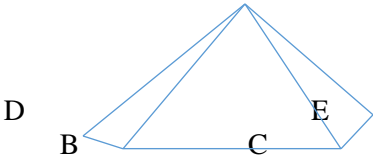
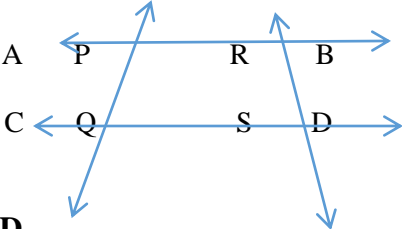


**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS:VI**  
**DATE: 17.08.2020 to 02.09.2020**

| <b>SUBJECT</b> | <b>ASSIGNMENT</b>  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>MATHS</b>   | <p><b>REVISION QUESTION PAPER</b><br/>STD : VI<br/>SUB : MATHS</p> <p><b>SECTION A</b></p> <p>1. The difference between the place value and the face value of 5 in the numeral 78653421 is<br/>a) 53416                      b) 4995                      c) 49995                      d) none of these</p> <p>2. Which of the following is a Prime number ?<br/>a) 81                      b) 87                      c) 91                      d) 97</p> <p>3. <math>-12 - (-5) = ?</math><br/>a) -17                      b) -7                      c) 7                      d) none of these</p> <p>4. Two planes intersect<br/>a) at a point                      b) in a plane                      c) in a line                      d) none of these</p> <p>5. The maximum number of points of intersection of three lines in a plane is<br/>a) 1                      b) 2                      c) 3                      d) 0</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION B</u></b></p> <p>6. Express the number as a Roman numeral<br/>a) 198                      b) 556</p> <p>7. Estimate sum to the nearest ten .A<br/>(463 + 182)</p> <p>8. Find the LCM of 60 , 75</p> <p>9. Find the sum of<br/><math>-18 , + 25</math> and <math>-37</math></p> <p>10. Name all the line segment in then figure.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION C</u></b></p> <p>11. A scooter costs Rs. 36725. How much will 487 such scooters cost?</p> <p>12. Find the HCF , using the division method.<br/>399, 437</p> <p>13. Find the greatest number which divides 615 and 963, leaving the remainder 6 in each case.</p> <p>14. Subtract the sum of <math>-250</math> and <math>138</math> from the sum of <math>136</math> and <math>-272</math>.</p> <p>15. In the adjoining figure , name<br/>(i) four line segment;<br/>(ii) four rays;<br/>(iii) two non-intersecting line segment</p> <div style="text-align: right;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION D</u></b></p> <p>16. A rope of length 10 m has been divided into 8 pieces of the same length. What is the</p> |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | <p>length of each piece?</p> <p>17. The product of two number is 2160 and their HCF is 12. Find their LCM.</p> <p>18. The sum of two integers is -13. If one of the numbers is 170. Find the other.</p> <p>19. Simplify<br/> <math>(-27) \times (-16) + (-27) \times (-14)</math></p> <p>20. A car travelled 60 Km to the north of Patna and then 90Km to the south from there. How far from Patna was the car finally?</p>  |
| <p><b>SCIENCE</b></p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>REVISION FOR MID-TERM</u></b></p> <p><b>I. Answer in one word-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anything that an animal, plant or human eat to nourish their body for proper growth and maintenance is called?</li> <li>2. Green plants are called?</li> <li>3. Nails, hairs are made up of?</li> <li>4. Name the component of food needed for growth and maintenance.</li> <li>5. Name one material that floats on water.</li> <li>6. Name one shining object.</li> <li>7. The process by which plants lose the maximum water is called?</li> <li>8. How many terminals an electric cell has?</li> <li>9. The layer of air surrounding earth is called?</li> <li>10. What in the atmosphere helps in burning?</li> </ol> <p><b>II. Short answer type questions-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name three products that are given by plants and animals individually?</li> <li>2. Why we should prefer cooked food?</li> <li>3. What is dietary fibre?</li> <li>4. What are the symptoms of deficiency of carbohydrates?</li> <li>5. Define the term insoluble.</li> <li>6. What are metals?</li> <li>7. What is saturated solution?</li> <li>8. Differentiate between taproot and fibrous root.</li> <li>9. Why do earthworms come out of the soil during heavy rains?</li> <li>10. What is the importance of air in our lives?</li> </ol> <p><b>III. Long answer type questions-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is food and its significance?</li> <li>2. Differentiate between herbivores, carnivores and omnivores with example for each of them?</li> <li>3. Explain in detail about proteins?</li> <li>4. Name any three vitamins, there sources and deficiency diseases caused by them?</li> <li>5. Describe an experiment to show that palm is translucent?</li> <li>6. Why the grouping of the objects is helpful?</li> </ol> |

7. What is winnowing and why it is needed?
8. Explain the function of leaf.
9. Explain the construction of a pinhole camera.
10. Why does burning a fire in a closed room causes suffocation?

**IV. Give reasons-**

1. An empty glass is not empty.
2. When we open a bottle of perfume, the fragrance spread everywhere in room.
3. During summer, fish dies in shallow pond.
4. An electrician should use rubber gloves while repairing an electric switch at home.
5. We need food

**V. Activity based questions with diagram-**



1. Observe the above picture of an activity carried out with leaves of plants and polythene bag.

Now answer the following questions:

- Which process is demonstrated in the activity?
  - When this activity will show better results- on a bright sunny day or a cloudy day?
  - What will you observe in the polythene bag after a few hours of setting up the activity?
  - Mention any one precaution you must take while performing this activity.
2. Paheli connected two bulbs to a cell as shown in the above figure-
    - a. She found that filament of bulb B is broken. Will the bulb A glow in this circuit? Explain.
    - b. What is the role of switch in the circuit?



3. Differentiate among opaque, translucent and transparent materials in the following-



**HINDI**

**PORTION**

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द , औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक पत्र , संकेत के आधार पर कहानी लेखन, संदेश लेखन ।

1. निम्नलिखित अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखें ।

- i) जिसका कोई अंत न हो - अनंत
- ii) जो छिपाने योग्य हो - गोपनीय
- iii) जहां जाना कठिन हो - दुर्गम
- iv) साथ पढ़नेवाला - सहपाठी
- v) उपकार माननेवाला - कृतज्ञ
- vi) चिकित्सा करनेवाला - चिकित्सक
- vii) साथ काम करनेवाला- सहकर्मी

- viii) मीठा बोलने वाला - मृदुभाषी  
ix) आकाश को छूनेवाली - गगनचुंबी  
x) जो किसी का पक्ष न ले- निष्पक्ष

2. औपचारिक पत्र

अस्वस्थता के कारण प्रधानाचार्या से अवकाश मांगने के लिए प्रार्थना - पत्र लिखें। (Page No 145)

अनौपचारिक पत्र - अपने कक्षा में प्रथम आने की सूचना देते हुए अपने पिताजी को पत्र लिखें।  
(स्वयं लिखें)

3. होली के अवसर पर अपने मित्रों को एस. एम. एस. के द्वारा बधाई संदेश लिखिए। (स्वयं लिखें)

4. दिए गए संकेतों के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए और उससे मिलने वाली शिक्षा भी लिखिए।  
संकेत - किसी गाँव में एक लकड़हारा .....  
वह रोज जंगल ..... एक दिन वह .....  
अचानक उसकी .....में गिर गई।  
वह ..... हो गया और नदी के किनारे  
बैठकर .....। तभी अचानक जल देवता ..... उन्होंने ..... रोने का कारण पूछा।  
लकड़हारे ने ..... जल देवता को .....  
दया आ गई। उन्होंने ..... डुबकी लगाई  
और अपने हाथ में सोने ..... लेकर बाहर  
आए और उसे लकड़हारे को देने लगे। लकड़हारे ने  
कहा..... जल देवता ने दोबारा .....  
और वे चांदी ..... पर लकड़हारे ने .....  
अंत में जल देवता ..... प्रकट हुए। लोहे की  
कुल्हाड़ी देखकर ..... बहुत प्रसन्न हुआ।  
लकड़हारे की ..... देखकर .....  
बहुत प्रसन्न हुए। उन्होंने ..... तीनों  
कुल्हाड़ी ..... ईमानदारी के कारण .....  
लाभ हुआ।  
शिक्षा - .....।

**ENGLISH****English Language-****ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

**Introduction-** Voice is that form of the verb which indicates whether the subject is the doer of the action or something is being done to it.

**Active Voice-** When the subject of a sentence does an action we say that the sentence is in the active voice.

Example- He will finish the work in a fortnight.

**Structural formula for active voice- Subject+Verb+Object**

**Passive Voice-** When the subject is not the doer of an action but something is done to it, the sentence is said to be in the passive voice.

Example- The work will be finished by him in a fortnight.

**Structural formula for passive voice- Object+Verb+Subject**

| Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|--------------|---------------|
| I            | me            |
| we           | us            |
| he           | him           |
| she          | her           |
| they         | them          |

**‘You’ and ‘it’ remain unchanged in the passive form.**

## TENSE CHANGES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

| <b>ACTIVE VOICE</b>  | <b>PASSIVE VOICE</b>   |
|--|--|
| <b>1. PRESENT SIMPLE</b><br><b>make</b><br><i>They make cars in Germany.</i>                           | <b>1. PRESENT SIMPLE</b><br><b>am/is/are made</b><br><i>Cars are made in Germany</i>                               |
| <b>2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b><br><b>am/is/are baking</b><br><i>Mother is baking a cake.</i>             | <b>2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b><br><b>am/is/are being baked</b><br><i>A cake is being baked by mother</i>             |
| <b>3. PAST SIMPLE</b><br><b>write</b><br><i>J. D. Salinger wrote "The Catcher in the Rye"</i>          | <b>3. PAST SIMPLE</b><br><b>was/were written</b><br><i>"The Catcher in the Rye" was written by J. D. Salinger.</i> |
| <b>4. PAST CONTINUOUS</b><br><b>was/were watching</b><br><i>They were watching TV when I got home.</i> | <b>4. PAST CONTINUOUS</b><br><b>was/were being watched</b><br><i>TV was being watched when I got home.</i>         |
| <b>5. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>have/has cleaned</b><br><i>I have cleaned my room.</i>                 | <b>5. PRESENT PERFECT</b><br><b>have/has been cleaned</b><br><i>My room has been cleaned.</i>                      |
| <b>6. PAST PERFECT</b><br><b>had read</b><br><i>Thomas had read the book before he saw the film.</i>   | <b>7. PAST PERFECT</b><br><b>had been read</b><br><i>The book had been read by Thomas before he saw the film.</i>  |
| <b>7. FUTURE SIMPLE</b><br><b>will write</b><br><i>They will write a test paper tomorrow.</i>          | <b>7. FUTURE SIMPLE</b><br><b>will be written</b><br><i>A test paper will be written by them tomorrow.</i>         |
| <b>8. GOING TO</b><br><b>is/are going to</b><br><i>He is going to make a speech next week.</i>         | <b>8. GOING TO</b><br><b>is/are going to be</b><br><i>A speech is going to be made by him.</i>                     |

**I. Rewrite the following changing the active sentences to passive and vice-versa—**

1. She accepted their invitation with pleasure.
2. The car has been fixed by the mechanic.
3. They are painting the walls.
4. The readers like the latest book of the writer.
5. A girl from Chennai won the first prize.
6. The child impressed everyone with his polite manners.

7. The guests enjoyed the party.
8. We have shipped your order.
9. The girl recited the poem beautifully.
10. He has been invited to their party.

**II. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense-**

1. The library list \_\_\_\_\_. (update)
2. His trip by a well known company. (sponsor)
3. The guests \_\_\_\_\_ warmly by the organisers. (receive)
4. The fruits \_\_\_\_\_ (pluck)
5. Yoga classes \_\_\_\_\_ by an expert. (conduct)

**III. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of verbs in the simple past, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, simple future tense and future perfect tense-**

1. Admission form \_\_\_\_\_ by Ravi by the next week. (fill)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ by her? (guide)
3. We thought the plan \_\_\_\_\_. (drop)
4. Food packets \_\_\_\_\_ among the flood victims. (distribute)
5. The play \_\_\_\_\_ at the Kamani auditorium. (present)

**HOMOPHONES**

**Introduction** –The words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings are called homophones.

Write the following homophones in your notebook-

1. accept(verb)- to receive  
except (preposition)- to exclude  
**Examples-** Please **accept** my wishes on your success.  
All, **except** Roshan, were present in the meeting.
2. affect (verb)- to influence  
effect (noun)- outcome or result  
**Examples-**The injury won't **affect** her performance.  
The song had a calming **effect** on the child.
3. sea (noun)- a large body of salt water smaller than an ocean  
see (verb)- to become aware of something/somebody by using your eyes  
**Examples-** Rohan's house is near the sea shore.  
I can see, something fell into his eyes.
4. desert (noun)- an area of land with very little water and plants  
dessert (noun)- sweet food eaten at the end of a meal  
**Examples-** Sahara **desert** is in Africa.  
The **dessert** was much better than the meal.
5. suite (noun)- rooms in a hotel



sweet (adjective)- containing sugar

**Examples-**They booked the private **suite** for the occasion.

The pudding is very **sweet**.

6. site (noun)- a place

sight (noun)- the ability to see

**Examples-**The engineer inspected the **site** of the school.

My mother has a very good **sight**.

7. fair (adjective)-light complexion

fare (noun)- money charged for a journey

**Examples-** She is **fair**- complexioned and looks attractive.

What is the one way **fare** of Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Jaipur?

8. boar (noun)- a wild pig

bore (noun)- a person who is very boring

**Examples-**I saw a **boar** near the pond.

My friend is a big **bore**.

9. aisle (noun)- passage in a church or aircraft

isle (noun)- an island

**Examples-** I requested for an **aisle** seat in the aircraft.

The **isle** was destroyed by the tsunami.

10. knight (noun)- a man who has been given a special honour by the king or queen of Britain.

night (noun)- hours of darkness

**Examples-** He was conferred the title of **knight**.

It was **night** when the robbers attacked Mr. Rao's house.

### **Q. Select the right word and fill in the blanks-**

1. This is against my \_\_\_\_\_. (principal, principle)
2. Mother taught me how to \_\_\_\_\_ flour. (knead, need)
3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ some water in the jug. (pour, pore)
4. She requested for an \_\_\_\_\_ seat in the aircraft. (aisle, isle)
5. Give me the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ of the cake. (peace, piece)
6. Walk \_\_\_\_\_ and take a left turn from the next crossing. (straight, strait)
7. The groom was wearing a black \_\_\_\_\_. (soot, suit)
8. Pass me a \_\_\_\_\_ from the cupboard. (hangar, hanger)
9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my regards. (accept, except)
10. I loved the \_\_\_\_\_ she made.(desert, dessert)

### **Understanding Words Better-**

**Introduction-** In English language, there are words which seem to be similar and very often sound similar but have different meanings. It is important to understand these tricky words better, so that one can use them correctly in written and spoken English.

Write the following words in your notebook-

1. award: a kind of honour which is given to a person for outstanding performance in a particular field

Example- He won a cash award for building the best tree house.

reward: something given in return for some good done by a person

Example- He offered a reward for the return of his lost puppy.

2. caste: a class or group in ancient India

Example- The object of this ceremony is to abolish caste distinctions.

cast: to throw/ one can cast a vote to elect a representative

Example- My father went to the polling booth to cast his vote during the general elections.

3. gracious: kind and merciful

Example- Mother Teresa was a gracious social worker who served the needy with love.

graceful- pleasing

Example- The classical dancers had a graceful presence at the cultural meet where artists from all over the country participated.

4. Industrious- hard working

Example- Sandhya is an industrious student who completes her assignments on time.

Industrial- relating to industry

Example- India is undergoing an industrial revolution.

5. lovable- worthy of love

Example- Rohina is a lovable child who is adored by her neighbor.

lovely- beautiful

Example- The fountain looks lovely with all the coloured lights.

6. ore- mineral

Example- Karnataka is rich in iron ore.

oar- of a boat

Example- The fisherman rowed the boat ahead as they moved the oars very fast.

7. populous- full of people

Example- Mumbai is one of the most populous cities in India.

popular- liked by most people

Example- Arijit Singh is a popular singer.

8. strait- a narrow passage of water between two oceans or seas

Example- The yacht sailed across the strait.

straight- direct

Example- I kept driving down the straight road until I reached the market.

9. accident- an unexpected happening

Example- The car met with an accident because the driver was careless.

incident- an event or happening

Example- My grandma always likes to narrate interesting incidents from her childhood days.

10. vocation- profession

Example- Teaching is a noble vocation

vacation- I have made great plans for my winter vacation.

**Q. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words-**

1. Shefali Gupta has gone on a \_\_\_\_\_ with her family. (vocation, vacation)
2. My grandpa is a \_\_\_\_\_ man who is admired by all. (respectable, respectful)
3. My friend took a personal \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a car. (loan, lone)
4. Surat is an \_\_\_\_\_ town. (industrious, industrial)
5. The lady got a \_\_\_\_\_ for her charity work. (complement, compliment)
6. The patch up the hills was not \_\_\_\_\_. (straight, strait)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ which my uncle wore was well-stitched. (soot, suit)
8. My brother does not like to eat the \_\_\_\_\_ of an egg. (yolk, yoke)

**Picture Composition-**

**Introduction-** When a story, a factual description or detailed account of any incident or happening is written with the help of a picture, it is known as picture composition.

To excel in picture composition:-

- you should study the given picture carefully
- try to correlate all that is depicted in the picture
- the story should essentially be related to the given picture
- try to guess what had happened, what the characters could have thought, said or done
- add details and complete the story so that it is interesting and conveys a message to the readers

**A.** You can see the pictures given here. Read the story based on these pictures.



Long ago, the Queen of Sultanpur was worried because the people of her kingdom were irresponsible, haughty and lazy. They always blamed the government for not maintaining the cleanliness of the towns and villages. The Queen decided to teach them a lesson and had a big box of trash kept in the middle of the road. The village priest went round the box and said, "What a horrible sight! Look at the flies. I am always busy praying to God all day long and this work is not for me." A merchant did the same and said, "Nobody should touch the box. I have servants to do such things." A wealthy woman came by, frowned and said aloud, "I'll go round it." Soon, a warrior from the Queen's army came along and said, "It stinks ! I am a soldier and I better not dirty my hands doing such petty jobs." All the passers-by blamed the government for not performing its duties well. But, none went even close to it. The Queen was very disappointed and ordered the trash bin to be removed. When the box was opened the people were surprised to see that right at the top was a big box of jewels and silver coins. The Queen said that it was meant to be a reward for the one who would remove the rubbish and fulfil his responsibility as a dutiful citizen. People realised their mistake but it was too late. The Queen said, "**Be the change you want to see around you.**"

**Q. Write a story based on picture composition given on page number 157 of your language book. You can use your own imagination and creative ideas to make the story interesting.**

**Note: All work to be done in language note book neatly, use ruler and pencil for margins.**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Chapter : 4 THE EARLIEST CITIES**

**Read the chapter two times, underline the difficult words and write the keywords in fair copy.**

**Refer Text Book for questions.**

## **EXERCISE**

### **A. Tick the correct option:**

1. Gujarat
2. Kalibangan
3. Bead-making
4. 925

### **B. Fill in the blanks:**

1. 1400
2. Larkana
3. Granaries
4. Bricks
5. Dholavira

### **C. Write true or false :**

1. True
2. True
3. False

### **D. Short answer questions:**

1. Three features of civilization are-

Planned structure of settlements

Practice of multiple occupations to make living.

Use of developed language for communication, reading and writing.

2. Indus Valley Civilization is also called Harappan Civilization because Harappan was the first site to be excavated.

3. The importance of the citadel was that it had all important buildings such as palace of the ruler, homes of the ruling class, public halls, religious structures and granaries.

4. The drain system of the Harappan Civilization was outstanding as the drains were covered and laid out in straight lines, were built with slops, house drains were connected to the main street drains and were covered with stone slabs and had main holes at equal intervals for cleaning.

5. Natural disasters like earthquakes, flood or epidemic were the reasons behind the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

### **E. Long answer questions:**

1. The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro was a public place constructed on a citadel.

It was made of burnt bricks which were coated with plaster, tar coating.

It had flight of steps on either sides. several rooms for changing. It was meant for religious and ritual bathing.

2. The occupations of the Harappans were farmers, craftsmen, weaver, potters, toymakers, stone cutters, traders, merchants, sculptors etc.

3. Dholavira is a recent site that was excavated in the Kutch region. Articles made from shell and copper have been found. Shell bangles both finished and unfinished have been found which shows that this place must have workshop, as shell must have been available in plenty.

4. Dholavira is an important site situated in the Rann of Kutch. It had a large settlement with fresh water and fertile soil. It was divided into three parts –citadel, middle town and lower town. Each part was surrounded by a sturdy wall made of stone. It had a large enclosed open area with gateway.

### **1. Mark the following civilisations on the world map:**

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | <p>Chinese Civilisation<br/>Indus Valley Civilisation<br/>Mesopotamian Civilisation<br/>Egyptian Civilisation<br/>Important cities<br/>Pg33</p> <p><b>2. Draw the Bronze Dancing Girl and some toys of Indus Valley Civilisation pg36</b></p>   |
| <b>COMPUTER</b> | <p><b>REVISION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain three Paragraph formatting options.</li> <li>2. Can you print only odd or even pages? If yes, how?</li> <li>3. Differentiate between Footer and footnote.</li> <li>4. How can you add text as a watermark?</li> <li>5. Define procedure and loop.</li> <li>6. Write steps to create a procedure using the Editor window.</li> <li>7. Explain conditional statements and looping statements used in MSWLogo with examples.</li> <li>8. How will you take only a part of a window using Screenshot option?</li> <li>9. How will you create a photo album presentation?</li> </ol> <p><b>10.</b>What are the different ways to advance a slide in transition effects? Also, explain what is a motion path?</p>  |
| <b>SANSKRIT</b> | <p>(1)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> □□□□□□, □□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□</p> <p>(2)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□<br/> □□□□□□□□□□</p> <p>(3)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> □□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□</p> <p>(4)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (क)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (ख)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□<br/> (ग)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□<br/> (घ)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□<br/> (5)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (क)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (ख)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (ग)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (घ)          □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> (6)           □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ <br/> □□□□□□, □□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□<br/> (क) _____□□□□□□□□□□ </p> |

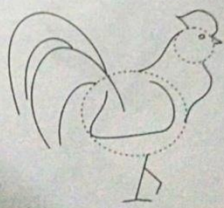
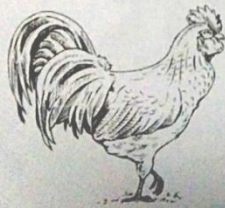
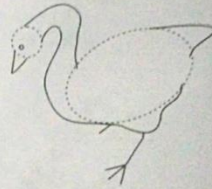
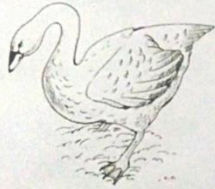
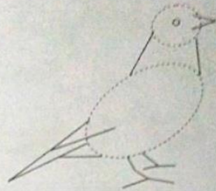
|                |   |
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| <b>DRAWING</b> | <b><u>Work to be done : Complete Chapter 6 and Chapter 7</u></b><br><b><u>as per instruction given in your drawing book.</u></b><br><b><u>Attachments</u></b> |



### CHAPTER-6

### Objects Drawing (Birds)

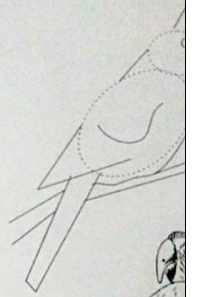
Now we will draw a bird. First make a small circle for its head. Draw a large oval below this small circle to shape its body then draw a triangle for its wings. Follow the shapes given below and draw the images of birds.



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Follow the dotted lines of the shapes given below with ink-pen and complete the drawing. Observe the difference between pencil drawing and ink-pen drawing. You will observe control your lines very easily by different strokes of the ink-pen drawing.



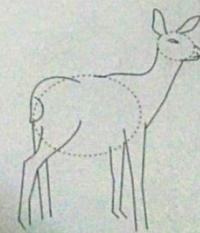
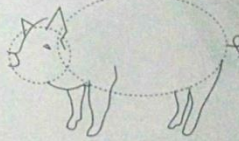
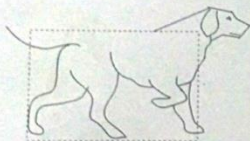
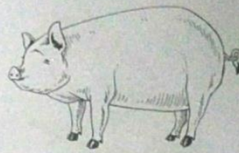
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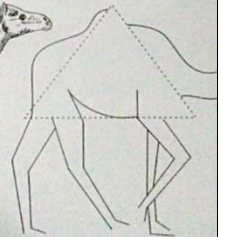
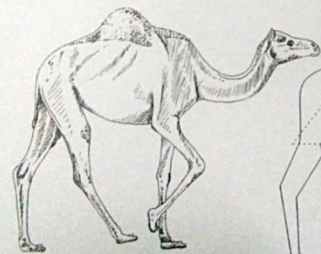
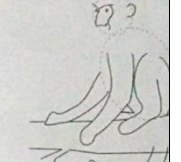
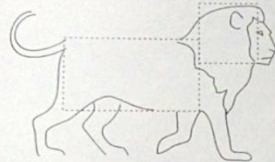
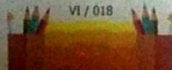
### CHAPTER-7

### Objects Drawing (Animals)

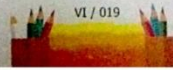
Observe the body shapes of the animals given below then draw the shape and figure with a light hand.



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**Director Academics**