

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE: 03.07.2020 to 17.07.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CHAPTER 3 : WHOLE NUMBERS. EX : 3(A) , 3(B) , 3(C) , 3(D) , 3(E) AND 3(F).• CHAPTER 17 : QUADRILATERAL. EX : 17(A) AND 17(B).• CHAPTER 22 : DATA HANDLING EX : 22.
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter 11- Light, Shadows and Reflections</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly.2. Mark the difficult words in your book. Write the keywords in your notebook given at the end of the chapter.3. Write Activity 1 and 3 in the notebook given in pg. no.-159 and 1604. Write Activity 4 and 5 in the notebook given in pg. no.-161 and 1625. Write solved short and long answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.6. Write exercise A, D, E and F in your notebook.7. Write exercise B, C and G in your notebook. <p>C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</p> <p>Q. 1. State the conditions required to form a shadow. Ans. A shadow is formed when light is made to fall on an opaque object. In order to see a shadow one needs A source of light An opaque object in the way of light and A screen or hard surface behind the object.</p> <p>Q. 2. How will you show that the light travels in a straight line? Ans. Refer to Activity-4 on the textbook Page No. 161.</p> <p>Q. 3. What is meant by transparent, opaque and translucent substances? Describe with example. Ans. Transparent objects: An object which allows light to pass through it is called transparent. Glass, water, acrylic sheets, cellophane paper and air are the examples of transparent objects. Translucent objects: An object which allows only a part of light to pass through it is called a translucent object. Frosted glass, ground glass, wax paper, our blood and skin are the examples of translucent objects. Opaque object: An object which does not allow light to pass through it is called an opaque object. Wood, cardboard, metals, rocks, wall are some examples of opaque</p>

objects.

Q. 4. Differentiate between the image and the shadow of an object.

Ans. Difference between the Image and the Shadow :

S.no	Image	Shadow
1.	An image is formed due to reflection of light.	A shadow is formed when path of light is obstructed by an opaque object.
2.	Image can be seen when light coming from the object after reflection enters the observer's eye.	No light enters the eye from the shadow of the object.
3.	Image gives more information, such as colour structure etc. about the object.	Shadow does not provide any detail about the object. It gives an idea about the shape of the object which is also not reliable sometimes.

HINDI

[1] निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिंग बदल कर लिखें:-

छात्र, नौकर, चुहिया, पंडिताइन, गुणवान, लेखिका, तपस्वी, नर, शेरनी, अभिनेत्री

[2] कोष्ठक में से उचित शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरिए |

- (क) _____ सिंहासन पर बैठा है | (राजा/ रानी)
(ख) मेरी _____ बहुत तेज दौड़ती है | (भाई/बहन)
(ग) _____ कपड़े सिल रहा है | (दर्जी/दर्जिन)
(घ) श्रेया घोषाल प्रसिद्ध _____ है | (गायक/गायिका)
(ङ) _____ पानी में तैर रही हैं | (मछली/मछलियाँ)

[3] निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को बहुवचन में बदलिए |

- (क) तितली फूल पर बैठी है |
(ख) नानी ने कहानी सुनाई |
(ग) आसमान में तारा चमकने लगा |
(घ) लड़की मंच पर नृत्य कर रही है |
(ङ) चूहा बिल में छिप गया |

[4] वचन किसे कहते हैं ? एकवचन और बहुवचन में अंतर बताइए |

साहित्य [पाठ – 6 जामुन का पेड़]

[1] दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें :-

सेक्रेटेरियट, लॉन, क्लर्क, सुपरिटेण्डेंट, ताज्जुब, इंतजार, आपत्ति, अनुरोध, निर्जीव, वारिस

[2] निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए

(क) जामुन का पेड़ शीर्षक कहानी किसने लिखी है ?

(ख) जामुन के पेड़ के नीचे कौन दब गया था ?

(ग) इस कहानी में किस पर कटाक्ष किया गया है ?

(घ) माली ने क्या सुझाव दिया ?

(ङ) अंत में पेड़ काटने की आज्ञा किसने दी ?

[3] मूल्यपरक प्रश्न -

i) यदि आप इस कहानी में घटित घटना के समय गिरे हुए पेड़ के निकट होते तो क्या करते ?

ENGLISH

Ch-11 – MODALS

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions of Modals in the notebook with examples i.e can, could, may ,might, shall ,should will, would, must, ought to etc.
- Learn the rules to use Modals .(Refer your grammar book pg-51,52&53)
- Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.
- Write in a beautiful handwriting using blue gel pen.

Exercise A: Fill in the blanks with Can or Could.

1. Mother,_____ I have bread and butter for breakfast?
2. She said that as a little girl she _____ do those exercises with ease,
3. The driver asked the passer- by,” _____ you please tell me the way to the station?”
4. I am not sure but I think he _____ come today.
5. You _____ take rickshaw to go to office.

Exercise B: Circle the appropriate words.

1. The baby is crying. It (may/might) be hungry.
2. He told me that he (may/might) go to the party.
3. Wednesday (may/might) be a holiday.
4. (May/Might) you live happily ever after!
5. She (may/ might) go to London soon.

Exercise C: Fill in the blanks with *will* or *shall*.

1. _____ I buy you a cup of tea?
2. I _____ return after a year.
3. The Chief minister _____ preside over the meeting on Tuesday.
4. The child is genius. He _____ become a great scientist when he grows up.
5. _____ I ask the police to help you find your purse?

Exercise D: Tick the appropriate words.

1. Since you are interested in music. You (should/would) join a music school.
2. India has scored above three hundred runs, they (should/would) win the match.
3. Students (should/would) obey their teachers.
4. (Should/Would) you please lend me your pen?
5. During this summer, my daughter (should/would) be visiting me in London.

Exercise E: Fill in the blanks with *ought to* or *must*.

1. You _____ put in a lot of hard work for your exam.
2. You _____ take care of your old parents.
3. We _____ keep locality clean.
4. Indian government _____ ensure that every person has access to drinking water.
5. We _____ switch off the lights when we are not using them.
6. You _____ abide by the rules and regulations of the school.

ESSAY WRITING

An essay may be defined as a composition on a certain topic comprising several paragraphs where each paragraph is an expansion of an idea related to the topic.

THE STRUCTURE OF AN ESSAY

An essay should be divided into three parts :

1. **The introduction :** The introduction is usually brief. Since it introduces the topic, it should be done very thoughtfully and it should arouse the interest of the reader and above all, be relevant to the subject.
2. **The body of the essay ;** This is the main part of the essay and comprises of several paragraphs. Each of the paragraphs should be linked with one another in order to ensure a smooth flow of the main idea of the essay. These paragraphs provide various details.

3. **The conclusion :** This is the last part of essay and like the introduction, a conclusion needs to be attractive so that it leaves the lasting impression on the reader's mind. A good conclusion can be of any of the following types- a summary of the argument included in the essay , a fact drawn from the subject matter, a quotation or even a single sentence that express the main point of the essay.

Note: Write an essay of 200 -250 words on the topic "Health is Wealth" in your fair notebook.

TITLE

YOUR FAVOURITE CARTOON CHARACTER

INTRODUCTION

The cartoon has always been an important part of childhood of any person. I always used to connect myself with the cartoon characters. It's not only me who loved cartoons this much. There are lots of younger people across the world who loved this illustration work . It is a fact that the cartoons are stress relievers. The cartoon series not only meant to entertain us ,but they play a very important role in teaching. Small kids learn are learning through the cartoon animation All the children find it very interesting and entertaining at the same time. I have a long list of my favourite cartoons

BODY

My favourite cartoon character is Daraemon . he is a cat from the 22nd Century who has superpowers. He has a pocket on his stomach and many gadgets in it like the 'bamboo copter' , anywhere door, fast/slow perfume, Gulliver's tunnel , small light and big light etc. His sister's name is Doremee. Doraemon lives with his best friend Nobitha. Daraemon came through the tim8e machine which is in nobitha's drawer. Nobitha is a lazy boy and he ask different gadgets to Doraemon for whatever he has to do.Nobitha doesn't study at all and so gets zero in all his tests. He always falls into some trouble ,because he always misuses Doraemon's gadgets, but Doraemon always saves Nobitha. Nobitha's friends Jiaan and Suniyo always bully Nobitha. But when Nobitha cries and runs home , Doraemon always teaches them a lesson. This shows Doraemon's love for Nobitha .

Doraemon is an honest cat robot.I like Doraemon because he take cares of everyone and hence helps everybody. Doraemon teaches lots of positive lessons. Doraemon is favourite cartoon character of all the kids , every kid likes to watch this cartoon. This cartoon shows the great friendship of Doraemon and Nobitha.

CONCLUSION

We should remember that he is only a cartoon character which we need to see them for entertainment purpose only. So we should not wait for Doraemon and his gadgets to help us out in real life to come and help us.If we are honest and hardworking, we will be able to overcome all our problems and succeed in life.

The another lesson the show, Doraemon teaches is that we should not bully someone.These are the reasons why I love Doraemon.I am sure many younger generation kids love this show.

English Literature

Ch-3 : The Mountain That Ate People

By :Hema Pandey

About the author : Hema Pandey (b 1928) is an author of children's books, best known for her translations of Japanese folktales, which have been published in many anthologies.

Summary

A Japanese feudal lord decided that every person older than sixty-one was useless and needed to be disposed of. He issued a decree under the threat of severe punishment that everyone had to leave their family members over that age in the dangerous forests of a high mountain near the city. One farmer, who loved his mother dearly, was absolutely distraught when his mother turned sixty-one. The mother persuaded him to take her away anyway, but halfway through the journey, the farmer turned back and hid her in a small room under the ground.

Two years thence, the feudal lord was overrun by a neighbouring overlord. The former pleaded for mercy towards his people. The overlord set him a riddle to solve as the condition of clemency. However, it was too tricky for the feudal lord and he proclaimed that anyone in the land who could solve it would be rewarded. The farmer's mother solved it easily, winning the reward for her son and saving the lives of the people. The overlord then repeated the same exercise twice with same result. The final time around, the feudal lord grew suspicious of the farmer and asked him how he found the answers to the riddles. This time, the farmer decided to confess to the truth. On learning about the woman's sagacity, the lord withdrew the cruel decree.

I. Read the chapter thoroughly.

II. Write all the difficult spellings in the note book (3 times).

III. Write all the words meanings (synonyms) in your notebook.

IV. Write the antonyms of the following words:

- a. narrow x wide
- b. useless x useful
- c. punished x rewarded
- d. energetic x dull
- e. petrified x calm

V. Make sentences:

- a) wisdom b) harass c) dumbfounded

VI. Reference to the context.

1. "Soon there will be hardly any old people left, and the feudal lord was jubilant."

a. Why were there very few old people left?

Ans.: - There were very few old people left because they had been left by their families on the mountainside to die. .

b. What is the significance of 'soon'?

Ans:- 'Soon' emphasises how complete the feudal lord's tyranny was.

c. Why was the feudal lord jubilant?

Ans:- The feudal lord was jubilant because he thought that now his state would be prosper as the people in it were young and energetic, and there were no aged folk to hinder and trouble them.

2. "There is nothing strange about my thought."

a. Who say this and to whom?

Ans:- The farmer's mother said this to her son.

b. Why did the other person think that the thoughts were strange'?

Ans:-He was carrying her to her death and she was thinking of his welfare and how would he get back home safely.

c. What does the speaker think about the thoughts?

Ans:- The speaker thinks it is perfectly natural for her, a mother, to always think of her son's wellbeing

3. 'Tell me honestly, who has helped you?'

a. Who are 'me' and 'you' in this sentence?

Ans :- 'Me' is the feudal lord and 'you' is the farmer.

b. What help is being referred to here?

Ans:- The speaker is asking about the help the farmer had in getting the right answers.

c. Who helped the listener in this situation?

Ans:- The listener's mother helped him in this situation.

Answer the following questions:

1. How did 'The Mountain That Ate People' get its name?

Ans- The mountain got the name because the old people who were left there often met their deaths at the hands of wild animals

2. Why did the young farmer defy the decree? What does it tell us about him?

Ans – The son defied the order because he did not want to see his mother die. He realised how much she loved him and he wanted to save her life. This tells us that he had a great love for her , as well as strength of character.

3. What proclamation did the feudal lord send across his land and what did he promise?

Ans- He sent a proclamation that anyone who could answer the neighbouring overlord's questions would be rewarded handsomely.

4. What was the first question that the overlord asked? What advice did the farmer's mother give?

Ans – The first question was how to burn a bundle of thousand strings to ashes and yet, keep the bundle intact. The farmer's mother said that the bundle had to be soaked in seawater and dried out before burning.

5. What was the question posed by the overlord about the drum? What was the answer suggested by the farmer's mother?

Ans- The overlord wanted a drum that could play by itself. The farmer's mother suggested that they take an ordinary drum and put some bees in it. They would move inside the drum and make it seem like the drum was playing itself.

6. How did the feudal lord react when the farmer told him the truth?

Ans – He realised that the farmer had done right thing by saving his mother. He took back the decree.

7. What important lesson did the feudal lord and overlord learn?

Ans- They learned that the old can be wise and their wisdom must be valued

8. What does it mean to have courage of conviction? Who in this story exhibited courage of conviction and how did she/he display it?

Ans- To have courage of conviction means to stand up for what one believes in, even if it might mean having to face hardships or trouble. In the story, the farmer displays this quality when he decides to defy the feudal lord's decree to desert his mother on the mountainside. In doing the morally upright thing, he chose to run the risk of severe punishment.

LITERATURE

ADRIFT! A LITTLE BOAT ADRIFT! (POEM)

About Author- Emily Dickinson (1830-1886) is one of America's most important poets. She lived a solitary life away from much social interaction and yet wrote poetry of great power. Her poems are mainly lyrics dealing with life and its many shades as well as death and immortality.

Summary-

In the poem "Adrift! A Little Boat Adrift!" two competing versions of what happens to the little boat – Sailors said that the little boat sank at dusk. While angels said that the little boat fixed itself and 'shot' on exultantly.

The tension in the poem comes from the beginning where we see the little boat adrift with night coming and no help in sight. We read this to mean a soul floundering with death at hand. Other citizens of the sea only see a sad death, sadder when we think of the soul gurgling 'down and down' as opposed to ascending to heaven.

But! Even though the soul was tired and had even been defeated by the storms of life, it managed to right itself at the end and go on, we assume, to heaven. Dawn is the arising of the sun, life and birth; whereas dusk is nightfall or death. The figure of speech symbolism has been well executed by Dickinson in these lines.

The poet wants the reader to understand that people view different circumstances in their own different perspectives. Some may view circumstances negatively while some positively.

Synonyms:

- a. strife-
- b. o'erspent-
- c. gales-
- d. retrimmed-
- e. exultant-

Antonyms:

- a. adrift x purposeful
- b. dusk x dawn
- c. yesterday x today
- d. deck x simplify/ disfigure
- e. guide x trail

Make sentences:

- a. adrift –
- b. exultant –
- c. gale –
- d. dawn –
- e. overspend –

Reference to the Context:

I. “Adrift! A Little Boat Adrift!
And night is coming down!”

- a. What is the figure of speech used in the above lines?
- b. What do you understand by the clause ‘night is coming down’?
- c. Write the two synonyms for adrift?

II. “One little boat gave up its strife,
And gurgled down and down.”

- a. Write the poem and poet name of the above lines.
- b. What type of strife boat is going through?
- c. In the above lines ‘gurgled down and down’. What does the word ‘down’ symbolize?

Answers:

- I.
 - a. The figure of speech used in the above lines is imagery.
 - b. The little boat adrift with night coming and no help is in sight or without any guidance.
 - c. The two synonyms for adrift are afloat, unanchored.

- II.
 - a. The name of the poem is Adrift! A Little Boat Adrift! and the poet is Emily Dickinson.
 - b. The boat was struggling or strifing through gales.
 - c. The word down shares a quality with the word drown. This phrase depicts how boat was drowning due to strong wind.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Explain the analogy used behind the word dawn and dusk used in the poem.
- 2. What are the imagery used in the poem are related to our real life? Name them.
- 3. What does the poet tried to say in the poem?
- 4. How do you think that will-power and determination can save one from disasters?
- 5. Would you say this poem is an allegory? Give reasons.

Answers:

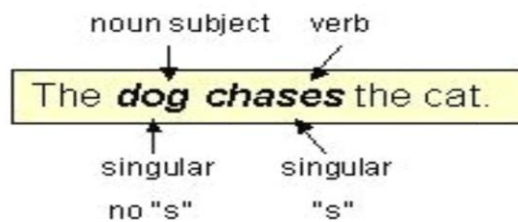
1. The dawn is compared with one's life for being alive while the dusk is compared to death and dying.
2. The imagery drawn out from the poem are – the sea of life, the little boat of the soul, the storms of life, the need to adjust the sails.
3. "Adrift! A Little Boat Adrift! ," is written by Emily Dickinson. This poem is about the little boat which sank at night with no external help. The poor souls inside it faced death. Here poet shows her point of view in two contexts. From the first point of view, it says that the boat sank with no help to the poor souls.
While the angles say that boat found peace in the water. The souls tried and in the end hopefully, they managed to go to heaven.
4. To attain goal strong determination is required and this intensity of determination can be increased by will-power. Will-power ultimately helps in triggering motivation. If we want to achieve goals in our life for that we need to have positive thoughts and finally this optimistic nature will save one from disasters.
5. Yes, this poem is an allegory because it contradicts two different contrasting views of the soul. Humans, the 'Sailors' who share our 'voyage' through physical life, see only the demise of the body and the death/loss of human being at the end of his/her life, the dusk. The angel see the liberation of the soul, the dawn of a new stage of life, and the continuation of the being on the seas of a different plane.

LANGUAGE
CHAPTER 10- SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

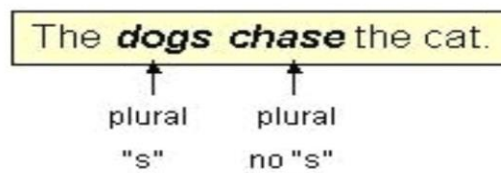
The verb in a sentence must always agree with the subject in number.
If the noun or pronoun in the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural.

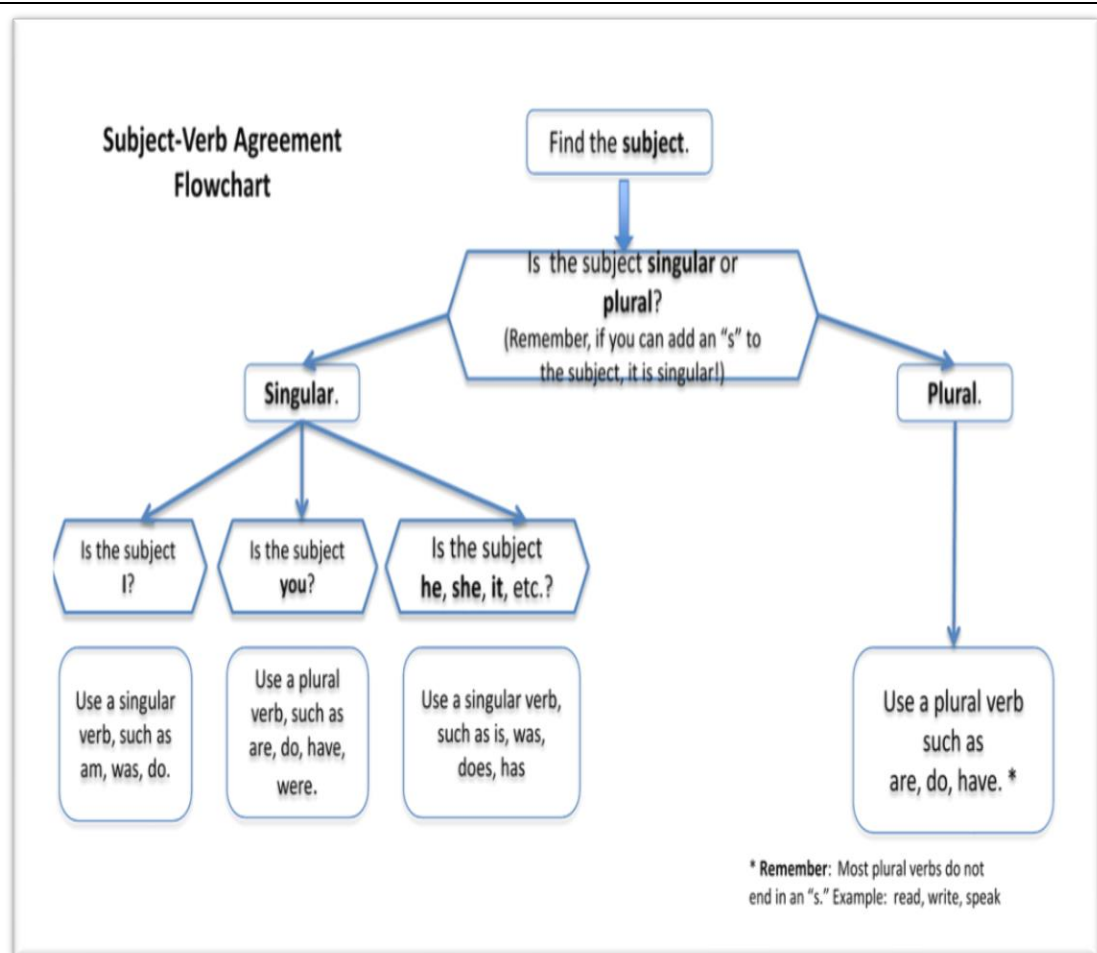
Examples

Singular



Plural





Note: Write the rules of subject-verb agreement in your notebook with examples. Given in page number 49 and 50.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences-

1. Sumaira and Sheena _____ (be) good speakers.
2. The referee _____ (has) not blown the whistle yet.
3. Our auditorium _____ (be) well lit.
4. The acrobats _____ (has) not yet performed.
5. The magician _____ (be) trying his best to confuse the audience with his tricks.
6. The United Kingdom _____ (be) going to set up another nuclear plant soon.
7. A lot of money _____ (be) spent on social welfare projects.
8. A class of fifty girls _____ (be) waiting in the laboratory.
9. This pair of shorts _____ (be) new.
10. One of the boys _____ (be) reaching here tomorrow.

	<p>B. <u>Rewrite the incorrect sentences in accordance with the rules of subject-verb agreement-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the children are not feeling well. 2. The ladies, dressed in sarees, is my aunt's friends. 3. A bouquet of roses are always an ideal gift. 4. The United States of America are planning to send peace keeping forces to Iraq. 5. The girls, selling flowers at the crossing, are poor. <p><u>Note:</u> The above work to be done in English notebook neatly. Draw proper margin with ruler and pencil.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Geography ch-3:- Motions of the Earth</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and find their meanings. 2. Important points to remember from the part Rotation:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus established the fact that the Earth appears to be stationary, is actually moving. • Earth not only rotates on its axis but also revolves around the sun. • The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. • The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. • Since the Earth rotates from west to east, the Sun appears to rise from east and set in West. • The line that separates the lighted part from the darkened part is called the circle of illumination. • The rotation of the earth causes day and night. • Earth gets its geoid shape because of rotation. • Ocean tides are also caused due to the rotation of the earth. 3. Important points to remember from the part Revolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Earth not only rotates on its axis but also revolves around the sun in an elliptical path • Earth revolves around the Sun with a speed of 30 kilometres per second. • Earth completes one Revolution around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours. • The path on which the Earth moves is fixed and called an orbit. • The length of the Earth's orbit is about 965 million kilometre. • The distance between the Sun and the Earth varies throughout the year. • Minimum distance between the Earth and Sun is called perihelion. It happens on 4th of January every year.

- Maximum distance between the Earth and the Sun is called **aphelion**. It happens on 4th of July every year.

Effects of Revolution:-

- Variation in the length of day and night.
 - Change of seasons.
1. Due to Revolution and inclination of the earth's axis unequal length of days and night takes place.
 2. There are four seasons Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter the change of seasons are caused by the inclination of the Earth on its axis and revolution around the Sun.
 3. June 21st is called summer solstice, when North pole is tilted towards the sun and the rays fall vertically on the topic of cancer which means it receives more it as a result it experience summer season. However, the condition or totally opposite in the southern hemisphere and it experience winter season.
 4. March 21st spring equinox or vernal equinox:- Neither of the poles are inclined towards the sun. So all the places have equal hours of day and night. During this time it is Spring in the Northern hemisphere and autumn in the southern hemisphere.
 5. September 23rd autumn equinox:- neither of the poles are inclined towards the sun so all the places of the earth experience days and nights of equal duration.
 6. December 22nd winter solstice:- the South pole is inclined towards the sun Northern hemisphere receive less heat which result in winter season on this day the northern hemisphere experiences shortest day and longest night.

4.Quick revision 1:- Only Answers

1. Rotation causes Ocean tides.
2. Geoid
3. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. Rotation causes day and night. The earth gets its Geoid shape because of rotation. Ocean tides also caused due to rotation. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is called revolution. Revolution causes variation in the length of day and night. Change of season also.
4. True
5. Day and night

Quick revision 2:- Only Answers

1. 30 kilometres per second
2. When the earth is at the maximum distance from the sun it is called Aphelion.
3. Inclination, revolution
4. False
5. Summer solstice

Tick the correct:-

1. Dusk

2. 365 days
3. Rotation
4. 21st June.
5. Winter solstice

Fill in the blanks:-

1. 23 ½
2. Revolution
3. 22ndDecember
4. Equator
5. Equinox

True and false

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

Short answer questions:- Only Answers

1. Movement of earth around the Sun is called Revolution.
2. The line that separates the lighted part from the darker part is called the circle of illumination.
3. Season caused due to the revolution of the Earth and by the inclination of the Earth on its axis.
4. The places near equator do not experience seasonal changes and remain hot throughout the year.
5. Perihelion:-Earth is at minimum distance from the Sun. It happens on 4th of January every year. Aphelion:- Earth is at maximum distance from the Sun. It happens on 4th of July every year.

Long answer questions:- Only Answers

1. It will be disastrous if the earth stops its rotation. The side of the earth facing the sun will always experience day while the other side will always remain dark. Furthermore, the lighted side it will become extremely hot and the darker side will become freezing cold. In such extreme conditions life form with not be able to survive.
2. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. Effects of rotation:-Rotation causes day and night. The earth gets its geoid shape because of rotation. It bulges out at the equator as it spins faster there. The ocean tides are also caused due to the rotation of the Earth.
3. During this time the South pole is inclined towards the sun and the sun rays fall vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn. So, the greater part of the southern hemisphere receives direct rays of the sun. The northern hemisphere receives less sun rays which results winter season. The

	<p>reverse happens in Southern hemisphere as a large part of it received light. On 22nd December the sun reaches its lowest and the southernmost point this is known as winter solstice.</p> <p>4. The year is called leap year. Earth completes one Revolution around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours. For convenience we take 365 days to make one year and 6 hours are ignored. However, after 4 years, the 6 hours added up to become 24 hours, i.e., one day. This one day is added to the month of February, as February has 28 days so it is easy to add one day in this month. Now February has 29 days and the year gets 366 days which is called leap year.</p> <p>5. The revolution of the Earth around the Sun results in variation in the length of day and night and changes of seasons. Revolution and inclination of the Earth's axis causes unequal length of days and night the number of daylight hours is different, in different latitudes. The change of season also caused by the inclination of the Earth on its axis and its Revolution around the sun with the change in season there is also a change in temperature and the duration of days and night The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter.</p>
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ (क्रिया ९ वर्तमान काल) शब्दार्थ , अभ्यास (कार्य (द, द्य, छ, ट, ड</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic- objects drawing (flowers)</p> <p>Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>

Follow the given dotted lines and draw the flowers with pencil and shade them to look beautiful.

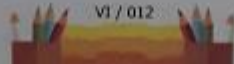




CHAPTER-4

Objects Drawing (Flowers)

Flowers have shapes as leaves have. Draw a circle or oval then draw a flower inside it. Shade them with black pen.



VI / 012

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