



**CLASS : VI**  
**DATE : 24.11.21 to 08.12.21**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																		
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b><u>CH- 12 PARALLEL LINES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise 12 (Questions 1 to 8)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CH- 19 THREE DIMENSIONAL SHAPES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise 19 (Questions 1 to 8)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CH- 21 CONCEPT OF PERIMETER AND AREA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise 21 A (Questions 1 to 11)</li> <li>• Exercise 21 B (Questions 1 to 6)</li> <li>• Exercise 21 C (Questions 1 to 9)</li> <li>• Exercise 21 D (Questions 1 to 17)</li> </ul>																		
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b><u>CHAPTER - 13 FUN WITH MAGNETS</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter thoroughly, underline the important words and note down the same in science notebook.</li> <li>2. Write the key terms given in the last of the chapter. (Page no. 194)</li> <li>3. Do the activity 3 given in page no. 189. <b>To show that magnetic force is maximum at the ends of the magnet.</b></li> <li>4. Draw the diagram of different types of magnet and compass given in page no. 187 and 190.</li> <li>5. Learn the NCERT solved question answer given in page no. 195 to 196.</li> <li>6. Write the exercise (Very Short Answer, Short answer and Long answer type question) in your science notebook. (Page no 201)</li> <li>7. Learn all the objective given in exercise.</li> </ol>																		
<b>HINDI</b>	<p><b>हिंदी-साहित्य - भारत-रत्न: उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खॉं</b> <b>हिंदी-भाषा- पत्र- औपचारिक (विधालय में पीने का पानी की उचित व्यवस्था के संबंध में प्रधानाचार्या को पत्र)लिखें।, अनेकार्थी शब्द।</b> <b>हिंदी-साहित्य</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा उसमें से 10 कठिन शब्द को चुनकर अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में तीन-तीन बार लिखिए।</li> <li>2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए: -</li> </ol> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>शब्द</th> <th>अर्थ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>लुप्त</td> <td>गायब</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पसंदीदा</td> <td>मनपसंद</td> </tr> <tr> <td>नशे</td> <td>दूल्हा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सज़दा</td> <td>उपासना</td> </tr> <tr> <td>इत्मीनान</td> <td>भरोसा</td> </tr> <tr> <td>रियाज़</td> <td>अभ्यास</td> </tr> <tr> <td>मंगलध्वनि</td> <td>कल्याणकारी आवाज</td> </tr> <tr> <td>अनगढ़</td> <td>बिना गढ़ा हुआ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	शब्द	अर्थ	लुप्त	गायब	पसंदीदा	मनपसंद	नशे	दूल्हा	सज़दा	उपासना	इत्मीनान	भरोसा	रियाज़	अभ्यास	मंगलध्वनि	कल्याणकारी आवाज	अनगढ़	बिना गढ़ा हुआ
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3) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें:-

क) उस्ताद बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ का बचपन का नाम क्या था?

उत्तर- अमीरुद्दीन।

ख) पाठ में किस शहर का उल्लेख हुआ है ? वहाँ कौन-सी नदी बहती है?

उत्तर- पाठ में काशी शहर(बनारस) शहर का उल्लेख है। वहाँ गंगा नदी बहती है।

ग) बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ था? उनका बचपन कहाँ बीता ?

उत्तर- बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ का जन्म 1913 ई० में डुमराँव (बिहार) नामक गाँव में हुआ था। उनका बचपन डुमराँव तथा नाना के घर काशी बीता।

घ) डुमराँव का शहनाई के साथ क्या विशेष संबंध है ?

उत्तर- शहनाई बजाने के जिस रीढ़ का प्रयोग होता है, वह डुमराँव में सोन नदी के किनारों पर पाई जाती है। यह रीढ़ अंदर से पोली होती है।

ङ) यह किस आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ अत्यंत सादगी के साथ रहते थे उत्तर- वे भारत-रत्न जैसा सर्वोच्च सम्मान पाकर भी बहुत सादगी पूर्ण रहते थे। प्रायः फटी लुंगी(तहमद) पहने रहते थे। वे बनाव सिंगार पर ध्यान नहीं देते थे।

च) बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ का काशी और गंगा के साथ विशेष लगाव था ?

उत्तर- बिस्मिल्लाह खॉ किसी भी कीमत पर काशी और गंगा को छोड़कर अन्यत्र नहीं जाना चाहते थे, जबकि उनको विदेश तक से निमंत्रण मिले थे। उनका कहना था- शहनाई और काशी से बढ़कर इस धरती पर हमारे लिए कोई जन्नत नहीं।

4) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से वाक्यों का निर्माण करें। (छात्र स्वयं करें)

रियाज़, लगाव, जन्नत, शिष्या, जयंती, कलकलाता

5) विलोम शब्द लिखिए। (छात्र स्वयं करें)

विदेश, धरती, सम्मान, गाँव, सादगी

### हिंदी-भाषा

1) नीचे दिए कारक के सामने उनके कारक चिन्ह लिखिए। (छात्र स्वयं करें)

कर्ता- \_\_\_\_\_

करण- \_\_\_\_\_

अपादान- \_\_\_\_\_

कर्म- \_\_\_\_\_

संप्रदान- \_\_\_\_\_

अधिकरण- \_\_\_\_\_

2) अनेकार्थी शब्द (1- 22)

जिन शब्दों के एक से अधिक अर्थ होते हैं, उन्हें अनेकार्थी शब्द कहते हैं।

1	अंक- गोद, नाटक का भाग, संख्या
2	अक्षर- वर्ण, शब्द, अविनाशी
3	अर्थ - धन, मतलब, कारण
4	अनंत - आकाश, ईश्वर, अंतहीन
5	अंबर- वस्त्र, आकाश
6	आम- फल, साधारण,
7	उत्तर- जवाब, दिशा का नाम
8	कर- हाथ, टैक्स
9	काल- मृत्यु, समय
10	गति- चाल, दशा
11	जड़- मूल, मूर्ख
12	तीर- बाण, किनारा
13	दंड- सज़ा, डंडा
14	दल- पार्टी, सेना की टुकड़ी
15	पद- पैर, ओहदा
16	मत- नहीं, वोट, राय

17	वर- दूल्हा, वरदान, श्रेष्ठ
18	हार- पराजय, आभूषण
19	बाल- बालक, केश, गेहूँधानकीबालें
20	गुरू- शिक्षक, बडा
21	सुर- देवता, संगीत के सुर
22	पत्र- चिट्ठी, पत्ता

### 3) पत्र- औपचारिक

विधालय में पीने का पानी की उचित व्यवस्था के संबंध में प्रधानाचार्या को पत्र लिखें।

सेवा में,  
 प्रधानाचार्या महोदया  
 एन.एम.एल. पब्लिक स्कूल  
 एग्रिको, जमशेदपुर।

विषय: विधालय में पीने का पानी की उचित व्यवस्था कराने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र।

महोदया,  
 सविनय निवेदन यह है कि मैं आपके विधालय में कक्षा छः का छात्र हूँ। हमारे विधालय में पिछले कई दिनों से पीने का पानी गन्दा आ रहा है। कई बार तो बिल्कुल पानी भी नहीं आता है। इस कारणवश हमें बहुत असुविधा होती है। आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप शीघ्रतिशीघ्र पानी की उचित व्यवस्था करें, ताकि हमारी पानी की परेशानी दूर हो। आशा है आप शीघ्र ही इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगी।

सधन्यवाद  
 आपका आज्ञाकारी छात्र  
 आदित्य  
 कक्षा-छः 'अ'  
 अनुक्रमांक-२४  
 दिनांक: -----

#### Topic:

#### Language

- Newspaper Report Writing
- Punctuation and Capital Letters

#### Literature

- The Ghost
- I Am Malala

### LANGUAGE

#### NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING

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

#### GUIDELINES FOR WRITING A NEWSPAPER REPORT:

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

ENGLISH

### STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR NEWSPAPER REPORT WRITING:

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

### EXERCISE A

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

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

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:** (Answers given for reference)

#### **BANK ROBBERY AT ZAKIRPUR**

By a Staff Reporter

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

### Chapter - PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Punctuation marks help us read and understand a written sentence or passage clearly. Punctuation marks such as the full stop, capital letters, quotation marks, commas are used in the written language to put pauses at the right places in a sentence and to separate one sentence from another.

#### IMPORTANT MARKS OF PUNCTUATION

- Full stop (.)
- Comma (,)
- Question Mark (?)
- Exclamation Mark (!)
- Inverted Comma (“ ”)
- Semicolon (;)
- Colon (:)

1. **The Full Stop (.):** The full stop represents the longest pause.

(a) It is used at the end of an assertive or imperative sentence.

**Example:** Rohan is a good student.

(b) It is also used after abbreviations and initials.

**Example:** Ph.D., B.Ed.

(We must note that in modern usage full stop for abbreviations and initials is not required.)

If an abbreviation is formed by putting the first letter and the letter of the full word, the full stop may not be used, for example: Doctor – Dr, Mister – Mr.

2. **The Question Mark (?)** is used after a question.

**Example:** Where do you live?

3. **The Exclamation Mark (!)** is used after exclamations showing sudden and strong feelings of grief, joy, surprise and wonder.

**Example:** (a) Oh! What a lovely gift it is!

(b) Oh dear! That was an unfortunate incident.

4. **Inverted Commas (“ ”)** are used to indicate direct speech. They are used to enclose the exact words of a speaker or a quotation.

**Example:** Rohan said, “Where is your car?”

One can use either single or double quotation marks.

5. **Capital Letters** are used at the beginning of a sentence. Proper nouns also begin with capital letters.

Capital letters are used:

(a) **to begin the first word of a sentence**

**Example:** He is going for a walk.

(b) **to begin the first word of direct speech (exact words of the speaker within inverted commas)**

**Example:** He said, “Let her complete the work.”

**NOTE:** Refer the chapter to learn more uses of Capital Letters.

**Use of Comma (,)**

**A comma is used to express the shortest pause in a sentence but it is never placed at the end of the sentence.**

(a) **to separate the words ‘yes’ or ‘no’ from the rest of the sentence**

**Example:** Yes, she has agreed to be the compere for the programme.

(b) **to mark off a direct quotation**

**Example:** “Collect the books,” the teacher said.

**NOTE:** Refer the chapter to learn more uses of Comma.

**The Apostrophe (‘)** is used:

(a) **to show possession**

**Example:** Meena’s doll                      children’s toys                      ladies’ bags

(b) **to show time and distance**

**Example:** two days’ time

**NOTE:** Refer the chapter to learn more uses of Apostrophe.

**HOME ASSIGNMENT:**

- **Read the chapter and solve the exercise A, B, C, D and E in your notebook.**

## LITERATURE

### 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 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 (Agamonee Barbaruah)

### 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?

Ans. The way Malala stood up for education for girls made her a mascot for education.

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.

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.

### III. Make sentences:

1. encouraged
2. pride
3. brilliant
4. oppose
5. inspired

### 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.

## 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:-

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

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.

#### Chapter-7 Urban Administration

1. Read the chapter carefully and thoroughly.

2. Write the difficult words in the notebook.

3. Write down the key words in the notebook after writing difficult words.

Ans. 1. 15 to 16

2. State Government

3. Municipal Council

4. Mayor

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. A Deputy Mayor

2. Aldermen

3. Taxes, Fees

4. 1994

5. rural, urban

C. Write true or false:

1. False

2. True

3. False

4. False

D. Short answer questions:

Ans. 1. A Municipal Corporation disposed the garbage in the lowlying areas on the outskirts of the city.

2. The role of a Municipal Committee is to carry out day to day work of Municipal Corporation

3. The urban local body of an area transforming from rural to urban is called Nagar Panchayat.

4. The different departments of a Municipal Corporation are water, electricity, garbage disposal, public works etc.

E. Long answer questions:

1. A Municipal Committee comprises Councillors and a Chair person. They discuss, debate and decide on issues like public health and then, carrying out vaccination programmes, disposal of waste, checking water logging, repairing roads, bus stands, looking after public parks etc. In case of problems within a ward people can go to their Councillor for solution. The Councillor will carry forward the problem of their ward to the Committee and accordingly decisions are taken.

2. The functions of the Municipal Corporation are Building and maintaining libraries, zoos, museums, roads, bridges, night shelters, public toilets etc.

Arranging for disposal of garbage from residential and marketplace, maintenance of drainage systems, hygiene and sanitation.

Providing clean drinking water and regular water supply.

Providing and maintaining street lighting.



	<p>Maintaining graveyards and crematoriums. Issuing birth and death certificates.</p> <p>3 .A Municipal Corporation is made up of a ward committee. Each ward has one seat in the ward committee.Members are elected on the basis of adult franchises.Members are elected for five years term. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste,other backward classes and women. These members are known as Councillors.Some distinguished residents of the city ,known as aldermen are also appointed as members..The members elects a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor.</p> <p>4. The purpose of Nagar Panchayat is to transform areas from rural to urban.They undertake all kinds of developmental activities to transform an area from rural to urban.They are set up in areas that are undergoing transition.</p> <p>Activity: The students will make a compost pit and use it to dispose biodegradable waste .Click its picture and paste them in their copy.</p>
<p><b>COMPUTER</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 7 : Formatting in Excel 2013</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 120, in your notebook.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False &amp; Choose the correct option) given in page no. 121, in your notebook.</li> </ul> <p><b>A. Fill in the blanks-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Numbers</li> <li>2. Font</li> <li>3. Increase</li> <li>4. Fill Color</li> <li>5. Wrap text</li> </ol> <p><b>B. True or False</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. True</li> <li>2. False</li> <li>3. True</li> <li>4. False</li> <li>5. False</li> </ol> <p><b>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:</b></p> <p><b>1. Mention two ways to handle long text in an Excel Sheet.</b> Ans. To handle long text in a cell we can follow two options:- a. Select the cell &gt; Click Wrap text in Alignment group. The data will become confined to the cell and will be displayed in multiple lines. b. We can merge adjacent cell into one large cell by clicking Merge &amp; Center in the Alignment group. The text will be center – aligned in the single merged cell.</p> <p><b>2. How will you add a rupee symbol to a numeric value in a cell?</b> <b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Go to the ‘Number’ group in the HOME TAB.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Click the arrow next to the ‘Accounting Number Format’ and select ‘More Accounting Formats’.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The ‘Format Cells ‘dialog box appears. Select symbol as ENGLISH [INDIA]</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The rupee symbol appears before the number in the given cell.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. How will you add a background color – Yellow – to cell A1:D1?</b> <b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Select the cells A1:D1</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Go to Font group in HOME tab.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Select the arrow next to ‘FILL COLOR ‘</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Choose ‘Yellow ‘color. The cells from A1:D1 will get yellow as background color.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>4. How will you align the data to 45 in cell A1?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Click the arrow beside 'Orientation' in the Font group.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Select 'Format Cell Alignment' option from the drop – down list.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The 'Format Cells' dialog box appears with Alignment tab selected.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Under 'Orientation', using the mouse, drag the pointer to 45.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The text in the selected cell will appear tilted at this angle.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Name any five formatting features available in Font group on the Home tab.</b></p> <p><b>Ans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Font</li> <li>Font size</li> <li>Bold</li> <li>Italic</li> <li>Underline</li> <li>All borders</li> <li>Fill color</li>   <li>Font color</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Name the three horizontal and three vertical alignments of data in a cell.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Horizontal – Left, Center, Right Vertical – Top, Middle, Bottom</p> <p><b>7. Explain the working of Increase Decimal and Decrease Decimal buttons in Number group of HOME TAB.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The 'Increase Decimal' button and the 'Decrease Decimal' button are available in the 'Number' group of the HOME Tab.</p> <p><b>8. Name all the button present in the lower row in the Font group on HOME tab.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bold</li> <li>Italic</li> <li>Underline</li> <li>All Borders</li> <li>Fill Color</li> <li>Font Color</li> </ul>
<p><b>G.K</b></p>	<p><b>Ch. 35 - <u>THE SOLAR SYSTEM</u></b></p> <p>1. How many planets are there in our solar system? <b>Ans. a) Eight</b></p> <p>2. Are the orbits of the planets on the same plane? <b>Ans. a) Yes, more or less</b></p> <p>3. In our solar system, the planets known as the giant planets are known as the outer planets. <b>Ans. a) True</b></p> <p>4. Which statement describes the atmosphere of the planet correctly? <b>Ans. a) Venus is the mostly carbon dioxide</b></p> <p>5. To weigh roughly two-thirds less than what you do on Earth, which planet would you be on? <b>Ans. c) Mars</b></p> <p>6. How long does it take for light from the Sun to reach Earth? <b>Ans. c) 8 minutes</b></p> <p>7. It takes the Sun 225-250 million years to do one revolution of the Milky Way Galaxy. How fast does the Sun travel? <b>Ans. a) 220 km in a second</b></p>

8. How old is the solar system?

Ans. c) **4.6 billion years**

9. In 2007, Voyager 2 crossed the helio sheath boundary and into the vast region at the edge of solar system where the solar wind run up against the thin gas between the stars. What did this crossing confirm about the shape of our solar system?

Ans. a) **It's squashed**

10. The immediate galactic area around our solar system is a cloud known as the Local Fluff which is within an otherwise sparse region called the Local Bubble.

Ans. a) **True**

### **Ch. 36 - ORGANS IN THE HUMAN BODY**

#### **A.**

1. Skeletal System:

a) **Skull**

b) **Rib**

c) **Vertebra**

d) **Humerus**

2. Digestive System:

a) **Intestine**

b) **Liver**

c) **Esophagus**

d) **Stomach**

3. Excretory System:

a) **Kidney**

b) **Bladder**

c) **Urethra**

d) **Ureter**

4. Endocrine System:

a) **Pituitary**

b) **Adrenal**

c) **Pancreas**

d) **Thyroid**

#### **B.**

A. **Brain**

B. **Lungs**

C. **Heart**

D. **Liver**

E. **Stomach**

F. **Large Intestine**

G. **Kidney**

H. **Small Intestine**

### **Ch. 37 - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

1. A robot sent from the future to help improve the lives of a man's ancestors. It becomes the companion of Nobita Kun.

Ans. **Doraemon**

2. While it is not responsible for operations, this kind of robotic technology was a huge advancement for surgical procedures, allowing doctors to control its four robotic arms remotely.

Ans. **da Vinci Surgical System**

3. This wasn't the first robosucker, just the first that didn't blow up. In 2005, iRobot's second-generation robotic vacuum showed that domestic bots can actually work. To clean the floors, simply turn the things on.

Ans. **Saffir**

	<p>4. Meet this real-life hunter bot. Built in 2001 at the University of West England, it uses optical sensors and an extending arm to find slugs, grab them, and drop them into an on board trap. Ans. <b>Slugbot</b></p> <p>5. Modular Advanced Armed Robotic System fits a lot of firepower into its diminutive frame. Its modular design allows its controllers to outfit it with a variety of armaments, ranging from non-lethal lasers to tears to tear gas and even a grenade launcher. Ans. <b>Mars Rover</b></p> <p>6. When designing a robot for military use, creating a heavily- armed assault machine serves as the most logical choice. However, any military force has needs beyond neutralizing hostiles, and there are quite a few robots in development with the intent of providing tactical support. Ans. <b>Roomba Discovery</b></p> <p>7. Designed to assist the U.S. Marine Corps in various operations, the Vehicle looks like a small tank, and can be outfitted with various modular tools and armaments depending on the requirement of the operations. Ans. <b>Gladiator Tactical unmanned Ground Vehicle</b></p> <p>8. This Chinese-developed prototype is an armed police robot designed by the country's National Defence University. Ans. <b>Anbot</b></p> <p>9. Another model of flying surveillance robot, made by Prox Dynamics, and looks like a miniature helicopter. The machine contains cameras that can stream live video to the user, allowing them to scout areas from a safe distance. Ans. <b>Black Hornet Nano</b></p> <p>10. Developed by Harvard's Microbotics Laboratory, this tiny robot is capable of hovering, although it seems to require an attached power cable for the time being. An important step toward insectoid robots capable of transmitting audio or video, beneficial for military intelligence. Ans. <b>RoboBee</b></p> <p><b>Ch. 38 - <u>THE MYSTERY BEHIND CHEMISTRY</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The lightest metal is known as <b>Lithium</b>.</li> <li>2. The second most common element found on earth is <b>Silicon</b>.</li> <li>3. The chemical symbol for Oxygen is <b>O</b>.</li> <li>4. The most abundant element found on earth is <b>Oxygen</b>.</li> <li>5. Chemical element used as fuel in nuclear power station is <b>Uranium</b>.</li> <li>6. The only metal existing in its liquid form at room temperature is <b>Mercury</b>.</li> <li>7. <b>Calcium</b> element is essential for the growth of bones.</li> <li>8. To disinfect a swimming pool we require <b>chlorine</b> chemical element.</li> <li>9. Diamonds are the hardest natural substance that exists in the form of <b>carbon</b>.</li> <li>10. <b>Rust</b> is the compound formed by the elements iron, oxygen and the compound water.</li> </ol>
<p>SANSKRIT</p>	<p>1*सूक्तिमुक्ता 2*वाटिका</p> <p>1° सूक्तिमुक्ता पाठ ( पेज 77) को पढ़कर उत्तर पुस्तिका में भावार्थ सहित सुन्दर लिखावट में लिख कर याद करें । वाटिका</p> <p>2° शब्दार्थ:- एका – एक ( स्त्रीलिंग) अत्र – यहाँ (इधर) तत्र – वहाँ एकः - एक(पुल्लिंग) सरोवरः - तालाब एकम् – एक (नपुंस°)</p>

तिष्ठन्ति- हैं  
किम् - क्या

3° दिए गए वाक्यों में विशेषणों को शुद्ध करें ।

क) सुन्दरम खगा: कूजन्ति ।

- सुन्दरा:

ख) एतत् सुन्दराणि पुष्पम् विकसति ।

- सुन्दरम्

ग) चंचला मीना: तरन्ति ।

- चंचला:

घ) एतत् कमलम् श्वेता अस्ति।

- श्वेतम्

ङ) अत्र एकानि मनोहराणि वाटिका अस्ति।

- एका

4\* पाठ में से विशेषण-विशेष्य के तीन जोड़े चुनें ।

विशेषण विशेष्य

सुन्दरा: खगा:

शोभना वाटिका

श्वेतम् कमलम्

5\* दी गई क्रियाओं से रिक्त स्थानों को भरें ।

कूदन्ति, तरन्ति, विकसति, कूजन्ति, अस्ति

क) कमलम् विकसति ।

ख) तत्र मण्डूका: कूदन्ति ।

ग) इयम् वाटिका अस्ति ।

घ) मीना: तरन्ति, ।

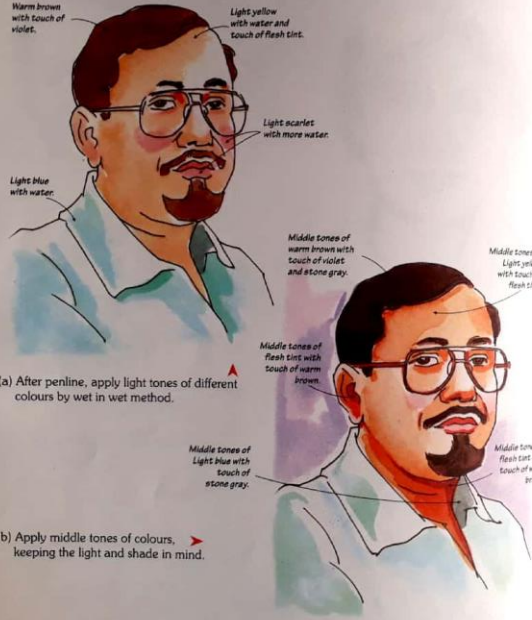
ङ) खगा: कूजन्ति ।

**DRAWING**

Topic- Portrait (colouring and shading)  
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

### PORTRAIT (Step by Step)

In transparent colour the tone of the first colour is visible, even when a second colour is applied on it. These colours mixed with water, are applied quickly to avoid spots on the picture surface. Black outline can be used for depth.

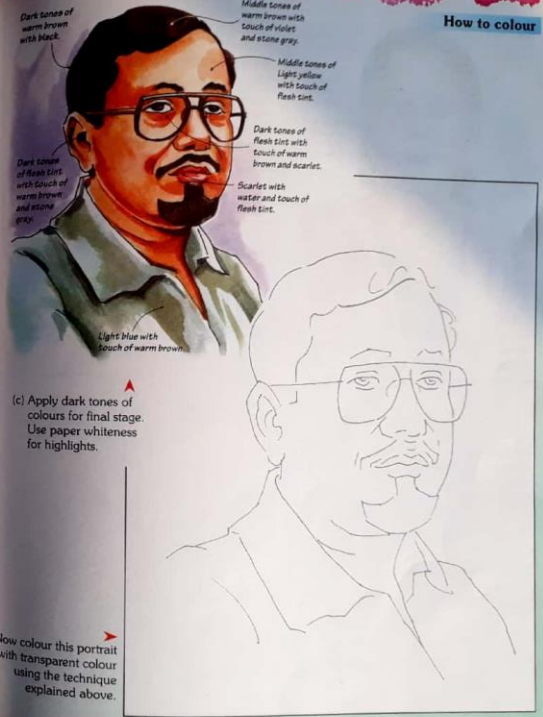


(a) After penline, apply light tones of different colours by wet in wet method.

(b) Apply middle tones of colours, keeping the light and shade in mind.

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### How to colour



(c) Apply dark tones of colours for final stage. Use paper whiteness for highlights.

Now colour this portrait with transparent colour using the technique explained above.

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**Dr. Rachana Nair**  
**Director Academics**