

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VI
DATE: 20.01.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Ch-12 Parallel Lines [Ex-12] Ch-18 Circles [Ex-18] Ch-21 Concept of Perimeter and Area [Ex-21(A), 21(B), 21(C), 21(D)]</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>CHAPTER 8: Body Movements</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter: Body Movements 2. Mark the 20 difficult words in your book and note it down in your notebook. 3. Write the keywords given in Page no 117 4. Solve question D, E, F and G in your notebook (Page no 123) 5. Solve question A and B in your notebook. 6. Write the long answers <p>Q. 1. Describe the backbone of a human body with the help of a diagram. Ans. The backbone (or the vertebral column) extends from the base of the skull to the hip. It consists of 33 small ring-like bones called vertebrae. These are joined to each other and form a hollow bony tube-like structure. The spinal cord passes through this structure. Thus backbone protects the spinal cord. [For diagram refer to Page no. 113 of the textbook.]</p> <p>Q. 2. How do muscles move the bones? Ans. Muscles work in pairs by contraction and relaxation. When one of the muscles contracts; the bone is pulled in that direction. The other muscle of the pair relaxes. To move the bone in the opposite direction, the relaxed muscle contracts to pull the bone towards its original positions while the other muscle relaxes. Since a muscle can only pull and it cannot push, thus two muscles have to work in pairs to move a bone.</p> <p>Q. 3. How birds are adapted to fly? Give three features. Ans. The bird's body is streamlined which reduces the air resistance and makes it suitable for flying. Their bones are hollow and light in weight. The bony parts of the forelimbs are modified as wings. The powerful chest muscles are modified to hold muscles of flight.</p> <p>Q. 4. How does a fish swim? Ans. A fish uses its muscular tail and fins for swimming. The air-filled swim bladders make the body buoyant. During swimming, the front part of the body and the tail part curve in opposite directions. This makes a jerk and pushes the body forward. A series of such jerks makes the fish swim ahead.</p> <p>Q. 5. Differentiate between (a) Bones and cartilage (b) Tendon and ligaments. Ans. (a) <u>Difference between Bones and Cartilage</u>: Bones and cartilage are types of connective tissues in the body. A bone is hard tissue that forms the skeletal structure of the body. It protects the body against mechanical damage, assist in its movement, provides shape and support to the body. Cartilage is not as hard and rigid as bone and is present in areas of the body like the ear, nose and joints. It reduces friction (rubbing) at joints, supports the respiratory tract, acts as shock absorbers between heavy bones and maintains the shape and flexibility of body.</p> <p>(b) <u>Difference between Tendons and Ligaments</u>: A tendon connects a muscle to a bone, while a ligament connects two bones. Tendons let the muscles move bones, whereas ligaments stabilize joints. Tendons are tough and elastic, whereas ligaments are strong but</p>

elastic.

G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]

Q. 1. What is the difference between locomotion in plants and animals?

Ans. Locomotion refers to movement of an organism. Locomotion in animals is accomplished through walking on legs, flying or swimming. Since plants are not capable of moving themselves, there is no locomotion of plant species. However, some photosynthetic organisms like euglena and volvox move from one place to another with the help of flagella.

Q. 2. Why do animals move?

Ans. Animals move to find food, shelter and protect themselves from predators. Animals also move from one place to another for breeding purpose or to avoid harsh weather conditions.

Chapter 3: Fibre to Fabrics

Read the chapter: Fibre to Fabrics

Mark the 20 difficult words in your book and note it down in your notebook.

Write the keywords given in Page no 46

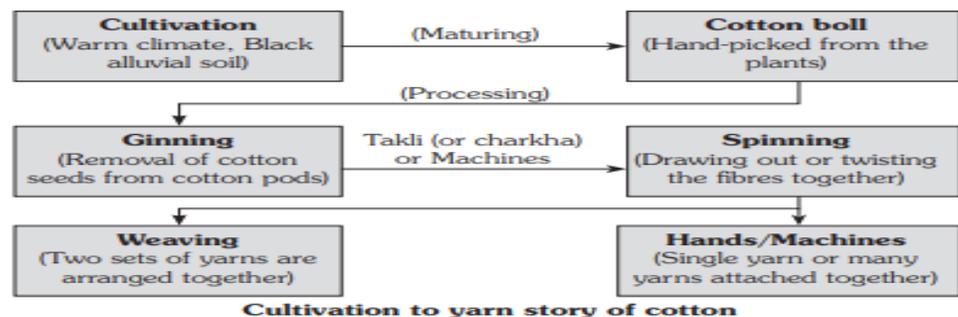
Solve question D, E, F and G in your notebook (Page no 52)

Solve question A and B in your notebook.

Write the long answers

Q. 1. Describe the cultivation-to-yarn story of cotton.

Ans. The cultivation-to-yarn story of cotton is summarised below.



Q. 2. How is jute fibre extracted from the jute plant?

Ans. Jute plants are generally cut at the flowering stage. A good quality jute fibre is obtained from plants cut at the flowering stage. After the dry leaves fall, the dry bundles of plants are kept in a pond for few days. During this period the gummy skin rots out to separate the fibres. This process is called retting. The jute fibre is separated from the retted jute.

Q. 3. Describe the process of weaving.

Ans. Weaving: The process of arranging two sets of yarn together (at right angle to each other) to make a fabric is called weaving. Weaving can be done on handlooms or power looms. The yarn is placed lengthwise on the frame called warp. Another yarn is attached to the shuttle of the machine. The shuttle carries the yarn back and forth across the yarn placed lengthwise.

Q. 4. Briefly describe the history of clothing material.

Ans. At the beginning of civilization, people used bark, leaves and animal furs to cover themselves. As people settled down and started farming, they learned to weave vines and animal fleece to make fabrics. In the next stage of civilization, flax and cotton were woven into garments. At that time, people just draped the fabric to cover themselves. It was only after the invention of the sewing needle that people started stitching their garments.

Q. 5. Give an Activity to show that twisting makes the yarn stronger.

Ans. Refer to Activity-3 on page No. 45 of text book.

High order thinking skills.

Q. 1. Why coconut fibres cannot be used to make fine clothing material?

Ans. Coconut fibres are very rough and uneven. Clothes made from coir will not be comfortable to wear. However, the longer fibres of coir can be used to make fishnets and coarse cloth.

Q. 2. Why sometimes it becomes difficult to pass cotton thread through the eye of a needle?

Ans. Sometimes it becomes difficult to pass cotton thread through the eye of a needle. It happens when the thread splits into thin strands or fibres at its tip. When the thread tip is slightly twisted after moistening it, it easily passes through the eye of the needle.

Chapter 14: Water

Read the chapter: Water

Mark the 20 difficult words in your book and note it down in your notebook.

Write the keywords given in Page no 210

Solve question D, E, F and G in your notebook (Page no 216)

Solve question A and B in your notebook.

Write the long answers

Q. 1. How are clouds formed ?

Ans. Water from the seas, oceans, lakes and rivers evaporates and the vapour moves up to get mixed with the air. The air gets cooler as it rises up. At certain height, the water vapour present in the air starts condensing and forms tiny droplets of water. These droplets remain floating in the atmosphere. These floating droplets in air appear as clouds. When these droplets come together to form bigger drops of water, they become heavy and fall down as rain.

Q. 2. Suggest some ways to conserve water.

Ans. Suggestions for conserving water

Use only the required quantity of water.

Do not allow water to drip from defective taps.

Plant more trees as trees help to bring rainfall.

Use water-efficient methods like drip irrigation or spray irrigation to water the crops.

Practice rainwater harvesting. Also collect rainwater in tanks, ponds or by constructing check dams.

Q. 3. How does surface water differ from underground water?

Ans. Differences between surface water and ground water

Surface water	Ground water
The water found on the surface of the Earth is called surface water	The water trapped under the Earth's surface is called ground water.
Surface water continuously evaporates by the heat of sun.	Ground water is not exposed to evaporation.
The temperature of surface water varies with the temperature of	Ground water maintains a constant temperature.

surroundings.	
Surface water contains many contaminants and pathogens.	Ground water also contains contaminants but in less amount. However, groundwater is generally free from pathogens.

Q. 4. Describe water cycle in nature. Mention two importance of water cycle.

Ans. Water continuously circulates in nature. The continuous flow of water in nature is called water cycle.

It takes place through the following steps.

- Evaporation: The heat of the sun evaporates water from oceans, seas, lakes and rivers. The water vapour mixes with air and rises up. Plants also lose water through the process of transpiration.
- Condensation: As water vapour rises up in the air it cools and turns into small water droplets forming clouds.
- Precipitation: Tiny droplets of water join together to form clouds. When clouds become heavy enough, they fall down as hail. If the temperature decreases further the clouds fall down as rain, snow or sleet. The rainwater then collects in oceans, rivers, lakes, beginning the cycle again. Some of the water seeps through the ground and is available as groundwater.

Importance of water cycle

- Water cycle regulates weather in the Earth.
- Water cycle makes water available on the Earth in various forms, i.e., solid, liquid and gas.

Q. 5. Describe rainwater harvesting.

Ans. Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater harvesting is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water. One method of rainwater harvesting is rooftop harvesting. For this, the rainwater from the rooftop is collected in a storage tank with the help of pipes. Here it is filtered and then sent into a pit. The water in the pit seeps (or percolates) slowly into the ground to recharge the groundwater. In another method, the water flowing on the roads, ground or lawns is collected in ponds or drains. This water allowed to percolate into the ground to recharge the groundwater.

1. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]

Q. 1. How do trees help to control floods and droughts?

Ans. Trees help to retain excess rainwater, prevent extreme run-off and reduce the damage from flooding. They also help to mitigate the effect of drought. The soil absorbs the rainwater falling on the earth and trees draw water from the soil to support their major processes like photosynthesis, growth etc. As water absorbed by the roots travels to the leaves, excess water is lost through the tiny pores on the leaves called stomata. This process is called transpiration. The processes of transpiration and evaporation play a major role in water cycle. Thus trees help to prevent drought by supporting water cycle. Moreover, if there is a scarcity of water,

or the drought occurs, many trees shed their leaves to prevent water loss. The roots of trees bind the soil and allow more rainwater to percolate through the soil. This prevents the wastage of rainwater as surface runoff and occurrence of floods.

Q. 2. Why there is a need of rainwater harvesting?

Ans. Water is an important natural resource that is essential for all living beings.

It is used for drinking, irrigation, industry, transport and generating electricity. It is cyclic resource which can be used again and again. But its demand is increasing steadily due to increasing population and growing industrial activities. This increasing demand has reduced the availability of water per person. Moreover, ground water sources are increasingly getting depleted or are getting polluted.

All these factors are leading to water scarcity. Thus, rainwater harvesting has become the need of the hour.

Chapter 13: Fun with Magnets

1. Read the chapter: Fun with Magnets
2. Mark the 20 difficult words in your book and note it down in your notebook.
3. Write the keywords given in Page no 194
4. Solve question D, E, F and G in your notebook (Page no 203)
5. Solve question A and B in your notebook.
6. Write the long answers

Q. 1. Define magnetic and non-magnetic substances. Give one example of each.

Ans. Magnetic substance: The materials which are attracted by a magnet are called magnetic materials/substances. Iron, steel, cobalt, nickel and their alloys are some examples of magnetic substances. Non-magnetic substances: The materials which are not attracted by a magnet are called non-magnetic materials. Aluminium, copper, brass, stainless steel, wood, leather etc. are some non-magnetic substances.

Q. 2. Write the main properties of a magnet.

Ans. Properties of a magnet

- A magnet attracts magnetic materials towards itself.
- A freely suspended magnet always aligns in north-south direction.
- A magnet has two poles. North pole and South pole. A magnet with a single pole does not exist.
- Like poles of two magnets repel each other and unlike poles of two magnets attract each other.
- The poles of the magnet are located at its ends. The strength of magnetic force is maximum at its ends or poles.

Q. 3. How can you magnetise an iron needle using a strong bar magnet?

Ans. An iron needle can be magnetised by rubbing (or stroking) a bar magnet over the needle. When the bar magnet is repeatedly stroked 30 to 40 times over the needle the same manner then needle becomes magnetised. This can be tested by bringing some iron filings near the needle. If the iron filings stick to the needle, it indicates that the iron needle has been magnetised. If not, then again stroke the magnet over the needle repeatedly.

Q. 4. Give reason for the following.

(a) Magnets are used to find direction.

	<p>(b) Soft iron pieces are kept across the ends of the magnets. Ans. (a) A compass is used to find direction on the earth. The compass has a small magnetised needle. This is because the earth itself has a magnetic field which is similar to that of a bar magnet. The compass needle aligns with the earth's magnetic field direction and points north-south once the direction north is known, other directions can be known easily.</p> <p>(b) The poles of a magnet are located at its ends when the poles of the magnet are left free, the magnet loses its magnetism slowly. This is called self-demagnetisation. To avoid self-demagnetisation, magnets are kept in such a way that their opposite poles are joined. This is done by placing soft iron pieces across both the ends.</p> <p>7. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS [HOTS]</p> <p>Q. 1. Why magnets should be kept away from electronic items? Ans. Most electronic items like computers, floppy disks, etc. are comprised of magnetic materials. These are potentially vulnerable because they use magnetisation as a means of recording data. When a magnet is placed near these items, its magnetic field can corrupt/destroy the data by interacting with the changing magnetisation of the drive.</p> <p>Q. 2. What are the medical uses of magnets? Ans. Medical uses of Magnets The use of the magnets in the medical sciences is very effective. We can use magnetic therapy for the pain management without any use of the medicines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnets can stimulate the nerves in the human body and increase the blood circulation, which carries oxygen to the tissues. • Magnets are used to heal the pain and the wounds of the athletes. Doctors use magnets to cure arthritis, gout, spondylitis and other problems related to the nervous system. • Magnetic mattress are used for relaxing the body. • Magnets are used in Magnetic Resonance Imaging or MRI. It is a technique for creating detailed image of the human body. • Magnets also help in fighting infections of the body.
<p>HINDI</p>	<p><u>हिन्दी साहित्य</u> <u>पाठ- आजादी (बालचंद्रन चुलिव्काड़)</u> आजादी कविता को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें कविता से संबंधित चित्र अपनी उत्तर- पुस्तिका में बनाएँ कविता से पंद्रह कठिन शब्द चुनकर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें कविता में दिये गए शब्दार्थ को कंठस्थ करें</p> <p>:1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें । शागिर्दए मुसाफिरए सूरज में घोंसला बनानाए अनंतए मुक्तिए महफ़िलए कर्मठए मेहनतकश</p> <p>:2) प्रश्न- उत्तर लिखें । क) आज़ादी कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं</p>

उत्तर - आजादी कविता के रचियता बालचंद्रन चुलिककाड़ है।

ख) इस कविता में कवि ने किसका महत्व बताया है

उत्तर - इस कविता में कवि ने श्रम का महत्व बताया है।

ग) अपने मन में शागिर्द आजादी का करता अर्थ लगा रहा था

उत्तर - अपने मन में शागिर्द आजादी का अर्थ स्वच्छंदता से लगा रहा था।

घ) क्या शागिर्द की उलझन दूर हो गई

उत्तर - हाँ ए आजादी का सही अर्थ जानकर शागिर्द की उलझन दूर हो गई।

ङ) दर्जी आजादी का क्या अर्थ बताता है

उत्तर - दर्जी आजादी का यह अर्थ बताता है कि आजादी का अर्थ सिर्फ स्वच्छंद व्यवहार से नहीं बल्कि आजादी तो शोषण के खिलाफ एक रचनात्मक सोच से है।

3) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्यों का निर्माण करें।

शागिर्द, उस्ताद, कर्मठ, बलिदान, श्रम

4) विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

क) ज्ञानी, मुक्ति, कर्मठ, आजादी

पाठ दृ पादुका पूजन

1. पाठ का वाचन सस्वर करे च [दो बार]

2. पाठ के कठिन शब्दों को रेखांकित कर उन्हें तीन बार उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे च

3. शब्द- भंडार से चह. 149, उत्तर पुस्तिका में शब्दार्थ लिखे दृ

4. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न पाठ पुस्तक में करे च [चह दृ 151,

5. किसने ए किससे कहा दृ पाठ पुस्तक में करे चख्वह .151,

6. प्रश्न उत्तर लिखे दृ [उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे]

क. भ्रातृ दृ भक्त में किन दृकिनका नाम लिया जाता है दृ

उत्तर दृ भ्रातृ दृ भक्त में लक्ष्मण और भरत का नाम लिया जाता है च

ख. विधान बाबू के घर पादुका- पूजन देखकर लोग क्यों हँसते हैं दृ

उत्तर दृ विधान बाबू के घर पादुका दृ पूजन देखकर लोग इसे दिखावटी भक्ति समझकर हँसते हैं च

ग. विधान अपने पिता की अपेक्षा चाचा को क्यों अधिक चाहता था दृ

उत्तर दृ विधान के पिता गरम मिजाज वाले आदमी थे कभी किसी बच्चे से प्यार नहीं जताते थे इसलिए विधान अपने पिता की अपेक्षा चाचा को अधिक चाहता था च

घ. चाचा अपने हिस्से का रसगुल्ला किसको खिला देते थे और क्यों दृ

उत्तर दृ चाचा अपने हिस्से का रसगुल्ला विधान को खिला देते थे क्योंकि वो विधान को बहुत चाहते थे च

ङ. चाचा के क्रिया-कर्म के बाद विधान बाबू ने क्या किया दृ

उत्तर दृ चाचा के क्रिया-कर्म के बाद विधान बाबू चाचा की चप्पलें अपने सिर से लगा कर वहाँ से ले आए च

च. चाचा किसके पैसों से खरीदी चप्पलें पहनना चाहते थे और क्यों दृ

उत्तर- चाचा विधान के पैसों से खरीदी चप्पलें पहनना चाहते थे क्योंकि वो विधान से बहुत स्नेह करते थे छ
छ . मरने से पूर्व चाचा ने क्या इच्छा प्रकट की थी ङ क्या वह इच्छा पूरी हो सकी ञ
उत्तर ढ मरने से पहले चाचा ने एक जोड़ी चप्पल पहने की इच्छा प्रकट की थीए हाँ उनकी वह इच्छा पूरी हुई घ

हिंदी भाषा

1^ए अनेकार्थी शब्द (1 से 22 तक ढ

2^ए विलोम शब्द (1 से 50 तक)

.3) काल की परिभाषा लिखकर उसके भेदों को उदाहरण सहित लिखें ।

काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके संपन्न होने के समय का बोध होए उसे काल कहते हैं घ

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं ढ

1 ढ भूतकाल

2 ढ वर्तमान काल

3. भविष्यत काल

भूतकाल- क्रिया के जिस रूप से ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया संपन्न हो चुकी हैए उसे भूतकाल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : मैं बाजार गया था ए बच्चों ने गन्ना खाया ।

भूतकाल के छह भेद हैं-

सामान्य भूतकाल ए आसन्न भूतकालए पूर्ण भूतकाल

अपूर्ण भूतकाल ए संदिग्ध भूतकालए हेतुहेतुमद भूतकाल

वर्तमान काल- क्रिया के जिस रूप से ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया अभी संपन्न हो रही हैए उसे वर्तमान काल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : मज़दूर सामान उठा रहा है।ए शिवांगी चित्र बना रही है ।

वर्तमान काल के तीन भेद हैं- सामान्य वर्तमान ए अपूर्ण वर्तमान एसंदिग्ध वर्तमान ।

भविष्यत काल - क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके आने वाले समय में संपन्न होने का बोध होए उसे भविष्यत काल कहते हैं।

उदाहरण : शायद कल वर्षा होछ ए ज्योति गाना गायेगी ।

भविष्यत काल के दो भेद हैं- सामान्य भविष्यत ए संभाव्य भविष्यत।

.4) ऐसे दो-दो वाक्य लिखिए जिनमें अल्प विरामए प्रश्नवाचक चिन्हएयोजक चिन्ह और लाघव चिन्ह का प्रयोग हो ।

.क) अल्प विराम -

.ख) प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह -

.ग) योजक चिन्ह -

घ) लाघव चिन्ह -
 5) नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश में उचित विराम - चिन्ह लगाइए ।
 गांधी जी सदा सत्य बोलते थे वे अहिंसा के पुजारी थे वे हिंदू सिख मुसलमान ईसाई और पारसी को भाई भाई समझते थे वे स्वदेशी पहनो चरखा कातो सब धर्मों का आदर करो वे राष्ट्रपिता कहलाए उनकी समाधि राजघाट के नाम से जानी जाती है ।

ENGLISH

TOPIC:
1. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH
2. DIARY WRITING

Written work to be done in English Language notebook.
Chapter - DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

- When we give the exact words that the person has used, it is called *direct speech*. The spoken words are put within inverted commas.
 Example: Meena said to Nitin, "I ate brownies."
- When we convey the thoughts of the speaker without the actual words but with its full meaning intact, it is called *indirect* or *reported speech* or narration. We do not use inverted commas.
 Example: Meena told Nitin that she had eaten brownies.
- The verb that introduces the reported speech is called a *reporting verb*. We should also remember that verbs like said, asked, told, wished, ordered, requested and replied are *reporting verbs*.
- General rules for changing direct speech into indirect speech:
 1. Firstly, comma (,) and the quotation marks ("...") are removed.
 2. The reporting verb is changed according to different kinds of sentences.
 3. The conjunction is used according to different kinds of sentences, i.e. assertive, interrogative, etc.
 4. The pronoun is changed according to the speaker and the listener.
 5. The verb is changed according to the rule of the sequence of tenses. (Tenses are changed.)
 6. The reporting verb 'said to' is changed to 'told' if it is followed by an object. If there is no object, it is left unchanged.
- Exception: If the direct speech contains a universal truth or a habitual fact or a

saying, the tense of the direct speech remains unchanged even if the reported verb is in the past.

Example: The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East." (direct)

The teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (indirect)

I. Change the following sentences into *indirect speech*:

1. Reena says, "She likes mangoes."
2. John said, "I am going to church."
3. Pradeep said, "The earth revolves round the sun."
4. Varun said to Vikas, "I have bought a new book."
5. Jatin said, "I have done my homework."
6. Anju said, "I brought a pen yesterday."
7. He said, "She will buy a pen."
8. They said, "We have completed our work."
9. Neha said to Manish, "I shall take this pen."
10. She said to me, "You are a brilliant student."

• **Reported Speech of Statements, Commands, Request and Questions:**

1. When we change a statement into indirect speech, we remove the inverted commas, change the exact words within inverted commas on the basis of rules explained.

Example: They said, "We will go for a swim." (**direct**)

They said that they would go for a swim. (**indirect**)

2. When rewriting a command or request in indirect speech, the reported verbs 'request', 'command', 'order', or 'advice' are used.

Example: Mother said to her, "Please switch off the kitchen lights." (**direct**)

Mother requested her to switch off the kitchen lights. (**indirect**)

3. When reporting a question in indirect speech:

- a) The reporting verb is changed to enquire or ask.
- b) If the question begins with a verb, the word *if* or *whether* is used.
- c) If the question begins with a question word such as: **whom, whose, who, where, which, what, how or when** the question word is repeated.

(Refer your text book for rules and examples)

II. Rewrite the following sentences into *reported speech*:

1. He said to me, "How are you?"
2. She said, "Will he participate in the competition?"
3. Monu asked to Sonu, "Do you like mangoes?"
4. Meena said to Reena "Please bring me a cup of tea."
5. Ramesh said to me, "Be careful while driving."

6. The beggar said to them, "Please give me something to eat."
7. The teacher said, "Obey your parents."
8. She said to me, "Where are you from?"
9. He said to her, "Why did you do that?"
10. The teacher said to me, "Have you done your homework?"

- Do exercise A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I in your notebook.

Chapter - DIARY WRITING

- A diary entry is a short composition, a record of the writer's feelings, thoughts and happenings during a particular day.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING A DIARY ENTRY

- The date is mentioned right at the beginning at the top left corner, e.g. 25 July 20...

In the next line the day is mentioned e.g., Monday

In the next line the time is mentioned e.g., 8: 30 pm

- You may start by writing--

Dear Diary

(Leave a blank line)

- Clear and brief description of events, happenings may be recorded.
- The writer's thoughts and feelings are expressed honestly and frankly.
- The ideas expressed are in an informal style and may be written in paragraphs.
- Some ideas may be related to the writer's personal life.
- Write your name (informal) at the end.

Question:

Imagine you won the first prize in a painting competition organized in your school. Write a diary entry and express your feelings. Since you had not won a prize for of your paintings in the past, it was an exhilarating experience for you. The topic was 'Make My City Green.' You may express the reaction of your friends, your class teacher and your parents. You may also add briefly what you had tried to depict in the painting and explain why wining the prize means a lot to you.

7 January 2021

8.00 pm

Dear Diary

Today was the most exciting day of my life. I had been waiting for this day for so

many years. I always thought I will never be able to paint a prize winning entry. But to my astonishment when the Art Club incharge announced the results, I couldn't believe my ears. I had finally made it to the top. I won the first prize and my painting was about 'Make My City Green', my friends came rushing to me and hugged me as they heard my name. My class teacher felt proud of me and gave me a warm hug. I ran to my art teacher and touched her feet. After all it was her training and encouragement that had made the difference. She took me in her arms and gave me a pat on my back.

As soon as I reached home, my parents gave me a pleasant surprise .They had ordered my favourite cake and my mother had cooked a delicious meal for me. When asked how they knew about the first prize, they said that they knew their daughter very well. They were sure of me winning the prize. I was amazed when I saw their trust in me and then I went to the amusement park where I enjoyed myself greatly.

Finally, we all came back home and had a lovely meal cooked by my grandmother.

Simran

- Do exercise C and D in your notebook.

Project (make use of chart paper)

- You can make an effort to spread the message on road safety. Design a poster with catchy slogans to be displayed in the school premises. (Word limit:50 words)

Chapter - ADVERBS AND DEGREES OF COMPARISON

➤ What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word typically serving as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, expressing some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial. An adverb answers the question: *when?, where?, how?, how much?, how long?, or how often?*

Adverbs in sentences:

1. He ran **quickly**.
2. She spoke **softly**.
3. He plays the flute **beautifully**.

4. He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**.
5. She **truthfully** answered the police officer's questions.
6. She **lightly** dusted the brownies with a layer of powdered sugar
7. The child ran **happily** towards his mother.
8. He swam **well** despite being tired.

➤ **Some other examples of Adverbs:**

badly	seldom	selfishly
finally	usually	accidentally
frequently	weekly	awkwardly
hourly	yearly	blindly
never	boastfully	deliberately
occasionally	foolishly	doubtfully
often	hopelessly	dramatically
rarely	jealously	dutifully
regularly	lazily	enormously
rudely	obnoxiously	evenly
hungrily	poorly	exactly

➤ **Kinds of Adverbs:**

1. Adverbs of Manner: tell us the manner or way in which something happens.
 - Eg.: He speaks **slowly**. (How does he speak?)
2. Adverbs of Place: tell us the place where something happens.
 - Eg: They looked **everywhere**. (Where did they look?)
3. Adverbs of Time: tell us something about the time that something happens.
 - Eg: He came **yesterday**. (When did he come?)
4. Adverbs of Degree: tell us the degree or extent to which something happens.
 - Eg: He drove **quite** dangerously. (How dangerously did he drive?)
5. **Adverbs of Frequency:** tell us how often an action takes place.
 - Eg: He **rarely** drinks tea. (How often he drinks tea?)
6. **Relative Adverbs:** An adverb (*where, when, or why*) that introduces a relative

clause, which is sometimes called a *relative adverb clause*.

- a. When: Gone are the days **when** I could stay up all night.
- b. Where: This is the garden **where** they took their photos.
- c. Why: I have no idea **why** he called.

7. **Interrogative Adverbs:** The interrogative adverbs are "why," "where," "when," and "how." They are used to ask questions.

- a. **Why** is the garden in such a mess?
- b. **Where** is your sister?
- c. **When** are you going to grow up?
- d. **How** can you eat a freezer full of pizzas in one evening?

8. **Adverbs of Reason:** Adverbs of Purpose or Reason express the reason, an aim or target behind the happening of a particular action. These words help to describe why something happened.

Eg.: since, thus, because, consequently, lest, so that, in order to

- a. He was left because he was late.
- b. Since it is snowing, I am feeling very cold.
- c. Raj gets the prize consequently of his best performance.
- d. Take the umbrella lest it starts raining.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Degrees of Comparison of adverbs are positive, comparative and superlative.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
(No comparison)	(Comparison between two)	(Comparison with more than two)
Eg.: fast	faster	fastest
bravely	more bravely	most bravely

Exercise on comparison of Adverbs:

I speak English more fluently now than last year.

She greeted me most politely of all.

She smiled more happily than before.

This girl dances most gracefully of all.

Could you write more clearly?

Planes can fly higher than birds.

He had an accident last year. Now, he drives more carefully than before.

Jim can run faster than John.
 Our team played worst of all.
 He worked harder than ever before.

Comparison between adverbs and adjectives:

ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES
He behaved calmly .	He was calm when I told him.
Your work is beautifully presented, John.	That was a beautiful presentation, John.

Adverbs with the same form as adjectives:

ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES
You have to bang the door hard to shut it.	This coconut is really hard . You'll need a hammer to break it up.
My company pays me monthly .	I get a monthly pay cheque.

Warning:

Don't confuse adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives modify nouns or are used after verbs such as be, become, seem, look, smell, taste.

- **She walks very elegantly.** (adverb of manner, describing how she walks)
- **He wore an elegant suit and a silk tie.** (adjective describing the suit)

Literature

TOPIC:

1. The 'MCC'
2. The Ghost
3. I Am Malala

Written work to be done in notebook

Chapter - 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.

(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.

(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.

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

V. Make sentences:

1. drag-

2. disappointed-

3. glorious-

4. struggled-

5. teased-

Chapter – THE GHOST (Keki N Daruwalla)

I. Word-meanings:

1. hinge- a piece of metal fastened to a door, lid, etc. that allows it to swing open and shut
2. goatee- a small pointed beard on the end of one's chin
3. bicker- argue, especially about something very unimportant
4. litter- dry leaves and rubbish
5. jitters- a nervous, worried feeling
6. omen- a sign of what will happen in the future

II. Reference to the context:

1. In fact you are up against

A transparent vapour wall.

a. In what context does the poet say this?

Ans. The poet says this in the context of the transparent forms of ghosts.

b. What wall is he talking about?

Ans. The wall is the ghost's body.

c. what does the poet imply by saying one is 'up against' a ghost?

Ans. 'Up against' implies some kind of confrontation.

2. Another saw no legs, but sailing by he saw a dhoti.

a. Who is referred to as 'another'?

Ans. 'Another' is the second forest guard.

b. What does the previous one see?

Ans. The previous guard saw a ghost with one-fifth of his face present, along with eyebrows and a goatee.

c. Why did this one see no legs?

Ans. The legs could not be seen because they were transparent.

3. (Do it yourself)

III. Answer these questions:

1. Why is being transparent a good quality in people and a bad quality in ghosts?

Ans. The poet is punning on the word transparent here. A transparent person is one who is not deceptive and hence, honest. A ghost literally (supposed to be) transparent, which means one can never know if he or she is around a ghost.

2. What information about the ghosts does the poet want the readers to know?

Ans. The poet wants the readers to know that ghosts are bad hosts and worse guests.

3. Why, according to the poet, are ghosts 'bad hosts' and 'worse guests'?

Ans. Ghosts are 'bad hosts' because they are always invisible and are 'worse guests' because they will go wherever and whenever they want.

4. What general opinion regarding ghosts does the poet not believe in?

Ans. The poet does not think they are bad omens.

5. Describe the story of the woman ghost in the poem.

Ans. It was reported that in a hotel room in Mussoorie, one could hear the water run in the bathroom and the jingle of a woman's bangles, but when the room was searched, they found no one and the bathroom floor was dry.

6. (Do it yourself)

IV. Make sentences:

1. transparent-
2. draped-
3. barge-
4. squeak-
5. sailing-

Chapter - 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?

	<p>Ans. The way Malala stood up for education for girls made her a mascot for education.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>III. Make sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. encouraged- 2. pride- 3. brilliant- 4. oppose- 5. inspired- <p>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.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CHAPTER- 7 OUR COUNTRY - INDIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read the chapter thoroughly . 2. Write the difficult words in the copy. 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 <p>6. Short Answer Questions_____</p> <p>Q1. Name the physical division of India.</p>

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.

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

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

Q3. What is subcontinent?

Ans. A large land mass that forms 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 and drains 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, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.
- 3. BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN-** It originates close to Lake Mansarovar and flows eastward, parallel to the Himalayas in Tibet and China. It enters 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 Vindhyas, 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.

Ch. -8: THE FIRST EMPIRE

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:

1. Tick the correct options.

2. Fill in the blanks.

3. Write true and false.

4. WRITE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the city of Pataliputra ?

Ans. Pataliputra was the capital of Mauryan Empire. According to the description in India, the city was surrounded by wooden wall which had 64 gates and 570 towers. It had a moat around it to keep it safe from enemy attacks.

2. List the sources of history of the Mauryan Empire.

Ans. The main sources of information of the Mauryan Empire are:-

1. Indika by Megasthenes

2. Arthashastra by Chanakya

3. Rocks and pillar edicts

4.Coins of that time

3. Write a short note on district administration of Mauryan Empire.

Ans.Provinces were further divided called ahar or Vishy. The Pradeshika was the head of the district. He was helped by the Yuktas and the Rajukas. They measured lands, collected revenues and maintained law and order.

4. Write about the military administration of Mauryan Empire.

Ans.Chandragupta Maurya organised a huge army as he followed expansionist policy. He also wanted to secure his empire from outside threat. The army generally consisted of 6,00,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 9 000 elephants and 8,000 chariots. The soldiers were looked after and paid good salaries. Navy was also organised and administered.

5. What was the policy of dhamma?

Ans.Policy of dhamma did not involve worship of gods or offering sacrifices but only virtues of human conduct.

5.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What were the main principles of Ashoka's Dhamma?

Ans. The main principles of Ashoka's dhamma were:-

- 1.Truthfulness
- 2.Respect for all religions
- 3.Ahimsa or non - violence
- 4.Obedience and respect for elders
- 5.Kindness towards one and all
- 6.Treating all creatures with compassion
- 7.Helping others through charity
- 8.Giving gifts to monks and brahmins
- 9.Self-evaluation to keep a check on one's own deeds from time to time.

2. Why was conquering of Kalinga important?

Ans Conquering of Kalinga was important :-

- i).It was an independent state on the border of the Mauryan Empire and which previous Mauryan rulers hadn't been able to conquer.
- ii.It controlled the land and the sea routes to Southern India.
- iii.It was an important centre of cotton textile and winning Kalinga would have made the Mauryan Empire more prosperous.
- iv.It was a powerful kingdom and was viewed as a threat to the Mauryan Empire.

3.What were the welfare measures taken by Ashoka?

Ans Ashoka took the following welfare measures :-

- i. Construction of good roads
- ii.Planting trees
- iii Construction of rest houses/inns for the benefit of travellers
- iv.Digging up of many Wells to provide drinking water
- v Construction of hospitals for people as well as animals

vi. Ashoka often toured his empire to meet people, to understand their problems and to provide solutions.

Chapter-6 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

Read the chapter and underline the difficult words in the text book.

Quick Revision 1 and 2 to be done in the text book.

Write down the key words in the notebook after writing down the title of the chapter and date.

IV. Do the exercises in the note book:

Tick the correct option.

Fill in the blanks.

Write true or false.

V. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Name the major land forms.

Ans. Plains, mountains and hills are the different forms of land forms.

2. Why are mountains not suitable for living?

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

3. Name the different types of plateaus.

Ans. There are three different types of plateaus are Inter montane Plateaus, Continental Plateaus and Lava Plateaus.

4. What are plains? How are they formed?

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

5. How are plains useful to humans?

Ans. Generally, plains are very fertile. Transport is easy in plains and this is the reason that they are over populated.

6. What is a mountain system?

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

VI. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Describe how block mountains are formed.

Ans. These mountains are formed due to divergence or convergence of two tectonic plates on the Earth's crust

as a result fractures appear on the Earth's surface known as faults. Faults are formed alongside vertically.

The land between these two fault lines rises up known as block mountains.

2. What are advantages of mountains?

Ans. The advantages of mountains are given below:

Mountains are store houses of many rivers originating from the glaciers.

Mountains are rich in flora and fauna. It provides products like fodder, fuel, shelter, timber, nuts, fruits, etc.

Mountains are an ideal and popular place for tourism due to its scenic beauty.

Some mountains have rich minerals resources.

Sports like skiing, rafting, paragliding, etc. are popular in mountains.

Mountain rocks are used for building materials.

3. What are plateaus? What is their importance?

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

It also occupies a large portion of the Earth. Importance of Plateaus are as given below:

	<p>Plateaus are rich in minerals. African Plateau is famous for gold and diamond mines whereas iron, coal and manganese are found in Chota Nagpur Plateau in India.</p> <p>Waterfalls from high plateaus are utilised to generate electricity. Hundru Falls in Chota Nagpur Plateau and Jog Falls in Karnataka are such two waterfalls in India.</p> <p>Lava plateaus are rich in black soil which is good for growing cotton.</p> <p>4. Write short notes on:</p> <p>a. Fold mountains b. Volcanic mountains</p> <p>Ans. (a) Fold Mountains: These mountains are formed by collision of two plates (tectonic), which uplifts the Earth's crust.</p> <p>Due to this process a series of parallel chains of mountains are formed known as range. These are further divided into young fold and old fold mountains. The Himalayas and the Alps are young fold mountains and the Aravalli range, the Appalachians in North America and the Ural Mountains in Russia are old mountains.</p> <p>(b) Volcanic Mountains: The formation of these mountains are associated with volcanic activity. With the eruption of volcano, the magma (the molten lava) is thrown out with great force. This magma accumulates around the vent (opening) and forms a tall cone-shaped mountain called volcanic mountain. Kilimanjaro in Africa, Fujiyama in Japan and Mt. Rainier in USA are volcanic mountains.</p>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>Ch- 19</p> <p>(१) शब्द - संग्रह देवः - देवता धरा - पृथ्वी लोकाः - लोक वेदाः - वेद पाण्डवाः - पाण्डव दिनानि - दिन रसाः - रस ग्रहाः - ग्रह</p> <p>(२) संख्यापदों को शुद्ध करें । (क) चत्वारि नराः गच्छन्ति । चत्वारः नराः गच्छन्ति । (ख) चतस्रः पुरुषाः तिष्ठन्ति । चत्वारः पुरुषा तिष्ठन्ति । (ग) त्रयः नौकाः तरन्ति । तिस्रः नौकाः तरन्ति। (घ) एकम् नदी वहति । एका नदी वहति ।</p> <p>(३) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ ।</p>

	<p>(१) अष्टौ - अष्टौ बालकाः गच्छन्ति । (२) तिस्रः - तिस्रः कलिकाः विकसन्ति । (३) चत्वारः - चत्वारः वेदाः। (४) द्वौ - द्वौ हस्तौ स्तः। (४) योगफल संस्कृत शब्दों में लिखें । (१) ४+३= सप्त (२) ६+४= दश (३) ७+१ = अष्टौ (४) ३+३ = षट् (५) ५+४= नव</p> <p>(५) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अनुवाद करें । (१) एका महिला देवम् पूजयति । महिला देवता की पूजा कर रही हैं। (२) तिस्रः बालिकाः गीतम् गायन्ति । तीन लड़कियाँ गीत गा रही हैं। (३) तत्र चत्वारि भवनानि सन्ति । वहाँ चार भवन हैं । (४) त्रीणि पत्राणि पतन्ति । तीन पत्ते गिर रहे हैं।</p> <p>(६) अस् धातु को पुस्तक से याद करे ।</p>
<p>G.K</p>	<p><u>SPORTING SUCCESSES (Pg no:74-75)</u> Answers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muhammad Ali 2. Roger Federer 3. Michael Jordon 4. Pele 5. Usain Bolt 6. Sir Stephen Geoffrey Redgrave 7. Wayne Douglas Gretzky 8. Gareth Owen Edwards <p><u>INTERNATIONAL GAMES (Pg no:78-79)</u> Answer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. England 2. India 3. China

4. Malaysia
5. Canada
6. Russia
7. Spain
8. Japan
9. Brazil

SOLVE THE CROSSWORD (Pg no:50)

Answers

1. Backlift
2. Blocking
3. Objectball
4. Countdown
5. Line
6. Sweep
7. Drop

COMP SC

KEY SHORTCUTS FOR STD 6

FINAL TERM

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

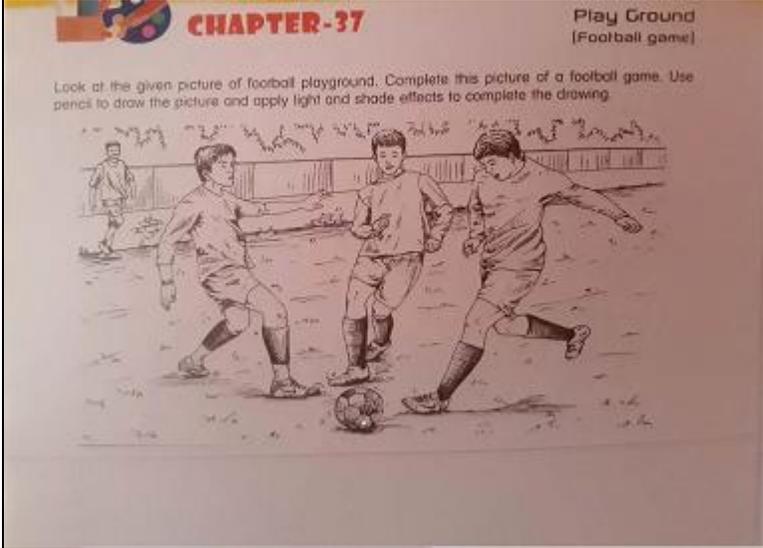
18. What are the 4 types of e-commerce models?

**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.

	<p>Ans. Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Mobile Banking Interent Banking</p>
<p>DRAWING</p>	<p><u>Topic- play ground</u></p> 

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