

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE: 19.07.2020 to 2.08.2020

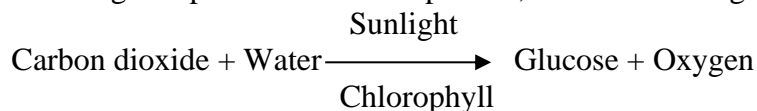
SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Ch-22 Data Handling (Continuation) Ex-22 Ch-14 Constructions Ex-14(A) & Ex-14(B) Ch-24 Bar Graph Ex-24 [Midterm Portion will get completed]
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter 2 : Air around us</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter: Air around us2. Mark the difficult words in your book and write in your notebook.3. Write the key terms in your notebook given in pg no-223.4. Solve exercise D,E,F,G in your notebook.5. Solve exercise A,B in your notebook.6. Solve exercise C and H in your notebook.7. Draw the diagram of photosynthesis given in page no- 222. <p>Note: C. Long answer type questions.</p> <p>Q. 1. How would you show that air occupies space? Ans. Air occupies space. It can be proved by a simple Activity. Take a balloon and blow air in it. It inflates. The balloon inflates because the air blown through the mouth enters the balloon and occupies space inside it. If the air in it is released it deflates again.</p> <p>Q. 2. Which is the largest components of air? How is it useful for plants? Ans. Nitrogen is the largest component (about 78% by volume) of air. It is essential for life on the Earth. It is a component of all proteins and can be found in all living beings. It is used by plants to make protein. Plants cannot take nitrogen directly from the air or soil. It is converted into nitrogenous compounds by nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil and is absorbed by plants.</p> <p>Q. 3. What is wind energy? Mention its two advantages. Ans. The energy of the moving air (called wind) is called wind energy. Wind energy is renewable and clean source of energy. It does not cause pollution while used to generate electricity. It is used for Pumping out underground water 2. Grinding of grains.</p> <p>Q. 4. How do animals and plants living in water and soil get oxygen? Ans. Plants and animals living in water get oxygen from the air dissolved in water. They have specific adaptations that enable them to absorb oxygen from the air dissolved in water. Organisms that live in soil get oxygen from the air trapped in the soil.</p>

5. Describe the balance of oxygen in the atmosphere.

Ans. Oxygen in air is consumed by plants and animals for respiration and by fossil fuels during burning.

In both the processes carbon dioxide and water are produced. These products escape into the atmosphere.

Oxygen is produced during photosynthesis. Photosynthesis is the process of making food in green plants with the help of air, water and sunlight.



Oxygen is a valuable by product of photosynthesis. It escapes into the atmosphere and used by animals and plants for respiration.

The volume of oxygen released during photosynthesis is almost equal to the value of the carbon dioxide taken up by the plants. Therefore the proportion of oxygen remains almost fixed in the atmosphere.

H. Higher order thinking skills

Q. 1. Why does a crocodile keep its snout out of water while resting?

Ans. A crocodile is not adapted to take in the oxygen dissolved in water. It breathes through lungs. So it keeps its snout out of water so that it can breathe through nostrils.

Q. 2. Why do fish in shallow ponds die in summer?

Ans. The solubility of air in water decreases as the temperature rises.

Consequently, the percentage of oxygen in water also decreases. It is the reason why fish in shallow ponds die in summer.

HINDI

हिन्दी भाषा(

ज्ञ। पर्यायवाची शब्द (सामान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्दों को समानार्थी या पर्यायवाची शब्द कहा जाता है पर्यायवाची शब्दों के कुछ उदाहरण इस प्रकार है -



पुष्प, सुमन, कुसुम



गृह, भवन, सदन



पल्लव, किसलय, पर्ण



बारिश, बरसात, मेह



नदी, सरिता, तटिनी



लद, घन

१३(खड0 को अपनी उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें

६। अनुच्छेद लिखें('पुस्तकों का महत्त्व'

हिन्दी साहित्य(९अपराजिता0

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें ९उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें0

९क0 'अपराजिता पाठ की लेखिका कौन है?'

उत्तर('अपराजिता' पाठ की लेखिका शिवानी है

९ख0 यदि हम विकलांग व्यक्ति की थोड़ी सी सहायता कर सके तो उसमें क्या हो सकता है?'

उत्तर(यदि हम विकलांग व्यक्ति की थोड़ी सी सहायता कर सके तो उसमें असीम आत्मविश्वास का संचार हो जाता है

९ग0 बितते भर की लड़की लेखिका को किस से कम नहीं लगी ?'

उत्तर(बितते भर की लड़की लेखिका को किसी देवांगना से कम नहीं लगी

९घ0 सामान्य -सी हड्डी टूटने पर या पैर में मोच आ जाने पर हमारे प्राण कैसे हो जाते है ?'

उत्तर(सामान्य -सी हड्डी टूटने पर या पैर में मोच आ जाने पर हमारे प्राण कंठगत हो जाते है

९ङ0 अपंग स्त्री -पुरुषों में माइक्रोबायोलॉजी में डॉक्टरेट पाने वाली प्रथम भारतीय कौन है?'

उत्तर(अपंग स्त्री(पुरुषों में माइक्रोबायोलॉजी में डॉक्टरेट पाने वाली प्रथम भारतीय डॉ. चंद्रा है

६। खाली स्थानों की पूर्ति करें -

९६0 उसकी कोठी का अहाता एकदम हमारे बंगले के अहाते से जुड़ा था

९६६0 मैं नित्य समय पर उसका यह विचित्र आवागमन देखती और आश्चर्यचकित रह जाती

९६६६0 पच्चीस वर्ष तक इस सहिष्णु महिला ने पुत्री के साथ(साथ कठिन साधना थी

९६७७0 एक वर्ष तक तक कष्ट साध्य उपचार चला

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic-Tenses

Introduction: A Tense is a form of a verb that is used to show the time of an action.

Types of Tenses

There are 3 types of tenses.

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense

Each tense is divided into 4 types.

In this assignment we will learn about Present and Past Tense.

Present Tense – It expresses action in the present time. The four forms of present

tense are:

1. Present Simple Tense
2. Present Continuous Tense
3. Present Perfect Tense
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Tense – It expresses action in the past time. The four forms of past tense are:

1. Past Simple Tense
2. Past Continuous Tense
3. Past Perfect Tense
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

NOTE:

There are three important forms of some verbs (Present, Past and Past Participle).

In different tenses we use different forms of verbs.

The verb 'be' is used in various forms - is, am, are, was, were, will be and shall be.

Structure of tense:

	PAST	PRESENT
Simple	I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday. Subject + Verb2 + Object	I <i>eat</i> pizza every day. Subject + Verb1 + Object
Continuous	I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived. Subject + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + Object	I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now. Subject + 'is/am/are' + (V+ing) + Object
Perfect	I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizzas when you arrived. Subject + 'had' + Verb3 + Object	I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizzas. Subject + 'have/has' + Verb3 + Object

**Perfect
Continuous**

I had been eating pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.
Subject + 'had been' + (V+ing) + Object

I have been eating pizza for 2 hours.
Subject + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + Object

Exercises based on Present and Past Tense:

I. Change the following as directed :

1. Birds fly in the sky. (**negative**)
2. Rohit loves his teacher. (**interrogative**)
3. Boys are doing their homework. (**negative**)
4. My friend speaks good English. (**interrogative**)
5. Dogs are barking. (**interrogative**)
6. He is learning music. (**negative**)
7. We are going to Kolkata soon. (**interrogative**)
8. Children play in the evening. (**negative**)
9. Ritu sings a song. (**negative**)
10. I am listening to western music. (**interrogative**)

II. Put in am/is/are (present) or was/were (past):

1. Last year she 10, so she 11 now.
2. I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
3. 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'
4. Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
5. I feel fine this morning but I tired last night.

III. Use the correct form of the verb:

1. We(**watch**) the cricket match, when we met Vimal.
2. I..... (**wait**) outside the theatre when I saw Om.
3. When Vijay arrived, Soma(**study**).
4. When he saw Ramesh in the library, he(**return**) his books.
5. When I saw them at midnight, they(**try**) to find a taxi.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable verb:

1. You had been till now since morning, (slept, sleeping, sleep)

2. She sun-bath for a month, (have been taking, had taken, had been taking)
3. I this car for four years, (have driven, had driven, had been driving)
4. The players had been for three hours, (running, ran, run)

V. Write the three forms of the following verbs:

come, eat, sit, drink, fall, stand, go, do, send, take, write, put, choose, give, shake

English Literature (Revision)

Topic- “The Canterville Ghost”

Summary: Horace B.Otis, a wealthy American, purchases Canterville Chase, an ancient English Manor –house, despite warnings that the house is known to be haunted. He moves into the house accompanied by his wife, his eldest daughter Washington, his daughter Virginia and his two young twin sons. Immediately upon arrival, the family is confronted by a bloodstain in a sitting room. The housekeeper, Mrs.Umney, reveals that it is a blood stain from the murder of Lady Eleanore de Canterville, who was killed in 1575 by her husband, Sir Simon de Canterville Chase. Dismissing the house keeper’s story as nonsense, Washington quickly pulls out a container of Pinkerton’s Champion stain remover, scrubbing it onto the stain till it is removed, lighting flashes and a peal of thunder rocks the house. The housekeeper faints in horror. When she gains consciousness she warns the Otis family of the upcoming danger but they pay no heed to her words saying they were not afraid of the ghosts. Theme – The Canterville ghost is a study of contrasts. Oscar Wilde takes an American family, places them in a British setting, then pits one culture against the other. It appears that Oscar Wilde had a message and he uses fifteen year old Virginia to communicate it. Virginia says that the ghost helped her see the significance of life and death.

I. On the basis of this recapitulation, answer the following:

1. What did Mr. Otis buy?

- a)Canterville Castle
- b)Canterville Chase
- c)Canterville Manor
- d)Canterville House

2. How did the Otis know that there was a ghost before buying the property?

- a) They read it in a newspaper.
- b) They saw the ghost.
- c) Mrs.Umney told them.
- d) Mr.Canterville told them.

3. What is Mr. Otis's first name?

- a) Hamilton
- b) Hiram
- c) Heathcliff
- d) Henry

4. Which railway station was the closest to Canterville Chase?

- a) Oxford
- b) York
- c) Birmingham
- d) Ascot

5. What is the first distressing thing Mrs. Otis notices within the house?

- a) A strange moaning sound
- b) That the windows never stay closed
- c) A red stain on the floor
- d) The presence of a cold draft

6. The twins were usually called as:

- a) The star and moon
- b) The star and stripes
- c) The sun and the moon
- d) The light and the shadow

7. The meaning of swished is:

- a) whipped
- b) chocked
- c) damaged
- d) unhealthy

8. What is Mrs. Umney's position in the house?

- a) The governess
- b) The housekeeper
- c) The Bailiff's wife
- d) The cook

9. What is the name of the eldest Otis son?

- a) Jefferson
- b) Hamilton
- c) Lincoln
- d) Washington

10. Who does the bloodstain belong to?

- a) Mrs. De Canterville
- b) Mr. Canterville
- c) Mrs. Otis
- d) Washington

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mr. Otis doesn't care about ghosts because

.....

2. **The Canterville Ghost** starts with the sale of an old British mansion called to, an American minister.

	<p>3. Sir Simon the Canterville, the ghost, killed his wife inHe lived foryears after that, and then he disappeared very mysteriously.</p> <p>4..... was a lovely girl of fifteen, with large blue eyes.</p> <p>5. greeted the Otis family when they arrived.</p> <p>6.cleaned the blood stains.</p> <p>7. The Otis family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Otis, their daughter....., their twin sons and their eldest son,..... .</p> <p>8. fainted out of fear.</p> <p>9. Gardenias and the were Washington’s weaknesses.</p> <p>10. were the only true republicans of the family.</p> <p>III. Creative Work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you think ghosts exist? Are ghosts always evil? 2. Imagine and draw the picture of “The Ghost of my Imagination”. <p>IV. Make sentence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) patriotism b) curious <p><u>Art Education Scrap Book Activity</u></p> <p><u>Topic : Collage Making</u></p> <p>Find information about the names of certain reptiles and amphibians (with reference to Ch. 1 ...reader) through books, libraries and documentaries about their habitat, food and special features. (Use your creativity and skills. Make use of things you get at home as newspapers, magazines or handmade pictures. Kindly avoid going to shops.)</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Ch -3:GOVERNMENT</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. IV.Do the exercises in the notebook: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tick the correct options. 2. Fill in the blanks. 3. Write true and false. <p><u>4.WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a government? Ans.A government comprise of a group of people who manage the country and look after our welfare. It frames policies and exercises control at various levels. 2. What is the main role of the Judiciary? Ans.The main role of the judiciary is to protect the rights of the people and ensures that the government works according to the constitution.

3. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. According to Universal Adult Franchise all the citizens of India above the age of 18 years can cast their vote to elect the candidate of their choice.

4. Which body is responsible for managing the affairs at national level?

Ans. The Central government manages the affairs of the country at the national level.

5. What power does a government have?

Ans. A government has the power to settle disputes, to administer the land, to make laws and enforce them as well as, whenever necessary so as to protect the interest of citizens.

6. Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.

Ans. In direct democracy, people directly make laws and policies by which they are governed. It is suitable for a country with small population.

In representative democracy, elected representatives form the government.

In this type of government the leaders chosen form a body called the legislature. It is followed by highly populated countries like India.

5. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What are the functions of a government?

Ans. The government has many functions to perform. They are:

- *It maintains law and order.
- *It deals with criminal and civil cases and solves its disputes through courts.
- *It works to maintain peaceful relations with neighboring countries.
- *It protects our international borders with the help of armed forces.
- *It organizes search and rescue operations relief work, rehabilitations and provides help by giving food, shelter and health care services during natural calamities.

2. What are the three organs of the government of India? Explain their functions.

Ans. There are three organs of the government, they are:

1. Legislature – It is the law making body of the government. It includes the Union Parliament, which is made up of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The members of the parliament together make the laws of the country.

2. Executive – It is the second organ of the government that puts into effect the laws made by the legislature.

3. Judiciary – It is the third organ of the government. It is the guardian of the constitution and ensures the government abides by the rules laid down in the constitution.

3. What are the different types of government? Explain along with examples

Ans. Different countries have adopted different types of government. Three most common types of government are Monarchy, Dictatorship and democracy:

Monarchy – It is the oldest form of government. In Monarchy, a country is ruled by a monarch or a single ruler, it could be a king or a queen. In this form of government power is hereditary. eg. Britain.

Dictatorship – In dictatorship, one individual or a small group of people assume control of a country. Such power is obtained by force. People who challenge the dictator are often punished. eg. Dictatorship of Adolf Hitler.

Democracy – It is most popular type of government. It is based on freedom and equality. The power lies with the common people who cast their vote to elect their representatives. eg. India.

	<p>4. Explain different forms of representative democracy. Ans. There are two types of representative democracy, Parliamentary form and Presidential form.</p> <p>Parliamentary form of government – There are two heads of state in the parliamentary form of government. The first is the Prime Minister who is directly elected by the voters and is also the leader of the majority party. The other is the President who is indirectly elected. In parliamentary form of government, real power lies with the parliament. The Prime minister and his Council of Ministers are the defacto head of the government. The President is the formal head of the state. This form of government is followed in India, Australia, and Germany etc.</p> <p>Presidential form of government – In this form of a government legislature and Executive are separate. The President is chosen independently through presidential elections like in USA. The President is the actual head of the state and enjoys all the powers. The president is the policy maker and legislature is the law maker. Eg. USA.</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>-12 विशेषण परिचय शब्दार्थ, (भद्र, अधम, अज्ञ, विज्ञ, सुरभित, मधुर, श्वेत, कृष्ण, चपल, दीर्घ, कृश, पावन) अभ्यास- 1,2,4,5,6 धातु-रूप – पठ्</p>
<p>G.K</p>	<p><u>MUSEUMS – A TRAVEL THROUGH TIME (Pg no: 10-11)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This converted railway station now shelters some of the most notable artworks in France, Like sculptures Auguste Rodin and painting by Paul Gauguin. <u>Musee d’Orsay in Paris</u> 2. <u>The Art Institute of Chicago</u> has over 30,000 works for art for patrons across their original building and the modern addition designed by Renzo Piano. 3. This free museum hosts the national collection of western European paintings from the 13th to 19th centuries. Their permanent collection offers ‘The Arnolfini

Portrait' (1434) by Jan Van Eyck and "The Great Bathers" (1894-1905) by Paul Cezanne. The National Gallery in London

4. The Louvre Museum in Paris has way more to offer than just Francesco del Giocondo's Mona Lisa (1503-19).
5. Learn about the rise, fall and conservation of the Acropolis at this beautifully renovated museum. The Acropolis Museum in Athens.
6. America's storied past of space exploration and aviation trial and error are done here. Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum in Washington D.C.
7. Explore the bicultural partnership between indigenous people and their counterparts here. Te Papa has an emphasis on diversity and multidisciplinary collaboration. Museum of New Zealand in Wellington.

GOVERNING AUTHORITIES (Pg no: 12)

PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC:

- Italy
- Turkey
- Switzerland
- Bangladesh
- India
- Ireland
- Hungary
- Myanmar

MONARCHIES:

- Bhutan
- Qatar
- Thailand
- UAE
- Tonga
- Saudi Arabia
- Oman

PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM:

- USA
- Argentina
- Senegal
- Pakistan

- Poland
- Turkmenistan
- Peru
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Ghana
- Chile
- Sudan

ONE PARTY STATES:

- Syria
- Vietnam
- China

COMP.SC

Chapter 4- PRESENTATIONS IN POWERPOINT 2013

- Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 65 in your notebook.
- Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 66 & 67, in your notebook.
- Do all the Application based questions given on page no. 67 & 68
- **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :**

1. Name the various categories of SmartArt graphics.

Ans. SmartArt graphics are used to communicate information visually. There are 8 categories of SmartArt graphics –

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i. Lines
- ii. Rectangles

- iii. Basic shapes
- iv. Block arrows
- v. Equation shapes
- vi. Flowchart
- vii. Stars and Banners
- viii. Callouts

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

Ans.

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

5. How will you create a photo album presentation?

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

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

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

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

- Click the INSERT tab -> Click the Audio option in the Media group. Audio drop-down menu opens.
- Choose any one option from Online Audio, Audio on My PC or Record Audio and in the Insert Audio dialog box, search the audio you want to add and then click Insert button.
- The audio file will be inserted into the slide and will be selected by default.

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

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

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

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

Ans. The special effects that can be added to text and objects on a slide are called Animations. There are four animation effects present in the Animation group-

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

DRAWING

Topic - CHAPTER 4 AND CHAPTER 5
Work to be done : **Complete page 14 and page 15**
as per instruction given in your drawing book.

Chapter - 4

