

Factors and Multiples

Factors: The numbers that are multiplied to give a product are called factors.

e.g.,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{43} & \times & \underline{15} & = & \underline{645} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Factor} & & \text{Factor} & & \text{Product} \end{array}$$

Factors divide the number exactly (i.e., without leaving a remainder.) So, factors are also called divisors.

1 is a factor of every number, and every number is a factor of itself.

1 is the smallest factor of a number and the number itself is its greatest factor.

The factor of a number is less than or equal to the number.

Every number (except 1) has at least 2 factors - 1 and the number itself.

The factors or divisors that are common to two or more numbers are called their common factors.

e.g., Factors of 4 are ①, ②, 4. Factors of 6 are ①, ②, 3, 6.

∴ Common factors of 4 and 6 are 1, 2.

- **Highest Common Factor (H.C.F):** The highest of the common factors of two or more numbers is called their Highest Common Factor (H.C.F.) or their Greatest Common Divisor (G.C.D.).

- **Multiples:** The products obtained when a number is multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on are called the multiples of that number.

e.g., 4, 8, 12, 16, 20,.... are the multiples of 4.

8, 16, 24, 32, 40,.... are the multiples of 8.

Every number is a multiple of 1.

A number is the smallest multiple of itself.

Every multiple of a number is greater than or equal to the number itself.

Multiples of a number are infinite. There is no largest multiple of a number.

The multiples that are common to two or more numbers are called their common multiples.

e.g., Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, ⑥, 8, 10, ⑫, 14, 16, ⑱, ...

Multiples of 6 are ⑥, ⑫, ⑱, 24, 30, 36, 42, ...

∴ Common multiples of 2 and 6 are 6, 12, 18, ...

- **Least Common Multiple (L.C.M.):** The lowest of the common multiples of two or more numbers is called their Lowest (or Least) Common Multiple (L.C.M.).

- **Even numbers:** The numbers which are multiples of 2 are called even numbers.

e.g., 438, 1450, 7034 etc.

- **Odd numbers:** The numbers other than the multiples of 2 are called odd numbers.

e.g., 215, 6013, 897 etc.

- **Prime numbers:** The numbers which have only 1 and itself as factors are called prime numbers.

e.g., 3, 11, 23, 47, etc.

- **Composite numbers:** The numbers which have at least 1 factor other than 1 and itself are called composite numbers.

e.g., 4, 9, 76, 108 etc.

- (a) 1 is neither prime nor composite.
 (b) 2 is the smallest and the only even prime number.
 (c) 4 is the smallest composite number.
 (d) Prime numbers other than 2 are odd.

- **Twin primes:** Two consecutive prime numbers that differ by 2 are called twin primes.

e.g., (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13) etc.

- **Co-prime numbers:** The numbers which have no common factor except 1 are called co-prime numbers.

e.g., (4, 15), (11, 17), (18, 37) etc.,

- **Prime factorization:** The process of splitting a given number into its prime factors is called prime factorization.

- **Methods to find the H.C.F. of the given numbers:**

(a) Listing the factors:

e.g., Find the H.C.F of 36 and 72.

Step 1: List all the factors of the given numbers.

Factors of 36: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

Factors of 72: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36, 72

Step 2: Find the common factors of the given numbers.

The common factors of 36 and 72 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36.

Step 3: The greatest of the common factors is the required H.C.F.

36 is the greatest of the common factors of 36 and 72.

∴ 36 is the required H. C. F.

(b) Prime factorization:

e.g., find the H. C. F. of 36 and 72.

Step 1: Express the given numbers as the product of prime numbers.

$$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Step 2: Circle their common prime factors.

$$36 = \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{3} \times \textcircled{3}$$

$$72 = \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{2} \times 2 \times \textcircled{3} \times \textcircled{3}$$

Step 3: Consider one set of the common factors and find their product.

$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$$

Step 4: The product obtained in step 3 is the required H. C. F.

Hence, the H. C. F. of 36 and 72 is 36.

• **Methods to find the L.C.M. of the given numbers:**

(a) Listing the multiples:

e.g., find the L.C.M. of 36 and 72.

Step 1: List the first few multiples of the given numbers.

Multiples of 36: 36, 72, 108, 144, 180, 216, ...

Multiples of 72: 72, 144, 216, ...

Step 2: Find the common multiples of the given numbers.

The common multiples of 36 and 72 are 72, 144, 216, ...

Step 3: The lowest of the common multiples is the required L.C.M.

72 is the lowest of the common multiples of 36 and 72.

Hence, 72 is the required L.C.M.

(b) Prime factorization method:

e.g., find the L.C.M. of 36 and 72.

Step 1: Express the given numbers as the product of prime numbers.

$$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

Step 2: Circle their common prime factors.

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Step 2: Circle their common prime factors.

$$36 = \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{3} \times \textcircled{3}$$

$$72 = \textcircled{2} \times \textcircled{2} \times 2 \times \textcircled{3} \times \textcircled{3}$$

Step 3: Consider one set of the common factors and find their product.

$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 36$$

Step 4: Find the product of the remaining factors (encircled factors) and the product obtained in step 3.

$$36 \times 2 = 72$$

Step 5: The product obtained in step 4 is the required L.C.M.

Hence, the L.C.M. of 36 and 72 is 72.

(c) Division Method:

e.g., find the L.C.M. of 36 and 72.

Step 1: Write the given numbers separated by commas between them.

36, 72

Step 2: Divide the given numbers by a prime factor common to them.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36, 72} \\ 18, 36 \end{array}$$

Note: Start with the least prime factor common to the given numbers.

Step 3: Continue the process until all the factors are prime.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36, 72} \\ 2 \overline{) 18, 36} \\ 3 \overline{) 9, 18} \\ 3 \overline{) 3, 6} \\ 1, 2 \end{array}$$

Step 4: Find the product of all the prime factors obtained in step 3, which gives the required L.C.M.

$$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 72$$

Therefore, 72 is the L.C.M. of 36 and 72.

Factors and Multiples

Category : 5th Class

Factors and Multiples

Introduction

We have studied about the operations on numbers. Now, we will study two important terms that is, 'factors' and 'multiples'. They are related to the operations of multiplication and division.

Factors

Factors of a number is the number, which divides the given number completely.

If a, b, c, d... are factors of 'm' then 'm' will be exactly divisible by a, b, c, d...

How to Get Factors of a Number

To find all possible factors of a number, we have to find all the numbers, which divide the given number exactly.

Rules of Divisibility

1. The numbers which have 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 at the unit place is divisible by 2. Ex: 5666, 5654, 130 are divisible by 2.
2. If sum of digits of a number is divisible by 3 then the number is divisible by 3. Ex: Sum of the digits of 25441215 = $2 + 5 + 4 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 24$. 24 is divisible by 3, therefore, 25441215 is divisible by 3.
3. If the number formed by its last two digits (ones and tens) is divisible by 4, the number is divisible by 4. Ex: 8928 is divisible by 4 as 28 is the last two digits which are divisible by 4.
4. If a number has the digit 0 or 5 at unit's place, the number is divisible by 5. Ex: 5 is at the unit place in the number 5645, therefore, 5645 is divisible by 5.
5. If a number is divisible by 2 as well as by 3, the number is divisible by 6. Ex: the number 45822 is divisible by 6, since it is divisible by 2 as well as 3 as 2 is at unit's place and sum of the number is $4 + 5 + 8 + 2 + 2 = 21$, which is divisible by 3.
6. If the number formed by its last three digits is divisible by 8, the number is divisible by 8. Ex: 2136 is divisible by 8. As the number formed by its last three digits is 136, which is divisible by 8.
7. If sum of digits of a number is divisible by 9, the number is divisible by 9. Ex: sum of digits of 78654588 = $7 + 8 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 5 + 8 + 8 + 3 = 54$ and 54 is divisible by 9. Thus 786545883 is divisible by 9.
8. If a number has the digit 0 at unit's place, the number is divisible by 10. Ex: 0 is at the unit place in the number 2549896980, 2549896980 is divisible by 10.

• **Example:**

Find all the possible factors of 15.

Solution: 1, 3, 5, 15 are factors of 15.

• **Example:**

Find all the possible factors of 56.

Solution: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56 are factors of 56.

• **Example:**

Is 3 a factor of 4665366564?

Solution:

Yes.

Sum of digits of given number

$$= 4 + 6 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 6 + 6 + 5 + 6 + 4 = 51 \text{ and } 51 \text{ is divisible by } 3.$$

Prime Number

The numbers which have only two factors, 1 and the number itself are called prime numbers.

For example:

Factors of 5 = 1, 5

Factors of 7 = 1, 7

Factors of 11 = 1, 11

Therefore, 5, 7, and 11 are prime numbers.

Twin Primes

Two consecutive prime numbers with the difference of 2 are called twin primes.

- **Example:**

Write two pairs of twin primes.

Solution:

(3, 5), (5, 7) as 3, 5 and 7 are prime numbers and the two pairs of numbers have a difference of 2.

Composite Number

A number which has more than two factors is called a composite number.

- **Example:**

Factors of 6 = 1, 2, 3, 6

Factors of 14 = 1, 2, 7, 14

Therefore, 6 and 14 are composite numbers

Perfect Number

If sum of all the factors of a number is twice of the number, the number is called a perfect number.

- **Example:**

6 is a perfect number because sum of factors of $6 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 12$

Common Factors

The same factors of two or more than two different numbers are called common factors.

- **Example:**

Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Factors of 16 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

1, 2, 4 are the common factors of 12 and 16

Co-prime or Relatively Prime Numbers

If two numbers have only one common factor that is the numbers are called co-prime or relatively prime numbers.

- **Example:**

Factors of 8 = 1, 2, 4, 8

Factors of 9 = 1, 3, 9

1 is the only common factor of 8 and 9. Therefore, 8 and 9 are relatively co-prime numbers.

Multiples

When two or more than two numbers are multiplied with each other, the resulting number is the multiple of all that numbers. Like if $A \times B = C$, C is multiple of both A and B.

- **Example:**

Multiples of 7 = 7, 14, 21, 28, 35,

Multiples of 8 = 8, 16, 24, 32, 40,

Common Multiples

The same multiples of two or more than two different numbers are called common multiples.

- **Example:**

Multiples of 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42,

Multiples of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36,

Common multiples of 6 and 4 = 12, 24, 36 etc.

- **Example:**

Multiples of 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70,

Multiples of 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72,

Common multiples of 5 and 6 = 30, 60,

Class -5
Hindi
Ch-5 (साथ रहेंगे)

1. शब्द और अर्थ:-

नीर- पानी

रेख- रेखा

सागर -समुद्र

संकल्प -निश्चय

गगन -आकाश

2. बताओ :-

क) हम सब एक कैसे हैं?

उत्तर :-हम सब एक उजलता रूप हैं ।

ख) हमारा सबसे बड़ा संकल्प क्या है?

उत्तर :- हमारा सबसे बड़ा संकल्प यशस्वी वीर बनना है ।

ग) हम सब बच्चों ने क्या सोच लिया है?

उत्तर :- हम सब बच्चों ने सदा साथ रहने का सोच लिया है।

घ) हम सब बच्चे कैसे काम करेंगे?

उत्तर :- हम सब ऐसे काम करेंगे जिनसे हमारा सिर ऊंचा हो जाए।

3. संज्ञा शब्द से वाक्य बनाओ:-
सूरज - सूरज हमें रोशनी देती है।

धरती- हम सब धरती पर रहते हैं।

पर्वत -हिमालय पर्वत बहुत ऊंचा है।

4. मिलते जुलते शब्द लिखो:-

चंदा -गंदा बंदा

साथ - हाथ लाथ

काम- दाम आम

वीर - नीर तीर

5. विलोम लिखो:-

ऊंचे- नीचे

वीर -कायर

काम -आराम

एक- अनेक

Class 5

Chapter no. 4 (कलमदान और बूढ़ा सेवक)

अभ्यास

प्रश्न1. हमारे भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति कौन थे?

उत्तर. हमारे भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति देशरत्न डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद थे ।

प्रश्न2 कलमदान कैसे टूटा ?

उत्तर. एक दिन बूढ़ा सेवक राष्ट्रपति जी की मेज की सफाई करने लगा अचानक मेज पर रखा हाथी दाँत का कलमदान नीचे गिरकर टूट गया ।

प्रश्न3 नींद किसे नहीं आ रही थी ?

उत्तर नींद राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी को नहीं आ रही थी ।

प्रश्न4. राजेंद्र बाबू ने बूढ़े सेवक से माफी क्यों माँगी ?

उत्तर. उन्हें बचपन से लेकर अब तक कि उसकी की गई सेवाएँ याद आने लगी थी इस कारण उन्होंने माफी माँगी ।

2. किसने किससे कहा ----

वाक्य

किसने

किससे

क. " यह कलमदान कैसे टूटा ? "-----> राजेंद्र बाबू , बूढ़ा सेवक

ख. "काका, मुझे माफ कर दो ।"-----> राजेंद्र बाबू , बूढ़ा सेवक

ग. "सरकार मैं आपसे नाराज नहीं हूँ ।"----> बूढ़ा सेवक, राजेंद्र

घ. "तुम्हें पता है यह कितना कीमती था ।"---> राजेंद्र बाबू, सेवक

ड. "सरकार आप महान हैं ।" -----> बूढ़ा सेवक , राजेंद्र

3. शब्दों के अर्थ बताओ-----

कलमदान--

सेवक----- सेवा करने वाला

कीमती ---- कुछ खास वस्तु हो

व्यवस्था--- कुछ इंतजाम करना

4. ' दान ' लगाकर नए शब्द बनाओ---

अभय--- आयदान

खान----- खानदान

देह ----- देहदान

केंद्र----- केंद्रदान

नेत्र--- नेत्रदान

वस्त्र-- वस्त्रदान

5. शब्द और अर्थ-----

उदारता-- दयालु

सेवक --- सेवा करने वाला

अटूट--- जो टूटता नहीं

व्यस्त--- किसी काम में लगा होना

स्वभाव वश --- स्वभाव के अनुसार

तत्काल -- तुरंत

हतप्रभ-- हैरान

भेट-- उपहार में

निबटाना --- पूरा करना

शयन कक्ष--- सोने का कमरा

व्यवस्था ---- इंतजाम

Class:5 Social studies Chap:6 The temperature grassland

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S, 55° S
2. Australia, Antarctica
3. Strong north- eastern
4. greater
5. wheat.

B. Underline the correct answer:

1. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and 55° N in the Northern hemisphere and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and 55° S in the southern hemisphere.
2. Veld.
3. Steppes
4. hot summers and very cold winters.
5. warm winter winds.

C. Answer the following:

1. The temperate grasslands in terms of latitudes are located between $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N and 55° N in the Northern hemisphere and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and 55° S in the southern hemisphere.
2. In the southern hemisphere we can find the temperate grasslands in the continent of South America, South Africa and Australia.
3. Difference between the grasslands of the Northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere are:

In the temperate grassland of the Northern hemisphere, the temperature goes up to 38°C in summer and dips to 20°C in winter. These grasslands receive 50 to 70 cm of rainfall annually.

In the temperate grasslands of the southern hemisphere, the temperature does not go to such extremes it remains above 18°C or so throughout the year.

4. The winds are strong in the grasslands because there are no Mountains and trees to slow down.
5. The soil of temperate grassland is very fertile. The roots of the grasses go deep into the soil and provide a rich source of nutrients when they die and rot. Because of the fertility of the soil, these regions have converted into agricultural land.





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Class -V
English I
Chapter – 3
(A Country Childhood)

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. (a)
2. ©
3. (a)
4. (a)

B. Answer these questions.

1.ans- In African culture, the sons and daughters of one's aunts or uncles are brothers and sisters.

2.ans- Nelson spent most of his free time in the veld.

He played stickfight.

3.ans- This shows that he is not dependent on others for his things.

He is a mature person and does not want to act as a kid with others helping him to make his own bed.

4.ans- According to Richard Stengel, Nelson Mandela demonstrated remarkable leadership qualities including advocacy for peace, powerful presence that disarmed enemies with his smile,

high level of forgiveness, positive thinking ability
to see the big picture, focus on goals and missions
beyond himself made him great.

C. write true or false.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True

E. Circle the meaning of the words/phrases in capitals.

1. a. Flight
2. c. Remember
3. a. Changed
4. b. On top of
5. c. Learnt
6. a. Know

F. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases given in exercise E.

1. On top of
2. Remember
3. Learnt
4. Fight
5. Changed
6. Well aware of

G. Write one word for each of the following.

1. Granddaughter
2. Aunt
3. Father
4. Grandfather
5. Husband

H. The first and last letters in these words are the same. Use the clues in the brackets to find the missing letter for each word.

1. AROMA
2. YUMMY
3. COMIC
4. PLUMP
5. WINDOW
6. LOYAL

J. Tick the correct abstract nouns that complete these sentences.

1. Intelligence
2. Honesty
3. Laughter
4. Education

CHAPTER-4

ROBOTS DON'T LIE

A. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWERS(ONLY ANSWERS)

- 1.(a)Had not done his maths project.
2. (a) Correcting him.
3. (b) It could not work in a house where people were not truthful.

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES TO MAKE SENSE(ONLY ANSWERS)

2. His father was angry with him.
3. Ajay did not want to meet Dinesh.
4. Manku did not make excuses.
5. Ajay called up Robotics international.
6. Ajay was sorry.
7. He decided to tell the truth in the future.

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

- 1.Manku was trained to do the household activities like babysitting or answering the telephone.
2. Ajay complained about Manku because he had problems with it like Manku never told lies, never stopped visitors from coming inside and never understood what Ajay actually meant.
I think it was wrong on Ajay's part to be angry with Manku for not having emotions as it was a robot.
3. The man from Robotics international told Ajay that if Manku robots are insisted to speak lie then they'll withdraw Manku from their houses.On hearing this, Ajay changed.
4. 'Them' refers to the people from Robotics International.They have to be persuaded because Ajay has expected something that was against the policy of the makers of robots.

F. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT WORDS FROM THE BRACKETS.

- 1.Heal, heel.
2. Break, brake.
3. Peak, Peek.
4. Hangar, Hanger.
5. Week, Weak.
6. Write, Right.

H. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES CORRECTLY.

- 1.Ajay's mother has gone to the market.
2. His father is working on the computer.
3. Ajay will complete his history lesson.
4. Ajay's sister veena is playing tennis.
5. Manku is cleaning the house.

6. Ajay's family plans for tonight's dinner to go out.

1.FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE VERBS IN THE BRACKETS.
(ONLY ANSWER)

1. Missed.

2. Cleaned.

3. Scolded.

4. Corrected.

5. Told.

6. Ate.

7. Were running, fell.

8. Was washing, rang.

English-II
Chapter-5(Nouns)

A. Definition.

1. What is a common noun?

Ans- A noun that gives a common name to persons, animals, places or things which are of the same kind is called a common noun.

E.g- Boy, City.

2. What is a proper noun?

Ans- A noun that gives a special name to a particular person, animal, place or thing is called a proper noun.

E.g- Ashish, Shillong.

3. What is an abstract noun?

Ans- An abstract noun is the name of some state, quality, feeling or idea that we can only think of or feel but cannot touch or see.

E.g- I admired his honesty.

4. What is a collective noun?

Ans- A collective noun is the name of a collection of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.

E.g- Team, Crowd.

B. Write common nouns for the following groups of proper nouns.

1. City.
2. Soap.
3. Country.
4. Television.

C. Solve the following puzzle with the help of the clues given below. Note that all the words to be filled in are proper nouns. (only ans)

Across.

4. Gomti.
6. Sachin.
8. Gagarin.
9. Tagore.
10. Mowgli.

Down

1. Edison.
2. Marconi.
3. April.
5. Kerala.
7. Ooty.
8. German.

E. Underline the abstract nouns in the following sentences.

1. Nur Jahan was famous for her beauty.

2. Sincerity is a great virtue.
3. India has made satisfactory industrial progress.
4. The price of this book is very high.
5. I found her advice very useful.
6. I have sweet memories of my childhood.
7. The child could not say anything because of fear.
8. Gandhiji believed in truth and non-violence.
9. Knowledge is power.
10. Did you make any profit when you sold your car?

G. Some words are given in the box below. Form abstract nouns from them and write them in the correct web chart.

1. -dom- kingdom, Freedom , wisdom.
3. -ity- Equality, Reality, Scarcity.
4. -ment- Treatment,Agreement,Payment.
5. - th - Depth,Truth,Growth.

H. Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns formed from the words given below.

1. Strength.
2. Knowledge.
3. Popularity.
4. Height.
5. Independence.
6. Marriage.
7. Loss.
8. Punishment.

J. Underline the collective nouns in the following sentences.

1. The farmer had a team of oxen to plough the field.
2. One of my cousins is a member of the church choir.
3. The policemen could not control the mob.
4. Mr Bed owns a fleet of luxury cars.
5. The baby elephant hid behind a clump of trees.
6. The crowd was very noisy.
7. A troupe of dancers from Rajasthan was the main attraction of the festival.

(K) Match the collective nouns.

1. A collection of puppies- litter.
2. People listening to a lecture - audience.
3. A group of sailors working on a ship- crew.
4. A collection of ants- colony.
5. A collection of poems- anthology.
6. A collection of soldiers- army/regiment/battalion.

L. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns. Take words from those given below.

1. Bouquet.
2. Suite.
3. Fleet.

4. Committee.
5. Bunch.
6. Mob.
7. Audience.

O. Write C for countable nouns and U for uncountable nouns.

1. U.
2. U.
3. U.
4. U.
5. C.
6. U.
7. U.
8. C.
9. U.
10. C.
11. C.
12. C.
13. C.
14. U.
15. C.

সুখ
কামিনী রায়

জ্ঞানমূলক প্রশ্নাবলীর উত্তর

১) সুখ বলতে কি বুঝ?

উত্তর: সুখ হল মনের শান্তি ও আনন্দ। আর নিজের স্বার্থ বিসর্জন দিয়ে অপরের দুঃখ দূর করতে পারায় প্রকৃত সুখ।

২) কী কী কারণে তুমি আনন্দ পাও?

উত্তর: কোন কাজে যখন সাফল্য পাই, স্বীকৃতি বা পুরস্কার পাই তখন আমার আনন্দ হয়। কিন্তু তারচেয়েও আনন্দ হয় যখন অন্যের কোন উপকার করতে পারি।

৩) কোন কোন কারণে তুমি দুঃখ পাও ?

উত্তর: কোন কাজে অসফল হলে আমি সাময়িক দুঃখ পাই। অন্য কেউ অন্যায়ভাবে আচরণ করলে দুঃখ হয়।

বোধমূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তর

১) 'স্বার্থপর' মানুষের সঙ্গে 'নিঃস্বার্থ' মানুষের পার্থক্য কি

উত্তর: স্বার্থপর মানুষরা শুধু নিজের সুখের কথা চিন্তা করে নিজের সুখের জন্য অপরকে দুঃখ দিতে বিন্দুমাত্র বিচলিত হয় না আর নিঃস্বার্থ মানুষ এরা সবসময় অপরের সুখের কথা চিন্তা করে।

২) সত্যিকারের মানুষ নিজের সুখে সুখী হয় নাকি অন্যের সুখে?

উত্তর: সত্যিকারে মানুষ অন্যের সুখে সুখী হয়।

৩) মনের বিষাদ কি কারণে বাড়ে এবং কি উপায়ে কমে?

উত্তর: সুখ সুখ করে যারা কাঁদে এবং নিজের স্বার্থের কথা ছাড়া অন্যকিছু চিন্তা

করে না তাদের বিষাদ বাড়ে । আর যারা নিজেদের দুঃখ কে বড়ো করে না দেখে অপরের দুঃখ দূর করতে চেষ্টা করে তাদের মনের বিষাদ কমে।

প্রয়োগমূলক প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তর

সংক্ষেপে উত্তর দাও

ক) স্বার্থ বলি দেবে কি কারনে?

উত্তর: অপরের স্বার্থসিদ্ধির জন্য নিজের স্বার্থ বলি দেব।

খ) মরণেও সুখ কখন?

উত্তর: নিজের স্বার্থ-বিসর্জন দিয়ে অপরের জন্য কিছু করতে গিয়ে যদি মৃত্যুও হয়

তাতেও সুখ।

গ) সুখের জন্য কাঁদবে না কেন?

উত্তর: সুখের জন্য যত কাঁদবে ততই দুঃখ বাড়বে। তাই সুখের জন্য কাঁদা উচিত নয়।

ঘ) মনের বিষাদ চেপে রেখে আমাদের কি করা উচিত?

উত্তর মনের বিষাদ চেপে রেখে আমাদের অপরের মঙ্গল সাধনে সচেষ্ট হওয়া উচিত।

ঙ) মানুষ কি নিয়ে বিব্রত থাকে?

উত্তর: মানুষ নিজেকে নিয়ে বিব্রত থাকে।

প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও

ক) 'পরের কারণে মরণেও সুখ'-- লাইনটির অর্থ ব্যাখ্যা করো?

উত্তর: নিজের জন্য সকলেই কিছু করে কিন্তু তাতে প্রকৃত আনন্দ পাওয়া যায়না। নিজের আত্মীয়-স্বজন, ছেলেমেয়েদের ,জন্য কিছু করা কর্তব্য কিন্তু এতে প্রকৃত সুখ পাওয়া যায় না।দেশের ও দেশের উপকার করতে গিয়ে যদি মৃত্যু হয় তবে সে মৃত্যুতে আছে পরম সুখ। যেমন দেশবাসীর স্বার্থে জীবন দিয়ে ক্ষুদিরাম ,বাঘা যতীন, তারা কেউ দুঃখবোধ করেননি তারা আজও অমর হয়ে আছেন।দেশের সেবায় তারা পেয়েছেন পরম সুখ।

খ) "ততই বাড়বে হৃদয় ভার" --হৃদয়ভার বাড়ার কী কী কারণ নিজের ভাষায় লেখো?

উত্তর: মানুষের চাহিদার শেষ নেই মানুষ সারাজীবন শুধু নিজের স্বার্থসিদ্ধির জন্য সচেষ্ট থাকে। তারা নিজেদের কথা ভেবে আকুল হয় এবং নিজের সুখের জন্য কাঁদে হৃদয় ততই ভারাক্রান্ত কিন্তু চাহিদা কোনদিনও শেষ হয়না।

গ) সকলের তরে সকলে আমরা/ প্রত্যেকে আমরা পরের তরে' --এই লাইন দুই টির মাধ্যমে কবি কি বোঝাতে চেয়েছেন?

উত্তর: কবি তাঁর কবিতার এ দুইটি লাইন দ্বারা বুঝাতে চেয়েছেন যে, মানুষ সমাজবদ্ধ জীব। একসাথে থাকতে গেলে এক অপরের সমব্যাপী সমস্যা হওয়া উচিত। আর তাহলেই সুখী-সমৃদ্ধ সমাজ গড়ে উঠবে। আমাদের মনে রাখতে হবে এ পৃথিবী আমাদের সকলের আমরা সকলেই সকলের জন্য একে অপরের দুঃখে সহযোগিতা করে এগিয়ে আসতে হবে। আমাদের মনে রাখতে হবে আমাদের এ পৃথিবী আমাদের সকলের। আমরা সকলেই সকলের জন্য। একে অপরের দুঃখে এগিয়ে এলে, অপরের সহযোগিতা করলে পৃথিবীর দুঃখ ঘুচবে। একার জন্য না বেঁচে সকলের জন্য বাঁচতে হবে।

৩)ক) পরের কারণে মরণেও সুখ

‘সুখ’, ‘সুখ’ করে কেঁদো না আর ;

যতই কাঁদিবে যতই ভাবিবে,

ততই বাড়িবে হৃদয়ভার।

খ) আপনার লয়ে বিব্রত রহিতে

আসে নাই কেহ অবনী ‘পরে,

সকলের তরে সকলে আমরা,

প্রত্যেকে আমরা পরের তরে।

বাক্য রচনা করো

সুখী ---- পরের জন্য যারা কাজ করে তারাই সুখী।

স্বার্থপর ---- স্বার্থপর ব্যক্তিগণ কোনদিনও সুখী হতে পারে না।

বিব্রত' ---- নিজেদের নিয়ে বিব্রত না হয়ে অপরের জন্য কাজ করা উচিত।