

ANSWER KEY OF DAILY BASIS ASSIGNMENT

CLASS 6

SESSION-2020-21

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

DATE 20-04-2020 to 25-04-2020

Assignment-1 (Monday/ 20-04-2020)

- 1) (a) (i) The Himalayas lie to the north of India.
(b) (iii) Ambika is playing in the park.
(c) (i) The sky is cloudy and dark.
- 2) (a) (i) My mother
(b) (i) All these books

Assignment-2 (Tuesday/ 21-04-2020)

- 1) (a) (i) Statement
(b) (ii) Exclamatory Sentence
(c) (ii) Imperative Sentence
(d) (i) Request
(e) (ii) Affirmative Sentence

Assignment-3 (Wednesday/ 22-04-2020)

- (1) (c) Childhood
- (2) (a) Gaggle
- (3) (b) Indira Gandhi
- (4) (a) Intelligence
- (5) (b) Obedience

Assignment-4 (Thursday/23-04-2020)

- (1) (a) Crowd
- (2) (b) Army
- (3) (c) Wisdom
- (4) (c) Milk
- (5) (d) thief

Assignment-5 (Friday/ 24-04-2020)

- (1) (b) A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.
- (2) (c) Crowd
- (3) (d) Shoes (The word pair meaning just one set, is singular. You have only one pair, but two shoes.)
- (4) (c) Fleet
- (5) (b) Imperative Sentence

Assignment-6 (Saturday/25-04-2020)

- (1) (c) Confectioner

(2) (b) Hangar

(3) (c) Who

(4) ((b) !

(5) Optative Sentence (The sentence which expresses a prayer, keen wish, curse etc. is called Optative Sentence. There is a wish in this sentence.)

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

Answer to Assignment/Class-6/Biology/20.04.2020

1. a) Sugar cane

Explanation: The food stored in sugarcane stem is rich in sugar.

2. a) Egg

Explanation: Egg is the produce of hen.

3. a) Mustard Seeds

Explanation: Mustard seed are rich in oil used for cooking.

4. b) Funnel seed

Explanation: Seed of funnel is used as spices.

5. b) Lion

Explanation: The animals eat flesh.

Answer to Assignment/ Class-6/Biology/21.04.2020

1. a) Herbivores

Explanation: Animals eating plants and grass are herbivores.

2. c) Grass hopper

Explanation: All others are food producers as they make their own food.

3. d) Grass

Explanation: Grass produces its own food hence producers.

4. c) Maize

Explanation: All other are animal produce.

5. b) Camel

Explanation: The camel is an animal, which lives on green fodder.

Answer to Assignment/ Class-6/Biology/22.04.2020

1. b) Mango

Explanation: Mango is a fruit.

2. d) Lion

Explanation: Lion eats live/dead animal flesh.

3. a) Stem

Explanation: Potato is the modification of stem.

4. d) Butterfly

Explanation: The butter fly sucks the flower sap (juice).

5. c) Onion

Explanation: Onion is the part of stem.

Answer to Assignment Class-6/Biology/23.04.2020

1. d) Bear

Explanation: Eats plants and animals.

2. c) Stem

Explanation: Stem contains sugary food is crushed for sugar manufacturing.

3. c) Black urad and Chana

Explanation: These are pulse used for Dal in Indian food.

4. a) Bees.

Explanation: Bees are able to make honey from the nectar of flower.

5. b) Edible

Explanation: The parts of the plant used as edible substance.

Answer to Assignment/ Class-6/Biology/24.04.2020

1. c) Sweet Potato

Explanation: it is a root

2. c) Mustard

Explanation: A mustard plant gives more than one edible part (Seeds and leaves).

3. c) Makka

Explanation: Makka does not sprout easily and not used as sprout generally.

4. c) Carnivores

Explanation: All are the examples of flesh eating animals/birds.

5. a) Apiculture

Explanation: Apiculture is the science of rearing Honey bees.

Answer to Assignment/ Class-6/Biology/25.04.2020

1. c) Turmeric

Explanation: It is the form of root modification.

2. a) Seed

Explanation: Coffee is produced from cocoa seed.

3. a) Grapes

Explanation: Wine is manufactured by fermentation of grapes.

4. c) Legumes

Explanation: Legume plant root fixes nitrogen.

5. c) Onion and Potato

Explanation: These are stem modification takes place below the ground which stores food.

Subject: S. S. T

Answer key of Multiple choice questions:

DBA 1- 20.4.2020

1 . Punch marked coins explanation

EXPLANATION:The earliest coins in ancient India are called punch marked coins. They were made of silver and copper. The orphans had symbols as those of Sun, mountain, elephant punched on them.

2 . Ramayan and Mahabharat

Explanation:The Ramayan and Mahabharat are the two epics that throw light on social, economic and political life of the people.

3 . 18

Explanation:The eighteen puranas contain information on religious practices.

4 . Megasthenes

Explanation: Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya wrote the Indica.

5 . Palm leaves

Explanation: Manuscripts were written on rocks, palm leaves, bark of birch trees and clay tablets.

DBA 2- 21.4.2020

1 . Historian

Explanation: Historians are experts who specialise in the field of studying the past.

2 . Monument

Explanation: Old buildings of historical importance like forts, palaces and tombs are called monuments.

3 . Numismatic

Explanation: Study of coins is numismatics. They are important as they help in fixing the date of several dynasties.

4 . Archaeology

Explanation: Archaeology is the science of exploring and excavating old events and studying them.

5 . 2

Explanation: History is divided into two parts: prehistory and history.

DBA 3 22.4.2020

1 . Herodotus

Explanation: Herodotus was the the first historian known to collect historical materials systematically and arrange them in a well constructed manner.

2 . Inscription

Explanation: Inscriptions are writings engraved on rocks pillars ke walls palaces and temples on clay tablets.

3 .Hiuen Tsang

Explanation-Hiuen Tsang came to India to study Buddhism and wrote about his experiences here.

4 . History

Explanation: History is the story of our past tells us how agriculture irrigation and life began.

5 .Sources

Explanation:Sources are clues or insights into the past.

DBA 4 23.4.2020

1 . History

Explanation: History is the past record of people places and events.

2 .Edicts

Explanation:Edicts are royal orders of the king.

3 . Numismatics

Explanation:The study of coins is known as numismatics.

4 .Kautilya

Explanation:Kautilya's Arthashastra contains guidelines on how to run the government.

5 .Comman era

Explanation:BCE stands for before common era , CE stands for common era.

DBA 5. 24.4.2020

1 . Prehistory

Explanation: Prehistory is the long period of human evolution before the invention of writing.

2 . manuscripts

Explanation: Archaeological Sources include artefacts monuments coins and inscriptions.

3 . Biographies

Explanation: Biography is an account of a person's life written by another person.

4 .Harshacharita

Explanation:Banabhatta wrote the harshacharita which gives information about King Harsha Vardhan his conquest and administration.

5 .Oral History

Explanation:Oral history refers to records based on the personal experiences and opinions of the speaker example folktales etc.

DBA 6. 25.4.2020

1 . Fossils

Explanation: Fossils are imprints of dead plants and animals.

2 . Biography

Explanation: Topographyis the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

3 . Before Christ

Explanation:BC stands for before Christ or the number of years before the time of Jesus Christ.

4 .Excavate

Explanation: Excavate means to dig out remains of materials people of buildings in order to study the past.

5 .Script

Explanation: Script comes from the Latin scribe meaning to write and all its meanings have to do with something written.

दैनिक नियत कार्य की कुंजिका 1

विषय –संस्कृत

कक्षा –छह

दिनांक –20 –4–2020

1) 3– लतायाम्

व्याख्या –लता शब्द रूप एकवचन में लतायाम् .द्विवचन में लतयोः .बहुवचन में लतासु होता है ।

2) 3–पठिष्यसि

लृट् लकार में भविष्यत काल का प्रयोग होता है. तथा मध्यम् पुरुष एकवचन में पठिष्यसि ही होता है ।

3) 2–लेखिष्यसि

4) 3–सप्तमी

वृक्षेषु पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द है अतः पुल्लिङ्ग एकवचन सप्तमी विभक्ति में होगा ।

5) 1–यहाँ

अव्यय शब्द के आधार पर अत्र का अर्थ होगा यहाँ ।

दिनांक –21 –4 –2020

1) 1–मागे

व्याख्या –पाठ के अनुसार इसका उत्तर क) मार्गे होगा ।

2) लृट्-लक्षणेः मध्यम पुरुष एकवचन के आधार पर लेखिष्यसि ही होगा ।

व्याख्या –कर्ता क्रिया के अनुसार धावतः होगा ।

3) 1-पुस्तकम्

व्याख्या –छात्र पुस्तक को पढता है ,अर्थात् -पुस्तकम् ।

4) 4-मीनाः

व्याख्या –तडागे मीनाः (मछली) तरन्ति ।

5) 1-एषा

व्याख्या –एषा स्त्रीलिंग शब्दः के लिए प्रयोग होता है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है ।

दिनांक –22 –4 –2020

1) 2- खगाः

व्याख्या –पाठ के अनुसार खगाः उत्तर होगा ।

2) 2-कमलानि

व्याख्या –कर्ता कर्म के अनुसार कमलानि होगा ।

3) –प्रथमा

व्याख्या –वृक्ष शब्दरूप विभक्ति के अनुसार प्रथमा होगा ।

4) 1-और

व्याख्या –च का अर्थ और होगा ।

5) 2-एषः

व्याख्या –पुल्लिंग के अनुसार एषः होगा ।

दिनांक –23 –4 –2020

1) फलानि

व्याख्या–फल शब्द रूप नपुंसकलिंग है.अतः नपुंसकलिंग के अनुसार द्वितीया पहुवचन में फलानि होगा ।

2) 2-छात्रः

व्याख्या –वर्ण संयोजन के नियमों के सही आधार पर यही विकल्प सही है ।

3) 2-को

व्याख्या –कारक के द्वितीया विभक्ति के आधार पर कर्म कारक का प्रयोग होता है ।

4) 2-पश्यसि

व्याख्या –वर्तमान काल के आधार पर लट् लकार का प्रयोग होता है अतः दृश् धातु मध्यम एकवचन में पश्यसि ही होगा ।

6) 3-अस्मि

व्याख्या –कर्त्ता तथा क्रिया के आधार पर अस्मि का चयन किया जाएगा ।

दिनांक –24 –4 –2020

1)2-अश्वाः

व्याख्या –शब्दरूप के आधार पर बहुवचन में अश्वाः होगा ।

2) 2-ते

व्याख्या –स्त्रीलिंग के अनुसार ते होगा ।

3) 4-छात्रा

व्याख्या –स्त्रीलिंग मे छात्रा होगा ।

4) 1-नृत्यति

व्याख्या –कर्ता कर्म के अनुसार नृत्यन्ति होगा ।

5)1-पतति

व्याख्या – वचन के अनुसार पतति होगा ।

दिनांक –25 –4 –2020

1)2-अश्वः

व्याख्या –पुल्लिंग शब्द अकारान्त होता है.अतः अश्वः अकारान्त शब्द है ।

2) 1-कमलानि

व्याख्या –नपुंसकलिंग के आधार पर बहुवचन में कमलानि होगा ।

3) 2-गम्

व्याख्या –मूल धातु के आधार पर गम् सही विकल्प है ।

4) 1-खिलता है

व्याख्या –शब्दार्थ के आधार पर खिलता है विकसन्ति काहिन्दी अर्थ होगा ।

5) 3-लट् लकार

व्याख्या –काल के आधार पर वर्तमान काल में लट् लकार का प्रयोग होगा ।

ANSWERS OF DAILY ASSIGNMENT
SESSION-(2020-21)

CLASS – VI

SUBJECT – COMPUTER

Note: Correct answers of the following questions are highlighted with parrot green color

DATE: 20.04.2020(MON)

1. Who is the first computer programmer?
a) Charles Babbage b) **Lady Ada** c) Dennis Ritchie d) None of these

Explanation - Lady Ada Lovelace is considered the first computer programmer. Even though she wrote about a computer, the Analytical Engine, that was never built, she realized that the computer could follow a series of simple instructions, a program, to perform a complex calculation.

2. Assembler converts Assembly language into _____ Language.
a) High Level b) Low Level c) **Machine** d) None of these

Explanation - A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is called as Assembler. It takes the basic commands and operations from assembly code and converts them into binary code that can be recognized by a processor.

3. Computer Language has been classified into _____ generations.
a) 4 b) **5** c) 6 d) None of these

Explanation - Computer languages have been classified into 5 generation computer language generations. This classification is used to indicate the increasing power of programming styles.

4. Machine Language is made up of
a) 0's b) 1's c) **Both of these** d) None of these

Explanation - Machine language is a language comprised of binary digits (ones and zeros). Since computers are digital devices, they only recognize binary data. Every program, video, image, and character of text is represented in binary. This binary data is processed as input by the CPU.

5. Fourth-generation language are also known as very _____ Language
a) **High Level** b) Low Level c) Common d) None of these

Explanation - A high-level language (HLL) is a programming language that enables a programmer to write programs that are more or less independent of a particular type of computer. High level languages are similar to the human language. High level languages are programmers friendly, easy to code, debug and maintain.

DATE: 21.04.2020(TUE)

1. To translate Assembly Language into Machine Language we need _____.
a) Interpreter b) Compiler c) **Assembler** d) None of these

Explanation - A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is called as Assembler. It takes the basic commands and operations from assembly code and converts them into binary code that can be recognized by a processor.

2. To translate High Level Language into Machine Language whole at once we need _____.
a) Interpreter b) **Compiler** c) Assembler d) None of these

Explanation - A compiler is a special program that processes statements written in a high level programming language and turns them into machine language or "code" that a computer's processor uses. In short, a compiler converts a program from a human-readable format into a machine-readable format.

3. To translate Low Level Language into Machine Language line by line we need _____.
a) **Interpreter** b) Compiler c) Assembler d) None of these

Explanation - Interpreter is a computer program that converts source code in high low level language into machine code line by line.

4. Assembly Language is the example of _____ Generation of Programming Language.
a) **2nd** b) 3rd c) 5th d) None of these

Explanation - Second-generation programming language is a generational way to categorize assembly languages. The term was coined to provide a distinction from higher level machine independent third-generation programming languages such as COBOL and earlier first-generation programming languages.

5. High Level Language is the example of _____ Generation of Programming Language.
a) 2nd b) **3rd** c) 5th d) None of these

Explanation - 3GLs (Third Generation Languages) are more abstract than previous generations of languages, and thus can be considered higher-level languages than their first- and second-generation counterparts.

DATE: 22.04.2020(WED)

1. HAL stands for
a) Human Anatomy Language
b) **Human Access Language**

- c) Human Access Length
- d) None of these

2. FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBOL are examples of which language?
- a) Assembly Language
 - b) High Level Language
 - c) 4th-generation Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - A third generation (programming) language (3GL) is a grouping of programming languages that introduced significant enhancements to second generation languages, primarily intended to make the programming language more programmer-friendly. Examples are FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBOL etc.

3. HTML, JAVA, Smalltalk etc. are examples of which language?
- a) Assembly Language
 - b) High Level Language
 - c) 4th-generation Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - A fourth-generation programming language (4GL) is any computer programming language that belongs to a class of languages envisioned as advancement upon third-generation programming languages (3GL).

4. Machine Language is the example of _____ Generation of Programming Language.
- a) 1st
 - b) 3rd
 - c) 5th
 - d) None of these

Explanation - A first generation (programming) language (1GL) is a grouping of programming languages that are machine level languages used to program first-generation computers.

5. Natural Language represents the _____ Generation of Programming Language.
- a) 2nd
 - b) 3rd
 - c) 5th
 - d) None of these

Explanation - The fifth-generation languages, or 5GL, are programming languages that contain visual tools to help develop a program and are also called as Natural Language.

DATE: 23.04.2020(THUR)

1. _____ consists all the symbols, characters and usage rules for communicating with computer.

- a) Machine Language
- b) Human Access Language
- c) Computer Language
- d) None of these

Explanation - Computer languages are basically the languages that are used to write some instructions or code to execute or to do some tasks. They consist of symbols, characters and usage rules for communicating with computer.

2. The Language which is very tedious and time consuming method of programming is _____
- a) Machine Language
 - b) Human Access Language
 - c) Computer Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - Machine language is difficult to read and write, since it does not resemble conventional mathematical notation or human language, and its codes vary from computer to computer.

3. Which language is closely resembles human speech?
- a) Assembly Language
 - b) Machine Language
 - c) Natural Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - The fifth-generation languages, or 5GL, are programming languages that contain visual tools to help develop a program and are also called as Natural Language. They closely resemble human speech.

4. Which generation languages are designed to run a program on a number of computers?
- a) 4th generation Language
 - b) 3rd generation Language
 - c) 5th generation Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - Third generation languages, also known as high-level languages are designed to run on a number of different computers with few or no changes.

5. Which language used numeric operation codes and symbolic address?
- a) Assembly Language
 - b) Machine Language
 - c) Natural Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation–In Machine language, the numeric codes for the operations that a particular computer can execute directly. The codes are strings of 0s and 1s, or binary digits called as bits.

DATE: 24.04.2020(FRI)

1. Assembly Languages were developed in _____ .
 - a) 1950s
 - b) 1905s
 - c) 1970s
 - d) None of these

Explanation–Assembly language development started in the 1950's.

2. Fifth generation Languages are designed to make computer _____.
 - a) Slower
 - b) Smarter
 - c) Complex
 - d) None of these

Explanation–Fifth generation languages are designed to make the computer smart and easy to use.

3. Which language is already available for Microcomputers include Clout, Q&A, and Savvy Retriever?
 - a) Assembly Language
 - b) Machine Language
 - c) Natural Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - Natural languages already available for microcomputers include Clout, Q&A and Savvy Retriever.

4. Which generation languages are named as non-procedural languages?
 - a) 4th generation Language
 - b) 3rd generation Language
 - c) 5th generation Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation–A non-procedural language is a computer language that does not require writing traditional programming logic. It is also known as a "declarative language," where users concentrate on defining the input and output rather than the program steps required in a procedural programming language.

5. Which one from the following is used with Database?
 - a) Clout
 - b) Q&A
 - c) Savvy Retriever

d) None of these

Explanation–Savvy Retriever is used with Database.

DATE: 25.04.2020(SAT)

1. Assembler, Compiler and Interpreter are the example of _____ .
 - a) Computer Language
 - b) Programming Language
 - c) **Language Translator**
 - d) None of these

Explanation - Language translator is a program which is used to translate instructions that are written in the source code to object code i.e. from high-level language or assembly language into machine language.

2. _____ is an alphabetical abbreviation used as memory aid.
 - a) **Mnemonic**
 - b) Binary
 - c) HAL
 - d) None of these

Explanation - A mnemonic is a visual or auditory aid that helps an individual remember something. In computers, mnemonics are often used to make a shortcut easy to remember.

3. Which language is said to be a machine-dependent or hardware-dependent?
 - a) Assembly Language
 - b) **Machine Language**
 - c) Natural Language
 - d) None of these

Explanation - A machine language or low level language usually runs or is built for a specific computer or machine. It might map or translate high level code to low level or machine language.

4. C, BASIC and Pascal are _____ generation language?
 - a) 4th
 - b) **3rd**
 - c) 5th
 - d) None of these

Explanation - Most popular general-purpose languages today, such as C, C++, C#, Java, BASIC and Pascal, are third-generation languages.

5. A Language is a system of _____.

- a) **Communication**
- b) Controlling robot
- c) Converter
- d) None of these

Explanation - the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way is called as a language.

END

Daily Basis Assignment 1 to 6

Answer

Class: - 6th

Subject: -Chemistry

*Assignment-1 (Monday / 20-4-2020)

1. (c) **Feather-** feather is non-living object because it has dead cells present over it.
2. (b) **Hydra-** hydra is a living thing which changing it place by locomotion.
3. (c) **Iron-** iron is extract from its ore.
4. (b) **Air-** air is clear to pass light through it.
5. (c) **Ice-** ice is floats on the surface of water.

*Assignment -2 (Tuesday / 21-4-2020)

1. (b) **Algae-** algae is a plant and make its food by the help of photosynthesis.
2. (b) **Crane-** crane is an animal (bird).
3. (a) **Cloud-** cloud is translucent because it allow light pass through it partially.
4. (a) **Ground glass-** because it can allow the light pass through it partially so it is not opaque object.
5. (a) **Wood-** wood floats in water because its density is lower than water.

*Assignment -3 (Wednesday / 22-4-2020)

1. (c) **Chalk powder-** chalk powder's molecules are not mix with water molecules.
2. (d) **Kerosene-** because the density of kerosene is differ than water.
3. (b) **Lead-** because its melting point is lower than aluminum and iron.
4. (d) **Diamond-** its structure is tetravalence of carbon, that's why it is use to cut glass and stone , as a hardest material.
5. (a) **Cotton-** because it compress very easily.

*Assignment -4 (Thursday / 23-4-2020)

1. (b) **Sugar-** sugar is dissolve in water because its molecules mix with water molecules.
2. (c) **Silver-** silver is a metal which is heavier than water.
3. (c) **Iron-** it is harder than other because its molecules are closely packed to each other.
4. (c) **Glass-** glass is hard material which cannot dissolve in water. Its molecules are not mix with water molecules.

5. (b) **Cotton-** the density of cotton is very lower than water. That's why it is floating in the surface of water.

***Assignment -5 (Friday / 24-4-2020)**

1. (c) **Metal coin-** because it is shining.
2. (b) **Nitrogen-** because it is not dissolve in water.
3. (a) **is soluble in water-** because it dissolve in water.
4. (c) **Opaque objects-** because it is not allow the light pass through it.
5. (b) **Diamond-** because diamond is a hard or strong substance due to strong carbon compound.

***Assignment -6 (Saturday / 25-4-2020)**

1. (c) **Translucent objects-** because they allow light to pass partially.
2. (a) **Oil and water-** because they have different density.
3. (b) **Diamond-** because diamond is a hardest substance.
4. (d) **Hard-** because hard materials cannot be compressed. Its molecules are closely packed to each other.
5. (d) **Transparency-** because it is a property allow light to pass through the objects.

दैनिक नियत कार्य की कुंजिका

विषय—हिन्दी

कक्षा: 6

प्रश्न: दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनें:—

दिनांक—20.4.20

प्रश्न1—उत्तर ग)विचारों का आदान प्रदान

व्याख्या— भाषा वह साधन है जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य अपने भावों या विचारों को बोलकर या लिखकर प्रकट करते हैं।

प्रश्न2—उत्तर क)दो

व्याख्या—भाषा के दो रूप हैं—मौखिक भाषा और लिखित भाषा।

प्रश्न3—उत्तर ख)सामाजिक

व्याख्या— क्योंकि मनुष्य समाज में रहने वाला प्राणी है।

प्रश्न4—उत्तर क)व्याकरण

व्याख्या—किसी भाषा का व्याकरण वह साधन है जिसके द्वारा उस भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान होता है।

प्रश्न5—उत्तर ख) संसार

व्याख्या— सागर और तट इसके पर्यायवाची नहीं हैं।

दिनांक:21.4.20

प्रश्न 1: उत्तर —ग)बाईस

व्याख्या—आठवीं अनुसूची में 22 भारतीय भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया है।

प्रश्न 2: उत्तर —क) रोमन

व्याख्या— रोमन लिपि लिखावट का वो तरीका है जिसमें अंग्रेजी सहित पश्चिमी और मध्य युरोप की सारी भाषाएँ लिखी जाती है।

प्रश्न3: उत्तर—ख) दुर्भाग्य

व्याख्या—सौभाग्य का अर्थ अच्छा भाग्य तो इसका सटीक विलोम शब्द दुर्भाग्य ही होगा।

प्रश्न4: उत्तर ग)उपयुक्त दोनों

व्याख्या—भाषा में मौखिक तथा लिखित मूल रूप हैं।

प्रश्न5: उत्तर ख) फारसी

व्याख्या— उर्दू भाषा की लिपि है।

दिनांक:22.4.20

प्रश्न 1: उत्तर क) वर्ण

व्याख्या— ये वे ध्वनि चिह्न हैं जिनके खंड या टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते।

प्रश्न 2: उत्तर ग)शब्द

व्याख्या— एक या अनेक वर्णों के समूह से शब्द बनते हैं।

प्रश्न 3:उत्तर क)संयुक्त

व्याख्या—क्योंकि ये दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बने हैं।

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर ग) हाथ

व्याख्या— क्योंकि कम, नृत्य ,पैर के अलावे हाथ ही सटीक अनेकार्थी शब्द है।

प्रश्न 5: उत्तर ख)दो

व्याख्या—हिन्दी वर्णमाला के दो मुख्य भाग हैं स्वर और व्यंजन।

दिनांक:23.4.20

प्रश्न 1: उत्तर ख)श ,ष, स ह

व्याख्या— इन वर्णों के उच्चारण में हवा किसी स्थान पर रगड़ खाकर बाहर निकलती है और ऊष्मा उत्पन्न करती है।

प्रश्न 2: उत्तर ग)उपयुक्त दोनों

व्याख्या— स्वर के दो प्रकार हैं —ह्रस्व और दीर्घ

प्रश्न3: उत्तर ख) 33

व्याख्या— परंपरागत रूप से व्यंजनों की संख्या 33 मानी जाती है । क से ह ।

प्रश्न4: उत्तर क)तत्सम

व्याख्या—तत्सम शब्द संस्कृत भाषा के दो शब्द तत् + सम् से मिलकर बना है, जिसका अर्थ है उसके समान।जिन शब्दों को संस्कृत से बिना किसी परिवर्तन के ले लिया जाता है।

प्रश्न5: उत्तर ग)ग्राम

व्याख्या— ग्राम सही पर्यायवाची है ।

दिनांक: 24.4.20

प्रश्न 1: उत्तर क)दो

व्याख्या— औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक

प्रश्न 2: उत्तर ख)संदेह होना

व्याख्या— दाल में काला होना का सही अर्थ है ।

प्रश्न 3: उत्तर क)निश्चित

व्याख्या—इसकी वर्तनी शुद्ध है ।

प्रश्न4: उत्तर ग)दुश्मन

व्याख्या— दोस्त का अर्थ मित्र होता है तो दुश्मन इसका सटीक विलोम है ।

प्रश्न5: ख) तीन

व्याख्या— संज्ञा के मुख्यतः तीन भेद होते हैं— व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, जातिवाचक संज्ञा, भाववाचक संज्ञा ।

दिनांक:25.4.20

प्रश्न 1: उत्तर ख)सोहनलाल द्विवेदी

प्रश्न 2: उत्तर क) सर्वनाम

व्याख्या— क्योंकि संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं ।

प्रश्न 3: उत्तर घ)राधा

व्याख्या— राधा व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है।

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर क) अधीर

व्याख्या —धीर का अर्थ शांत स्वभाव वाला होता है,तो अधीर इसका सटीक विलोम है।

प्रश्न5: उत्तर क)शस्त्र

व्याख्या— पाठ में हाथ में शस्त्र नहीं होने की बात की गई है।

DAILY BASIS ASSIGNMENT ANSWER KEY**SESSION 2020-2021****DATE -20/4/2020 TO 25/4/2020****MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION****CLASS- -6****SUBJECT--PHYSICS**

Q.NO	RIGHT OPTION WITH EXPLANATION
date---20/4/2020	
1	a) definition
2	b) definition
3	b) definition
4	a) according to metric system and conversion of units
5	a) according to metric system and conversion of units
date---21/4/2020	
1	d) selection of measuring unit depend on the distance to be measured
2	b) according to metric system and conversion of units
3	a) prescribed by the International System of Units
4	d) it is not a fundamental unit
5	b) Italian scientist who suggested MKS system
date-22/4/2020	
1	b) girth of a tree is curved surface
2	b) it spins on the iron nail fixed in it
3	d) definition
4	a) bullet moves on a straight path
5	a) earth move around the sun while spinning on its axis
date- 23/4/2020	
1	a) repeat itself after a regular interval
2	d) property of a circle
3	b) property of rectilinear motion
4	a) selection of measuring unit depend on the distance to be measured
5	a) repeat itself after a regular interval
date-24/4/2020	
1	c) property of periodic motion
2	a) property of rotational motion
3	c) definition
4	a) selection of measuring unit depend on the size of the object to be measured
5	a) selection of measuring unit depend on the distance to be measured
date-25/4/2020	
1	c) waist is a curved surface
2	b) according to metric system and conversion of units
3	a) moves on a straight path
4	b) repeat itself after a regular interval
5	b) according to conversion of units

Daily basis assignment's answer

Class-6

Maths

Date:- 20/04/2020

1. Ans:- a. 30
2. Ans:- b. 6530, 3056
3. Ans:- a. 50 (The smallest 4-digit number formed by using 1, 5, 9 = 1159
Place value of 5 in 1159 = 50)
4. Ans:- b. 10001 (The smallest 5-digit number = 10000 which is not palindromic. When we add smallest number 1 to this we get 10001 which is palindromic)
5. Ans :- d. 4 (different 3-digit numbers that can be formed by using the digits 2, 0, 9 are = 209, 290, 902, 920)

Date :- 21/04/2020

1. Ans:- c. 60000
2. Ans:- a. XLIX
3. Ans:- c. 99
4. Ans:- b. 90000 (greatest 5-digit number – greatest 4- digit number = 99999-9999 =90000)
5. Ans :- a. 121212012

Date: 22/04/2020

1. Ans:- a. 90
2. Ans:- d. XXXX (because no Roman numeral can be repeated for more than 3 times)
3. Ans:- a. 1001 (4- digit smallest number is 1000 , successor of 1000 = 1000+1=1001)

4. Ans:- b. 100

5. Ans:- c. 1 (successor of 4-digit greatest number = $9999+1=10000$
5-digit smallest number = 10000)

Date:-23/04/2020

1. Ans :- b. 99662

2. Ans :- a. 0

3. Ans :- c. 4

$$\text{As } n - 3 = 1$$

$$\text{So, } n = 1 + 3 = 4$$

4. Ans :- d. 10

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$

by putting the values of a, b and c

$$(2 \times 1) + (2 \times 4) = 2 + 8 = 10$$

5. Ans :- b. 9

2-digit smallest number is 10

$$\text{So, predecessor of } 10 = 10 - 1 = 9$$

Date:- 24/04/2020

1. Ans:- A. 200 is predecessor of 199

2. Ans:- A. >

3. Ans:- A. 1+0

4. Ans:- B. 0

Date:- 25/04/2020

1. Ans:- B. 0

2. Ans:- A. 1

3. Ans:- D. 0

4. Ans:- A. 12.

As 10 million= 1 crore

So, 120 million= 12×10 million

= 12 crore

5. Ans:- B. 135

Divisor = 43, Quotient= 3, remainder= 6

Dividend= (divisor \times quotient)+ remainder

$$(43 \times 3) + 6 = 129 + 6 = 135$$