



CLASS : VI  
DATE : 9.12.21 to 14.01.22

| SUBJECT | ASSIGNMENT   |
|---------|--|
| MATHS   | Ch:-18 – Circles<br>Ex-18  |
| SCIENCE | <p><b>Chapter 14: Water -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words and write them.</li><li>2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter (Pg. no.-210)</li><li>3. Describe water cycle (Pg. no.-205 to 207)</li><li>4. Describe how can we conserve water (Pg. no.- 209 to 210)</li><li>5. Describe rainwater harvesting with diagram(Pg. no.- 210).</li><li>6. Learn the NCERT solved Question-Answers given in your book (Pg. no.-211 to 214)</li><li>7. Write the Exercise (Very Short Answer, Short Answer, Long Answer, Fill in the blanks, Choose the correct option, Match the following, True or False. (Pg. no. – 215 to 216)</li></ol> <p><i><b>NOTE: All the above work to be done in Science notebook.</b></i></p>  |
| HINDI   | <p>हिंदी-भाषा</p> <p>अपठित गद्यांश</p> <p>प्राचीन युग की बात है। एक प्रसिद्ध गुरुकुल था। उसके आचार्य बहुत विद्वान थे। एक बार उन्होंने अपने शिष्यों की परीक्षा लेनी चाही। उन्होंने सभी शिष्यों को गुरुकुल के प्रांगण में एकत्रित किया और उनसे कहा, "हे प्रिय छात्रो! मैंने तुम्हें यहाँ एक विशेष प्रयोजन से बुलाया है। मेरे सामने एक समस्या आ गई है। मेरी कन्या विवाह योग्य हो गई है और विवाह करने के लिए मेरे पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मैं क्या करूँ।" कुछ विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़कर बोले, "हम अपने माता-पिता से धन माँग लाएँगे। आप उसे गुरु दक्षिणा के रूप में स्वीकार कर लीजिएगा।" आचार्य बोले, "नहीं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि तुम धन तो ले आओ, पर माँगकर नहीं। तुम इस प्रकार लाओ कि किसी को पता भी न चले और मेरा काम भी हो जाए। इससे मेरा काम भी हो जाएगा और लाज भी रह जाएगी।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. गुरुकुल के आचार्य कैसे थे ?<br/>- गुरुकुल के आचार्य बहुत विद्वान थे ।</li><li>2. आचार्य ने शिष्यों से क्या लेनी चाही ?<br/>- आचार्य ने अपने शिष्यों की परीक्षा लेनी चाही ।</li><li>3. आचार्य की क्या समस्या थी ?<br/>- आचार्य की समस्या थी कि उनकी कन्या विवाह योग्य हो गई थी और उनके पास विवाह करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन भी नहीं था ।</li><li>4. छात्रों ने आचार्य से धन को किस रूप में ग्रहण करने के लिए कहा ?<br/>- छात्रों ने आचार्य से धन को गुरु दक्षिणा के रूप में ग्रहण करने के लिए कहा ।</li><li>5. गुरु का पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखें ।<br/>- अध्यापक, आचार्य, शिक्षक</li></ol> <p>2. वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द :- (1-20)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. जिसका कोई अंत न हो – अनंत</li><li>2. जिसमें शक्ति न हो – अशक्त</li><li>3. जिसके समान कोई दूसरा न हो – अद्वितीय</li><li>4. जो सब कुछ जानता हो – सर्वज्ञ</li></ol> |

5. जिसकी कोई सीमा न हो – असीम
6. जिसकी उपमा न दी जा सके – अनुपम
7. जो कभी मरे नहीं – अमर
8. जो छिपाने योग्य न हो – गोपनीय
9. देखनेवाला – दर्शक
10. सुननेवाला – श्रोता
11. जिसके हृदय में दया हो – दयालु
12. जहाँ जाना कठिन हो – दुर्गम
13. नीचे लिखा हुआ – निम्नलिखित
14. प्रतिदिन होनेवाला – दैनिक
15. प्रत्येक सप्ताह में होनेवाला – साप्ताहिक
16. देश-विदेश में घूमनेवाला – पर्यटक
17. उपकार न माननेवाला – कृतघ्न
18. मीठा बोलनेवाला – मृदुभाषी
19. ईश्वर में विश्वास रखनेवाला – आस्तिक
20. दूर की सोचनेवाला – दूरदर्शी

3. संकेतों के आधार पर कहानी लिखिए तथा उससे मिलने वाली शिक्षा भी लिखिए :-

एक गाँव में एक बूढ़ा किसान \_\_\_\_\_ उनकी पत्नी स्वर्ण सिंघार \_\_\_\_\_ उनके चार \_\_\_\_\_ चारों बेटे निकममे थे। किसान को \_\_\_\_\_ निकमपन की चिंता \_\_\_\_\_ थी। अपने \_\_\_\_\_ के समय \_\_\_\_\_ को बुलाया। अपने खेत \_\_\_\_\_ स्वर्ण मुद्राएँ गड़ी हैं। जिन्दगी खुशी-खुशी \_\_\_\_\_ उसके बाद किसान की \_\_\_\_\_ चारों बेटों \_\_\_\_\_ लेकर खेत खोदने चले गए। \_\_\_\_\_ नहीं मिला। लौटते वक्त एक बुजुर्ग \_\_\_\_\_ उन्होंने खोदे हुए खेत में \_\_\_\_\_ बोलने कहा। मुद्राएँ हासिल न होने पर बेटों ने \_\_\_\_\_ मान ली और \_\_\_\_\_ बो दिया। उनका \_\_\_\_\_ रंग लाया। अच्छी \_\_\_\_\_ हुई और \_\_\_\_\_ मुनाफा हुआ। \_\_\_\_\_ बुजुर्ग के पास गए। बुजुर्ग ने उनके \_\_\_\_\_ की बातों का असल \_\_\_\_\_ समझाया। अब \_\_\_\_\_ मिलकर \_\_\_\_\_ में मन लगाकर \_\_\_\_\_ करते और सुख से रहते।

शिक्षा – परिश्रम ही सभी सुख और उपलब्धियों का आधार है।

## हिंदी साहित्य

### पाठ 6 जामुन का पेड़

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें, उसमें से 15 कठिन शब्दों को चुनकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में तीन तीन बार लिखें।

2. शब्दार्थ लिखिए (PG – 55)

सेक्रेटेरियट = सचिवालय

लॉन = खुला स्थान

क्लर्क = लिपिक

सुपरिटेण्डेंट = अधीक्षक

कठिनता = मुश्किल

ताज्जुब = हैरानी

हुक्म = आज्ञा

अंडर-सेक्रेटरी = अपर सचिव

डिप्टी-सेक्रेटरी = उप सचिव

ज्वाइंट- सेक्रेटरी = संयुक्त सचिव

चीफ-सेक्रेटरी = मुख्य सचिव

फाइल = मिसिल  
हकूमत = शासन  
इंतज़ार = प्रतीक्षा  
वारिस = उत्तराधिकारी  
हॉर्टिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट = उद्यान विभाग  
स्कीम = योजना  
इज़ाजत = आज्ञा  
आपत्ति = ऐतराज  
खाक = राख, मिट्टी  
कल्चरल = सांस्कृतिक  
अनुरोध = प्रार्थना  
मेंबर = सदस्य (MEMBER)  
बंदोबस्त = प्रबंध

जिंदा = जीवित  
फॉरेस्ट = वन  
पूर्ण = पूरी  
निर्जीव = बेजान

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

1. यह कहानी किसने लिखी है ?

उत्तर - यह कहानी कृष्ण चंदर ने लिखी है।

2. इस कहानी का शीर्षक 'जामुन का पेड़' क्यों रखा गया ?

उत्तर- इस कहानी का नायक जामुन के पेड़ के नीचे दबकर दम तोड़ देता है, अतः कहानी का शीर्षक 'जामुन का पेड़' रखा गया।

3. एक सुबह माली ने क्या देखा ?

उत्तर - एक सुबह माली ने देखा कि जामुन के पेड़ के नीचे एक व्यक्ति दबा पड़ा है।

4. क्लर्क किस चर्चा में व्यस्त थे ?

उत्तर - क्लर्क जामुनों की विशेषताओं का बखान करने में व्यस्त थे।

5. माली ने क्या सुझाव दिया ?

उत्तर- माली ने सुझाव दिया कि पेड़ को हटाकर इसके नीचे दबे व्यक्ति को निकाल लेना चाहिए।

6. सुपरिटेण्डेंट ने पेड़ को हटाने में क्या असमर्थता जताई ?

उत्तर - सुपरिटेण्डेंट स्वयं पेड़ को हटाने का निर्णय नहीं ले सकता था। वह अंडर सेक्रेटरी से पूछे बिना इस काम को करने की आज्ञा देने में असमर्थ था। अतः वह अंडर-सेक्रेटरी के पास चला गया।

7. जब यह पता चला कि पेड़ के नीचे एक कवि दबा पड़ा है, तब किस-किसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

उत्तर- जब यह पता चला कि पेड़ के नीचे एक कवि दबा पड़ा है, तब माली ने कवि के प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त की। उसके बाद चपरासी पूछता रहा—यह जिंदा है या मर गया। फिर साहित्य अकादमी का सेक्रेटरी इंटरव्यू लेने लगा—'क्या तुम हमारी अकादमी के मेंबर हो।'

8. पेड़ के नीचे दबे व्यक्ति की फाइल कहाँ-कहाँ घूमती रही ? इससे दफ्तरों की कार्य-प्रणाली पर क्या प्रश्न चिह्न लगता है ?  
 उत्तर - पेड़ के नीचे दबे व्यक्ति की फाइल व्यापार विभाग, कृषि विभाग, हॉर्टिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट, कल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट, साहित्य अकादमी, फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के बीच घूमती रही। इससे सरकारी दफ्तरों की लापरवाही और सुस्त कार्यप्रणाली पर प्रश्न चिह्न लगता है। वहाँ लाल फीताशाही व्याप्त है।

4. आशय स्पष्ट करें :  
 ‘उसके जीवन की फाइल भी पूर्ण हो चुकी थी’

-- निम्नलिखित पंक्तियाँ हमारे पाठ्यपुस्तक ‘सारांश’ भाग-6 के पाठ ‘जामुन के पेड़’ से ली गई हैं। इसके कहानीकार कृष्ण चंद्र जी हैं।  
 आशय - जब सरकार की तरफ से पेड़ हटाने की अनुमति-प्रक्रिया पूरी हुई तब तक कवि के जीवन का अंत हो गया, अर्थात् कवि मर चुका था।

## ENGLISH LITERATURE

### Chapter 10- The ‘MCC’ by R K Narayan

#### **I. Word-meanings:**

1. imposing- impressive
2. craned- stretched
3. indiscreet- careless with one’s words
4. admonition- an expression of disapproval
5. haughtily- in an unfriendly, proud way
6. benediction- a blessing
7. seasoned- prepared for use as timber by drying, polishing etc

#### **II. Answer these questions in brief:**

1. What did Rajam turn the MCC into? Can you say what it actually stands for?  
 Ans. Rajam turned the MCC to stand for the Malgudi Cricket Club. The original MCC stands for the Marylebone Cricket Club.
2. How did Rajam react to the name ‘Jumping Stars’?  
 Ans. Rajam was happy with ‘Jumping Stars’ though not ecstatic.
3. Why did Rajam suggest that they have two names for their team?  
 Ans. Rajam thought that they could use one name for ordinary games and the other for matches.
4. How much did Swami know about the bats?  
 Ans. Swami did not know much about bats. He could not tell the difference between a good and an ordinary one.  
 (Do question 5,6,7,and 8 on your own)

#### **III. Reference to the context:**

1. ‘They may drag us before the court if we take their name.’
  - a. Who is the speaker here?  
 Ans. The speaker here is Rajam.
  - b. Who are ‘they’?  
 Ans. ‘They’ refer to the MCC.
  - c. Why would they take them to the court?  
 Ans. They would take them to the court for using the MCC name for their own team.
2. ‘It is a beauty, I think,’ he cried, moved by the vision.
  - a. Who is the speaker here?  
 Ans. Rajam is the speaker here.
  - b. What does he call ‘a beauty’?  
 Ans. He calls the team ‘Jumping Stars’ as a beauty.

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c. What vision is referred to here?

Ans. The vision referred to is Rajam's, where he sees a newspaper report in praise of the Jumping Stars.  
(Do question no.3 on your own)

**IV. Answer these questions:**

1. What is Junior Willard? What is it compared to and why?

Ans. Junior Willard is a cricket bat of very fine quality. It is compared to the Rolls Royce to emphasize that Willard is at the top of the heap, just as Rolls Royce is in the field of cars.

2. When and why does Mani get aggressive with Swami?

Ans. Mani gets angry with Swami as he says he doesn't know what the big deal with Junior Willard bat is.

3. What information does Swami give the others about Rolls Royce cars? Ans. Swami says that Rolls Royce cars cost lakhs, have silver engines, never give trouble or stop and never make any noise.

4. What is the implication of 'bare courtesy made Rajam offer the authorship of the letter to Mani'?

Ans. It means that though Rajam knew that Mani probably could not write a letter, he still gave him a chance out of politeness.

5. What is your opinion about the letter that Rajam dictated to Swami? - (Do it yourself)

6. What impression do you have of Swami from this extract?

Ans. Swami has ideas, but he is docile and often gets overruled by his friends. He is a terrible speller and nervous and not very knowledgeable in cricket trivia.

7. What qualities of Rajam are highlighted in the text?

Ans. Rajam is clearly the leader of the pack. He is knowledgeable and assertive.

He takes initiative in things. He has been to a fancy school and knows a lot about cricket equipment.

(Do question 8,9,10 and 11 on your own)

**V. Make sentences:**

1. drag-

2. disappointed-

3. glorious-

4. struggled-

5. teased-

**ACTIVITY (Scrapbook)** - Students will make a PPT on their favourite sport (5-7 slides). Will touch upon the following topics

- History of the sport
- Iconic sports persons associated with it.
- State of the sport in India.
- Benefits of playing the sport.
- Resources required to start playing the sport in your school.

Presentation -1; Content -3; Diction -1

Total-5

**LANGUAGE-**

**CHAPTER 24- SPELLINGS**

Spelling is a very important aspect of any language since wrong spellings may convey a wrong meaning.

**Spelling Rules**

A. Adding Prefixes: When we add prefixes such as 'un-', 'dis-', 'mis-' we do not drop or add any letter.

Example: mis+judge = misjudge

dis+able = disable

il+legal = illegal

**B. Adding suffixes:**

(i) In one-syllable words ending in single vowel and single consonant. We **double the consonant** before a suffix, which begins with a vowel, is added.

Example: sad+est = saddest  
skin+ing = skinning  
big+est = biggest

(ii) When the last syllable is not stressed such as 'open', 'offer', 'benefit', we do not double the final consonant.

Example: offer+ing = offering  
open+ing = opening

(iii) Dropping consonants and vowels:

- When we add 'full' to a word ending in 'll', the second 'l' of the word as well as of full is dropped.

Example- will+full = wilful

- When words end in silent 'e', we drop the 'e' before a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Example- lose+ing = losing

- We let the 'e' remain when the suffix begins with a consonant.

Example- hope+less = hopeless

- Words ending in 'ee', do not drop an 'e' before suffix.

Example- flee+ing = fleeing

(iv) When a word ends with a 'y' and has a consonant before it, the 'y' changes to 'i' before the suffix.

Example- beauty+fully = beautifully

(v) When a word ends with a 'y' and has a vowel before it, the 'y' does not change.

Example- play+ed = played

**NOTE: Do exercise A, B and C given in page no. 121 in your textbook.**

**Chapter 37- Essay Writing**

An essay may be defined as a composition on a certain topic comprising several paragraphs where each paragraph is an expansion of an idea related to the topic.

**THE STRUCTURE OF AN ESSAY**

An essay should be divided into three parts :

1. The introduction : The introduction is usually brief. Since it introduces the topic, it should be done very thoughtfully and it should arouse the interest of the reader and above all, be relevant to the subject.
2. The body of the essay ; This is the main part of the essay and comprises of several paragraphs. Each of the paragraphs should be linked with one another in order to ensure a smooth flow of the main idea of the essay. These paragraphs provide various details.
3. The conclusion : This is the last part of the essay and like the introduction, a conclusion needs to be attractive so that it leaves a lasting impression on the reader's mind. A good conclusion can be of any of the following types- a summary of the argument included in the essay , a fact drawn from the subject matter, a quotation or even a single sentence that expresses the main point of the essay.

**Sample of Imaginative Essay:**

## If I Were Invisible

If by chance, I were to become invisible, I would be very happy for many reasons. It would be a dream come true for me.

I have always wanted to do so many things and visit places far away. I haven't had the chance to do so or have not been allowed because of my age.

Being invisible would allow me the freedom to go anywhere. I would be able to see everything without anyone knowing. I would walk freely into the homes of our leaders and see how they work and make decisions that affect our lives.

I would visit famous places and see all the wonders and beauty of our world. I would travel by air, water and land without paying a single rupee. No one would be able to see me and I would have a wonderful time walking past all the security check-posts. What fun it would be!

I would have an advantage over my enemies as I would be able to sneak into their camps and destroy all their weapons. I would be able to hear all their plans and these I could inform my country about. I would be considered a hero for my act of bravery and would be awarded a medal of honour.

**Note: Write an essay of 200 -250 words on the following topics in your fair notebook.**

1. Imagine You Are A Book
2. Imagine You Are Lost On An Island

### **SOCIAL STUDIES**

#### **Topic: Major Landforms of the Earth**

#### **I. Quick revision 1(only answers)**

1. The Himalayas
2. True
3. Africa
4. Glaciers
5. Horst

#### **II. Quick revision 2(only answers)**

1. Hundru
2. Because the plains are very fertile and good for growing crops.
3. Intermontane plateau
4. Lava
5. False

#### **III. Tick the correct option:-**

1. Deccan plateau
2. Young
3. India
4. Water bodies
5. Tectonic

#### **IV. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Mountain chains
2. Fold
3. African
4. Ganga and Brahmaputra

5. Alluvial

**V. Write true or false:-**

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

**VI. Short answer questions:-**

Q1. Name the major landforms.

Ans. The major landforms are mountains, plateaus, hills and plains.

Q2. Why are mountains not suitable for living?

Ans. Life in mountain is very difficult as it is difficult to make houses and roads there.

Q3. Name the different types of plateaus.

Ans. There are three types of plateaus

- Intermontane plateaus
- Continental plateaus
- Lava plateaus

Q4. What are plains? How are they formed?

Ans. Plains are large stretches of flat land. Most of the plains are formed due to accumulation of alluvium brought down by rivers.

Q5. How are plains useful to humans?

Ans. Plains are useful to humans in many ways:-

- Plains provide an ideal location for agriculture due to deposition of alluvial soil.
- Plains are ideal for the establishment of settlements.
- Transportation is easier in plains.

Q6. What is mountain system?

Ans. A group of mountain ranges that have similarity in form and structure is called a mountain system.

**VII. Long answer questions:-**

Q1. Describe how block mountains are formed.

Ans. These mountains are formed due to divergence or convergence of two plates on the Earth's crust. As a result of this, fractures appear on the earth surface which are called faults. When two faults are formed along side vertically, the land between this fault lines then, either subsides or rises. This applicated parts are called horst or block mountains.

Q2. What are the advantages of mountains?

Ans. There are various advantages of mountains:-

- They are store houses of water. Many rivers originated from glaciers in the mountains.
- They have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- They are an ideal and popular place for tourism.
- Some mountains are rich mineral sources.
- Sports like skiing, rafting, paragliding are popular in mountains.
- Mountain rocks are used as building materials.

Q3. What are plateaus? What is their importance?



Ans. Plateaus are highland with steep slopes and large flat summit, which rises abruptly from the surrounding region. Plateaus occupy large portion of the Earth.

Importance of plateaus:-

- Plateaus are quite rich in minerals. Mining sites are located near plateau region. In India iron, coal and manganese are found in Chota Nagpur plateau.
- Waterfalls from high plateaus are utilised to generate electricity. Ex- Hundru falls in Chota Nagpur plateau and Joga falls in Karnataka.
- Lava plateaus are rich in black soil, this soil is good for growing cotton.

Q4. Write short notes on:-

- a) Fold mountains
- b) Volcanic mountains

Ans. **Fold mountains**- these mountains are formed by collision of two plates which uplifts the earth's crust. The mountains formed by this process are built in a series of parallel chains which are known as range. Based on their time of occurrence these are further divided into young fold and old fold mountains. Ex: of young fold mountains are the Himalayas and the Alps. Ex: of old fold mountain are Ural mountains in Russia and the Appalachian in North America.

**Volcanic mountains** - The formation of these mountains are associated with volcanic activity. With eruption of volcano, the Magma is thrown out with great force. This Magma accumulates around the vent and forms a tall cone-shaped mountain called volcanic mountain. Ex: Kilimanjaro in Africa, Fujiyama in Japan.

### Topic: Rural Livelihoods

**Quick revision 1 ( only answers)**

1. The other occupations are animal husbandry, poultry farming, weaving, basket making, pot making, carpentry etc.
2. Agricultural labourers are known as landless labourers, they do not have land of their own. So they work on other's lands.
3. Sowing, weeding, threshing.
4. True

**Quick revision 2 ( only answers)**

1. Floods and droughts
2. 5 hectares
3. False
4. They earn their livelihood by selling wool, silk etc.

**Tick the correct option:-**

1. Farming.
2. All of these.
3. 1-2 hectares.
4. All of these.

**Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Agriculture
2. Agricultural labourers
3. Fishing
4. Special skills

**Write true or false:-**

1. True

2. True
3. True
4. False

**Short answer questions:-**

Q1. Name the different types of livelihoods of people living in rural .

Ans. The different types of livelihood of the people living in rural areas are farming, animal husbandry, poultry farming, weaving, basket making, pot making and carpentry.

Q2. What are the problems faced by agricultural labourers?

Ans. Problems faced by the agricultural labourers are:-

1. Tough life- These labourers lead a difficult life because their source of income is not regular.
2. Debt- Due to a irregular income and emergencies like illness, accident and marriages force them to take debt.
3. Unemployment- During lean periods when there is no agricultural activity to earn their livelihood, they move one place to another place for job.

Q3. Write any two jobs for which agricultural labourers are hired?

Ans. They are employed for sowing and weeding.

Q4. What are milk cooperatives?

Ans. Milk cooperatives collect milk from the villagers and ensure that it reaches the market. They also make sure that the villagers get fair price for it.

**Long answer questions:-**

Q1. What are different types of non agricultural works?

Ans. The different types of non agricultural works are:-

1. In coastal areas fishing is a popular occupation there are big and small fishermen. Small fishermen depend solely on fishing for their livelihood. Big fishermen have many boats and advanced equipment, they employ many others to work for them.
2. Animal husbandry is another major occupation of people in rural areas. People living in hilly regions rear sheep and goats. They earn their livelihood by selling wool.
3. In rural areas of India cows, buffaloes and goats are commonly reared for their milk and milk products.
4. Poultry farming is another source of livelihood in villages.
5. Small scale businesses like pot making, basket making, carpet making and weaving are also done.

Q2. Write about the problems faced by small farmers?

Ans. Problems faced by the small farmers are as follows:-

1. Small farmers are unable to purchase good quality seeds. So they borrow good seeds from the traders and they give one part of their produce to them to clear the dues.
2. Earnings of small farmers are not enough so they work as part time labourers at construction sites.
3. They also sale milk honey or mahua leaves to make some extra money for their family.
4. Flood and drought are the major enemies of farmers.
5. Pest and insects also destroy crops.

Q3. Explain the life of agricultural labourers.

Ans. Agricultural labourers are also known as landless labourers they do not have land of their own. So they work on the land of others. They are employed for sowing, weeding and threshing during harvesting of crops. They are daily wage earners. They do not have regular income because their jobs are seasonal.

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>COMPUTER</b> | <p><b>CH-7: Formatting in Excel 2013</b><br/> <b>C. Choose the correct option.(Pg-121)</b><br/> 1. d. Bold<br/> 2. c. Merge &amp; Center<br/> 3. d. Left<br/> 4. d. Middle<br/> 5. b. Font Size</p> <p><b>Application –Based Questions (pg-122)</b><br/> a. i) Following font formatting features is applied to the cell range A1:C1:-<br/> 1). Font Name 2) . Font Size 3) . Bold 4).Double Underline<br/> 5).Fill Color (Background color)<br/> ii) In A2: A5 center and middle alignment and In B3 left alignment with wrap text Feature is applied.<br/> iii) <b>Accounting Number Format</b> is used to get the rupee symbol in the cell range C2:C5.</p> <p>b. i) In B2: B6 Font Name, Font size and Italic feature is applied.<br/> In C2:C6 Font Name, Font size, Italic feature and font colour is applied.<br/> ii) In A1: C1 Left alignment with orientation feature is applied.</p> <p>c. i) a) top b) Middle c) Bottom<br/> ii) a) left b) center c) right</p> <p><b>CH-8: More on the Internet</b><br/> <b>Objective type Questions (Pg-134 to 135)</b><br/> <b>A. Fill in the blanks</b><br/> 1. Producer<br/> 2. Commerce<br/> 3. Internet<br/> 4. E-banking<br/> 5. E-reservation</p> <p><b>B. T/F</b><br/> 1. T<br/> 2. T<br/> 3. T<br/> 4. T<br/> 5. F</p> <p><b>C. Choose the correct option</b><br/> 1. c. Both a. and b.<br/> 2. d. All of these<br/> 3. a. High<br/> 4. d. All of these<br/> 5. a. You can examine the product physically.</p> |
|                 | <b>G.K</b>  |

6. Virtual Reality  
7. QWERTY  
8. Microprocessor  
**Ch-40. SPORTING SUCCESSES (Pg no:74-75)**

Answers

1. Muhammad Ali
2. Roger Federer
3. Michael Jordan
4. Pele
5. Usain Bolt
6. Sir Stephen Geoffrey Redgrave
7. Wayne Douglas Gretzky
8. Gareth Owen Edwards

**Ch-41. Sports and its REWARDS**

1. Cricket
2. Hockey
3. Men's badminton
4. Kabaddi
5. Women's Badminton
6. Lawn Tennis
7. Polo
8. Ice Hockey
9. Football

**Ch-42 INTERNATIONAL GAMES (Pg no:78-79)**

Answer

1. England
2. India
3. China
4. Canada
5. Malaysia
6. Russia
7. Spain
8. Japan
9. Brazil

SANSKRIT

पाठ - 18 ( काककोकिलयोः संवादः )

1. शब्दार्थ लिखें :-

- (क) जानासि – जानते हो
- (ख) इदानीम् - इस समय
- (ग) तेन – इसलिए
- (घ) कुत्र – कहाँ
- (ङ) कथम् – कैसे
- (च) तव – तुम्हारा
- (छ) मम – मेरा
- (ज) वर्णः - रंग
- (झ) कर्कशम् – कठोर, कडुवा

2. वाक्यों का अनुवाद कीजिए :-

- (क) त्वम् किम् करोषि ?  
- तुम क्या कर रहे हो ?
- (ख) तेन अहम् गायामि  
- इसलिए मैं गाता हूँ ।
- (ग) त्वम् अमेध्यम् खादसि ।  
- तुम मैली वस्तुएँ खाते हो ।

(घ) त्वम् कुत्र गच्छसि ?

- तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ?

(ङ) अहम् आम्रवनम् गच्छामि ।

- मैं आम के बगीचे जा रहा हूँ ।

3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ :-

(क) मधुरम् - शीला मधुरम् गायति ।

(ख) गच्छसि - त्वम् विद्यालयम् गच्छसि ।

(ग) मधुराणि - रामः मधुराणि मोदकानि खादति ।

(घ) गच्छामि - अहम् गृहम् गच्छामि ।

(ङ) उत्तरति - छात्र उत्तरति, 'अहम् मोहनः' ।

(च) असि - त्वम् बालकः असि ।

4. रिक्त स्थान भरें :-

(क) अहम् कोकिला अस्मि ।

(ख) अहम् आम्रवनम् गच्छामि ।

(ग) त्वम् मधुरम् कूजसि ।

(घ) तव मम च वर्णः खादासि ।

(ङ) काक ! त्वम् अमेध्यम् खादसि ।

(च) पिकः कृष्णः भवति ।

5. संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें :-

(क) कोयल बहुत मीठा बोलती है ।

- कोकिला अतीव मधुरम् वदति ।

(ख) कौवा कडुवा बोलता है ।

- काकः कर्कशम् वदति ।

(ग) तुम्हारा और मेरा रंग एक ही है ।

- तव मम च वर्णः एकः एव अस्ति ।

(घ) तुम और मैं मित्र हैं ।

- त्वम् अहम् क मित्रे स्वः ।

(ङ) मैं खुशी से गा रहा हूँ ।

- अहम् आनन्देन गायामि ।

क्रियाकलाप

पाठ-18 काककोकिलयोः संवादः में दिए गए चित्र को बना कर नीचे दिए गए श्लोक को लिखें ।

## MEMORY DRAWING

## PLAYGROUND (Football Game)

You have already learnt how to draw human figures with the help of blocks, curves and lines. Now, let us go a step further. Watch the football game, the children are playing in the ground.



What you have to do is study the following half done picture of the above scene, draw the missing parts with pencil and complete it with ink-pen creating light and shade effects.

**ASSIGNMENT 11TH**  
**PAGE NO - 64**  
**STD -6**

[VI - 64]

## DRAWING

Topic- Memory Drawing

Work to be done- Complete page 64 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**