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CLASS: VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY REVISION ASSIGNMENT

</div>

GOOGLE FORM LINK : https://forms.gle/rVe63qmDoHUPTwLGA (Adjectives & its kinds)

Practice Questions:

1. It was the happiest day of your life when your class teacher informed you that you have been selected as the 'Best sportsman of the year'. You are thrilled as now you will receive the award at the Annual Day Celebrations. Make a diary entry recording your feelings in it.

2. You are Radha/ Raghav, a member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river.

3. Write a letter to your father giving a description of the prize-day at your school.

4. You are Kiran, School Captain of Kabir Model School, Rohtak. Write a notice informing the students about a debate competition to be held on 25th September.

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संस्कृत

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प्रश्न 1. अधोलिखितं गद्यंशं पठित्वय प्रश्नयन ॒उत्तरत - (5)

स्वयमी वववेकयनन्दः अमररकयदेशे भयरतीसंस्कृत्॒यः प्रचयरं करोतत स्म |कश्चन श्रोतय उपहयस पवकवू ॒उक्तवयन ॒- "अहो भयरतीसंस्कृत्॒यः ववसंगततः "| ॒िक्ष्म्यः वयहनं ठिकः॒ू सरस्वत्॒यः वयहनं हंस इतत | वववेकयनन्दः अवदत ॒- एष एव अस्मयकं भवतयं मध्॒े दृष्टिभेदः | धनदीनयः जनः ठिकवतू   आचरतत | वववेकम आश्रश्रतः नरः ववदवयन भवतत अतएव सरस्वत्॒यः वयहनं हंसः ॒िक्ष्म्यः वयहनं ठिकः॒ू   इतत |

 (क) एकपदेन उत्तरत दीते -

1. **स्वयमी वववेकयनन्दः कु त्र भयरतीसंस्कृतेः प्रचयरं करोतत स्म ?**
2. **धनयश्रश्रतः जनः कथं आचरतत ?**
3. **कम आश्रश्रतः नरः ववदवयन भवतत ?**

4. ठिकः कस्यः वयहनम ?

(िः) पर्ववूयक्ःेन उत्तरत -

1. श्रोतय उपहयसपवकवू् ककम ःउक्तवयन ?

प्रश्न 2 तनम्नलिखित शब्दों से प्रत्ःः अिग कीष्जए|

1 पठित्वय =   _____

2 श्रत्वयु =   _____

3 गत्वय =   _____

4 हलसत्वय =   _____

5 लिखित्वय = _____

प्रश्न 3 तनदेश के अनसयरु पररवतनव करें|

1 अहं नत्ःयलमृ -   (बहुवचन)   _____

2 त्वम ःपिलस -   (बहुवचने)   _____

3 ःवयमु गच्छथः -   (एकवचन)   _____

4 अस्मयकं पस्तकयतनु -   (एकवचन) _____

5 तव गहं ः -   (दवववचन)   _____

प्रश्न 4 उश्चत पद को चनु कर वयक्त तनमयवर् कीष्ज्े |

(मम , तव , आव्ोः , व्ोःु , अस्मयकं , टमयकंु) (क) एतत
_____गहं |

(ि) _____मैत्री दृढय |

(ग) एषः _____ववद्यिः |

(घ) एषय _____ अध्यवपकय |

(ड़) भयरतं _____ देशः |

(च)एतयतन _____ पुस्तकयतन |

प्रश्न 5 तनमनलिखित शब्दयनयं वर् ववच्छेदं कु रुत -

1. पयवकः
2. उपगङ्गम
3. पठित्वय
4. वक्तमु
5. हलसतंु
6. शोभनम
7. शङ्गयरःु

SCIENCE

Food where does it come from

The components or materials required to prepare a food item are called as ingredients.
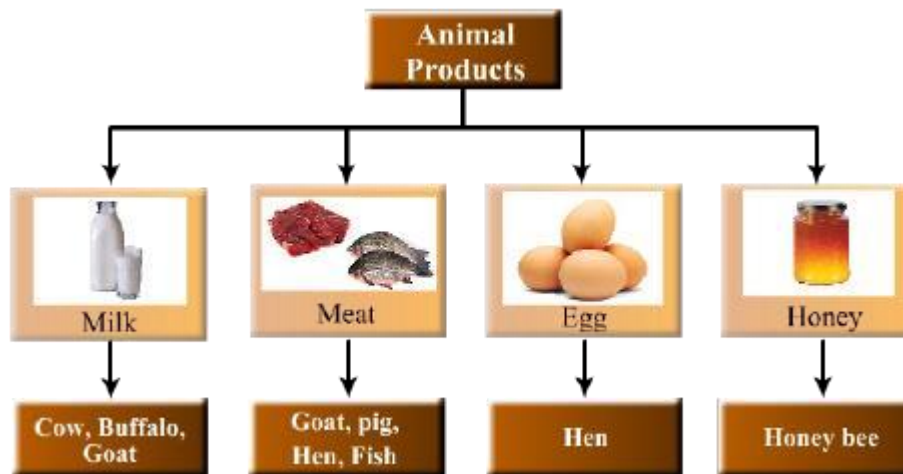
Sources of food

The main sources of our food are plants and animals. The food items, which we get from animals, are known as animal products. Some animal products are milk and milk products, fish, eggs, meat and honey. Different parts of plants are eaten as food.
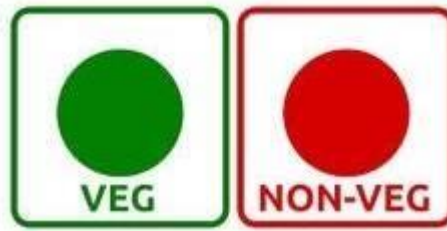
Plant products

Edible parts of a plant

Roots	Stems	Flowers	Leaves	Fruits	Seeds
Beet	Asparagus	Artichoke	Cabbage	Pumpkin	Corn
Carrot	Kohlrabi	Broccoli	Lettuce	Strawberry	Beans
Radish	Potato	Cauliflower	Spinach	Tomato	Pumpkin
Turnip	Sweet Potato			Zucchini	Sunflower

How to identify vegetarian and nonvegetarian products in packaged food items.

To identify the packaged food item we have to find the identifying symbol for vegetarian and non vegetarian food on them.

Green dot on the food packet indicates that it is a vegetarian food product.
Red dot on the food packet indicates that it is a non vegetarian food product.

Types of animals on the basis of food:
-On the basis of food habits animals are classified as:
1.   **Herbivores**- -The animals that depend upon plants or plant products for their food are called herbivore animals. For example: Cow, Goat, Sheep, Deer, Zebra, Elephant etc.

2.   **Carnivores**- -The animals that depend upon other animals for their food are called carnivore animals. For example: Lion, Tiger, Cheetah, wolf, Eagle, Shark etc.

3.   **Omnivores**--The animals that depend upon both plants and animals for their food are called omnivore animals. For example: Humans, Bear, Dog, Crow, Monkey etc.

4.   **Scavengers**--Some animals eat dead bodies of animals. These are called Scavengers. For example: Raccoon, Hyena, Vulture, Jackal etc.
They play an important role in our ecosystem by keeping the ecosystem free of the bodies of dead animals and keep air clean from the bad smell of rotting bodies.

5.   **Parasites**- Some creatures depend on other living host for food. They are called parasites. They suck the nutrients and blood from the living host. For example:
Roundworm, Lice, Tapeworm, Leech, Bedbug, Mosquito etc.

Components of food

All living organisms such as plants and animals require food as it is essential for their survival. The food contains some components which are needed for our body. These components are called nutrients. Our food has five major nutrients. Carbohydrates,

proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are essential components of food and are called nutrients.

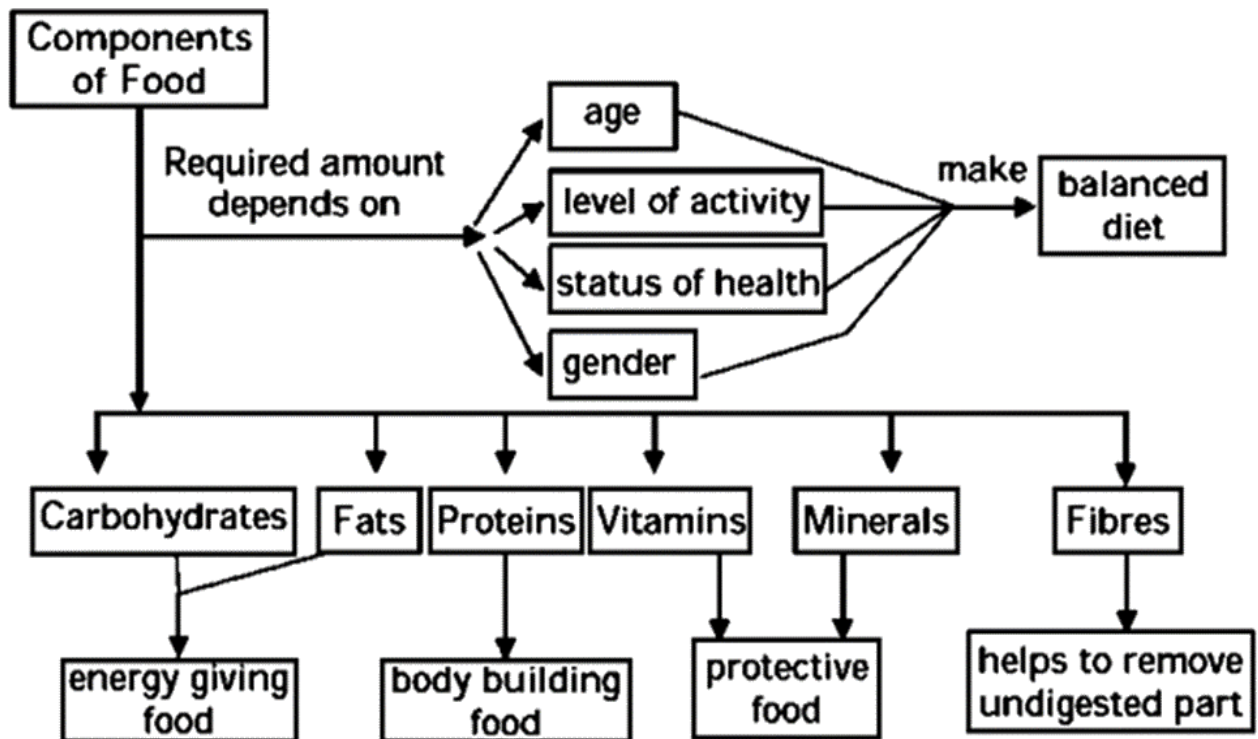| Nutrient	Function
Carbohydrates Eg- Rice, chapati, Potato, Bread	Carbohydrates mainly provide energy to our body.
Fats Eg- Butter, cheese etc	Extra energy is stored in the form of fats. Fats along with Carbohydrates are called Energy giving foods.
Proteins Eg- Egg, fish, milk etc	Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. They are also called Body building foods.
Vitamins Eg- All fruits and vegetables	Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.
Minerals Eg- All fruits and vegetables	Minerals are essential to ensure the proper growth of the body.

BALANCED DIET

A balanced diet is food intake that includes all the dietary needs of the organism in the correct proportions. It comprises of the components like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and enough water.

Balanced diet keeps our body fit and resistant to diseases.

Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period of time are called deficiency diseases.

FOOD TEST

Nutrient	Test for the nutrient	Result
Carbohydrates (Starch)	Small quantity of food item + 2-3 drops of iodine solution	Blue black colour confirms the presence of starch
Proteins	Mashed food item + 10 drops of water + 2 drops of copper sulphate + 10 drops of caustic soda	Violet colour confirms the presence of proteins
Fats	Wrap a small quantity of the food item in a piece of paper and crush	An oily patch on the paper confirms the presence of fats

-Roughage gets rid of undigested food. Water helps with the absorption of nutrients from the food.

-A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health is known as a balanced diet.

Deficiency diseases Vitamins/minerals

Vitamin/Mineral	Deficiency disease	Symptoms
Proteins	Kwashiorkor, Marasmus	Thin and lean physique, slow growth
Vitamin A	Night blindness	Poor Vision, loss of vision in darkness, 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

ह िंदी व्याकरण
संज्ञा

https://youtu.be/y1kG0sO_0C4

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter before answering the following assignment

अधिगम ह िंदु: संज्ञा शब्द ं का ज्ञान
| संज्ञा भेदद ं के अंतर के ज्ञान में वृद्धि |

संज्ञा (Noun) – ककसी प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण व भाव के नाम कद बदध कराने वाले शब् कद संज्ञा कहते हैं।

कहन्दी व्याकरण में संज्ञा के मुख्य रूप 3 भेद हदते हैं।

1.व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

2.जाहिवाचक संज्ञा

3.भाववाचक संज्ञा

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun)

किस शब् से ककसी कवशेष व्यद्धि, स्थान अथवा वस्तु का बदध हद, उसे व्यद्धिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। ि॰ैसेमहात्मा गाँधी, प्रयागराि, लाल क़िला आकद।

Note: व्यद्धियदं, नकदयदं, झीलदं, सगरद, पहाणदं, नगरदं, गावदं, देशदं, महीनद ं आकद के नाम व्यद्धिवाचक संज्ञा हदते हैं।

2. जाहिवाचक सिंझा (Common Noun)

किन संज्ञा शब्द ं से ककसी ि॰ाती का बदध हदता है, उसे ि॰ाकतवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। ि॰ैसे-पुरुष, गावं, ईमारत आकद।

3. भाववाचक सिंझा (Abstract Noun)

किन संज्ञा शब्द ं से ककसी प्राणी अथवा पदाथथ के गुण-ददष, या भाव का बदध हद उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।

ि॰ैसे-बचपन, ईमानदार, हंसी, मदटापा, सुन्दरता आकद।

(उपयुथि उदाहरण में यह स्पष्ट कदख रहा है कक इसमें ककसी के गुण-ददष अथवा भाव कद कदखाया

गया है) नदट: भाववाचक संज्ञा कद छुआ या देखा नही ंि॰ा सकता है।

असाइनमेंट

पत्र लेखन : समय का सदुपयदग समझाते हुए छदटे भाई कद पत्र कलद्धखए।

Grade 6 Maths Whole Numbers

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. **Write the successor of 1997.**
(a) 1996
(b) 1997
(c) 1998
(d) none of these
2. **Which is the smallest whole number?**
(a) 1
(b) 0

(c) 2

(d) -1

3. **Find value of 297 × 17 + 297 × 3**

(a) 5940

(b) 5980

(c) 5942

(d) 5970

4. **Fill in the blanks to make the statement true.**

6245 + (631 + 751) = (631 + …………) + 751

(a) 6245

(b) 751

(c) 200

(d) 231

5. **5 divided by 0 is:**

(a) 5

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) not defined

6. **0 divided by 6 is:**

(a) 6

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) 60

7. **The sum of a number with a whole number is always:**

(a) 0

(b) 100

(c) even number

(d) a natural number

8. **The sum of two whole numbers is always:**

(a) zero

(b) 100

(c) a whole number

(d) odd number

9. **Smallest natural number is:**

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) -1

10. **The natural numbers along with zero form the collection of:**

(a) Whole numbers

(b) Integers

(c) Rational numbers

(d) Real numbers

11. **Which natural number has no predecessor?**

(a) 0

(b) 1
(c) 10
(d) 100

12. **Whole numbers are closed under which operation?**
(a) Addition
(b) Subtraction
(c) Division
(d) None of these

13. **Which number is identity for addition of whole number?**
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 10
(d) 100

14. **Which number is identity for multiplication of whole numbers?**
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 10
(d) 100

15. **Smallest whole number is:**
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) -1

16. **Predecessor of which two digit number has a two digit?**
(a) 99
(b) 100
(c) 101
(d) 111

17. **How many natural numbers are there?**
(a) 100
(b) 1000
(c) infinitly many
(d) 10

18. **The product or multiplication of a number with zero is always:**
(a) zero
(b) one
(c) the number itself
(d) none of these

19. **The line on which we represent the natural number is known as:**
(a) counting line
(b) number line
(c) digit line
(d) 1760

20. **Predecessor of which two digit number has a single digit?**
(a) 9

(b) 10
(c) 0
(d) 11

Class 6 Maths Whole Numbers True (T) or False (F)

1. Zero is the smallest natural number.
2. Zero is the smallest whole number.
3. All natural numbers are whole numbers.
4. All whole numbers are natural numbers.
5. The predecessor of a two digit number is never a single digit number.
6. The natural number 1 has no predecessor.
7. The whole number 1 has no predecessor.
8. The whole number 13 lies between 11 and 12.
9. The whole number 0 has no predecessor.
10. The successor of a two digit number is always a two digit number.

Class 6 Maths Whole Numbers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write the predecessor and successor of
(a) 1997
(b) 12000
2. Find $8 \times 1769 \times 25$.
3. Find 12×35 using distributivity.
4, What is the difference between the largest number of 5 digits and the smallest 6 digit?
5. The product of two whole numbers is zero. What do you conclude?
6. Find $7 + 18 + 13$.

Class 6 Maths Whole Numbers Short Answer Type Questions

1. Study the pattern:
$1 \times 8 + 1 = 9$
$1234 \times 8 + 4 = 9876$
$12 \times 8 + 2 = 98$
$12345 \times 8 + 5 = 98765$
$123 \times 8 + 3 = 987$ Write the next two steps?
2. The school canteen charges ₹ 20 for lunch and ₹ 4 for milk for each day. How much money do you spend in 5 days on these things?
3. Simplify $126 \times 55 + 126 \times 45$.
4. Find using distributive property.
(a) 5437×10001
(b) 824×25

BASIC GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTS

1. How many lines pass through one given point?
(a) one
(b) two
(c) countless
(d) none

2. How many lines pass through two given points?
(a) one
(b) two
(c) many
(d) none

3. The line segments forming a polygon are called ……………… .
(a) vertex
(b) sides
(c) angle
(d) curve

4. Two distinct lines meeting at a point are called ……………… .
(a) collinear lines
(b) intersecting lines
(c) parallel lines
(d) none of these

5. An angle is made up of two ……………….. starting from common end point.
(a) vertex
(b) lines
(c) rays
(d) line segments

6. A flat surface which extends indefinitely in all directions is called ………………
.
(a) line
(b) line segments
(c) plane
(d) point

8. Which of the following is the pair of adjacent angles in the given figure?
(a) ∠A, ∠ C
(b) ∠ B, ∠ D
(c) ∠ A, ∠ B
(d) none of these

9. A ………….. of a circle is a line segment joining any two points on the circle.
(a) radius
(b) diameter
(c) circumference
(d) chord

10. Three or more points lying on the same line are known as …………….. points.
(a) non-coi linear
(b) collinear

(c) intersecting
(d) none of these

<u>SOCIAL SCIENCE</u>

<u>The Earth in the Solar System</u>

Solar System
The sun, nine planets, satellites, asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

The Sun

- The sun is in the center of the solar system.
- It is made up of extremely hot gases.
- The sun is about 150 million km away from the earth.

Planets

- There are nine planets in our solar system.
- The nine planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
- Planets move around the sun in a fixed orbit.
- Mercury is the nearest planet.
- Pluto is the farthest planet.
- A new planet 2003 UB313 has been discovered. It is bigger than Pluto and is farthest from
  the sun. Earth

- It is the third nearest planet to the sun and fifth largest planet of our solar system.
- The earth is a unique planet because it supports life.
- It is also called the blue planet. ☐   Its shape is Geoid.

The Moon

- It is the only satellite of the earth. ☐   Its diameter is one-quarter of the earth. ' ☐   It is
  about 3.84,400 km away from us.
- It moves around the earth in about 27 days.
- Only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth. ☐   No life exists on moon as it
  has neither water nor air.

Asteroids

- They are numerous tiny bodies which move around the sun between the orbits of Mars and
  Jupiter.

- The largest asteroid is the Ceres.

Meteoroids
- The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.
- Our solar system is a part of the Milky Way galaxy.
- Milky Way galaxy was named Akash Ganga.
- There are millions of galaxies that make the Universe.

Globe Latitudes and Longitudes Globe

is a true model of the Earth.

A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, which is called its axis.

The imaginary line running on the globe divides it into equal parts. This line is known as the Equator.

All parallel circles from the Equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitude. Latitude is measured in degrees.

As we move away from the Equator, the size of the parallels of latitude decreases.

The four important parallels of latitude are :

- Tropic of Cancer (2312°N)
- Tropic of Capricorn (23122°S)
- Arctic of Circle (6612°N)
- Antarctic Circle (6612°S)

Heat Zones of the Earth

- Torrid zone receives the maximum heat.
- The temperate zone has a moderate temperature.
- The frigid zone has a cold climate as the sun rays are always slanting.

Longitudes

- The line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole is called Meridians of Longitude. □   The distance between them is measured in 'degrees of longitude'.
- All meridians are of equal length.
- The meridian which passes through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located, is called the Prime Meridian.

- The value of Prime Meridian is 0° longitudes and from it, we count 180° Eastward as well as 180° Westward.
- Prime Meridian divides the earth into two equal halves, the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
- 180° East and 180° West meridians are on the same line.
- We can locate any point on the globe if we know its latitude and longitude.

Longitude and Time

- As the earth rotates from West to East, those places East of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the West will be behind it.
- The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours.
- At any place, a watch can be adjusted to read at 12 o'clock when the Sun is at the highest point in the sky.

Standard Time

- The local time various places are different, so it is necessary to adopt the local time of some central meridian of a country as the Standard Time.
- 8212°E is treated as the Standard Meridian of India. The local time at this meridian is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). ☐ India located East of Greenwich at 82° 30'E, is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
- Some countries have a great longitudinal extent and so they have adopted more than one standard time.