

CLASS : VI
DATE : 30.06.2021 to 15.07.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CHAPTER 15 : Polygons Ex- 15 [Q no 1- 3]</p> <p>CHAPTER 16 : Triangles Ex- 16(A) [Q no 1- 12] , 16(B) [Q no 1- 11]</p> <p>CHAPTER 17: Quadrilaterals Ex- 17(A) [Q no 1- 8] , 17(B) [Q no 1- 10]</p> <p>CHAPTER 22 : Data Handling Ex- 22 [Q no 1- 6]</p>
SCIENCE	<p>Ch-11 Light, Shadows and Reflections</p> <p>1.Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult word given the text book. 2.Write the key terms in the notebook given at the end of the chapter. (pg. no. 164) 3.Write activity -4 in the notebook. (pg. no. 161) 4.Write down the NCERT. (Qn. no. 12 to 20, pg. no. 169 and 170 in the notebook) 5.Write down the exercise given at the end of the chapter (Ex. A,B,C) Pg. No. 171 in the notebook. Exercise (D,E,F)Pg. No. 172 to be done in the textbook.</p>
HINDI	<p>साहित्य – जीवन में हास्य विनोद (विचारात्मक लेख) १) पाठ जीवन में हास्य विनोद के कठिन शब्दों को ३ बार उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें । दिमागी माप</p>  <p>The infographic features a central cartoon girl with her hands raised. Below her are four green boxes with text: 'उल्लास' (Excitement), 'जीवन में हास्य-विनोद' (Humor and Laughter in Life), 'प्रसन्नता' (Happiness), and 'आनंदमय जीवन' (Joyful Life). To the left, a box says 'शारीरिक एवं मानसिक बल में वृद्धि' (Increase in physical and mental strength). The background is blue with circuit-like patterns.</p>

२) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।

1) दर्द की दास्तान – दुख भरी कहानी

2) दुग्ध धवल – दूध जैसी सफेदी

3) पाश्चात्य- पश्चिमी

4) वंचित – के बिना , अभाव

5) चिर तरूण – सदा जवान रहनेवाला

6) प्रतिबिंबित – परछाई झलकना

7) अनुगामिनी – पीछे- पीछे चलने वाला

8) अर्जित - इकट्ठा किया हुआ

9) उपहास – हँसी उड़ाना

10) पुष्टई – ताक़त दे ने वाली

(३) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

1) मानव स्वभाव में कौन सी प्रवृत्ति मोहक होती है ?

उत्तर – मानव स्वभाव में हास्य विनोद की प्रवृत्ति मोहक होती हैं।

2) हँसमुख व्यक्ति को देखकर क्या धारणा बनती है?

उत्तर – हँसमुख व्यक्ति को देखकर यह धारणा बनती है कि उनके मन में कोई गॉठ और उलझन नहीं है।

3) सामाजिक जीवन में हास्य विनोद की क्या उपयोगिता है ?

उत्तर – सामाजिक जीवन में हास्य विनोद की उपयोगिता हम ऐसे समझ सकते हैं कि हँसी के एक झोंकें से मन का मैल धुल जाते हैं।

4) हँसी मजाक में किस बात का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है ?

उत्तर – हँसी मजाक में मर्यादा का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है ! हास्य विनोद खुश करने वाला होना चाहिए , दूसरों को दुख पहुंचाने वाला नहीं।

5) कौन सा व्यक्ति दया का पात्र होता है ?

उत्तर – वह व्यक्ति दया का पात्र होता है जो हँसी के वरदान से वंचित हैं।

6) जीवन में हास्य विनोद का क्या महत्व है ?

उत्तर – जीवन में हास्य विनोद का बहुत महत्व है। इससे जिंदादिली बनी रहती है। हँसना एक वरदान है। हँसने व विनोद करने वाला व्यक्ति अपने सभी कामों को आसान बना लेता है

7) प्रायः झगड़ा फ़साद क्यों होता है ?

उत्तर – हास्यप्रियता के अभाव के कारण प्रायः झगड़ा फ़साद होता है ?

8) जीवन को आनंदपूर्वक बनाने का क्या उपाय है ?

उत्तर – जीवन को आनंदपूर्वक बनाने के लिए चिंता को अपने पास आने नहीं देना चाहिए ।

जीवन को सामान्य ढंग से जीने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

हास्य विनोद के अवसरों का लाभ उठाना चाहिए जिससे तनाव कम होगा ।

४) वाक्य बनाइए : - (बच्चें स्वयं करें)

क) मानव –

ख) मोहक –

ग) स्वभाव –

घ) जीवन –

च) अचूक –

छ) विधाता –

ज) वरदान –

झ) अशिष्टता –

५) विलोम शब्द :-

क) संत × असंत

ख) भाग्यशाली × दुर्भाग्यशाली

ग) दुख × सुख

घ) जीवन × मरण

च) वरदान × श्राप

छ) शिष्ट × अशिष्ट

ज) शीतल × उष्ण

भाषा - अपठित गद्यांश

1. समय बहुत मूल्यावान होता है। यह बीत जाए तो लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भी इसे वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता। इस संसार में जिसने भी समय की कद्र की है, उसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा है और जिसने समय की बर्बादी की, वह खुद ही बर्बाद हो गया है। समय का मूल्य उस खिलाड़ी से पूछिए, जो सेकंड के सौवे हिस्से से पदक चूक गया हो। स्टेशन पर खड़ी रेलगाड़ी एक मिनट के विलंब से छूट जाती है। आजकल तो कई विद्यालयों में देरी से आने पर विद्यालय में प्रवेश भी नहीं करने दिया जाता। छात्रों को तो समय का मूल्य और भी अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस जीवन की कद्र करके वे अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को पा सकते हैं।

(क) उपरोक्त गद्यांश में कीमती किसे माना गया है?

- (i) जीवन को
- (ii) अनुशासन को
- (iii) समय को
- (iv) खेल को

प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) गद्यांश में किसे और क्यों मूल्यवाने बताया गया है?

उत्तर-

गद्यांश में समय को मूल्यवान बताया गया है। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि यदि वह बीत जाए तो इसे लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भी बीता हुआ समय वापिस नहीं हो सकता है।

(ख) समय को महत्त्व देने वालों का जीवन कैसा होगा?

उत्तर-

समय के महत्त्व को समझने वालों को जीवन सुखमय होता है। वे अपना जीवन आनंदपूर्वक व्यतीत करते हैं।

(ग) कौन व्यक्ति स्वयं बर्बाद हो जाता है?

उत्तर-

समय को व्यर्थ में बर्बाद करने वाला व्यक्ति स्वयं बर्बाद हो जाता है।

(घ) “समय का हर पल कीमती होता है। इस कथन के लिए गद्यांश में कौन-सा उदाहरण पेश किया गया है?

उत्तर-

इस कथन के लिए गद्यांश में खिलाड़ी का उदाहरण पेश किया गया है, जो सेकंड के सौवें हिस्से के अंतर से पदक नहीं जीत सका था।

(ङ) इस गद्यांश से हमें क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है?

उत्तर-

इस गद्यांश से हमें सीख मिलती है कि हमें सदैव समय के मूल्य को समझना चाहिए और अपने जीवन में समय को व्यर्थ नहीं गंवाना चाहिए, क्योंकि समय मूल्यवान है इसको आँवाने से हम अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते।

Topic:

Literature- Scrooge’s Christmas (Prose) by Charles Dickens

Language- Homophones

Understanding Words Better

Picture Composition

LITERATURE

Chapter - Scrooge’s Christmas (Prose) by Charles Dickens

ENGLISH

- Read the chapter and mark difficult words.
- Learn and write the word meanings in your notebook.
- Write the following in your notebook.

Introduction: The chapter recounts the story of **Ebenezer Scrooge**, an elderly miser who is visited by the ghost of his former business partner Jacob Marley and the spirits of Christmas Past, Present and Yet to Come. After their visits, Scrooge is transformed into a kinder, gentler man.

Key Characters

- Ebenezer Scrooge
- Bob Cratchit
- Tiny Tim
- The Ghost of Christmas Past
- The Ghost of Christmas Present
- The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come
- Jacob Marley
- Fred
- Mr. Fezziwig
- Belle
- The portly gentlemen

Q.1. Write synonyms of the following:

- dense-thick
- phantom-shadow
- beyond-far off
- chink-crack
- gaily-merrily

Q.2. Write the antonyms of the following:

- destitute x rich
- pleasant x arrogant
- miserly x generous
- glow x dullness
- dismal x cheerful

Q.3. Fill in the blanks with information from the text:

1. On Christmas Eve, Scrooge is busy in _____.
2. Scrooge's nephew's face glows because _____.
3. Christmas is a time of _____.
4. Scrooge does not donate to the poor fund because _____ idle people merry.
5. Mr. Cratchit gets a holiday on Christmas on the condition that he would _____.
6. The punishment for Marley's miserliness is _____.
7. Tiny Tim is _____.
8. Mr. Cratchit thinks he should call for help and a straitjacket when _____.

Q.4. Answer the following after reading the chapter:

i. What values opposing Christmas does Scrooge symbolize? In what ways does Scrooge symbolize these values?

- Christmas is the time when family and friends come together to celebrate and make merry. It is also a time when we are supposed to think of those who are less fortunate than us. Ebenezer Scrooge on the contrary was a person who hates celebrating Christmas and helping the poor people.

Scrooge symbolizes the values opposing Christmas by refusing an invitation to his nephew Fred's Christmas party and by not giving money to the charity collectors.

ii. What does the Ghost of Christmas Past symbolize?

- The Ghost of Christmas Past was presented as a symbol of truth and enlightenment. It showed Scrooge the moments from his childhood, his apprenticeship and his failed engagement.

iii. What does the Ghost of Christmas Present symbolize?

- The Ghost of Christmas Present was presented as a symbol of generosity. It took Scrooge to Cratchit's and his nephew's house where they were celebrating Christmas with full zeal and enthusiasm, despite being poor.

iv. What does the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come symbolize?

- The Ghost of Christmas yet to come suggests that death is inevitable for those who do not change their actions. It also terrifies Scrooge with the vision of his death, where nobody mourns his passing.

v. Describe the character of Bob Cratchit in the story?

-Bob Cratchit was Scrooge's clerk. He was a poor man who revels in the Christmas spirit, despite the fact that he makes little money, works for Scrooge and has a large family to provide for.

vi. Why does Jacob Marley's ghost visit Scrooge?

-Jacob Marley's ghost visits Scrooge to warn him that his way of life will lead him to misery. He too will face the same fate and his only chance is to heed the advice given by three spirits who will visit him the following night.

vii. What happen after the visit of the three spirits?

- After the visit of the three spirits, Scrooge awakes on Christmas Day and was delighted to find that he has the chance to change his miserly ways. He bought a turkey for the Cratchits' and attended his nephew's party. He turned out to be like a second father to Tiny Tim (who doesn't die) and gained reputation for knowing how to celebrate Christmas.

viii. What is the theme of the story 'Scrooge's Christmas'?

-The moral message of this story is that all human beings can make the choice to behave in kinder ways towards each other. This also means seeing the error of your ways and being saved from sin or evil. Scrooge is transformed from a mean, greedy and lonely old miser, who was blind to his sin, into a generous, good natured and beloved character.

Q.5. Make sentences: (Do it yourself)

- i. generous
- ii. chink

Q.6. Choose the correct answer: (Do it yourself)

i. What is Scrooge's first name?

- Ebenezer
- Jacob
- Fred
- Bob

ii. What is the character trait of Scrooge at the beginning of the play?

- miserly
- happy
- jubilant
- sluggish

iii. What is a character trait for Scrooge at the END of the play?

- angry
- frustratated
- crazy
- generous

iv. What is Bob Cratchit's son called?

- Tiny Tom
- Tiny Tim

v. What is a character trait for Bob Cratchit?

- hard-working
- miserly
- generous
- defeated

vi. How many Christmas spirits visit Scrooge?

- Two
- Three
- Four

vii. Who shows Scrooge that no one attends his funeral?

- Ghost of Christmas Past
- Ghost of Christmas Present
- Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come

viii. Where and during what time period does the play take place?

- London, Current Era
- London, Victorian England
- Egypt, Victorian England
- Ireland, the Industrial Era

ix. At what time of year does the story take place?

- Spring
- Summer
- Autumn
- Winter

x. Who is the protagonist in this story?

- Tiny Tim
- Marley
- Scrooge

**LANGUAGE
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)

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

PICTURE COMPOSITION

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ESSENTIALS OF PICTURE COMPOSITION

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(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

Geography Ch:2 Latitudes and longitudes

- Read the chapter, underline the difficult words and find the meanings.
- Do Quick revision- 1 &2 and learn key word.

A. Tick the correct option:

1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (iv) 4. (iii) 5. (i) 6. (ii)

B. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following statements:

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Match the following:

1. (iii) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)

D. Short answer questions:

1. What are lines of latitudes?

Ans. The set of circles between the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of latitude. They are also called parallels of latitude as these lines run parallel to the equator.

2. Define Earth's Grid.

Ans. The network of meridians and parallels on the surface of the globe is known as the Earth's grid. Any place on the Earth can be located using this grid.

3. Name the heat zones of the Earth.

Ans. The Earth is demarcated into different temperature zones. There are three main heat zones—torrid, temperate and frigid.

4. Name the important latitudes of the world.

Ans. Important latitudes of the world are— Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle.

5. What is local time?

Ans. The time determined with respect to the meridian of a place is called the local time of that place. All the places that fall on the same meridian have the same local time.

6. Which meridians make a great circle and divide the Earth in two equal halves?

Ans. Prime Meridian and 180° meridian make a great circle and divide the world into two equal halves – The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere

E. Long answer questions:

1. What are the limitations of a globe?

Ans. Globe has the following limitations:

- It is difficult to carry a big-sized globe easily.
- Since the space in a globe is limited, details cannot be shown.
- Carrying a globe is not feasible, in case someone wants to explore a new city.

2. Write a short note on International Date line.

Ans. The 180° meridian is called the International Date Line (IDL). This line is not straight but cuts the Earth in a zigzag manner on the map. When the IDL is crossed, one has to reset his/her watch. While crossing it from east to west one has to add or gain a day whereas a day has to be subtracted while crossing it from west to east.

3. What are the features of parallels of latitude?

Ans. Parallel of latitudes have the following features:

- There are 181 parallels of latitudes, 90 each in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere and the equator.
- Each parallel of latitude is a circle and they do not cross each other.
- Latitudes have unequal lengths.
- The equator is the longest latitude.
- The distance between the latitudes is always equal except at the poles where it is slightly more than what is near the equator because the Earth flattens at the poles.

4. Why it is important to have standard time for each country?
 Ans. It is mandatory to adopt the local time of some central meridian of the country to provide a standard time for the whole country. This is so as to avoid confusion that may arise if all the places on different meridians follow their own time. Since the local time is different on different meridians it would disrupt the smooth functioning of railways, airways, etc. India is located in the North-eastern Hemisphere and the standard meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude, which passes through Allahabad.

5. How is time calculated through longitudes?
 Ans. The rotation of the Earth gives us the measure of one day, i.e., 24 hours. Also, the rotation of the Earth makes 360-degree angle. So, we can say that the Earth rotates through 360 degrees of longitude in about 24 hours. We can further say that the Earth rotates through 15 degrees of longitude in one hour and one degree of longitude in four minutes. Therefore, time taken to turn 15 degrees of longitudinal distance = $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes = 1 hour. This is how we can calculate time with the help of longitudes.

Chapter 4- PRESENTATIONS IN POWERPOINT 2013

- Read the chapter carefully and **write all the tech terms** given on page number 65 in your notebook.
- Do all the Application based questions given on page no. 67 & 68
- **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:**
 - A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
 ANS. 1. Animation
 2. Transition
 3. Delete
 4. Screenshot
 5. Photo Album
 - B. True and False
 Ans. 1. False
 2. False
 3. False
 4. True
 5. False
 - C. Choose the correct option.
 Ans. 1. d) All of above
 2. d) Movement
 3. d) All together
 4. b) loop until stopped
 5. b) It is a path to move items on the slide
- **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :**
 - 1. **Name the various categories of SmartArt graphics.**
 Ans - SmartArt graphics are used to communicate information visually. There are 8 categories of SmartArt graphics-
 - List

COMPUTER

- Process
- Cycle
- Hierarchy
- Relationship
- Pyramid
- Matrix
- Picture

2. How will you add a text in the SmartArt graphics?

Ans. There are two ways to enter text into SmartArt graphic.

- We can click [**Text**] placeholder in text pane and type the text there. It will appear in the corresponding text box in SmartArt graphic.
- We can click [**Text**] placeholder in each box and type the text likewise.

3. What are the options available when you click the drop-down arrow of Add Shape?

Ans. There are many options available in the insert shape drop-down menu:

- Lines
- Rectangles
- Basic shapes
- Block arrows
- Equation shapes
- Flowchart
- Stars and Banners
- Callouts

4. How will you take only a part of a window using Screenshot option?

Ans.

- Select the **Screenshot** option in the **Images** group present on the **INSERT** tab.
- To add a part of any window, click **Screen Clipping**, and when the pointer becomes a cross '+', press and hold the left mouse button to select the area of your screen that you want to capture. The selected screenshot will be inserted to the slide.

5. How will you create a photo album presentation?

Ans. We can create a photo album presentation in PowerPoint to display a series of photographs by following steps:-

- Click the **INSERT** tab -> select **Photo Album** in the **Images** group. The **Photo Album** dialog box appears.
- Click **File/Disk** button to add pictures to the photo album. The **Insert New Pictures** dialog box will appear.
- Choose as many pictures you need from your folders and click **Insert**.
- In the **Photo Album** dialog box, all the pictures added to the album can be seen.
- In the **Album Layout** section, click the drop-down menu arrows next to **Picture layout** and **Frame shape**, to choose the picture layout and the photo shape respectively.
- Finally, click the **Create** button to create a new photo album presentation.

6. Write steps to add an audio file in a PowerPoint presentation.

Ans. We can add an audio file in a PowerPoint presentation by following steps:-

- Click the **INSERT** tab -> Click the **Audio** option in the **Media** group. Audio drop-down menu opens.
- Choose any one option from **Online Audio**, **Audio on My PC** or **Record Audio** and in the Insert Audio dialog box, search the audio you want to add and then click Insert button.

- The audio file will be inserted into the slide and will be selected by default.

7. What are the different ways to advance a slide in transition effects?

Ans. Advance Slide option allows us to select how we want to advance our slides. There are two ways to advance slides :-

- **On Mouse Click** option allows the slide to change only when the user clicks the mouse or presses a key.
- **After option** allows us to select and adjust a fixed time interval for the next slide to appear.

8. What is animation? Mention the four animation effects.

Ans. The special effects that can be added to text and objects on a slide are called **Animations**.

There are four animation effects present in the Animation group-

- **Entrance** effect for how the object will enter the slide show.
- **Emphasis** effect for when the object is on the slide.
- **Exit** effect for the object to leave the slide.
- **Motion Paths** effect to make the object move in a specified pattern on the slide.

Ch-9 Endangered Indian Birds

- 1] Forest Owlet
- 2] Great Indian Bustard
- 3] Spoon Billed Sandpiper
- 4] Jerdon's Courser
- 5] Red Headed Vulture
- 6] Bengal Florican

Ch-11 The World Of Aquatic Plants

- 1] Single algae cells that form long visible chains, threads or filaments are called **Filamentous** algae. These filaments intertwine forming a mat that resembles wet wool. They mainly thrive along the bottom of shallow water or get attached to structured in the water (like rocks or other aquatic plants).
- 2] **Muskgrass, Chara** are noted by a foul, musty almost garlic-like odour. They are grey-green branched multi-cellular algae.
- 3] **Giant Duckweed** are relatively small (1/16 to 1/4 inch) with 1 to 4 leaves or fronds, light green in colour. Each frond extends three or more roots (or root-hairs). They tend to grow in dense colonies in quiet water, undisturbed by wave action.
- 4] True free-floating **Bladderwort** are annual plants that lack roots but have flowers on erect stems above the water. The entire floating plant is only about 8 inches tall. Flowers emerge above the surface and are yellowish with 3-lobes and a spur underneath.
- 5] **Water Lettuce** is a free-floating plant with many spongy, dusty green simple leaves. The leaves are covered with very fine hairs and arranged in a spiral pattern from the centre of the plant.
- 6] **American Pondweed** is a perennial plant that has both floating and a few submerged leaves in an alternate pattern. The floating leaves are elliptical to oval 4 to 7 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide on long petioles.
- 7] **Elodea** is a rooted multi-branched perennial plant and grows as floating fragments. The dark green blade-like leaves are in whorls of three with finely toothed margins. The flowers have three white petals with a waxy coating that make the float.

G.K

Ch-12 Brain Teasing Natural Exceptions

- 1] An aquatic and terrestrial annelid worm with 32 brains. **Leech**
- 2] Only animals which cannot jump. **Elephant**
- 3] There are 12 times more **Trees** on earth than starts in the milky way.
- 4] **Crows** can recognize the faces of humans who pose a threat or their habitat and those memories can last a lifetime.
- 5] We can make vanilla flavor from **Beavers** bums, particularly from their and scent glands. Bon appétit!
- 6] **Cockroaches** has the ability to live after decapitation . The disgusting little creatures will continue to skitter around your floor and another nine days before dying from hunger only because they cannot eat without a mouth.
- 7] She has the highest recorded IQ in the Guinness Book of Records. She performed two intelligence tests, the Stanford-Binet and Mega Test. **Marilyn vos Savant**

Ch-13 The Cause For Paws

- 1] An endangered mountain ungulate common to the topical rainforest of the Western Ghats. This near extinct species have a stocky coat with a bristly mane , curved horns, coarse and short fur.
- **Nilgiri Tahr**
- 2] Gujarat in India hosts a large population of these animals. The King of the Jungle reigns supreme in India. As per the fact presented by the WWF, these lion are only found in India.
- **Asiatic Lion**
- 3] Can found is great numbers in plains, grasslands and scrubs of India. Activities like hunting, poaching, habitat destruction , overgrazing and inbreeding has lead to a drastic downward fluctuation in the population.
- **Black Buck**
- 4] They are Cross River and Mountain species, both classified as Critically Endangered and Endangered by the IUCN since 1996. There are currently only 200-300 Cross River left in the wild and 900 mountains.
- **Gorillas**
- 5] Commonly spotted in the steep and rocky region of the Himalayas. They are the descendants of the wild cat and panther families. Has thick, long fur and their skin colour varies from yellowing tan to smoky grey. They are 6000 in the world.
- **Snow Leopard**
- 6] Stretching across the west coast of India, the mountains of Western Ghats are home to a rare species. They can be found in the tiny, isolated pockets of the tropical forest in the Western Ghats. With only 2900 species in zoo and wildlife reserves, it is the only most endangered animals in the world.
- **Lion Tailed Macaque**

पाठ-विशेषण परिचय (संस्कृत भारती पृष्ठ संख्या – 45)

अभ्यास- 1,2,4,5,6

शब्दार्थ-

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
भद्र	अच्छा, भला	मधुर	मीठा	चपल	चंचल
अधम/ दुष्ट	बुरा, दुष्ट	सुरभित	सुगन्धित	दीर्घ	लंबा
अज्ञ	मूर्ख	श्वेत	सफ़ेद, उजाला	कृश	दुबला
विज्ञ	विद्वान	श्याम/कृष्ण	काला	पावन	पवित्र

SANSKRIT

1. दिए गए विशेषणों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।

- (क) निर्मलम् जलम् पतति । (निर्मल)
(ख) एतौ भद्रौ पुरुषौ स्तः । (भद्र)
(ग) शोभनाः कन्या नृतयन्ती । (शोभना)
(घ) चतुरा छात्रा वदति । (चतुर)
(ङ) एष विशालः सरोवर अस्ति । (विशाल)

2. मिलान करें ।

अ	ब
मनोहराणी	वस्त्राणी
चपलौ	शशकौ
मधुरे	फले
दुष्टः	शृगालः
श्यामाः	कोकिलाः

3. निम्नलिखित विशेषणों से वाक्य बनाएँ ।

- (क) उत्तमः- केशवः उत्तमः बालकः अस्ति ।
(ख) शीतलम् – सा शीतलं जलं पीबति ।
(ग) मधुरम् – एषः मधुरं फलं खादति ।
(घ) श्वेताः – ते विडालाः श्वेतः सन्ति ।
(ङ) सुन्दरौ – सुन्दरौ मयूरौ नृत्यतः ।

4. निओम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें ।

- (क) श्यामा कोकिला गायति -- काली कोयल गा रही है ।
(ख) एतत् जलम् निर्मलम् अस्ति -- यह पानी निर्मल है ।
(ग) सुरभितानि पाटलानि विकसन्ति -- बहुत से सुगंधित गुलाब खिल रहे हैं ।
(घ) श्वेतौ हंसौ भ्रमतः -- दो सफ़ेद हंस घूम रहे हैं ।
(ङ) ताः छात्राः उत्तमाः सन्ति -- वे छात्राएँ उत्तम हैं ।

5. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।

- (क) आम मीठा है -- आमम् मधुरम् अस्ति ।
(ख) जल स्वच्छ है -- जलम् निर्मलम् अस्ति ।
(ग) वह दुष्ट आदमी है -- सः दुष्टः नरः अस्ति ।
(घ) मूर्ख बच्चे हँस रहे हैं -- मुर्खाः बालाः हसन्ति ।
(ङ) यह विशाल भवन है -- एतत् विशालम् भवनम् अस्ति ।

DRAWING

BIRDS (Step by Step)

For realistic drawings, it is very important to study the nature, movements, colours and the activities of the birds.



Draw the picture with ink pen and apply light tones of colours.



Burnt sienna with touch of black and blue.

Deep yellow with water.

For depth and three dimensional effect apply middle tone of colours by using wet in wet method.



Use dark tones of colours for final result.

Prussian blue with touch of black.



Occasionally, use dry fan-brush over feather portion.

Deep yellow with touch of scarlet red.

Colour the picture of birds following the given instructions.



[VI-34]

Complete the unfinished pictures of the birds and colour them step by step.

How to colour



[VI-35]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics