



CLASS : VI
DATE : 6.10.21 to 31.10.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT															
MATHS	<p>CH- 10 RATIO, PROPORTION AND UNITARY METHOD Exercise 10B (Questions 1 to 11) Exercise 10C (Questions 1 to 19) https://youtu.be/3fcQ-Ms5Pgs</p> <p>CH-13 ANGLES AND THEIR MEASUREMENT Exercise 13A (Questions 1 to 6) Exercise 13B (Questions 1 to 5) Exercise 13C (Questions 1 to 4) https://youtu.be/GHErnNPCvtI</p>															
SCIENCE	<p>CHAPTER -10 – Motion & Measurement of Distances</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them. 2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter. (page No. – 150) 3. Write down Activity – 1. (Page - 143) in the Notebook. 4. Write down types of Motion given in Page No. – 148. 5. Learn NCERT solved Question and Answers given in your book (Page No. – 151 - 152). 6. Write down the exercise given at the end of the chapter. (Exercise – A, B, C) (Page No. – 156) in the Note Book and Ex. (D, E, F, G). Page No. – 156 - 157 to be done in the Textbook. <p>CHAPTER 16 – Garbage In Garbage Out</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them. 2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter.(page No. – 237) 3. Write down Activity – 2. (To Prepare Vermi-Compost) in your Notebook. Given in Page No. - 233. 4. Write the difference between Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable Material. (Page No. – 236) 5. Learn NCERT solved Question and Answer given in your book. (Page No. – 238-240) 6. Write down the exercise given at the end of the chapter. (Exercise – A, B, C) Page No. – 245 in the Note Book. (In D, E, F, G). Page No. – 245 to be done in the Textbook. 															
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">हिन्दी भाषा</p> <p>अपठित गद्यांश वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द (1-10)</p> <p>1- वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>जिसका कोई अंत न हो</td> <td style="text-align: center;">अनंत</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>जिसमें शक्ति न हो</td> <td style="text-align: center;">अशक्त</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>जिसके सामान कोई दूसरा न हो</td> <td style="text-align: center;">अद्वितीय</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>जो सब कुछ जानता हो</td> <td style="text-align: center;">सर्वज्ञ</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>जिसकी कोई सीमा न हो</td> <td style="text-align: center;">असीम</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	जिसका कोई अंत न हो	अनंत	2	जिसमें शक्ति न हो	अशक्त	3	जिसके सामान कोई दूसरा न हो	अद्वितीय	4	जो सब कुछ जानता हो	सर्वज्ञ	5	जिसकी कोई सीमा न हो	असीम
1	जिसका कोई अंत न हो	अनंत														
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6	जिसकी उपमा न दी जा सके	अनुपम
7	जो कभी मरे नहीं	अमर
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9	देखनेवाला	दर्शक
10	सुननेवाला	श्रोता

2- गद्यांश के प्रश्न – उत्तर को अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें -

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 सौवें 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) 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।

हिन्दी साहित्य- पाठ-रहीम के दोहे, आज्ञादी(कविता)

3 - दोहे का अर्थ पढ़कर अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें -

**रहिमन देख बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिये डारि
जहाँ काम आवै सुई, कहा करै तलवार।।**

किसी बड़े को देखकर छोटे की अवहेलना नहीं की जानी चाहिए, किसी अमीर व्यक्ति को देखकर गरीब व्यक्तियों के हितों को नहीं दबाना चाहिए, ना ही उनका मजाक बनाना चाहिए। क्योंकि छोटे का भी अपना महत्व है, युद्ध में जहाँ तलवार के मायने हैं, वही कुछ कार्यों में छोटे लोगों के भी मायने हैं।

**पावस देखि रहीम मन, कोइल साधे मौन.
अब दादुर वक्ता भए, हमको पूछे कौन.**

अर्थ: वर्षा ऋतु को देखकर कोयल और रहीम के मन ने मौन साध लिया है। अब तो मेंढक ही बोलने वाले हैं। हमारी तो कोई बात ही नहीं पूछता। अभिप्राय यह है कि कुछ अवसर ऐसे आते हैं जब गुणवान को चुप रह जाना पड़ता है। उनका कोई आदर नहीं करता और गुणहीन वाचाल व्यक्तियों का ही बोलबाला हो जाता है।

बड़े बड़ाई ना करै, बड़ो न बोलैं बोल।

रहिमन हीरा कब कहै, लाख टका मेरो मोल॥

रहीम कहते हैं कि जिनमें बड़प्पन होता है, वो अपनी बड़ाई कभी नहीं करते। जैसे हीरा कितना भी अमूल्य क्यों न हो, कभी अपने मुँह से अपनी बड़ाई नहीं करता।

समय पाय फल होत है, समय पाय झरि जाय ।

सदा रहे नहिं एक सी, का रहीम पछिताय ॥

रहीम कहते हैं कि उपयुक्त समय आने पर वृक्ष में फल लगता है। झड़ने का समय आने पर वह झड़ जाता है। सदा किसी की अवस्था एक जैसी नहीं रहती, इसलिए दुःख के समय पछताना व्यर्थ है।

**दोनों रहिमन एक से, जों लों बोलत नाहिं
जान परत है काक पिक, रिनु बसंत के माहिं । ।**

कौवा और कोयल देखने में एक से प्रतीत होते हैं कोयल अपना बच्चा जान कौवे को पालती है किंतु उसके बोलने से ही आभास होता है कि वह भ्रम वश गोवा पाल रही है ठीक उसी प्रकार सज्जन और दुर्जन व्यक्ति का फर्क उसके बोलने से प्रतीत होता है सज्जन व्यक्ति सदैव मृदु वाणी बोलते हैं वही दुर्जन व्यक्ति करकस शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं और लोगों को पीड़ा पहुंचाते हैं दोनों का भेद कर पाना वाणी के अलावा कठिन कार्य है।

**तरुवर फल नहिं खात है, सरवर पियहि न पान ।
कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपति सँचहि सुजान । ।**

वृक्ष कभी अपने फल नहीं खाते और ना ही सरोवर स्वयं अपना पानी पीता है। इनकी प्रवृत्ति सदैव उपकार की रहती है। यह पारोपकार के लिए अपना जीवन जीते हैं। ठीक उसी प्रकार समाज में ऐसे व्यक्ति, संत की भांति हैं जो स्वयं की संपत्ति दूसरों की भलाई, समाज के कल्याण के लिए संचित करते हैं।

एकै साधे सब सधे, सब साधे सब जाय

रहिमन मुलहिं सींचिबों, फुलै फले अघाय

एक को साधने से सब सधते हैं। सब को साधने से सभी के जाने की आशंका रहती है। वैसे ही जैसे किसी पौधे के जड़ मात्र को सींचने से फूल और फल सभी को पानी प्राप्त हो जाता है और उन्हें अलग-अलग सींचने की जरूरत नहीं होती है।

4. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें –

प्रश्न 1. रहीम ने ऐसा क्यों कहा है ?— बड़ी चीज को देखकर छोटी चीज को फेंक नहीं देना चाहिए?

उत्तर- रहीम ने ऐसा इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि छोटी चीज का भी अपना महत्त्व होता है। हर जगह बड़ी चीज काम नहीं आती।

प्रश्न 2. बसंत ऋतु में कौए और कोयल कब तक एक समान प्रतीत होते हैं ? यह उदाहरण किन पर सटीक बैठता है ?

उत्तर- कौए और कोयल दोनों काले होते हैं। वे तब एक समान होते हैं जब तक वे बोलते नहीं। कोयल मीठा गाती है, कौवा काँव-काँव करता है। यह उदाहरण लोगों पर भी सटीक बैठता है।

प्रश्न 3. 'एकै साधे सब सधे' के माध्यम से कवि रहीम क्या कहना चाहता है ?

उत्तर- इसके माध्यम से कवि रहीम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ईश्वर एक है। उसकी साधना-उपासना करनी चाहिए। अन्य देवी-देवता उसी के अधीन हैं।

प्रश्न 4. 'सदा एक सा समय नहीं रहता'- इस बात को रहीम ने किस दोहे के माध्यम से समझाया है ?

उत्तर- इस बात को रहीम ने इस दोहे के माध्यम से कहा है-

समय पाय फल होत है, समय पाय झरि जाय ।

सदा रहे नहिं एक सी, का रहीम पछिताय ॥

प्रश्न 5. यदि कोई सज्जन व्यक्ति रूठ भी जाए तो उसके प्रति हमारा क्या व्यवहार होना चाहिए ।

उत्तर- हमें रूठे सज्जन व्यक्ति को हर हाल में मना लेना चाहिए ।

प्रश्न 6. बड़े व्यक्ति का स्वभाव कैसा होता है ? इसको किसके उदाहरण के माध्यम से समझाया गया है । वह कभी नहीं कहता कि मेरा मूल्य लाख टका है ।

उत्तर- बड़े व्यक्ति का स्वभाव बड़बोलेपन का नहीं होना चाहिए । इसे हीरे के उदाहरण के माध्यम से समझाया गया है । वह कभी नहीं कहता कि मेरा मूल्य लाख टका है

प्रश्न 7. प्रकृति से हमें परोपकार की शिक्षा कैसे मिलती है ?

उत्तर- प्रकृति अपनी वस्तुओं को स्वयं प्रयोग नहीं करती, अपितु हमें प्रदान कर देती है । यही परोपकार है ।

5. सरलार्थ लिखें (छात्र स्वयं करे)

आजादी कविता को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े और याद करे , उसमें से १५ कठिन शब्दों को चुनकर लिखें ।

(1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें ।

शागिर्द, मुसाफिर, सूरज में घोंसला बनाना, अनंत, मुक्ति, महफ़िल, कर्मठ, मेहनतकश

(2) प्रश्न- उत्तर लिखें ।

(क) आजादी कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं?

उत्तर - आजादी कविता के रचयिता बालचंद्रन चुलिककाड़ है ।

(ख) इस कविता में कवि ने किसका महत्व बताया है ?

उत्तर - इस कविता में कवि ने श्रम का महत्व बताया है ।

(ग) अपने मन में शागिर्द आजादी का क्या अर्थ लगा रहा था ?

उत्तर - शागिर्द के मन में आजादी का अर्थ बछड़े की उछल-कूद में, चिड़िया का घोंसलें बनाने में, दौड़ती रेलगाड़ी में, अंधेरे में चलते मुसाफिर में प्रतीत होता है ।

(घ) क्या शागिर्द की उलझन दूर हो गई ?

उत्तर - हाँ, आजादी का सही अर्थ जानकर शागिर्द की उलझन दूर हो गई ।

(ङ) दर्जी आजादी का क्या अर्थ बताता है?

उत्तर - दर्जी आजादी का यह अर्थ बताता है कि - आजादी का अर्थ सिर्फ स्वच्छंद व्यवहार से नहीं बल्कि आजादी तो शोषण के खिलाफ एक रचनात्मक सोच से है । आजादी का सुख कर्मठ व्यक्ति को मिलता है ।

(च) शागिर्द अपने उस्ताद से क्या जानना चाहता है ?

उत्तर- वह अपने उस्ताद से आजादी का स्वरूप जानना चाहता है ।

(छ) इनके संदर्भ में आजादी क्या है ?

कवि के लिए- शब्द

शिकारी के लिए- तीर

ज्ञानी के लिए- कर्म

कर्मठ के लिए- बलिदान

(ज) कविता के अंत में दर्जी का फिर से कपड़े सीने लगना और शागिर्द का सुई में धागा पिरोने लगना क्या संकेत करता है ?

उत्तर यह संकेत है - कि काम करना ही आजादी है । मेहनतकश व्यक्ति ही आजादी का सुख भोग सकता है ।

3. आशय स्पष्ट करें

1. पर जो कपड़े नहीं सिएगा

सपने भी नहीं देख सकेगा

सुई की चमकीली नोक पर

टिकी है आजादी

आशय- इसका आशय यह कि कपड़े सिलना और श्रम करना ही आजादी की नींव है, जो काम नहीं करेगा वह आजादी की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकेगा । सुई की चमकीली नोक पर आजादी टिकी है अर्थात् मेहनतकश व्यक्ति को ही आजादी का सुख मिलता है ।

1. आजादी वह फसल है जिसे बोने वाला ही काट सकता है ,

वह रोटी जिसे मेहनतकश ही खा सकता है,

यह वह कपड़ा है जिसे दर्जी ही पहन सकता है

आशय- इस काव्य-श्रुति का आशय यह है कि आजादी वह फसल है जिसे बोने वाला ही काटता है अर्थात् श्रम करने वाला ही आजादी का उपभोग करता है । मेहनत करने वाला ही आजादी की रोटी को खाने का अधिकार रखता है । वही कपड़े पहन सकता है जो उसे सिलता है अर्थात् अपने श्रम का फल भोग सकता है ।

सप्रसंग व्याख्या

1. आजादी का मतलब है भूखे काँ खाना
प्यासे को पानी

2. ठंड से ठिठुरते को ऊनी कपडा ,और थके –माँदें को बिस्तर

प्रसंग- प्रस्तुत पक्तियाँ बालचंद्रन चुलिककाड द्वारा रचित कविता 'आजादी 'से ली गई है।
व्याख्या- आजादी का मतलब –भूखे व्यक्ति को खाना मिल जाए, प्यासे को पीने का पानी मिल जाए . ठंड से
सिकुडते व्यक्ति को गर्म कपड़े मिल जाएँ और थके माँदें व्यक्ति को आराम करने के लिए बिस्तर मिल जाए

(3) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्यों का निर्माण करें ।

शागिर्द, उस्ताद, कर्मठ, बलिदान, श्रम

(4) विलोम शब्द लिखिए – (विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें)

(क) ज्ञानी (ख) मुक्ति (ग) कर्मठ (घ) आजादी

ENGLISH

Topic:

Language

- Phrasal Verbs
- Conjunctions
- Interjections

Literature

- A Bond Is Sealed
- Stepping Out

PHRASAL VERBS

A *phrasal verb* is the combination of a verb and a preposition or a verb and an adverb, in which the meaning of the verb usually changes.

Examples: (a) She **put on** her overcoat as it was pretty cold.

(b) It was very difficult for her to **put up** with her neighbor's rude behavior.

Some phrasal verbs are used in the sentences given below. Their meanings are given in the brackets.

1. **Look up** the synonyms of the given words in the thesaurus. (find)
2. Rita refused to **put up** with her brother's rude behavior. (tolerate)
3. The little orphan was **brought up** by a childless couple. (looked after and taken care of)

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- Read the chapter and solve the exercise A, B, C, D and E in the textbook.

Do the following in your notebook.

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 |

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins together sentences, words or group of words in a sentence.

Example:

I like both papaya **and** watermelon.

The girl is honest **but** the boy is dishonest.

ENGLISH

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS:

- **Coordinating Conjunctions**–These include: and, but, or, not, neither, for, yet, still and so.
- **Correlative Conjunctions** - These include: both...and, not only...but, either...or and neither...nor.
- **Subordinating Conjunctions** - These include: because, therefore, while, although, through, whereas, when, until, unless, before, after and if.

FOR EXPLANATION PURPOSE:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions join two simple sentences together.

Example:

- He is lazy **but** smart.
- Vibhav is well **but** Nisha is sick.
- Run to the railway station **or** you will be late.

2. Correlative Conjunctions join words, group of words or sentences.

They join similar facts or statements.

They are used in pairs.

Example:

- Priyanka is a good worker **as well as** a good human being.
- They went to the hills **and** admired the beauty of nature.

3. Subordinating Conjunctions connect words, phrases or clauses to another sentence.

These includes words like because, therefore, while, although, as soon as, though, whereas, when, until, unless, before, that, after and if.

Example:

- Surbhi is smiling **because** she is happy.
- I missed the bus **although** I walked fast.

4. Uses of Conjunctions:

And- we use and to add one statement to another.

Example:

He likes to eat burger. He likes to drink tea.

- -He likes to eat burger **and** drink tea.

But- we use but when there is a contrast between two statements.

Example:

The dish is delicious. The dish is hot.

- -The dish is delicious **but** hot.

Or, otherwise - we use or and otherwise to express choice.

Example: Water the plants everyday. They will die.

- Water the plants everyday **or** they will die.

Therefore, as, because- we use therefore, as, because when one of the sentence says something and the other gives a reason for it.

Example: He is successful. He is contented.

- He is successful, **therefore** he is contented.

Still, although, though- these words are used to express contrast.

Example: Their house is well-decorated. It is not comfortable.

Their house is well-decorated, **still** it is not comfortable.

If, unless – these conjunctions suggests condition.

Example:

He has to apply for the loan. He cannot get it sanctioned.

Unless he applies for the loan, he cannot get it sanctioned.

EXERCISES TO BE DONE IN THE NOTEBOOK:

A. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

1. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
2. You can come if you like.
3. He will never succeed although he works hard.
4. Ask him whether he wishes to go or not.
5. Don't answer unless you know.

B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate conjunction:

1. Catch me _____ you can.
2. Will you kindly wait _____ I return.
3. Cats can climb trees, _____ dogs cannot.
4. I did not come _____ you did not call me.
5. Give me something to drink _____ I shall die of thirst.
6. They are poor _____ cheerful.
7. The bag was heavy _____ I could not carry it.
8. You will get the prize _____ you deserve it.
9. He finished first _____ he began late.
10. I missed the train _____ I walked fast.

C. Frame sentences with the following conjunctions:

1. but-
2. or-
3. and-
4. therefore-
5. if-

D. Join these sentences using conjunctions given in bracket and rewrite them:

1. Rama works hard. Hari is idle. (but)
2. Iron is found in India. Coal is found in India. (as well as)
3. I had no ticket. Still I was able to get in. (although)
4. I did not go to the show. I had already seen it. (because)
5. John is a doctor. His wife is a doctor. (both - and)

Complete exercise A, B, C, D, E and F from your text book.

INTERJECTIONS

What is an interjection?

An interjection is a word that expresses some kind of emotion. It can be used as filler.

*An interjection is a word or words used to express strong and sudden feelings— surprise, fear, suspense anger, love, joy and other emotions.

*Words such as wow, ouch, hurrah, oh, and hooray are interjections.

*Words such as help, beware, and stop (usually verbs) may be used as interjections.

Use of different interjections in sentences are as follows: -

*Oh! - sadness or wonder

Oh! What a surprise.

Oh! He lost his grandma.

*Alas! - grief

Alas! He is no more.

*Hurrah! - joy

Hurray! We successfully won this football match.

***Hello! - a word used to greet somebody.**

Hello! I am Pooja.

***Ah! - grief**

Ah! He broke his arm.

***What! - Surprise or anger**

What! You failed.

***Bravo! - Appreciation**

Bravo! The first rank is yours this year.

Exercise

Question 1

Choose the correct injection and fill in the blanks: -

- (i) _____! We lost the match. (Alas /Hello)
- (ii) _____! Look at that beautiful painting. (Ah/Wow)
- (iii) _____! I have defeated all my rivals. (Hurrah/Alas)
- (iv) _____! Are you not in your senses? (Oh/Hello)
- (v) _____! The victory is yours. (Bravo/Hurrah)

Question 2

Complete these sentences with suitable interjections

- (i) _____ We have won the match.
- (ii) _____ Where are you going now?
- (iii) _____ What a beautiful color?
- (iv) _____ I hear someone coming.
- (v) _____ What a wicked lie.

• Home Assignment:

Page no. 105 (do exercise A and B in your notebook).

A BOND IS SEALED (PROSE)

SUMMARY:

The Bond story or the story of Antonio's borrowing money from Shylock is the main story of the play —The Merchant of Venice. Bassanio is the close friend of Antonio. He wants to go to Belmont to win the hand of rich and most beautiful lady Portia in marriage. But he has no money. So he requests Antonio to give him three thousand ducats on loan. But Antonio also has no ready cash at the moment. So, Antonio authorizes Bassanio to borrow money on his credit from any quarter at any rate of interest. Bassanio goes to Shylock who at once agrees but on a condition that he will have the right to take a pound of flesh from near Antonio's heart, if the money is not returned within three months. Shylock makes this condition merely as a joke. Although Bassanio feels apprehensive yet Antonio takes the matter laughingly because he is confident that his ships will return within three months and he would be able to repay the loan without any penalty. Thus, the condition which was thought to be a joke is turned into a legal bond. Antonio does not consider even for a moment the consequences of the bond if by chance his ships do not return or are delayed. The motto of Shylock behind this bond was to take revenge of the past insults made by Antonio.

Q.1. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. Yet his means are in supposition.

- a. Who is speaking and to whom?
- b. When are these words spoken?
- c. Whose means are in supposition and why?

Answer-

- a. Shylock is speaking to Bassanio.
- b. These words are spoken when Bassanio told Shylock that his guarantor would be Antonio.
- c. Antonio means are in supposition because he was a rich merchant.

2. In the Rialto you have rated me...

- a. Who is speaking and to whom?
- b. What is the Rialto and why is it mentioned by the speaker?
- c. How has the speaker been 'rated'?

Answer-

- a. Shylock is speaking to Antonio.
- b. Rialto is a financial and commercial centre of Venice. It is mentioned by the speaker to remind Antonio that he insulted Shylock earlier in the Rialto.
- c. The speaker Shylock has been rated by Antonio about his money. Antonio called him disbeliever, cut-throat dog.

3. His thee, gentle Jew. The Hebrew will turn Christian...

- a. Who is the speaker and the person spoken to?
- b. Who is the Jew and where is he urged to go?
- c. In what circumstances will the Hebrew become a Christian?

Answer

- a. The speaker is Antonio and Shylock is the person spoken to.
- b. Shylock is the Jew and he urged to go at notary.
- c. Antonio believes as a Christian charging interest on loans is wrong. Here also Shylock did not charge any interest on three thousand ducats. So, this was the circumstance the Hebrew would become a Christian.

Q.2. Shylock wanted a pound of flesh from Antonio's body if he failed to repay the loan. What does this tell you about Shylock as a man?

Answer- Shylock wanted a pound of flesh from Antonio's body if he failed to repay the loan. This tells us that Shylock was a villain of the play. He was a blood thirsty Jew. He valued money more than anything. The motto of Shylock's behind this bond was to take revenge of the past insults made by Antonio.

Q.3. Write meanings-

- forfeit
- ducats
- argosy
- rialto

Q.4. Write antonyms-

- ally x enemy
- borrow x lend

- cheap x expensive
- feeble x strong

Q.5. Make sentences-

- imputation-
- rated-
- notary-
- bound-

STEPPING OUT (PROSE)

SUMMARY:

Oliver finally gets to go out and walk on the streets with Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger. Soon enough, Bates and the Dodger zero in on an old gentle man, engrossed in a book in a stall and pick pocket his handkerchief. For a moment, Oliver, who had no idea that this was what working, meant, was frozen in horror. Eventually, he starts running in the direction Bates and Dodger have fled. Bu he does it a second too late, as that is exactly when the gentleman turns to take out his handkerchief and see a boy speeding away. He starts in pursuit, raising the cry of “Stop thief”, which instantly gathers an entire army of idlers bystanders, vagrants, and all shades of market people for the chase. Bates and Dodgers, who were hiding till then, also join in to melt into the crowd. Oliver is eventually caught and taken down, a mess of blood, mud and dust. Although, the mob surrounding him seems to reveling quite sadistically in the poor boy’s misery, the gentleman himself is quite filled with pity. A police man arrives eventually, quite convinced of Oliver’s villainy, even as the latter protests his innocence and the gentleman pleads the officer to be gentle. Oliver is led away, dragged by his collar, as the gentleman follows concerned and the crowd follows in anticipation of more drama.

CHARACTERS:

- Oliver
- Fagin
- Charley Bates
- Artful Dodger
- Old Gentleman
- Policeman

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870) is amongst the most significant names in the history of English prose. As a novelist, his work, such as Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations and The Pickwick Papers, achieved both commercial and critical success. His novels are much loved for their realism, social criticism, memorable characters and comic touch. “ Dickensian” is used as an adjective to describe something that is reminiscent of his writing.

Written work to be done in notebook

A. Word meanings:

- sallied out- went out in order to do something, often said humorously
- cocked- angled
- sauntering- walking in a slow, relaxed way
- cove- an old-fashioned term for a man
- scudding- moving quickly
- depredator- one who takes away something unfairly
- jostling- pushing or knocking against a crowd to get way
- lubberly- big and clumsy

B. Antonyms:

- lazy x energetic
- confused x lucid
- throw x catch
- screaming x whispering

C. Answer these questions with reference to the context:

1. The three boys sallied out.....

a. Who were the three boys?

- The three boys were Oliver, Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.

b. What was unique about their manner?

- They looked so languorous. No good as they walked that Oliver thought they were going to deceive Fagin by not working at all.

c. Who gave them permission to sally out?

- Fagin gave them permission to sally out.

2. "Do you see the old cove at the bookstall?"

a. Who is the speaker?

- Artful Dodger is the speaker.

b. Who is „the old cove“?

- The old cove is the gentleman at the bookstall.

c. What does the speaker do to the old cove?

- The speaker steals the old cove's handkerchief.

3. They no sooner heard the cry, and saw Oliver running, than, guessing exactly how the matter stood, they issued forth, and shouting "Stop thief!" too, joined in the pursuit like good citizens.

a. Who are being referred to as "they"?

- They are Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.

b. What is the situation being described?

- The situation being described is, Oliver, suspected of being the handkerchief thief, being chased down the street by a crowd of people.

c. Were they good citizens? Give reasons.

- They were definitely not good citizens as they were culprits but they also joined in blaming an innocent boy for the crime which was done by them.

D. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Why do you think the Dodger chose the old man?

- The Dodger chose the old man because he was clearly unaware of his surroundings, engrossed in the book he was browsing.

2. What act of the Dodger and Bates shocked Oliver?

- The Dodger and Bates robbing the old gentleman's handkerchief shocked Oliver.

3. When did Oliver realize what Fagin actually did?

- When Oliver saw that Dodger pulled out the handkerchief from the old man's pocket, hand it to Bates and then, run away together. This made Oliver realize what Fagin actually did.

4. What was the effect of this realization on Oliver?

- Shock and horror overpowered Oliver when he realized the truth about Fagin.

5. Why did the old man suspect Oliver?

- The moment Oliver broke into a run, the old gentleman realized that his handkerchief was missing. His estimation of the situation consequently was that the boy he could see running off must be the thief.

6. What was the policeman's opinion of Oliver?

- The policeman had no faith in Oliver's protestation of innocence. He thought that he was just another street urchin trying to talk his way out of getting imprisoned.

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is the significance of the Dodger saying, "Do you see the old cove"?

- The dodger's comment was an early indication that he was scoping out potential targets for his thievery.

2. Describe in your own words how the old man was reading.

The old man was so engrossed in the book he was browsing that he was completely unaware of his surroundings.

3. In what way is there magic in the cry “Stop thief”?

- The cry is said to have magic in it because it instantly rouses a mob. Not only the vagrants, but also people busy doing various things drop them and chase the thief.

4. What did the Dodger and Bates do when the old man raised a hue and cry?

- The Dodger and Bates joined the chase for Oliver and mingled into the crowd, before slipping away at an opportune moment.

5. Why did the old man want to run away from the crowd? Why did he not run away?

- The old man was a kind person. Although Oliver, whom he thought of as the thief, had been caught, that man did not appreciate the manner in which the mob was treating him. Their attitude made him deeply uncomfortable.

6. What do we get to know about the old man from this extract?

- The old man was a compassionate fellow with a love for reading.

7. What do we get to know about the Dodger and Bates from this extract?

- The Dodger and Master Bates were experienced thieves with a deep understanding of mob behavior. They did not have a very strong moral centre which was made evident by how unaffected they were by Oliver’s plight.

8. What does this extract tell us about mob behavior and mentality? (Do it yourself)

9. Is society in this day and age different or the same? Give reason and examples to support your answer. (Do it yourself)

10. In what ways is the opening sentence of this extract ironical?

- The opening sentence of this extract describes Oliver great desperation to go out and work. Little did Oliver know then that Fagin was training him to be a pickpocket, just like he had the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates. And if that were not ironical enough, going out to work was to result in Oliver getting wrongly implicated of thievery and almost getting lynched by a blood thirsty mob.

F. Make sentences:

- lubberly-
- wondering-
- screaming-
- struggling-
- triumph-

ACTIVITY:

1. Write a paragraph from the old gentleman’s point of view in about 200 words describing the whole incident. Remember to include his thoughts and feelings at important points in the story.
2. Pick out all the conjunctions from the summary of the story given above.

Ch. – 5 PANCHAYATI RAJ I

I. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words in the textbook.

II. Quick revision 1 and 2 to be done in the textbook.

III. Write down the key words in the notebook after writing the title of the chapter and date.

SOCIAL STUDIES

IV. Do the exercises in the notebook:

1. Tick the correct options.
2. Fill in the blanks.
3. Write true and false.

4. WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Why are Panchayats important?

Ans. Panchayats are important because majority of Indian population lives in the villages and practices agriculture. Panchayat functions for the welfare of all such people in the village.

2.What is Nyaya Panchayat?

Ans. Nyaya ia a village court.It’s main function is to settle minor disputes and provide speedy justice.

3.Who are the ward members of the Gram Sabha?

Ans. A Gram Sabha is a body of people living in the area covered by the Panchayat. All people of 18 years of age or above whose name appears in the voter’s list are the members of the Gram Sabha.The Gram Sabha is divided into wards .Each ward chooses a representative who is known as a ward member or Panch.

4.What was the aim of the 73rd Amendment Act?

Ans. The aim of the 73rd Amendment Act was to involve the local people in the Rural Development projects through active participation that involved decision making at the smallest level

. 5.What is the role of Sarpanch and Secretary in a Gram Panchayat ?

Ans. Sarpanch is the one who coordinates the activities of the Panchayat . He is responsible for holding meetings and coordinating the activities of the Panchayat at regular intervals. The Secretary or the Up-pradhan is the one who takes charge and presides over the meetings in the absence of the Sarpanch .

5. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1.What are the functions of the Zila Parishad?

Ans. Functions of a Zila Parishad include:- 1.Supervising and coordinating the activities of the Block Samitis and Gram Panchayat.

2.Implementing projects initiated under Five - Year Plans.

3.Advising the State Government on the matters related to the development of the district. 4.Monitoring and updating the State Government about various community development programmes running in the district.

5.Looking into the accounts of the Block Samiti and allocating Government funds for various programmes.

2.What is the role of the State Government in Panchayati Raj?

Ans. The State Government plays the following role in Panchayati Raj:- 1.It plans rules and regulations for the institutions of Panchayati Raj.

2.It dissolves the Panchayats that are not functioning properly

. 3.It coordinates with the Zila Parishad to work for the development of the District.

4.It recruits technical ,skilled and executive staff at the district and block level.

5.It provides grant - in – aid to carry out various welfare programmes and keep a check on the accounts of the Panchayats.

Chapter 5: Working with Excel 2013

➤ Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 82, in your notebook.

➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 82 & 83, in your notebook.

➤ Do all the Application based questions given in pg no. 84, in your notebook.

COMPUTER

➤ **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :**

1. How many rows and columns are there in a worksheet of Excel 2013? How are they labeled?

Ans. A worksheet in Excel 2013 contains 1,048,576 rows and 16,384 columns.

Rows are numbered from top to bottom along the left edge as 1,2,3 and so on.

Columns are labeled from left to right using letters A, B, C, ..., AA through XFD.

2. Explain the following worksheet view options:

- a. Normal View* – This is the default view of a worksheet. This view shows all the rows and columns in a active worksheet.
- b. Page Layout View* – It divides an active worksheet into pages.
- c. Page Break View* - It gives you an overview of a worksheet with page breaks and gives an idea about the number of pages required to print the data in the worksheet. We can adjust the page breaks to increase or decrease the number of pages that will hold the data.

3. What is a range? How will you select a range of cells A2:D5?

Ans. A range is a rectangular block of cells that touch each other along a line. To select a range of cells A2:D5, place the mouse pointer at cell A2. Keep the left mouse button pressed and drag it diagonally to the cell D5. The range A2 to D5 is represented as A2:D5.

4. How will you select the following?




- a. Row 5** – To select Row 5, click on the Row heading numbered 5 on the left side of the worksheet. The Row 5 will be selected.
- b. Column C** – To select Column C, click on the Column heading labelled C on the top of the worksheet. The complete Column C will be selected.
- c. Entire worksheet** – To select the entire worksheet, click the **Select All** button located at the intersection of the row and column headings or we can press the keyboard shortcut- ‘Ctrl + A’.

5. How will you select the long range of cells A1:H50?

Ans. To select a long range of cells A1:H50 -> Click on the cell A1-> Press the F8 key. The **EXTEND SELECTION** mode is turned on-> Now click on the cell H50. The range of the cells will be selected ->Press F8 key again to turn off **EXTEND SELECTION** mode or press Esc key.

6. Name the buttons that appear to the left of the formula bar as soon as you start typing in a cell.

Ans. The three small buttons that appear to the left of the formula bar as soon as we start typing in a cell are :

- The Cancel button**  - It can be used to cancel the data entry without pressing the Delete key.
- The Enter button**  - Clicking this button is equivalent to pressing the Enter key.
- The Insert Function button**  - It is used to display the Insert Function Dialog box.

7. Name the types of data you can enter in a worksheet.

Ans. The types of data that can be entered in an Excel 2013 worksheet cell are numbers, text and formula.

8. How will you add one more worksheet to an Excel workbook?

Ans. We can add more worksheets to an existing Excel workbook by clicking on the **New Sheet** icon indicated by a plus sign +, beside the Sheet tab at the bottom of the worksheet.

Chapter 25: Classical Characters from Time.....Pg. 50—51

1. **Nemo** was the captain of the Nautilus in Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea.
2. **John Silver** Being one legged is a characteristic of the pirate of the Treasure Island.
3. **James Hilton** authored the novel Lost Horizon.
4. John H. Watson was named after his character, in Windows Operating System debugger program, whose friend was **Sherlock Holmes**.
5. **Raksha** was the forest mother of Mowgli.
6. Captain Anab was in **Moby Dick** classic.
7. “A Tale of Two Cities” ,a classic by **Charles Dickens** we meet Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton and Doctor Manette.
8. **Clint Eastwood** had a long career, with a filmography that’s equally prolific and acclaimed as both actor and director.

Chapter 26: Diverse Indian Languages.....Pg. 52—53

A

1. “Apana kemiti achanti?” means ‘How are you?’ in which language?**Odia**
2. “Ami Tomake Bhalo Basi” means “I love you” in which language?**Bengali**
3. “Su Che Bhai?” is a phrase meaning “What’s the matter brother?”, but in which Indian language?

Gujarati

4. “Nan Unathu Anpu” means “I love you”. Can you tell me in which language this phrase is used?

Tamil

5. “Dhanyavadaalu” means “Thank You” in which south Indian language?**Telugu**
6. How many official languages are recognized by the Eight Schedule of Indian Constitution?**22**
7. In ancient India, all of the Vedas, religious books in Hinduism were compiled in which languages?

Sanskrit

8. Gujarat-Gujarati, West Bengal-Bengali, Tamil Nadu-Tamil, Haryana –**Haryanvi**

B

1. The number of languages recognized by Indian Constitution is **22** .
2. The official language of Goa **Konkani**.
3. As per Article 343(1) of the Indian Constitution, the official language of India is **Hindi in Devanagari Script** .
4. At the inception of Indian Constitution in 1950, the number of recognized languages was **14** .
5. Number of identifiable mother tongues as per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report of 2011. **234**
6. The official languages of Jammu and Kashmir is **Urdu** .
7. The official language of the Supreme Court and High Court as prescribed by the Constitution of India is **English**.
8. Foreign languages commonly spoken in Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry) is **French**.
9. The Indian language known as the ‘Italian of the East’ is **Telugu**.
10. The first language to be conferred the status of a Classical language **Tamil** .

Chapter 27: Poetry QuizPg. 54--55

1. Emily Dickinson
2. Maya Angelou
3. William Wordsworth
4. Anna Akhmatova
5. William Shakespeare
6. William Blake
7. Walt Whitman
8. Langston Hughes

Chapter 28: Words Across and Down.....Pg. 56

G.K

^{1/6} A	D	O	L	F	H	I	² T	L	E	³ R
B							A			U
R							M			S
A							I			K
H							L			I
A										N
M										B
L						⁴ B	A	L	O	O
I										N
N										D
C										
O										
⁵ L	A	P	U	T	A					
N										

Chapter 29: A Glimpse of Creatures from World Mythology...Pg. 57

1. This legendary lizard could kill a man with its stare.

Basilisk

2. They take human form but have black, soulless eyes symbolic of the sense of pure evil.

Black Eyed Beings

3. These half-men, half-horse creatures ran wild and unruly.

Centaur

4. The three-headed guard dog at the entrance to Hades.

Cerberus

5. The snake-woman who became the mother of most Greek monsters.

Echidna

6. This nine-headed serpent grew two new heads for every one that was cut off.

Hydra

7. This half-goat, half-fish is the child of Pricus, who transformed into the constellation Capricorn.

Sea-goat

8. Evil spirits of the dead condemned to Earth.

Wraith

9. An evil spirit that possesses humans and turns them into cannibals.

Wendigo

10. Divine female nature spirits who inhabit certain natural sites.

Nymph

11. A term describing abnormal creatures created by genetic or environmental mutations.

Mutants

12. A spirit appearing as a frenzied old woman whose high pitched shriek prophesied a death soon to come.

Banshee.

संस्कृत - भारती

करण कारक - किसी कार्य को करने में कर्ता को जिससे सबसे अधिक सहायता मिलती है उसे करण कारक कहते हैं करण कारक में तृतीय विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है!

शब्दार्थ

- i) आरक्षक:= सिपाही
- ii) दण्डैन = डण्डे से
- iii) ताडयति = पीटता
- iv) आपणिकः = दुकानदार
- v) तुलया = तराजू से
- vi) मापयति = तौलतो है
- vii) कन्दुकेन = गेंदसे
- viii) जनकः = पिता
- ix) हस्तेन = हाथ से

SANSKRIT

x) मालया = माला से

2) दिए गए शब्दों की तृतीया विभक्ति के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें।

क) मीरा _____ कोलकाताम् गच्छति (रेलयानेन) = रेलयान
ख) महिला _____ जलम् आनयति (छटाभ्याम्) = छट [द्विवचन]
ग) गजः _____ चलति (पादैः) = पाद [बहुवचन]
घ) महिला _____ मालाम् गुम्फति (पुष्पैः) = पुष्प
ङ) अध्यापकदुष्टम् बालकम् _____ ताडयति (दण्डेन) (दण्ड)

3) रेखांकित शब्दों के उचित रूप लिखकर वाक्यों को शुद्ध करें।

क) नराः बाणः व्याघ्रम हनित ! (बाणेन)
ख) वानरः पादाः चलति ! (पादैः)
ग) मालाकारः पुष्पाणि मालाम् गुम्फति ! (पुष्पैः)
घ) बालिकादुःखम् क्रन्दति (दुखेन)
ङ) रक्षकः दण्डः ताडयति ! (दण्डेन)

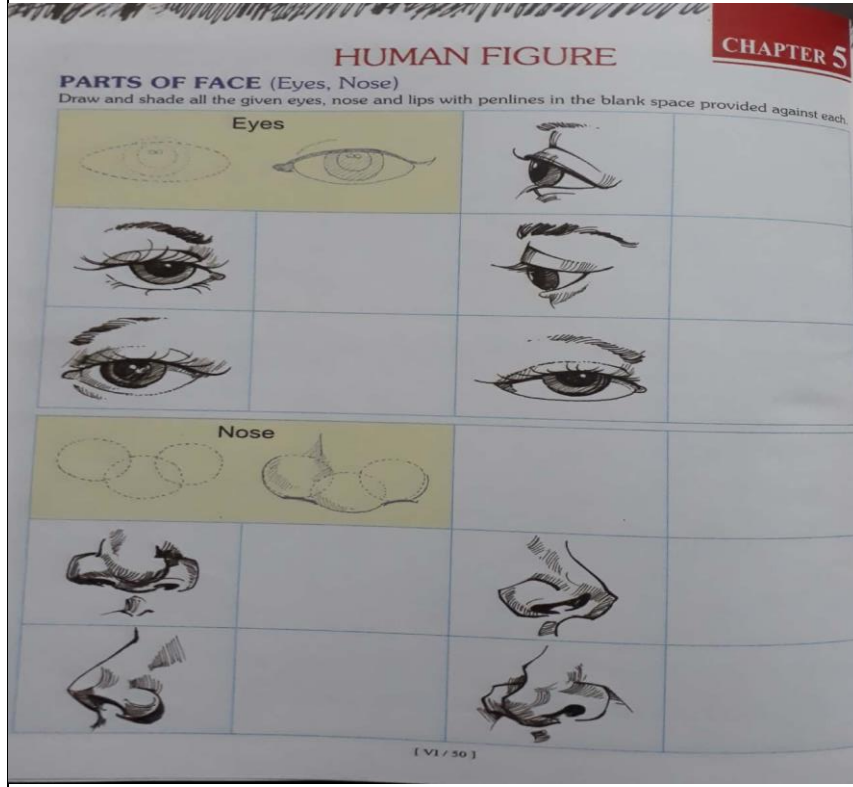
4) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को अनुवाद करें:-

क) सा पात्रेण जलम् पिबति = वह बर्तन से पानी पीती है।
ख) ते कन्दुकैः खेलन्ति = वे गेंदों से खेलते हैं।
ग) त्वम् पुष्पैः देवान् पूजयसि = तुम फूलों से देवताओं को पूजते हो।
घ) सर्वे जनाः नेत्राभ्याम् पश्यन्ति = सभी लोग आंखों से देखते हैं।
ङ) एषा कन्याकर्णाभ्याम् न श्रणोति = यह लड़की कानों से नहीं सुनती है।

Topic- Parts of Face

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING



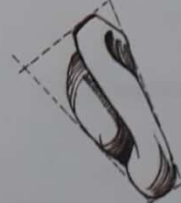
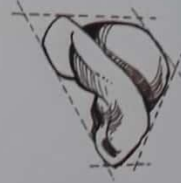
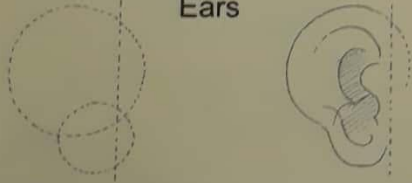
PARTS OF FACE (Lips, Ears)

How to draw

Lips



Ears



Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics