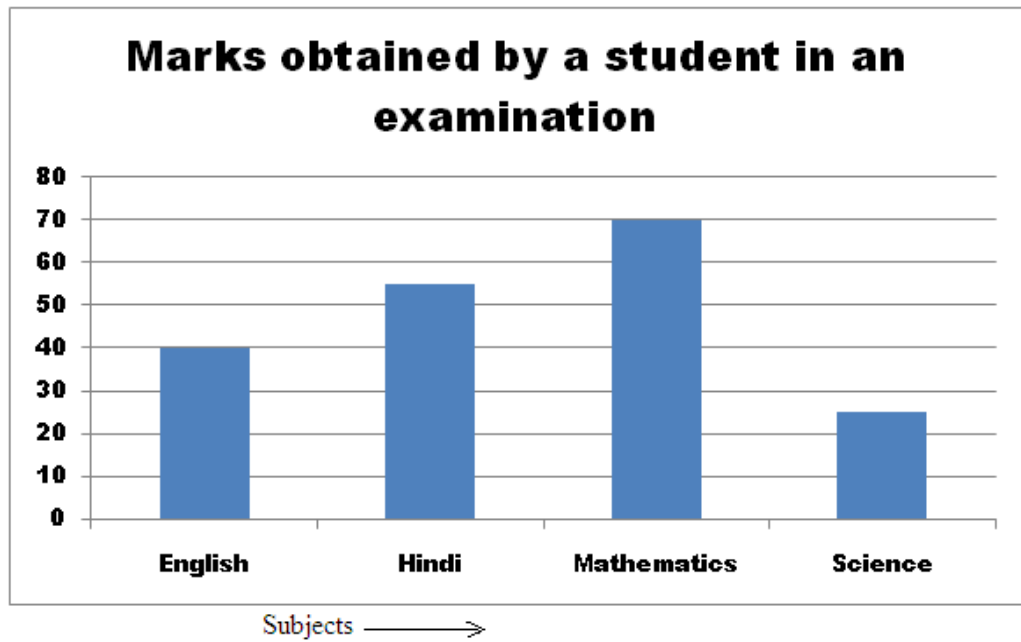


KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE : 15.01.22 to 08.02.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																
MATHS	<p><u>Final term Revision</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{3}{5}$ having denominator 30. 2. Simplify: $100 \times 10 - 100 + 2000 \div 100$ 3. By how much should 43.546 be increased to get 60? 4. Using decimal, express 54 kg 250 gm in kilograms. 5. Simplify: $-x + [5y - \{x - (5y - 2x)\}]$ 6. Solve and verify: $6(1 - 4x) + 7(2 + 5x) = 53$ 7. The sum of two consecutive even numbers is 74. Find the numbers. 8. After 16 years, Fatima will be three times as old as she is now. Find her percentage age. 9. Divide ₹ 1575 between Kamal and Madhu in the ratio of 7:2. 10. If $36 : 81 :: x : 63$, find the value of x. 11. How many degrees are there in three right angles? 12. Draw a line segment $MN = 6.4$ cm. Draw a perpendicular bisector of MN. 13. Draw a circle with centre O and radius 5 cm. Draw a chord AB of a circle. Indicate by marking points X and Y, the minor arc AXB and the major arc AYB of the circle. 14. Give examples of two objects which are in the shape of: i. a cuboid ii. a cylinder 15. A scalene triangle has _____ lines of symmetry. 16. Find the perimeter of a regular octagon of side 5.4 cm. 17. Find the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 12.5 m. 18. The area of a rectangle is 540 cm^2 and its length is 36 cm. Find its width and perimeter. 19. Construct a frequency table for the following: 7, 8, 6, 5, 6, 7, 7, 9, 8, 10, 7, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 5, 7, 8, 7, 6. 20. The number of footballs sold by a shop during a week are given below. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Day</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Monday</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Tuesday</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Wednes day</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Thursda y</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Friday</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Saturday</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Sunday</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of footballs sold</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> Take the scale _____ = 4 footballs </p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Look at the bar graph given below. Read it carefully and answer the questions given below: 	Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes day	Thursda y	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	No. of footballs sold	24	16	28	12	20	4	8
Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes day	Thursda y	Friday	Saturday	Sunday										
No. of footballs sold	24	16	28	12	20	4	8										



- What information does the bar graph give?
- In which subject is the student poorest?
- In which subject is the student best?
- In which subject did he get more than 40 marks?

CH-8, Body Movements

SCIENCE

1. Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the important words.(Pg 110-117)
2. Write the key terms given at the end of the chapter.(pg 117)
3. Learn the N.C.E.R.T questions and answers given in the science textbook.(pg 118-119)
4. Exercise questions and answers should be written in science notebook.(pg 122-123)
5. MCQs ,fill in the blanks and match the following do in the textbook only.(pg123)

HINDI

हिंदी - भाषा
काव्यांश ,काल, विराम चिन्ह, अनौपचारिक पत्र, अनुच्छेद लेखन , संदेश लेखन ।
अपठित काव्यांश
चिड़ियाँ चहकीं कलियाँ महकीं
पूरब से फिर सूरज निकला
जैसे होती थी सुबह हुई
क्यों सोते - सोते सोचा था
होगी प्रातः कुछ बात नई
लो दिन बीता, लो रात गई ।

प्रश्न1. कविता में किस काल का वर्णन है ?

उत्तर- कविता में प्रातः काल का वर्णन है

प्रश्न2. कवि ने सोते हुए क्या सोचा था ?

उत्तर- कवि ने सोते हुए सोचा था कि सुबह होने पर कुछ नया होगा ।

प्रश्न3. 'लो दिन बीता, लो रात गई ' से क्या भाव प्रकट होता है?

उत्तर – इससे प्रकट होता है कि मानव जीवन यँ ही बीतता जाता है तथा उसमें रोज़ कुछ नया तथा विशेष नहीं होता ।

प्रश्न5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम काव्यांश में से ढूँढ़कर लिखिए।

पश्चिम, शाम, आई , पुरानी । उत्तर - पूरब, शाम , गई , नयी ।

काल

१) काल एंव उसके भेदों की परिभाषा अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में दो – दो बार उदाहरण सहित लिखें ।

*निर्देश- उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावट साफ़ एंव सुन्दर होनी चाहिए। परिभाषा :- क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके होने के समय का पता चलता है, उसे काल कहते है

काल के भेद

1) क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह पता चलता है कि कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है, उसे **भूतकाल** कहते हैं ।
जैसे : शाहजहाँ ने ताजमहल बनवाया।

माँ ने चित्र बनाया ।

2) क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसका वर्तमान (चल रहे) समय में होने का पता चलता है उसे **वर्तमान काल** कहते हैं ।

जैसे : पिताजी अखबार पढ़ रहे हैं ।

चिड़ियाँ उड़ रही हैं।

3) क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह पता चले कि कार्य अभी होना बाकी है, अर्थात् आगे आने वाले समय में होगा, उसे **भविष्यत् काल** कहते हैं।

विराम चिन्ह

भाषा के लिखित रूप में विशेष स्थानों पर रूकने का संकेत करने वाले चिन्हों को विराम चिन्ह कहते हैं।

विराम चिन्ह के प्रकार

1) **पूर्णविराम (।)** - पूर्णविराम का प्रयोग प्रश्नवाचक तथा विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्यों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रकार के वाक्यों के अंत में किया जाता है ।

क) **जैसे** : हिमालय हमें अनेक नदियों के रूप में जल प्रदान करता है ।

2) **अल्पविराम (,)** – अल्पविराम का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर किया जाता है :

क) एक ही प्रकार के शब्दों को अलग करने के लिए; जैसे :

राम, कृष्ण, मोहन, राकेश और रौशन आ रहे हैं।

ख) समान महत्व वाले वाक्यों को अलग करने के लिए; जैसे :

हिमालय हमें अनेक नदियों के रूप में जल प्रदान करता है, वर्षा में सहायक होता है तथा देश की सीमाओं की चौकसी करता है।

ग) संयुक्त और मिश्रित वाक्यों के उपाधियों को अलग करने के लिए; जैसे :

वह पढ़ता तो बहुत है, परंतु सफल नहीं होता ।

घ) जब एक ही शब्द की पुनरावृत्ति हो;

जैसे: दौड़ो, दौड़ो , आग लग गई।

3) **प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?)** – यह चिन्ह प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों के अंत में आता है ।

जैसे: क्या तुम लोग एक साथ हो ?

4) **विस्मयादिबोधक या संबोधन चिन्ह (!)** – प्रायः हर्ष ,शोक ,भय , विस्मय आदि भावों की अभिव्यक्ति एवं संबोधन के लिए विस्मयादिबोधक चिन्ह प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे: वाह ! तुमने तो कमाल ही कर दिया

5) **उद्धरण चिन्ह (‘ ‘ “ “)** – उद्धरण चिन्ह को अवतरण चिन्ह भी कहते हैं।

जैसे: ‘कामायनी’ प्रसाद जी का प्रसिद्ध ग्रन्थ है ।

नेहरू जी ने कहा था, “ आराम हराम है।”

6) **योजक चिन्ह (-)** – इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर किया जाता है :

क) शब्दों के युग्म के बीच में ;जैसे ; दाल – भात , काला – काला , दिन – रात ।

ख) तुलनावाचक, जैसे ; हनुमान- सा रामभक्त मिलना कठिन है ।

7) **निर्देशक चिन्ह (-)** – किसी बात का उदाहरण देते समय, संवाद बोलने के बाद तथा व्याख्या स्पष्ट करते समय निर्देशक चिन्ह का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे: अध्यापक - भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे ।

छात्र – भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे ।

8) **कोष्ठक ()** – इसका प्रयोग कठिन शब्दों का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए, नाटकों आदि में भाव का संकेत करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

जैसे: राजा(क्रोधित होकर) – तुम्हे इसका दंड अवश्य मिलेगा ।

9) **लाघव चिन्ह (○)**- शब्दों को संक्षिप्त रूप में लिखने के लिए इस चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: डॉक्टर – डॉ पंडित- पं०

10) **हंस पद (^)** – लिखते समय यदि कभी कोई शब्द या अंश छूट जाता है ,तो उस छूटे हुए स्थान पर हंस पद चिन्ह का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

भारत

जैसे: दिल्ली ^ की राजधानी है ।

पत्र – औनपचारिक

आपकी माताजी बीमार हैं, उनके बारे में जानकारी लेते हुए पत्र लिखें ।

साकची, जमशेदपुर

पूजनीय माताजी

सादर चरण स्पर्श

मैं यहाँ कुशल हूँ। मुझे छोटी बहन नेहा से ज्ञात हुआ कि आपका स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है। आपको क्या हुआ है? अपने स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखते हुए अन्य कार्य करें। चिकित्सक से जाँच कराएँ एवं उनकी सलाह लें, लापरवाही न बरतें। आपके पास आने में असमर्थ हूँ, लेकिन भगवान से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि आप जल्दी से ठीक हो जायें।

पिताजी एवं आपको सादर प्रणाम एवं छोटों को प्यार।

आपकी आज्ञाकारी पुत्री

आशिका

अनुच्छेद – पुस्तकों का महत्व

पुस्तकें हमारी मित्र हैं। वे अपना अमृतकोष सदा हम पर न्यौछावर करने को तैयार रहती हैं। पुस्तकें प्रेरणा का भंडार होती हैं। उन्हें पढ़कर जीवन में कुछ महान कार्य करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। महात्मा गाँधी को महान बनाने में श्री भागवत गीता ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। मैथिलीशरणगुप्त की “भारत-भारती” पढ़कर कितने ही नौजवानों ने आज़ादी के आंदोलन में भाग लिया था। पुस्तकें ही, आज मानव सभ्यता के मूल में हैं। पुस्तकों के द्वारा, एक पीढ़ी का ज्ञान दूसरी पीढ़ी तक पहुँचते पहुँचते सारे युग में पहुंच जाता है। पुस्तकें किसी भी विचार, संस्कार, या भावना के प्रचार का सर्वशक्तिशाली साधन हैं। तुलसीदास के “रामचरितमानस” ने तथा व्यास रचित “महाभारत” ने अपने युग को तथा आने वाली पीढ़ी को पूरी तरह प्रभावित किया। पुस्तकें मानव के मनोरंजन में भी परम सहायक सिद्ध होता हैं।

संदेश लेखन

गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर अपने मित्रों को बधाई संदेश भेजें।
आप सभी लोगों को गणतंत्र दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं और बधाई। गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर मैं इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि सभी लोगों के प्रति सामान्यता का ध्यान रखें।

Language

- Spellings
- Essay Writing
- Literature
- I am Malala
- MCC

LANGUAGE - SPELLINGS

SPELLING RULES

Spelling is a very important aspect of any language since wrong spellings may convey a wrong meaning. Let us learn a few rules for spelling words correctly.

A. ADDING PREFIXES:

When we add prefixes such as ‘un-’, ‘dis-’, ‘mis-’ we do not drop or add any letter.

Examples: Prefix + word

un + fit – unfit

dis + able – disable

mis + judge – misjudge

il + legal – illegal

B. ADDING SUFFIXES:

(i) Double consonants:

1. In one-syllable words ending in single vowel and single consonant.

Examples: sad

big

win

skin

We double the consonant before a **suffix, which begins with a vowel**, is added.

Examples: big + est - biggest

win + er - winner

skin + ing – skinning

2. In case of words of two or three syllables ending in a single vowel and single consonant, we double the final consonant if the last syllable is stressed.

Examples: begin – (stress falls on the last syllable ‘gin’)

control – (stress falls on the last syllable ‘trol’)

ENGLISH

after adding suffixes they become –

begin + ing – beginning

control + ing – controlling

C. TRANSFORMATION OF ‘Y’ INTO ‘I’

When a word ends with ‘y’ and has a consonant before it, the ‘y’ changes to ‘i’ before the suffix.

Examples: happy + ly – happily

Marry + ed – married

D. TRANSFORMATION OF ‘IE’ INTO ‘Y’

When words end in ‘ie’, these letters are changed into ‘y’ before adding ‘-ing’.

Examples: die + ing – dying

lie + ing – lying

E. POSITION OF ‘I’ AND ‘E’

We use ‘i’ before ‘e’ when the combination of ‘i’ and ‘e’ sounds ‘ee’ as in ‘beep’. But we write ‘ei’ when it has to be added after ‘c’ in a word though it sounds like ‘ee’ as in ‘deep’.

Examples: believe, thief

deceive, receive, ceiling (in these words ‘ei’ comes after ‘c’)

NOTE: Refer the chapter to learn more spelling rules.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Read the chapter and solve the exercise A, B and C in your notebook.

Topic - 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 essay and like the introduction, a conclusion needs to be attractive so that it leaves the 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 express the main point of the essay.

SAMPLE ESSAY

MY FAVOURITE CARTOON CHARACTER

The cartoon has always been an important part of childhood of any person. I always used to connect myself with the cartoon characters. It’s not only me who loved cartoons this much. There are many people across the world who loved this illustration work. It is a fact that the cartoons are stress relievers. The cartoon series not only meant to entertain us but they play a

very important role in teaching. Small kids are learning through the cartoon animation all the children find it very interesting and entertaining at the same time. I have a long list of my favourite cartoons.

My favourite cartoon character is Doraemon. He is a cat from the 22nd Century who has superpowers. He has a pocket on his stomach and many gadgets in it like the 'bamboo copter', anywhere door, fast/slow perfume, Gulliver's tunnel, small light and big light etc. His sister's name is Doraemee. Doraemon lives with his best friend Nobitha. Doraemon came through the time machine which is in Nobitha's drawer. Nobitha is a lazy boy and he ask different gadgets to Doraemon for whatever he has to do. Nobitha doesn't study at all and so gets zero in all his tests. He always falls into some trouble because he always misuses Doraemon's gadgets, but Doraemon always saves Nobitha. Nobitha's friends Jiaan and Suneo always bully Nobitha. But when Nobitha cries and runs home, Doraemon always teaches them a lesson. This shows Doraemon's love for Nobitha. Doraemon is an honest cat robot. I like Doraemon because he takes cares of everyone and hence helps everybody. Doraemon teaches lots of positive lessons. Doraemon is the favourite cartoon character of all the kid. Every kid likes to watch this cartoon. This cartoon shows the great friendship of Doraemon and Nobitha.

We should remember that he is only a cartoon character which we need to see them for entertainment purpose only. So we should not wait for Doraemon and his gadgets to help us out in real life to come and help us. If we are honest and hardworking, we will be able to overcome all our problems and succeed in life. The other lesson show, Doraemon teaches is that we should not bully someone. These are the reasons why I love Doraemon. I am sure many younger generation kids love this show.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Write an essay on the following topics:-

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

LITERATURE

I AM MALALA by Agamonee Barbaruah

SUMMARY:

I AM MALALA is a remarkable tale of a family uprooted by global terrorism, of the fight for girl's education, of a father who, himself a school owner, championed and encouraged his daughter to write and attend school, and of brave parents who have a fierce love for their daughter in a society that prizes son.

I. Word- meanings:

1. rented- paid someone for the use of property, land, car, etc
2. in awe of- feeling great respect and admiration
3. disheartened- let down, to have lost hope in something
4. anonymous- without giving away who the writer is
5. rehabilitation- restoring someone to health or normal
6. renowned- very famous
7. beacon- a source of inspiration
8. patriarchy- a society where men dominate over women

II. Answer these questions:

1. How is Malala just like other children?

Ans. Dressed in a salwar kameez and with a scarf over her head, Malala looks like any other teenager.

2. Who is Malala's main inspiration?

Ans. Malala's main inspiration is Benazir Bhutto.

3. How does Malala develop her interest in different subjects?

Ans. Inspired by her father, Malala developed her interest in different subjects.

4. How has Malala become the world's mascot for education?

Ans. The way Malala stood up for education for girls made her a mascot for education.

5. What has been Toor Pekai's contribution to Malala's development?

Ans. Toor Pekai who is Malala's mother gave her lessons in spirituality and encouraged her to forgive her assaulters.

6. Why does Malala change her ambition?

Ans. Malala changed her ambition as she now wants to be a politician like Benazir Bhutto and make a difference to the society.

III. Make sentences:

1. encouraged-

2. pride-

3. brilliant-

4. oppose-

5. inspired-

CREATIVE CORNER: Many things that we see around us make us angry. What are the things that make you angry? Can you do something to change those things? Write a short paragraph on it.

The 'MCC' by RK 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.

(NOTE- 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 'Jumping Stars' as the team name a beauty.

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.

(NOTE- 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 does not 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 equipments.

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

V. Make sentences:

1. drag-

2. disappointed-

3. glorious-

4. struggled-

5. teased-

CHAPTER- 7 OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

1. Read the chapter thoroughly .

2. Write the difficult words in the note book.

3. Write the keywords along with meaning in the note book.

4. Learn and write the states and union territory with their capitals in the copy.

5. Do exercise A and B in the book itself answers are given below:

A. 1. Kanchenjunga 2. Rajasthan 3. Godavari 4. Himachal 5. Lakshadweep

B. 1. Nepal and kanchenjunga 2. Himachal 3. Coromandel 4. A delta 5. Southwest monsoon

6. Short Answer Questions _____

Q1. Name the physical division of India.

Ans. Physical divisions of India are_

i) The Northern Plains

ii) The Northern Mountains

iii) The Peninsular plateau

iv) The Great Indian Desert

v) The Coastal Plains.

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

Q2. Name the countries with whom India shares its boarder.

Ans. The countries with whom India shares its boarders are- China, Pakistan, Bhutan, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Q3. What is subcontinent?

Ans. A large land mass that form part of a continent , especially the part of Asia that includes India, Pakistan and Bangladesh is called subcontinent.

Q4. Write about the political division of India.

Ans. Politically India is divided into 28 states and 9 union territories. Each state has a distinct culture, influenced by the people living here and because of its geographical location.

Q5. Why are the Himalayas called Young fold mountains ? How are they formed?

Ans. The Himalayas are called Young fold mountains because they are formed recently in the geographical history and are still rising. They are formed by the compression coming together of tectonic plates.

7. Long Answer Questions—

Q1. Explain the three parts of Northern plains.

Ans. The three parts of Northern Plains are-

1.INDUS BASIN- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir , Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

Indus river originates in the Himalayas near Mansrovar , flows through the Northern plains drain into the Arabian Sea. Its large portion lies in Pakistan.

2. GANGA BASIN-This basin covers a major portion of Northern Plains. Ganga originates from the Gangotri glaciers in the Himalayas. Yamuna is its main tributary.This covers the parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhaya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar and west Bengal.

3.BRAHAMPUTRA BASIN- It originates close to lake Mansarovar and flows eastward ,parallel to the Himalayas in Tibet and China. It enters in India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam to meet Ganga in Bangladesh.

Q2. Write short note on peninsular plateau.

Ans. Peninsular plateau -It is the oldest landmass of India. It lies to the south of the Northern plains. It is surrounded by hills from all the three sides. To the north are the Aravallis, the Vindhya , the Satpura and the Rajmahal hills .The plateau has two distinct parts-the central Highland and the Deccan Plateau. These plateaus are made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Q3. Give a brief note on the island of India.

Ans. The ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLAND-These islands , a union territory of India are a group of 572 islands ,out of which 40 are inhabited .Some primitive tribes live in these islands. The Andaman Nicobar islands are the remains of submerged volcanic mountains. It lies in Bay of Bengal. Its capital is Port Blair.

LAKSHADWEEP ISLAND –It is the group of 36 coral islands. It is located in Arabian sea 300km to the west of kerala coast. It is the smallest union territory of India with an area of 32.60 km . Its capital is Kavaratti.

Q4. How is geographical diversity of India important.

Ans. The different physio-graphic divisions of India highlight the unique feature of each region. The mountains are the sources of water and forests wealth. The Northern plains are the granaries of the country. The plateaus are a storehouse of minerals

which played an important role in the industrialization of the country. The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities

COMPUTER

□ Descriptive Type Questions:

1. What is blog?

Ans: A blog is a website on which articles are posted regularly and displayed in reverse sequential order, i.e. with the most recent entry first.

2. What is Podcast?

Ans: A podcast is an audio or video file made available for download on the internet, usually as a series. The term —Podcast is a combination of terms —iPod and —broadcast.

3. Mention any four advantages of E-Commerce.

Ans: a) It is available 24X7.

b) It is easier to start a business, as upfront investments or setup costs are relatively low.

c) The process of buying and selling is relatively fast.

d) It offers better service to customer, because distance is no hindrance.

4. What are the drawbacks of E-Commerce?

Ans: a) Customer hesitate to buy online because they cannot examine the product physically.

b) Many people are still concerned about data security and the possibility of fraud. They hesitate to enter sensitive information such as credit card numbers on Websites.

5. Name any two popular online shopping sites in India.

Ans: <https://www.flipkart.com> and <https://www.snapdeal.com>

6. What are the various types of e-banking?

Ans: a) Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)

b) Mobile Banking

c) Telephone Banking

d) Internet Banking

7. Mention any four advantages of E-banking.

Ans: a) It helps reduce paperwork.

b) It saves time.

c) E-banking provides round the clock service during all days of a month.

d) It helps banks reduce the cost of various transactions.

8. Mention any two limitations of E-banking.

Ans: a) Security is one of the major concerns of e-banking transactions.

b) The cost of providing e-banking infrastructure is very high.

KEY SHORTCUTS FOR STD 6

FINAL TERM

1. Ctrl+F : To find a text
2. Ctrl+H : To replace text
3. Ctrl+X : Cut selected text
4. Ctrl+C : Copy selected text
5. Ctrl+V : Paste text
6. Ctrl+A : Select entire document
7. Alt+F4 : Close application
8. Ctrl+N : To open a new document
9. Ctrl+O : To open a document
10. F12 : To open the Save as dialog box

11. ESC or C : To cancel Print or Layout Preview
12. Ctrl+Z : Undo last action
13. Ctrl+Y : Redo last action
14. Ctrl++ : Insert row
15. Ctrl+- : Delete Row
16. Shift+F11 : Insert new worksheet
17. Ctrl+' : Copy the formula from the cell above
18. Ctrl+Shift+' : Copy the value from the cell above
19. Ctrl+; : Enter date
20. Ctrl+; : To enter time
21. Ctrl+Home : To move to the first preview page

FULL FORMS FOR STD 6

FINAL TERM

1. INTERNET- International network
2. ARPANET - Advanced research project agency network
3. ISOC – Internet society
4. ISP – Internet service provider
5. URL – Uniform resource locator
6. WWW- World wide web]
7. E-mail- Electronic mail
8. BMP- Bitmap
9. HTTP- Hypertext transfer protocol
10. HTML- Hypertext mark-up language

FINAL TERM

11. IIS- Indian institute of Science
12. MIPS- Million instruction per second
13. CASE- Computer added software engineering
14. INTEL- Integrated electronics
15. PIXEL- Picture element
16. EPROM- Erasable programmable read only memory
17. PROM- Programmable read only memory
18. COBOL- Common business oriented language
19. AC- Alternate current
20. DC- Direct current

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE

1. What are the shortcut keys for undo and redo actions?

Ans. Ctrl + Z : Undo , Ctrl + Y : Redo

2. What are the shortcut keys for Cut, Copy and paste commands?

Ans. Ctrl + C : Copy, Ctrl + V : Paste, Ctrl + X : Cut

3. What is the default row height?

Ans. 15 point

4. Which key is used to delete cells?

Ans. Click the HOME tab. In the Cells group, click the drop-down menu arrow of the Delete button. Select the Delete Cells option from the menu. Select the cells you want to delete from the dialog box that appears.

5. Which option in the menu is used to automatically adjust the Row height?

Ans. AutoFit Row Height

6. Which key is used to select more than one consecutive columns /rows?

Ans. To select more than one consecutive row or column, click and drag the row/column heading till the row or column you want to select.

7. Which option of the Insert drop down arrow is used to insert the same number of selected rows?

Ans. Insert Sheet Rows

8. What is the maximum font size?

Ans. 72 points, however we can increase the font size using the Increase Font Size button.

9. Which button is used to change the font size

Ans. The Font Size button

10. What are the 3 types of Vertical Alignment?

Ans. Top, Middle and Bottom.

11. What are the 3 types of Horizontal Alignment?

Ans. Left, Center and Right

12. What are the 2 types of Orientation?

Ans. Portrait and Landscape

13. What is the shortcut key to write data in multiple lines in the same cell?

Ans. Alt + Enter

14. Give one example of blog?

Ans. superhealthykids.com

15. Give 2 examples of Feed Readers.

Ans. Feedly , NewsBlur

16. What is the full form of RSS?

Ans. Really Simple Syndication

17. Give two examples of Cloud?

Ans. Gmail, Facebook

18. What are the 4 types of e-commerce models?

**Ans. Business- to-Business (B2B)
Business- to-Consumer (B2C)
Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)
Digital middlemen**

19. What is the website for reserving railway tickets in India?

Ans. www.irctc.com

20. Name any 3 types of e-banking.

Ans. **Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)**

Mobile Banking

Interent Banking

Ch- 43 Solve the Crossword

Across

1. Backlift
3. Objectball
6. Sweep
7. Draw

Down

2. Blocking
4. Countdown
5. Lane

Ch- 44 All About Basketball

1. Magic Johnson
2. Michael Jordan
3. Oscar Robertson
4. Wilt Chamberlain
5. Bill Russell
6. LeBron James

G.K

Ch- 46 Personality Traits

1. A person who sees the bright side of things.

Ans. optimist

2. A person who removes evils and reforms the society.

Ans. Social Reformer

3. A person who is not loyal to his country.

Ans. Traitor

4. A person who believes in fate.

Ans. Fatalist

5. A person who holds a post without any salary.

Ans. Honorary

6. A person who knows many languages.

Ans. Polyglot

7. A person who loves mankind.

Ans. Philanthropist

8. A person who does not believe in the existence of God.

Ans. Atheist

Ch- 47 The Riddler

1. I'm tall when I'm young and I'm short when I'm old. What am I?
Ans. Candle
2. What has hands but cannot clap?
Ans. A clock
3. In a one storey pink house, there was a pink person, a pink cat, a pink fish, a pink computer, a pink chair, a pink table, a pink telephone, a pink shower everything was pink! What colour were the stairs?

Ans. There weren't any stairs, it was a one storey house.

4. What 5- letter word becomes shorter when you add two letters to it?

Ans. Shorter

5. Which is heavier, a pound of bricks or a pound of feathers?

Ans. The same – a pound is a pound

6. Timmy's mother had three children. The first was named April, the next named May. What was the name of the third child?

Ans. Timmy of course

7. The more you take, the more you leave behind, what are they?

Ans. Footsteps

8. A boy fell off a 30 metre ladder but did not get hurt. Why not?

Ans. He was only on the first step.

9. What word looks the same upside down and backwards?

Ans. Noon

10. I am an odd number. Take away one letter and I become even. What number am I?

Ans. Seven

11. Two in front, two in behind and one in the middle. How many are there?

Ans. Three

12. How many months have 28 days?

Ans. 12 months

13. Why did the boy bury his flashlight?

Ans. Because the batteries were dead

14. What starts with a P, ends with an E and has thousands of letters?

Ans. Post office

Homework:-

1. Ch- 45 Positive Thinking
2. Ch- 50 Non- Verbal Language

SANSKRIT

पाठ -16

संख्या – एक से दस

अभ्यास कार्य

(1) दी गई संख्या के उचित रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

WARLI PAINTING

Warli painting is a tribal art mostly done by Adivasi from North Sahyadri Range in India (Dahanu, Talasari, Jawhar, Palghar, Mokhada, and Vikramgadhi).



[VI/68]

WARLI PAINTING

Explore more of Warli characters. Try the reference image with pen. Enjoy the rhythm of triangles.



[VI/69]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics