



CLASS : VI

HOME ASSIGNMENT

DATE:07.05.2020 to 20.05.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS
HINDI	<p>साहित्य</p> <p>1. शहनाई का चित्र बनाकर उसमें रंग भरें </p> <p>2. पाठ 3- भारत रत्न ; उस्ताद बिस्मिल्ला खाँ को पढ़कर उसमें से दस-दस कठिन शब्दों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें </p> <p>3. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें – रियाज ,कलकलाता,लुप्त,पसंदीदा ,गम ,मुबारकबादी,जन्नत,अद्भुत गायन-वादन ,नौशे</p> <p>4.निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-</p> <p>[i] उस्ताद बिस्मिल्ला खाँ का बचपन का नाम क्या था ?</p> <p>[ii] शहनाई कैसा वादय है ?</p> <p>[iii] पाठ में किस शहर का उल्लेख हुआ है ?वहाँ कौन सी नदी बहती है ?</p> <p>[iv] पाठ में वर्णित व्यक्ति किस क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध था?</p> <p>[v] बिस्मिल्ला खाँ मुहरम के अवसर पर क्या बजाते थे?</p> <p>[vi] बिस्मिल्ला खाँ की मृत्यु किस आयु में हुई ?</p> <p>5. वाक्य बनाओ – बचपन ,संगीत,सादगी ,नदी भाषा –</p> <p>1. उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-</p> <p>क. कल _____ परीक्षा है। [मुझे/मेरी/आपको]</p> <p>ख. _____ दरवाजा खटखटा रहा है । [कुछ /किसका /कोई]</p> <p>ग. _____ माला गुलाब के फूलों से बनी है ।[ये/यह/वे]</p> <p>घ. रमेश अपने सवाल _____ हल करता है ।[स्वयं/तुम्हें /आप]</p> <p>ङ. यह खिलौना _____ है । [किसे /किसका]</p> <p>2. दिए गए सर्वनाम शब्द छाँटिए-</p> <p>एक दिन अमृता और शोभा विद्यालय जा रही थीं ।रास्ते में उन्होने एक अंधा आदमी देखा ।वह सड़क पार करना चाहता था ।उन दोनों ने उसे हाथ पकड़कर सड़क पार करा दी ।वह प्रसन्न हो गया ।उसने उन्हें धन्यवाद दिया ।</p>
MATHS	<p>Chapter 4. Integers Ex – 4 (A), (B) [Q no 1- 13], (C),(D),(E),(F)</p> <p>Chapter 11. Line Segment, Ray and Line Ex – 11(A),(B)</p> <p>Chapter 8. Algebraic Expressions Ex – 8(A)</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter 5: Separation of Substances</u></p> <p>1. Read the chapter: Separation of Substances</p>

2. Write the activity no1 given in pg no- 70
3. Write the activity no 2 and 3 given in page no-72
4. Mark the difficult words in your book. Write the keywords in your notebook given at the end of the chapter.
5. Solve the NCERT question(1-5) given in pg no-75
6. Solve the NCERT question(6-10) given in pg no-76
7. Solve the short questions given at the end of the chapter.
8. Write the long answers.

1. Heterogeneous Mixture: Mixtures in which particles of the substances present can be seen easily are called heterogeneous mixtures. Mixtures such as sand and iron fillings or salt and iron filings are some examples of heterogeneous mixtures.

Homogeneous Mixtures: Mixtures in which the particles of the substances present cannot be seen are called homogeneous mixtures.

Solution of sugar in water, syrups are some examples of homogeneous mixtures.

2. Sedimentation and decantation are used in combination for separating coarse particles of a solid which are insoluble in the liquid. **Sedimentation** is the process of settling down of heavy particles at the bottom in a solid-liquid mixture. The transfer of clear liquid from the container containing the solid-liquid mixture to another container is called **decantation**.

For example, the coarse particles of sand in muddy water can be separated by decantation. Before cooking/rice or pulses are washed with water. The impurities like dust and other lighter particles float on water and the rice grains or pulses settle at the bottom. The water is removed by the process of decantation.

3. Loading is the process of faster sedimentation by suspending alum to a liquid.

Sometimes during sedimentation the heavier coarse particles settle down quickly but the fine particles of clay, mud etc. settle down very slowly. When alum is added to muddy water, the finer particles get loaded with alum particles and form larger aggregates. This makes them to settle down faster.

4. Solubility: The maximum mass of a solute that can be dissolved in 100 g of the solvent at any specified temperature is called its solubility.

Solubility of common salt increases with rise in temperature.

5. Refer to Activity-3 on Page No.72 of textbook.

9. Complete the objective type questions given in the chapter.

10. Draw the diagram of separation of filtration given in pg no71.

ENGLISH

Ch. 4: NOUNS-NUMBER

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

- Read the chapter; take help from previous class notebook.
- Learn and write the definitions (singular and plural noun) in the notebook with examples.
- Learn the rules to change singular nouns into plural nouns. (refer your grammar book pg- 18,19&20)
- Solve the following exercises and write it in your notebook.

Exercise A: write the plural form of the following.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. goose- | 5. man-servant - |
| 2. jeans- | 6. sister-in-law - |
| 3. furniture- | 7. aircraft- |
| 4. cattle- | 8. deer- |

Exercise B: Read the following sentences and identify the nouns-number (singular/plural)

and change it into singular/plural forms. Make any other changes if required.

1. The lady told the **child** an interesting **tale**.
2. The war **heroes** were given a standing ovation.
3. This **knife** is quite sharp.
4. These **cacti** grow very slowly.
5. The **army** was told to march forward.
6. There are **dozens** of eggs kept in the basket.
7. The **scenery** is beautiful.
8. **Paper** should not be wasted.

Exercise C: Use correct word from brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. The news ____ disheartening. (is/are)
2. The police ____ chasing the thieves.(is/are)
3. The trousers ____ washed and ironed. (is/are)
4. The furniture ____ kept in the adjacent room.(is/are)
5. Wood ____ generally used to make strong doors.(is/are)

Exercise D: Fill in the blanks with plural form of nouns given in brackets.

1. All the girls received their new ____ (dress) for the function.
2. The ____ (shelf) were full of books.
3. I kept all the ____ (album) in the cupboard.
4. One of the ____ (volcano) in Java erupted.
5. There are many metropolitan ____ (city) in India.

Message Writing

What is message writing?

A message is a communication or statement conveyed from one person or group to another.

A message is a way to communicate with someone who cannot be reached via phone, email or met personally. These are meant to convey some important information in the briefest possible manner.

TYPES OF MESSAGES

Messages are of two types:

- Direct messages (involvement to two persons)
- Indirect message (involvement of more than two persons)

Important features:

- A message is written to convey some important information to our friends, family members,neighbours or even the milkman and the newspaper boy.

- A message should contain the exact information.

- A message should be brief and clear.
- A message should include: the name of the person for whom it is meant, the name of the person who wrote the message and the date and time when the message was written.

Purpose of writing a message:

- To give some important information.
- To request someone to do something.
- To give some sort of explanation.
- To apologies to someone.

Message writing format:

MESSAGE

Date & Time (0.5 marks)

Salutation

(Content) - Body

Details Information

Follow-up (2.5 marks)

Fluency and accuracy(1.5 marks)

Name and signature(0.5 marks)

Message writing format:

MESSAGE ← Message

← Date

← Time

(Leave a blank line)

← Addressee

← Body

(Leave a blank line)

ABC ← Addresser

You are Anurag and you forgot to inform the mother about your best friend Nikhil's birthday party. Now your mother is in the office and your phone is out of order. You want to leave a message for your mother and the keys of the house with your neighbour... Write a message, on behalf of Anurag, also telling her that Nikhil's father will drop you home at about 9 p.m.

Message

2nd May 2020

5.00 p.m

Mummy

I forgot to inform you about my best friend Nilkhil's birthday party. I'm going to attend the party at Invitation Banquet. The keys of our house are with Mrs. Mona. I'll have my dinner there only. Nilkhil's father will drop me back home by 9.00 p.m.

Anurag

Messages based on telephonic conversation:

Such messages should include:

- the name of the person who called,
- the name of the person who wrote the message, and
- the date and time when the message was written.

Atul wanted to speak to Aarav on the phone. But Aarav had gone out, so Atul left a message with Aarav's sister, Diya. Read the telephonic conversation between them.

ATUL: It is Atul here. Can I speak to Aarav?

DIYA: Sorry, he has gone out.

ATUL: When will he come back?

DIYA: I don't know. Would you like to leave a message?

ATUL: Yes. I have something important to discuss with him.

Would you please ask him to call me back as soon as he returns.

DIYA : Certainly.

ATUL: Thank you.

Now Diya must give Aarav his friend's message. But she has to go out before Aarav returns. So she writes the message for Aarav and puts it beside the phone. Here is the message

Message

2nd May,2020

2.30 p.m

Aarav

Your friend Atul called at 1.40 p.m. He has something important to discuss with you. He wants you to call back as soon as you return.

Diva

ENGLISH LITERATURE GRANNY'S LITTLE LAPTOP

by Roann Mendriq

About the Poet

- He was known to be the poem hunter.
- He wrote poetry based on the sentiments of the children and the mother in the society.
- His famous works include:
- Tree love
- Follow your feet
- Doormat

Summary of the poem

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

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

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

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

	<p>The poet concludes the poem by expressing his joy over Grammy being online, a part of a global Internet family where he can proudly tell the world that the Granny who is entralling the world with her knowledge and charm is his grandmother.</p> <p><u>Exercises</u> <u>Short Question Answers</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why does the poet refer to her grandmother being scared of a mouse? 2. Obesity is the biggest problem these days. Can you explain the reason with? 3. Why was the grandmother confused and was gazing at the laptop when she first saw it? 4. Write the two features of the new laptop. 5. Where do you get to see the world in a laptop and how do you connect with other people?
SOCIAL STUDIES	<p>EARLY HUMANS -2 Please click on the links given to learn about Early Humans-2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words. 2. Do the exercises in the notebook: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tick the correct option. ii. Fill in the blanks. iii. True or False. 3. Draw the different types of tools given on page 29. 4. Write the short answer question (Q.no.1 to 4) on page 31. 5. Write long answer question (Q.no.1 to 4) on page 31. 6. Write the keywords in your fair note book given on page 29. 7. Few extra questions are given below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Which crops were cultivated by Neolithic farmers of South India? ii. Name the two places where bones of sheep and goats have been excavated. iii. Where was a hunted scene painted on stone slab was found? iv. Name some tools of Neolithic Age. v. What things were used to make ornaments in Neolithic Age? vi. Where is Neolithic site located? vii. The word Chalco comes from which two Greek words
COMPUTER	<p><u>Ch.3 Procedures and Loops in logo</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook. <p><u>Ch.4 Presentation in power point 2013</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter Carefully. 2. Go through the Tech Terms given at the back of the chapter. 3. Complete Objective Type Question in your notebook.
SANSKRIT	<p>Ch- 5 ex 2, 3, 7 Ch- 8 ex 2,3 Ch- ex 2&5</p>

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