 325

   (e) **9:** 36 117 217 315 459 620 738 893

   (f) **10:** 115 120 1100 230 500 162 625 95

2. **Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False.**

   (a) A number divisible by 2 is necessarily divisible by 6. _____

   (b) If a number is divisible by 8, it is also divisible by 4. _____

   (c) Only odd numbers are divisible by 3. _____

   (d) 475 is not divisible by 6. _____

   (e) Only the numbers which have an odd number of zeros at the end are divisible by 10. _____

   (f) All numbers divisible by 3 are also divisible by 9. _____

Exercise 8C

Subtract:

1. $2\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{1}{3}$ 2. $3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4}$ 3. $5\frac{7}{8} - 3\frac{2}{8}$ 4. $3\frac{5}{6} - 1\frac{4}{6}$ 5. $3\frac{9}{12} - 3\frac{5}{12}$

6. $7\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{7}$ 7. $5\frac{6}{8} - 3\frac{3}{8}$ 8. $10\frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{10}$ 9. $6\frac{7}{10} - 4\frac{1}{5}$ 10. $5\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4}$

11. $6\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{3}{8}$ 12. $7\frac{2}{3} - 5\frac{1}{6}$ 13. $6\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{4}$ 14. $8\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{4}{6}$ 15. $8\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{5}{6}$

16. $12\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{1}{2}$ 17. $15\frac{1}{4} - 9\frac{7}{9}$ 18. $19\frac{3}{5} - 14\frac{2}{3}$ 19. $7\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{1}{2}$ 20. $9\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{4}{5}$

HINDIहिंदी

	लक्ष्य – ५
	हिंदी साहित्य
पाठ – २	चतुर हंस
	प्रश्न/उत्तर

प्र०१ दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर संक्षिप्त में दीजिए

(क) वृक्ष पर कौन निवास करते थे ?
(ख) बूढ़े हंस की क्या विशेषता थी ?
(ग) एक दिन बूढ़े हंस ने वृक्ष पर क्या देखा ?
(घ) इस पाठ से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है ?

प्र०२ निम्न पंक्तियाँ किसने किससे क्यों और कब कही ?

(क) " इस लता को नष्ट कर दो नहीं तो यह लता हमारी मृत्यु का कारण बनेगी ।"

(ख) " मैं विशेष ध्वनि संकेत करूँगा और तुम सभी एक साथ उड़ जाना ।"

प्र०३ पाठ-२ का अभ्यास कार्य भाषा बोध व अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में हल करें व याद करें ।

प्र०४ दिए गए शब्दों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाइए-

(i)	सम्मान	(iii)	मृदुल	(v)	शीतल
(ii)	मनुष्य	(iv)	विनती	(vi)	समाधान

हिन्दी व्याकरण

प्र०१ पाठ-६ लिंग पढ़ें व पाठ में दिए गए स्त्रीलिंग व पुल्लिंग शब्दों को, याद कीजिए व रफ कॉपी में लिखिए ।

पाठ का अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही हल कीजिए व याद कीजिए ।

प्र०२- निम्न मुहावरों का अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य बनाइए -

१) आँखे दिखाना
२) दाँत खट्टे करना
३) लाल -पीला होना
४) नौ-दो ग्यारह होना

प्र०३- पाठ-७ वचन पढ़े व पाठ में दिए गए एकवचन व बहुवचन शब्दों को रफ कॉपी में लिखें व कक्षापरीक्षा हेतु याद भी करें ।

पाठ-७ का अभ्यास कार्य पुस्तक में ही हल करें व याद करें ।

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प्रश्न 8 निम्न शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए

चिड़िया –	रात	मक्खी
तिथि –	बात	बस्ती
बहुरे –	कन्या	कलम
घड़ा –	शाखा	आँसू
बातें –	नहरें	मित्र
कथा –	दुकानें	दाता
माता –	नदी	टोपियाँ

प्रश्न- दिए गए वाक्यों के वचन बदलकर वाक्य पुनः लिखिए –

क) फूलों पर तितली मंडरा रही है।
ख) होली पर हमने मिठाई खाई।
ग) परीक्षा समाप्त हो गई।
घ) सीमा और सुरभि बात कर रही हैं।
ड़) भारत की नदी हिमालय से निकलती है।
च) कुत्ता भौंक रहा है।
द) लड़का मैदान में खेल रहा है।
ज) पुस्तक मेज़ पर पड़ी है।
झ) सभी चोर गाड़ी में बैठकर भाग गए।

लिंग बदलो

मिलान करें

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
मोर	हथिनी
पति	बुढ़िया
गायक	मोरनी
हाथी	फत्नी
बूढ़ा	गायिका
देव	शेरनी
नौकर	देवी
शेर	नौकरानी

:

वचन

स्त्री... बहुवचन

एकवचन

प्र01 खाली स्थान में उचित शब्द लिखिए:-

क) गुलीवर के शरीर पर _____ घूमी थीं। (चुहियाँ/चुही)

ख) मेरी दो _____ हैं। (आँखों/आँख)

ग) सारी _____ मेज़ पर रख दो। (पुस्तक/पुस्तकें)

घ) _____ कुएँ पर पानी भरने गई हैं। (स्त्री/स्त्रियाँ)

प्र02 वाक्यों में वचन बदलिए:-

क) मिठाई पर मक्खियाँ बैठी हैं।

_____

ख) नदी पहाड़ों से गुज़रती है।

_____

ग) छात्र ने देश-भक्ति की कविता सुनाई।

_____

 आओ लिखकर देखें–

1. उचित शब्दों का प्रयोग करके रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए–
   (क) भाषा के दो रूप होते हैं–·········· और लिखित।
   (ख) भाषा को लिखने के ढंग को ·········· कहते हैं।
   (ग) ·········· भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान कराता है।
   (घ) समाचार सुनाना भाषा का ·········· रूप है।

2. दिए गए चित्रों के नीचे भाषा का रूप लिखिए–

....

 आओ सोचकर देखें–

3. भाषा और लिपि का सही मिलान कीजिए–

भाषा	लिपि
(क) उर्दू	(i) रोमन
(ख) अंग्रेज़ी	(ii) देवनागरी
(ग) पंजाबी	(iii) फ़ारसी
(घ) हिंदी	(iv) गुरुमुखी

2. सही शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए–

वर्ण, ि, ग्यारह, अ, दो

(क) हिंदी में स्वर ·········· होते हैं।
(ख) जिस ध्वनि के और टुकड़े न हो सकें, उसे ·········· कहते हैं।
(ग) संयुक्त व्यंजन ·········· व्यंजनों के मेल से बनते हैं।
(घ) ·········· मात्रा वर्ण से पहले बाईं ओर लगती है।
(ङ) ·········· स्वर की कोई मात्रा नहीं है।

आओ सोचकर देखें–

3. दिए गए चित्रों को देखकर बताइए कि लिखते समय इनके नामों में कौन-कौन-सी मात्राएँ आएँगी–

(क) शब्द ··········
    मात्रा ··········

(ख) शब्द ··········
    मात्रा ··········

(ग) शब्द ··········
    मात्रा ··········

4. दी गई ध्वनियों वाले दो-दो शब्द लिखिए–
   (क) अनुस्वार   ·····················   ·····················
   (ख) अनुनासिक   ·····················   ·····················
   (ग) संयुक्त व्यंजन   ·····················   ·····················
   (घ) द्वित्व व्यंजन   ·····················   ·····················

आओ करके देखें–

5. 'र' के विभिन्न रूपों का प्रयोग करके शब्द बनाइए–
   (क) कम ·············· (ख) कम ·············· (ग) कम ··············

खोजबीन–

6. एक ऐसे शब्द को खोजें, जिसमें 'र' के एक से अधिक रूप प्रयोग होते हैं।

2. उचित पर्यायवाची शब्द छाँटकर उस पर गोला ( ) लगाइए–

(क)	हवा	–	पानी	बाग	समीर
(ख)	सूर्य	–	दिनकर	दिवस	दुनिया
(ग)	दिन	–	दिवस	जग	कर
(घ)	बगीचा	–	पहाड़	बाग	विश्व

 आओ करके देखें–

3. चित्रों के पर्यायवाची शब्दों को रेखा खींचकर मिलाइए–

(क)

→ गिरि

दिनकर

→ अचल

पाणि

(ख)

भूप

दिवाकर

नृप

कर

(ग)

(घ)

1. दिए गए चित्रों को देखिए और संकेत-बिंदुओं की सहायता से उनका वर्णन कीजिए-

चित्र-1

संकेत-बिंदु– सर्कस, हाथी, आनंद, जोकर, हँसना, भीड़, कुर्सियाँ।

....
....
....
....

आओ लिखकर देखें–

1. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए–
   (क) सरल ·············· (ख) हर्ष ·············· (ग) असली ··············
   (घ) गुण ·············· (ङ) सुगंध ·············· (च) प्राचीन ··············

2. रिक्त स्थानों में रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए–
   (क) मोम कोमल और पत्थर ·············· होता है।
   (ख) सत्य बोलने से सम्मान मिलता है ·············· बोलने से अपमान।
   (ग) हमें जीवन में कायर नहीं ·············· बनना है।
   (घ) हमें किसी का भी अनादर नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि सभी का ·············· करना चाहिए।

आओ सोचकर देखें–

3. ऐसे चार शब्द सोचिए, जिनमें 'अ' जोड़कर उस शब्द का विलोम शब्द बनता हो–

	शब्द	विलोम		शब्द	विलोम
(क)	··············	··············	(ख)	··············	··············
(ग)	··············	··············	(घ)	··············	··············

HISTORY

Read ' Founder of the Sikh Religion :Guru Nanak'. Learn difficult words.

Founder of the Sikh Religion: Guru Nanak

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Guru Nanak, born on 15th April 1469, was the founder of the Sikh religion and the first of the *tenth Sikh Gurus*. His birth is celebrated worldwide on the *full-moon day* which falls on different dates each year in the month of *Kartik* (October–November). His parents were Kalyan Chand Das Bedi and Mata Tripta. His father was a *patwari* (accountant).

Early Life

It is said that from a young age, he was well aware of everything that was going on around him. At the age of five, Nanak is said to have voiced interest in divine subjects. At the age of seven, his father enrolled him at a village school. As a child Nanak astonished everyone, particularly his teacher, when he described the symbol of the **first letter of the alphabet**, which is almost a straight stroke **in Persian** as well as denoting the *unity* or *oneness of God*. Other childhood stories refer to *strange* and *miraculous* events about Nanak. One such example

An old painting showing Guru Nanak being taken to school

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was—*the sleeping child's (Nanak's) head was shaded from the harsh sunlight by the shadow of a tree, or, in another account, by a poisonous cobra, as witnessed by one Rai Bular.*

After some years, Guru Nanak was sent from the *school* to a *maulvi* in a mosque to learn *Persian*. He learnt it so quickly that the maulvi could not help but be astonished at the skill of the child. Thus, from his young age, as his teachers also saw, he showed signs of a *genius.*

His Youth

Even though Nanak was much cleverer than the children of his age, he was a great dreamer too! He would wander in the fields and forests, look at nature, birds and animals and would be lost in his thoughts. **What was he seeing and wandering about? What answers were he looking for?**

One such incident occurred when Nanak was given some money by his mother to buy some household things. When he returned home after a while, he returned empty-handed. When his mother asked him for the things, he said he had not bought them. So she asked him for the money. His reply was— *'There were some poor gypsies, I gave them the money to buy food'.* He then asked his parents, *'Did I do wrong in helping them?'* Both his parents fell silent.

At the age of 16, Nanak was married. He had two sons. Even though he had a family, his spent most of his time in prayers to God, as he always believed **true learning comes from God.**

Seeing Nanak leading his life in this manner, his family became worried and decided to put him into some regular work. So, Nanak was sent to work as an accountant in the stores of the governor of Sultanpur, Daulat Khan Lodi. He kept accounts very well. His family felt that he was settling down well in life.

Sikh tradition states that around 1499, at the age of 30, he had a **vision**. After he failed to return from the river after his bath, his clothes were found on the bank of a local stream. The people assumed that he had drowned in the river. He reappeared after *3 days*. He remained silent. The next day, he pronounced,

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'There is neither Hindu nor Mussalman (Muslim), so whose path shall I follow? I shall follow God's path. God is neither Hindu nor Muslim and the path which I follow is God's.'

Nanak said that he had been taken to God's court. There, he was given the command and God said. '**I am with you. I bless you and raise you up. Whoever remembers you will enjoy my favour. Go, rejoice of my name and teach others to do so.**' From this point onwards, Nanak is described as the **Guru**, and Sikhism was born. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikh religion.

Guru Nanak offering water

Nanak's Divine Journeys

Nanak saw the world suffering out of hatred, falsehood and enmity. The world had sunk in wickedness and sin. So, he decided that he had to travel and educate the message of God.

Nanak undertook **four missionary journeys** to faraway places — **Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Mecca (Saudi Arabia), Baghdad (Iraq) and Kamrup (Assam).** He also travelled far and wide to spread the word and covered almost the whole of India.

Guru Nanak died in **1539.** His ideas were written down in a book—*Adi Granth,* which is considered to be the *holy book* of the *Sikhs.*

The Golden Temple, Amritsar

Teachings of Guru Nanak

Nanak's teachings are found in the **Guru Granth Sahib,** a vast collection of verses written in **Gurmukhi.**

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Guru Nanak said —

— share with others

— help those in need

— live honestly

— pray and chant the name of God at all times

Know This

The Guru Granth Sahib, also called the Adi Granth, is the holy book of the Sikh. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last human Guru, designated the Guru Granth Sahib as the enduring and living Guru. Accordingly, it is treated with the same respect one would show to a human Guru.

New words learnt

guru	patwari	enrolled	miraculous
astonished	accountant	denoting	genius
storekeeper	vision	drowned	rejoice
falsehood	emity	missionary	verses

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Guru Nanak was founder of the _____ religion.

2. Nanak was sent to _____ as an accountant in the stores of the governor of Sultanpur.

3. At the age of _____ he had a vision.

4. Nanak took _____ missionary journeys.

5. _____ is the sacred book of the Sikhs.

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B. Answer the following briefly:

1. How did Nanak astonish his teacher when he was 7 years old?
2. Why was Nanak sent to the mosque?
3. What was the answer given by Nanak to his mother when asked about the money?
4. What was the vision Nanak saw at the age of 30?
5. State any three teachings of Guru Nanak.

C. Match the following:

A	B
1. Kalyan Chand Das Bedi	(i) Script
2. Missionary journeys	(ii) Sacred book
3. Gurmukhi	(iii) Father
4. Guru Granth Sahib	(iv) Nanak was married
5. Age of 16	(v) Ceylon, Mecca

Something interesting to do
⊃ Make a scrapbook on the Golden Temple and the Ten Gurus.

END OF ASSIGNMENT