

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR – V/B, B.S. CITY

ASSIGNMENT – 2 (2020-21)

CLASS – VI

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

Note: *Assignment should be done in separate “Thin Copy”. It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.*

WRITING SECTION

1. You went to zoo in your city along with your friends. Write a diary entry on describing the trip to zoo.
2. You are Gopal, Head Boy of your school. Write a notice inviting students for writing articles, poems, jokes etc. for school magazine.

GRAMMAR SECTION

Recommended study : Nouns and its kinds.

A noun is the name of the person, place, animal or thing.

There are five kinds of nouns.

- Proper Noun
- Common Noun
- Collective Noun
- Abstract Noun
- Material Noun

(A) Proper Nouns: Proper Nouns are the special names given to specific people, places, animals and things. All proper nouns begin with capital letters. For example- Ganga, Delhi, Taj Mahal, Rahul etc.

1. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters wherever necessary and pick out the proper nouns from the following sentences:

- a) the himalayas lie to the north of india.
- b) my sister is going to delhi on monday to meet her friend.
- c) sudhir saw taj mahal in agra.

(B) Common Nouns: Common Nouns are the names of people, places, animals or things in general. For example- city, town, girl, poet etc.

2. Underline the common nouns in the following sentences.

- (a) A cow grazes in the field .
- (b) A teacher teaches in the school.
- (c) A doctor treats patients.

(C) Collective Nouns: Collective Nouns are the names given to groups of people, animals and things. For example- a bunch of keys, a fleet of ships etc.

3. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns.

- a) a ----- of bees
- b) a -----of wolves
- c) a ----- of stars

(D) Abstract Nouns: Abstract Nouns are ideas, concepts, emotions and qualities. For Example- kindness, wisdom, childhood etc.

4. Write the opposites of the abstract nouns.

- (a) Punishment (b) Absence
- (c) Happiness (d) Bravery

(E) Material Nouns: It is the name of a matter or substance of which anything is made, such as sugar, wood, milk, gold etc.

5. Underline the Material Nouns in the following sentences.

- a) These utensils are made of aluminium.
- b) Rice is rich in carbohydrates.
- c) He prefers to have tea without sugar.

6. Fill in the blanks with the names of the people who do the following jobs.

- (a) A person who writes novels _____
- (b) A person who fly aeroplanes _____
- (c) A person who sells flowers _____

गुरु गोविंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल, जनवृत पाँच बी

बोकारो इस्पात नगर

द्वितीय नियत कार्य (2020 -21)

विषय -हिंदी

कक्षा 6

प्रश्न 1) नीचे लिखे गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :-

भारत में प्रदूषण की समस्या विकराल रूप धारण करती जा रही है। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक है। शुद्ध वायु का सेवन करना तो भाग्य में ही नहीं है। नगरों की आबादी दिन दुगुनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ती जा रही है। ग्रामों से नागरिकों का पलायन नगरों के जीवन को कष्टमय बनाता जा रहा है। चिमनियों से निकलता हुआ धुआँ और यातायात के साधनों में प्रयुक्त ईंधन वातावरण को दूषित बना रहा है।

- 1) भारतवर्ष में कौन सी समस्या विकराल रूप धारण करती जा रही है ?
- 2) नगरों का जीवन क्यों कष्टमय बनता जा रहा है ?
- 3) वातावरण के दूषित होने के क्या कारण हैं ?
- 4) गद्यांश में से तीन बहुवचन शब्द छाँट कर लिखें ?
- 5) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

प्रश्न 2) ' समय का महत्व ' बताते हुए 150 शब्दों में निबंध लिखें।

प्रश्न 3) भाषा की परिभाषा उसके भेदों के नाम उदाहरण सहित लिखें।

प्रश्न 4) दिए गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुने :-

क) भाषा क्या है ?

क) बोलना ख) लिखना ग) विचारों का आदान-प्रदान

ख) भाषा के कितने रूप ?

क) दो ख) चार। ग) तीन

ग) मनुष्य कैसा प्राणी है ?

क) पालतू ख) सामाजिक ग) सामान्य

घ) भाषा का मूल रूप कौन सा है ?

क) मौखिक ख) लिखित ग) उपयुक्त दोनों

इ) भारत के संविधान में कितनी भाषाओं को मान्यता दी गई है ?

क) बीस ख) अठारह ग) बाईस

च) अंग्रेजी भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती ?

क) रोमन ख) जर्मन ग) अंग्रेजी

छ) उर्दू भाषा की लिपि क्या है ?

क) अरबी ख) फारसी ग) रोमन

ज) भाषा के शुद्ध रूप का ज्ञान कौन कराता है ?

क) व्याकरण ख) वर्ण ग) लिपि

झ) विश्व शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है ?

क) सागर ख) संसार ग) तट

ञ) सौभाग्य का विलोम क्या होगा ?

क) अभाग्य ख) दुर्भाग्य ग) अभागा

नोट :- सभी कार्य पतली कापी मे करें ।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector –V/B

2nd Assignment(2020-2021)

Class : 6

MATHS

WHOLE NUMBERS

- Define
 - Natural numbers
 - Whole numbers
 - Successor
 - Predecessor
- Fill in the blanks
 - Smallest natural number is_____.
 - Smallest whole number is_____.
 - Group of all natural numbers and 0 is called _____ numbers.
 - $2259 \times 1 =$ _____
 - $313 \times 0 =$ _____
 - On number line 399 lies on _____side of 400.
 - The property depicted by $a + b = b + a$ is_____.
 - $721 +$ _____ = $9333 + 721$
 - Zero is less than every _____ number.
 - There is a whole number , which when added to itself gives that number is_____.
- Solve using number line
 - $3 + 3$
 - $10 - 3$
 - 2×4
 - $6 + 5$
 - $8 - 7$
 - 3×5
- Write next three whole numbers after 3899.
- How many whole numbers are there between 932 and 956?
- Replace each * by the correct digit in each of following
 - $4 \ 2 \ 5$
 - $4 \ 2 \ 6 \ 5$
$$\begin{array}{r} -4* - ** \ 6 \ 8 \\ 3 * 710 * * \end{array}$$
- Find the difference between smallest 5-digit number and largest 3-digit number.
- Find the whole number n when
 - $72 + n = 95$
 - $1122 + n = 1769$
 - $n + 467 = 765$
 - $425 \times n = 5 \times 425$
- Divide and check using rule $\text{dividend} = (\text{divisor} \times \text{quotient}) + \text{remainder}$
 - $628 \div 15$
 - $169 \div 12$
 - $144 \div 11$
- In a division sum, we have $\text{dividend} = 289$, $\text{quotient} = 2$ and, $\text{remainder} = 9$. Find divisor.
- Verify the associative property of addition.
 - 3, 2, 4
 - 2, 7, 6[Hint :-associative property of addition= $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$]
- If $a = 150$ and $b = 75$, show that $a - b \neq b - a$
- Verify commutative property of multiplication.
 - 30, 12
 - 6, 31
 - 0, 54

[Hint:- commutative property of multiplication $a \times b = b \times a$]

14. Find the product using distributive law of multiplication over addition

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

- a. 245×1008 [$1008 = 1000 + 8$]
- b. 740×105

15. Find the product using distributive law of multiplication over subtraction

$[a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)]$

- a. 996×367 [$996 = 1000 - 4$]
- b. 947×96

Patterns in whole number

- **Rectangular numbers:-** Numbers which can be split into two numbers such that both the numbers are greater than one are called rectangular numbers

Example :- $6 = 2 \times 3$
 $12 = 2 \times 6$ or 3×4

1. Represent the following numbers as rectangles

- a. 14 b. 18 c. 15

- **Square numbers:-** When a number is multiplied by itself, it gives a square number.

Example :- $4 = 2 \times 2$, $9 = 3 \times 3$, $16 = 4 \times 4$

2. Represent the following numbers as squares

- a. 81 b. 64 c. 144

- **Triangular numbers:-** some numbers can also be arranged as triangles. These are called triangular numbers.

Example:-

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| * | * * * | * * * * * * | * * * * * * * * * * |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| $1 = 1$ | $1 + 2 = 3$ | $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ | $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$ |

3. Represent the following numbers as triangles

- a. 21 b. 28 c. 38

Some patterns in operation of whole numbers

Example:-

- a. $345 + 9 = 345 + 10 - 1 = 355 - 1 = 344$
- b. $1425 - 99 = 1425 - 100 + 1 = 1325 + 1 = 1326$
- c. $193 \times 999 = 193 \times (1000 - 1) = 193000 - 193 = 192807$

Using the patterns find

- a. $436 + 999$ b. $1256 - 999$ c. $526 + 99$ d. $1892 - 99$ e. 1256×99 f. 6293×9

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector 5/B, Bokaro Steel City

Session 2020-21

2 nd Holiday Assignment

Class: - 6

Subject: -Science

General Instructions: Assignment should be done in a separate note book. It is mandatory to submit the assignment on the 1st day of school reopening.

PHYSICS

CHAPTER-11 :- Motion and measurement of distances

In 1790, the French created a standard unit of measurement called the metric system. For the sake of uniformity, scientists all over the world have accepted a set of standard units of measurement. The system of units now used is known as the International System of Units (SI units). The SI unit of length is a *Metre*. This is international system of measuring the distance.

Each metre (m) is divided into 100 equal divisions, called centimetre (cm). Each centimetre has ten equal divisions, called millimetre (mm). Thus,

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

For measuring large distances, metre is not a convenient unit. We define a larger unit of length. It is called Kilometre (km).

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

SI UNIT OF DISTANCE= SI unit of any length or distance is **metre denoted by “ m”**.
(meter)

METRIC SYSTEM OF LENGTH/DISTANCE

$$1000\text{m}=1\text{km}$$

$$100\text{cm}=1\text{m}$$

$$10\text{mm}=1\text{cm}$$

$$1\text{m}= 1/1000\text{km}$$

$$1\text{cm}= 1/100\text{m}$$

$$1\text{mm}= 1/10\text{cm}$$

. FOR CONVERSION OF UNITS:

* BIGGER UNIT TO SMALLER UNIT: MULTIPLY.

* SMALLER UNIT TO BIGGER UNIT: DEVIDE.

DEVICES USED FOR MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH:

- ❖ Selection of measuring device depends on three points- (a) size of object, (b) shape of object (c) degree of accuracy
- ❖ Ruler or metre scale or metre rod: This device is used for measuring straight objects.
- ❖ Measuring tape: this device is used for measuring specially curved objects, as girth of a tree or person. Generally Engineers, Architects, Tailors use Tape for measurement purpose.

PRECAUTIONS DURING USING THESE DEVICES:

- Instruments should be of the standard parameter.
- Devices should be placed properly along the length
- Eye should be focused on the point perpendicularly.
- Measurement should be started from zero.

MEASUREMENT OF A CURVED LINE: Measurement of curved line is something not easy. It is done by using thread.

MEASUREMENT OF DIAMETER OF A SPHERE: Diameter of a sphere is measured by putting the sphere between two uniform wooden blocks.

ACTIVITY 1: Measure the length of your table.

ACTIVITY 2: Measure the diameter of your football.

ACTIVITY 3: Measure the length of a curved line.

MOTION

ORIGIN- A point or place to start measurement of distance.

REFERENCE POINT- A point or object used for comparison to decide the state given object, they are in rest or in motion.

REST OR STATE OF REST- No movement, no change in position, body is said to be in rest. Example- A man sitting in a standing car, a tree, a building etc.

MOTION OR STATE OF MOTION- Movement, change in position in a body, the body is said to be in motion. Example- A man sitting in a moving car, a moving car on road.

Rest and motion are two relative quantity, it is not an absolute quantity. Without comparison with a reference point, rest or motion of a body cannot be decided. A person sitting in moving, car is in rest with respect to same car, or with respect to driver because there is no change in distance between person and car or between person and driver. But the same person is in motion with respect to building or electric pole outside the car because there is change in distance between person and building or between person and electric pole.

TYPES OF MOTION

RECTILINEAR MOTION- The motion of a body along a straight line. A bullet fired from a gun, the motion of a car on straight line path, a stone dropped from some height are the best examples.

CIRCULAR MOTION- The motion of a body along a circular path. The motion of the earth around the sun causing season change is the best example of circular motion.

ROTATION MOTION- The motion of a body about its own axis. The motion of a Top, the motion of merry-go-round, the motion of the earth causing day-night are the best examples.

PERIODIC MOTION- The motion of a body repeating itself in equal intervals of time. The motion of a Pendulum, Swing, Top, merry-go-round are the best examples.

A body having motion may have more than one types of motion. A moving top has circular motion, rotational motion along with periodic motion.

QUESTION-ANSWER:

1. What will be the unit of distance between two towns?
2. What will be the unit of length of your books?
3. What will be the unit of thickness of a coin you have?
4. Explain the types of motion of moving ceiling fan?
5. Give one example of each of the following types of motion:
(a) Linear (b) Rotatory (c) Circular (d) Periodic.
6. Why do we need standard units for measurement?

CHEMISTRY

Chapter 5: - Materials of daily use

What are objects made of?

Some objects that we see around in the school are table, chair and desk. They are all made up of wood. Wood is a material. Objects like bottle and pencil box are made from plastic. Plastic is another kind of material.

- ❖ An object can be made up of different materials: for example - a bowl made of plastic, glass, or metal.
- ❖ Different objects can be made up of the same material. For example - Plastic is used to make toys, buckets, plastic mugs, bags etc.
- ❖ Object that can be made using more than one material. For example - a window of a house can be made of glass, wood and metal.

Classification based on properties of materials:

To decide which material should be used to make an object, it is essential to study the properties of materials. For example- Utensils used for cooking cannot be made from wood, as the wood catches fire easily and gets burned out of heat.

Some properties of materials which are helpful in classifying objects are given below.

1. PHYSICAL STATE:-Materials can be classified on the basis of their physical state into Solid, Liquids, and Gases.

2. APPEARANCE:-Some materials like metals have shine. They are lustrous. Some materials like wood and jute do not have a shine, they are non-lustrous. Example- Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel are lustrous and wooden table, chair are non-lustrous.

3. HARDNESS:- Some materials cannot be compressed or cut easily they are called hard materials. For example- Wood, Glass, Metal and Stone. Some materials can be compressed, scratched and cut easily. They are called soft materials. For example Cotton, Melted wax, Sponge etc.

4. SOLUBILITY:- The tendency of a substance to dissolve in liquid is called its solubility. Some substances dissolve or mix completely in water. They are said to be soluble in water. For example- Sugar, Salt, Oxygen gas etc. are soluble in water. Some substance does not dissolve or mix in water. They are called insoluble in water. For example Chalk powder, Glass, Sand etc.

Answer the following questions:-

- (a) What are objects made of? Explain with the help of examples.
- (b) Write three objects made by following materials: - (1) Wood, (2) Glass, (3.) Iron
- (c) What do you know about classification based on properties of materials? Explain with the help of examples?
- (d) What is the physical state of materials? Give examples.
- (e) What do you know about appearance of materials? Give examples.
- f) What are hard materials? Give two examples.
- g) What are soft materials? Give two examples
- .h) State whether they are lustrous or non-lustrous:- Cotton, Aluminum foil, Copper wire, Paper, Chalk powder, Silk Saree?
- i) Classify according to hard or soft materials:- Rock, Petals of flowers, Glass, Bricks, Sponge, melted wax .

BIOLOGY

Chapter- 1: Food – where does it come from?

Food is the substance eaten by us to do work, grow, maintain our body and remain healthy.

Any of the food or substances which are combined to make a particular dish are called ingredients, ex: Dal is made of many ingredients like pulses, salt, spices etc.

Sources of food:

Most of the food which we eat comes from Plants & Animals.

Plants provide us food materials like cereals, pulses, oil, fruits, vegetables, spices etc.

Animals provide us food materials like milk, eggs, chicken, meat, fish and honey.

A) Plant parts as Food

- 1) **Root-** Carrot, Radish, Sweet potato, Turnip
- 2) **Stem-** Potato, Onion, Ginger, Sugar cane, Turmeric
- 3) **Leaf:** Spinach, Cabbage, Lettuce, Coriander
- 4) **Flower:** Banana flower, Cauliflower, Broccoli
- 5) **Bud:** Cloves, Bauhinia,(kachnar)
- 6) **Seed:** Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Mustard, Gram, Soyabean
- 7) **Fruit:** Apple, Orange, Mango, Guava etc,

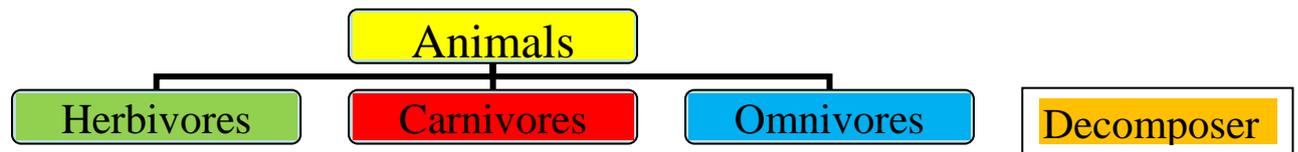
Some plants have more than one edible parts e.g; Seeds and leaves of mustard plant, fruits and flowers of banana plant.

Sprouts: when the seeds begin to grow by developing tiny roots, they are called sprouts. The sprout contains Vitamin A, B & C which make them a more nutritious food. The method of making sprouts from seeds is called sprouting. e.g; Moong/ Bengal Gram (Chana) are usually converted to sprouts for consumption or eating.

B) Animals as source of Food

- 1) Goat, Chicken, fish are the sources of food for protein food.
- 2) Hen and Ducks provide us eggs as source of food.
- 3) Cows, Buffaloes, Goats are the source of milk. Milk is a complete food for mankind.
- 4) Honeys bees are the source of Honey. Rearing of Honey bee at large scale is called Apiculture.

Classification of Animals on the basis of their food habits



Herbivores: Those animals which eats on green grasses and plants. ex; Goat, Cow, Elephant Camel etc.

Carnivores: Those animals which eat only the flesh of other animals ex: Lion, Tiger, Vulture, Eagle, wolf etc.

Omnivores: Those animals which eat both plant and animals that means these are plant as well as animal eater. ex; Crow, bear, Dog, Cat etc.

Decomposer: Microorganisms like bacteria and fungi that feed on dead plants and animals to decompose them.

Food Producers and Consumers.

a) Green plants make their own food by the process of photosynthesis for them so they are called **Food Producers** while as Animals are unable to make their own food like plants and consume the food produced or made by others hence they are called **Food Consumers**

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1) What are ingredients?
- 2) What are Sprouts?
- 3) Give two examples of plants which have more than one edible part. Also name the part of these plants.
- 4) What is the rearing of honey bee at large scale is called?
- 5) Why is the food essential for the body?
- 6) Differentiate between Herbivores & Omnivores

B) Give two examples of each of the followings:

- a) Plants roots used as food
- b) Leaves used as food
- c) Carnivores animals
- d) Grains used for sprouting

C) Fill in the blanks

- a) Hens and ducks provide us with -----
- b) Curd is made of Milk provided by -----
- c) -----made by honey bees has sugar, water, minerals and enzymes.

D) Define the following

- a) **Decomposer**
- b) **Food Consumers**

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

IIND ASSIGNMENT-, SESSION-2020-2021

SOCIAL SCIENCE – STD 6

GEOGRAPHY CH 1:- THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

NOTE:- Assignments will be done in separate “Test Copy”. It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.

SHORT SUMMARY

- Universe is a vast and endless space wherein all celestial bodies exist.
- The most accepted theory related to the birth of the Universe is called the Big Bang theory. According to this theory, in the beginning all matter like gases, dust particles all elements was contained in a huge big burning ball of fire which later exploded with a big bang. Matter was thrown into all directions. From this matter many groups of stars were formed, which we call galaxies.
- Galaxy is a system consisting of gas, dust and millions of stars, each with their planets.
- A celestial body refers to any natural body which is present in the sky. For example:- stars, planets, the sun, etc.
- A star is a heavenly body that shines by producing its own light. The Sun is a star and the nearest stars close to our solar system are Alpha and Proxima Centauri. Planets are heavenly bodies that do not have their own light and reflect the light of the Sun.
- A constellation is a group of celestial bodies, usually stars, which forms a clear pattern in the sky.
- Our solar system is made up of the sun and other celestial bodies, like planets and their satellites(moon), asteroid, meteorites, space dust, etc
- The sun is the centre of the solar system and the planets revolve around it.
- Of the eight planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky while Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are gaseous and liquid..
- Jupiter is the largest and Mercury is the smallest of all the planets. The hottest planet is Venus as it has atmosphere which traps the sun's heat. Saturn has many rings of dust, rocks and ice around it.
- The earth is sometimes called blue planet because when it is seen from space, it appears blue due to the reflection of light from the water on its surface. It is also called so as three fourths of its surface is covered with water.
- The Earth is the only planet known to support life, therefore it is unique.
- Meteors are the smaller pieces of rocky material that burn when they enter the Earth's atmosphere from space.
- Meteorites are larger fragments of rock complete the journey to the Earth's surface without being destroyed.
- Comets are balls of dust, ice particles and frozen gases that visit our solar system in a periodic manner
- Satellites are heavenly bodies that revolve around a planet
- Moon is the earth's only natural satellite. The moon takes 28 days to revolve around the earth and the same time to rotate on its axis. This is the reason why we always see the same side of the moon from the earth and never get to see its other side.
- Asteroids are small, rocky bodies found between Mars and Jupiter. Ceres was the largest asteroid which is also considered as a dwarf planet.

I . Choose the correct answer:-

1. Which planet appears red in colour ?
a. Venus b. Earth c. Mars d. Neptune
2. The Asteroid belt is found between
a. Earth and Mars b. Sun and Moon c. Jupiter and Mars d. Neptune and Uranus
- 3 . How many days Mercury takes to complete one revolution?
a. 80 days b . 66 days c. 88 days d. 60 days
- 4 . The Milky way is a
a. Constellation b. Solar System c . Galaxy d . Meteorite

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 1 .The name of our galaxy is _____ (Milky way/Solar System.)
- 2 .The Sun is a _____ (planet/ Star)
- 3 .Jupiter is the _____ (smallest/ largest)
- 4 .Meteorites are also known as _____ (Shooting stars/ Asteroids)

III . Define the given words:-

- 1 . Galaxy 2 .Asteroid 3 . Comets 4 .Meteoroids 5 .Universe

IV .Answer the following questions in one sentence only:-

- 1 .What is a Satellite?
- 2 .Name three inner planets and three outer planets
- 3 . What are Saturn's rings made up of?
- 4 .Why is the Earth considered a unique planet?
5. How is a Star different from a planet?

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GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B, B.S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT II (2020-21)

CLASS: 6

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Note:-Assignment will be done in separate “Test Copy”. It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE HELP OF WORDS GIVEN IN THE BOX:-

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Mnemonic | Procedural | 0s | 1s | Programming language | HTML |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|

- _____consists all the symbols ,characters and usage rules for communicating with computer.
- Machine language is entirely made up of _____ and _____.
- _____ is an alphabetical abbreviation used as memory aid.
- High- Level Languages are considered as _____ languages.
- _____ is an example of fourth –generation language.

B.WRITE TRUE (T) OR FALSE(F)

- Machine language is a very tedious and time consuming method of programming.
- Assembly languages were developed in 1950s.
- A language translator is used to convert a High Level Language into Machine Language.
- Fifth generation languages are designed to make language processing more complex.
- Compiler is a translator program.

C. TICK(✓) THE RIGHT ANSWER:-

- Which of the following terms signifies machine language?
 - Artificial intelligence dependent
 - Machine dependent
 - Electricity dependent
- COBOL is an example of which of the following languages?
 - Assembly language
 - High-level Language
 - Fourth –Generation language
- HAL stands for what?
 - Human Anatomy language
 - Human Access Language
 - Human Access length
- Which of the following converts Assembly Language into Machine language?
 - Compiler
 - Interpreter
 - Assembler
- Which among the following converts a High-Level program into Machine Language?
 - Assembler
 - Interpreter
 - Compiler

D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Define programming language.
- Write some basic features of Machine Language
- How Assembly Language is different from Machine Language?
- Why Fourth-Generation languages are termed as Non Procedural languages?
- What are the different types of translators?

गुरु गोबिंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

नियत कार्यभार- 2- 2020 -21

कक्षा -छ :

विषय - संस्कृत

प्रश्न -1 लता का शब्द रूप लिखें ।

प्रश्न -2 :पठ् तथा लिख् का धातु रूप लृट् लकार में लिखिए ।

प्रश्न -3 गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

इदम् उद्यानम् अस्ति । अत्र अनेकाः वृक्षाः सन्ति । वृक्षेषु खगाः निवसन्ति । खगाः फलानि खादन्ति । पुष्पाणि प्रस्फुटन्ति ।

पुष्पेषु भ्रमराः गुंजन्ति । प्रातः काले अत्र जनाः भ्रमन्ति । अहमपि प्रातः काले भ्रमामि । मम भ्राता अपि अत्रैव आगच्छति ।

उद्याने एकः तडागः अस्ति । तडागे मत्स्याः तरन्ति । कमलानि विकसन्ति ।

क : -एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : वृक्षेषु के निवसन्ति ? 2 : कानि विकसन्ति ?

ख : - पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : जनाः कदा भ्रमन्ति ? 2 : के कुत्र तरन्ति ?

ग : - निर्देसानुसार उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : उदयानम् का अर्थ लिखिए ।

2 : वृक्षेषु पद का विभक्ति तथा वचन लिखिए ।

3 : गद्यांश से दो अव्यय पद चुनकर लिखिए ।

प्रश्न -4 : पाठ 2 से अभ्यास के लिखितम् का प्रश्न संख्या 1 तथा 3 कॉपी में पूरा करें ।

प्रश्न 5 : पाठ 3 से अभ्यास के लिखितम् का प्रश्न संख्या 1 तथा 2 कॉपी में और भाषा अध्ययन से प्रश्न संख्या 3 पुस्तक में पूरा कीजिए ।

नोट : -सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर कक्षा कार्य कॉपी में लिखें ।

