



Purna International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*be humble.
be teachable
and always
keep learning*

STUDENTS STRUCTURE AND CULTURE

DISCIPLINE
VALUES AND ETHICS
LEADERSHIP
FLEXIBLE SCHEDULES
RESPONSIBLE
INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION
MAKING



STRATEGIC AREA FOR THE STUDENTS

EVALUATING- TRACKING PROCESS

ENSURING- STUDENTS INVOLVEMENT

CREATING- SUCCESSFUL TRANSITIONS

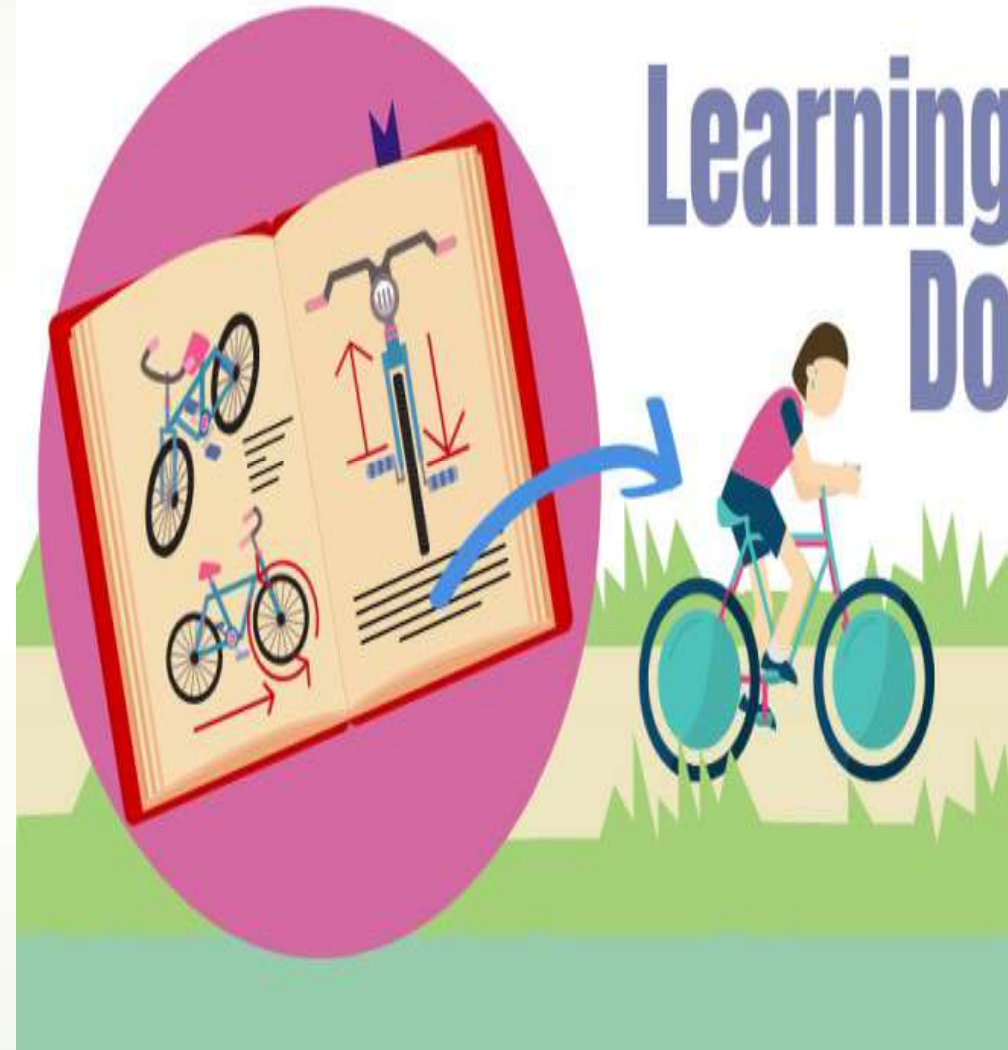
PROMOTING- POSITIVE CONNECTION

CREATING- COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP

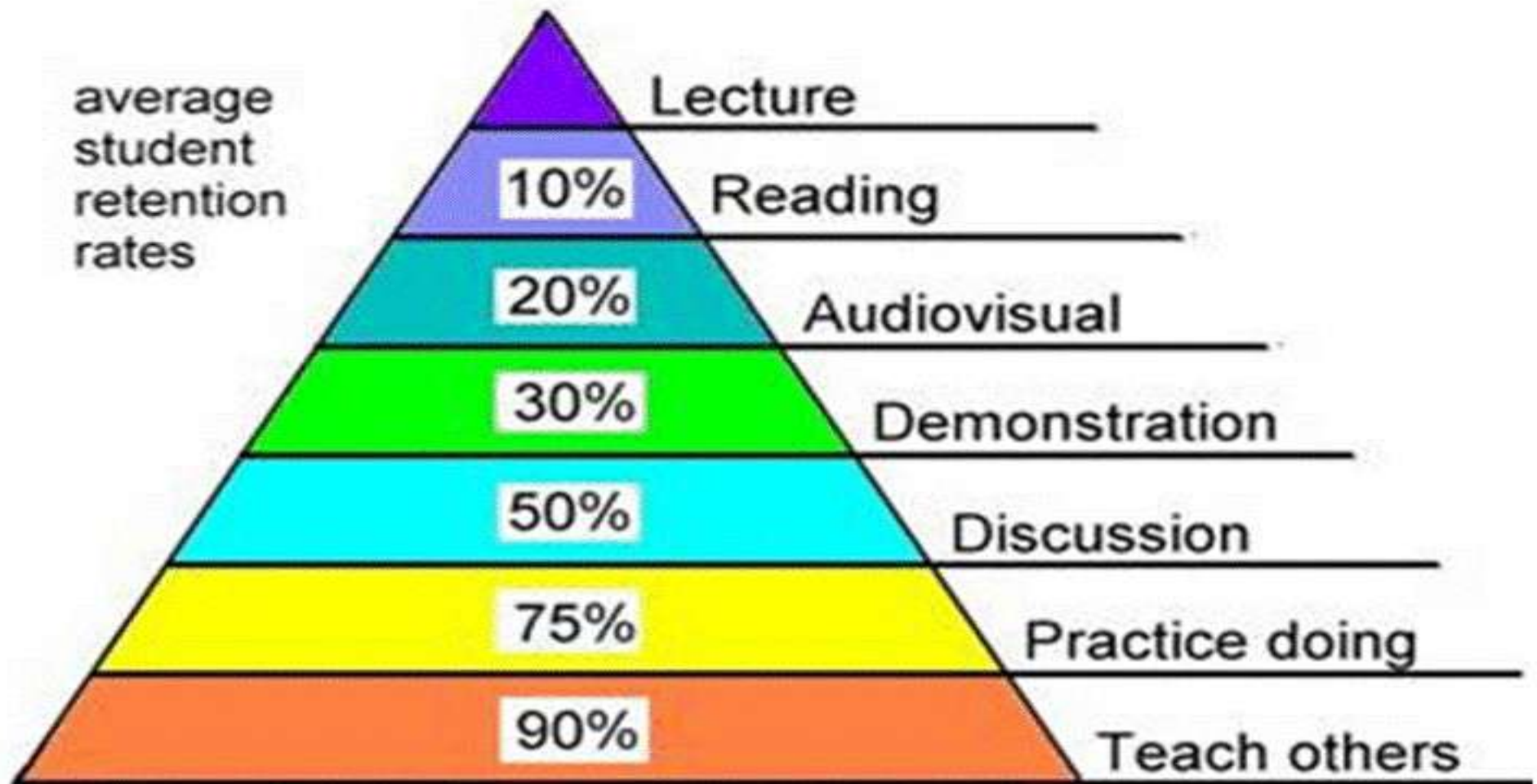


OF TEACHING TECHNIQUE

TRODUCTION
ARNING PYRAMID
NGAGE
ARIETY
CTIVE LEARNING
ECAPITULATION
VALUATION
EARNING BY DOING



Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine

PYRAMID LEARNING OF STUDENTS

GROUP TEACHING

PROJECT METHOD

FIELD TRIP

PROBLEM SOLVING LEARNING

ROLE PLAY

DEBATE

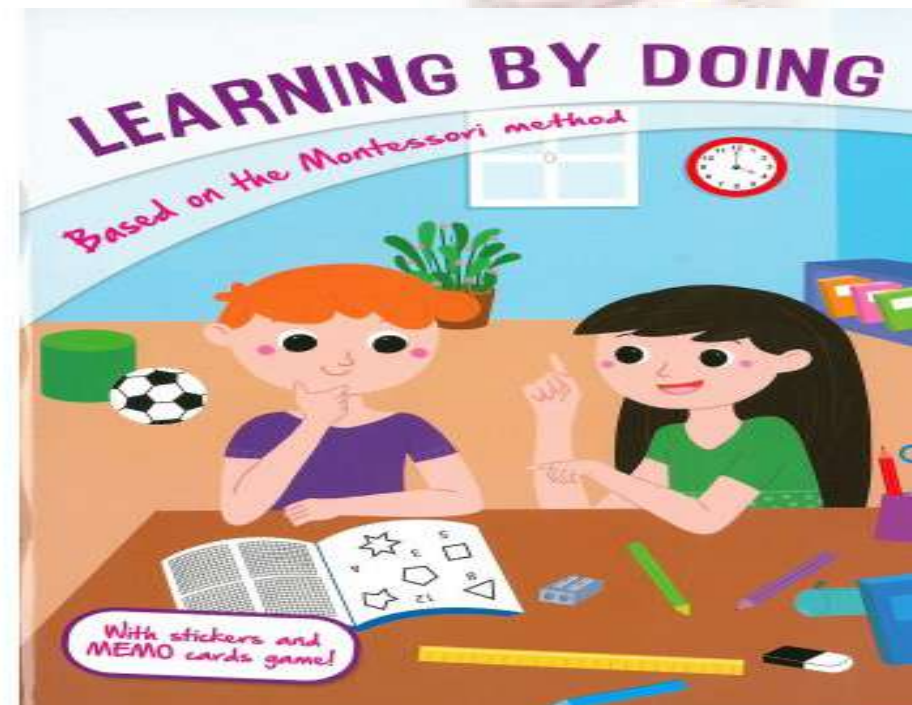
STORY TELLING

MODEL BUILDING

DEBATE SESSION

DEBATE SESSION

LIFE LEARNING





GRADE- VII PROJECTION OF
SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER
2019-2020

SUBJECTS

- **ENGLISH**
- **MATHS**
- **SCIENCE**
- **HINDI**
- **SOCIAL SCIENCE**
- **GUJARATI**
- **SANSKRIT**
- **COMPUTER**

HONEYDEW [ENGLISH]

CHAPTER – 6 – THIS IS JODY'S FAWN

POEM – 6 – THE DUCK AND THE KANGAROO

CHAPTER – 7 – A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

POEM – 7 – WHEN I SET OUT FOR

LYONNESSE

IT SO HAPPENED

CHAPTER – 6 – THE FLIGHT

CHAPTER – 7 – THE OPEN WINDOW

GRAMMER GEAR

CHAPTER – 16 – SENTENCE – FORM AND

STRUCTURE

CHAPTER – 17 – TRANSFORMATION OF

SENTENCES

WRITING

PARAGRAPH WRITING


E-mail WRITING

CHAPTER - 6 - THIS IS JODY'S FAWN

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings in 1953

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Born | Marjorie Kinnan August 8, 1896 <u>Washington, D.C., United States</u> |
| Died | December 14, 1953 (aged 57) <u>St. Augustine, Florida, US</u> |
| Occupation | Writer |
| Nationality | American |
| Period | 1928-1953 |
| Genre | fiction, Florida history |
| Spouses | Charles Rawlings (m. 1919; div. 1933) Norton Baskin (m. 1941) |





**READING - CHAPTER,
HARD WORDS,
PRONOUNCIATION,
ANTONATIONS. GROUP
READING.**

SPEAKING – DISCUSS THE
INTERDEPENDENCY OF
HUMAN BEINGS AND
ANIMALS. GROUP
DISCUSSION.

LISTENING – THE VALUES LIKE
COMPASSION AND JUSTICE,
CARE AND CONCERN FOR
HUMAN AND ANIMAL LIFE.

WRITING – WRITE A
PARAGRAPH DESCRIBING
THEIR PET USING GUIDED
LINES.

GRAMMAR - DIFFERENTIATE
BETWEEN TRANSITIVE AND
INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

SKILLS – VALUES, ETHICS

CHAPTER – 7 – A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE

Hawking at NASA's StarChild Learning Center, 1980s

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Born | Stephen William Hawking 8 January 1942 <u>Oxford, England</u> |
| Died | 14 March 2018 (aged 76) <u>Cambridge, England</u> |
| Cause of death | <u>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis</u> |
| Resting place | <u>Westminster Abbey, Westminster, London</u> ^[1] |
| Nationality | <u>British</u> |
| Education | <u>St Albans School, Hertfordshire</u> |



TEACHING METHODOLOGY



**READING - CHAPTER,
HARD WORDS. PRONOUNCIATION,
ANTONATIONS. PARAGRAPH READING –
GROUP WISE.**

**SPEAKING – WHAT DO YOU
KNOW ABOUT Stephen William
Hawking? WHAT DO WE LEARN
FROM HIM?**

**LISTENING – THIS LESSON
MOTIVATES THE DISABLE
PEOPLE ALSO THE NORMAL
PEOPLE.**

**WRITING – WRITE ABOUT
THEIR WILL POWER AND
DREAMS. WHO IS THEIR
ROLE MODEL?**

GRAMMAR - ADJECTIVES

**SKILLS – DISCIPLINE,
VALUES, ETHICS.**

POEM – 6 – THE DUCK AND THE KANGAROO BY – EDWARD LEAR

Edward Lear was an English artist, illustrator, musician, author and poet, now known mostly for his literary nonsense in poetry and prose and especially his limericks, a form he popularised.

Born: 12 May 1812, Holloway, United Kingdom

Died: 29 January 1888, Sanremo, Italy

Artworks: Kinchinjunga, Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives, MORE

On view: National Gallery of Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, MORE

Period: Romanticism

Parents: Ann Lear, Jeremiah Lear



**READING - POEM,
HARD WORDS.
PRONOUNCIATION,
ANTONATIONS.**

**LITERARY DEVICES - RHYME
SCHEME.
ALLITERATION, ANAPHORA
REFRAIN, ENJAMBMENT**

**LISTENING – MEANINGS
LINE TO LINE.HOW TO
UNDERSTAND EACH
OTHERSNEED AND FULFILL
WISH.**

**WRITING – WRITE
HUMOROUS POEM.**

**GRAMMAR – RHYMING
WORDS**

**SKILLS – FIND A SOLUTION
TO THE PROBLEMS .**

POEM – 7 – WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONNESSE
BY - Thomas Hardy

Thomas Hardy OM was an English novelist and poet. A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot, he was influenced both in his novels and in his poetry by Romanticism, especially William

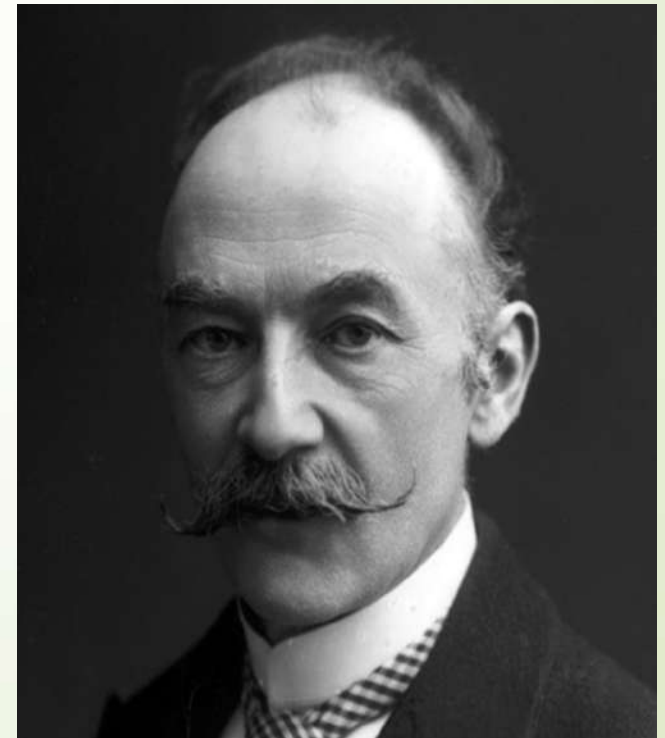
Wordsworth. Wikipedia


Born: 2 June 1840, Stinsford, United Kingdom

Died: 11 January 1928, Dorchester, United Kingdom

Poems: The Darkling Thrush, Neutral Tones, The Man He Killed, MORE

Nationality: English, British





**READING - POEM,
HARD WORDS.
PRONOUNCIATION,
ANTONATIONS.**

**LITERARY DEVICES - RHYME
SCHEME.
ALLITERATION, ANAPHORA
REFRAIN, ENJAMBMENT**

**LISTENING – MEANINGS
LINE TO LINE. HOW EVERY EVENT
IN OUR LIFE CHANGES OUR
THINKING AND MAKES OUR LIFE A
BETTER PLAVE TO LIVE.**

**WRITING – WRITE EVENTS
OF LIFE WHICH CHANGED
YOUR LIFE.**

**GRAMMAR – RHYMING
WORDS**

**SKILLS – TAKE LIFE AS IT
COMES AS IT GIVES
LESSON.**



Recapitulation of Grammar Gear

CHAPTER – 16 – SENTENCE – FORM AND STRUCTURE

The 4 types of
Sentence Structure

1 simple

2 compound

3 complex

4 compound-complex

GRAMMAR GEAR
CHAPTER – 17 – TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

**INDEPENDENT
CLAUSE**

**COORDINATING
CONJUNCTION**

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION **DEPENDENT CLAUSE**

WRITING

PARAGRAPH WRITING

Paragraphs can be described as a collection of sentences. These sentences combine to express a specific idea, main point, and topic and so on a number of paragraphs are then combined to write a report, an essay, or even a book. In general, the purpose of a paragraph is to express one point, idea or opinion.

1. Beginning: Introduce your idea.

2. Middle: Explain your Idea.

3. End: Make your point again, the transition to next, paragraph.

WRITING

E- mail WRITING

An email, short for electronic mail, is a method of composing, sending, storing and receiving messages over an electronic communication system. It is the quickest way to communicate. Email writing. Email messages consist of two major sections:

1. Header consisting of—subject, sender, recipient, date and time. The date and time are fed into the computer and need not be entered.

2. The body which contains the message. It can be a formal/informal letter depending on the purpose for which it is written.

It should be brief

It should give a clue to the content of the message

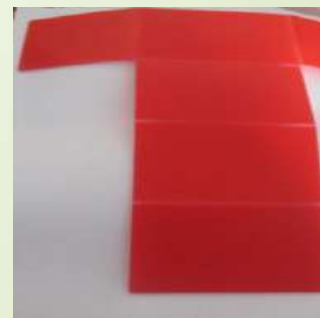
3. It need not be a complete sentence

Class VIII maths

- Topic : Algebraic Expressions
- Sub topic :
- Addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions
- Multiplication of algebraic expression.




- Topic : Visualising solid shapes
- Sub Topic:
- Mapping space
- Views of 3 D - shapes



Resources

- 2
- ▶ Variable Machine
 - ▶ Overhead Projector
 - ▶ 'Cracking the Code' student handout
 - ▶ Whiteboard
 - ▶ Word Bank
 - ▶ Student copies
 - ▶ Teaching & Learning Plans

Name _____ Date _____



Use the Variable Machine to answer the questions which follow

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|------|------|
| Example: | | | | |
| Word | C | A | T | |
| Value | 2 | + 0 | + 19 | = 21 |

1. What is the value of the following words?

- i) VARIABLE
- ii) MACHINE
- iii) ALGEBRA

2. What is the value of your first name?

3. What is the value of your surname?

4. Find 3 different words whose values are equal to 25. Write the words here



TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Inducto- Deductive

Method =

Inductive Method +

Deductive Method

EXAMPLES OF INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE METHOD

A Child Observes a rising of sun and
setting of darkness after the setting of sun

this He Observes everyday...



CONCLUSION:

“The Sun **Rises** Everyday
And Also **Sets** Everyday”



A Child
Eats Green
Apple
EVERYTIM
E and Feels
its sour
taste.



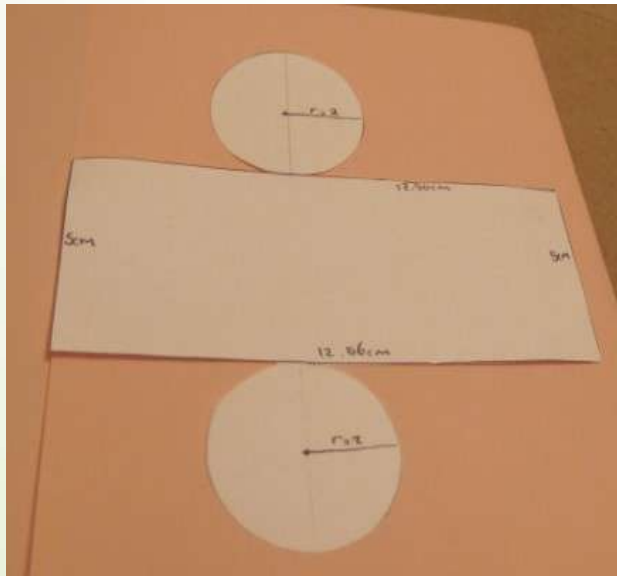
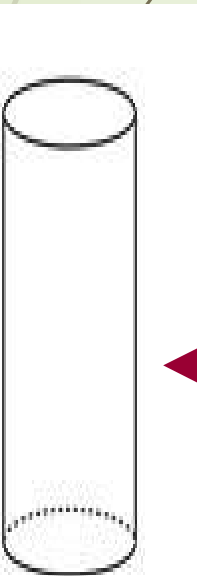
CONCLUSION:
ALL THE
GREEN APPLES
ARE SOUR IN
TASTE



Activity based on chapter

• What effective understanding of this topic looks like:

- 3D to 2D
- 2D to 3D



• Common Misconceptions/
Knowledge Gap

- Missing the connection between the circumference of the circular top or bottom ($2\pi r$) and the length of the rectangle ($2\pi r$)

• Misconceptions



Recapitulation

Questioning

1. What is a variable?
2. How did you use your variable machine to determine the value of your first name?
3. Is it possible to change the values of each of the letters in a variable machine, or are they always the same value?

MATHS
COUNTS





Evaluation

Weekly test

Brain storming

Class VIII Science



CHROMOSOMES

Inside the fertilized egg, or zygote is the instruction for determining the sex of the baby.

This instruction is present in the thread-like structures called *chromosomes*.

These chromosomes are present inside the nucleus of every cell.

All humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes in the nuclei of their cells.

Teaching points

CHANGES AT PUBERTY

Increase in height

Change in body shape

Voice change

Increased activity of sweat and sebaceous glands

Development of sex organs

Reaching mental, intellectual and emotional maturity

ADOLESCENCE

The period of life, when the body undergoes changes leading to reproductive maturity, is called



Adolescence and last up to the age of 19 years.

Adolescents are also called TEENAGERS

INCREASE IN HEIGHT

The most common change during puberty is the increase in height.



At this time the long bones of arms and legs elongate and make a person tall.

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CALCULATION FOR FULL HEIGHT

$$\frac{\text{Present height}}{\% \text{ of full height at this age}} \times 100$$



EXAMPLE :-

A boy is 9 years old and 120 cm tall. At the end of the growth period he is likely to be

$$\frac{120}{75} \times 100 \text{ cm} = 160 \text{ cm tall}$$

Teaching methodology

➔ PPTS

➔ VIDEOS

➔ FLOWCHART

➔ LAB ACTIVITY

➔ PRACTICAL

THE ONSET OF PUBERTY IS CONTROLLED BY HORMONES

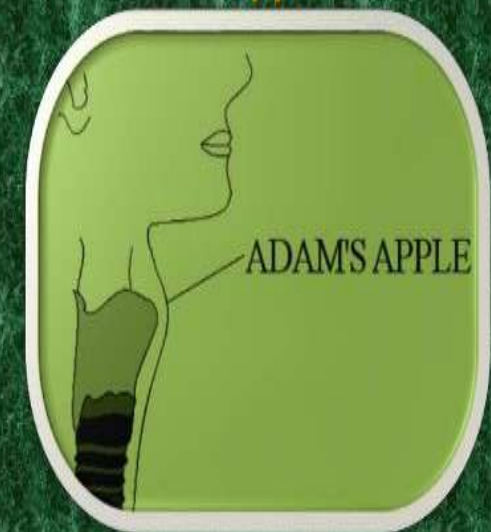
Hormones from pituitary stimulate testes and ovaries to release testosterone (in male) and estrogen (in female)

Released in the blood stream and reach parts of the body (target site)

Stimulate changes in the body at onset of puberty

ADAM'S APPLE

The growing voice box can be seen as a protruding part of the throat called Adam's apple



Increased Activity of Sweat and Sebaceous Glands

The secretion of sweat glands and sebaceous glands (oil glands) increases.

Many young people get acne and pimples on the face at this time because of the increased activity of these glands in the skin.



SECONDARY SEXUAL CHARACTERS



Boys:-

- They begin to grow facial hair, that is moustache and beard.
- The hairs also begin to grow on the chest, under the arms and the region above the thighs or the pubic regions.

Girls:-

- The breasts begin to develop.
- The hairs begin to grow on the chest, under the arms and the region above the thighs or the pubic regions.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The physical and mental well being of an individual is regarded as an individual's health.



To the keep the body healthy, every human being needs to have a balanced diet.

The person must also observed personal hygiene and undertake adequate physical exercise.

This is essential for the growth of the body.

NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF THE ADOLESCENTS

Adolescence is a stage of rapid growth and development.

The diet for an adolescent has to be carefully planned.

The diet must be the ***balanced diet***

Iron build blood and iron-rich food such as leafy vegetables, jaggery, meat etc. are good for adolescents.



RECAPITULATION

POINT TO REMEMBER

Chips and packed or tinned snacks, though very tasty should never replace regular

meals as they do not have adequate nutritional value.



GOITRE

The disease of the thyroid gland.



In this disease the thyroid gland is not producing the hormone thyroxin.

DIABETES

When pancreas is not producing the hormone insulin in sufficient quantities, it is known as diabetes.





Weekly test

- **Chapter related Questions**
- **MCQS**
- **Textual question**
- **Fill in the blanks**
- **Oral drill**

Class 8

Subject – Social Science

(History)

Weavers, Iron smelters and Factory Owners

Civilizing the 'Native, Education the Nation

(Civics)

Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

Understanding Marginalization

(Geography)



Topic- Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

- Key terms
- Define the words
- Answer in words
- Answer in one sentences
- Answer in brief
- Answer in detail
- Activity based on chapter



Teaching aids

- ▶ Video
- ▶ PPT
- ▶ Flow chart
- ▶ Flash card



Objectives

In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- Spinning Jenny
- Smelting
- Bellows
- Bandanna
- Cognizable
- Witness
- Detention
- Cross-examine

Introduction

The English East India Company came to India to trade in Indian goods. Slowly it occupied our Nation and the pattern of trade changed over the decades.

The British East India Company established British rule in India.

In the late eighteenth century the Company was buying goods in India and exporting them to England and Europe. It made huge profits through trade.

During this period of time there was a great industrial revolution all over the world.

There was tremendous growth in the textile and iron & steel industries.

Indian Textiles and the World Market

India was the world's largest producer of cotton textiles; before the British conquered Bengal.

Indian textiles were well known for its fine quality and exquisite craftsmanship.

They were exported to South-east Asian countries like Java, Sumatra and Penang and West and Central Africa.

With the advent of the English East India Company, European trading companies began buying Indian textiles for sale in Europe.

The craftsmanship of Indian weavers is preserved in many words. These words which are still in use today have a wonder story about the history of Indian textiles.

Indian Weaver

- For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer, known as rangrez.

- For printed cloth the weavers needed the help of specialist block printers known as chhipigars.

- Handloom industry provided livelihood for millions of Indians.



Block Printer



1. New Delhi
2. Panipat
3. Ludhiana
4. Amritsar
5. Jaipur
6. Jodhpur
7. Bikaner
8. Ahmedabad
9. Surat
10. Mumbai
11. Ichalkaranji
12. Bangalore
13. Cannanore
14. Cochin
15. Coimbatore
16. Madurai
17. Tirupur
18. Karur
19. Erode
20. Salem
21. Chennai
22. Hyderabad
23. Narsapur
24. Calcutta

History of Indian Textiles through 'Words'

Fine cotton made in India was exported to Mesopotamia in present - day Iraq by Arab merchants. European traders purchased this cotton and were impressed by the fine quality and called it "muslin".

When the Portuguese first came to India in search of spices they landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in south-west India. The cotton textiles which they took back to Europe, along with the spices, came to be called "calico".

There are many other words such as muslin and calico which reveal the reputation of Indian textiles in Western markets.

Introduction

When the British gained political power in India their first aim was territorial conquest and control over Indian resources.

As they assimilated themselves they felt that they had to change the culture and traditions followed by the Indian.

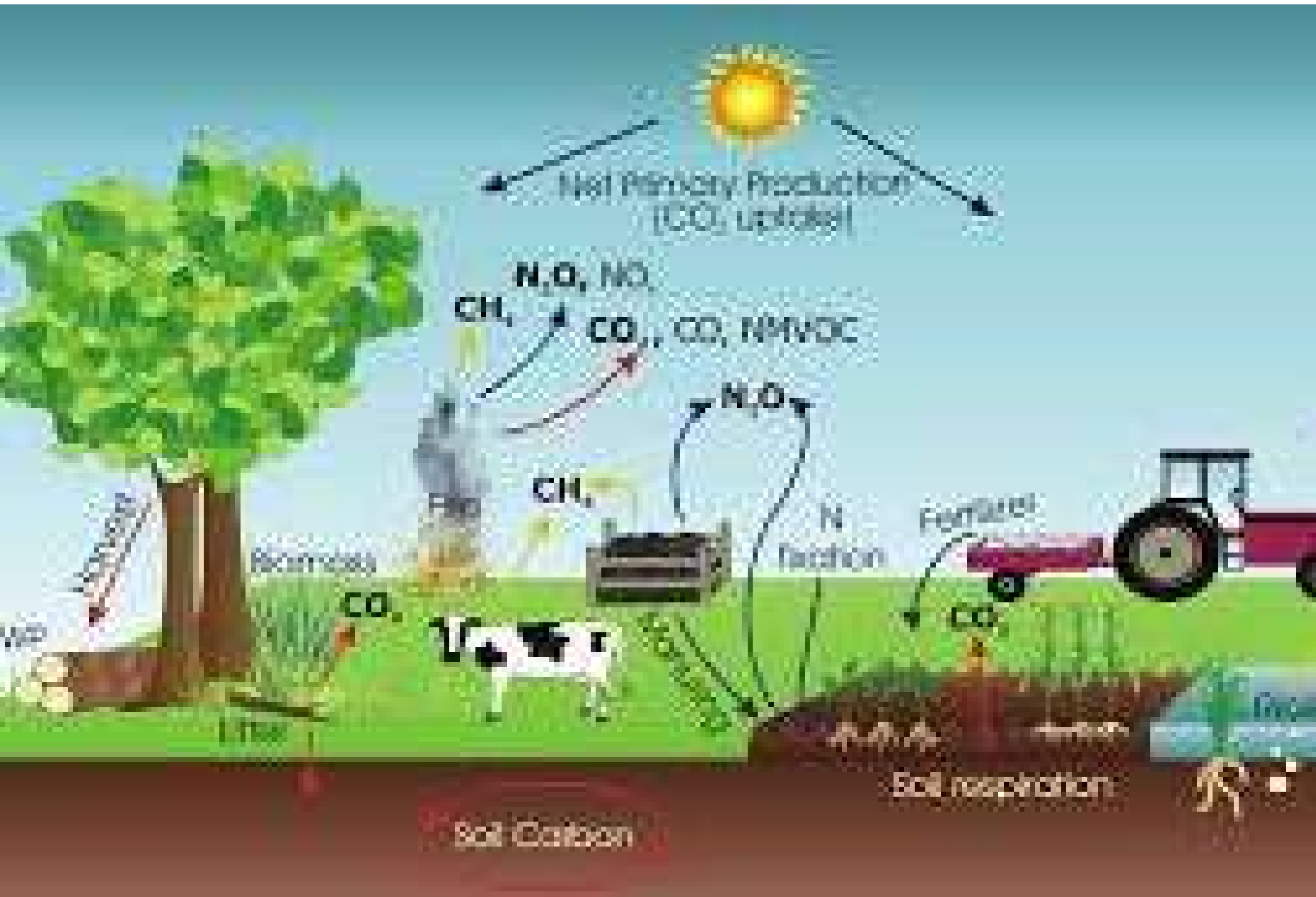
They felt the Indians had to be civilized and educated so that they would be better.

The English East India Company wielded power over Indian Territory from 1602 to 1858.



HENRY THOMAS COLEBROOKE & NATTANIEL HALLIDAY





FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

They cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offences. Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person the following FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:

The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested.

The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.

The Right not to be ill treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.



Continued....

MINORITIES AND MARGINALISATION



Feel insecure about their lives, assets and property. This sense of insecurity is accentuated if the relations between minority and majority communities are strained. The Constitution provides these safeguards because it is committed to protecting cultural diversity and promoting equality and justice. As you have already read in Unit 5, the judiciary plays a crucial role in upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Rights. Every citizen of India can approach the courts if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated. Now let us understand marginalization in the context of the community.

MAIN PLAYERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

POLICE

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

DEFENSE LAWYER

JUDGE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Criminal justice is the system of practices and institutions of government directed at upholding social control, deterring and mitigating crime or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts. Those accused of crime have protections against abuse of investigatory and prosecution power.

Components of the Criminal Justice System

Law Enforcement



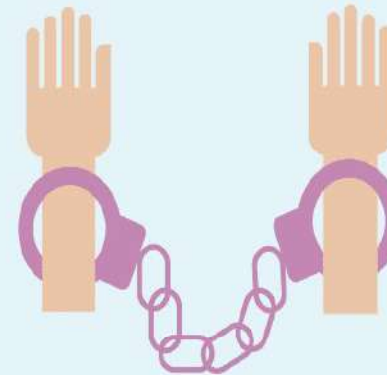
Police patrol communities to help prevent crimes, to investigate incidences of crime, and to arrest people suspected of committing crimes.

Courts System




The court system consists of attorneys, judges, and juries, as well as ancillary staff. The guilt or innocence of a suspect is determined in court.

Corrections System



The corrections system incorporates all forms of sentencing and punishment. It includes incarceration and probation.



| Roles | Functions |
|-------------------|--|
| Police | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● take photographs of burnt homes |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● arrest the Fiesta fans |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● get the assaulted women medically examined |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● record the evidence |
| Public Prosecutor | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● record the statements of witnesses |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● examine the witnesses in court |
| Defence Lawyer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● cross examine the witnesses |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● argue the case for the victims |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● meet the accused persons |



Weekly Test

- ▶ Key words
- ▶ Define the terms
- ▶ Answer in one words
- ▶ Answer in one sentence



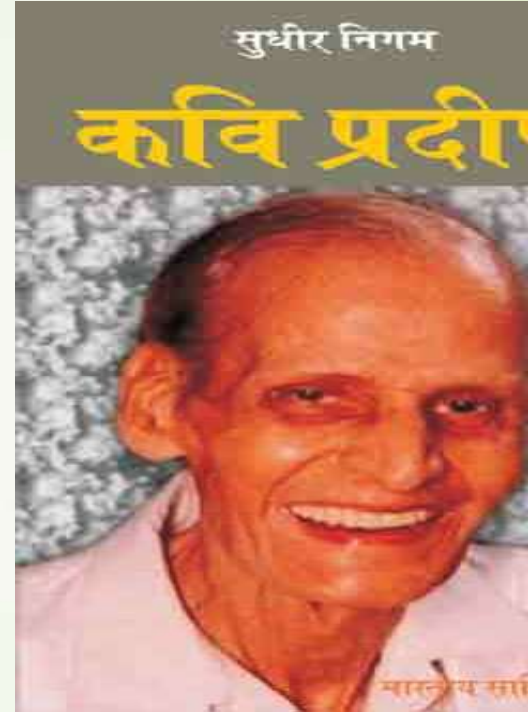
Remedial

- ▶ Extra classes to be conducted
- ▶ Additional time to be provided to needy student
- ▶ Show more related examples to make the understand better

कक्षा-आठवीं विषय-हिन्दी

Chapter-10 कामचोर कवि-इस्मत चुगताई

- Chapter-11 जब सिनेमा ने बोलना सीखा
- कवि-प्रदीप तिवारी



पाठ परिचय

कठिन शब्द

शब्दार्थ

पाठ-सार

प्रश्नों के उत्तर
लिखिए।

व्याकरण विभाग

लेखन-बोध

साप्ताहिक परीक्षा

भारत में बोलती फिल्म की शुरुआत

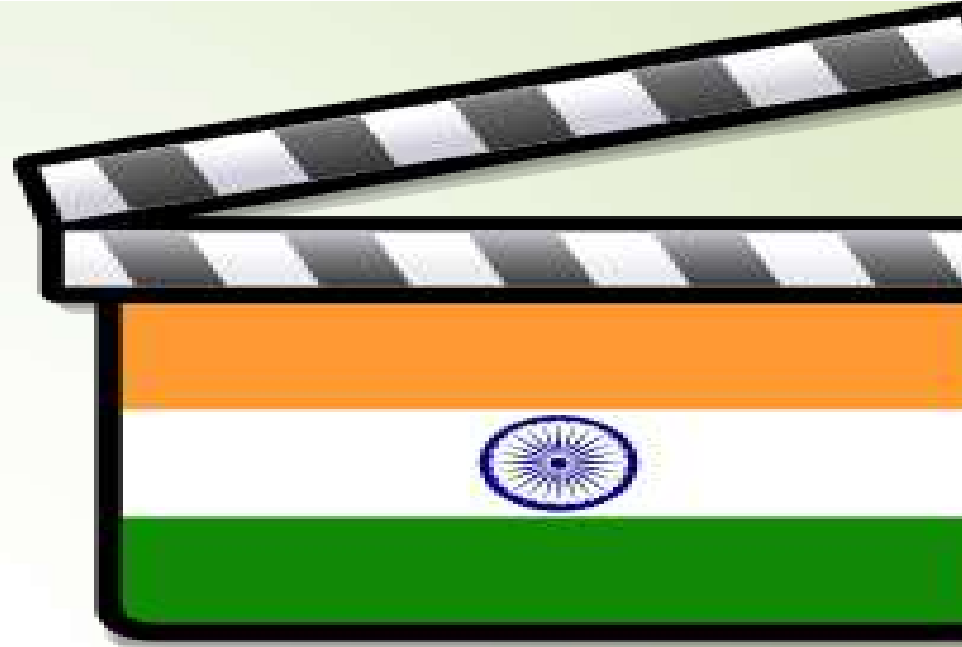
- भारत में पहली बोलती फिल्म का शुरुआत 14 मार्च, 1931 को हुआ। भारत की पहली बोलती फिल्म आलम आरा के प्रदर्शन के साथ ही भारतीय सिनेमा जगत में एक नए युग का प्रारंभ हो गया।



कामचोर

'कामचोर' कहानी संयुक्त परिवार की कहानी है। संयुक्त परिवार में माता-पिता के अलावा दादा-दादी, चाचा-चाची, बूआ-मौसी और उनके बच्चे भी साथ-साथ रहते हैं।





एकल परिवार

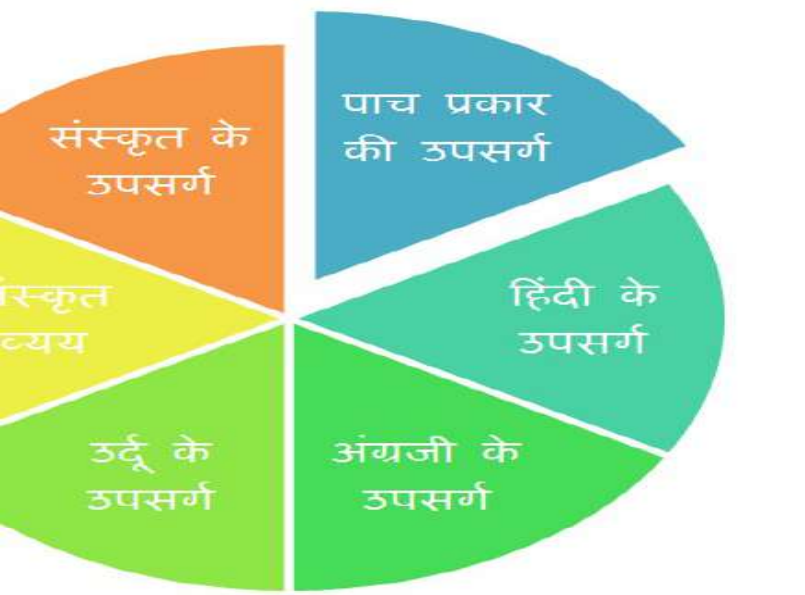
एकल परिवार में माता-पिता के साथ उनके बच्चे ही रहते हैं। एकल परिवार काफी छोटा होता है।

बोलती फिल्मों का समाज पर प्रभाव

- सवाक फिल्मों के आने से फिल्मों के प्रति लोगों की रुचि पहले से काफी बढ़ गई।
- आलमआरा फिल्म भारत सहित श्रीलंका, बर्मा एवं पश्चिम एशिया में भी लोकप्रिय हो गई।
- भारतीय फिल्म के जनक माने जाने वाले दादा साहब फाल्के ने भी सवाक् फिल्म को सहर्ष स्वीकारा।



व्याकरण



उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय (हिंदी व्याकरण)

- प्रत्यय -

‘प्रति’ और ‘अय’ दो शब्दों के मेल से ‘प्रत्यय’ शब्द का निर्माण हुआ है। ‘प्रति’ का अर्थ “साथ में”, पर बाद में होता है, ‘अय’ का अर्थ होता है “चलनेवाला”। इस प्रकार प्रत्यय का अर्थ हुआ- शब्दों के साथ, पर बाद में चलनेवाला या लगनेवाला शब्दांश। अतः, जो शब्दांश के अंत में जोड़े जाते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

व्याकरण

अलंकार-अलंकार दो शब्दों के योग से बना है-अलम् +कार ।
अलम् का अर्थ है-सजना और कार का अर्थ है-करने वाला।
काव्य की शोभा बढ़ाने वाले गुण को अलंकार कहा जाता है।

नव समाज सौन्दर्योपासक है, उसकी इसी प्रवृत्ति ने अलंकारों को जन्म दिया है। शरीर की सुन्दरता को बढ़ाने के लिए जिस प्रकार मनुष्य भिन्न - भिन्न प्रकार के आभूषण का प्रयोग किया, उसी प्रकार उसने भाषा को सुंदर बनाने के लिए अलंकारों का सृजन किया।

काव्य की शोभा बढ़ाने वाले शब्दों को अलंकार कहते हैं।

इस प्रकार नारी के सौन्दर्य को बढ़ाने के लिए आभूषण होते हैं, वही प्रकार भाषा के सौन्दर्य के उपकरणों को अलंकार कहते हैं।
कहीलियाँ कहा गया है -

'भूषण बिना नसोहई -कविता ,बनिता मित्त।'

अलंकार के भेद

अलंकार के भेद

अलंकार के तीन भेद हैं

1 शब्दालंकार

2 अर्थालंकार

3 उभयालंकार

पुनरावर्तन

| | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|
| निषेध | अन + चाहा | = अनचाहा |
| अभाव | अन + जाना | = अनजाना |
| | अन + कही | = अनकही |
| | अन + पढ़ | = अनपढ़ |
| हीन | औ + टना | = औटना |
| | औ + घर | = औघर |
| | अव + गुण | = अवगुण |
| | अव + तरण | = अवतरण |
| | अव + तार | = अवतार |

| | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| निर्-निषेध | निर् + दोष | = निर्दोष |
| | निर् + गुण | = निर्गुण |
| | निर् + जन | = निर्जन |
| | निर् + मूल | = निर्मूल |
| निस्-निषेध | निस् + सहाय | = निस्सहाय |
| | निस् + तेज | = निस्तेज |
| | निस् + सहाय | = निस्सहाय |
| | निस् + सार | = निस्सार |
| | निस् + तरण | = निस्तरण |

गतिविधि

प्रत्यय और उपसर्ग का चार्ट बनाओ।

| उपसर्ग | अर्थ | शब्द-स्वरूप |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|
| अति | अधिक, उपर | अतिरिक्त |
| उप | निकट, गौण | उपचार |
| नि | अभाव, विशेष | निबंध |
| परि | सब ओर | परिजन |
| प्रति | सामने, उलटा, हरएक | प्रतिकूल |

गतिविधि

- अलंकार के भेदों का चार्ट बनाईए।

अलंकार

शब्दालंकार

- अनुप्रास
- यमक
- श्लेष
- पुनरुक्ति
- विप्लवा
- वक्रोक्ति

अर्थालंकार

- उपमा
- रूपक
- उत्प्रेक्षा
- मानवीकरण
- विरोधाभाष
- संदेह
- अतिशयोक्ति
- उपमेयोपमा
- भ्रान्तिमान

26 MORE

उभयालंकार

संसृष्टि
(Combination
Figures of Sp)

संकर
(Fusion of
Figures of Sp)

Month- October

विषय-संस्कृत
कक्षा -अष्ट

पाठः -नवम्

पाठः -दशम्

सप्तभगिन्यः
(सात बहनें)

नीतिनवनीतम्
(नीति नवीनतम्)

अध्ययन पध्धति

- पाठ वांचन
- पाठ समजूति
- शब्दार्थः
- प्रश्नोतरी
- अभ्यासकार्य
- व्याकरण
- साहित्य
- प्रवृति



नवमः पाठः

सप्तभगिन्यः

(सात बहनें)



पाठ का परिचय

- सप्तभगिनी एक उपनाम
- उत्तर-पूर्व के सात राज्य के नाम
- सात राज्यों का प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य अत्यन्त विलक्षण
- सांस्कृतिक ओर सामाजिक विशेषता
- सात राज्यों का समूह सात बहनों के नाम से प्रसिद्ध
- गारो-खासी-नगा- मिजो आदि जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं

शब्दार्थः

- ▶ पञ्चविंशति - पच्चीस
- ▶ भगिनी - बहन
- ▶ समवायः - समूह
- ▶ सप्त - सात
- ▶ बहुभाषाभिः - बहुत भाषाओं रे
- ▶ मनोरमा - मन को अच्छी लगने वाली
- ▶ वंशोद्योगोऽयम् - यह बाँस का उद्योग

भारत का नक्शा



साहित्य

क- अस्मांक देशे कति राजयानि सन्ति?

जवाब- अष्टाविंशति

ख- प्राचीनेतिहासे काः स्वाधीनाः आसन्?

जवाब- सप्तभगिन्यः

ग- अस्मांक देशे कति केन्द्रशासितप्रदेशाः सन्ति?

जवाब- सप्त

घ- सप्तभगिनी प्रदेशे कः उद्योगः सर्वप्रमुखः?

जवाब- वंश- उद्योगः

अध्ययन प्रवृत्ति

- साप्ताहिक मूल्यांकन
- भारत का नक्शा देखे और राज्यों के नाम जाने
- सात बहनों के नाम जाने
- अष्टाविंशति राज्य और सप्त केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश के नाम जाने
- गारो-खासी-नगा- मिजो आदि जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं वे जाने



दशमः पाठः

नीतिनवनीतम्

(नीति नवीनतम्)

पाठ का परिचय

- मनुस्मृति के श्लोकों का संकलन है।
- सदाचार की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है।
- माता-पिता ओर गुरुजनों का आदर
- सुख-दुख में समान रहना, अन्तरात्मा को प्रसन्न रखना
- सत्यमार्ग का अनुसरण करते हुए कार्य करना
- सत्य से पवित्र करके वाणी बोलनी चाहिए

शब्दार्थः

- मातापितरौ - माता ओर पिता
- क्लेशम् - कष्ट को
- कर्तुम् - करने में
- यशः - नाम
- निष्कृति - बदला
- नित्यम् - प्रतिदिन
- सर्वम् - सारी
- आत्मवशम् - अपने वश में
- पादम् - कदम को

माता-पिता और गुरु की सेवा करता श्रवण



साहित्य

क- नृणां संभवे कौ क्लेशं सहेते?

जवाब- मातापितरौ

ख- नीतिनवनीतम् पाठः कस्मात् ग्रन्थात् संङ्कलित्?

जवाब- मनुस्मृतेः

ग- कीदृशीं वाचं वदेत्?

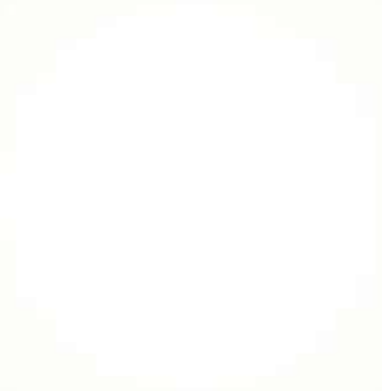
जवाब- सत्यपूताम्

घ- आत्मवशं किं भवति?

जवाब- सुखम्

अध्ययन प्रवृत्ति

- मूल्यांकन , प्रश्नोत्तरी, श्लोकगान
- माता-पिता की सेवा करना सीखे।
- सत्य बोलना सीखे।
- माता-पिता ओर गुरुजन की सेवा करना जाने।
- सुख-दुख में समान रहना सीखे।
- आत्मा को संतोष हो वेसा काम करना सीखे।



MONTH-OCTOBER

SUBJECT-GUJARATI

કાવ્ય : 10-આલાલીલાં વાંસડિયા

પાઠ : 11 -એક જદુઈ પત્રની વાર્તા

કાવ્ય-10 [આલાલીલા વાંસદિયા]



- કાવ્યની સમજૂતી.
- કાવ્યમાં આવતાં અઘરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- કાવ્યનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- કાવ્યનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- કાવ્યના વ્યાકરણ વિશે સમજે.



વ્યની સમજૂતી

ભગવાન શ્રી કૃષ્ણની વાંસળી બનાવવાથી તેઓ જ્યારે
ગાડે છે ત્યારે કેટલાં સુંદર લાગે છે તેમજ તેમનો શણગાર
સુંદર છે તેની પણ વાત કરવામાં આવી છે.

ગીતનો પ્રકાર લોકગીત છે. તેથી તેના કોઈ કવિ કે કવિ
થ.



➤ :કાવ્યનાં અધરા શબ્દો

આલું = આછી ભીનાશ ધરાવતુ

ઓતરા દસ = ઉતર દિશા

➤ નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ એક વાક્યમાં લખો

સવાલ : વાંસળીએ શું લટકે છે?

: મેહ કઈ દિશાએથી આવે છે?

નીચેના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ સવિસ્તાર લખો

સવાલ : વાંસળી ઉતરાવી એમ શા માટે કહે છે? વાંસળી બીજા એમ શા માટે નહીં?

➤ વ્યાકરણનાં મુદા :

- વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વિકલ્પો શોધીને લખે.
- વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કયાં આભુષણો ક્યાં પહેરવા તે શીખે.
- કાન = કુંડળ
- નાક = નથણિ

પ્રવૃત્તિ : ભગવાન શ્રી ક્રિષ્ણ વિશે પંદર વાક્યો લખો.



Thank You
Thank You
Thank You!!!!

Jay Swaminarayan

11 -એક જાદુઈ પગની વાત



- પાઠની સમજૂતી.
- પાઠમાં આવતાં અધરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- પાઠનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- પાઠનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- પાઠના વ્યાકરણ વિશે સમજે.



પાઠનાં લેખકનો પરિચય

પાઠનાં લેખક ડો.રતિલાલ બોરિસાગર છે.

બોરિસાગર અમરેલી જિલ્લાના વતની છે.

બોરિસાગરનો જન્મ સાવરકુંડલાનાં છે.

બોરિસાગરનાં પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ એક વાક્યમાં લખો.

પ્રશ્ન : પત્ર જાદુઈ કેમ લાગ્યો?

જવાબ : નિરંજનને પત્રથી શો ફાયદો થયો?

બોરિસાગરના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ સવિસ્તાર લખો.

પ્રશ્ન : વેદ સાહેબ વિશે પાંચ-સાત વાક્યો લખો.

જવાબ : નિરંજનના મિત્રે પત્રનો કેવો ઉપયોગ કર્યો?

રતિલાલ બોરિસાગર



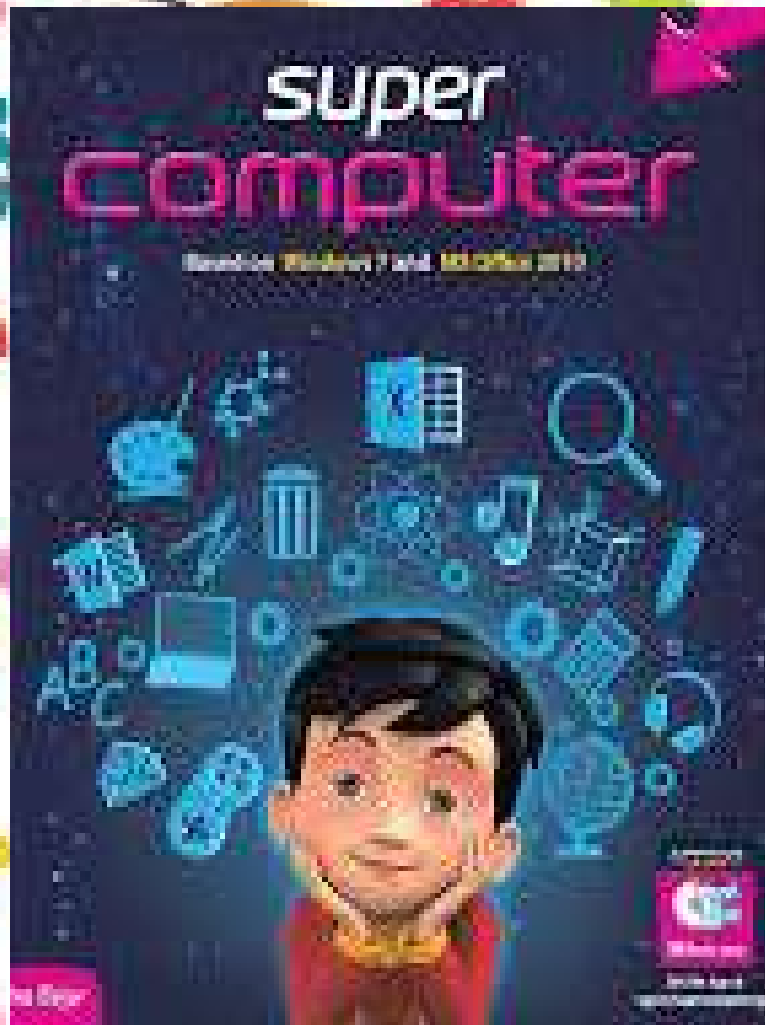
નીચેના રૂઢિપ્રયોગના અર્થ આપો.

મવાઅણાં પડી જવુ=છોભીલા પડિ જવુ.

વકાઈથી કહેવુ = ગંભીરતાથી કહેવું.

પ્રવૃત્તિ

ઉનાળાંની બપોર વિશે નિબંધ લખો.



Class – 8 Computer

october 2019-20 Lesson
Plan

**Chapter 6: Links and
frames in HTML**

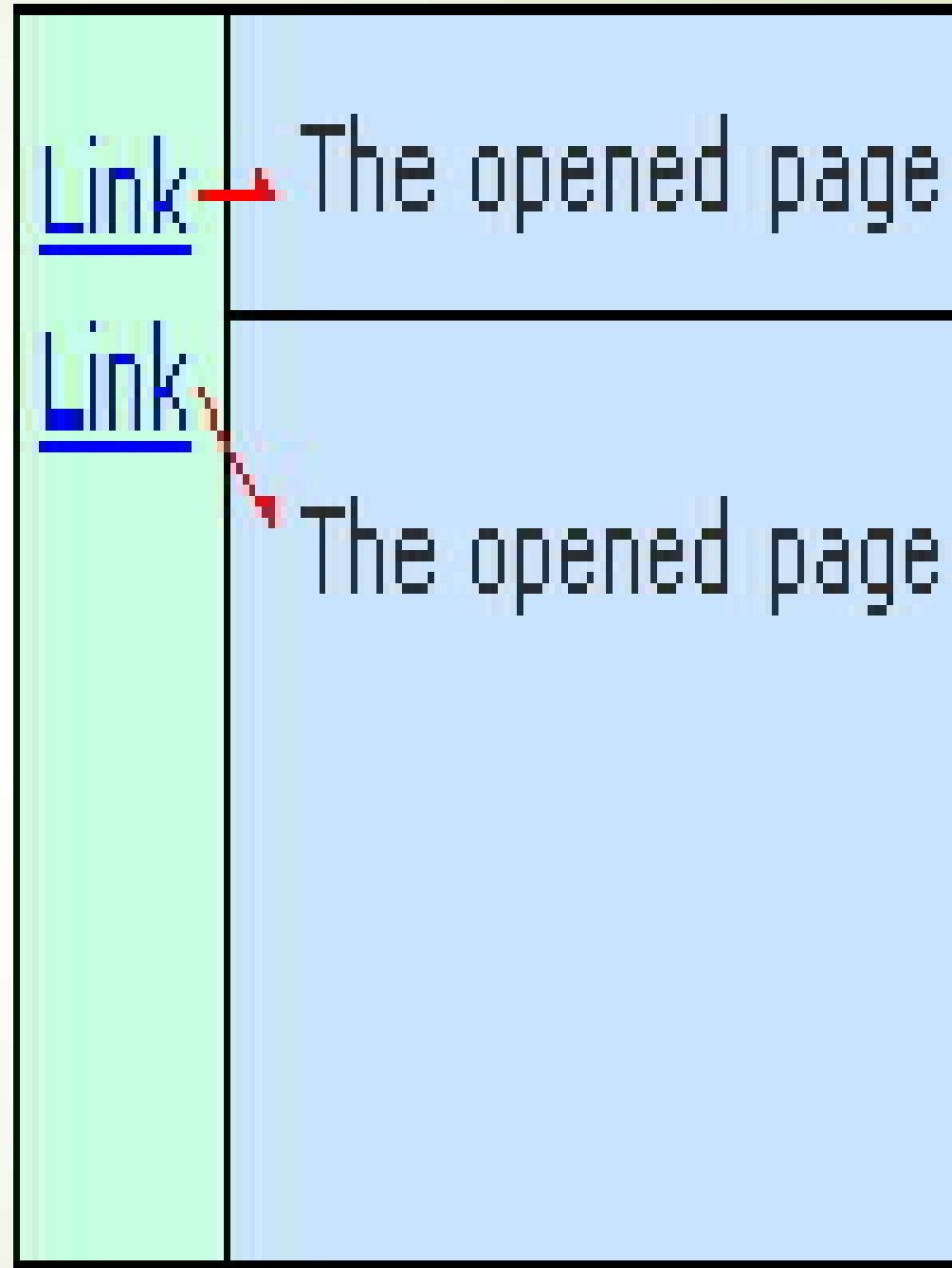
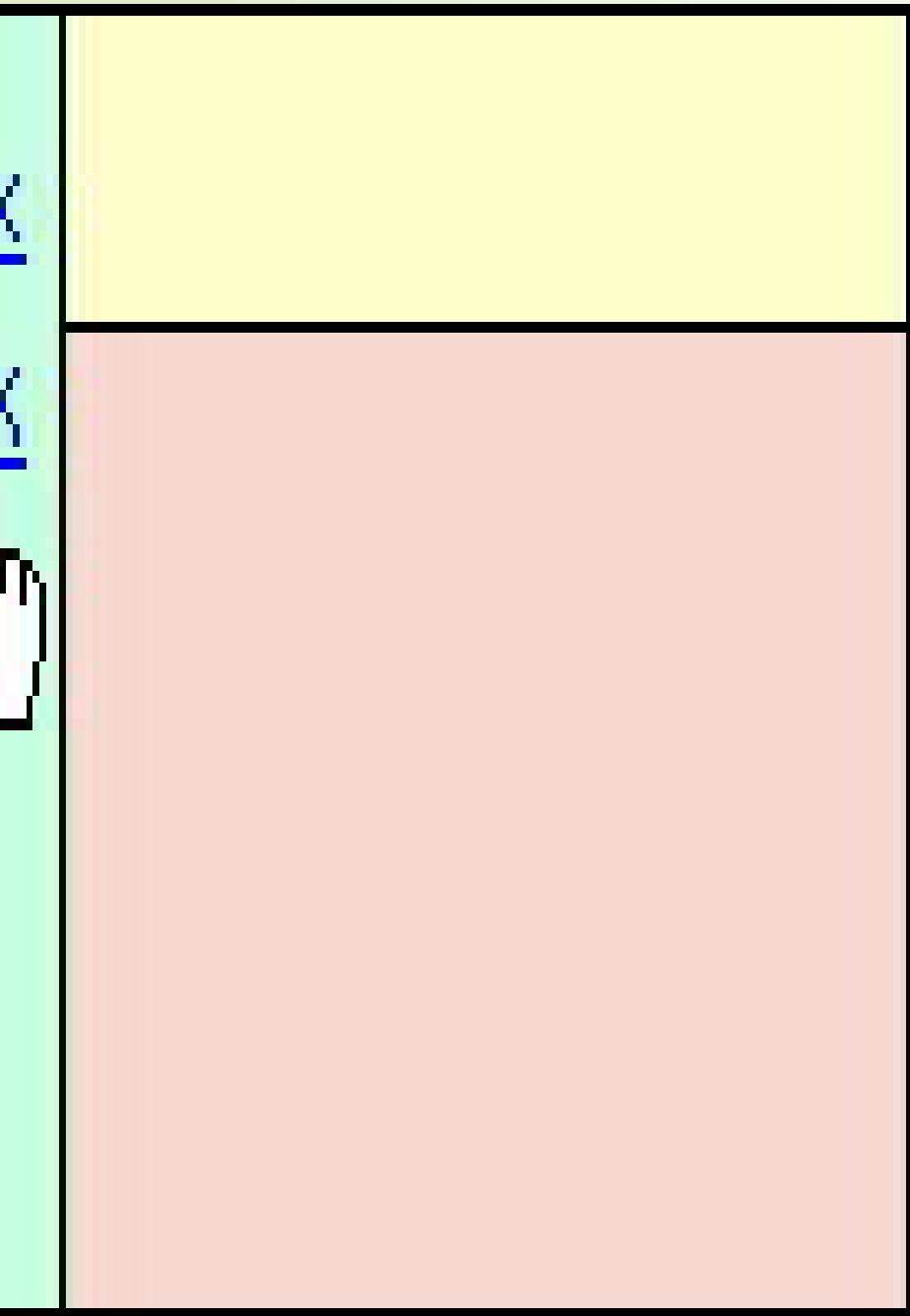


MULTIMEDIA

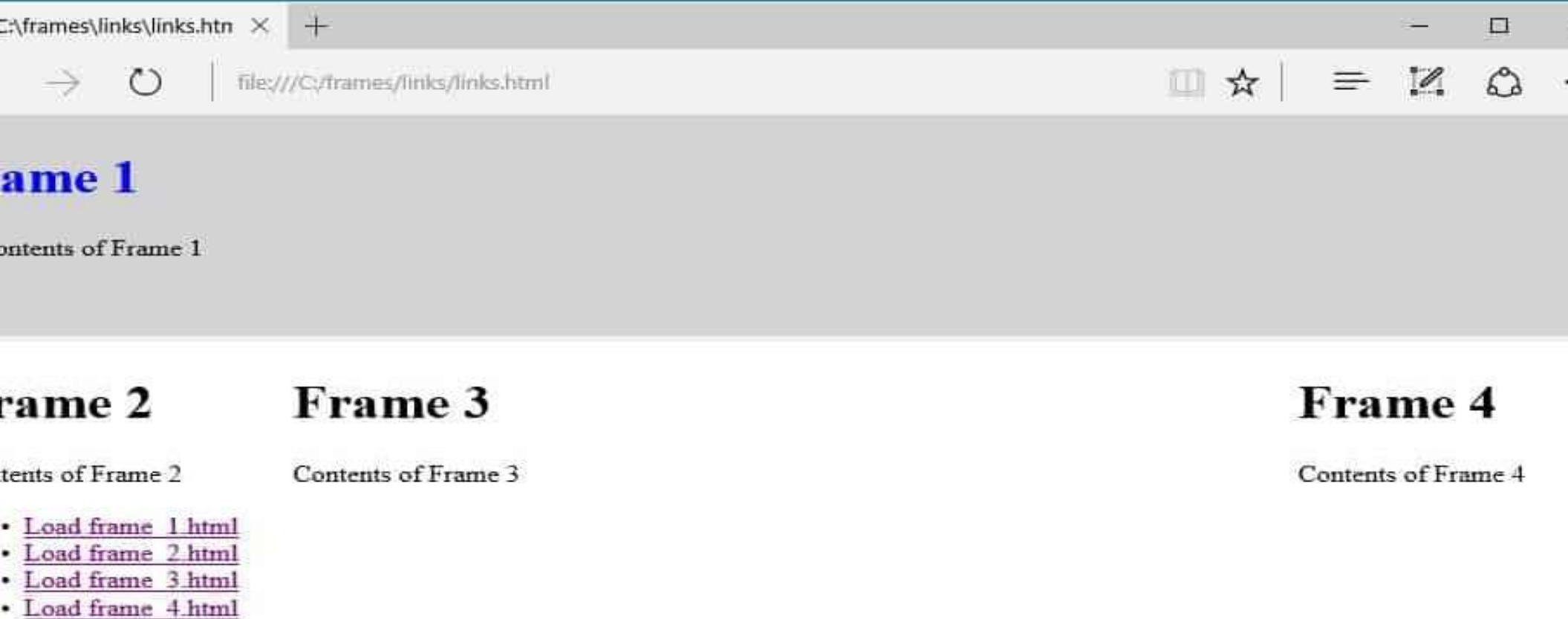
FLIP CARDS







CH-6 LINKS AND FRAMES IN HTML



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "C:\frames\links\links.htm". The address bar displays "file:///C:/frames/links/links.html". The browser interface includes navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh) and icons for bookmarks, menu, developer tools, and a search engine. The main content area is divided into four frames:

- Frame 1**: Contains the text "Contents of Frame 1".
- Frame 2**: Contains the text "Contents of Frame 2" and a list of links:
 - [Load frame 1.html](#)
 - [Load frame 2.html](#)
 - [Load frame 3.html](#)
 - [Load frame 4.html](#)
- Frame 3**: Contains the text "Contents of Frame 3".
- Frame 4**: Contains the text "Contents of Frame 4".

Frames

cols, rows, Verschachtelung

```
<frameset cols="30%,40%,30%">  
<frame src="links.html" />  
<frame src="mitte.html" />  
<frame src="rechts.html" />  
</frameset>
```



```
<frameset rows="30%,40%,30%">  
<frame src="oben.html" />  
<frame src="mitte.html" />  
<frame src="unten.html" />  
</frameset>
```



```
<frameset rows="15%,*,10%">  
<frame src="logo.html" name="logo" />  
<frameset cols="25%,75%">  
  <frame src="navigation.html" name="navi" />  
  <frame src="hauptseite.html" name="anzeige" />  
</frameset>  
<frame src="impressum.html" name="impressum" />  
</frameset>
```



Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Creating links
- ❖ Anchor tag
- ❖ Specifying colors for links
- ❖ Using an image as a hyperlink
- ❖ Frames
- ❖ Attributes of the frameset and frame tags

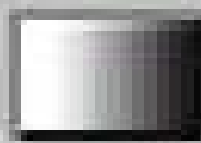
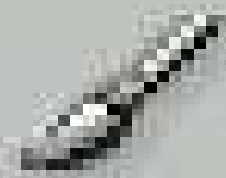
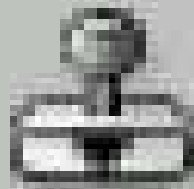
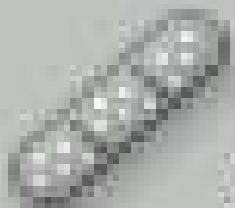
CH-7 more on photoshop

Healing Brush (J)

Clone Stamp(S)

Eraser(E)

Smudge(R)



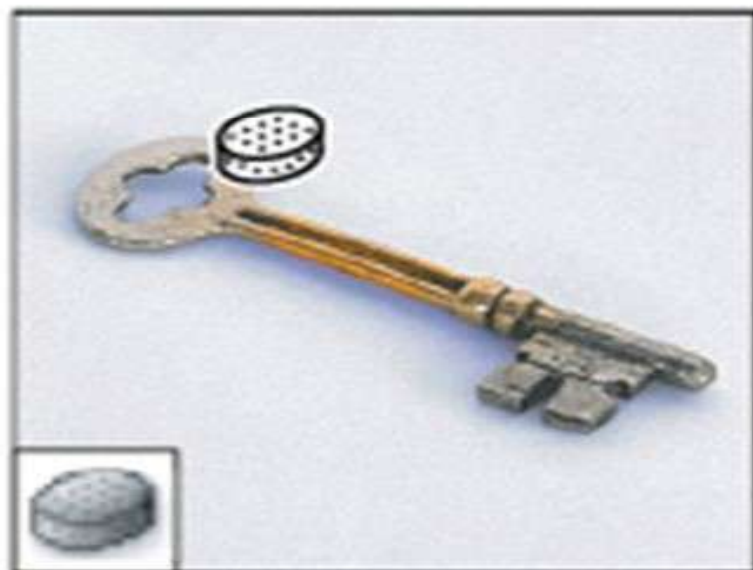
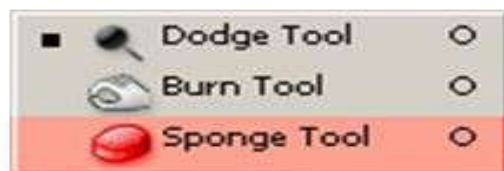
Brush (B)

Art History (Y)

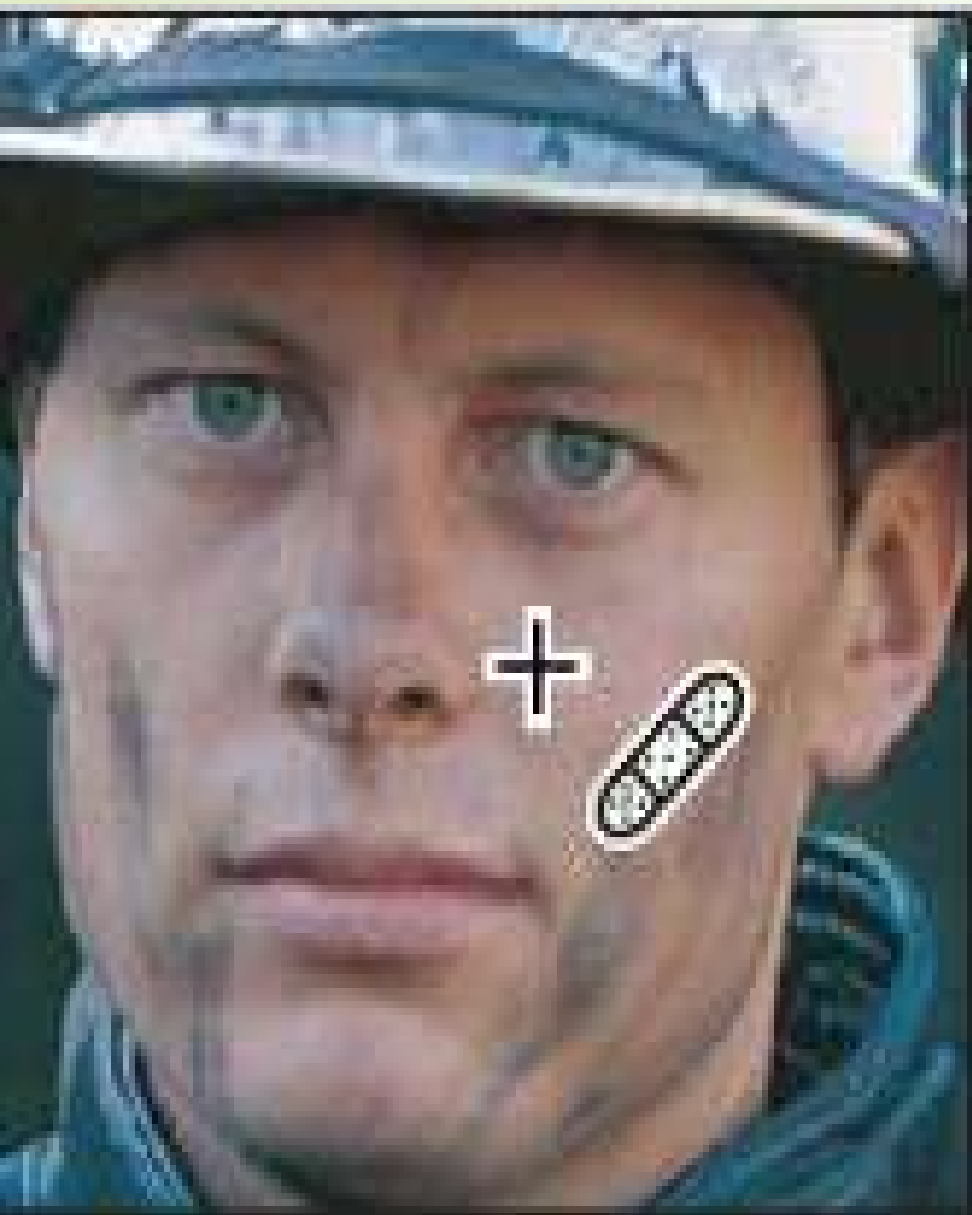
Gradient(G)

Sponge(O)

Retouching Tools: **Sponge Tool**



The Sponge tool* changes the color saturation of an area.



Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Retouching tools
- ❖ Working with Text
- ❖ Layers
- ❖ Working with Layers
- ❖ Filters



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