

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE: 17.11.2020 to 2.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chap-10 Ratio and Proportion [Ex-10(A), 10(B), 10(C)] Chap-13 Angles and their Measurement [Ex-13(A), 13(B), 13(C)]
SCIENCE	<p><u>Chapter 10: Motion and Measurement of distances</u></p> <p><u>Week 1</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter: Motion and Measurement of distances2. Mark the 20 difficult words in your book and note it down in your notebook.3. Write the keywords given in Page no 1504. Draw the diagram given in page no 1435. Solve question D, E, F and G in your notebook (Pg no 156)6. Solve question A in your notebook. <p><u>Week 2</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solve question B in your notebook2. Write the long answers <p>Q. 1. Why do we need standard units for measurement? Ans. The unit that could be used everywhere as a base unit of measurement is called a standard unit. A standard unit remains the same, whenever, by whoever and wherever it is used. It helps to reproduce a certain quantity accurately. The internationally accepted unit are the SI units. The international system of units (or SI units) is necessary for the sake of uniformity. Non-standard units are not same for every body and the same quantity would appear different to different people.</p> <p>Q. 2. Mention the precautions to be observed while measuring the length of a pencil using a ruler. Ans. Precautions to be observed while measuring the length of pencil The scale should be placed along the length of the pencil. 1 Measurement should not be started from the broken or damaged end of the scale. The eye should be kept in line with the point of measurement.</p> <p>Q. 3. When an object is said to be in motion? How can you say motion is always relative? Ans. An object is said to be in motion when its position changes with respect to its surrounding and time. The same object may be at rest at one moment and in motion at some other. For instance, if we imagine ourselves to be sitting inside the compartment of a running train, all the passengers in compartment are at rest with respect to the compartment as well as to each other. But the same passengers are moving with respect to a pole, tree or any other stationary point outside the train. Thus state of motion is relative and not absolute.</p>

	<p>Q. 4. Define circular motion. Give one example also. Ans. Circular Motion: When an object moves along a circular path, its motion is called circular motion. Circular motion is a special type of curvilinear motion. The motion of a stone tied to a string and the motion of a point on the blade of a fan are some examples of circular motion.</p> <p>Q. 5. Describe periodic and non-periodic motion with suitable example. Ans. Periodic motion: The motion which repeats itself at a regular interval of time is called periodic motion. Motion of the moon around the earth, the motion of the earth around the sun, the motion of the pendulum of a clock are some examples of periodic motion. Non-periodic motion: The motion that does not repeat itself at regular time intervals is called non-periodic motion. Even though the motion of a body repeats, it can be non-periodic if it does not have a fixed time for repetition. The motion of our legs and hands while walking, the motion of a butterfly or a bee or a bird are some examples of non-periodic motion.</p> <p>3. Write the high order thinking skill (HOTS)</p> <p>Q. 1. Name the type of motion executed by a sewing machine. Ans. A sewing machine executes multiple motion. The wheel of the machine executes circular motion. The needle of the machine running at constant speed performs periodic motion. The needle also move in translatory motion.</p> <p>Q. 2. Why are the blades of a moving fan appear to move in opposite direction? Ans. Sometimes the blades of a moving fan appear to move in opposite direction due to optical illusion called wagon-wheel or stroboscopic effect. The wagon-wheel effect is an optical illusion in which a spoked wheel appears to rotate differently from its true rotation. The wheel can appear to rotate more slowly than the true rotation, it can appear stationary or it can appear to rotate in the opposite direction from its actual rotation. The last of the effect is sometimes called reverse rotation effect which can be also observed in a moving fan.</p>
<p>HINDI</p>	<p>हिन्दी साहित्य पाठ- जीवन में हास्य विनोद निर्देश-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें छ 2. पाठ से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर- पुस्तिका में बनाएँ छ 3. पाठ से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें छ 4. पाठ में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें छ <p>1. शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें -</p>

पुष्टई - ताकत देने वाली	चिर तरुण - सदा जवान रहना	अनुगामिनी - पीछे-पीछे चलने वाला
अर्जित - इकट्ठा किया हुआ	प्रतिबिंबित - परछाई झलकना	सूत्र - धागा

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें-

७ मानव के स्वभाव में कौन-सी मोहक प्रवृत्ति होती है ङ

उत्तर. मानव स्वभाव में हास्य विनोद की प्रवृत्ति होती है ङ

८ कैसा मनुष्य भाग्यशाली है ङ

उत्तर. वह मनुष्य बड़ा भाग्यशाली है जिसे विधाता से हास्य और विनोद का बहुमूल्य वरदान मिला है ङ

९ कैसा व्यक्ति आसानी से साक्षात्कार में चुन लिए जाते हैं ङ

उत्तर. वह व्यक्ति आसानी से चुन लिया जाता है एजिसके होठों पर दूधिया मुस्कान की रेखाएं रहती है ङ

१० हंसमुख व्यक्ति को देखकर कैसी धारणा बनती है ङ

उत्तर. हंसमुख व्यक्ति को देखकर यह धारणा बनती है कि उसके मन में कोई गाँठ नहीं है एकोई उलझन नहीं है ङहंसता हुआ चेहरा ऐसा दर्पण है जिसमें मन की स्वच्छ भावनाएं प्रातिबिंबित होती है ङ

११ हम सफल जीवन के अधिकारी कैसे बन सकते हैं ङ

उत्तर. हम मुश्किलों पर हँसना सीखकर तथा साथ ही अपने हास्य विनोद से दूसरों के जीवन को आनंदमय बनाकर हम सफल जीवन के अधिकारी बन सकते हैं ङ

3. वाक्य बनाएं-

(प) स्वभाव- मानव का **स्वभाव** विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों से बना है ङ

(पप) जवानी- हास्य एवं उल्लास का नाम ही **जवानी** है ङ

(पपप) स्वास्थ्य- स्वास्थ्य ही धन है ङ

(पअ) हंसमुख- **हंसमुख** व्यक्ति को देखते ही मन प्रफुल्लित हो जाता है ङ

(अ) सम्मान- हमें बड़ों का **सम्मान** करना चाहिए ङ

4. विलोम शब्द लिखें-

सफल ग असफल	सुखी ग दुखी	जीवन ग मरण
वरदान ग शाप	हँसना ग रोना	बड़ा ग छोटा

हिन्दी भाषा - अपठित काव्यांश

अपठित की परिभाषा गद एवं पद का वह अंश जो पहले कभी नहीं पढ़ा गया हो अपठित कहलाता है! दूसरे शब्दों में ऐसा उदाहरण जो पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित पुस्तकों से लेकर किसी अन्य पुस्तक यह भाषा खंड से लिया गया हो अपठित अंश माना जाता है!

अपठित का महत्व अपठित अंश के प्रति समझ विकसित करता ही है साथ

	<p>ही उसे नए नए शब्दों को सीखने का भी अच्छा अवसर मिलता है! निर्देश अपठित अंश पर तीन प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे जाएंगे।</p> <p>क) विषय वस्तु का बोध ख) शीर्षक का चुनाव ग) भाषिक संरचना</p> <p>“ आ रही रवि की सवारी नव किरण का रथ सजा है कलि कुसुम से पथ सजा है बादलों से अनुचरों में स्वर्ण की पोशाकधारी आ रही आ रही रवि की सवारी विहगएबंदी और चारण गा रहे हैं कीर्ति-गायन छोड़कर मैदान भागीए तारको की फौज सारी आ रही रवि की सवारी! ”</p> <p>कद्ध बादलों को किसकी उपमा दी गई है? उत्तर बादलों को अनुचरों की उपमा दी गई है सोने की पोशाक पहनकर खड़ा है!</p> <p>खद्ध रवि किस रथ पर बैठकर आ रहा है? उत्तर नवकिरण के रथ पर बैठकर आ रहा है!</p> <p>गद्ध मैदान छोड़कर कौन गया है? उत्तर तारों का समूह मैदान छोड़कर गया है!</p> <p>घद्ध रवि की सवारी को आते देखकर प्रशंसा के गीत कौन गा रहा है? उत्तर रवि की सवारी को आते देखकर प्रशंसा के गीत चिड़िया बंदी चारण सभी गा रहे हैं थे!</p>
ENGLISH	<p><u>SUBJECT- ENGLISH LANGUAGE</u> TOPIC- 1. CONJUNCTIONS 2. NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING Written work to be done in English Language notebook. <u>CONJUNCTIONS</u> A conjunction is a word that joins together sentences, words or group of words in a sentence. Example: I like both papaya <u>and</u> watermelon. The girl is honest <u>but</u> the boy is dishonest.</p> <p>KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS: ➤ <u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u>—These include: and, but, or, not, neither, for, yet,</p>

still and so.

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

FOR EXPLANATION PURPOSE:

1. Coordinating conjunctions join two simple sentences together.

Example:

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

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

They join similar facts or statements.

They are used in pairs.

Example:

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

3. Subordinating conjunctions connects words, phrases or clauses to another sentence.

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

Example:

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

4.Uses of conjunctions:

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

Example:

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

- -He likes to eat burger and drink tea.

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

Example:

The dish is delicious. The dish is hot.

- -The dish is delicious but hot.

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

Example:Water the plants everyday. They will die.

- Water the plants everyday or they will die.

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

Example: He is successful. He is contented.

- He is successful, therefore he is contented.

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

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

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

If, unless – these conjunctions suggest condition.

Example:

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

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

EXERCISES TO BE DONE IN NOTEBOOK:

A. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

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

B. Complete the following sentences with appropriate conjunction:

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

C. Frame sentences with the following conjunctions:

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

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

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

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

➤ **NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING:**

A newspaper report is a written account which provides detailed information about an event or happening in a concise manner.

➤ **GUIDELINES FOR WRITING A NEWSPAPER REPORT**

- ❖ have an appropriate, precise and catchy headline to capture the reader's attention
- ❖ state only facts
- ❖ always be written in the third person
- ❖ always be written in indirect or reported speech
- ❖ have details of the place and date
- ❖ carry all the relevant information

➤ **STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING**

- ❖ Heading
- ❖ Name of the reporter
- ❖ Place, date: Beginning of the report
- ❖ Factual details (about how the event occurred)
- ❖ Conclusion is essential (which may also refer to the reaction of the witness)

EXERCISE A

A newspaper reporter has been sent to report a bank robbery. Here, you can see one page of his notes. Use the given information to complete the report he wrote for the newspaper. Do not add any information.

- 10:30 am
- Co-operative Bank
- Zakirpur- 20 km from Gurgaon
- Rs 10 lakh looted
- Robbers in Maruti van, cashier gunned down
- robbers still at large
- police investigations are on

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

BANK ROBBERY AT ZAKIRPUR

By a staff Reporter

Zakirpur, September 28: A dacoity took place here at a branch of Co-operative bank in Zakirpur which is 20 kms from Gurgaon. According to an eyewitness, four robbers reached here in a Maruti van. They came in the bank and looted Rs 10 lakhs. The cashier was gunned down. The robbers are still at large. The police is investigating and they hope to arrest the robbers soon.

➤ **Complete exercise B and C in your notebook.**

SUBJECT- ENGLISH LITERATURE

TOPIC- CH-7 STEPPING OUT (PROSE)

SUMMARY:

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

CHARACTERS:

- Oliver
- Fagin
- Charley Bates
- Artful Dodger

- Old Gentleman
- Policeman

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

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

Written work to be done in notebook

A. Word meanings:

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

B. Antonyms:

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

C. Answer these questions with reference to the context:

1. The three boys sallied out.....
 - a. Who were the three boys?
 - The three boys were Oliver, Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.
 - b. What was unique about their manner?
 - They looked so languorous and upto no good as they walked that Oliver thought they were going to deceive Fagin by not working at all.
 - c. Who gave them permission to sally out?
 - Fagin gave them permission to sally out.
2. 'Do you see the old cove at the bookstall?'
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - Artful Dodger is the speaker.
 - b. Who is 'the old cove'?
 - The old cove is the gentleman at the bookstall.
 - c. What does the speaker do to the old cove?

- The speaker steals the old cove's handkerchief.
- 3. They no sooner heard the cry, and saw Oliver running, than, guessing exactly how the matter stood, they issued forth, and shouting 'Stop thief!' too, joined in the pursuit like good citizens.
 - a. Who are being referred to as 'they'?
 - They are Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.
 - b. What is the situation being described?
 - The situation being described is, Oliver, suspected of being the handkerchief thief, being chased down the street by a crowd of people.
 - c. Were they good citizens? Give reasons.
 - They were definitely not good citizens as they were culprits but they also joined in blaming an innocent boy for the crime which was done by them.

D. Answer the questions in brief:

1. Why do you think the Dodger chose the old man?
 - The Dodger chose the old man because he was clearly unaware of his surroundings, engrossed in the book he was browsing.
2. What act of the Dodger and Bates shocked Oliver?
 - The Dodger and Bates robbing the old gentleman's handkerchief shocked Oliver.
3. When did Oliver realise what Fagin actually did?
 - When Oliver saw that Dodger pulled out the handkerchief from the old man's pocket, hand it to Bates and then, run away together. This made Oliver realise what Fagin actually did.
4. What was the effect of this realisation on Oliver?
 - Shock and horror overpowered Oliver when he realised the truth about Fagin.
5. Why did the old man suspect Oliver?
 - The moment Oliver broke into a run, the old gentleman realised that his handkerchief was missing. His estimation of the situation consequently was that the boy he could see running off must be the thief.
6. What was the policeman's opinion of Oliver?
 - The policeman had no faith in Oliver's protestation of innocence. He thought that he was just another street urchin trying to talk his way out of getting imprisoned.

E. Answer these questions:

1. What is the significance of the Dodger saying, 'Do you see the old cove'?
 - The dodger's comment was an early indication that he was scoping out potential targets for his thievery.
2. Describe in your own words how the old man was reading.

The old man was so engrossed in the book he was browsing that he was completely unaware of his surroundings.
3. In what way is there magic in the cry 'Stop thief'?
 - The cry is said to have magic in it because it instantly rouses a mob. Not only the vagrants, but also people busy doing various things drop them and chase the thief.
4. What did the Dodger and Bates do when the old man raised a hue and cry?
 - The Dodger and Bates joined the chase for Oliver and mingled into the crowd, before slipping away at an opportune moment.
5. Why did the old man want to run away from the crowd? Why did he not run away?
 - The old man was a kind person. Although Oliver, whom he thought of as the thief, had been caught, that man did not appreciate the manner in which the mob was treating him. Their attitude made him deeply uncomfortable.

	<p>6. What do we get to know about the old man from this extract? - The old man was a compassionate fellow with a love for reading.</p> <p>7. What do we get to know about the Dodger and Bates from this extract? - The Dodger and Master Bates were experienced thieves with a deep understanding of mob behaviour. They did not have a very strong moral centre which was made evident by how unaffected they were by Oliver’s plight.</p> <p>8. What does this extract tell us about mob behaviour and mentality? (Do it yourself)</p> <p>9. Is society in this day and age different or the same? Give reason and examples to support your answer. (Do it yourself)</p> <p>11. In what ways is the opening sentence of this extract ironical? - The opening sentence of this extract describes Oliver great desperation to go out and work. Little did Oliver know then that Fagin was training him to be a pickpocket, just like he had the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates. And if that were not ironical enough, going out to work was to result in Oliver getting wrongly implicated of thievery and almost getting lynched by a bloodthirsty mob.</p> <p>F. Make sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lubberly- • wondering- • screaming- • struggling- • triumph- <p>ACTIVITY:</p> <p>1. Write a paragraph from the old gentleman’s point of view in about 200 words describing the whole incident. Remember to include his thoughts and feelings at important points in the story.</p> <p>2. Pick out all the conjunctions from the summary of the story given above.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p><u>Ch. – 5 PANCHAYATI RAJ</u></p> <p>I. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words in the textbook.</p> <p>II. Quick revision 1 and 2 to be done in the textbook.</p> <p>III. Write down the key words in the notebook after writing the title of the chapter and date.</p> <p>IV. Do the exercises in the notebook:</p> <p>1. Tick the correct options.</p> <p>2. Fill in the blanks.</p> <p>3. Write true and false.</p> <p>4. WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>1. Why are Panchayats important?</p>

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

2. What is Nyaya Panchayat?

Ans. Nyaya is a village court. Its main function is to settle minor disputes and provide speedy justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What are the functions of the Zila Parishad?

Ans. Functions of a Zila Parishad include:-

1. Supervising and coordinating the activities of the Block Samitis and Gram Panchayat.
2. Implementing projects initiated under Five - Year Plans.
3. Advising the State Government on the matters related to the development of the district.
4. Monitoring and updating the State Government about various community development programmes running in the district.
5. Looking into the accounts of the Block Samiti and allocating Government funds for various programmes.

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

Ans. The State Government plays the following role in Panchayati Raj:-

1. It plans rules and regulations for the institutions of Panchayati Raj.
2. It dissolves the Panchayats that are not functioning properly.
3. It coordinates with the Zila Parishad to work for the development of the District.
4. It recruits technical, skilled and executive staff at the district and block level.
5. It provides grant - in - aid to carry out various welfare programmes and keep a check on the accounts of the Panchayats.

	<p>3.How does the Panchayat contribute towards the development of the village and it's people?</p> <p>Ans. A Panchayat carries out the following functions to carry out the development of the village and it's people:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and maintenance of roads ,drainage and parks, promotion and development of agriculture and irrigation systems ,water resources like tanks,wells and hand pumps,street lighting ,sanitation system,education and healthcare. 2.Carrying out Government schemes for primary education, employment generation ,immunization programmes and establishment of dispensaries. 3.Organising health camps, sports and cultural programmes. <p>4.What are the functions of Block Samiti and how does it receive funds?</p> <p>Ans. Block Samiti performs the following functions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Giving advice to Gram Panchayats in the field of agriculture ,animal husbandry, veterinary medicine and healthcare. 2.Setting up rural industries with guidance of Specialists as Extension Officers. 3.Looking into primary education and opening more night schools for adults and shelters for needy and homeless. 4.Developing and maintaining sewage system and ensuring safe drinking water for all. <p>Block samiti gets it's funds from:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Taxes from houses ,water ,electricity,land and cattle. 2.Revenue from leasing out of Samiti land. 3.Funding and aid given by the State Government.
SANSKRIT	<p>पाठ- 13 वाटिका शब्दार्थ (पूरा)अभ्यास – 1, 2, 4</p>

13. वाटिका

अभ्यास (Exercise)

• अभ्यास (Exercise) •

1. (क) सुन्दराः (ख) सुन्दरम् (ग) चञ्चलाः (घ) श्वेतम् (ङ) एका मनोहरा

विशेषण	विशेष्य
सुन्दराः	खगाः
शोभना	वाटिका
श्वेतम्	कमलम्

क्रिया	धातु	वचन
अस्ति	अस्	एकवचन
कूर्दन्ति	कूर्द्	बहुवचन
तिष्ठन्ति	स्था	बहुवचन

4. (क) विकसति (ख) कूर्दन्ति (ग) अस्ति
(घ) तरन्ति (ङ) कूजन्ति

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
मीनः	मीनौ	मीनाः
वाटिका	वाटिके	वाटिकाः
कमलम्	कमले	कमलानि
सः	तौ	ते
मित्रम्	मित्रे	मित्राणि



G.K

Noble Laureates in Literature (Pg No:59)

1. In 1993 **Toni Morrison** was the American writer who received the noble prize for literature for “novels characterised by visionary force and poetic import , gives life to an essential aspects of American reality”.
2. In 2010 **Mario Vargas Llosa**, a Peruvian writer, was awarded the Noble Prize for Literature “for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual’s resistance ,revolt , and defeat”
3. **Alice Ann Munro** is a Canadian writer who was honoured with the Noble Prize in Literature and is acclaimed for her finely tuned storytelling, which is characterized by clarity and psychological realism.
4. In 1901, French writer Rene Francois Armand Prudhomme won the first

Noble Prize in literature special recognition of “in special recognition of his poetic composition, which gives evidence of lofty idealism, artistic perfection and a rare combination of the qualities of both heart and intellect.” **Sully Prudhomme**

5. In 1905, **Henryk Sienkiewicz**, a Polish national was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature “ because of his outstanding merits as an epic writer.”. His most widely translated work is ‘Quo Vadis’(1896), a study of Roman society in the time of Emperor Nero and probably his most noteworthy work.

TEST PAPER-5 (Pg No:60-61)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **Nemo** was the captain of the Nautilus in twenty thousand leagues under the sea.
2. The official language of the Supreme Court and High Court as prescribed by the constitution of India is **English**
3. Name the author of the famous first line –“What makes Iago evil? Some people ask. I never ask.” **Joan Didion**
4. **Black Eyed Beings** take human form but have black , soulless eyes symbolic of the sense of pure evil.
5. Complete the proverb- one man’s **meat** is another’s poison.

True or false

1. The Hero of this famous dialogue- Frankly my dear, I don’t give a damn is Clarke Gable. **True**
2. 6 official languages were recognised by the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution. **False**
3. Banshee, a spirit appearing as a frenzied old woman whose high pitched shriek prophesied a death soon to come. **True**
4. Dushasan seized Draupadi by her hair and dragged her into the court. **True**
5. Toni Morrison is a Canadian writer who was honoured with the Noble Prize in Literature and is acclaimed for her finely tune, which is characterized by clarity and psychological realism. **False**

Choose the right answer

1. Had a long career, with a filmography that's equally prolific and acclaimed as both actor and director

Clint Eastwood

2. The official language of Goa

Konkani

3. Kunti's Son Karna is also known as

Radheya

4. Polish national was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "because of his outstanding merits as an epic writer.". His most widely translated work is 'Quo Vadis' (1896), study of Roman society in the time of Emperor Nero and probably his most noteworthy work.

Henryk Sienkiewicz

5. A poetic form consisting of a six- line stanza.

Shadorma

Match the following

1. Was born in Austria- then part of Austria-Hungary- and was raised near Linz. He moved to German in 1913.

Adolf Hitler

2. Number of identifiable mother tongue as per Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation report of 2011.

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3. Name the poet-

I was angry with my friend

I told my wrath, my wrath did end.

I was angry with my foe;

I told it not, my wrath did grow

William Blake

4. A leopard can't change its.

Spots

5. Peruvian writer, was awarded the Noble Prize for Literature "for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual's resistance ,revolt , and defeat"

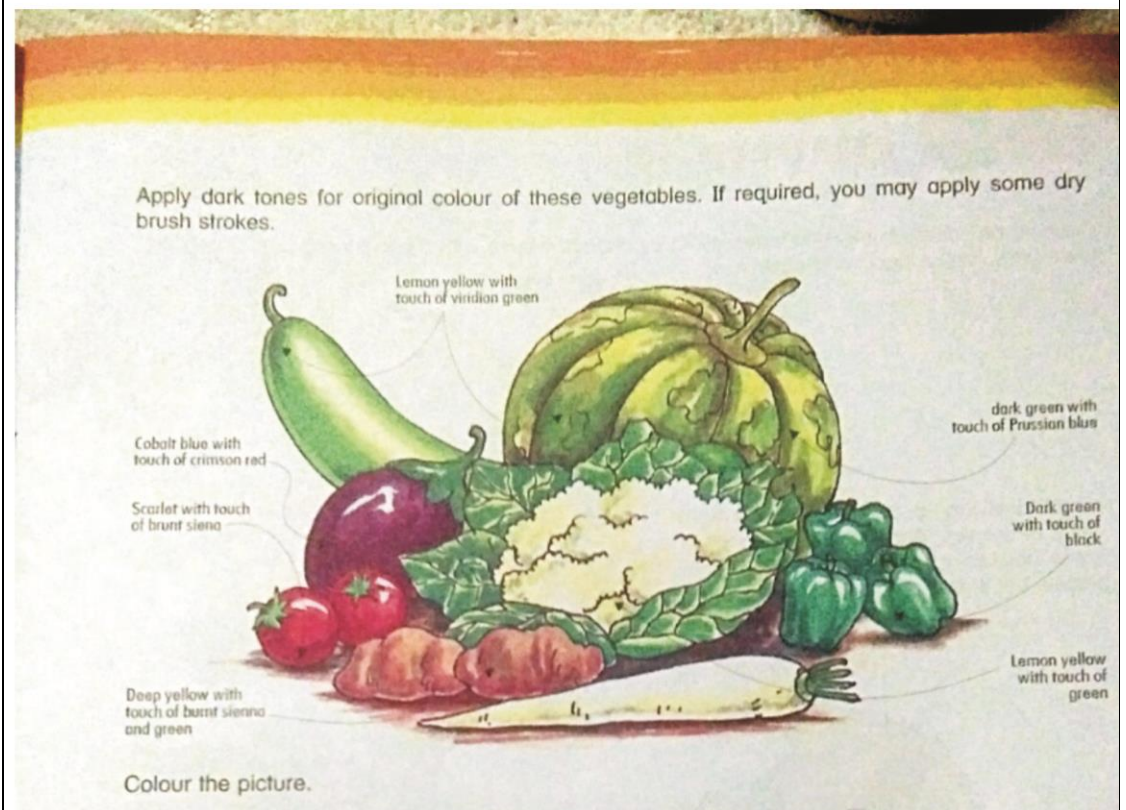
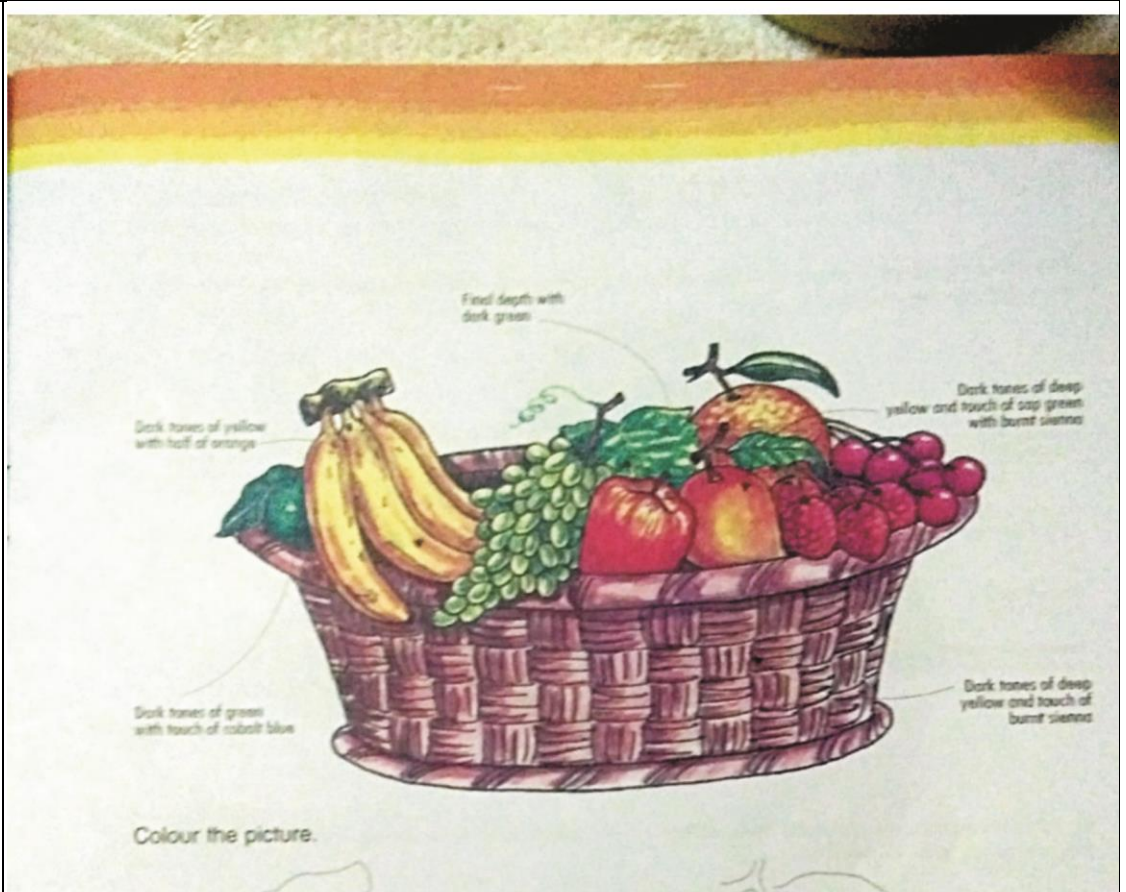
Mario Vargas llosa

Application of Measuring (Pg No:62)

1. Measuring shoe size - Brannock Device
2. Electric Current - Ammeter
3. Hearing - Audiometer

	<p>4. Specific gravity of Liquids - Densimeter</p> <p>5. Ocean Depth - Fathometer</p> <p>6. Pitch of musical notes - Electric Tuner</p> <p>7. Specific gravity of milk - Lactometer</p> <p>8. Pressure of Gas - Manometer</p> <p>9. Blood sugar - Glucometer</p> <p>10. Intensity of light - Lux meter</p> <p>11. To measure steps - Pedometer</p> <p>12. Atmospheric pressure - Mercury Barometer</p> <p>13. To measure area - Planometer</p> <p>14. Blood pressure -Sphygmomanometer</p> <p>15. Revolutions per minute(RPM)-Tachometer</p>
<p>COMP SC</p>	<p><u>Chapter 7 : Formatting in Excel 2013</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 120, in your notebook.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 121, in your notebook.</p> <p><u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:</u></p> <p>1.Mention two ways to handle long text in an Excel Sheet. Ans. To handle long text in a cell we can follow two options:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Select the cell > Click Wrap text in Alignment group. The data will become confined to the cell and will be displayed in multiple lines. We can merge adjacent cell into one large cell by clicking Merge & Center in the Alignment group. The text will be center – aligned in the single merged cell. <p>2.How will you add a rupee symbol to a numeric value in a cell? Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the ‘Number’ group in the HOME TAB. <input type="checkbox"/> Click the arrow next to the ‘Accounting Number Format’ and select ‘More Accounting Formats’. <input type="checkbox"/> The ‘Format Cells’ dialog box appears. Select symbol as ENGLISH [INDIA] <input type="checkbox"/> The rupee symbol appears before the number in the given cell. <p>3.How will you add a background color – Yellow – to cell A1:D1? Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Select the cells A1:D1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to Font group in HOME tab. <input type="checkbox"/> Select the arrow next to ‘FILL COLOR ‘ <input type="checkbox"/> Choose ‘Yellow ‘color. The cells from A1:D1 will get yellow as background color. <p>4.How will you align the data to 45 in cell A1? <input type="checkbox"/> Click the arrow beside ‘Orientation’ in the Font group. <input type="checkbox"/> Select ‘Format Cell Alignment’ option from the drop – down list.</p>

	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> The 'Format Cells' dialog box appears with Alignment tab selected. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 'Orientation', using the mouse, drag the pointer to 450. <input type="checkbox"/> The text in the selected cell will appear tilted at this angle. </p> <p>5.Name any five formatting features available in Font group on the Home tab.</p> <p>Ans Font</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Font size Bold Italic Underline All borders Fill color Font color <p>6.Name the three horizontal and three vertical alignments of data in a cell.</p> <p>Ans. Horizontal – Left, Center, Right Vertical – Top, Middle, Bottom</p> <p>7.Explain the working of Increase Decimal and Decrease Decimal buttons in Number group of HOME TAB.</p> <p>Ans. The 'Increase Decimal' button and the 'Decrease Decimal' button are available in the 'Number' group of the HOME Tab.</p> <p>8.Name all the button present in the lower row in the Font group on HOME tab.</p> <p>Ans.Bold Italic Underline All Borders Fill Color Font Color</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic - FRUIT COMPOSITION AND VEGETABLE COMPOSITION</p> <p>Work to be done : Chapter page 17 and 18</p> <p>as per instruction given in your drawing book</p>



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