

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR – V/B, B.S. CITY

ASSIGNMENT – 3 (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.*

LITERATURE SECTION

Answer the following questions based on the study of the chapters:

- **Ch – 1 Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture**

1. What is Uncle Podger trying to do?
2. Where does he send Jim? Why was Uncle Podger looking for his handkerchief?
3. How was each one of them going to help Uncle Podger?
4. Why did the family have to go on knees?
5. Why did he call all of them fools?
6. What was the final result of Uncle Podger's effort of hanging the picture?

- **Ch – 2 Frogs in the Fountain**

1. Why is the author little wary about the welcoming garlands?
2. Why did Dr Bhist advice the author to control his diet?
3. What advice did Dr Bhist give to the author?
4. Why had granny surrounded her house with marigolds?
5. Who dumped the basket of frogs and where was it dumped?
6. Why could the fish not survive in the lily pond?

GRAMMAR SECTION

Recommended Study: Noun – Number

Singular and Plural noun, Countable and Uncountable noun

Remember

While changing a singular sentence into plural, we have to make the following changes.

- a. number of the noun
- b. demonstrative adjective
- c. definite article a, an is omitted
- d. singular pronouns change to plural pronouns
- e. auxiliary verbs change

Pronouns – Pronouns are the words used in place of nouns. Pronouns are of different types.

A. Personal Pronoun : Pronouns which are used for the names of the persons.

Example – I, We, You, Your, He, Her, They, Them.

B. Possessive Pronoun: Pronouns which are used to show possession.

Example – Yours, Mine, His, Hers, Theirs.

C. Demonstrative Pronoun : Pronouns which are used to point out the objects or persons.

Example – This, That, These, Those.

D. Interrogative Pronoun : Pronouns which are used to ask questions.

Example – Who, Whom, Which, Whose.

Exercises

1. Change the sentences into plural and rewrite:

- a. This activity is boring.
- b. The child like this balloon.
- c. Is this your pen?
- d. The boy is playing in the ground.
- e. Cow gives us milk.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronoun:

- a. Rita goes to school with _____ .
- b. _____ go to school by bus.
- c. She lost _____ pencil box.
- d. Would _____ like to have a Coffee?
- e. _____ is my best friend, Aditya.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronoun given below:

- a. This is my book. Where is _____? (your/yours)
- b. They are going on a trip, this luggage is _____. (ours/theirs)
- c. A cousin of _____ lives in America. (ours/his)
- d. He got an Award for _____ Academic achievement. (his/him)
- e. Once I lent him a book of _____ but didn't get back. (his/mine)

4. Complete the following sentences using appropriate interrogative pronoun:

- a. _____ said this? (Who/ What)
- b. _____ do you want to meet? (Which/Whom)
- c. _____ are you doing? (Where/ What)
- d. _____ pen was stolen? (What/Whose)
- e. _____ will you come back? (When/ Who)

5. Fill in the blanks with correct demonstrative pronoun:

- a. Look at _____ newspaper here.
- b. Are _____ your books over there on table?
- c. _____ was a great party.
- d. _____ photos here are of my family.
- e. _____ bottle over there is empty.

गुरु गोविंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

तृतीय नियत कार्यभार (2020-21)

कक्षा 6

विषय – हिंदी

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

जल मनुष्य के बुनियादी आवश्यकता है। स्वच्छ जल न मिलने के कारण गाँवों तथा शहरों की घनी आबादी में रहने वाले लोग अनेक रोगों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। अनेक लोग जल प्रदूषण से उत्पन्न रोगों के कारण मर रहे हैं। गाँव तथा शहरों की गंदी नालियों का पानी नदी में गिर कर उसे भी दूषित बना रहा है। नदियों में जानवरों को नहलाने, कपड़े धोने से भी जल दूषित होता है।

- क) मनुष्य की बुनियादी आवश्यकता क्या है ?
- ख) नदियों में पशुओं को नहलाने और कपड़े धोने से क्या हानि है ?
- ग) अनेक लोग कैसे मर रहे हैं ?
- घ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या होगा ?

प्रश्न 2) संज्ञा की परिभाषा, उदाहरण और उसके भेदों के नाम लिखकर याद करें।

प्रश्न 3) उपसर्ग :- जब कोई शब्दांश किसी अन्य शब्द के पहले जुड़कर उस शब्द के अर्थ में भिन्नता ला देता है, तब वह शब्दांश उपसर्ग कहलाता है।

उदाहरण :- अ+शांत =अशांत (इसमें 'अ' उपसर्ग है।)

ऊपर दिए गए परिभाषा को पढ़कर समझे और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों को हल करें।

- क) दिए गए उपसर्गों से तीन - तीन शब्द बनाए।
क) अ ख) निर् ग) अनु
- ख) दिए गए शब्दों में से उपसर्ग छँट कर लिखें।
क) सुपुत्र ख) बेकसूर ग) असुरक्षा

प्रश्न 4) पाठ 2 को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और कठिन शब्दों का अर्थ याद करें।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL
SECTOR 5 / B, B.S. CITY
HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT – 3 (2020-2021)

CLASS -6
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
(CH:3 - Playing With Numbers)

Note: Assignments should be done in a separate notebook. It is compulsory and must be submitted when the school re-opens.

1. Define the following terms:

Factors, multiples, prime number, composite number, even number, odd number, twin prime number, co-prime number, perfect number, consecutive number, alternate number, prime triplet and prime factorization.

2. Write the rules of test of divisibility of the given numbers.

(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 and 12)

3. Find the factors of 12, 36 and 48.

4. Find first ten multiples of 11 and 12.

5. Which of the following is divisible by 2 and 5.

a) 15310 b) 3178965

6. Write the prime factorization of: a) 385 b) 36

7. Find the LCM of: a) 36 and 144 b) 12, 16 and 20

8. Find the HCF of: a) 144 and 180 b) 12, 18 and 27

9. Find the largest number which divides 245 and 1029 leaving remainder 5 in each case. (Hint: 1. subtract 5 from 245 and 1029 2. find HCF)

*10. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 13 and 1989 respectively. If one of the numbers is 117, determine the other. (Hint: other no. = $\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM} / \text{One of the no.}$)

11. Find the greatest 4 – digit number which when divided by 36, 30, 24 and 16 leaves a remainder 13 in each case. (Hint: 1. find the LCM of the given no. 2. divide greatest 4-digit no. by LCM. 3. subtract remainder from largest 4-digit no. 4. add 13 to the difference)

12. Four bells ring at intervals of 3, 7, 12, and 14 seconds respectively. At what time will they ring together if they start ringing at 7 a.m.? (1. Find LCM 2. convert LCM into minute and sec.)

13. Find the least natural number which when divided by 25, 40, and 60 leaves a remainder 8. (Hint 1. find LCM of the given no. 2. Add 8 to the LCM)

14. A boy saves RS. 5.75 daily. Find the least number of days in which he will be able to save an exact number of rupees. (Hint 1. convert Rs. into paise 2. find LCM of 100 and paise 3. no of days = $\text{LCM} \div \text{paise}$)

*15. The product of two numbers is 2160 and their HCF is 12. Find their LCM. (Hint $\text{LCM} = \text{product of two no} \div \text{HCF}$)

*RELATION BETWEEN HCF AND LCM OF TWO NUMBERS

PRODUCT OF TWO NUMBERS = PRODUCT OF THEIR HCF AND LCM)

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector 5/B, Bokaro Steel City

Session 2020-21

3rd 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

TRANSPORT: Porting or movement of human, animal, and goods from one location to another location is called transport.

When Mr Sinha was transferred from USA to INDIA, he with his family came to India by aeroplane and reached his new town by car. He ported his entire luggage by ship then by truck from shipyard to his town. During his whole journey he used (a) aeroplane (b) ship and (c) truck. Aeroplane, ship, and car/truck are **means of transport**.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT: Vehicles used for transportation of human, animal or goods are called means of transport. Examples-aeroplane, ship, bus, truck and car are the best examples of means of transport.

But different vehicles run on or in different medium that are air, water and road. So they have been classified in to different groups. These groups are **mode of transport**.

MODES OF TRANSPORT: The groups divided on the basis of medium used for vehicles are called mode of transport. There are three groups:-

1. **Air transport:** Mode of transport using air as a medium to run or move. Aeroplane, Jet plane and drones.
2. **Water transport:** Mode of transport using water as a medium to run or move. Ship, Boat and Yatch.
3. **Road/Surface/Land transport:** Mode of transport using road/land as a medium to run or move.

MEASUREMENT: Determination of size or magnitude of something is called measurement.

To measure something we compare unknown thing with known thing. So comparison of unknown quantity with known quantity is also called measurement.

ANCIENT SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT: In ancient time known quantity to measurement length/distance are:

PALM- Width of unstretched palm.

HAND SPAN/SPAN- The distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of fully stretched hand.

CUBIT/FOREARM- The distance between the tip of middle finger (outstretched) and elbow.

MODERN SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT: In modern system of measurement the known quantity is named as unit.

UNIT: A well known scientific standard fraction is called unit.
Different quantity has different unit.

QUANTITY	UNITS
Time-----	sec, min, hour, week, month, year, decade, century, millennium.
Distance-----	mm, cm, m, km, inch, feet mile and more.
Mass-----	mg, g, kg, pond and more.
Speed-----	m/s, km/h and more.

SI UNITS: Before 1960, different countries had different units of one quantity. It was very big problem for them to share their results and opinions. To overcome this issue, they came on single platform and form a team of scientist of different countries and took unanimous decisions. This team opted a system called INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS AND MEASUREMENT or SI SYSTEM. This team gave us the new name of units called SI unit.

Adoption of SI system of unit made it easier for scientist of different countries to communicate their results and opinions.

QUANTITY-----	STANDARD SI UNIT
Time-----	second (s).
Distance-----	metre (m).
Mass-----	kilo gram (kg).
Speed-----	metre/second (m/s).
Temperature-----	degree Celsius (°c).

These units are well known, scientific and standard fraction but we ever need to obtain its smaller part or bigger part. As the distance between two cities is difficult to express in metre and for that we use km. Like that thickness of coin is given in mm. So we ever need a system to change them in smaller to bigger or bigger to smaller form.

CONVERSION: Conversion of the unit is done by applying metric system. In this metric system each quantity is multiple of 10.
Common part of this system is given below:

- 10mm= 1cm
- 10cm= 1dm
- 10dm= 1m
- 10m= 1dam
- 10dam= 1hm
- 10hm= 1km

BIGGER ONE TO SMALLER ONE- BY MULTIPLICATION OF 10 OR ITS MULTIPLE

SMALLER ONE TO BIGGER ONE-BY DIVISION OF 10 OR ITS MULTIPLE.

DEVICES.

FOR MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH: We cannot use same device to measure the length of straight object or curved object (girth of tree). So (a) size of object, (b) shape of object (c) degree of accuracy should be kept in mind to select the device.

1. Straight object or straight line= Meter rod or ruler.
2. Curved object or curved line= Measuring tape (used by tailors).

PRECAUTIONS DURING MEASUREMENT:

- ✚ Instrument of good quality should be placed along length and focus eye perpendicularly.
- ✚ Curved line should be measured with the help of thread.
- ✚ Diameter of uniform/regular sphere is measured by keeping it between two cubes touching the sphere properly.

MOTION

MOTION: Change in position of a body with respect to surrounding is called motion.

TYPES OF MOTION:

- (a) **RECTILINEAR MOTION:** Body moves on straight line.
- (b) **CIRCULAR MOTION :** Body moves on circle.
- (c) **ROTATIONAL MOTION:** Body moves around its own axis.
- (d) **PERIODIC MOTION:** Body repeats its movement in fixed interval.

Objects having more than one types of motion:

- ✚ **Ceiling fan:** Circular motion, rotational motion, Periodic motion
- ✚ **The Earth:** Circular, Rotational, Periodic.
- ✚ **Merry-go-round:** circular, Rotational, Periodic.

Answer the following questions:-

- Q1. Why do we need a unit or standard unit to measure distance?
- Q2. Name any two unit with explanation used in ancient time.
- Q3. What is the need of SI unit of measurement?
- Q4. Write precautions taken while measuring length by ruler.
- Q5. How will you measure the length of a curved line?

CHEMISTRY

Chapter 5: - MATERIALS OF DAILY USE(CONTD.)

Please recall the topic those were covered in 2 nd assignments where you have been made to learn about the things around us and the materials used for it. The materials are classified on the basis of its properties and other characteristics such as physical states, hardness and solubility.

A list of materials used for making different kind of objects is made listed below for your recalling the last lesson /assignment.

Different types of objects that are made from the same material

Material	Objects made of these materials
Wood	Chair, table, plough, bullock cart and its wheels, ...
Paper	Books, notebooks, newspaper, toys, calendars etc...
Leather	Shoes, Belt, Bag and Jacket etc...
Cotton	Shirt, Saree and Bandage etc...
Plastics	Toys, Bottle, Furniture, Bucket etc...
Steel	Box, TMT bar, Steel sheet, Furniture etc....

The objects are grouped in many ways and these are made of different materials. At times, an object is made of a single material. An object could also be made of many materials. And then again, one material could be used for making many different objects. What decides which material should be used is its properties as stated above.

PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

- ❖ Appearance
- ❖ Hardness
- ❖ Soluble or Insoluble

✚ Some substances have completely disappeared or dissolved in water these substances are ***soluble*** in water. Example- Salt, Sugar, Vinegar etc.

✚ Other substances do not mix with water and do not disappear even after we stir for a long time. These substances are ***insoluble*** in water. Sand, Chalk, Oil paint etc

Solubility -The tendency of a substance to dissolve in liquid is called its solubility.

- ❖ Some liquids are soluble in water while some are insoluble. Liquids like vinegar, lime juice that get mixed with water completely are called ***miscible liquids***.
- ❖ Liquids like petrol and edible oil, which do not get mixed with water, are called ***immiscible liquids***. Immiscible liquids form separate layers where they are kept undisturbed for some time.
- ❖ Some gases like Oxygen and Carbon dioxide are soluble in water. Oxygen dissolve in water helps aquatic animals in breathing.

- ❖ Carbon dioxide dissolved in water is used by plants living in water for photosynthesis.
- ❖ There are some gases like Nitrogen and Methane that do not dissolve in water.

Density- A material floats or sinks in water depending on how dense it is.

- ❖ If a material is denser than water, it will sink in it. It is for this reason that a stone or metal coin sinks in water.
- ❖ If a material is less dense than water, it will float on the surface of water. For example oil and leaf floats on water because both are less dense than water.
- ❖ If the density of a material is the same as that of water, it will float just below the surface of water.

Transparency- Objects can be classified on the basis of their ability to allow light to pass through them.

- ❖ Some materials like Glass, Water, and Acrylic sheet allow light to pass through them completely. They are called **Transparent materials** and the property by which these materials allow light to pass through them totally is called **Transparency**.
- ❖ Some materials like thin Muslin clothes, Butter paper, and Frosted glass allow light to pass through them partially, such materials are called **Translucent materials**
- ❖ Some materials like Wood, Paper, Cardboard, Metal plate do not allow light to pass through them at all. These are called **Opaque materials**.

Answer the following questions

- a) What is solubility? Explain with suitable example.
- b) What do you know about miscible liquids? Give examples.
- c) What do you know about immiscible liquids explain with the help of examples.
- d) Name two gases which dissolve in water.
- e) Name two gases which not dissolve in water.
- f) Define density. Write its features.
- g) What do you know about transparent materials? Give two examples.
- h) Define transparency.
- i) What do you know about translucent materials? Give two examples.
- j) What is meant by opaque materials? Give three examples.

BIOLOGY

CHAPTER- 1: FOOD – WHERE DOES IT COME FROM? (CONTD)

While recapitulating the 2nd assignment your attention I would like to draw your attention to the fact about food and its sources. The different parts of plants and its modified form which are used as food materials like cereals, pulses, oil, fruits, vegetables, spices etc. Animals provide us food materials like milk, eggs, chicken, meat, fish and honey.

Secondly, the classification of living being that is Plants and animals based on their food habits. Now as you all know that food is the scarce source on the earth and the entire human population depends on food produced either from plants or animals. Animals are also similarly depending largely on food produced by plants or on animals as covered in last assignment.

As the demand is much more than the supply of food, it remains valuable for each one us and the natural source of the food chain and food need to be saved from wastage. Hence in the current assignment we shall be devoting mainly on preservation of food from wastage.

The food we normally eat in a day is our diet. For growth and maintenance of good health, our diet should have all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities. Not too much of one and not too little of the other. The diet should also contain a good amount of roughage and water. Such a diet is called a balanced diet.

How to avoid wastage of food:

Eating the right kind of food is not enough. It should also be cooked. Water helps our body to absorb nutrients from food. The raw food materials are washed , peeled , cut and cooked to make them fit for diet.

- ✚ Do not leave food uneaten in your plate.
- ✚ Food should be stored properly.
- ✚ Eating in excess will make us obese.

THE VARIOUS WASTEFUL COOKING PRACTICES:

- ✚ Repeated washing of cooking materials.
- ✚ Washing of vegetables and fruits after they have been peeled and cut.
- ✚ All the above practices lead to waste of water soluble nutrients.
- ✚ Further excessive heating at High temperature or throwing away the water in which the food items are boiled lead to wastage of nutrients like Vitamin C

CH-2 COMPONENTS OF FOOD

- ✚ A substance which is essential for maintaining life and for growth is called a **Nutrient**.
- ✚ A balanced diet is which contains adequate amounts of all the nutrients such as Carbohydrate, Fats, proteins, vitamins, and minerals.
- ✚ Also a balanced diet contain adequate amount of water and roughages.

- ✚ The different food items are having different quantity of nutrients and are rich in one and deficient in other.
- ✚ For example: Cereals are rich in carbohydrate where as pulses are rich in Proteins.
- ✚ Therefore one should take balance quantity of each type of food materials to supplement all kind of nutrients in their diet and to have a balance diet.

Food group	Food items	Main nutrients
Milk	Milk and milk products like cheese & Curd	Fats, protein, minerals, carbohydrate and water
Vegetables and fruits	Green vegetables and fruits	Carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals and water
Cereals	Rice, bread chapatti	Carbohydrate
Proteins	Pulses, meat, beans, peas, fish	Proteins and fats
Fats	Ground nut, coconut, fish oil	Fats and minerals

.The food we eat contains mainly five major nutrients:-

- 1. Carbohydrates**
- 2. Fats**
- 3. Proteins**
- 4. Vitamins**
- 5. Minerals**

SIGNIFICANCE OF NUTRIENTS

CARBOHYDRATE:

- ❖ They are the source of energy and the food items containing carbohydrates are called energy giving foods.
- ❖ Mainly in the form of starch and sugar. Glucose is the simplest carbohydrate. It is easily utilized by the body to release energy
- ❖ Carbohydrates in our food are obtained mainly from plant sources. Ex-Cereals (like wheat, rice, maize), potatoes ,honey, fruits like banana ,mango, papaya.
- ❖ Glucose is the simplest carbohydrate. It is easily utilized by the body to release energy.

Food items rich in carbohydrates



PROTEINS:

- ❖ It is an essential items which form the amino acids in body important for the vital function and growth of body.
- ❖ Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body.
- ❖ Proteins are often called 'body building foods; mainly found in pulses and meat, fish etc. Proteins can be obtained from plants as well as animal foods.



sources of high protein food

FATS:

- ❖ Fats also give us energy. In fact, fats give much more energy as compared to the same amount of carbohydrates.
- ❖ Foods contain fats and carbohydrates are called energy giving food. Fats keep the body warm.
- ❖ Fats can be obtained from plants as well as from animals.
 - a) **Example** of the plant sources of fats are:-Groundnut oil, Mustard oil, Sunflower oil etc.
 - b) **Example** of the animal sources of fats are:-Butter, Ghee, Cheese, Eggs and Meat etc
- ❖ Fats and oils are similar substances, the only difference being that fats are solid at room temperature whereas oils are liquid at room temperature.

Food items rich in fats



VITAMINS:

- ❖ Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases.
- ❖ Vitamins also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.
- ❖ Vitamins are of different kinds known by different names. Some of these are Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E and K.
- ❖ There is also a group of vitamins called Vitamin B-complex. Our body needs all types of vitamins in small quantities.

MINERALS:

- ❖ Minerals are needed by our body in small amounts like Iodine, Sodium, Potassium etc
- ❖ Each one is essential for proper growth of body and to maintain good health.
- ❖ Source of minerals are fruits, vegetable, milk and spices like ginger etc.

Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Name the at least three nutrients found in our food.
- 2) Which is the simplest carbohydrate?
- 3) Role of carbohydrate in our body?
- 4) Write two food sources of fat for our body.
- 5) Why protein is essential for our body?
- 6) How the nutrient quality can be saved in food from wastage?

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

IIIrd ASSIGNMENT – SESSION 2020-2021

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD -6

SUB - HISTORY & CIVICS

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

HISTORY

Ch-2 [EARLY MAN]

[NOTES]

- Man went through many stages of evolution before becoming what he is today.
- Early man lived in caves and used stones as his weapons for hunting and ate raw food.
- They protected their body by covering themselves with bark of trees or leaves and skin of animals.
- The period of early man history from 500,000BCE to 4,000BCE is called the Stone Age because in that period early man began to make tools from stones.
- The Stone Age is divided into three stages:-Palaeolithic Age, Mesolithic Age and Neolithic Age.
- Palaeolithic Age gets its name from the Greek word ‘palaeo’ means old and ‘lithic’ means stone. This period lasted from around 2 millions BC to 10,000 BC.
- During the Palaeolithic Age man lived as a hunter gatherer and depend on two main things for his survival-----_Hunting animals and gathering fruits, roots, nuts etc.
- Thus early man lived as nomads that means someone who always moves from place to place in search of food and water and never settles down in any one place.
- During the Palaeolithic Age early man used Core and Flake tools. A core tool is made from a piece of stone known as the core. This tool is used as handaxes for heavy work. Like chopping wood, digging the earth etc. While a flake tool is made from a small flake [sharp pieces] that broke off while shaping tools. This tool is used for chopping meat & skinning animals.
- Factory sites are places where early man was able to find good quality stones and make his tools and weapons.
- Habitation sites are natural rock shelters and caves where early man lived for temporary periods.
- Factory-cum-habitation sites were places where early man could live as well as work on making his stone tools and weapons.
- Fire was discovered in the Palaeolithic Age.
- Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age lasted from about 10,000BC to about 8,000BC. During this age man began to make more improved and advanced tools like microliths which means small sharp tools usually about 2-3 inches long.

- Mesolithic man used bone needles to stitch their clothes. He also learnt how to store food and began to build temporary huts near rivers.
- Neolithic Age or New Stone Age began after 8,000BC. During this age, man began to grow food on a large scale and also learnt to domesticate animals and build permanent houses. The wheel was invented in this age.
- Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh where Rock Paintings are found provides a lot of information regarding the stone age.

CIVICS

Ch-1[DIVERSITY]

[NOTES]

- Diversity means understanding that each individual is unique and also recognising our individual differences. It exists all around us in various forms.
- India has a rich cultural history and is influenced by many diverse cultures, religions, languages and identities.
- The geographical diversity in the landscape is as diverse with the Himalayas, fertile plain, plateaus, Sunderban in West Bengal, the ocean & Island and the vast desert.
- India is a birthplace of many religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism.
- Family is an important unit of society and consists of both joint as well as nuclear families.
- India is a land of many festivals. Every religion and region has its own set of festivals. Like Holi, Onam, Id, Diwali, Christmas, Baisakhi etc.
- Many classical and folk dance forms famous in India like Bharatnatyam [Tamil Nadu], Kuchipudi [Andhra Pradesh], Mohiniattam [Kerala], Kathak in North India, Bhangra [Punjab], Garba [Gujarat] etc.
- Kutiyattam is the oldest surviving theatre traditions of the world.
- Indian classical music has two distinct styles---Carnatic and Hindustani.
- Sanskrit is the root of Indo Aryan languages while Hindi is widely spoken language followed by Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil etc.
- Ancient and medieval art were influenced by the cultures of Hindu, Buddhist or Jainism school.
- Mohd. Iqbal wrote the patriotic song “Saare Jahaan Se Achcha Hindustan Hamara” which does justice to the concept of “Unity in Diversity” of this great country.

..... XXXX

Assignment

I. Choose the correct option:-

1. Microliths were usually about

- (a) 10-15 inches (b) 2-3 inches long (c) 2-3 feet long (d) 3-2 inches long

2. Hunter gatherer used clothes made of

- (a) animal skin (b) cotton (c) silk (d) wool

3. Rock paintings made by Stone Age man can be found at

- (a) Bangaluru (b) Bhimbetka (c) Kashmir (d) Patna

4. Sunderbans is located in

- (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha (c) Assam (d) Bihar

5. Mohiniattam is a traditional dance form of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) TamilNadu

II. Fill in the blanks

1. -----sites were used to make tools.[Habitation /Factory]

2. -----age come before the Mesolithic Age.[Palaeolithic / Neolithic]

3. Hunter gatherers used needles made of-----to stitch their clothes.[bone / steel]

4. -----is one of the oldest surviving theatre traditions of the world.

[Mohiniattam / Kutiyattam]

5. In spite of its diverse population modern India is a picture of-----

[problems in diversity / unity in diversity]

III. Define:-

1. Diversity 2. Family 3. Microliths 4. Nomads

IV. Answer the following in one or two sentences:-

1. Name the three stages that Stone Age is divided into?
2. What is the difference between core tools and flake tools?
3. What are Factory-cum-habitation sites?
4. Name any two distinct styles of Indian classical music.
5. Which religions that originated in India?

गुरु गोबिंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल

नियत कार्यभार— 3— 2020 –21

कक्षा -छ :

विषय - संस्कृत

प्रश्न -1 देव का शब्द रूप लिखें तथा याद करें ।

प्रश्न -2 :उचित धातु रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें ।

खादिष्यति _____ खादिष्यन्ति

_____ खादिष्यथ : खादिष्यथ

_ खादिष्यामि खादिष्याव : _____ ।

प्रश्न - 3निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो - दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए ।

1 नृप : , 2 अश्व : , 3 उद्यानम् , 4 कपि : , 5 कमलम् , 6 गज :

प्रश्न -4 गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

अहं कृषक : अस्मि । त्वम् अपि कृषक : असि । आवाम् क्षेत्रम् कर्षाव : । त्वं प्रातः काले उद्याने भ्रमसि । अहम् अपि उद्याने

भ्रमामि । छात्राः प्रातः काले व्यायामम् कुर्वन्ति । सायं काले ते आपणं गच्छन्ति । वयं मित्रेण सह खादामः खेलामः च ।

मम पिता कृषकः अस्ति । आवाम् छात्रौ स्वः ।

क : -एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : अहं क : अस्मि ? 2 : छात्रा : प्रात : काले किं कुर्वन्ति ?

ख : – पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : वयं केन सह खादाम : खेलाम : च ? 2 : ते कुत्र गच्छन्ति ?

ग : – निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 : कृषकः का अर्थ लिखिए । 2 : अहम् का पुरुष तथा वचन लिखिए ।

3 : गद्यांश से दो अव्यय पद चुनकर लिखिए ।

प्रश्न –5 : संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए ।

1 : वह विद्यालय जाता है । 2 : तुम क्या खाते हो ।

3 : तुम राधा हो । 4 : तुम लोग पुस्तक पढ़ते हो ।

प्रश्न 6 : लिंग , पुरुष तथा वचन की परिभाषा तथा भेद लिखिए ।

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

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B,B.S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT III (SESSION-2020-21)

CLASS: 6

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter-2 Explore More on Windows 7

Note: Assignment should be done in separate "Test Copy". It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.

1.Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box.

Ripping	Burning	Windows Media Player	Disk Cleanup	Jump List
---------	---------	----------------------	--------------	-----------

-is an application that helps us play and organise various media files on a computer.
-is copying the audio files from a CD into our computer by using Windows Media player.
- Copying data into a CD from a computer is called..... A CD
- Text the user directly to the desired documents, pictures, songs, etc. That we use frequently.
- Is used to remove unnecessary files which are not being used for a long time.

2. Write True (T) or False (F):

- Windows 7 is an operating system.
- We cannot display two Windows side by side at a time in Windows 7.
- We cannot record our voice with the help of a microphone into our computer.
- We can use calculator in our computer for mathematical calculation.
- Disk defragmentation is a program that rearranges the files stored in a hard disk.

3. Tick the correct answer.

- Disk defragmenter option is available in
 - System tools
 - Windows Media player
 - Disk cleanup
- Which of the following is used for recognising errors in order to enhance the performance of the system?
 - Ripping
 - Disk cleanup
 - Disk scanner
- Which of the following allows you to search files, folders and any other information?
 - MS word
 - Search tool
 - Windows Media player
- Which of the following features allows cost to make the opened Windows transparent to make the desktop visible?
 - Aero peek
 - Taskbar
 - Jump list

4. Answer the following questions.

- What is Windows Media player?
- Is it possible to display two Windows simultaneously? If yes, how?
- Write the steps for defragmentation disk drives.
- Describe the disk cleanup process.
- What is the use of jump list?
