

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR-V/B, B.S. CITY

ASSIGNMENT- 4 (2020-21)

CLASS-VI

SUBJECT-ENGLISH

WRITING SECTION

1. You are Aman/Amrita Cultural Incharge of your school. Your school is organizing Science Exhibition in your school .Write a notice for school notice board informing students about it.
2. You are Beena and you have won a class project prize. Write a diary entry about it in 150 words.

GRAMMAR SECTION

PRONOUNS-The word 'pronoun' consists of two words 'Pro' and 'Noun'. Pro means 'in place of' and noun means name. The word which comes in place of noun is called Pronoun.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

In this session we will study about Reflexive Pronouns, Emphatic Pronouns and Relative Pronouns.

1. **Reflexive Pronouns**-Pronouns that show the subject and the object as the same are called Reflexive Pronouns. For example, myself-ourselves, yourself-yourselves, himself-herself, itself, themselves etc.
2. **Emphatic Pronouns**-Pronouns that are used to emphasize the action done by the Personal Pronouns as subject .They come immediately after the subject in the sentence. For example, I- myself, you- yourself, he- himself etc.
3. **Relative Pronouns**- Relative Pronouns refer to the Nouns or Pronouns already mentioned in the sentence. A Relative Pronoun also joins two sentences together. For example , who, whom, which, whose, that etc.

A) Fill in the blanks with Reflexive/ Emphatic Pronouns:

1. You must do your work _____. (yourself/ myself)
2. They enjoyed_____ (themselves/ourselves) a lot.
3. She saw_____ (herself/himself) in the mirror.
4. They _____(themselves/ myself) felt sorry for their mistake.
5. The bulb _____(itself/ themselves) fell.
6. She _____(herself/ himself) cooked the food.

B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate Relative pronouns:

1. The boy _____ came with my father yesterday is my brother.
2. Please read the poem_____ Wordsworth wrote.

3. The student _____ you sent last week is very hard working.

C) Combine the following sentences by using appropriate Relative Pronouns:

- (a) A boy received a prize for saving a dog .I want to meet the boy.
- (b) This is my mobile phone. This does not work.
- (c) A wasp is an insect. It stings.
- (d) The bouquet of roses is really pretty. Shekhar gave it to his class teacher.
- (e) Mrs. Bose can sing very well. She teaches us mathematics.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe and give additional information about nouns or Pronouns. It is also called describing word. Words such as big, small, cruel, kind, bitter, sweet are adjectives that tell us about the different qualities of a noun.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

- A. **Adjectives of quality** are used to describe the kind or quality of a noun. Examples: clean, sweet, good, bad, nice, etc.
- B. **Adjectives of Quantity** tells us the quantity of noun or pronoun. Examples: much, enough, a lot of, little, etc.
- C. **Adjectives of Number** indicates how many or in what order/ number things are meant. Examples: first, many, several, few, all , etc.
- D. **Interrogative Adjectives** are used to ask questions about a noun or a pronoun. Example: Whose, Who, Which, Where, What, etc.
- E. **Demonstrative Adjectives** are words such as this, that, these, those , etc. They point out or demonstrate person or thing.
- F. **Possessive Adjectives** denote possession, belonging or ownership of nouns or pronouns of the sentence. They tell us whose things or to whom they belong.
- G. **Distributive Adjectives** indicate a thing or person taken separately out of whole group or class. They tell us which persons/ things are taken one at a time.
- H. **Emphasizing Adjectives** emphasize a particular point or thing are called Emphasizing Adjectives. Examples: sheer, total, utter, such, absolute, the very, etc.

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives:

- a) She is my _____ friend.
- b) Rose is a _____ flower.
- c) Honey is _____ to taste.
- d) The baby does not drink _____ milk.
- e) You need _____ money to buy a house.
- f) There is _____ truth in what he told.

2. Choose the correct adjectives to complete the following sentences:

- a) She got the _____ position. (first/ one)
- b) _____ people had gathered in the hall. (Many/ Little)
- c) _____ questions were asked in the interview. (Several /First)

- d) _____ car have you purchased? (Whose/What)
- e) _____ book is this? (Which/ Whose)
- f) _____ essay got the first prize? (Whose/ Which)
- g) _____ grapes are sweet. (These/Such)
- h) _____ people never improve. (Such/Those)
- i) _____ boy is very intelligent. (This / These)
- j) Brinda is sleeping in _____ room. (his/ her)
- k) We gave _____ teacher a dictionary. (our/ my)
- l) This old statue belongs to _____ ancestors. (their/ /my)
- m) _____ girl in our team is given a medal.
(Each/Very)
- n) He is the _____ (second/two) from the right.
- o) _____ child in the society should get education. (First/Every)
- p) These were his (sheer/very) words.
- q) (Such/ very) sacrifice is rare to find.
- r) His (absolute/ utter) faith in his talent got him success.

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Adjectives change their forms to show comparison. These forms are called Degree of comparison.

FORMATION OF DEGREES

By adding 'er' and 'est' to the Positive Degree

Example: Positive	Comparative	Superlative
strong	stronger	strongest

By adding 'more' and 'most' to Comparative and Superlative degree if positive degree is of two or more than two syllables.

Example: Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Careful	more careful	most careful

3. Fill in the blanks with correct degree of adjective:

- (i) A pig is _____ than a dog. (fat)
- (ii) This wall is too _____ to climb. (high)
- (iii) Of all the men, he is the _____. (strong)
- (iv) Virat Kohli is one of the _____ cricketers of the world.(great/ greater/greatest)
- (v) The earth is _____ than moon. (warm/ warmer/ warmest)
- (vi) Money is not as _____ as relationships. (important/more important/ most important)

LITERATURE SECTION

Answer the following questions from

Poem: 'Dear Mum':

1. Write the character sketch of the boy in the poem 'Dear Mum' in about 50 words.
2. Describe the sense of mystery the boy creates in the poem.
3. Why is the boy scared in the poem?

Chapter 3: About Grandfather and Trees

1. Who is Ajja? Describe Ajja in few sentences.
2. How did Ajja treat the narrator when he got hurt?
3. What did the grandfather do to soothe the fretting child?
4. Where and how did the grandfather and the narrator sow the mango seed?

Chapter4: Tom Comes Home

1. Portray the characters of Tom and Maggie from the chapter 'Tom Comes Home' in few sentences.
2. Do you think Tom is a good brother to Maggie? Give reasons.
3. Why was Tom angry with Maggie?
4. Why did Maggie go to attic?

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector –V/B

4th Assignment(2020-2021)

Class: 6

MATHS

INTEGERS

- Write integers for the following statements
 - 89 m above the sea level
 - 100°C below 0°C temperature
 - Raj lost Rs1200 in game
 - A deposit of Rs 7000
- Write opposite of each of following
 - Gaining weight of 5 kg
 - A deposit of Rs1500
 - 45
 - 87
- Represent on number line
 - 9
 - 5
 - 2
 - 6
- Fill in the blanks using sign $</>$
 - 7 _____ -8
 - 0 _____ -1
 - 2 _____ 2
 - 56 _____ -156
- Arrange in ascending order
 - 33, 98, -23, 78, -46, -65
 - 88, -66, -22, 11, 77, 33
- Arrange in descending order
 - 8, -3, -1, 4, 5, 2
 - 41, 88, 67, 39, -24, -32
- List the integers between the given numbers using number line
 - 4 and -4 b. -3 and 2 c. -6 and -3
- Using number line, write the integer which is
 - 4 more than 6 b. 6 less than 2 c. 2 less than -3 d. 5 more than -3
- Write additive inverse of
 - 45 b. -23 c. 0 d. -1100 e. 183
- Is every whole number is a natural number?
- A car travelled 80km to the north of Patna then 65km to the south from there. How far from Patna was the car finally?
- Find the value of
 - $|-8|$ b. $|0|$ c. $-|-5|$ d. $|89|$ e. $|-60|$

13. Write five negative integers greater than -7.
14. Write five negative integers less than -20.
15. Write successor of the following
a. 70 b. -99 c. -200 d. -82 e. -1
16. Write predecessor of the following
a. -33 b. 0 c. -455 d. -19 e. 99
17. Find the sum of
a. 135 and -56
b. -45 and -246
c. -98 and 76
18. Add on number line
a. $7 + (-5)$ b. $(-4) + (-3)$ c. $(-7) + 8$
19. Subtract
a. 18 from -67 b. -35 from 78 c. -78 from -56 d. 8789 from 0
20. Subtract using number line
a. $5 - (-6)$ b. $(-9) - (-11)$ c. $(-5) - (-7)$
21. Subtract the sum of -43 and 67 from the sum of 136 and -123.
22. From the sum of 33 and -45 subtract -42.

गुरु गोविंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल
बोकारो इस्पात नगर
जनवृत्त 5
नियत कार्य भार - 4
सत्र 2020 -21
विषय- हिंदी कक्षा 6

पाठमाला

पाठ 4- अंधेर नगरी

पाठ 5- पुष्प की अभिलाषा को पढ़कर कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ याद करें।

व्याकरण भाग -

अनेकार्थी शब्द -1 से 10

विलोम शब्द- अनुज से पवित्र तक।

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द- 1 से 18 तक।

सर्वनाम की परिभाषा उदाहरण व भेदों सहित कॉपी में लिखे व याद करें।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector 5/B, Bokaro Steel City

Session 2020-21

4th ASSIGNMENT

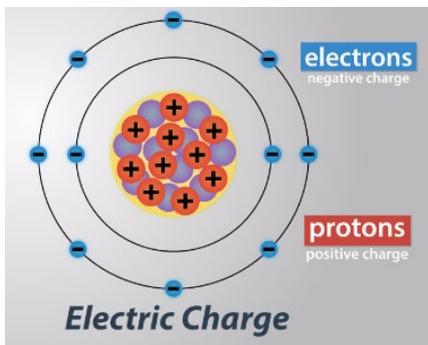
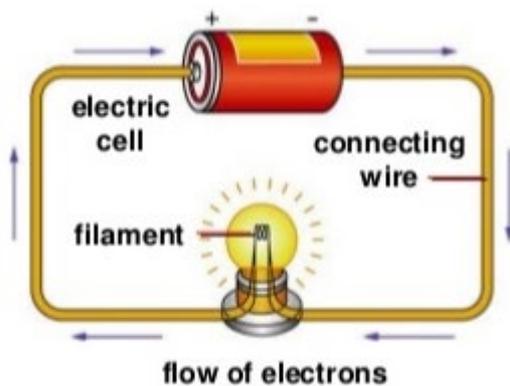
CLASS: - 6

SUBJECT: -SCIENCE

PHYSICS

Chapter – 12 : Electric Current and Circuits

ELECTRIC CURRENT---Electric current is the flow of electric charge. It provides energy or power that is used to run electrical and electronic appliances.



SI unit of measuring electric current is **Ampere(A)**

USES OF ELECTRICITY

Electricity is used for running electrical appliances like fan, tube light, water pumps etc and electronic appliances like TV, Computer, washing machines, radio etc.



SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY

Electricity is generated through thermal power stations, windmills, batteries etc.

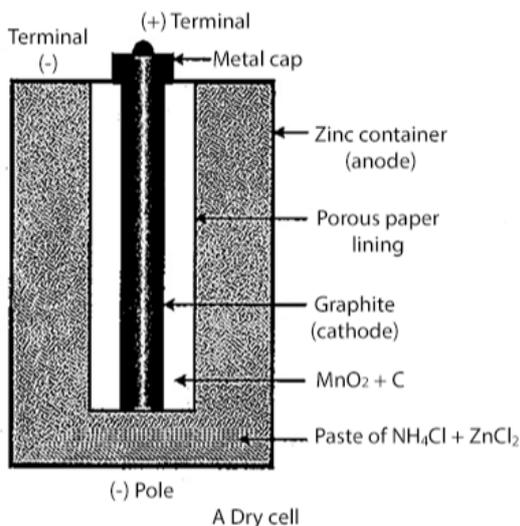


Cell ----An **electric cell** is a device which produces electricity capable to run smaller appliances like torch, clock, camera, radio etc.

An electric cell has two **terminals** – **positive (+)** and **negative (-)**.

Positive side of an electric cell has a metal cap. Negative side has a flat metal disc.

Chemicals stored inside the cell produce electricity through internal reactions. Once, chemicals are used up, the cell loses its capability to produce electricity.



Electric Bulb ---An **electric bulb** is a device which produces light when electricity is passed through its terminals.

Filament---The bulb has two thick contact wires in the center with a thin wire attached between them. This thin wire is called **filament** and it is made up of **tungsten**.

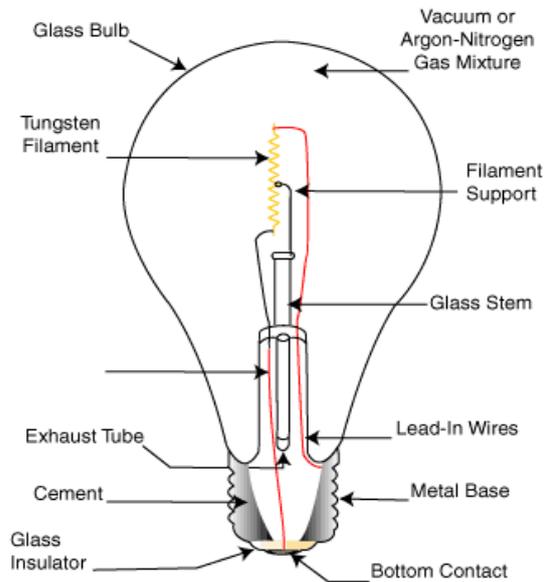
One of the thick wires is connected to the metal case at the base of the bulb and the other is connected to the metal tip at the center of the base.

These two form the terminals.

When electricity is passed through the terminals of the bulb, the filament gets heated up and produces light.

A bulb is said to be fused if the filament gets broken. Fused bulb doesn't glow.

The two terminals do not directly touch each other to avoid short circuit.

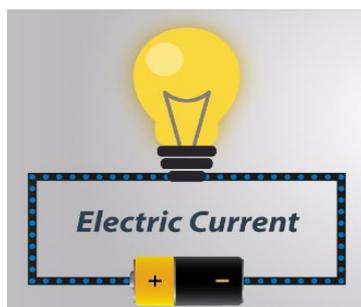


Electric Bulb connected to Electric Cell

An electric cell produces electricity capable enough to make a bulb glow.

To make a bulb glow using a cell, a wire needs to be connected from one terminal of the cell to one terminal of the bulb. Similarly, the other terminal of the cell must be connected to second terminal of the bulb.

The bulb will not glow in case the above is not followed and the connections are not made properly.



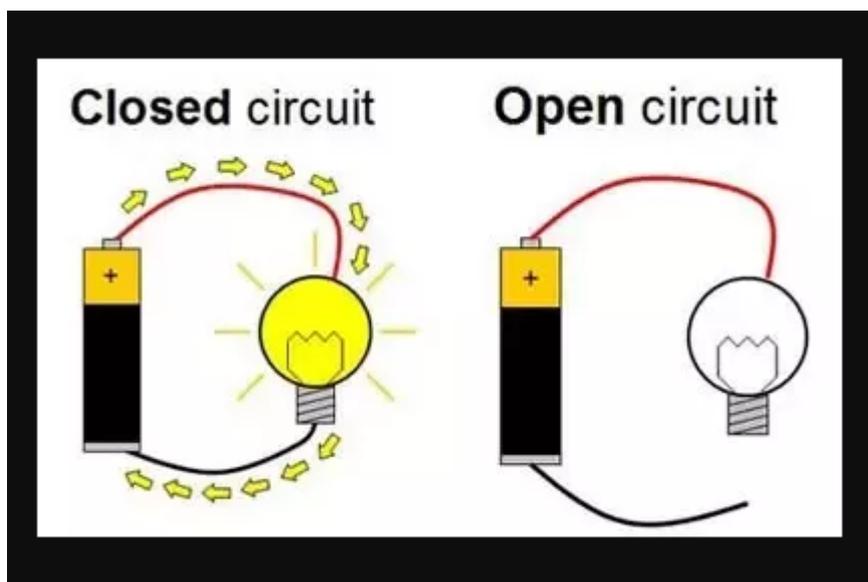
Electric Circuit

An electric circuit is a complete path for electricity (current) to pass between two terminals of an electric cell.

Bulb glows when current flows through its terminals.

Conventionally, current flows from positive terminal to the negative terminal of the battery which is opposite to the direction of flow of electron.

A fused bulb (with broken filament) offers a broken path and hence the bulb doesn't glow



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :--

1. Define electric current.
2. Name the metal wire that is used to make the filament of an electric bulb .
3. When is a bulb said to be fused?
4. What is an electric circuit ?
5. Draw a labelled diagram of electric bulb.
6. Draw a labelled diagram of dry cell.
7. Draw a labelled diagram of a closed circuit and an open circuit.

CHEMISTRY

Chapter:- 4: FIBRE TO FABRIC

1.History of clothing material:- These days we wear clothes made of various type of fabrics to cover our bodies. No fabrics were available in ancient times. So, in ancient times, people used the bark of trees, big leaves of trees, animal skins and furs, to cover

themselves. Ultimately people started growing cotton and flax plants to obtain fibres for making fabrics. These crops were grown near the sources of water like rivers so as to get sufficient water for irrigation.

2. Fibre:- A very thin, thread-like strand from which cloth is made is called fibre. Ex- Cotton, Nylon, Jute, Silk.

3. Types of Fibres:- Fibres are of two types-

- a) Natural Fibres
- b) Synthetic Fibres

4. Fabrics:- Fabrics are made of yarns , which are, in turns made from 'fibres'. A fabric is made up of yarns woven together. Fibres make yarn, and then yarn makes fabrics (or clothes).

5. Variety of Fabrics:- The various types of fabrics which are commonly used by us are-

- a) Cotton Fabrics
- b) Woollen Fabrics
- c) Silk Fabrics
- d) Synthetic Fabrics

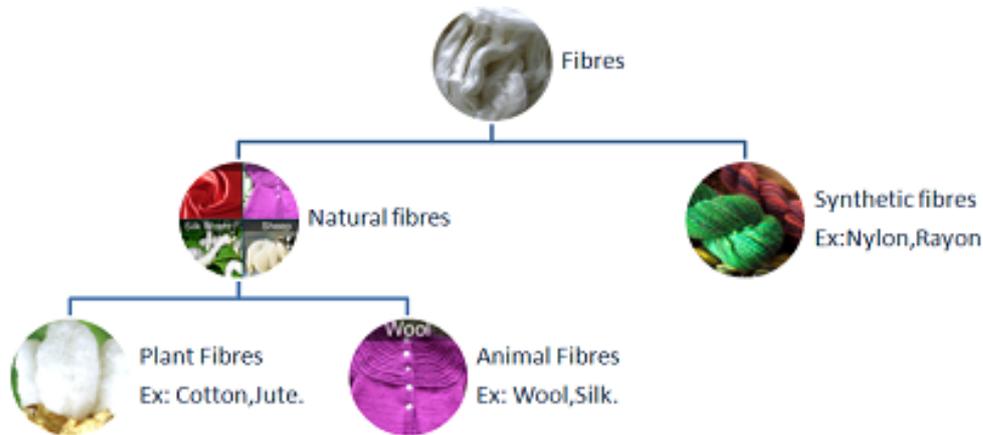
6. Natural Fibres:- The fibres which are obtained from natural sources like plants and animals are called natural fibres. . Examples- Cotton, Wool, Silk, Flax and jute.

- a) Cotton, Flax and jute are the natural fibres obtained from plants.
- b) Wool and Silk are the natural fibres obtained from animals.

7. Synthetic Fibres:- The fibres which are prepared from chemical substances in industry are called synthetic fibres. Some of the examples of synthetic fibres are – Nylon, Polyester (like Terylene) and Polyacrylic (like Orion).

Synthetic fibres are also known as artificial fibres or manufactured fibres. Very often, natural fibres are mixed with synthetic fibres to obtain fibres with improved qualities. For example- terrycot is a mixture of terylene and cotton, terry wool is a blend of terylene and wool. Nylon is a water proof fabric. Raincoats and umbrellas are often made up of coated nylon.

Fibres can be categorized as shown in the flow chart below:---



Answer the following Questions:

1. Define fibre and fabric.
2. Name the animal from which wool is most commonly obtained.
3. Name four materials which were used by the people in ancient times to cover themselves.
4. Name any four types of fabrics used by us.
5. Which of the two is stronger: natural fibres or synthetic fibres?
6. What are the two types of fibres? Give two examples of each.
7. What are meant by natural fibres and synthetic fibres?
8. Name two fibres which are obtained from plants and two fibres which are obtained from animals.
9. Why do we wear clothes?
10. Write two uses of nylon in our life.

BIOLOGY

Chapter-2 COMPONENTS OF FOOD

In the last assignment we have discussed in detail the type of nutrients and the sources of food materials to supplement those nutrients. The topics in the previous assignment were mainly centered around three major nutrients 1) Carbohydrates, 2) Proteins, and 3) Fats. The other vital components of nutrients required by the human body for development and growth are as follows:

- 1) **Vitamins**
- 2) **Minerals**

3) **Roughage**

4) **Water**

1.) **VITAMINS:**

FUNCTIONS OF VITAMINS

- ❖ Food items containing vitamins are called **Protective foods**.
- ❖ 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 and are known by different names. Some of these are Vitamin A, Vitamin B, 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.
- ❖ Vitamin A, D, E and K are Fat soluble vitamins
- ❖ Vitamin B & C are water-soluble vitamins

SOURCES AND FUNCTIONS OF SOME VITAMINS

VITAMINS	SOURCES	FUNCTIONS
Vitamin A	Carrots, papaya, fish oil, mango	Keeps the eyes and skin healthy
Vitamin B	Whole cereals, eggs, meat, milk	For proper functioning of the nerves, muscles and digestive system
Vitamin C	Citrus fruits like lemon, orange, Amla etc.	For healthy teeth and gums
Vitamin D	Paneer, Milk, Egg yolk, Liver oil, Sunlight	To make bones and teeth strong
Vitamin E	Pear, eggs, nuts	To keep the skin healthy
Vitamin K	Spinach, Cabbage, Cauliflower	For clotting of Blood

Vitamins and minerals are essential nutrients because they perform hundreds of roles in our body. There is a fine line between getting enough of these nutrients (which is healthy) and getting too much (which can end up harming you). Eating a healthy diet remains the best way to get sufficient amounts of the vitamins and minerals.

2. **MINERALS:**

- ❖ Minerals are needed by our body in small amounts like Calcium, Phosphorus, Iron, Iodine, Sodium, and Potassium. These minerals are used by our body in the form of their salts and not as elements.

- ❖ Each one of these are essential for proper functioning, normal growth of body and to maintain good health.
- ❖ Sources of minerals are fruits, vegetables, milk and sea foods etc.

SOURCES AND FUNCTIONS OF SOME MINERALS

MINERAL	SOURCES	FUNCTIONS
Iron	Spinach, legumes, jaggery, liver , banana	Essential for the formation of haemoglobin
Calcium	Eggs, Milk, Cheese and meat	Essential for bones and teeth
Phosphorous	Cheese, milk, nuts and ragi.	To keep bones and teeth strong
Iodine	Iodised salt, fish, seafood	To prevent goitre and keep body metabolism healthy

3. ROUGHAGE/DIETARY FIBRES

Besides these nutrients, our body needs dietary fibres and water. Dietary fibres are also known as **roughage**. Roughage is mainly provided by plant products in our foods. Whole grains , pulses, fresh fruits and vegetables are the main sources of roughage. *Roughage does not provide any nutrient to our body, but is an essential component of our food and adds to its bulk. This helps our body get rid of undigested food.*

4. WATER

Water is essential for life but it has no food value in our body. About 70 percent of the human body is made up of water. Water is needed by our body :--

- ❖ to transport digested food to the body cells
- ❖ to transport important chemicals such as hormones around the body
- ❖ to get rid of waste products from the body
- ❖ to control and regulate the temperature of body

Our body needs about 2 to 3 litres of water every day. We get most of the water that our body needs by drinking water, milk, juices, tea etc. Fresh fruits and vegetables that we eat also contain water.

BALANCED DIET

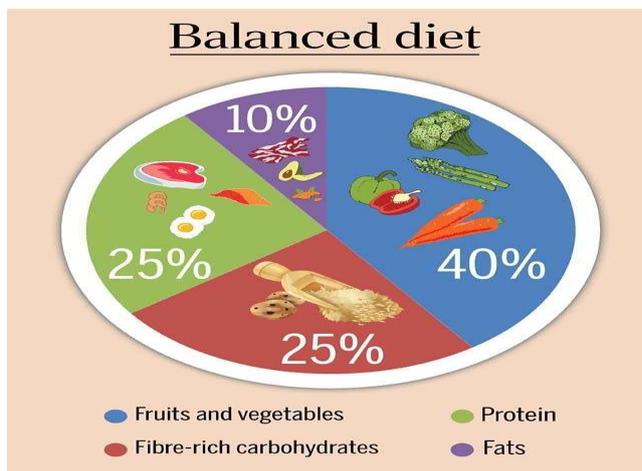
The food we normally eat in a day is our diet. For growth and maintenance of good health, our diet should have all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities. Not too much of one and not too little of the other. The diet should also contain a good amount of roughage and water. Such a diet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

People of all ages do not need the same type of diet. It mainly depends on the amount of physical work, activities, and the age of the people. The balance diet is somewhat different at the growing stage of children whereas it is different at older age. But the common facts remain constant is that we need all the nutrients, water and Roughages in proper proportions. The sources of food and food habit are different across the country but the common factor around is the **diet pattern**, set in different geography and people of the area is based on their climate and environment. For example the people of Jammu & Kashmir use to take **Kahwa**, a hot drink made of herbs, to cope with the cold climate, whereas in North East and West Bengal, the staple food is **Rice and fish curry** because of its abundance and to combine all the requisite nutrients.

What exactly does a balanced diet contain?

The dictionary defines it as a *diet* comprising a variety of different types of foods and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients needed for good health. Everything must be consumed in balance and in proportion to what the body needs.

Let's take a look at the benefits of each of these, and the best ways to incorporate each of them in our diet. (As in the given food chart below)



In the course of discussion on balance diet it is also important to discuss the deficiency of nutrients and its effect on growth, health and nutrition of human being. Excessive intake of any particular nutrient or food also has negative impact/effect on the human health.

(You may also prepare a chart of whatever you eat over a period of a week. Check whether all the nutrients mentioned is present in one or the other food items being eaten within a day or so.)

MICRONUTRIENTS WITH A BIG ROLE IN THE BODY

Vitamins and minerals are often called micronutrients because our body needs only tiny amounts of them. The non availability of these small quantity of micronutrients lead to start of some disease. Here are few examples of diseases that can result from vitamin deficiencies:

- ❖ **Scurvy.** The deficiency of Vitamin C causes a disease known as Scurvy. Fruits and vegetables are the main sources of vitamin C. The symptoms of

vitamin C deficiency are: bleeding from the gums, loosening of teeth and wounds do not heal easily.

- ❖ **Night Blindness.** Due to deficiency of “Vitamin A”, a person cannot see properly in dim light or at night.
- ❖ **Rickets.** The deficiency of vitamin D in the diet of small children causes a disease known as rickets. It is a condition marked by soft, weak bones that can lead to skeletal deformities such as bow legs and pigeon type chest.

Getting sufficient quantities can provide a substantial benefit. Some examples of these benefits:

- ❖ **Strong bones.** A combination of Calcium, vitamin D, vitamin K, magnesium, and phosphorus protects the bones against fractures.
- ❖ **Healthy teeth.** The mineral fluoride not only helps bone formation but also keeps dental cavities away.

Deficiency Diseases

- ❖ Deficiency diseases are caused due to lack of some nutrients in the diet. If the deficiency of the nutrients continues for a long time, it results in disease.
- ❖ Deficiency diseases are non communicable diseases.
- ❖ Deficiency diseases are also called nutritional disorders.
- ❖ Kwashiorkar is a disease caused due to deficiency of proteins in the diet.
- ❖ Marasmus is a disease that occurs due to deficiency of Proteins and Carbohydrates.

SOME DISEASES/DISORDERS CAUSED BY DEFICIENCY OF VITAMINS AND MINERALS (DEFICIENCY DISEASES)

Vitamin/Minerals	Deficiency disease/disorder	Symptoms
Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness (night), sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent Calcium Bone and tooth Decay Weak bones, tooth Decay
Iodine	Goitre	Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in Children
Iron	Anaemia	Weakness , blood/RBC deficiency

OBESITY:

It can be very harmful for us to eat too much of fat rich foods and we may end up suffering from a condition called obesity. This obesity eventually leads to many other diseases like hypertension, fatty liver and imbalanced body metabolism

The entire discussion thus can be summarized as below.

- ✚ The major nutrients in our food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. In addition, food also contains dietary fibres and water.
- ✚ Carbohydrates and fats mainly provide energy to our body.
- ✚ Proteins and minerals are needed for the growth and the maintenance of our body.
- ✚ Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases.
- ✚ Balanced diet provides all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities, along with adequate amount of roughage and water.
- ✚ Deficiency of one or more nutrients in our food for a long time may cause certain diseases or disorders.

Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Name all the components of our food.
- 2) Why are vitamins necessary in our food? What is the function of vitamin A in our body?
- 3) Name the disease caused by the deficiency of proteins in the diet of children.
- 4) Why are minerals necessary in our diet? Name five important minerals required by our body.
- 5) Why roughage is important for our diet though it is not an essential nutrient? Name two sources of roughage in our food.
- 6) State the functions of water in our body. How do we get most of the water needed by our body?
- 7) Name the diseases caused by the deficiency of
 - a) Vitamin-A
 - b) Vitamin-C
- 8) What is a balance diet? How does the balance diet of child differ from a grown up man?
- 9) Mention some effects of the deficiency of calcium in the diet.
- 10) Name the vitamin whose deficiency causes rickets in children. Write the symptoms of disease called rickets.

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

IVth ASSIGNMENT – SESSION 2020-2021

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD -6

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

HISTORY

Ch-3 [LIFE IN THE NEOLITHIC AGE]

[NOTES]

- **Introduction:**-After leading a nomadic life for thousand of years early humans gradually began to lead a settled life.Thus,the period around 8,000 to 4,000 BCE,after the Mesolithic age is called the Neolithic age.
- **Farming and Herding:**-During the Neolithic age,the early humans became food producers from hunter gatherers.Now,they began to grow food on a large scale and stayed at places near the source of water.Wheat and barley were the earliest crops to be grown.
- **Meaning of Domestication:**-Domestication is the process by which man selected certain types of plants and animals and keeps them with him and uses them for his survival.
- **Rearing of animals:**- Dogs were the first animal to be tamed by early man to help him in his work.Sheep,goats,horses,donkeysetc.were some of the earliest animals to be domesticated.
- **Society:**-Crop cultivation and animals rearing together ensured that early man was able to lead a settled life.Hence, early man started living in small groups called tribes.Each group had a leader.A village consist of a small population living within a small region. So, Neolithic people lived in tribal villages.
- **Houses:**-During the Neolithic age,early man built mud bricks houses and pit houses.
- **Tools and Weapons:**-During the Neolithic age,early humans made more developed and better tools.These tools were sharper and polished and made up of flint,wood,stone or bones and antlers of animals.Like axes,spears,daggers,sickles etc.

- **Occupations:** Early humans were also engaged in other activities like hunting and fishing, pottery making, basket weaving, tool making, buildings, huts, cloth making and ornaments making from semi-precious stones.
- **Invention of the wheel:** One of the greatest inventions of the Neolithic humans was the wheel with an axle. It improved transport and potter wheel was used to work with clay to make better pots which were used to storage of grains.
- **Barter System:** Buying or selling goods is called trading. The Barter system is the exchange of one type of goods for another types of goods.
- **Disposal of the dead and Religion:** The Neolithic people usually buried their dead with some objects used by the dead person. They believed in life after death. They were also closely associated with nature and worshipped in different forms. Mother Goddess worship was prevalent.
- **Important sites of the Neolithic age:** Mehrgarh in Pakistan, Daojali Hading in Assam, Burzahom in Kashmir are some of the important sites of the Neolithic age where the Neolithic people once lived. They give us a lot of information about the Neolithic age.

CIVICS

Ch-2[DISCRIMINATION]

[NOTES]

- Discrimination is the ability to see the differences between people, objects or ideas. It is based on caste, class, race and religion.
- Prejudice means forming a negative opinion about an individual or group without knowing the facts.
- Stereotype means making inflexible and unchangeable images of expected behaviour from a particular group.
- Discrimination against certain sections of society or communities arises due to prejudices or stereotypes.
- Discrimination based on caste is common. In ancient time it was based on the division of labour but later, it became rigid.

- Several social reformers during the British rule tried to bring about social awareness through social reform movements like the Brahma Samaj or Arya Samaj.
- Racial discrimination is against specific races and ethnic communities which are in minority and have distinct social and cultural practices.
- Gender discrimination in India as common as caste discrimination. Women have always been kept out mainstream activities and they have been facing discrimination for centuries through social practices like dowry, purdha, sati pratha, child marriages etc.
- After independence, the government has implemented many steps to increase the participation of women in society.
- As per the law passed in 1993, one third of the seats in local panchayats are to be reserved for women. The National Policy for Empowerment of women was passed in 2001 to help in the development and empowerment of women.
- Lingual discrimination in India is also common. Hence, 22 most spoken languages have been given the scheduled language status. Hindi has been declared the official language in India along with English.
- India is a secular state that means government is tolerant of all religious practices and does not allow religion to influence the decision making of the government.
- Thousands of people with disabilities face discrimination. Thus, the “Disability Act of 1995” provides for reservation in government jobs for the disabled.
- Employment discrimination is mostly related to caste or religion of the person.
- Discrimination is because of unequal distribution of resources. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to bring about improvement in the lives of the untouchables or dalits. Everybody is equal before the law.
- Creating high level of awareness and social equality are the effective ways to remove discrimination.

GEOGRAPHY

Ch-2 [LATITUDES & LONGITUDES]

[NOTES]

- Our earth is a unique planet. The shape of the earth is spheroid.
- A globe is a model of the earth.

- Axis is an imaginary line running from the North pole to the South pole. Earth rotates on its own axis in the anticlockwise direction [West to East]. The earth is also tilted on its own axis and axial tilt of 23.5 degrees.
- Equator is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth and divides the earth into two equal halves Northern and Southern hemisphere.
- Latitudes are imaginary lines which run parallel to the equator. It is a numerical way to measure how far north or south of the equator a place is located. The length of the latitude goes on decreasing towards the poles. Latitudes are also known as parallels.
- Important Latitudes are:-
 - (a) Equator---0degree latitude or the great circle
 - (b) Tropic of Cancer--- $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North of the equator
 - (c) Tropic of Capricorn--- $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South of the equator
 - (d) The Arctic circle--- $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North of the equator
 - (e) The Antarctic circle--- $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South of the equator
- Longitudes are imaginary lines running vertically from the South pole to the North pole. These lines are also called Meridians. All the longitudes pass through both the poles and are of equal length.
- There are three major Heat zones of the earth. They are Torrid, Temperate and Frigid zone.
- The torrid zone lies between the two latitudes—Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is the hottest zone of the earth.
- There are two temperate zones, one in each hemisphere. The Northern Temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic circle. The Southern Temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle.
- There are two frigid zone, one in each hemisphere. This zone falls beyond the Arctic circle in the Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic circle in the Southern hemisphere.
- 0° longitude is called Prime Meridian and it is passing through Greenwich, England and is considered the reference point for time. It is also referred to as the GMT or Greenwich Mean Time.
- The time at a particular place, fixed with respect to the position of the overhead sun is called the local time.

- The world has been divided into 24 different time zones. All countries have adjusted their time according to these time zones.
- India has adopted the longitude $82^{\circ}30'E$ as its central meridian. This is also known as the Indian Standard Time [IST]. As per the longitude, India lies to the east and is 5.30 hours ahead of GMT.

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[ASSIGNMENTS]

I. Choose the correct option:

1. The Neolithic age began around

- (a) 10,000 BCE (b) 5000 BCE (c) 8000 BCE (d) 2000 BCE

2. Daojali Hading is an important Neolithic site in

- (a) Assam (b) Kashmir (c) Bihar (d) Karnataka

3. Discrimination is based on

- (a) prejudice (b) concept of society (c) education (d) marriage

4. Racial discrimination is against specific

- (a) students (b) social reformers (c) Races and ethnic communities (d) teacher

5. Imaginary lines running parallel to the equator are known as

- (a) Axis (b) Latitude (c) Longitude (d) Orbit

6. A longitude is also known as a

- (a) axis (b) meridian (c) equator (d) pole

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ----- was one of the earliest crops to be cultivated by man. [Wheat / Rice]

2. Neolithic people settled down near ----- . [seas / rivers]

3. Discrimination occurs due to unequal distribution of -----.
[resources / money]
4. Social equality can-----discrimination.[improve / eradicate]
5. The Arctic circle is located in the-----hemisphere.[Northern / Southern]
6. As you move from the equator towards the poles,the latitudes-----in length.
[increase / decrease]

III. Define:-

- 1.Tribe
2. Domestication
- 3.Prejudice
- 4.Discrimination
- 5.Equator
- 6.Axis

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

- 1.What is a village ?
- 2.Where is Mehrgarh located ?
3. Name the various forms of discrimination that were prevalent in our society.
4. What are the steps taken by the government to remove discrimination against women?
5. Name the important latitudes of the earth.
6. . What do you understand by local time?

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प्रतिदिन नियतकार्य - 4

कक्षा - 6

विषय - संस्कृत

प्रश्न - (1). पाठ - 4 के भाषा अध्ययनम् प्रश्न - 4 (संस्कृत मे

अनुवाद कीजिए) बनाएँ ।

प्रश्न - (2). संस्कृत मे संख्या 1 - 20 तक लिखकर याद करें ।

प्रश्न - (3). व्याकरण पुस्तक पेज नं० - 11 और 12 मे दिए गए प्रश्नों को बनाएँ (व्याकरण पुस्तक मे)

प्रश्न - (4). व्याकरण पुस्तक पेज नं० - 23 एवं 24 मे दिए गए प्रश्नों को पुस्तक मे ही बनाएँ ।

प्रश्न - (5). गम् , पठ् , खाद् , दृश् का धातुरूप लट् एवं लृटलकार मे लिखकर याद करें ।

प्रश्न - (6). घड़ी बनाकर निम्नलिखित समयों को दर्शाते हुए उन समयों को संस्कृत मे लिखें ।

(1) 9 : 15

(2) 9 : 45

(3) 11 : 30

(4) 11 : 45

(5) 12 : 00

नोट :- कक्षा - कार्य कॉपी मे करें ।

GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B,B.S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT IV (SESSION-2020-21)

CLASS: 6

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter-3 Mail Merge in M.S Word 2010

Note: Assignment should 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:

Mailings	Current Record	Preview Result	Check Mark	Mail Merge
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1.allows a user to create multiple letters and e-mails.
2. Start Mail Merge option is present in..... tab.
3. A.....beside a person's name indicates that Word will create a personalized letter for that person.
4. is used to select only the displayed recipients.
5.option displays the preview of merged letters.

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

1. Letters are present in Start Mail Merge option.
2. Delete Entry option is used to enter new information.
3. Mail Merge Recipients window displays the people present in the mailing list.
4. Insert Greeting Line dialog box will appear on clicking on Greeting Line option.
5. All option is used to specify only the displayed recipients.

C. TICK (✓) THE RIGHT ANSWER:

1. Letter option is present in which of the following tab?
(i) Insert tab (ii) Mailings tab (iii) Home tab
2. Which of the following is used for entering new information?
(i) New Entry (ii) Delete Entry (iii) Both (1) and (ii)
3. Which of the following options is selected to include all the people in your recipient list?
(i) From (ii) All (iii) Current Record
4. Which among the following is used for selecting only the displayed recipient?
(i) All (ii) Current Record (iii) From
5. Which of the following is used for previewing the previous letter?
(i) Next Record (ii) Previous Record (iii) Both (i) and (ii)

D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Write the steps to open Mail Merge.
2. How will you form a recipient list?
3. What is the use of Edit Recipient List option?
4. Write the steps for using Address Block.
5. Write the steps for previewing results of merged document.
