

Home Assignment – May 23, 2020
Class VI

English

Q.1 Family meals are a great opportunity to spend time together. We share so many thoughts and experiences during this time. In about 60-75 words, describe a typical scene on your dining table – the family members who sit together, what they talk about, discuss, share, etc. What, according to you, are the benefits of eating together as a family?



Q.2 “Night is to dream and day is to make the dreams come true.” Describe one of your most pleasant dreams in about 60-70 words.



Q.3 Anything is possible when you have the right people to support you. Friends are such ‘right people’ and blessed are the ones who possess good and honest friends. What, according to you, is the real meaning of friendship? Share your thoughts in about 60-70 words.



Q.4 All of us make some common errors while writing or speaking English. Can you spot the errors in the following sentences?

Read the sentences given below carefully and rewrite them correctly without changing their tense or meaning. Do not copy the incorrect sentences. What is more – make sure you do not make these errors in your language ever again!

- a) Laurel didn't brought his library book to school today.
- b) I am having my purse with me.
- c) A pair of socks are lying on the floor.
- d) Don't rewrite the sentences again.
- e) I want you to return back my book tomorrow.
- f) In the house next to ours there lives a men, a women and a child.
- g) My parents were very much happy with my result.
- h) The bouquet of flowers are kept on the table.
- i) These all certificates are mine.
- j) Me and my friend live here.

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हिंदी

प्रश्न 1-निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

उठो लाल अब आँखें खोलो,
पानी लाई मुँह धो लो,
बीती रात कमल दल फूले,
उनके ऊपर भँवरे झूले,
चिड़ियाँ चहक उठी पेड़ों पर,
बहने लगी हवा अति सुन्दर,
नभ में न्यारी लाली छाई,
धरती ने प्यारी छवि पाई,
भोर हुई सूरज उग आया,
जल में पड़ी सुनहरी छाया,
ऐसा सुन्दर समय न खोओ,
मेरे प्यारे अब मत सो ।



क. प्रस्तुत कविता में किस समय का वर्णन किया गया है ?

ख. कविता में 'कमल दल फूले' का क्या अर्थ है ?

ग. प्रातःकाल में कैसी सुन्दर हवा चलती है ?

घ. माता अपने शिशु को क्यों जगाना चाहती है ?

ड. कविता में से संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया एवं विशेषण का एक-एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

• प्रविशेषण – जो शब्द विशेषण की विशेषता को बताते हैं, वे प्रविशेषण कहलाते हैं ।

उदाहरण – नंदन ने बहुत सुन्दर चित्र बनाया। इस वाक्य में सुन्दर विशेषण और बहुत प्रविशेषण है।

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प्रश्न 2- कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों के अनुसार रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए –

- क. विद्यालय में ----- होनहार बच्चों को इनाम मिला। (प्रविशेषण)
ख. हम प्रतिदिन ----- में घूमने जाते हैं। (जातिवाचक संज्ञा)
ग. हमारे प्रधानमन्त्री ----- एक कर्मठ नेता हैं। (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)
घ. कुंदन एक ----- बालक है। (विशेषण)
ड. घर की ----- देखकर बच्चे बहुत खुश हुए। (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

प्रश्न 3 – निम्नलिखित शब्दों की वर्तनी को शुद्ध कर पुनः लिखिए –

- क. पृथम ख. इसकूल ग. क्योंकी घ. प्रासिध ड. नमास्ते

प्रश्न 4 - निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्धकर पुनः लिखिए –

- क. घर पर सब कुशल हैं।
ख. वह बस पर यात्रा कर रहा है।
ग. वहाँ प्रत्येक पेड़ सूख गए।
घ. मैं गुनगुने गरम पानी से स्नान करता हूँ।
ड. मैंने लिखी है यह कविता।

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• पत्र लेखन एक महत्वपूर्ण कला है, जो पूर्णतया जनसामान्य के जीवन से सम्बन्धित है। आज संचार के अनेक नए साधन हैं। फिर भी पत्र-लेखन का अपना अलग महत्त्व है। आज भी सरकारी और गैरसरकारी कामकाज के लिए पत्र लिखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। पत्र के दो प्रकार होते हैं –

1. औपचारिक पत्र
2. अनौपचारिक पत्र

अनौपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप

स्वयं का पूरा पता –

-----,
-----,
-----,

इंदौर - 4520 --

(मध्यप्रदेश)

दिनांक -----

सम्बोधन,

अभिवादन।

विषय का विस्तार _____

पत्र प्राप्त करने वाले के साथ सम्बन्ध

अपना नाम



प्रश्न 5- अपने प्रिय मित्र को पत्र लिखकर बताइए कि इस बार गर्मी की छुट्टियों में आपने क्या नया सीखा, घर में रहकर किन कामों में सहयोग किया और कौन-कौन से अपने पसंदीदा कार्यक्रम टी० वी० पर देखे।

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Mathematics

Topic: Fractions

General Instructions:

- 1) Do not copy the questions.
- 2) Write proper steps and reasons wherever necessary.

What is a **Fraction**?

Part of a whole

A number that expresses equal parts of a whole object or set of objects.

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ ← **numerator** = how many fraction pieces you have

← **denominator** = how many fraction pieces your whole is broken into

***d = down**

fraction bar
*represents division

Types of fractions –

1. Proper fractions are those whose numerator is less than its denominator.

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{7}$$

2. Improper fractions are those whose numerator is more than its denominator.

$$\frac{4}{3}, \frac{11}{4}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{15}{6}$$

3. Mixed fractions are the combination of a whole number and a proper fraction.

$$1\frac{1}{2}, 15\frac{5}{6}, 3\frac{2}{3}, 10\frac{6}{7}$$

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We can convert mixed fraction into improper fraction and vice – versa.

Then add.

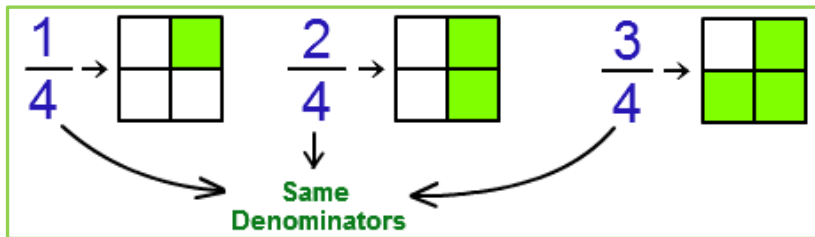
$$4\frac{1}{3} = \frac{13}{3}$$

Multiply.

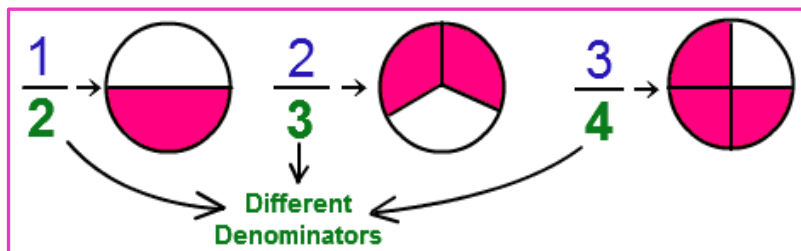
$$5\overline{)28} \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -25 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \frac{28}{5}$$

$$\frac{28}{5} = 5\frac{3}{5}$$

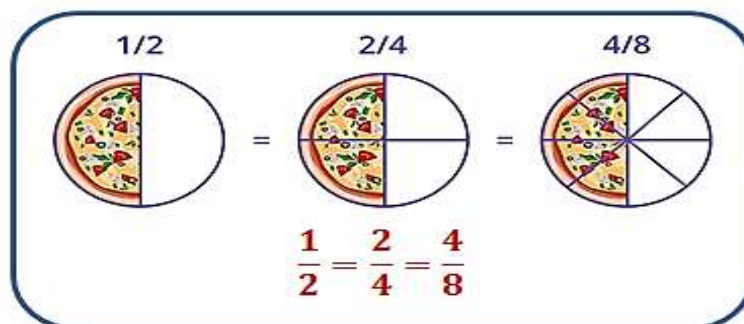
4. Like fractions have the same denominators.



5. Unlike fractions have different denominators.



6. Equivalent fractions have the same value. These can be formed by multiplying or dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.



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Lowest or simplest form of fraction – A fraction is said to be in its lowest form if the only common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

Example: Reduce $\frac{30}{42}$ to its lowest form.

Method 1: Divide the numerator and denominator by its any common factor and repeat the process till numerator and denominator have no common factor except 1.

$$\frac{30}{42} = \frac{30 \div 2}{42 \div 2} = \frac{15}{21} = \frac{15 \div 3}{21 \div 3} = \frac{5}{7}$$

We can represent the above calculation as follows:

$$\frac{30}{42} = \frac{\cancel{30}^{15} \ 5}{\cancel{42}^{21} \ 7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Method 2: Divide the numerator and denominator directly by their HCF.

Here, HCF of 30 and 42 is 6.

$$\text{So, } \frac{30}{42} = \frac{30 \div 6}{42 \div 6} = \frac{5}{7} \text{ or } \frac{\cancel{30}^5}{\cancel{42}^7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Comparison of fractions –

- For Like fractions – Fraction with larger numerator is larger.
- For Unlike fractions – First change them to like fractions by taking LCM of the denominators and then compare the numerators.

Example: Which is greater: $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$?

Solution: $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$

LCM of 5 and 3 = 15

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \times 3}{5 \times 3} \text{ or } \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12}{15} \text{ or } \frac{10}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12}{15} > \frac{10}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} > \frac{2}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5}$ is greater.



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Note: For the comparison of two fractions we can use cross multiplication method.

$$\frac{4}{5} \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \square \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \end{array} \frac{2}{3}$$

Cross multiply

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 3 \square 2 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \square 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} \square \frac{2}{3}$$

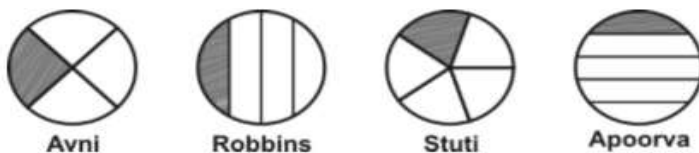
Addition and Subtraction of fractions –

- For Like fractions – Add or subtract the numerators and put the answer over the same denominator.
- For Unlike fractions – First change them into like fractions by taking LCM of the denominators and then add or subtract.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} + \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 4} \\ &= \frac{9}{12} + \frac{4}{12} \\ &= \frac{13}{12} = 1 \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Q 1 to Q 4 are multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answer and write a reason to support your answer.

Q.1 Avni, Robbins, Stuti and Apoorva were given a circle each. They were asked to shade $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle. They shaded it as shown here:



Who shaded it correctly?

- a) both Avni and Robbins
- b) both Stuti and Apoorva
- c) only Avni
- d) only Robbins

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Q.2 What fraction of the vehicles in the picture given below are buses?

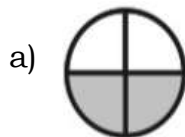


- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{2}{7}$ d) $\frac{5}{7}$

Q.3 Look at the figure given below:



Which of the following has the SAME FRACTION shaded as in the figure given above?



b)



c)



d)



Q.4 Each of the figures given below is shaded to represent a fraction.



Figure 1

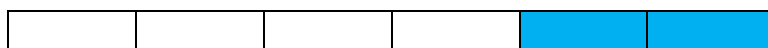


Figure 2

What is the difference between these fractions?

- a) $\frac{1}{6}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{6}{6}$

Q.5 Find the missing numbers that make the fractions equivalent:

a) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\square}{45}$

b) $\frac{65}{117} = \frac{5}{\square}$

c) $\frac{48}{\square} = \frac{4}{12}$

Q.6 Reduce the following fractions to their lowest form:

a) $\frac{36}{54}$

b) $\frac{144}{180}$

c) $\frac{84}{98}$

d) $\frac{540}{360}$

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Q.7 Compare the fractions and put correct signs $>$, $<$ or $=$

a) $\frac{9}{16} \square \frac{5}{16}$ b) $\frac{3}{5} \square \frac{4}{7}$ c) $\frac{6}{11} \square \frac{7}{8}$

Q.8 Arrange $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{11}{15}$ and $\frac{17}{20}$ in descending order.

Q.9 Find the sum:

a) $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{10}$ b) $4\frac{3}{4} + 9\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{7}{12}$

Q.10 Find the difference:

a) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{12}$ b) $9 - 5\frac{2}{3}$ c) $8\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{5}{8}$

Q.11 Vegetables are very important to boost our immunity. My mother bought a bag of vegetables which included 1 kg tomatoes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg okra, $\frac{1}{8}$ kg green chillies, $\frac{3}{5}$ kg cauliflower and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg bitter gourd. Find the total weight of the vegetables bought by my mother.



Q.12 The coffee shop also sells small bags of coffee beans. The bags come in two sizes. The first packing contains $\frac{4}{5}$ kg of coffee beans which is more than the second packing of $\frac{7}{12}$ kg. How much more coffee does the first bag have?



Q.13 An octopus weighed $\frac{5}{6}$ kg. After two weeks, its weight was increased by $\frac{3}{10}$ kg. Later, it lost $\frac{1}{5}$ kg weight as it was sick. What is its current weight?





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PROJECT

Sleep affects everyone's body system. Every human being needs a good sleep or at least a power nap to keep them alert and functioning all day long. People can sleep safe and secure in their own beds. What about animals?

Some of the animals are given below:

Cow 	Horse 	Pig 
Sloth 	Koala 	Cheetah 

Find out:

- i. the approximate number of hours that the animals shown above sleep in a day.
- ii. the fraction of a day that these animals sleep.

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Science

Topic 2: Components of Food

- **The major components of our food are known as macronutrients. The major macronutrients are Carbohydrates, Proteins and Fats.**

Macronutrients



Carbohydrates



Proteins



Fats



Let us recapitulate.....

Q.1 Although excess consumption of fats causes obesity and leads to heart problems then why are fats important to our body?

MICRONUTRIENTS

- **The remaining components are required in trace amounts by the body and are known as micronutrients.**



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- **Minerals and vitamins are known as protective foods as they help our body to fight against diseases.**
- **They are essential for the normal development and functioning of the body systems.**



There are about 20 known vitamins. Vitamins are specific in their functions. Let us learn about a few vitamins, their importance, their food sources and the diseases caused due to their deficiency in the diet.

- **Vitamin A** keeps the eyes and skin healthy. If the diet lacks vitamin A it can lead to a disease called **Night blindness** which is the inability to see in dim light.



Fact

The vegetables and fruits which change their colour from green to yellow / orange / red are rich sources of Vitamin A.

Vitamin A Foods



Liver



Fish



Carrot juice



Cheese



Sweet potatoes



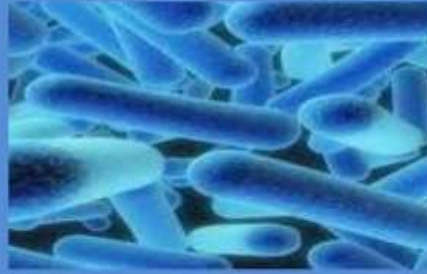
Squash

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DEFINITION:

Diseases that are caused by the lack of some particular nutrient in a person's diet are called deficiency diseases.



Q. 2 Rahul was experiencing difficulty in seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested his eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised him to include a few food items in his diet.

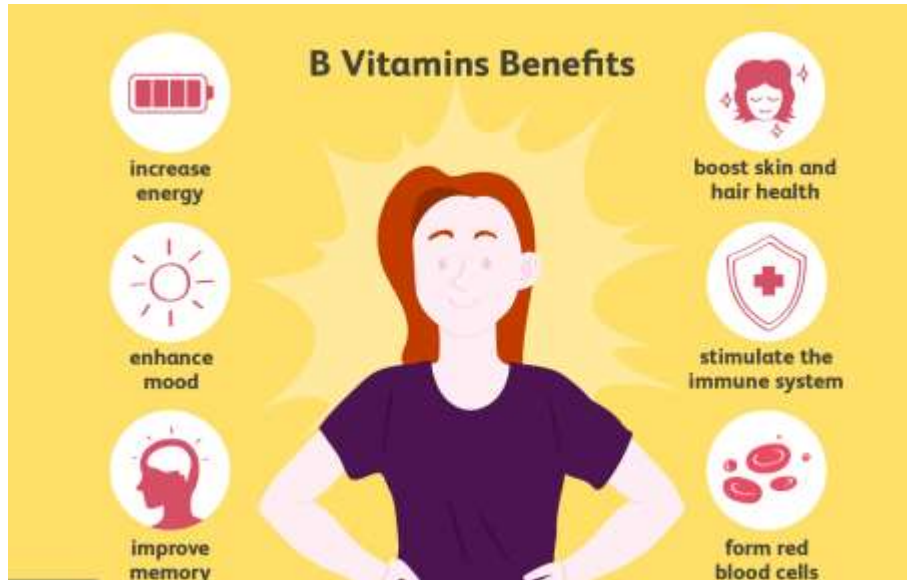
- (a) Which deficiency disease is he suffering from?
- (b) Which food component may be lacking in his diet?
- (c) Suggest any four food items that he should include in his diet.

- **Vitamin B-Complex(B1, B2, B3,B12)** is abundantly found in whole cereals, meat, egg, green vegetables, peas, milk and seafood



- Lack of Vitamin B1 leads to a disease **beri-beri**, which affects the nervous system
- Lack of Vitamin B3 leads to a disease **pellagra**, which affects the skin, digestive system and nervous system
- Lack of Vitamin B12 leads to a **kind of anaemia** in which there is a deficiency of red blood cells

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Q.3 What is the benefit of including Vitamin B12 rich food in our diet?

- **Vitamin C** is required for healthy growth and strong blood vessels. Lack of Vitamin C in the diet causes a disease called **Scurvy**, in which gums swell up and bleed and wounds take longer to heal.



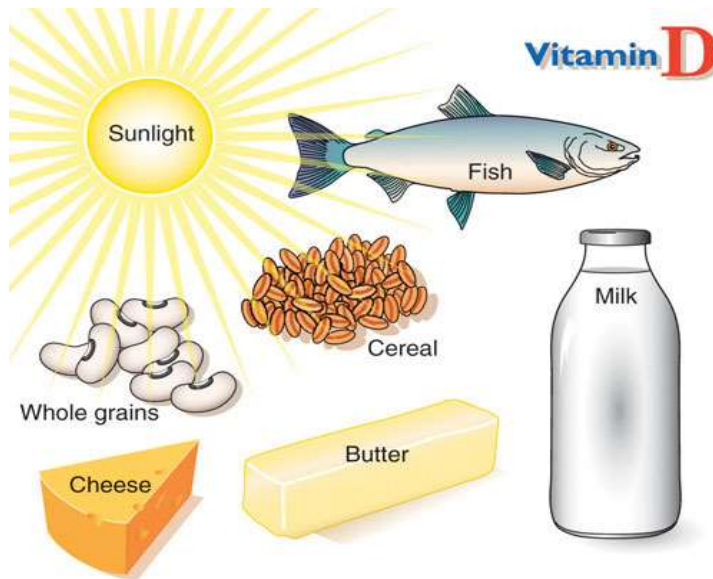
Vitamin C content gets reduced due to heating, ageing and refrigerating. We should therefore eat raw fruits and vegetables to get Vitamin C

Q.4 Which of the following nutrients is not present in milk?

- (a) Protein
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Calcium
- (d) Vitamin D

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- **Vitamin D** helps to use calcium for formation of strong bones and teeth. Lack of Vitamin D causes **Rickets** in children.

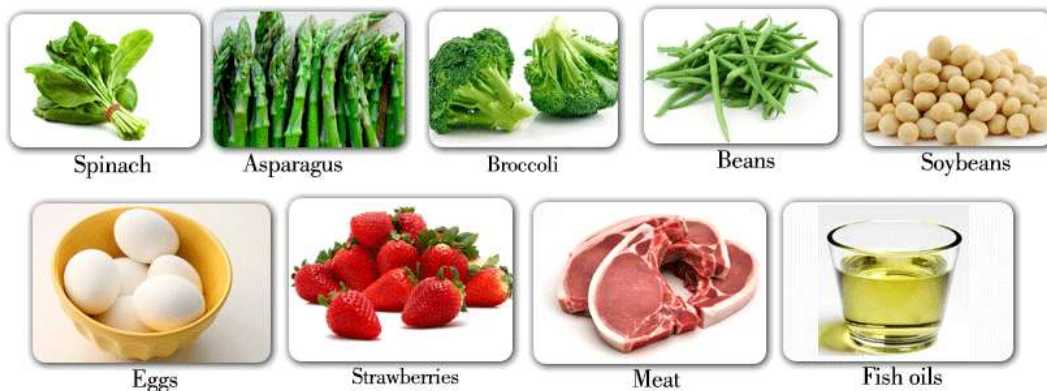


Q.5 What is the role of Vitamin D in our body? Name the deficiency disease caused due lack of Vitamin D in children.

Q.6 Along with Vitamin D, which mineral is essential for formation of strong bones and teeth?

- **Vitamin K** helps in **clotting of blood**, the process by which the blood clots to form solid masses or clots.

Vitamin K sources



Q.7 What is the role of Vitamin K in the body? List some of the sources of Vitamin K.

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Q.8 ‘Minerals and vitamins are needed in very small quantities by our body as compared to other components, yet, they are an important part of our diet.’
Justify this statement.



HOTS QUESTIONS:

Q.9 If you need quick energy, what kind of food will you depend on- food rich in sugar, food rich in starch or food full of vitamins? Support your answer with a scientific reason.

Q.10 Explorers going to the North or South Poles must carry green vegetables and fruit juices with them. Give a reason for the same.



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Social Science (History)

Topic: On the Trail of the Earliest People

Q.1 Read following information related to the Stone Age and answer following questions:



The Stone Age was a period of history which began approximately around 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. It is called the Stone Age because majority of the edged tools humans had been made of stone. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.), the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothes and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 3000 B.C.), people made basic pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and

developed the bow and arrow.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, being less nomadic than the previous eras, establishing settlements and forming governments.

- i. Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?
 - (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Five

- ii. Which of the following was developed earlier?
 - (a) Fish hook
 - (b) Bow and arrow
 - (c) Hatchet
 - (d) Pottery

- iii. Which of the following developments is NOT related to the Paleolithic period?
 - (a) Farming
 - (b) Living indoors
 - (c) Clothing
 - (d) Using fire

- iv. The Stone Age was so named because:
 - (a) It was very durable like stone
 - (b) The tools and weapons were made of stones
 - (c) There was little vegetation
 - (d) The people lived in stone caves

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- v. Which of the following was not a part of the Mesolithic Age?
- People hunted dogs.
 - People developed the bow and arrow.
 - People started to settle at one place.
 - People made basic pottery.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks using the correct word from the box given below:

Tamed	Tools	Archaeologists	Agricultural	Stone Age
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- Men and women who study old bones to know more about the people of that time are called _____.
- Stone Age _____ were items that were used for hunting or farming.
- The _____ was a period of millions of years in which most people used stones or animal bones to make tools.
- The _____ revolution was a change in the way the people of the Stone Age obtained their food.
- Farmers during the Stone Age _____ wild animals by using food as a bait.

Dig a little deeper!



Archaeology for Kids- Fossils & Artefacts

An archaeologist must know the difference between an artefact and a fossil. This is very important because archaeologists do not look for fossils. That's a different science. Archaeologists look for artefacts!

- Fossils** are the remains of living things (plants, animals, people), *not* of things that were made.
- Artefacts** are the remains of things that were made, *not* the remains of living things.

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Q.3 Can you tell the difference between an artefact and a fossil?

Let's find out!!!!!!

- a) While planting my garden, I found an old bone. Did I find a fossil or an artefact?
- b) While exploring the woods near my house, I found an arrowhead. Did I find a fossil or an artefact?



Q.4 Draw or paste pictures of some stone tools used by early humans during the Stone Age.