



CLASS : VI
DATE:22.03.2021 to 06.04.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Chapter -8 Trigonometric Ratios - To give the concept and discuss complete chapter from N.C.E.R.T and selected sums from R.S Aggarwal
SCIENCE	<p><u>PHYSICS</u> Chapter 12 Electricity</p> <p>.1 Go through the chapter thoroughly.</p> <p>2. Draw the fig 12.1 – A schematic diagram of an electric circuit comprising – cell, electric bulb, ammeter and plug key.(NCERT,pg-200)</p> <p>3. Answer these questions – (NCERT- pg-200)</p> <p>Q1. What does an electric current mean?</p> <p>Q2. Define the unit of current.</p> <p>Q3. Calculate the number of electrons constituting one coulomb of charge.</p> <p><u>CHEMISTRY</u> Chapter 1 Chemical Reactions and Equations</p> <p>1 Go through the chapter thoroughly.</p> <p>.2. Write the Activity 1.3 given in page no 2.(NCERT)</p> <p>Write the change in state, colour, evolution of a gas and change in temperature.</p> <p>3. Write the word-equation 1.3 - Balanced chemical equation given in page no 3.</p> <p>4. Write the steps I to VII given in page no 4 and 5.(NCERT)</p> <p>.</p> <p><u>BIOLOGY</u> Chapter 6 Life Processes</p> <p>1. Go through the chapter thoroughly.</p> <p>2. Answer these questions – (pg-95, NCERT)</p> <p>Q1.Why is diffusion insufficient to meet the oxygen requirements of multicellular organisms like humans?</p> <p>Q2. What criteria do we use to decide whether something is alive?</p> <p>Q3. What are outside raw materials used for living by an organism?</p> <p>Q4. What processes would you consider essential for maintaining life?</p>
HINDI	<p>नेता जी का चश्मा</p> <p>प्रश्न1 सेनानी न होते हुए भी चश्मेवाले को लोग कैप्टन क्यों कहते थे?</p> <p>उत्तर: इसके बारे में कहानी में कोई भी बात नहीं बताई गई है। हम कुछ अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि चश्मेवाला कभी सेना में काम करता रहा होगा। हो सकता है कि वह आजाद हिंद फौज का हिस्सा रहा होगा।</p> <p>2 पानवाले का एक रेखाचित्र प्रस्तुत कीजिए।</p> <p>उत्तर: पानवाल एक मोटा और काला आदमी था। वह बहुत ही खुशमिजाज आदमी था। उसकी काली हो चुकी दंतपंक्ति यह बताती थी कि पान खाने का उसका पुराना शौक था। हँसोड़ होने के साथ ही वह भावुक इंसान भी था। उसे अपने आस पास होने वाली घटनाओं के बारे में पता रहता था।</p> <p>3 हालदार साहब हमेशा चौराहे पर रुकते और नेताजी को निहारते।</p> <p>उत्तर: हवलदार साहब को अनोखी चीजों में दिलचस्पी थी। अपनी व्यस्तता के बीच भी वे अपने आस पास की रोचक घटनाओं</p>

को ध्यान से देखा करते थे।

4 पानवाला उदास हो गया। उसने पीछे मुड़कर मुँह का पान नीचे थूका और सिर झुकाकर अपनी धोती के सिरे से आँखें पोंछता हुआ बोला – साहब! कैप्टन मर गया।

उत्तर: पानवाला एक भावुक व्यक्ति था। वह ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए भी आँसू बहा रहा था जिसके बारे में वह बहुत कुछ नहीं जानता था और जिसके लिए उसके मन खास सम्मान नहीं था।

5 कैप्टन बार-बार मूर्ति पर चश्मा लगा देता था।

उत्तर: कैप्टन नेताजी की इज्जत करता था। उसे शायद नेताजी के योगदान के बारे में पता था। वह अपने सीमित संसाधनों से भी देशभक्ति व्यक्त करने से नहीं चूकता

6 वो लँगड़ा क्या जाएगा फौज में। पागल है पागल!" कैप्टन के प्रति पानवाले की इस टीप्पणी पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया लिखिए।

उत्तर: पानवाला उस चश्मेवाले को महत्वहीन इंसान समझता था। हममे से अधिकतर लोग किसी लँगड़े, बूढ़े और गरीब व्यक्ति को कोई भाव ही नहीं देते। पानवाला ऐसी ही मानसिकता का शिकार लगता है।

भाषा(व्याकरण)

रचना के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद और वाक्य-परिवर्तन

रचना के अनुसार वाक्य के निम्नलिखित तीन भेद हैं ==>

1 - सरल वाक्य ।

2 - संयुक्त वाक्य ।

3 - मिश्र वाक्य ।

1 - सरल वाक्य ==>

जिस वाक्य में एक क्रिया होती है, उसे सरल वाक्य कहते हैं। सरल वाक्य में एक क्रिया का होना आवश्यक है।

जैसे==>राजेश बीमार है।

माताजी ने

संयुक्त वाक्य ==>

जिस वाक्य में दो या अधिक मुख्य तथा स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य होती हैं, वे संयुक्त वाक्य कहलाते हैं। ये दोनों पूर्ण अर्थ देने में सक्षम होते हैं

जैसे==>

(अ) - राम बाजार गया और संतरे लाया

3 - मिश्र वाक्य ==>

मिश्र वाक्य में एक से अधिक उपवाक्य होते हैं, उनमें एक उपवाक्य प्रधान होता है तथा अन्य, एक या अधिक उपवाक्य उस पर आश्रित होते हैं। यह उपवाक्य परस्पर व्यधिकरण योजकों (जैसे, कि, यदि, अगर, तो, तथापि, इसलिए आदि) से जुड़े हुए होते हैं।

जैसे ==>

(अ) - शिक्षक ने बताया कि कल स्कूल में छुट्टी होगी।

	<p>1 - संयुक्त ==> शीला ने एक पुस्तक मांगी और वह उसे मिल गई। सरल ==> शीला के पुस्तक मांगने पर उसे मिल गई।</p> <p>2 - संयुक्त ==> वह नहीं आया क्योंकि बीमार है। सरल ==> वह बीमारी के कारण नहीं आया।</p> <p>3 - संयुक्त ==> मुझे उसने देखा और वह खिसक गया। सरल ==> मुझे देखकर वह खिसक गया।</p> <p>4 - संयुक्त ==> रात के 12:00 बजे थे और मैंने पढ़ना बंद कर दिया। सरल ==> रात के 12:00 बजे मैंने पढ़ना बंद कर दिया।</p> <p>संयुक्त वाक्य ==> मोहन ने हरी मिर्च खा ली और हिचकियां आने लगी। मिश्र वाक्य ==> जब मोहन ने हरी मिर्च खा ली तब उसे हिचकियां आने लगी।</p> <p>6- संयुक्त वाक्य ==> वह लड़का गांव गया और बीमार हो गया। मिश्र वाक्य ==> जो लड़का गांव गया वह वहां बीमा हो गया।</p> <p>7- संयुक्त वाक्य ==> शेर दिखाई दिया और सब लोग डर गए। मिश्र वाक्य ==> जैसे ही शेर दिखाई दिया, सब लोग डर गए।</p>
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	<p><u>Chapter - Dust of Snow(poem)</u> ---Robert Frost</p>
	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>The short poem by Robert Frost throws light upon the unimaginable healing power of nature and tiny things. From a bad mood to ill-health, there is nothing that can't be cured by nature. The author was experiencing one such bad day when a crow's movement near a hemlock tree dusted snow upon him. The snow instantly makes him happier. His day gets a lot better. Thus, the supremacy of nature as a whole made him realise how petty his problem was. The fact that hemlock tree is poisonous combined with crow being the indicator of doom and fear are used in the poem as the carriers of happiness in the life of narrator is ironical. The poet, through these objects has tried to highlight that sometimes creatures linked with negative aspects of life can be the bringer of change and happiness. Being outdoors in nature, with all its unpredictability can benefit anyone, anywhere at any time.</p>
	<p><u>Literary Devices</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhyme Scheme- abab cdcd</p> <p>Alliteration- the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.</p> <p>The instances of alliteration are as follows-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Has given my hear And saved some part</p> <p>inversion - when the structure of a sentence is changed by the poet to create rhyme, this poetic license is called inversion. In stanza 1, inversion can be seen.</p> <p>assonance - the prominence of a vowel sound throughout a line is called assonance. In stanza 1, line 2 - "Shook down on me" - 'o' sound is prominent.</p> <p>enjambment - when the same sentence continues to the next line without the use of any punctuation marks, it is called enjambment. It has been used throughout the poem.</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	

Question and Answers

Q1. What is a “dust of snow”? What does the poet say has changed his mood? How has the poet’s mood changed?

A. “Dust of snow” refers to the tiny particles of snow. The particles are so small that poet referred to them as “dust”. The poet was in an awful mood when particles of snow had fallen on him. This changed the poet’s frame of mind instantly and his day got a lot better.

Q 2. How does Frost present nature in this poem? The following questions may help you to think of an answer.

(i) What are the birds that are usually named in poems? Do you think a crow is often mentioned in poems? What images come to your mind when you think of a crow?

A. Birds like sparrow, nightingale and peacock are more than often named in poems. Unlike these birds, crows are often seen as the indicators of doom and fear. They are often used for negative references.

(ii) Again, what is “a hemlock tree”? Why doesn’t the poet write about a more ‘beautiful’ tree such as a maple, or an oak, or a pine?

A. Trees are also seen as mighty creatures imparting wisdom as they’re too old. They give out oxygen and absorb the carbon dioxide which is connected with absorbing all the negative energy. But there are trees that are poisonous too, like a hemlock tree. The poet does not mention a more ‘beautiful’ tree such as maple, oak or pine because he wants to indicate a sad scene. Being poisonous, a hemlock tree is considered bad and so, he refers to it.

(iii) What do the ‘crow’ and ‘hemlock’ represent — joy or sorrow? What does the dust of snow that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?

A. Both crow and the hemlock tree represent sorrow. Frost has used both the negative creatures (crow and the hemlock tree) as the carriers of positivism and strength that transformed his day for the better. By not using birds like sparrow and nightingale and trees like maple, oak or a pine, the poet has tried to break down all the preconceived notions we have about certain agents of nature. He has tried to make us understand that we see the world not as how it is, but as how we want to see it. Thus, the crow sitting and a hemlock tree together made his day better. The dust of snow stands for joy.

MCO (Do it yourself)

Q1- Who is the poet of the poem "Dust of Snow"?

- A) Leslie Norris
- B) Robert Frost
- C) Carolyn Wells
- D) Robin Klein

Q2- Why does the poet call it "dust of snow"?

- A) snow particles were too tiny
- B) they came over him like dust
- C) they felt like dust
- D) they looked like dust

Q3- The poet says, "Of a day I had rued". What is the meaning of "rued"?

- A) ruined
- B) held in regret

- C) ruled
- D) conquered

Q4- What uplifted his mood?

- A) falling of snow on his shoulder
- B) the crow
- C) hemlock tree
- D) all of the above

Q5- What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

- A) baba cdcd
- B) abab cdcd
- C) abab cddc
- D) abba cdcd

Q6- Name the poetic device used in the line "Has given my heart"

- A) alliteration
- B) metaphor
- C) oxymoron
- D) similie

Q7- Name the poetic device used in the line "And saved some part"

- A) alliteration
- B) metaphor
- C) oxymoron
- D) similie

Q8- What does "Dust of Snow" represent?

- A) healing power of nature
- B) particles of snow
- C) cool weather
- D) none of the above

Q9- What are the two negative creatures that Frost used as carriers of positivity?

- A) snow, dust
- B) hemlock tree, snow
- C) snow, crow
- D) hemlock tree, crow

Q10- The crow and Hemlock tree symbolize ____

- A) sorrow
- B) happiness
- C) celebration
- D) death

Letter to Editor

[Letter to Editor Format](#)

The format of a **letter to the editor of a Newspaper** is as follows –

1. **Sender's address:** The address and contact details of the sender are written here. Include email and phone number, if required or if mentioned in the question.
2. **Date:** The date is written below the sender's address after Leaving one space or line.
3. **Receiving Editor's address:** The address of the recipient of the mail i.e. the editor is written here.
4. **Subject of the letter:** The main purpose of the letter forms the subject. It must be written in one line. It must convey the matter for which the letter is written.
5. **Salutation** (Sir / Respected sir / Madam)
6. **Body:** The matter of the letter is written here. It is divided into 3 paragraphs as follows -
Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.
Paragraph 2: Give a detail of the matter.
Paragraph 3: Conclude by mentioning what you expect from the editor. (For example, you may want him to highlight the issue in his newspaper / magazine).
7. Complimentary Closing
8. Sender's name, signature and designation(if any)

Sample:

Q1. You are Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river. (You must introduce yourself, describe how the people are to be blamed for polluting the river and suggest the need for installing water treatment plant to clean the river).

A.
33, Jal Vihar
Wazirabad, New Delhi - 33

25 February 2021

The Editor
Hindustan Times
New Delhi.

Subject: Need for people's movement for a clean Yamuna

Dear Editor

I am Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. I am writing to you in order to highlight the deteriorating condition of river Yamuna.

The city of Delhi is getting contaminated water from river Yamuna. The residents are to be blamed for this. They pollute the river with garbage, sewage and filth. The river water is full of bacteria, plastic, chemicals and other waste materials. It is unfit for consumption.

The people have been demanding a Water Treatment plant. The authorities have not yet responded to the repeated requests.

I request you to highlight the problem in your newspaper and arouse public interest. We all need to get together in order to get the plant set up in the area.

Thanking You

Yours sincerely
Radha G
Member AWAAZ.

Home Work

Gandhinagar is a thickly populated locality inhabited mainly by the working class people. Unfortunately, there is no Amul milk booth in the locality. Write a letter in 100 - 120 words to the editor of a local daily drawing the attention of the authorities to the problem faced by the people, requesting them to open a

milk booth. You are Sham / Shobha, 4, Gandhinagar, Mumbai.

Grammar - Tenses

Tenses at a Glance

Tenses	Usage	Words of Identification	Sentence formation
Present Indefinite Tense (Simple Present)	To express routine, universal truth, habits, processes, facts	always, seldom, daily, every day, etc.	Affirmative sentences [Subject (III person, sing.)+ V ₁ s/es+ [Subject (pl.)+ V ₁ + object] Negative sentences [Subject(III person, sing.)+does not- object] [Subject(pl.)+don't+V ₁ +object] Interrogative sentences Do/does+subject+V ₁ +object?
Present Continuous Tense (Present Progressive)	To express continuity of action in present	at this time, now, still	Affirmative sentences Subject+is/am/are+V ₁ ing+object Negative sentences Subject+is/am/are+not+V ₁ ing+obje Interrogative sentences Is/am/are+subject+V ₁ ing+object?
Present Perfect Tense	To express completion of an action in present/ recent past.	yet, so far	Affirmative sentences Subject+has/have+V ₃ +object Negative sentences Subject+has/have not+V ₃ +object Interrogative sentences Has/have+subject+V ₃ +object?
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	To express the completion and continuity of an action	since/for + time	Affirmative sentences Subject+has/have+been+V ₁ ing+obj +since/for +time Negative sentences Subject+has/have+not+been+V ₁ ing +since/for+time Interrogative sentences Has/have + subject + been + V ₁ ing object +since/for + time?

Past Indefinite Tense (Simple Past)	To express an action of distant past	yesterday, last year, ago, etc.	Affirmative sentences Subject+V ₂ +object Negative sentences Subject+did not+V ₁ +object Interrogative sentences Did+subject+V ₁ +object?
Past Continuous Tense	To express continuity of action in the past	yesterday at this time/while, when, etc.	Affirmative sentences Subject+was/were+V ₁ ing+object Negative sentences Subject+was/were+not+V ₁ ing+object Interrogative sentences Was/were+subject+V ₁ ing+object?
Past Perfect Tense	To express completion of action before another action of the past.	before/after	Affirmative sentences Subject+had+V ₃ +object Negative sentences Subject+had not+V ₃ +object Interrogative sentences Had+subject+V ₃ +object?
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	To express completion of action as well as continuity of action in the past.	since/for + time	Affirmative sentences Subject+had been+V ₁ ing+object+Since/for+time Negative sentences Subject+had not been+V ₁ ing+object+Since/for+time Interrogative sentences Had+Subject+been+V ₁ ing+Since/for+time?
Future Indefinite Tense (Simple Future)	To express an action in the future	tomorrow, next	Affirmative sentences Subject+will/shall+V ₁ +object Negative sentences Subject+will/shall+not+V ₁ +object Interrogative sentences Will/shall+subject+V ₁ +object?
Future Continuous Tense	To express continuity of an action in the future	tomorrow, at this time, etc.	Affirmative sentences Subject+will/shall be+V ₁ ing+object Negative sentences Subject+will/shall not+be+V ₁ ing+object Interrogative sentences Will/shall+subject+be+V ₁ ing+object?

Future Perfect Tense	To express the completion of an action in the future	before/after	Affirmative sentences Subject+will/shall+have+V ₃ +object Negative sentences Subject+will/shall/not + have+V ₃ +object Interrogative sentences Will/shall+subject+have+V ₃ +object?
Future Perfect Continuous Tense	To express the completion of an action as well as continuity of an action in the future.	since/for time	Affirmative sentences Subject+will/shall have +V ₁ ing+object+since/for +time Negative sentences Subject+will/shall not have+been+object+since/for+time Interrogative sentences Will/shall+Subject+have been+V ₁ ing+object+since/for+time?

Fill up the blanks by using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

Question 1.

- (a) We (go) to Guwahati by Rajdhani Express last month.
- (b) Rajdhani train (be) a fully air-conditioned train.
- (c) It (provide) food, cold drinks, water, and the blankets at night.
- (d) The journey (be) cool. It imparted solace to the soul and mind.
- (e) On the opposite, there (be) a priest.
- (f) He (be) in the church of Patna for the past twenty years.
- (g) I was informed that he (read) a book.
- (h) He did not say when he (come).
- (i) I hope that you (pardon) me soon.
- (j) He taught me that good deeds (b) never lost.

Question 2.

- (a) Arjun (be) a good friend of Lord Krishna.
- (b) He never (want) to fight with his brother Duryodhan.
- (c) It was Krishna who (inspire) Arjun by giving him Upadesas of Gita.
- (d) Arjun (bow) before his Guru and then he started fighting.
- (e) The Mahabharata (write) by Ved Vyasji.
- (f) The Mahabharata (be) an epic.

Question 3.

Kate Middleton may (a)(be) looked dainty and fairy-like in her wedding gown but (b) (talk) doing the rounds (c) (be) that the dress bore a striking similarity with Grace Kelly's wedding outfit. Royal wedding fans couldn't (d) (help) noticing that both the brides (e) (wear) dramatic gowns with similar V-shaped necklines and long white lace sleeves at their respective weddings, (f) (report) the New York Daily.

Sub: History

chapter 5 : The Age of Industrialization

Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the keywords.

Write the following questions and answers in your note book.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Q.1.What was the title of the picture on the cover page of music book published by E.T. Pauli, a popular music publisher?

Answer:

The title was 'Dawn of the Century'.

Q. 2.State any one reason why during the phase of proto-industrialisation the merchants could not expand production within towns ?

Answer:

In towns urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful. They trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

Q. 3.In the seventeenth and eighteenth century in the countryside why the peasants readily agreed to work for the merchants ? State any one reason.

Answer:

Many peasants had small plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

Q. 4.Who was a stapler ?

Answer:

A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.

Q 5.Who is a Fuller ?

Answer:

A person who 'fulls' or gathers cloth by pleating.

Q. 6.What is carding?

Answer:

The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

Q. 7.What was the first symbol of new era in England ?

Answer:

Cotton.

Question 8.

By whom the cotton mill was created ?

Answer:

Richard Arkwright.

Question 9.

Why did the technological changes occur slowly in Britain ? Give one reason.

Answer:

Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain because it was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.

Question 10.

Who produced the steam engine ? Who improved it ?

Answer:

The steam engine was produced by Newcomen. It was improved by James Watt.

Q.11 When and where was the first cotton mill established in India ?

Answer: The first cotton mill came up in Bombay in 1854.

Q.12. Mention any one reason that led to clashes between weavers and gomasthas.

Answer:

The gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply – often beating and flogging them.

Q.13 What did Henry Patullo, a company official, say about Indian textiles ?

Answer:

Henry Patullo, a company official said that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce, since no other nation produced goods of the same quality.

Q. 14. In India by 1850s and in subsequent years as the imports of cotton goods increased, which two problems were faced by the weavers in India ?

Answer: Their export market collapsed. The local market shrank due to import of Manchester goods.

Question 15. Which mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s ?

Answer: Elgin Mill.

Question 16. Name a few leading early Indian entrepreneurs of India in the 19th century.

Answer:

1. Dwarkanath Tagore
2. Dinshaw Petit
3. Jamssetjee Nusserwanjee Tata
4. Seth Hukumchand.

Q.17. Name any two European Managing Agencies which till the First World War controlled a large sector of Indian industries.

Answer:

1. Bird Heiglers and Co.
2. Jardine Skinner and Co.

Q.18. Generally from where did the workers come from to work in factories ?

Answer:

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around e.g., the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile workers from the villages within the district of Kanpur.

Q.19. Who established six joint-stock companies in India during 1830-40 ?

Answer:

Dwarkanath Tagore.

Q.20. What was proto-industrialisation? Explain the importance of proto-industrialisation.

Answer:

(a) Proto-industrialisation – This was the early phase of industrialisation in Europe and England when there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto industrialization.

(b) The features of proto -industrialisation were as mentioned below :

1. It was a decentralised system of production. It was part of a network of commercial exchanges.
2. Control of production was in the hand of merchants.
3. Goods were produced by a vast number of producers working in their family farms, not in factories.
4. Whole of the family was involved. It allowed peasants a fuller use of their family labour resources.
5. At each stage of production – spinning, dying etc., 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. This meant that each clothier was controlling hundreds of workers.
6. By working for the merchants, workers could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their income from cultivation.

Q.21. In the seventeenth century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for merchants. Explain.

Answer:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans readily agreed to work for the merchants due to the reasons as mentioned below :

1. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.
2. Poor peasants and cottagers who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income.
3. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. In view of the above factors when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasants and artisans readily agreed to work for them.

Sub : Geography
Ch.1.Resources and development.

Answer the following questions in your Geography note book.

- 1) Define the term Natural Resources.

Ans 1.Natural resources are the resources which are present in nature. These are also called as environmental resources. Natural resources include plains, soil, vegetation and wildlife.

- 2) What do you mean by sustainable development?

Ans. 2.Sustainable development is **development** that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. **Sustainable development** has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources.

- 3) What is land degradation?

Ans. 3 **Land degradation** means decrease in the quality of the **land** such that its nutrients and fertility is lost and is incapable of growing crops .The causes of **Land degradation** are 1) Soil pollution. 2) Soil Erosion. 3) Over grazing. 4) Extraction of minerals at a repeated stage.

- 4) What do you mean by waste land?

Ans.4.Wasteland is the **land** has not been used for agriculture purposes due to reasons like the **land** has been barren due to use of fertilizers. The **land** can't be used for cultivation any more and has lost its fertility.

5) Why is equitable distribution of resources essential?

Ans.5 **Equitable distribution of resources** is **essential** in a society so that the **resources** reach every individual or has **equal** rights on usage of **resources**. It also avoids **division** of society. Forces against it are: (a) More exploitation by industrialists for developmental activities.

6) What is resource development?

Ans.6. **Resource development** means **development** should take place without damaging the environment and **development** in the present should not destroy the ability of the future generations to meet their needs.

a) all uses of renewable resources are sustained.

b) The diversity of life on Earth is conserved.

c) The population and distribution of rare and threatened species should be increased.

d) Damage to natural environment should be minimised.

e) Recycling of reusable goods should be increased.

f) Alternative resource is used if made available.

7) What are the stages of resource planning?

Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper utilisation of resources. As the resources are limited and unevenly distributed over the country their planning is essential. Resource planning comprises three stages:

(i) Preparation of inventory of resources.

(ii) Evaluation in terms of availability for development.

(iii) Planning for exploitation of resources

The first stage includes surveying, mapping and measurement of characteristics and properties of resources.

The second stage examines resources from the points of view of technology, economy and need.

The third stage is related to action-oriented planning which emphasises use and reuse of the sources.

8. Why we should conserve resources?

Ans.8. Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

9) What is soil? How is soil formed?

Soil is the thin layer of material covering the earth's surface and is formed from the weathering of rocks. It is made up mainly of mineral particles, organic materials, air, water and living organisms

10) Why was the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit of 1992 convened?

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in **Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil for the first International Earth Summit. . It was **held** for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

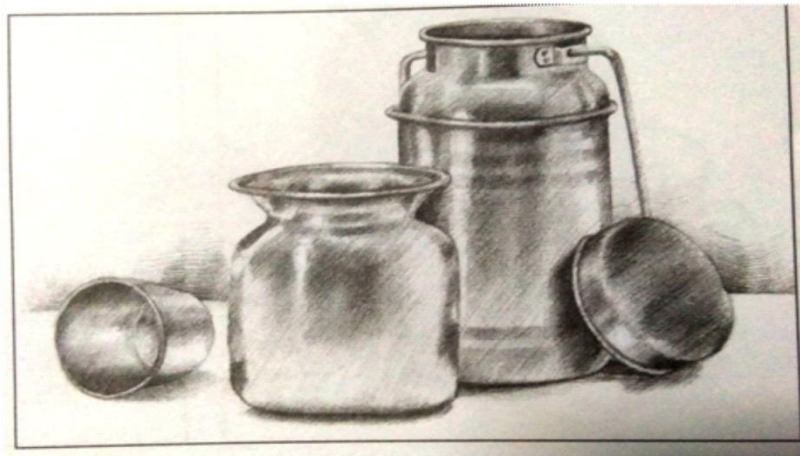
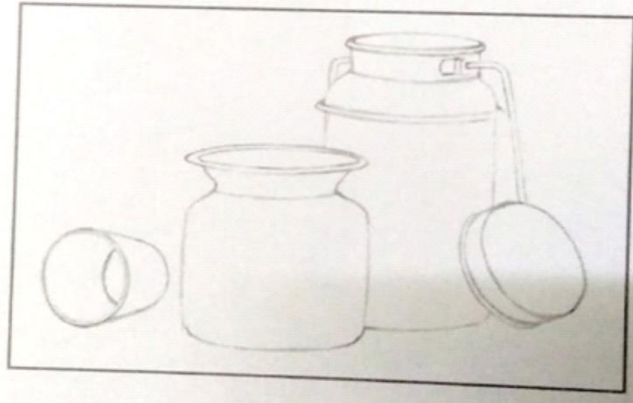
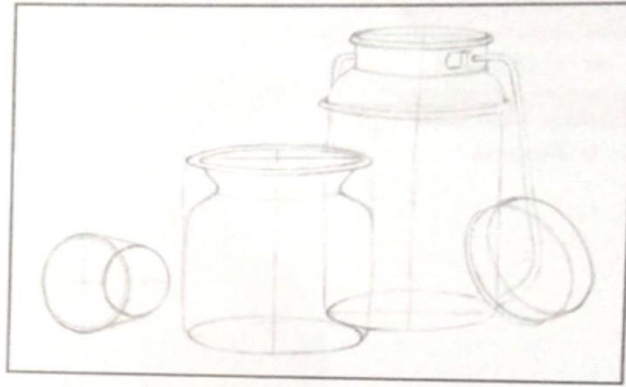
11) Why human beings are essential components of resources?

Human beings are considered as an important resource because they make the best use of the nature to create more resources. They can do this as they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. This ability is acquired by people on the basis of education received by them.

12) How physical features of India are complementing to each other?

Each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources. The northern

	<p>mountains i.e. The Himalayas are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provided the bases for early civilizations. The plateau is the store-house of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialization of the country. The coastal region and the islands groups sites for fishing and port activities. Thus as the diverse physical features complement each other India is unified as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>
COMPUTER	<p>Ch. 1: Introduction to Internet.</p> <p>1. What is a web browser? Give one example. Ans. A web browser is a program that enables a user to access and interact with text, images, sound and other information located on a web page of a website on World Wide Web. Eg: Google Chrome.</p> <p>2. Give the full form of HTML and HTTP. Ans. HTML: Hypertext Mark Up Language. HTTP: Hyper text Transfer Protocol</p> <p>3. Name the two types of web addressing systems. Ans. Letter addressing system and number addressing system.</p> <p>4. Expand the following abbreviations: Ans. HTTPS: HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure. SSH: Secure Shell</p> <p>5. Explain the number addressing system with suitable examples. Ans. Number addressing system is system which is used to give the IP address of a computer on a network. Eg. 132.168.1.100</p> <p>6. Differentiate between a web address and an e-mail address. Ans. Web address: Unique address of a computer which is attached through internet. Eg www.edu.in Email address: Unique address to identify location to which the e-mail messages will be delivered. Eg. username@gmail.com</p> <p>7. What is difference between FTP and SFTP protocol? Ans. FTP: File Transfer Protocol. It defines the simplest way of exchanging files between computers on internet. SFTP: Secure File Transfer Protocol. It is the method of transferring files between two remote systems securely.</p> <p>8. What is SCP? Ans. It is a secured way of transferring files from one computer to a remote computer.</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic - STILL LIFE Work to be done : Complete page 31 as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>



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