

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
CLASS : VI HOME ASSIGNMENT



DATE:22.03.2021 to 06.04.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter-1 Number System Ex-1(A), Ex-1(B) ,Ex-1(C) ,Ex-1(D),Ex-1(E),Ex -1(F),Ex-1(G) Ch-2 Factors and Multiples Ex-2(A)
SCIENCE	<u>CHAPTER 1- Food - where it comes from</u> 1. Go through the chapter Food: where it comes from? 2. Write the activity given in page 12 in your note book. 3. Write activity no. 3 in your notebook. Make only two columns ORGANISM FOOD TAKEN BY THE ORGANISM 4. Write key words given at the end of the chapter (solved) 5. Write NCERT Question 1 to 4 given in page no. 16, 17 6. Write NCERT Question 8 to 10 given in page no. 18 NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the Science notebook.
HINDI	साहित्यपाठ“ -चिरमहान” (१ कविताकासस्वरवाचनकरेंएवंकविताकोउत्तरपुस्तिकामेंलिखें। (२ पाठ चिरमहानएवबहतीनदीमेंकठिनशब्दोंको३बारउत्तरपुस्तिकामेंलिखें। (३ निम्नलिखितशब्दोंकेअर्थलिखें। (१)दिशि - दिशि- दिशा-दिशामें (२) विहान - सवेरा (३) स्वत - :अपनेआप (४) चिरमहान - सदारहनेवाला (५) उर - हृदय (६) प्रेम - प्रभा- प्रेमकेप्रकाशकोफैलाकर (७) वेदि - पृथ्वी (८) श्री - वैभव, ऐश्वर्य (४) निम्नलिखितप्रश्नोंकेउत्तरलिखें। (क) इसकविताकेरचयिताकौनहैं? उत्तर- इसकविताकेरचयितासुमित्रानंदनपंतजीहै। (ख) कविविश्वमेंनवजीवनकाविहानकर्मो लानाचाहताहै। उत्तर- मानवताकीसम्पूर्णसुरक्षा, सुख - समृद्धिऔरविकासकेलिएकविविश्वमेंनवजीवनकाविहानलानाचाहताहै। (ग) कविप्रभुसेक्या-क्या मांगताहै? उत्तर- कविप्रभुसेमानवकेबीचभेदभावकोहटाने, संशयकोदूरकरनाएवंआस्थासेमुक्तिमांगताहै। (घ) कविकिसकाप्रेमीबननाचाहताहै। उत्तर- कविसमानरूपसेमनुष्यकेकल्याणकरनेवालेकाप्रेमीबननाचाहताहै। (च) भारतकिसकादेशरहाहै? उत्तर- भारतनदियोंकादेशरहाहै। (छ) (हमारेदेशकीसंस्कृतिमेंनदियोंकोकिसकास्वरूपप्रदानकियागयाहै? उत्तर- हमारेदेशकीसंस्कृतिमें नदियोंकोदेवियोंकास्वरूपप्रदानकियागयाहै। (ज) (पृथ्वीकानाम' वेदि' कैसेपड़ा? उत्तर- जबविष्णुकोलिटाकरदेवोंनेअसुरोंसेसंग्राममेंहारकरभीछलसेपृथ्वीअपनेलिएलेली, तोउन्होंनेऔषधियोंकेमूलमेंयज्ञकोपा

या। क्योंकि औषधियां पृथ्वी पर रहीं और उन्होंने वहां यज्ञ को पाया था, इस तरह पृथ्वी का नाम 'वेदि' भी पड़ा।

(५) वाक्य बनाएं :

प्रभु, शक, वन, हृदय, पृथ्वी, नदी, प्रदूषण, जल

(६) विलोम शब्द:-

(१) नया - पुराना (२) भगवान - शैतान (३) देश - विदेश (४) देवी - देवता (५) पृथ्वी - आकाश (६) अभिन्न - भिन्न (७) सृजन - विनाश

हिंदी भाषा

(१) निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उचित वर्ग में लिखें:-

बुराई, कागज, इंदिरा गांधी, झूला, टमाटर, पेड़, कठिनाई, बड़प्पन, चेतक, शिवाजी, पांडिचेरी, घास, मोटापा
व्यक्तिवाचक जातिवाचक भाववाचक

(२) निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कोष्ठक में दिए गए उचित संज्ञा शब्द से कीजिए:-

(१) (जून के महीने में बहुत _____ होती है।) गर्म / गर्मी
(२) (चल - चलकर मुझे तो बहुत _____ महसूस हो रही है।) थकान / थकावट
(३) (कभी-कभी लोग क्रोध में अपना _____ को बैठते हैं।) अपना / आपा
(४) (माही _____ करके खेलने गया।) पढ़ना / पढ़ाई
(५) (कुतुबमीनार _____ शहर में है।) दिल्ली / मुंबई

(३) नीचे दिए काव्यांशों को पढ़कर पूछे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

हैं जन्म लेते हैं जगह में एक ही,
एक ही पौधा उन्हें है पालता।
रात में उन पर चमकता चांद भी,
एक ही - सी चांदनी है डालता।
छेद कर कांटा कि सी की उंगलियां,
फाड़ देता है कि सी का वरवसन।
फूल निज सुगंधों और निराले रंग से
है सदा देता कली जी की खिला।

(क) इस काव्यांश में पौधे के किन-किन अवयवों की बात हो रही है?

उत्तर - इस काव्यांश में पौधे के फूल और कांटे की बात कही गई है।

(ख) कांटे की क्या प्रवृत्ति होती है?

उत्तर - कांटा सभी को आहत करता है।

(ग) फूल सभी को क्यों प्यार लगता है?

उत्तर - फूल अपनी खुशबु और निराले रंगों के कारण सभी को प्यार लगता है।

(घ) इस काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

उत्तर - फूल और कांटा।

ENGLISH

TOPIC:

LITERATURE: A NEW HOUSE (CHAPTER)

GRANNY'S LITTLE LAPTOP (POEM)

LANGUAGE: SENTENCES

NOTE - All work to be written in the English note book

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Chapter - A New House

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 x lost
- natural x artificial
- disguised x revealed
- expensive x cheap
- melted x frozen

Q.3 Make sentences –

- stock market
- garnish

Q.4 Reference to the context –

1. ‘What should I do?’ asked Coraline.
 - a. Who is Coraline speaking to?
 - b. Why does she ask this question?
 - c. What does she want to do?
2. It was time to talk to her father.
 - a. Who wants to talk to whose father?
 - b. Why does the narrator say this line?
 - c. What did the speaker wish to talk about?
3. ‘If you don’t make a mess. And you don’t touch anything.’
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. Why did the speaker set these conditions?
 - c. Which place was the speaker talking about?

Answer:

1. a. Coraline is speaking to her mother.
b. She asks that question because she was stuck at home due to rain and getting bored.
c. She wants to go out and explore.
2. a. Coraline wanted to talk to her father.
b. Coraline was running out of options to keep herself entertained. The narrator said that line to emphasize her desperation. Her father seemed like a final option for her to find a way to go exploring like she wanted.
c. Coraline wanted to talk about what she could explore and where.
3. a. Coraline’s father said to her.
b. 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.
c. He was talking about the drawing room.

Q.5 Answer the following questions –

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

Answers:

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 could be interesting for 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 dreamt of black shapes that slid from place to place, avoiding the light, until they all gathered together under the moon, singing a creepy song.

Chapter - Granny's Little Laptop

byRoannMendriq

Summary of the poem:

The poem 'Granny's little Laptop' is a humorous account of Granny's shiny, new laptop. It begins with her wondering what to do with the laptop although she thinks it is nice and probably the best without the mouse because she is scared of rodents.

The poet begins by saying that she will soon start writing blogs on the environment and global warming, since at her age she has seen the world changing through the decades she has lived. The poet also mentions that Granny will be able to get in touch with her family and friends on the internet and enthrall everyone with her 'global tete-a-tete'.

The poet is sure that Granny will engage in various online forums and soon have millions of followers asking her for recipes of 'fish curries and flans.'

The poet further says that the world will be ever longing for her writings for both prose and poetry, including her masterpieces in Egyptology and all the stories she knows.

The poet concludes the poem by expressing his joy over Grammy being online, a part of a global Internet family where he can proudly tell the world that the Granny who is enthralling the world with her knowledge and charm is his grandmother.

Difficult words:

sleek:smooth and glossy

gaze: to stare

blogging: to update a personal online diary

tete-a-tete:French phrase for a private conversation between two people

flans:baked dishes with sweet or savoury fillings

Exercises

Short Question Answers:

1. Why does the poet refer to her grandmother being scared of a mouse?

Ans. The poet calls granny scared of a mouse as the grandmother had never seen a mouse before and it was difficult for her to handle it.

2. Obesity is the biggest problem these days. Can you explain the reason with?

Ans. Yes, obesity has become one of the major concerns these days. It is only because of less social life, poor lifestyle and lack of physical exercises. People these days have become more dependent on technology that has led to increase in the number of obesity cases all around the world.

3. Why was the grandmother confused and was gazing at the laptop when she first saw it?

Ans. Granny was confused because the laptop was a new thing for her and she had never seen such a gadget before in her life.

Q No. 4 and 5 is for home work.

4. Write the two features of the new laptop.

5. Where do you get to see the world in a laptop and how do you connect with other people?

Note: Read the poem and solve the exercises given at the back of the chapter.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE Chapter – Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought .They are made up of a subject and a predicate.A subject iswhom or what the sentence is about and the predicate is the action the subject does.

Example: David went to the park to soccer.

Subject-David

Predicate – went to the park to play soccer.

Exercise -1

Divide the sentences into subject and predicate:

- 1.My family would like to thank you for coming to our dinner.
- 2.The school teacher started the school year by going over the classroom rules.
3. The students learned that coming to school on time was important.
4. Susie wrote with her pencil during the math class.
5. The man dreamt of flying in his sleep.

Solved Exercise:

Separate the subject and predicate in the following sentences.

- 1.She has a good memory.
- 2.No man can serve two masters.
- 3.The sea has many varieties of fishes.
- 4.A bus passed our house.
- 5.My father got a promotion.
- 6.Here comes the bus.
- 7.James has a good memory.
- 8.A healthy body leads to a healthy mind.
- 9.The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- 10.It is a very cold day.

Answer:

1.Subject—She

Predicate—has a good memory

2.Subject—No man

Predicate— can serve two masters

3. Subject—The sea
 Predicate—has many varieties of fishes
4. Subject—A bus
 Predicate—passed our house
5. Subject—My father
 Predicate—got a promotion
6. Subject—Here comes
 Predicate—the bus
7. Subject—James
 Predicate—has a good memory
8. Subject—A healthy body
 Predicate—leads to a healthy mind
9. Subject—The Earth
 Predicate—revolves around the Sun
10. Subject—It
 Predicate—is a very cold day The Sun

IDENTIFYING KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences:-

- Imperative- gives a command (.)
- Declarative- makes a statement (.)
- Interrogative- asks a question (?)
- Exclamatory- expresses strong feeling (!)

Exercise-2

Read each sentence and add the correct punctuation mark. Then, label it as imperative, declarative, interrogative or exclamatory.

Example: You did an excellent job

Answer: You did an excellent job. (Declarative)

1. How was your day in school _____
2. Do your assignments in class on time _____
3. I'm so excited I passed the test _____
4. Walking up that mountain is dangerous _____
5. Who is the most popular singer _____

Ch.2Early Humans 1

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words & find their meanings.
2. Do the exercise:
 - A) tick the correct option
 - B) Fill in the blanks
 - C) True or False
 - D) Write the short answer question.
 - Q i. What were found in many sites in the Indian Subcontinent?
 - A. Tools of different variety were found in many sites of Indian subcontinent.
 - . Core Tools: Oval and pear-shaped; heavy, used in laborious tasks.
 - Flake Tools: Cleavers and choppers, used to cut and split trees or log of woods.
 - Q ii. How was fire discovered?
 - A. When lightning struck trees, early men encountered fire. Although they were afraid of it but they were using it to scare away the wild animals.
 - Q iii. How did early humans use the stone tools?
 - A. They used it for killing animals, cut meat and bone, scrape hides of animals and bark from trees, chop fruits and cut trees.
 - Q iv.. What did the paintings in Bhimbetka caves display?

	<p>A. The paintings display everyday life of early humans, hunting, fishing dancing in groups, women grinding and cooking and children playing.</p> <p>E) Write long answer question (Q.no. 1 to 4)</p> <p>Q i. Discuss three stages of the Stone Age. A. Pg. no. 16.</p> <p>Q ii. Why did early humans move from place to place ? A. Pg. no.18.</p> <p>Q iii. Write a short note on Bhimbetka. A. Pg. no.19.</p> <p>Q iv. How did the change in climate influence the lives of early humans ? A. Pg. no.21.</p> <p>3. Get into the time machine to visit the early humans who have just learnt farming. Describe their life in your own words. (ref: log into the web link pg. no.23 and know more about stone age)</p> <p>4. Draw the Timeline (pg. no.21)</p> <p>5. Do quick revision given in the book with pencil (pg. no. 203)</p> <p>NOTE: All the above exercises to be done in the History notebook.</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>CH- 1 : MORE ON WORD 2013</p> <p>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.</p> <p>C. Answer the following:-</p> <p>1. Differentiate between Horizontal and Vertical alignments. Ans. Vertical alignment refers to the position of text in relation to the top and bottom page margins. Horizontal alignment refers to the position of text in relation to the left and right page margins.</p> <p>2. Can you print only odd and even pages? If yes, how? Ans. – Yes, we can print only odd or even pages by :-</p> <p>a. Print Custom range: - This option prints individual pages by the page number or a range of pages. To print from a particular page to the end of the document, enter the starting page number followed by a hyphen (ex: 4 -). You may also combine individual page numbers and a range of pages (ex: 4,8,12-25)</p> <p>b. Only print Odd pages :-only print Even pages: You can also print only odd numbered or even numbered pages by making appropriate choice here.</p> <p>3. Write steps to center align the heading. Ans.:- Steps to center-align the heading are:-</p> <p>a. Select the heading. b. Click the HOME tab. c. In the paragraph group, click the Paragraph dialog box launcher. d. The Paragraph dialog box appears. Click the Indents and Spacing tab. e. Select Centered in the Alignment drop-down menu. f. Click the OK button.</p> <p>4. Mention and explain various alignment options. Ans.:-a. Left : Text is flushed with the left margin. The right margin remains uneven. This is also the default alignment in Word. b. Right : : Text is flushed with the right margin. The left margin remains uneven. c. Centered : Text is centered between the left and right margins of the page. d. Justified : Text is placed so that both the left and right margins are even.</p> <p>5. What is the difference between Line spacing and Paragraph spacing? Ans. : - The difference between Line spacing and Paragraph spacing is: Line Spacing is the amount of white space between the two consecutive lines of text in a paragraph. Paragraph spacing is the amount of white space between two adjacent paragraphs.</p> <p>6. Write keyboard shortcuts for the following:</p>

- a. Double line spacing - Ctrl + 2
- b. Center align – Ctrl + E
- c. Justify align – Ctrl + J

7. What is the default page orientation? How can you change the orientation?

Ans:- The default page orientation in Word 2013 is Portrait. The steps to change the orientation are:-

- a. Click the page layout tab.
- b. In the Page setup group, click Orientation.
- c. Click Portrait or Landscape

8. Name the tab and the group that has option to change the number of columns of a document in Word 2013.

Ans.:- The steps to set a simple column style are:

- a. Select the text.
- b. Click the PAGE LAYOUT tab.
- c. In the Page Setup group, click Columns and specify the number of columns by clicking the desired option, say two, in the Columns drop down menu. The page will split into two columns of equal width. As you go on typing the text and the cursor reaches the end of the current column, it automatically goes onto the next column.

WORLD CITIES

1. Germany’s financial sector is not all shiny office buildings as even bankers have to unwind sometimes and where better to do so than at one of the city’s urban beach bars as outlined in our guide to Germany.

[Frankfurt](#)

2. Probably one of the world’s most beautiful cities,forested hills rise above densely packed neighborhood in this city which is also adorned by miles of golden sand that provides beach space for everyone, including buzzy Copacabana.

[Rio de Janeiro](#)

3. One of the world’s great megacities, the South Korean capital is heaven to approximately 24 million people.

[Seoul](#)

4. Lasers beam from the Marina Bay Sands, a luxury hotel with a huge infinity pool running along the length of its ‘skypark’,which sits atop three 55-story towers.

[Singapore](#)

5. The world’s richest city and capital of the 2022World Cup host nation. With a constantly evolving skyline and all that oil money funding new architecture,art galleries and museum, the city is truly breathtaking.

[Doha](#)

6. The city has earned its fame for the surreal architecture of the Antoni Gaudi. Few people associate it with massive modern building like 142-metre Gerkin-Like Torre Agbar built by French architect Jean Nouvel.

[Barcelona](#)

7. Europe’s most underrated capital. In this city of hills there are gorgeous views of red rooftops, the river and the Golden gate like 25 de Abril suspension bridge at almost every corner.

[Lisbon](#)

Countries: Currencies -Flags

- a. South Africa - South Africa Rand
- b. Bangladesh - Taka
- c. Europe - Euro

G.K

- d. Turkey - Turkish Lira
- e. Russia - Russian Rouble
- f. India - Indian Rupees
- g. Britain - Pound Sterling
- h. Canada - Canadian Dollar
- i. Bahrain - Bahraini Dinar
- 10. Thailand - Thai Baht

MUSEUMS – A TRAVEL THROUGH TIME (Pg no: 10-11)

1. This converted railway station now shelters some of the most notable artworks in France, Like sculptures Auguste Rodin and painting by Paul Gauguin. Musee d’Orsay in Paris
2. Art Institute of Chicago has over 30,000 works for art for patrons across their original building and the modern addition designed by Renzo Piano.
3. This free museum hosts the national collection of western European paintings from the 13th to 19th centuries. Their permanent collection offers ‘The Arnolfini Portrait’ (1434) by Jan Van Eyck and “The Great Bathers” (1894-1905) by Paul Cezanne.
The National Gallery in London
4. The Louvre Museum in Paris has way more to offer than just Francesco delGiocondo’s Mona Lisa (1503-19).
5. Learn about the rise, fall and conservation of the Acropolis at this beautifully renovated museum. The Acropolis Museum in Athens.
6. America’s storied past of space exploration and aviation trial and error are done here. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington D.C.
7. Explore the bicultural partnership between indigenous people and their counterparts here. Te Papa has an emphasis on diversity and multidisciplinary collaboration.
Museum of New Zealand in Wellington.

GOVERNING AUTHORITIES (Pg no: 12)

PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC:

- a. Italy
- b. Turkey
- c. Switzerland
- d. Bangladesh
- e. India
- f. Ireland
- g. Hungary
- h. Myanmar

MONARCHIES:

1. Bhutan
2. Qatar
3. Thailand
4. UAE
5. Tonga
6. Saudi Arabia
7. Oman

PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM:

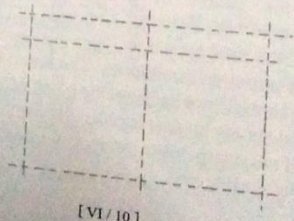
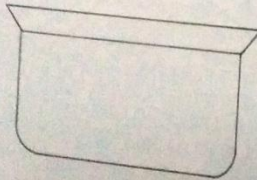
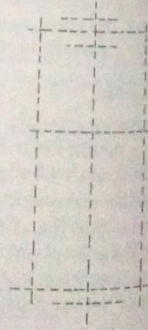
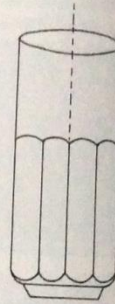
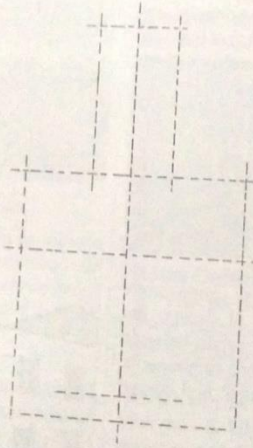
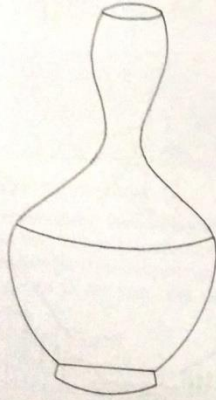
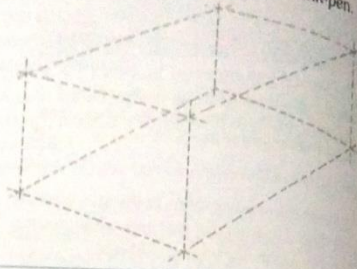
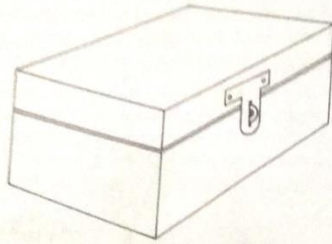
1. USA
2. Argentina
3. Senegal

	<p>4. Pakistan 5. Poland 6. Turkmenistan 7. Peru 8. Indonesia 9. Kenya 10. Ghana 11. Chile 12. Sudan</p> <p>ONE PARTY STATES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syria • Vietnam • China
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>अभ्यसिनीpeg 1 Ex 3 ख)शिष्य (ग) संस्कृतम (घ)सूर्य /अश्व (च) पुस्तकं Ex 4 स्वयंकरेंपुस्तस्ककीमददसे संस्कृतभारतीपाठ 5 शब्दार्थयादकरें Ex 1 स्वयंकरें। Ex3 कछुए, केकड़ा, दोबाघ, मछलियां, दोमेढक Ex7उत्तर हस्तौ, शशकौ, कूर्मः, मंडूकः' आकाशः, मुषकौ संस्कृतभारती पाठ8 Ex2 ख) यहकछुआहै। (ग) येदोनोंकौनहै? घ) वेखरगोशहैं। येसबकोयलहैं। च) वहगायकहै। *छ) येसबकौनहैं? Ex3 क) सःकः अस्ति? ख) एषः वानरः ग) एतौकौस्तः? घ) एतौअश्वओस्तरः तेके? च) एतेव्याघ्राः सन्ति।</p>

HOW TO DRAW

OBJECT DRAWING

All the man-made objects are based on geometrical shapes. Therefore, it is imperative to carefully observe the shape of the object, before you start drawing it. Now take a pencil and draw all the objects on the dotted lines given besides each finished object. Complete the pictures with the help of an ink-pen.



DRAWING