

CLASS : VI

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE:20.04.2020 to 03.05.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS
HINDI	<p>NOTE : [सभी छात्र-छात्राएँ अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें]</p> <p>पाठ - चिर महान</p> <p>(i) निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर उसे याद करें :- प्रेम-प्रभा, चिर मुँदे, विहान, मानव का परित्राण, उर, नव </p> <p>(ii) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ सौंदर्य, प्रकाश, हित, अंधकार, शक्ति </p> <p>(iii) उत्तर लिखें</p> <p>(क) मनुष्य के हृदय के स्वर्ग का द्वार चिरकाल से क्यों बंद है तथा कवि ने उसे खोलने का कौन सा रास्ता सुझाया है ?</p> <p>(ख) कवि जीवन में नया सवेरा क्यों लाना चाहता है ?</p> <p>(iv) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से भाववाचक बनाएँ चतुर, अपना, भक्त, निकट, हरा, पढना, बच्चा, शीघ्र</p> <p>(v) दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :- शबरी भगवान राम की प्रतीक्षा में मीठे बेर तोड़कर लाती थी बेर में कीड़े न हों और वह खट्टा न हो, इसके लिए वह एक-एक चखती थी एक दिन प्रभु राम आ गए शबरी ने उनके पाँव धोकर बैठाया अपने जूठे किये हुए मीठे बेर राम को दिए राम ने बड़े प्रेम से वे बेर खाए और लक्ष्मण को भी खाने को कहा लक्ष्मण को जूठे बेर खाने में संकोच हो रहा था उन्होंने बेर उठा तो लिए लेकिन खाए नहीं राम-रावण युद्ध में जब शक्ति बाण से वे मूर्च्छित हो गए, तब इन्हीं बेरों की बनी हुई संजीवनी बूटी ने उनकी रक्षा की थी </p> <p>(क) शबरी किसकी प्रतीक्षा करती थी ?</p> <p>(ख) शबरी बेर क्यों चखती थी ?</p> <p>(ग) राम ने बेर का क्या किया ?</p> <p>(घ) लक्ष्मण कब और कैसे मूर्च्छित हो गए ?</p> <p>परियोजना कार्य : श्री राम, सीता, लक्ष्मण के चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाएँ </p> <p>पाठ – 2 लाला जी (संस्मरण)</p> <p>लालाजी का चित्र बनाकर एवं पाठ में आए हुए जीवन मूल्यों को लिखें</p> <p>कठिन शब्द – पाठ से दस कठिन शब्द चुनकर तीन-तीन बार लिखें </p> <p>दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें तथा याद करें </p> <p>अवलोकन, शीघ्रता, संदेह, श्रमिक, मुक्ति, निर्भय, आक्रमण, प्रतीत, व्याधि, अज्ञात, ऋण, कंठ, अनुमति, अल्प अवधि, सर्वस्व</p>
MATHS	<p>Chapter-2 Factors and Multiples</p> <p>Click on the link below to learn about factors and multiples.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=evSwLeYvsdA&t=19s</p> <p>Ex-2 (C,D,E,F,G)</p> <p>NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the Maths notebook.</p>

SCIENCE

Chapter 1- Food: Where Does It Come From?

Click on the link below to view the explanation of the chapter

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMe2Td_scgo

Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words in text book

Exercises from **A to F** pg 21 and 22 to be done in the science note book.

C. Long answer questions.

1. Why do we need food? Give two reasons.

A. We need food for energy. Energy is required for the growth of our body. It also helps to maintain good health and heal wounds.

2. Name four food items that we get from plants. Also mention the edible part of each plant product.

A. Four food items that we get from plants are cereals, pulses, vegetables and sugar.

Edible parts of cereals and pulses are seeds. Edible parts of vegetables may be root, stem or fruit and that of sugar is the stem of the sugarcane plant.

3. Define herbivores, carnivores and omnivores. Give one example of each.

A. Herbivores: Animals that eat only plants or plant products are called herbivores. Example : elephant.

Carnivores: Animals that eat meat or flesh of other animals are called Carnivores. Example: lion.

Omnivores : Animals that eat both plants and flesh of other animals are called omnivores. Example humans , bear

4. Mention three functions of food.

A. Food performs many functions in our body.

Energy giving: Our body needs a constant supply of energy to carry out the involuntary processes like respiration and circulation of blood. Energy is also required to carry out voluntary activities like walking, running and many other activities. Food provides energy for all these activities.

Body building: One of the most important functions of food is body building. The protein in the food we eat helps to build the body of an infant. He/she grows to become a child and then an adult. The food eaten per day helps to maintain the structure of the body and to replace worn out cells of the body.

Regulatory and Protective function: The food we eat regulates the activities like the beating of the heart, maintenance of body temperature , control of water balance , removal of waste products, clotting of blood and many other varied activities. It also protects us from various diseases and infections through the vitamins and minerals present in it.

5. Why is there a need for equal distribution of food?

A. There is a need of equal distribution of food because there are many who do not get adequate food and starve. Some overeat and are obese and they suffer from various life style diseases. On the other hand in some parts of the world people suffer from diseases due to malnutrition as they do not get enough to eat.

Chapter 4- Sorting Materials Into Groups

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFYHy6YZz2Q&t=16s>

Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words in text book.

Exercises A to H on pg 65 – 67 to be done in the science note book

C. Long Answer type Questions.

A.1. The process of sorting and grouping objects according to some basis is called classification.

Materials can be sorted into groups based on similarities and differences in their properties. Some basic properties of minerals on the basis of which they are grouped are their appearance, hardness, texture, solubilities, buoyancy, transparency, density etc.

A2. Many substances dissolve in water. Such substances are called soluble in water, example salt and sugar.

Substances which do not dissolve in water are called insoluble substances, example, sand and chalk.

A3. Refer to activity 6, pg 58,59

A4. The materials which allow light to pass through them are called transparent. Glass, acrylic, water and air are some transparent materials.

Materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called opaque. Wood, stone, brick wall and cardboard are some opaque materials.

Some materials allow only a part of light to pass through them. Such materials are called translucent materials.

A5. Advantages of Grouping:

- It saves time and labour.
- It makes things easily approachable
- It helps in studying the properties of the objects placed in a particular group.

ENGLISH

English Literature

All work to be written in the English note book

A New House

Summary of the chapter –

Coraline and her parents move into large, odd house with expansive grounds. The parents work from home and give their daughter fairly little attention. Coraline is fidgety and in constant search of activities that will keep her involved and interested. On a particularly rainy day, Coraline is especially restless, because her mother will not let her explore outdoors. Conversations, toys, videos – nothing holds her attention for long. Finally, her father sets her off on an indoor adventure: counting everything blue in the house. While busy with it, Coraline discovers a bricked up door that piques her interest momentarily.

Later at night, Coraline tosses about in her bed, unable to sleep. She goes to inspect some strange noises that seem to be emanating from the hall. There, she thinks she sees some bizarre black, shadowy forms move about. She notices that the door which opened on to the wall is open, despite the fact that her mother had locked it in the morning. She returns to her bed, with more questions than answers. She dreams of little black shapes with red eyes and yellow teeth, under the Moon, singing a creepy song. Coraline is disturbed in her sleep; then she dreams of some unremarkable things and drifts off.

Q.1 Write synonyms of the following –

- stock market
- tarragon
- garnish
- commercial

NOTE: Look for the meaning in the text book or dictionary.

Q.2 Write antonyms of the following –

- found
- natural
- disguised
- expensive
- melted

Answer:

- lost
- artificial

- revealed
- cheap
- frozen

Q.3 Make sentences –

- stock market
- garnish

Q.4 Reference to the context –

1. ‘What should I do?’ asked Coraline.

- Who is Coraline speaking to?
- Why does she ask this question?
- What does she want to do?

2. It was time to talk to her father.

- Who wants to talk to whose father?
- Why does the narrator say this line?
- What did the speaker wish to talk about?

3. ‘If you don’t make a mess. And you don’t touch anything.’

- Who said this and to whom?
- Why did the speaker set these conditions?
- Which place was the speaker talking about?

Answer:

1.

- Coraline is speaking to her mother.
- She asks this question because she was stuck at home due to rain and getting bored.
- She wants to go out and explore.

2.

- Coraline wants to talk to her father.
- Coraline was running out of options to keep herself entertained. The narrator said that line to emphasise her desperation. Her father seemed like a final option for her to find a way to go exploring like she wanted.
- Coraline wanted to talk about what she could explore and where.

3.

- Coraline’s father said this to her.
- The father said this because the furniture in the room was very expensive and handed down from Coraline’s grandmother. It was only used for special occasions.
- He was talking about the drawing room.

Q.5 Answer the following questions –

- Why did Coraline’s father not give her permission to go out in the rain?
- Which television programme did Coraline enjoy watching?
- What is the narrator’s opinion about television shows?
- What do we get to know about the jone’s drawing room?
- Why does Coraline’s father give her a piece of paper and a pen?
- Why was the big carved wooden door always locked? What was beyond the door?
- What did Coraline have for dinner and why?
- Describe in your own words what happened that night?

Answer:

1. Coraline's father did not give Coraline permission to go out in the rain because her mother had already forbidden it.
2. Coraline enjoyed watching a natural history programme about protective colouration.
3. The narrator feels that the television has very few shows that can interest children.
4. We learn that the drawing room had expensive furniture that had been passed down to them by Coraline's grandmother. The room was reserved for special occasions.
5. Since it was raining outside, Coraline's father wanted her to explore the house instead and note down specific things in it.
6. The big, carved, wooden door was locked because it did not lead anywhere. There was a wall behind the door.
7. Coraline had some microwave chips and a mini – pizza for dinner because her father had made something from one of his personal recipes and she never liked them.
8. As Coraline lay in bed, tossing about the night, she heard a strange creaking sound. She had to find out where it was coming from. From her parent's bedroom, she could hear her father snore and her mother mutter. She had started wondering if she was dreaming when she saw a shadow move from the hall to the drawing room. Coraline followed it and saw her own distorted shadow on the drawing room carpet; she looked like a thin, giant woman.

Coraline considered turning on the lights when she saw the black shadow emerging from beneath the sofa. It settled in the farthest corner of the room. Coraline turned on the light but she could not see anything there. So she went back to bed. She dreamed of black shapes that slid from place to place, avoiding the light, until they all gathered together under the Moon, singing a creepy song.

English Language

Click the link below to learn about the kind of nouns.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFnczoh-1nY>

CH-2 NOUN

Read and understand all the five kinds of noun (common, proper, material, collective and abstract) with the help of definitions and examples. Try to understand the basic difference between common and proper noun.

Solve exercise-B, C, D

Understand about the formation of abstract noun from common noun, adjectives and verbs.

Solve exercise-E

CH-2 NOUN (Cont.)

Understand about the concept of countable and uncountable nouns through the given examples from the textbook.

Solve exercise-F

A noun is a naming word that is used to name living beings, places, things, ideas and feelings.

Kinds of Nouns:

- Common – boy, pen, table etc.
- Proper – Mahatma Gandhi, Goa etc.
- Collective – army, pack etc.
- Material – gold, coal etc.
- Abstract – honesty, peace etc.

Collective Noun – Nouns that name a group or a class of similar things or persons taken together and spoken of as one whole are called collective nouns.

Examples: army, fleet, pack etc.

Q1. Identify the nouns in the following sentences whether they are proper, common, material, collective or abstract –

Example – Blindness is the greatest curse.

Answer – Blindness, Abstract noun

1. The team won the match.
2. Science is my favourite subject.
3. Rosy had a red frock.
4. Wisdom is better than strength.
5. The case was decided by a bench of judges.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

1. A _____ of 15 days
2. A _____ of ministers
3. A _____ of robbers
4. A _____ of 30 days
5. A _____ of sailors
6. A _____ of huts
7. A _____ of aeroplanes
8. A _____ of lions
9. A _____ of ants
10. A _____ of whales

HELP BOX

School crew colony fortnight month cluster
Cabinet pride gang squadron

Nouns that name ideas or concepts, quality, feeling, some state or a thing which cannot be touched or seen are called **Abstract noun**.

Examples – loyalty, peace, height etc.

Q.3 Make a sentence with each abstract noun given below –

Example – peace

Answer – We hope for world peace.

1. honesty –
2. misery –
3. childhood –
4. calm –
5. sweetness-
6. bravery –
7. pleasure –
8. love –
9. desperate –
10. anger –

Q.4.Pick out the Nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are Proper,Common,Material,Collective or Abstract.

1. Raman is a good boy.
2. One should believe in truth.
3. A soldier is respected for his bravery.
4. Ornaments are made of gold and silver.
5. The case was decided by a bench of judges.
6. Mumbai is a big city.
7. The team won the match.
8. Blindness in the greatest curse.
9. Wisdom is better than strength.
10. This table is made of steel.

CH-3 NOUN-GENDER

Read and understand about the four kinds of gender (masculine, feminine, common and neuter) through definitions and examples.Learn all the opposite gender given in the textbook(tables).

Solve exercise-A and B

Note : All the above work to be done in English note book.

Click on the link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ctS2Y4SPcE&t=18s>

Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings

2: Selective reading page wise to understand the chapter deeply.

- Three stages of Stone Age:- Paleolithic , Mesolithic and Neolithic
- Tools and weapons:- Core Tools, Flake Tools
- Uses of tools
- Discovery of fire
- Do the quick revision-1 in your book
- Write the key words in your fair copy- pg 22

3: Start reading the last part of chapter

- About different types of paintings
- Case studies 1 and 2
- Changing in climate
- Do quick revision 2 in your book
- Practice map in an outline map of India with the help of Index given in map Pg20. To locate the important sites of different Stone Age.

4: Do all the exercise in your book

- Tick the correct option
- Fill in the blanks
- True and false
- Learn the timeline and do in your fair copy pg-21
- Draw the different types of tools given in pg-18

5: Short Question and Answers(given below)

Check this given links to see some videos to understand the chapter thoroughly.

<https://youtu.be/8ctS2Y4SPcE>

<https://youtu.be/UFE3t7qNJSs>

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What were found in many sites in the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. Tools of different variety have been found in many sites in the Indian subcontinent.

Q2. What are core and flake tools?

Ans. Core and Flake tools are two kinds of tools made by early humans. Core tools were oval and pear-shaped ex: - Hand Axe, whereas Cleavers and Choppers were flake tools.

Q3. How was fire discovered?

Ans. Discovery of fire is believed to be an accidental discovery. It is possible that early man first encountered fire when lightning struck trees. Later on while making tools, he might have rubbed two stones which created a spark and burnt dry leaves.

Q4. How did early humans use the tools?

Ans. Early humans used stone tools to kill animals, cut meat and bone, scrape hides of animals and bark from trees, chop fruits and cut trees. Tools like arrow and spears were used to hunting.

Q5. What did the paintings in Bhimbetka caves display?

Ans. Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh are famous for prehistoric rock shelter paintings such as hunting, fishing, dancing in group etc.

Q6. What are the three stages of the Stone Age?

Ans. The three stages are:-

Palaeolithic Age or Old stone age

Mesolithic Age or Middle stone age

Neolithic Age or New stone age

Q7. What are Microliths?

Ans. Stone tools found during Mesolithic Age were called Microliths. They are tiny in shape and probably stuck on the handles of bone or wood to make tools such as saws and sickles.

Long answers

1. The three stages of stone age are:

Palaeolithic Age – This period lasted from 2 million years ago to 12,000 years ago. The early men of this period were hunters and gatherers. They used to hunt animals and collect fruits, nuts, seeds, eggs of birds etc., for food. It was their hard work and natural instincts that kept them alive against all odds.

Mesolithic Age – This period lasted from 12,000 BCE till about 8,000 BCE. By this age humans had learnt the art of making tools not only from stones but also from animal bones and horns.

Neolithic Age – This period lasted from 8,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE. Tools used during this period showed remarkable improvement. They had edges and were a lot more sharper. A large number of axes, arrows, sickles and spears have been found from the sites and places where the Neolithic man lived.

2. Early humans used to move from place to place for many reasons such as:

- When flora and fauna of a place got exhausted, the early humans were forced to leave the place in search of the food.
- Change in seasons. Extreme conditions and scarcity of food caused early humans to move when life became tough.
- When grass-eating animals moved in search of new pastures, early humans also moved following these animals.
- The early humans lived near rivers as water and food were available in abundance. If the rivers were perennial, they led a settled life but if the river dried up, they would move again in search of water and food.

3. Early humans used to paint the walls of caves they lived in. Historians believe that they probably used to decorate the walls to celebrate festivals or even their achievements. Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh are famous for prehistoric rock shelter paintings. These cave paintings show every day life of early humans like women cooking and grinding; hunting, fishing, dancing in groups and children are playing. These paintings are colourful with dominance of red, green and ochre. Historians feel that these colours were made by grinding rocks of different shades and then mixing them with water and glue like resin from the trees.

4. The change in climate influences the lives of early humans to a great extent. Major climatic changes were seen during Mesolithic age, when the climate started becoming warmer. This change led to the growth of grasslands. Which, in turn led to the increase in number of grass eating animals like sheep, deer, goats and cattle. This was the time when early men started herding and rearing these animals. They also started fishing. With the warmer climate, some grain bearing grasses grew naturally. The early men collected these grains and later started growing them.

COMPUTER Ch.1 More on Word 2013

1. Read the chapter Carefully.

2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter.

3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.

Ch.2 Advance feature of word 2013

1. Read the chapter Carefully.

2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter.

3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.

SANSKRIT

1. पाठ 2,3,4 से तीनों लिंगों के शब्द सचित्र लिखें ।
2. सर्वनाम के तीनों लिंगों की तालिका बनाकर दर्शाए ।
3. पाठ- 1 वन्दना (सरलार्थ याद करें)
4. धातु-रूप – (पठ् याद करें)

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics.