



CLASS : VI
DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CHAPTER 2: Factors and multiples Ex-2(B),2(C),2(D) and 2(E). CHAPTER 4: Integers Ex-4(A),4(B),4(C),4(D) and 4(E).
SCIENCE	Chapter -4 - Sorting Materials into Groups https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFYHy6YZz2Q&t=16s <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read the chapter thoroughly and underline the difficult words in text book.• Write key terms in notebook given at the end of the chapter. Exercises A to H on pg 65 – 67 to be done in the science note book C.Long Answer type Questions. A.1. The process of sorting and grouping objects according to some basis is called classification. Materials can be sorted into groups based on similarities and differences in their properties. Some basic properties of minerals on the basis of which they are grouped are their appearance, hardness, texture, solubilities, buoyancy, transparency, density etc. A2. Many substances dissolve in water. Such substances are called soluble in water, example salt and sugar. Substances which do not dissolve in water are called insoluble substances, example, sand and chalk. A3. Refer to activity 6, pg 58,59 A4. The materials which allow light to pass through them are called transparent. Glass, acrylic, water and air are some transparent materials. Materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called opaque. Wood, stone, brick wall and cardboard are some opaque materials. Some materials allow only a part of light to pass through them. Such materials are called translucent materials. A5. Advantages of Grouping: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It saves time and labour.• It makes things easily approachable• It helps in studying the properties of the objects placed in a particular group.
HINDI	हिंदी-भाषा पाठ 15 – शब्द-भंडार विलोम शब्द(PG 103) (10-1) विपरीत या उल्टा अर्थ देने वाले शब्द विलोम शब्द कहलाते हैं। शब्द विलोम <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. सत्य असत्य2. सभ्य असभ्य3. विश्वास अविश्वास4. ज्ञान अज्ञान5. पवित्र अपवित्र6. आदि अंत7. कोमल कठोर8. निंदा प्रशंसा9. अनुज अग्रज10. उचित अनुचित

प्रश्न .1 दिए गए वाक्यों को उचित विलोम शब्द द्वारा पूरा कीजिए:-

- (क) हमें सदा **सत्य** बोलना चाहिए | नहीं _____
(ख) मुझे इसकी परवाह नहीं कि तुम मेरी **निंदा** करते हो या | _____
(ग) समाज में **सभ्य** लोगों की इज्जत होती है लोगों _____ की नहीं |
(घ) **ज्ञान** का प्रकाश फैलाकरको _____ दूर किया जा सकता है |
(ङ) भीम के **अनुज** अर्जुन थे और _____ युधिष्ठिर |

पर्यायवाची शब्द(PG 102) (10-1)

समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्दों को समानार्थी या पर्यायवाची शब्द कहा जाता है |

1. अंग- देह ,तन, काया
2. अग्नि-- आग अनल पावक 
3. आँख - नेत्र ,नयनलोचन , 
4. आकाश नभ ,गगन ,अंबर - 
5. कमल – जलज, पंकज, सरोज 
6. क्रोध- गुस्सा, रोष, कोप
7. गंगा- सुरसरिजाह्वी ,भगीरथी , 
8. गणेश- गजाननमूषक ,वाहन ,विनायक
9. चाँद – चन्द्र, शशिमंयक , 
10. जल- नीर, पानी, वारि 

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ4 अपराजिता

निर्देश –

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें |
2. दिए गए सभी कार्य साफ़ और सुन्दर अक्षरों में अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें |
3. दिए गए कठिन शब्दों को तीन तीन बार अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में-लिखें|
अपराजिता, विलक्षण, निर्जीव, दक्षता, मेधावी, डॉक्टर, माइक्रोबायोलॉजी, प्रोफेसर , सहिष्णु, ख्याति
4. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ अपनी अभ्यास पुस्तिका में लिखिए |
अपराजिता- जिसने हर न मणि हो
दक्षता- कुशलता
नियति – भाग्य
आघात- चोट
मेधावी- बुद्धिमान
निष्प्राण- बेजान
कंठगत- गले में आना
सहिष्णु- सहनशील
निरंतर- लगातार

[1] निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखें -

1. अपराजिता पाठ की लेखिका का नाम क्या है ?

उत्तर- अपराजिता पाठ की लेखिका का नाम श्रीमती शिवानी है ।

2. इस पाठ में किसका वर्णन किया गया है?

उत्तर- इस पाठ में डॉ० चंद्रा का वर्णन किया गया है ।

3. डॉ० चंद्रा को किस रोग ने अपंग बना दिया था ?

उत्तर- डॉ० चंद्रा को पोलियो रोग ने अपंग बना दिया था ।

4. डॉ० चंद्रा को किस रूप में राष्ट्रपति से स्वर्ण पदक मिला ?

उत्तर- डॉ० चंद्रा को गर्ल गाइड में राष्ट्रपति से स्वर्ण पदक मिला।

-: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें [2]

(क) इस पाठ को पढ़कर हमारे मन में क्या भाव जगते हैं?

उत्तर -इस पाठ को पढ़कर हमारे मन में आत्मनिर्भरता ,दक्षता, धैर्य एवं साहस तथा पूरे उत्साह के साथ जीवन जीने के भाव जगते हैं ।

(ख) इस पाठ से किनको क्या प्रेरणा मिली?

उत्तर -इस पाठ से उस युवक के साथ साथ हम सबको भी यह प्रेरणा मिलेगी-कि शारीरिक अक्षमता के बावजूद हममें अपार क्षमताएँ हैं उसे ।तराश कर आत्मनिर्भरता, धैर्य, उत्साह, प्रसन्न,हृदय- अदम्य साहस के साथ जीवन जीना चाहिए ।

अपने शरीर के अक्षम होने पर भी मानसिक संतुलन रखकर पूरी तरह स्वावलंबी बनने की प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिए ।

(ग) अपंग चंद्रा को डॉ चंद्रा बनाने में उसकी माता का क्या योगदान रहा?

उत्तर - चंद्राजब 18 महीने की थी तो उसे पोलियो रोग हो गया , जिससे उसका गर्दन के नीचे सारा शरीर निर्जीव हो गया था । चंद्रा की मां ने उसका इलाज करवाया । स्कूल में हर समय उसके साथ रही और उसकी व्हीलचेयर को स्वयं एक कक्षा से दूसरी कक्षा तक पहुंचाती रही । 25 वर्ष तक अपनी चंद्रा के साथ साथ कठिन साधना की इस साधना का सुखद अंत हुआ जब चंद्रा को माइक्रोबायोलॉजी में -

डॉक्टरेट मिली। इस प्रकार अपंग चंद्रा को डॉक्टर चंद्रा बनाने में उसकी मां का विशेष योगदान रहा ।

(घ) 'डॉ चंद्रा आत्मविश्वास से भरी हुई थी इसका पता किससे चलता है — ' ?

उत्तर - डॉचंद्राकानिचलाधड़ एकदम निर्जीव हो गया था परंतु वह अपने सारे काम स्वयं करना चाहती थी । उसमें अपंग होने की हीन भावना जरा भी नहीं थी । वह अपनी अपंगता से मुकाबला करती रहती थी और जिंदगी में प्रत्येक काम बड़े साहस से करती रही । शारीरिक अक्षमता से ही वह पूरे आत्मविश्वास के साथ अपने जीवन को ढालने में सफल रहीं ।

(ड) वीर जननी का पुरस्कार किसको मिला ? और क्यों मिला ?

उत्तर सुब्रह्मण्यम को मिला . वीर जननी का पुरस्कार अद्भुत साहसी जननी टी -।

श्रीमती सुब्रह्मण्यम ने लगातार वर्षों तक सहिष्णुता के साथ अपनी पुत्री के साथ साथ कठिन साधना की 25 इसलिए वीर जननी का पुरस्कार उन्हें मिला।

दिए गए शब्दों [3] से वाक्य निर्माण स्वयं कीजिए -:

निर्जीव-

मेधावी-

काया-

सहनशील-

4। आशय स्पष्ट करें-:

कभी कभी अचानक ही विधाता हमें ऐसे विलक्षण व्यक्तित्व से मिला देता है ,जिसे देख हमें अपने जीवन की रिक्तता बहुत छोटी लगने लगती है |

- प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ हमारे पाठ्यपुस्तक सारांश भाग-6 के संकलित पाठ अपराजिता नामक कहानी से ली गई है इस | पाठ की लेखिका श्रीमती शिवानी जी हैं प्रस्तुत | कहानी में लेखिका ने दिव्यगों की स्थिति का मार्मिक वर्णन किया है |

पंक्ति का आशय है कि कभी ,कभी हमें ऐसे विकलांग व्यक्ति भी मिलते हैं-जिन्हें देखकर हमें अपने जीवन का खालीपन बहुत छोटा लगने लगता है तब | हमें यह अहसास होता है कि भले ही ईश्वरने हमें कुछ विपत्ति दी है परन्तु हमारे शरीर के किसी अंग को तो नहीं छीनाइस | कहानी में लेखिका ने एक विकलांग लड़की को देखा जिसने खुशी से यातना झेलकर जीवन में संघर्ष किया ,सफलता पाई और ईश्वर को दोष नहीं दिया |

English Literature

Maggie's Revenge

Introduction

The present chapter is an extract from one of the greatest novel 'The Mill on the Floss' (1860) written by George Eliot which was the pen name of Mary Ann Evans.

Important Character –

Tom – Tom Tulliver, Maggie's elder brother
Maggie – Maggie Tulliver, Tom's younger sister
Lucy – Lucy, cousin of Tom and Maggie
Mrs Tulliver – Tom and Maggie's mother
Aunt Pullet – Tom and Maggie's aunt

Summary of the chapter –

Tom and Maggie with their cousin Lucy and their mother have gone to visit The Pulletts. Tom becomes angry when Maggie upsets his cowslip wine and punishes her by paying no attention. To punish Maggie, Tom has offered to take Lucy to see the pike in the pond at the end of the garden, even though they were forbidden by their aunt. When Maggie comes along, he tells her to get away. This is too much for Maggie, and she takes out her resentment by pushing poor little Lucy into the cow trodden mud. Tom decides that 'Justice clearly demanded that Maggie should be punished. Tom takes Lucy in the kitchen and tells maid that Maggie pushed Lucy in the mud. The maid takes Lucy to the parlour where aunt Pullet stop her to enter and accused Mrs Tulliver for her children's behaviour.

ENGLISH

Q.1 Write synonyms of the following –

- profound
- insurrectionary
- portly
- trotted
- passion

Answer:

- very deep
- rebellious
- plump; overweight
- jogged
- extreme emotion

Q.2 Write antonyms of the following –

- restriction
- superfluous
- ignorant
- intolerable
- fetch

Answer:

- freedom
- vital
- informed/educated
- tolerable
- carry away

Q.3 Make sentences –

- mute
- brink

Answer:

- mute – The class remained mute when the teacher asked a difficult question.
- brink – Rahul stood on the brink of a cliff.

Q.4 Reference to the context –

- I. “Oh, never mind; they won’t be cross with you,” said Tom. ‘You say I took you.’
- Write the name of the chapter and its writer from which the above lines have been taken?
 - Who is referred as ‘you’?
 - Where did they decide to go?
 - Why was Tom so much interested to go there?
 - Who would be crossed with her and why?
- II. “Keep her at door, Sally! Don’t bring her off the oil cloth, whatever you do.”
- Who is the speaker?
 - Who is being referred as ‘her’?
 - Why did the speaker ask Sally to keep ‘her’ at the door?
 - What happened to ‘her’?

Answer:

I. (a) The chapter name is ‘Maggie’s Revenge’ and its writer is George Eliot from _____ which the above lines have been taken.

- ‘Lucy’ is being referred to as ‘you’.
- They decided to go to pond beyond the garden.
- Tom was interested to go to the pond to look at pike.
- Tom and Lucy’s aunt would be crossed because she told them that they must not go out of the garden.

II. (a) Aunt Pullet is the speaker.

- Lucy is being referred to as ‘her’.
- Aunt Pullet asked Sally to keep Lucy at door because she was covered with mud, who would make her parlour dirty.
- Maggie pushed Lucy into the cow-trodden mud. She was covered with mud and spoiled her clothes.

English Language

CH-2 NOUN

Read and understand all the five kinds of noun (common, proper, material, collective and abstract) with the help of definitions and examples. Try to understand the basic difference between common and proper noun.

Solve exercise-B,C,D

Understand about the formation of abstract noun from common noun, adjectives and verbs.

Solve exercise-E

Understand about the concept of countable and uncountable nouns through the given examples from the textbook.

Solve exercise-F

A noun is a naming word that is used to name living beings, places, things, ideas and feelings.

Kinds of Nouns:

- Common – boy, pen, table etc.
- Proper – Mahatma Gandhi, Goa etc.
- Collective – army, pack etc.
- Material – gold, coal etc.
- Abstract – honesty, peace etc.

Collective Noun – Nouns that name a group or a class of similar things or persons taken together and spoken of as one whole are called collective nouns.

Q1. Identify the nouns in the following sentences whether they are proper, common, material, collective or abstract –

Example – Blindness is the greatest curse.

Answer – Blindness, Abstract noun

1. The team won the match.
2. Science is my favourite subject.
3. Rosy had a red frock.
4. Wisdom is better than strength.
5. The case was decided by a bench of judges.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with words given in the box.

HELP BOX

School crew colony fortnight month cluster
Cabinet pride gang squadron

1. A _____ of 15 days
2. A _____ of ministers
3. A _____ of robbers
4. A _____ of 30 days
5. A _____ of sailors
6. A _____ of huts
7. A _____ of aeroplanes
8. A _____ of lions

9. A _____ of ants
10. A _____ of whales

Q.3 Make a sentence with each abstract noun given below –

Example – peace

Answer – We hope for world peace.

Nouns that name ideas or concepts, quality, feeling, some state or a thing which cannot be touched or seen are called **Abstract noun**.

Examples – loyalty, peace, height etc.

1. Honesty –
2. Misery –
3. Childhood –
4. Calm –
5. Sweetness-
6. Bravery –
7. Pleasure –
8. Love –
9. Desperate –
10. Anger -

Q.4.Pick out the Nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are Proper, Common, Material, Collective or Abstract.

1. Raman is a good boy.
2. One should believe in truth.
3. A soldier is respected for his bravery.
4. Ornaments are made of gold and silver.
5. The case was decided by a bench of judges.
6. Mumbai is a big city.
7. The team won the match.
8. Blindness in the greatest curse.
9. Wisdom is better than strength.
10. This table is made of steel.

Ch-3: NOUN – GENDER

- Read the chapter; take help from the previous class notebook.

- Learn and write the definitions (Gender, Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, Common Gender) in the notebook with examples.
- Learn the rules to change from masculine gender to feminine gender.(Refer your grammar book pg-14,15&16)
- Solve the following exercises and write them in your notebook.

Exercise A: Change the following from masculine gender to feminine gender.

1. tiger
2. duke
3. waiter
4. god
5. lion

Exercise B: Give the feminine gender of these nouns.

1. governor 7. monk
2. prince 8. cold
3. cock 9. master
4. gander 10. fox
5. lord 11. earl
6. actor 12. Stag

Exercise C: Change the gender of the nouns in bold to their opposite gender and rewrite these sentences:

1. The prime minister received the **queen** at the airport.
2. That **woman** is my **uncle's aunt**.
3. The landlord asked the **washer** to wash the clothes.
4. "My **hostess** was a kind **shepherdess**," said the **duchess**.
5. The princess had never seen a white **peahen**.

Exercise D: Rewrite the following sentences using the right word.

1. Her (grandfather/grandmother) took out his shawl from the cupboard.
2. (Father/Mother) lost his bag in the train.
3. The (man/woman) felt the loss of her dear husband.
4. The (girl /boy) saved her brother from falling down.
5. His (daughter-in-law/son-in-law) was wearing beautiful sari.

Exercise E: Read the following sentences and state whether the words printed in bold are feminine, masculine, neuter or common gender.

1. The **battalion** was given orders to attack the enemy.
2. The **taxi** was at the gate on time.
3. The **widower** felt lonely in the big house.
4. The **tutor** was very strict.
5. My **companion** was a knowledgeable person.
6. The **priestess** offered special prayers for the flood victims.

Ch. 4: NOUNS-NUMBER

Note: All work to be done in English notebook.

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

Exercise A: write the *plural* form of the following.

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

Exercise B: Read the following sentences and identify the nouns-number (singular/plural) and change it into singular/plural forms. Make any other changes if required.

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

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

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

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

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

Message Writing

What is message writing?

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

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

TYPES OF MESSAGES

Messages are of two types:

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

Important features:

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

A message should be brief and clear.

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

Purpose of writing a message:

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

Message writing format:

MESSAGE

Date & Time (0.5 marks)

Salutation

(Content) - Body

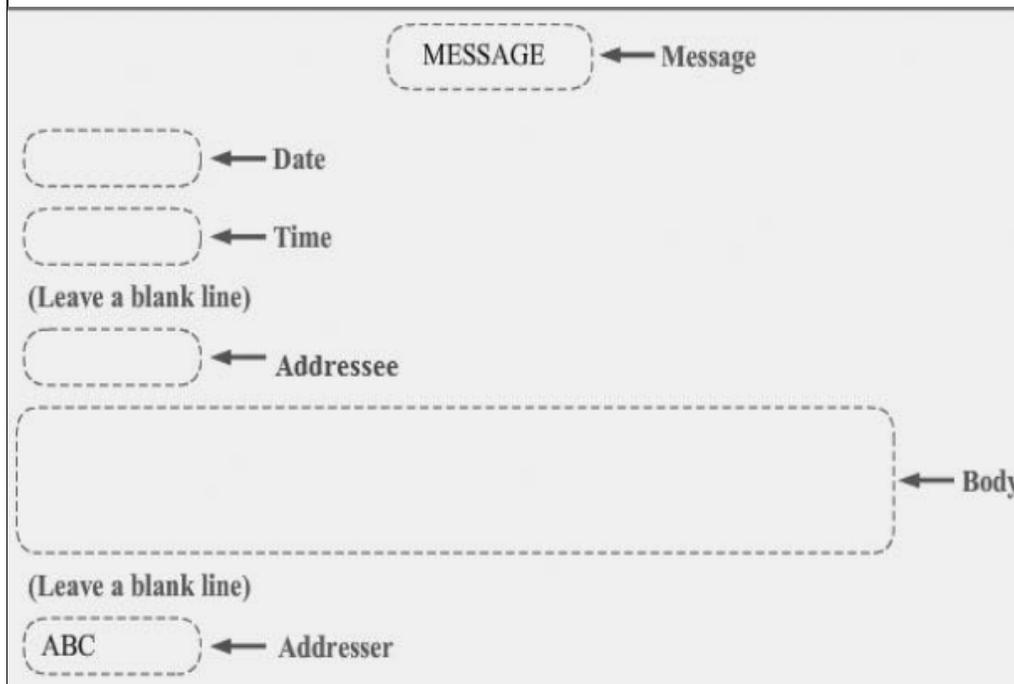
Details Information

Follow-up (2.5 marks)

Fluency and accuracy(1.5 marks)

Name and signature(0.5 marks)

Message writing format:



You are Anurag and you forgot to inform the mother about your best friend Nikhil’s birthday party. Now your mother is in the office and your phone is out of order. You want to leave a message for your mother and the keys of the house with your neighbour...

Write a message, on behalf of Anurag, also telling her that Nikhil’s father will drop you home at about 9 p.m.

Message

5:00pm

2nd May 2021

Mummy

I forgot to inform you about my best friend Nikhil's birthday party. I'm going to attend the party at Invitation Banquet. The keys of our house are with Mrs. Mona. I'll have my dinner there only. Nikhil's father will drop me back home by 9:00 p.m.

Anurag

Messages based on telephonic conversation:

Such messages should include:

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

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

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

DIYA: Sorry, he has gone out.

ATUL: When will he come back?

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

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

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

DIYA : Certainly.

ATUL: Thank you.

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

Message

2:30 p.m.

2nd May 2021

Aarav

Your friend Atul called at 1:40 p.m. he has something important to discuss with you. He wants you to call back as soon as you return.

Divya

Topic: EARLY HUMANS -I I

DAY-ONE

Students will read the chapter three times, learn the difficult words and write the key words in their copy.

DAY-TWO

A. Tick the correct option:

Ans 1 .Dog

2. Rice

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

3 .All of these

4, With the invention of potter's wheel another occupation was added to the life of the early humans.

B.Fill in the blanks:

1. stones,bones and horns
2. Chalcolithic Age
3. Burzahom
4. wheel

C. Write true or false

- 1.True
- 2.True
- 3.False
- 4.True

DAY- THREE

Short answer questions:

Ans 1. The invention of wheel changed the life of early humans as they could move about easily and quickly, it also helped them to move heavy objects from one place to another.

Ans 2. Dog, sheep, goat, cattle and pig.

Ans 3. The Neolithic man believed in life after death as they buried the dead body along with the amenities of life.

Ans 4. Copper -Stone Age means that period in which humans used stone along with copper to make tools and weapons.

DAY- FOUR

E. Long answer questions:

Ans 1. Development of agriculture led to the establishment of permanent human settlements, as they need to take care of their crops for longer time.

Ans 2. The following are the highlights of Neolithic Age

i. Development of agriculture-Early Humans started growing crops like wheat, barley, millet or ragi .

ii. Domestication and herding-animals like dog, goat ,sheep, cattle and pig.

iii. Use of pottery-They started using pots to store grains ,cook food and store cooked food.

Ans 3. The houses of people of Neolithic age were like pits in the ground that looked like huts that had a broad base and a narrow top. It had few steps downwards to enter their homes and the sides were plastered with mud.

Ans 4. Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site located in the fertile plain near the Bolan Pass now in the western Pakistan. It is a place where men and women learnt to grow barley and wheat and rear sheep and goat for the first time. Most of the people lived were engaged in food production.

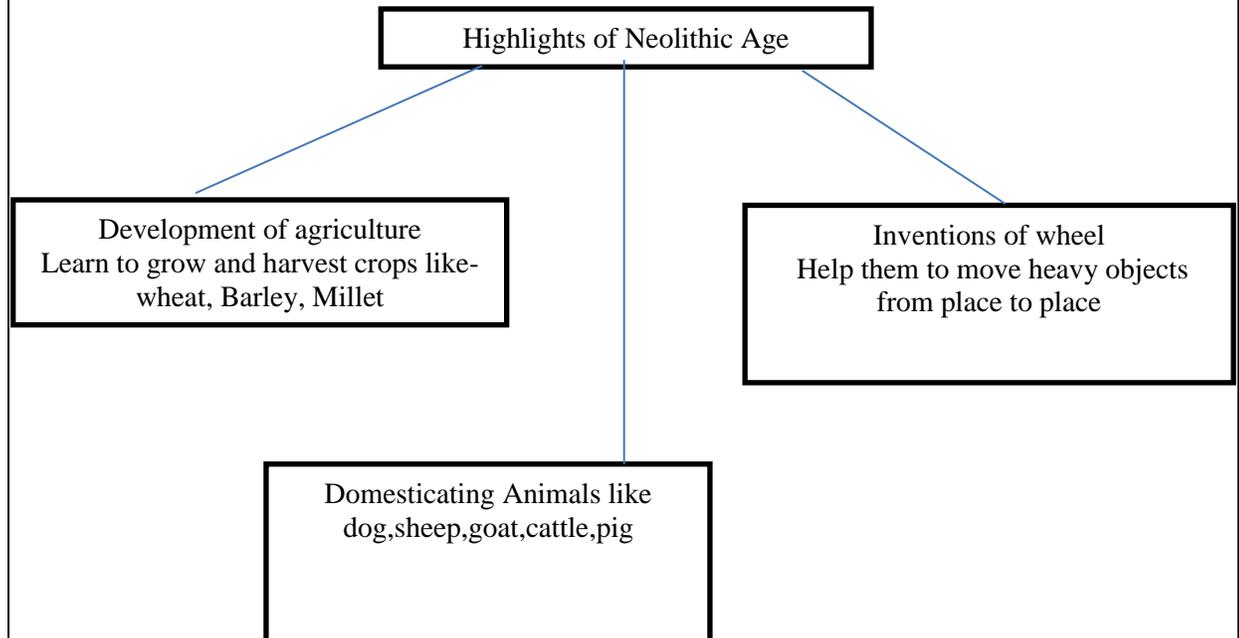
DAY-FIVE

Students will draw the diagrams of tools and pots.

DAY-SIX

Students will make a clay pot and decorate it.

Mind Map



Chapter 2: Advanced Features of Word 2013

Instruction: Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 29, in your notebook.

- Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 30, in your Notebook.
- Descriptive Type Questions:

1. What is the difference between a header and footer?

Ans: Header: Header is a text that is printed at the top of each page (in the top margin) in a document. By default, headers are printed 0.5 inches below the top edge of the page.

Footer: Footer is a text that is printed at the bottom of each page (in the bottom margin) in a document. By default, footers are printed 0.5 inches above the bottom edge of the page.

2. What is Watermark?

Ans: A watermark is a text or picture placed behind the contents of a document.

3. How can you add text as a watermark?

Ans: Steps to add a watermark:-

- Click the Design tab. In the page background group,
- Click the watermark option and select custom watermark.
- Click the Text watermark option
- Type the required text you want as watermark in the text box and click ok

4. Write steps to change the background color of a document.

Ans: Steps to change background color:

- Click the page color option in the page background group.
- Select the desired color.

5. What is Footnotes and Endnotes?

Ans: Footnotes and endnotes provide explanations, comments, or references for text in a document. Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page, whereas endnotes appear at the end of a document or a section.

6. Write keyboard shortcut to insert footnote and endnote?

Ans: a) Insert Footnote: Ctrl+ Alt+ F

COMPUTER

Chapter – 5. The World and Its Wonders

Page No. 13

- Option 1 - Great Pyramid, Egypt
Option 2 - Hanging Gardens, Iraq
Option 3 - Statue of Zeus , Greece
Option 4 - Temple of Artemis, Turkey
Option 5 - Tomb of Kind Mausolus

Chapter – 6. Discoveries The World Within

Page No. 14

Some of the greatest discoveries were made and are still being made by undertaking long distance voyages, only with sails being replaced by engines.

1. The Gobi Desert stretches across parts of Mongolia and China.
2. The famous Machu Picchu, a deserted city, is in the mountains of south central Peru.
3. An offset of Appalachian Mountains also known as blue Ridge Mountains are found in the USA.
4. The highest point in Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro is located in north eastern Tanzania.
5. The largest coral reef, the great barrier Reef lies in the coral sea, off the coast of north eastern Australia.
6. Volga river, the longest river in Europe is known as Mother Volga in Russia.
7. The active volcano in Europe is located on the east coast of the Island of Sicily, which is a part of Italy.

G.K

Chapter – 7. Newspaper of The World

Page No. 15

Here is a list of newspaper across the world. Match the newspaper title with the country it is associated with.

1. Malyala Manorama - India
2. USA Today - USA
3. Nanfang Daily - China
4. The Times - England
5. Bild - Germany
6. The Mainichi Daily - Japan

Test Paper - 1

Page No. 16 & 17

1. Fill in the blanks :-

- a) Frank furt b) Russia Ruble c) USA d) The louvre Museum in Paris

2. True or False.

- a) False b) True c) True e) True

3. Choose the correct answer.

- a) i). Barcelona b) ii) British pound
c) iii) Greece d) i) Samburu , Kenya e) iii) Tau

4. Match the following :

- a) v- Lisbon b) i- Australia
c) iv – museum of New Zealand in Wellington d) ii- Vanuatu ,Vanuatu Islands
e) iii- Haryana hurricane

SANSKRIT

विषय : संस्कृत

संस्कृत

पाठ 3 : आकारांत स्त्रीलिंग संज्ञा शब्द (अभ्यासिनी)

- अभ्यासिनी पुस्तक के पेज 10 से सभी शब्दार्थ अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें और याद करें ।
- अभ्यास कार्य (1,2,5,6) को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें ।

1) चित्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।

लता लते लता:

तुला तुले तुला:

2) चित्रों के नाम संस्कृत में लिखें ।

वीणे नौका: ग्रीवा

अजा: नासिका महिला:

5) दिए गए पुल्लिंग शब्दों को स्त्रीलिंग शब्दों से जोड़ें ।

क) छात्र: iii) छात्रा

ख) सुत: v) सुता

ग) अज: ii) अजा

घ) कोकिल: i) कोकिला

ङ) लेखक: iv) लेखिका

6) शब्द रूप लिखें ।

<u>अशुद्ध</u>	<u>शुद्ध</u>
ख) आम्बा	अम्बा
ग) भार्जा	भार्या
घ) ग्रिवा	ग्रीवा
ङ) सिष्या	शिष्या
च) दुर्बा	दूर्वा
छ) जीह्वा	जिह्वा
ज) बाटिका	वाटिका

क्रियाकलाप :

10 विशेषण और विशेष्य शब्दों को चित्र द्वारा दर्शाएँ ।

पाठ 7 : स्त्रीलिंग सर्वनाम शब्द (अभ्यासिनी)

- पुस्तक अभ्यासिनी के पाठ 7 **स्त्रीलिंग सर्वनाम शब्द** से अभ्यास कार्य (5, 6, 8) को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें ।

5) दिए गए सर्वनाम के उचित रूप से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

ख) ताः कक्षाः सन्ति । (तत्)

ग) इमाः लेखिकाः सन्ति । (इदम्)

घ) एषा का ? (किम्)

ङ) एते वादिके स्तः । (एतत्)

च) ताः काः ? (किम्)

6) मिलान करें ।

क

वे लड़के छात्र हैं ।
वे दो महिलाएँ गायिकाएँ हैं ।
ये दो आदमी सिपाही हैं ।
ये लड़कियाँ छात्राएँ हैं ।
वे कलियाँ सुंदर हैं ।
अस्ति ?

ख

ते बालकाः छात्राः सन्ति ।
ते महिले गायिके स्तः ।
एतौ नरौ सैनिकौ स्तः ।
एताः बालिकाः छात्राः सन्ति ।
ताः कलिकाः शोभनाः सन्ति । कौन-सी अँगूठी अच्छी है?

का मुद्रिका उत्तमा

8) संस्कृत में अनुवाद करें ।

क) गीता कौन है ? गीता का अस्ति ?
ख) ये बकरियाँ हैं । एताः अजाः सन्ति ।
ग) यह सभा है । एषा सभा अस्ति ।
घ) वे खाना बनानेवाली (महिलाएँ) हैं ।
 ताः पाचिकाः सन्ति ।
ङ) यह घोड़ी है । एषा अश्वा अस्ति ।

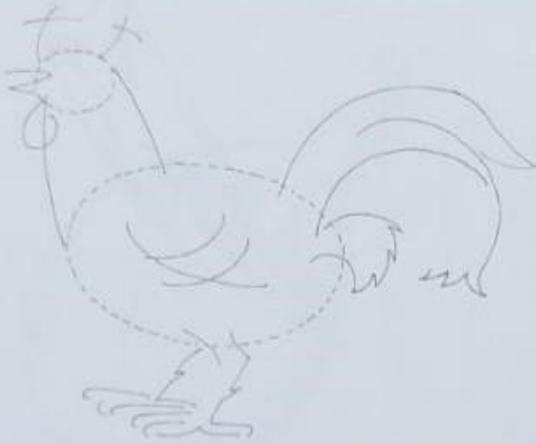
BIRDS

Drawing of even a difficult bird would become easy.

Topic - BIRDS

Work to done complete page no16 to17 as per instruction given in your

simple lines. Similarly making a drawing of the



DRAWING

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics