

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE: 08.10.2020 to 22.10.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter – 6 : Simplification [Ex – 6(A), 6(B) (Objective)] Chapter – 7 : Decimal [Ex – 7(A), 7(B), 7(C), 7(D), 7(E) (Objective)]
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 6 - CHANGES AROUND US</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter thoroughly.2. Mark the difficult words in your book.3. Write the key terms in your notebook given at the end of the chapter.4. Write answers of very short type questions, short answer type questions and long answer type questions given in the exercises.5. Write answers of choose the correct option, fill in the blanks, true or false and HOTS questions given in the exercises. <p>Q.1. Can we say that ironing of a cloth is a reversible change? Give reasons? Answer: Ironing removes the wrinkles of the clothes, which can come back in the same condition. Hence, ironing of a cloth is a reversible change.</p> <p>Q.2. Is printing a reversible or an irreversible change? Answer: Printing is an irreversible change because we cannot separate and collect the printing ink after printing.</p> <p>Q.3. Define physical and chemical changes. Give examples. Answer: <u>Physical Change</u>- It is a temporary change in which chemical composition of a substance does not change and no new substance is formed. During this type of change, only the physical properties of a substance get changed. So, it is a reversible change. For example: Melting of ice, during this change, the water changes from its solid form to liquid form. It can be solidified again. The water remains water in both the cases.</p> <p><u>Chemical Change</u>- It is a permanent change in which not only the physical properties but also the chemical properties get changed.</p>

For example: Formation of curd from milk, during this kind of change, milk completely changes into curd, whose chemical composition is different from milk. So, formation of new product takes place.

Q.4. Explosion of a cracker is a chemical change? Explain.

Answer- Explosion of crackers is a chemical change because the explosive reactants are transformed into gaseous products along with heat and light. Thus, it can't be reversed. Hence, it is a chemical change.

Q.5. Formation of clouds is a physical change? Explain.

Answer- Formation of clouds is a physical change as it phase transformation cycle of natural water from liquid to gas and then, gas to liquid. Hence, the property of water never changes in clouds form.

Q.6. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible change.

Answer-

Reversible Change	Irreversible Change
In a reversible change, only external properties such as colour, shape, size or state change. Internal properties remain unchanged.	In an irreversible change, the internal properties of the substances are changed.
No new substance is formed.	One or more new substances are formed.
The original form of the substance can be obtained easily by reversing the condition.	The original substance cannot be obtained by any method.
It is a temporary change.	It is a permanent change.

HINDI

साहित्य

- पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उससे 10 कठिन शब्दों को चुनकर लिखें।
- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।
सम्मान, समृद्ध, संगम, श्री, घनिष्ठ, निर्धारित, दुर्लभ, उपहास, वेदि, प्रवाहिता
- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।
 - भारत किसका देश रहा है? उत्तर - भारत नदियों का देश रहा है।
 - नदियों का किनसे गहरा संबंध है?
उत्तर - नदियों का वनों से गहरा संबंध रहा है।
 - नदियों में कैसा जल प्रवाहित होते रहना चाहिए?

	<p>उत्तर - नदियों में स्वच्छ जल प्रवाहित होते रहना चाहिए।</p> <p>iv) स्वयंजात वन क्या होते हैं? ये क्यों नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं ?</p> <p>उत्तर - प्राकृतिक रूप से स्वयं उत्पन्न हुए चौड़ी पत्ती वाले वृक्षों के वन स्वयंजात वन कहलाते हैं। ये वन प्रायः पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में होते हैं और बढ़ती आबादी के कारण ये नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं।</p> <p>v) पृथ्वी का नाम ' वेदि ' कैसे पड़ा ?</p> <p>उत्तर - जब विष्णु को लिटा कर देवों ने असुरों से संग्राम में हार कर भी छल से सारी पृथ्वी अपने लिए ले ली , तो उन्होंने औषधियों के मूल में यज्ञ को पाया। क्योंकि औषधियां पृथ्वी पर थी और उन्होंने वहां यज्ञ को पाया था , अतः पृथ्वी का नाम ' वेदि ' पड़ गया।</p> <p>4. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएं । नदी , दुर्लभ , यज्ञ , प्रदूषण।</p> <p style="text-align: center;">भाषा</p> <p>5. कारक की परिभाषा लिखकर उसके भेदों को उदाहरण सहित लिखें।</p> <p>6. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को उपयुक्त परसर्ग द्वारा पूरा कीजिए।</p> <p>i) सुमित ध्यान _____ पढ़ता है। ii) अध्यापक बच्चों _____ पढ़ते हैं। iii) राम _____ कविता सुनाई। iv) माता जी पूजा _____ फूल लाई। v) मेज _____ किताबें रखी हैं।</p> <p>7. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में कारक चुनकर उसके भेद बताए।</p> <p>i) पेड़ से पत्ते गिर रहे हैं। ii) मैं बस से स्कूल जाता हूँ। iii) पक्षी आकाश में उड़ रहे हैं। iv) राधा को पढ़ने दो। v) राम का भाई लक्ष्मण है।</p>
ENGLISH	<p>Ch-18: PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR CORRECT USES</p> <p>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook. • Learn and write the definitions of types of prepositions given in the notebook with examples. (Preposition of place, time & direction) • Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.

Exercise A: Underline the preposition in the following sentences.

1. This exercise will not take much of your time.
2. The child is sitting on the chair.
3. Qutub Minar is in Delhi.
4. My mother is at home.
5. The bag is kept in the cupboard.

Exercise C: Underline the prepositions of place in the following passage.

Humayun's tomb is in Delhi. Vani went there one morning. She got down at Nizamuddin Railway station and asked for directions. Somebody told her that it was near the park. Somebody told her that it was beside the by-lane, Whereas somebody told that it was between the park and a busy road. She was completely confused. Later, she found her way to the tomb.

Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of time.

Rohan played _____ (for, about) two hours in the evening. He was tired _____ (by, in) the time the match was over. He reached home _____ (in, at) 7 pm. Then he studied _____ (between, in) 8 pm and 9 pm. He had to complete his assignment _____ (within, during) two days. He worked on the project _____ (by, until) he completed it.

Exercise E: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given below.

down over to onto along across through

Neha walks _____ her office every day. She walks _____ the Netaji Road _____ the river, then _____ the narrow road before she goes _____ the bridge and reaches the lobby of her office. She walks _____ the lobby before getting _____ the elevator.

Exercise F: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. This is the book I was referring _____. (with, to)
2. What are you looking _____ ? (at, on)
3. I am looking _____ a colourful dress. (about, for)
4. We were waiting _____ the station. (at, in)
5. Rita has gone _____ the shop. (in, into)
6. Puneet will have dinner _____ me. (for, with)

Exercise H: Fill in the blanks with appropriate group prepositions.

1. We will give you a pink dress _____ a blue one. (instead of, as a result of)
2. _____ (Owing to, Instead of) a high content of pesticides, the ground

water was not considered potable.

3. The athlete could not perform well _____ (due to, in course of) fatigue.
4. The teacher praise her _____ (in front of, according to) all the children.
5. _____ (Due to, In spite of) ill health ahead with his mission to climb the Mount Everest.

Exercise L: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given in the bracket.

1. Ishita was congratulated _____ (about, on) her remarkable achievement.
2. One should be loyal _____ (for, to) the company one works for.
3. Gunjan is famous _____ (for, of) her dancing talent.
4. The student complained _____ (to, For) the teacher about Shreya who always spoke them rudely.
5. My mother is interested _____ (for, in) buying sarees at the fair.
6. I applied _____ (to, about) the ministry of education for scholarship.
7. The bus collided _____ (to, with) a train yesterday.
8. We should take care _____ (for, of) our grandparents.

NOTE: SOLVE EX – B, G, I, J, K & M IN THE TEXT BOOK.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:

CHAPTER 15- THE RUM TUM TUGGER (POEM)

SUMMARY- The Rum Tum Tugger is half a pet cat and half a domestic nightmare. He wants the exact opposite of what you give him: a grouse if you give him a pheasant, a house if you put him in a flat, a rat if you gave him a mouse, to be outside if you let him in, a feast if you give him a fish and a rabbit if you give him fish. He blocks doorways and gets into bureau drawers he cannot get out of. He will not have cream unless he steals it from the larder himself. He is not fond of cuddling, but makes sure to jump into the lap of anyone who is sewing. But really, there is not much of a point to getting aggravated about him and his ways, or trying to change him or complaining about him because there is nothing to be done about the Rum Tum Tugger's oddities.

A. Reference to the context -

1. *For he will do/As he do do...*
 - a. Who is 'he'?
 - b. What will he do?
 - c. Rewrite the sentence in everyday English.
2. *He's always on the wrong side of every door.*
 - a. What is the wrong side of any door?
 - b. Why is he always on the wrong side?
 - c. What does the speaker think about this habit?

3. *So you'll catch him in it right up to the ears,/If you put it away on the larder shelf.*

- a. What does 'in it' refer to?
- b. Explain the usage 'up to the ears'.
- c. What did he do earlier with the same thing?

ANSWERS-

A.

1. a. He is the Rum Tum Tugger.
b. He will do whatever he wants to.
c. For he will do as he pleases.
2. a. The wrong side of the door is any side on which the Rum Tum Tugger becomes an obstruction.
b. He is always on the wrong side because he always wants to be wherever he is not.
c. The speaker thinks it is terribly boring.
3. a. 'In it' refers to the fact that the Rum Tum Tugger is in the cream.
b. 'Up to the ears' implies that he is pretty much submerged in the cream.
c. He sniffed and sneered at the cream when it was given to him.

B. Descriptive questions -

1. What does the Rum Tum Tugger do when he is given anything to eat?
2. In what context does the speaker refer to, 'the bureau drawer'?
3. Which sentence conveys the futility of trying to reform 'the Rum Tum Tugger'?
4. Does the Rum Tum Tugger respond to affectionate behaviour? Support your answer with an example from the poem.
5. Comment on the poet's use of repetition to add to the humour of the poem.

ANSWERS-

B.

1. Whenever the Rum Tum Tugger is given something to eat, he wants something else.
2. The Rum Tum Tugger likes to lie down in a bureau drawer, but kicks up a fuss when he cannot get out of it.
3. For he will do/As he do/And there's no doing anything about it!
4. The Rum Tum Tugger is put off by affectionate behaviour, as is made clear by the line, 'The Rum Tum Tugger doesn't care for a cuddle'.
5. The repetition in the poem occurs in the stanza ending lines, 'For he will do/As he do do/And there's no doing anything about it! Firstly, the lines convey the stubborn character that defines the Rum Tum Tugger. The only way to coexist with this cat is to make peace with his oddities. The humour is further heightened by the tone of desperation and failure in them. It conveys that poet has struggled long and hard with

the Rum Tum Tugger's misbehaviour and eccentricity and finally, has just given up.

C. Antonyms-

- guest x host
- hope x despair
- real x imaginary
- vague x clear
- haste x delay

D. Make sentences-

- grouse-
- bureau-
- larder-
- disobliging-
- artful-

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER 19- PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves.

For example-

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
Get on	To get on a bus, get inside a bus	<i>We couldn't get on because there were lots of people on the bus.</i>
	To have a good relationship with so	<i>I don't get on very well with Sarah.</i>
Come back	Return	<i>When are you coming back?</i>
Take off	When the plane starts moving and flies up	<i>I was afraid of flying but when the plane took off I stopped being nervous!</i>
	To stop wearing clothes	<i>I want to take off this sweater, it's so uncomfortable!</i>
Fill in	Write in the necessary information	<i>Can you fill in this blank please?</i>
Wake up	To stop sleeping	<i>When did you wake up?</i>
Put on	To start wearing clothes	<i>When I put on my jeans I understood that I don't want to wear them today.</i>
Fall out	Have an argument	<i>I don't want to fall out with you!</i>
Drop by	Come for a visit	<i>Joe promised to drop by next week.</i>
Break down	Stop functioning	<i>My car broke down this morning, that's why I was late to work.</i>
Bring up	Start discussing a topic	<i>Why did you bring that up?</i>
Calm down	Relax	<i>Please calm down!</i>
Call off	Cancel	<i>Why did you call off our meeting?</i>
Cheer up	Make happier	<i>Do you want me to cheer you up?</i>
Check something out	Look at	<i>Check out that cute car!</i>
Cut in	Interrupt	<i>I hate it when people cut in with useless information!</i>
Dress up	Wear nice and beautiful clothes	<i>I want to dress up tonight.</i>

A Fill in the blanks with suitable phrasal verbs from the box.

disapproves of
ran out of
moved out of
carried out
depends on

put away
burnt down
calls for
blew up
turn down

1. He doesn't work. He _____ his father for everything.
2. They _____ the old house last month. They live in the new house now.
3. The enemy _____ the bridge with a powerful bomb.
4. We _____ the work on time.
5. You must _____ the toys and start doing your homework now.
6. The fire _____ the house completely.
7. My teacher likes hard work. He _____ laziness.
8. Harish likes to work alone. He will _____ your offer of helping him.
9. We have won the match. This _____ a celebration.
10. My pen _____ ink, so I had to use a pencil.

B. Match the phrasal verbs with their correct meanings-

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. set up | (a) support |
| 2. set out | (b) save |
| 3. back up | (c) establish |
| 4. put aside | (d) begin journey |
| 5. let off | (e) excused |

Activity: Write an essay on "Bullying in School" (200-300 words).

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Read the chapter and underline difficult words and write keywords in their copy. Do exercise in their copy. For questions refer to Text book.

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Which of the following describes market most appropriately?

Ans. All of these

2. Which market consists of temporary stalls?

Ans. Weekly market

3. What is Importance of market?

Ans. All of these

4. What is true about weekly markets ?

Ans Both (i) & (ii)

B. Fill in the blanks:

Ans 1. Customers

Ans2. Shopping malls

Ans3. A wholesaler

Ans4. Chain stores

Ans5 Weekly

C. Write True or False

1. True

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. False

D. Short answer questions

Ans 1. General stores sell general products of daily use eg- dal, rice flour, cakes, coffees, milk, bread, buns, eggs etc whereas Speciality shop -specialise in certain items eg medical store will have medicines and other medical products.

Ans2. Mall's are popular in urban areas because of branded items such as food products, jewellery, clothes, toys etc.

Ans3. People exchanged goods for goods in earlier days.

Ans 4. The advantage of neighbourhood is that they can be visited any day and are located near our residence.

E. Long answer questions:

Ans 1. Wholesalers are big businessmen. They buy goods in bulk from manufacturers or their agents and have the suitable storage units for storing different kinds of products, they sell goods in bulk to the retailers, and deal with a single range of products like-stationery, spices, grains.

Ans 2. Itinerant retailers are one who moves from one place to another and deal in

	<p>inexpensive and non branded commodities. Their types are Hawkers- selling fruits,vegetables,ice-creams or snacks in a basket on their heads or cycles. Weekly traders-sell fabric,readymade clothes,vegetable,fruits and other items of daily use in weekly markets in different places. Street sellers sell products like shoelaces,dusters,pens,mirrors,newspapers,magazines socks etc at traffic signals,railway stations bus stops etc.</p> <p>Ans 3. Inequity is present in the market system as a wholesaler buys products in bulk at cheaper rates from a producer but sells them at higher price.The retailer in turn makes some more profits from the same product.In this chain,the producer who has to settle for less revenue.</p> <p>Ans4. The different kinds of fixed shop retailers are General stores:sell general products of daily use like dal,rice,flour,cake toffees,soaps,shampoos ,bread, buns eggs etc Speciality shop are -specialise in certain items eg a medical store will have medicines and other medical products. Departmental store is divided into various departments or sections like monthly household and family needs,small shopping complexes that have play areas,games,parlours,eating areas,multiplexes,childcare centres etc.</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>STD VI पाठ-15 मध्यम पुरुष अभ्यास -2, 3, 5 पाठ -17 उत्तम पुरुष अभ्यास -1, 3, 4, 5</p>
<p>G.K</p>	<p>Ch-28. Words Across and Down (pg 56) 1: Was born in Austria- then a part of Austria-Hungry and was raised near Linz. He moved to Germany in 1913. German politician who was a part of Nazi Party. Ans: Adolf Hitler 2: Ancient Indian language that fell out of the common uses around 600 BCE and became mostly a liturgical language, and has continued to develop and now is the 20th most commonly spoken language in the world. Ans: Tamil 3: The Room of the Roof was written when he was just 17 years old. It is based on his friend and that time his spent in a rented room, when he was in Dehradun. Ans: Ruskin bond 4: Mowgli's best friend. In Kipling's book, he is described as a sleepy old sloth bear, who teaches Mowgli the law of the jungle. Ans: Baloo 5: Flying Iceland described in 1726 book Gulliver's Travel by Jonathan Swift. It is about 4.5 miles in diameter with an adamantine base, which is inhabitants can maneuver in any direction using magnetic levitation. Ans: Laputa 6: He was an American lawyer and politician who served as a 16th president of United States from 1861 until his assassination in April 1865.</p>

	<p>Ans: Abraham Lincoln</p> <p>Ch-29. A glimpse of creature from world mythology (pg 57)</p> <p>1: The legendary lizard could kill a man with its stare. Ans: Basilisk</p> <p>2: They take human form but have black, soulless eyes symbolic of the sense of pure evil. Ans: Wraith</p> <p>3: These half-men, half- horse creatures ran wild and unrely. Ans: Centaur</p> <p>4: The three-headed guard dog at the entrance to Hades. Ans: Cerberus</p> <p>5: The snake-woman who became the mother of the most Greek monsters. Ans: Echidna</p> <p>6: The nine- headed serpent grew two new heads for everyone that was cut off. Ans: Hydra</p> <p>7: This half- goat, half- fish is the child of Pricus, who transformed into the constellation Capricorn. Ans: Sea-goat</p> <p>8: Evil spirit of the dead condemned to Earth. Ans: Black Eyed Beings</p> <p>9: An evil spirit that possesses human and turns them into cannibals. Ans: Wendigo</p> <p>10: Divine female nature spirits who inhabit certain natural sites. Ans: Nymph</p> <p>11: A term describing abnormal creatures created by genetic or environmental mutations. Ans: Mutant</p> <p>12: A spirit appearing as the frenzied old woman whose high-pitched shriek prophesied a death soon to come. Ans: Banshee</p> <p>Ch- 30. Popular proverbs (pg 58)</p> <p>1: A leopard can't change its spots.</p> <p>2: Every cloud has a silver lining.</p> <p>3: One man's meat is another poison.</p> <p>4: Familiarity breeds contempt.</p> <p>5: Think before you leap.</p> <p>6: Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.</p> <p>7: People in glass house should not throw stones.</p> <p>8: You can't have your cake and eat it too.</p> <p>9: When in Rome do as the Romans do.</p> <p>10: Paddle your own canoe.</p>
<p>COMP SC</p>	<p><u>Ch 6 :Editing in Excel 2013.</u></p> <p>Instruction :read the chapter carefully</p> <p>1. Write the steps to copying and moving data from one cell to other (refer page no.90)</p> <p>2. Write the steps to insert rows and column (refer page no-95)</p> <p>3. Write the steps to change row height (refer page no-97-98)</p> <p>4. Write the steps to inserting cells in worksheet (refer page no-94)</p> <p>5. Write the shortcut key of the following</p> <p>a. Save the work book- -----</p>

	<p>b.Open the existing work book ----- c.Copy the contents ----- d.Cut the contents ----- e.Paste the contents -----</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic - WATER COLOUR FRUIT STUDY Work to be done : Chapter page 13 and 14 as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>



CHAPTER-13

Water Colour Fruit Study

To make banana, use the steps given for the apple and guava drawings. Use lemon yellow mixed with green and let it dry. On upper part, apply more green. Give a little touch of scarlet in yellow, use it of the bottom and let it dry. Use deep yellow mixed with Burnt Sienna to give depth to the drawing.

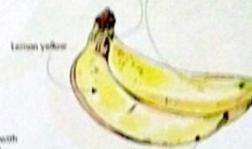
1

Lemon yellow with touch of water



2

Lemon yellow with touch of light green



3

Lemon yellow with touch of brown



Lemon yellow with touch of light scarlet

Orange yellow with touch of brown



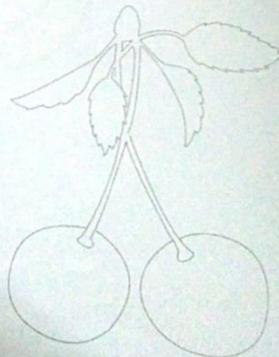
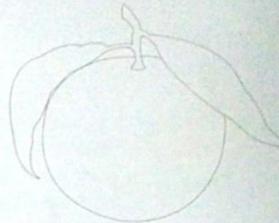
VI / 025



CHAPTER-14

Water Colour Fruit Study

Orange will be coloured by using lemon yellow, scarlet sap green and burnt sienna for the leaf and scarlet, crimson and lemon yellow for the texture. To colour cherry, use lemon crimson red, sap green and yellow for the leaf.



VI / 026

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics