

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

SESSION 2020-21

CLASS – VI

SUBJECT -SOCIAL STUDIES

ASSIGNMENT IV

Chapter – 2 PREHISTORIC MAN

Date :16th April,2020

Q1. Fill in the blanks

- I. Early man had evolved from -----like creature.
- II. Hunting and gathering was a way of life in -----age.
- III. Fire was discovered towards the end of -----age.
- IV. Early man used tools made of -----.

Q2. Write True or False for the following statements.

- I. Stone age is divided into periods on the basis of tools used by early man.
- II. Early man ate raw meat.
- III. Paleolithic people lived in large groups.
- IV. Early man of Paleolithic Age had settled life.

Q3. Discovery of wheel in stone age is treated as land mark in the journey of development of mankind. Find out how that discovery is useful to us even today.

ASSIGNMENT V

Date: 17-18th April, 2020

Q.1 Answer the following questions in very brief.

- i. How did the ability to stand erect help the first man -like creature?
- ii. Why is the Paleolithic man called 'hunter gatherer'?
- iii. What is meant by the term 'food gatherer'?
- iv. What were hand axes used for?
- v. Where is Hungsi situated?

Q2. Answer the following questions in detail.

- i. What was man's first major discovery? Mention its different uses.
- ii. What were the religious beliefs of early man?
- iii. Differentiate between core tools and flake tools.
- iv. How did early man discover fire? How did it benefit him?
- v. How did Paleolithic man form groups? Describe life within such groups.

ENGLISH
ASSIGNMENT – IV
Noun Case

Date: 16 -17th April, 2020

The CASE of a noun tells us about the position of that noun in a sentence.

They are:

- Nominative case
- Objective case (or Accusative case)
- Possessive case (or Genitive case)

1. Nominative case:

A noun is said to be in the Nominative case if it is the subject of a verb. (SUBJECT is the person or the thing who or which carries out the action of the verb in the sentence)

Examples:

- Mr. Ram is an intelligent boy.
Mr. Ram is a proper noun in Nominative case.
- The painter paints the portraits.
The painter is a common noun in Nominative case.
- I am buying vegetables for my family.
"I" is a pronoun in Nominative case.

These examples carry another term "pronoun" which is a word used to represent a noun.

For example:

I, We, You, He, She, it and they are the seven pronouns.

There are only seven pronouns.

Only other variations of these seven pronouns are there.

Those variations can be used in place of the nouns.

2. Objective case (or Accusative case):

Nouns or pronouns are said to be in Objective cases if they are the direct objects of verbs or if they are the objects of preposition. (Direct object is the person or the thing upon whom or

upon which the action of the verb is carried out).

Examples:

- I met your sister.
"Your sister" is in objective case.

- The vendors sell mangoes.
"Mangoes" is in objective case.

- The book is on the table.
"Table" is in objective case.
It is object of the preposition 'on'.

- This is one of my policies.
"Policies" is in objective case.
It is object of the preposition 'of'.

Possessive case (Genitive case):

A noun is said to be in possessive case, if it denotes possession or ownership. A noun or pronoun in the possessive case is governed by the noun that follows it.

GENERAL RULE— You create the possessive case of both singular and plural nouns by adding to the noun the Apostrophe (') and the letter "s."

Examples:

- This is your pencil.
("Your" is in possessive case.

- It is our idea.
"Our" is in possessive case.

- John's sister has been hospitalized.
"John's" is in possessive case.

The nouns do not change their forms in the Nominative and Objective cases. But few pronouns change their forms between Nominative and Objective cases.

Nominative case _____ Objective case _____ Possessive case

1. I _____ me _____ my

2. We _____ us _____ our

3. You _____ You _____ your

4. He _____ him _____ his

5. She _____ her _____ her

6. It _____ it _____ its

7. They _____ them _____ their

Possessive Case

Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns. Decide whether you have to use 's or an **of** phrase.

1. The boy has a toy. → It's the .
2. Peter has a book. → It's .
3. The magazine has my picture on its cover. → My picture is on .
4. Our friends live in this house. → It's .
5. There is milk in the glass. → It's .
6. This house has a number. → What is ?
7. The walk lasts two hours. → It's .
8. John has a sister, Jane. → Jane is .
9. The film has a name, "Scream". → "Scream" is .
10. This school is for girls only. → It's a .

ASSIGNMENT – V

UNSEEN PASSAGE

Date: 18th April, 2020

Q1 Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick.

We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body.

We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes.

We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What are the functions of food?
- (b) What is meant by 'improper food'?
- (c) What does 'civilised life' imply?
- (d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.
- (e) How does modern life style and food habits affect us?

2. Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

- (a) being fat
- (b) cleanliness

PASSAGE 2

The cinema is the cheapest source of entertainment today. Millions of people see movies and enjoy them. It is a good pastime in all the places – big or small.

The cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence. In the beginning there were silent, and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in every movie.

Big posters are seen on the walls of cities and towns for advertisements. They also announce the coming movies in the city. There is always a rush before the booking windows. So the tickets are often sold in the black market or at a premium.

On the one hand the cinema is a source of entertainment. On the other it is also a source of knowledge and information. Films satisfy all the sections of people and their different tastes.

There are religious movies and historical movies. They recreate the past, the old culture and lifestyle. Social films spread awareness about social evils of dowry, casteism and communal feelings. Some films expose the corruption in high places among the policemen and the citizens.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) Why is cinema so much popular?
- (b) How can you say that the cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence?

- (c) Why are tickets often sold in the black market?
 - (d) Mention two advantages of cinema.
 - (e) What is the main purpose of making social films?
2. **Find words from the above passage which mean the opposite to:**
- (a) costliest
 - (b) slow
 - (c) present
 - (d) hide.

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER – 2 , WHOLE NUMBERS

- Q1. Mrs Saxena withdrew Rs 100000 from her bank account. She purchased a TV set for Rs 38750, a refrigerator for Rs 23890 and jewellery worth Rs 35560. How much money was left with her?
- Q2. 19625 trees have been equally planted in 157 rows. Find the number of trees in each row ?
- Q3. A taxi driver filled his car petrol tank with 40 litres of petrol on Monday. The next day, he filled the tank with 50 litres of petrol. If the petrol costs Rs 44 per litre, how much did he spend in all on petrol?
- Q4. Find the sum: $(1546 + 498) + 3589$.
- Also, find the sum: $1546 + (498 + 3589)$,
- Are the two sums equal?
- State the property satisfied.
- Q5. 50 chairs and 30 blackboards were purchased for a school. If each chair costs Rs 1065 and each blackboard costs Rs 1645. Find the total amount of the bill.
- Q6. There are six sections of Class VI in a school and there are 45 students in each section. If the monthly charges from each student be Rs 1650, find the total monthly collection from Class VI.
- Q7. Divide 53068 by 257 and check the result by the division algorithm.
- Q8. What least number must be subtracted from 13601 to get a number exactly divisible by 87?
- Q9. Find the largest 4 digit number divisible by 16.
- Q10. Find the least six digit number exactly divisible by 83.
- Q11. What least number must be added to 1056 to get a number exactly divisible by 23?

(Science)

Class –VI

Air around us (Assignment-I)

1. What happen when water vapour in the air comes in contact with a cool surface?
2. Define atmosphere? Write its importance for us?
3. Where do aquatic animals get oxygen form?
4. Write four uses of air?
5. Why does the policeman on the traffic crossing wear a mask?
6. What are windmill used for?
7. Write three activities in which carbon-dioxide gas is produced?
8. What are the main constituents of air.
9. Why does the lamp of cotton wool sink in water?
10. How will you prove that air supports burning?

Sant Nirankari Public School

(Science)

Class –VI

Air around us (Assignment-II)

- 1. What is the composition of air?**
- 2. Which gas in the atmosphere is essential for respiration?**
- 3. How will you prove that air supports burning?**
- 4. How will you show that air is dissolved in water?**
- 5. Why does a lump of cotton wool shrink in water?**
- 6. The layer of air around the earth is known as _____.**
- 7. The component of air used by green plants to make their food, is _____.**
- 8. List five activities that are possible due to the presence of air.**
- 9. How do plants and animals help each other in the exchange of gases in the atmosphere?**
- 10. Air is a mixture. Prove statement.**

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद

अभ्यास पत्र-5 (2020-2021)

कक्षा - छठी

विषय - हिंदी

अध्याय-1 (वह चिड़िया जो)

दिनांक-16 अप्रैल

★ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

प्र०-1. चिड़िया के पंख किस रंग के हैं ?

प्र०-2. चिड़िया कहाँ से मीठी लाती है ?

प्र०-3. चिड़िया किसके दाने खाती है ?

प्र०-4. अनाज के दाने किससे भरे हुए हैं ?

प्र०-5. चिड़िया का स्वभाव कैसा है ?

प्र०-6. कविता के आधार पर चिड़िया के स्वभाव का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्र०-7. चिड़िया के गायन की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

प्र०-8. चिड़िया के माध्यम से कवि हमें क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं ?

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद

अभ्यास पत्र - 6 (2020-2021)

कक्षा - छठी

विषय - हिंदी

अध्याय - 2 (बचपन)

दिनांक - 17.18 अप्रैल

* निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

- प्र०-1. 'बचपन' पाठ किसकी रचना है ?
- प्र०-2. परिवार के सभी लोग लेखिका को क्या कहकर पुकारते थे ?
- प्र०-3. बचपन में लेखिका के मौजे कौन धोता था ?
- प्र०-4. जब लेखिका छोटी थी उस समय धारीं में क्या नहीं थी ?
- प्र०-5. शहतूत तथा फावरी और खसखस के शरबत किसमें बदल गए हैं ?
- प्र०-6. शिमला में लेखिका का घर कहाँ था ?
- प्र०-7. लेखिका ने बचपन में शिमला रिज पर किसकी सवारी का मजा किया ?
- प्र०-8. पिछली सदी में तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ी कौन-सी थी ?
- प्र०-9. लेखिका बचपन में इतवार की सुबह क्या-क्या काम करती थी ?

संत निरंकारी पहिलक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास कार्य (2020-21)
विषय - संस्कृत
कक्षा - षष्ठ्यम्

दिनांक 16/4/20
17/4/20

(पाठ-दो) द्वितीयः पाठः
आकारान्त-स्त्रीलिङ्गः

अभ्यासः (अभ्यास कार्य)

प्र० शब्दार्थ -

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. एषा - मह (स्त्रीलिङ्ग) | 11) दौला - झूला |
| 2. कुत्र - कहाँ | 12) उपवने - बगीचे में |
| 3. घटिका - घड़ी | 13) सूचयति - सूचित करती है |
| 4. कौकिले - दो कौयल | 14) एते - ये (द्विवचन, स्त्री) |
| 5. चटके - दो चिड़ियाँ | 15) कुरुतः - करती हैं |
| 6) विद्यतः - फुदक रही हैं | 16) चालिके - दो भीड़ला हँसवर |
| 7. चालयतः - चलाती हैं | 17) एताः - ये (बहुवचन, स्त्री) |
| 8. स्थालिकाः - थालियाँ | 18) आम - हँ |
| 9. एव - ही | 19) अजाः - बकरियाँ |
| 10. चरन्ति - चरती हैं। | |

102. वर्ण-संयोजनं कृत्वा पदं कौष्ठके लिखत -

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| (क) कृ+उ+रु+उ+त+अः | - कुरुतः |
| (ख) उ+दु+य्+आ+न+र | - उद्याने |
| (ग) स+थ्+आ+ल्+इ+क्+आ | - स्थालिका |
| (घ) घृ+अ+ट्+इ+क्+आ | - घटिका |
| (ङ) स+त्+रु+इ+ल्+इ+इ+ग्+अः | - स्त्रीलिङ्ग |
| (च) म्+आ+प्+इ+क्+आ | - मापिका |

103. पदानां वर्णविच्छेदं प्रदर्शयत -

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (क) चटके | - च+अ+ट्+अ+क्+ए |
| (ख) घाविकाः | - घृ+आ+व्+इ+क्+आः |

- (ग) खटवा - ख + अ + ट + व + आ
 (घ) छुरिका - छ + उ + र + इ + क् + आ

प्र०५ कौष्ठकात् उचितं शब्दं चित्वा वाक्यं पूरयत -

- (क) अजे चरतः। (अजाः/अजे)
 (ख) द्विचक्रिकाः सन्ति। (द्विचक्रिके/द्विचक्रिकाः)
 (ग) नीका चलति। (नीका/नीके)
 (घ) सूचिका अस्ति। (सूचिके/सूचिका)
 (ङ) मोक्षिकाः उत्पत्तिन्ति। (मोक्षिका/मोक्षिकाः)

प्र०६ सा, ते, ताः इत्येतैश्च यः उचितं सर्वनामपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

(सा, ते, ताः इन उचित सर्वनामपदों को चुनकर रिक्तस्थान पूरे करो) (उत्तर)

- (क) लता अस्ति। - सा अस्ति।
 (ख) मोहिताः द्यावन्ति। - ताः द्यावन्ति।
 (ग) सुधा वदति। - सा वदति।
 (घ) जवनिके दौलतः। - ते दौलतः।
 (ङ) चटके कूजतः। - ते कूजतः।

प्र०७ मञ्जूषातः कर्तृपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत -

(लेखिका, बालकः, सिंहाः, त्रिचक्रिका, पुष्पमालाः)

- (क) पुष्पमालाः सन्ति।
 (ख) बालकः पश्यति।
 (ग) लेखिका लिखति।
 (घ) सिंहाः गर्जन्ति।
 (ङ) त्रिचक्रिका चलति।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास पत्रम् - 2020-21
विषय - संस्कृत
कक्षा - षष्ठम्

दिनांक-18/4/20

शब्दरूपाणि पूरयत- (बालकः)

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	बालकः	बालकौ	_____
द्वितीया	_____	_____	बालकान्
तृतीया	_____	बालकाभ्याम्	_____
चतुर्थी	बालकाय	_____	_____
पञ्चमी	_____	बालकाभ्याम्	_____
षष्ठी	बालकस्य	बालकयोः	_____
सप्तमी	_____	_____	बालकेषु
सम्बोधनम्	हे बालक!	_____	_____

शब्दरूप (बालिका)

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	_____	बालिके	_____
द्वितीया	_____	_____	बालिकाः
तृतीया	बालिकाय	_____	बालिकाभिः
चतुर्थी	_____	बालिकाभ्याम्	बालिकाभ्यः
पञ्चमी	बालिकायाः	_____	_____
षष्ठी	बालिकायाः	_____	_____
सप्तमी	_____	बालिकयोः	_____
सम्बोधनम्	हे बालिके!	_____	_____

पठ् च्वातु लट् लकार		
एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

लृट् लकार		
एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
पठिष्यति	पठिष्यताः	पठिष्यन्ति
पठिष्यसि	पठिष्यथः	पठिष्यथ
पठिष्यामि	पठिष्यावः	पठिष्यामः

(इन दो च्वातुरूपों को तीन-तीन बार लिखकर याद कीजिए।)