

Home Assignment – May 31, 2020

Class VI

English

- Q1.** Our families are the backbones of our lives. They guide and nurture us during our happy and difficult times and shower us with endless love. No matter how much we thank them, there is always room for more. Design a card to express your gratitude towards your parents and decorate it very creatively with pictures and thoughtful messages. Be innovative and use the materials available at home to make the card.
- Q2.** If you get a chance to transform yourself into anything you wish to for a day, what would it be and why? Think creatively and express your thoughts in 100-120 words.
- Q3.** It is truly said, 'Cooking is Love made visible.' Surely many of you enjoy the art of cooking. We are sure you have learnt some interesting and easy recipes from your mother / grandmother / aunt and have enjoyed cooking them with her. Share your favourite recipe within 60 - 70 words. Also write a brief account about your joyful experience while cooking the same.



- Q4.** All of us make some errors while writing or speaking English. Spot the errors in the following paragraph and rewrite it correctly. Do not copy the incorrect paragraph.

The Dassara festival came as usual. Secretly I buyed Kashi Yatri which had been published as a novel in that time. My grandmother called me to the puja place and made me sit down in a stool. She gave me a gift of an frock materials. Then she did something inusual. She bent down and touch my feet. I was surprised and taken back. Elders never touch the feet of youngster. We have always touched the feet of god, elders or teachers. We consider that as a mark of respect. It is a great tradition but today the reserve had happened. It was not correct.

- 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read' by Sudha Murthy

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हिंदी

प्रश्न 1- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –



डॉ॰ ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम 'मिसाइल मेन' के नाम से विख्यात एक ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जिन्हें देश के युवाओं पर पूरा भरोसा था। उनका मानना था कि वह युवा जो देश-प्रेम की भावना से ओतप्रोत है, जिसका मस्तिष्क ज्ञान से भरा है, वही देश का सही दिशा में विकास कर सकता है। उनके अनुसार पृथ्वी का सबसे शक्तिशाली संसाधन युवाओं का तेजस्वी मस्तिष्क है। यही कारण था कि वे बच्चों, किशोरों तथा युवाओं से सीधा संपर्क करने के अवसर कभी नहीं छोड़ते थे। युवाओं की-सी स्फूर्ति रखने वाले, बालकों जैसा सरल मन रखने वाले

डॉ॰ कलाम न केवल नई पीढ़ी को प्रेरित करते थे बल्कि उनसे अपने देश को पूर्ण विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का प्रण भी लेते थे। उनका मानना था कि कुछ भी असंभव नहीं है। यदि हम निश्चय कर लें तो वे सारे काम भी सरलता से कर सकते हैं, जो हमें कठिन लगते हैं। एक समय था, जब मनुष्य केवल उड़ने की कल्पना मात्र कर सकता था। पर राइट बन्धुओं ने उड़ने का सपना देखा और उस सपने को साकार कर दिखाया। उसी तरह अगर हम दृढ़ – निश्चय और आत्मविश्वास के साथ कदम बढ़ाएँ तो हर काम सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं।

- क. 'मिसाइल मेन' के नाम से किसे जाना जाता है?
- ख. देश के युवाओं के विषय में उनका क्या मानना था?
- ग. डॉ. अब्दुल कलाम ने सबसे शक्तिशाली संसाधन किसे कहा है और क्यों?
- घ. राइट बन्धुओं ने क्या सपना देखा?
- ङ. डॉ. कलाम द्वारा लिखित किसी एक पुस्तक का नाम लिखिए।
- च. गद्यांश में से व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा एवं जातिवाचक संज्ञा का एक-एक उदाहरण ढूँढ़कर लिखिए।
- छ. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम लिखिए –
 - i. संभव -
 - ii. ज्ञान -
 - iii. साकार -
 - iv. युवा -

उपसर्ग – वह शब्दांश जो किसी मूल शब्द के पहले लगकर उसके रूप व अर्थ को बदल

देता है, उसे हम उपसर्ग कहते हैं।
जैसे – • अ + तिथि = अतिथि

• वि + ज्ञान = विज्ञान..... आदि ।

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प्रश्न 2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उपसर्ग और मूल शब्द अलग-अलग कर लिखिए-

- क. असफल = ----- + -----
ख. अतिरिक्त = ----- + -----
ग. विदेश = ----- + -----
घ. सुपुत्र = ----- + -----
ङ. अधपका = ----- + -----

प्रश्न 3 - दिए गए शब्दों में उपसर्ग लगाकर नए शब्द बनाइए-

- क. कर्म - -----
ख. पक्ष - -----
ग. यश - -----
घ. जीवन - -----
ङ. शासन - -----

विराम-चिन्ह—‘विराम’ का अर्थ है-‘रुकना’। जिस प्रकार ट्रैफिक लाइट हमें संकेत देती है कि कब रुकना है, कब चलना है, कब चलने के लिए तैयार रहना है और कब आगे बढ़ना है, उसी प्रकार किसी भी वाक्य को बोलते व लिखते समय विराम-चिन्ह ही हमें संकेत देते हैं कि कब थोड़ा रुकना है अथवा कब पूर्ण रूप से विराम करना है। इस प्रकार- “वाक्य बोलते या लिखते समय विराम प्रकट करने वाले चिन्हों को विराम-चिन्ह कहते हैं।

कुछ विराम-चिन्ह इस प्रकार हैं –

- पूर्णविराम (।)
- अल्पविराम (,)
- अर्धविराम (;)
- प्रश्नवाचक (?)
- विस्मयादिबोधक (!) आदि ।

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प्रश्न 4 - निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित स्थान पर विराम चिन्ह लगाइए-

- क. मनन प्रतिदिन सुबह शाम सैर करने जाता है
- ख. रोहन सोहन मोहन और कमल ने प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया
- ग. उफ़ आज गर्मी बहुत है
- घ. आप किससे मिलना चाहते हैं
- ङ. गाँधी जी ने कहा था अहिंसा सबसे बड़ा धर्म है



प्रश्न 5- निम्नलिखित विराम- चिन्हों के सामने उनका नाम लिखिए –

- क. [“ ”] -----
- ख. [-] -----
- ग. [°] -----
- घ. [()] -----
- ङ. [^] -----

प्रश्न 6- निम्नलिखित शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध कर पुनः लिखिए –

- क. क्रमचारी -----
- ख. परिक्षा -----
- ग. आर्शीवाद -----
- घ. त्यौहार -----
- ङ. गृहणी -----

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अनुच्छेद- लेखन

किसी विषय पर इस तरह लिखना कि विषय सार रूप में प्रस्तुत हो जाए, अनुच्छेद -लेखन कहलाता है। यह निबंध का छोटा रूप होता है। निबंध में कई अनुच्छेद होते हैं परन्तु इसमें केवल एक ही अनुच्छेद में अपनी बात कही जाती है



अनुच्छेद लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए –

- सबसे पहले अपने विचारों को क्रम देना चाहिए।
- वाक्य विषय के अनुसार होने चाहिए।
- भाषा सरल व सटीक होनी चाहिए।
- एक ही बात को बार-बार नहीं दोहराना चाहिए।
- सूक्ति का अथवा कथन का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- अनुच्छेद संक्षिप्त एवं प्रभावशाली होना चाहिए।

प्रश्न 7- निम्नलिखित विषय पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं की सहायता से 80-100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए
- 'मोबाइल बिना सब सून'

संकेत बिंदु -

- मोबाइल का परिचय एवं लोकप्रियता
- मोबाइल से आई क्रांति
- मोबाइल के लाभ तथा दुष्प्रभाव



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Mathematics

Topic: Fractions

General Instructions:

- 1) Do not copy the questions.
- 2) Solve the assignment in your Mathematics notebook.
- 3) Write proper steps and reasons wherever necessary.

Let us first recapitulate those points which have been already discussed in the previous assignment.

● **Meaning of fraction and its various types**

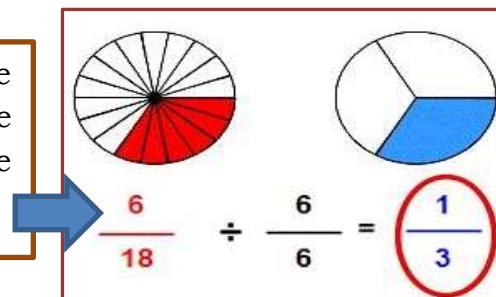


Types of fractions

Proper	Improper	Mixed	Like	Unlike	Equivalent
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● **Lowest or simplest form of fraction**

To simplify a fraction, divide the numerator and denominator by the highest number that can divide both the numbers exactly.



● **Comparison of fractions**



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● **Addition and subtraction of fractions**

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = ?$$

$$\frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 3} = \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$



$$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{3}{5} = ?$$

$$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{3 \times 3}{5 \times 3}$$

$$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{9}{15} = \frac{11 - 9}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$

Same

Now further, we will study about **multiplication** and **division** of fractions.

Multiplication of fractions –

There are three simple steps to follow while multiplying fractions:

1. Multiply the numerators (*top numbers*)
2. Multiply the denominators (*bottom numbers*)
3. If needed, simplify or reduce the fraction to its lowest form.

Thus to multiply fractions we follow the rule given below:

RULE

$$\text{Product of two or more fractions} = \frac{\text{Product of their numerators}}{\text{Product of their denominators}}$$

Example 1: $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{2 \times 5}{5 \times 18} = \frac{10}{90} = \frac{10 \div 10}{90 \div 10} = \frac{1}{9}$

We can also represent the above product like this:

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{\cancel{2}^1}{\cancel{5}_1} \times \frac{\cancel{5}^1}{18} = \frac{1 \times 1}{1 \times 9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Example 2: $2 \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{2 \times 7}{1 \times 9} = \frac{14}{9} = 1 \frac{5}{9}$

Re-writing whole numbers by taking the denominator as ONE

$$2 = \frac{2}{1} \quad 12 = \frac{12}{1} \quad 5 = \frac{5}{1}$$

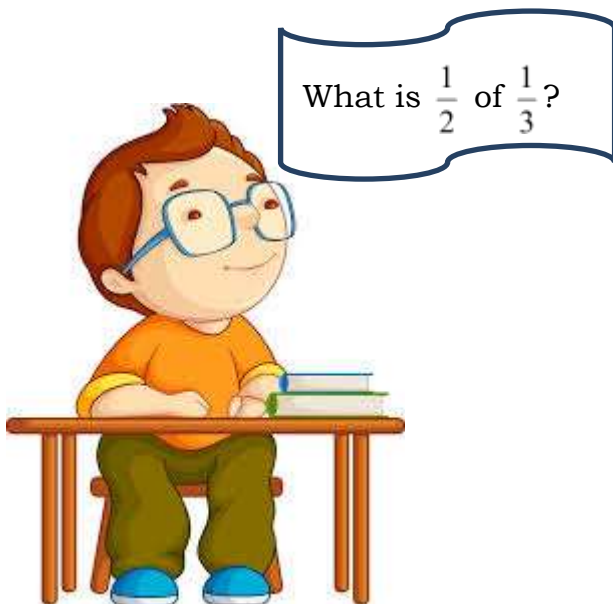
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Example 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
 8\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{11} &= \frac{33}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{23}{11} \\
 &= \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{33}}}{\underset{2}{\cancel{4}}} \times \frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{2}}}{5} \times \frac{23}{\underset{1}{\cancel{11}}} \\
 &= \frac{3 \times 1 \times 23}{2 \times 5 \times 1} \\
 &= \frac{69}{10} \\
 &= 6\frac{9}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

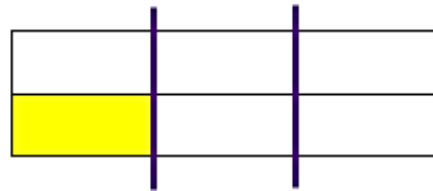
Convert mixed fractions into improper fraction and then follow the same steps to find the product.

Note – In the same way, we will deal with the concept ‘fraction of a whole number’ and ‘fraction of a fraction’.



What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$?

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$



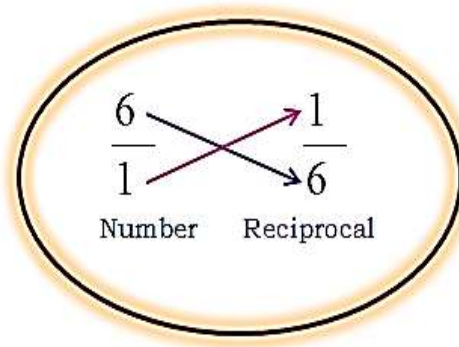
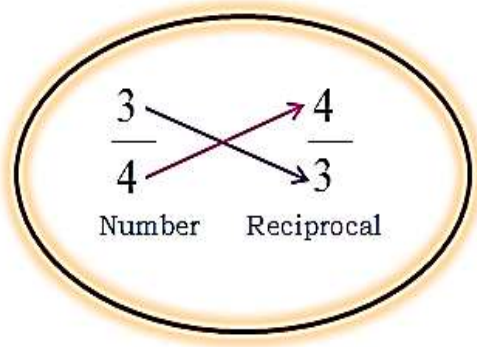
Here, the shaded part is representing

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}$$

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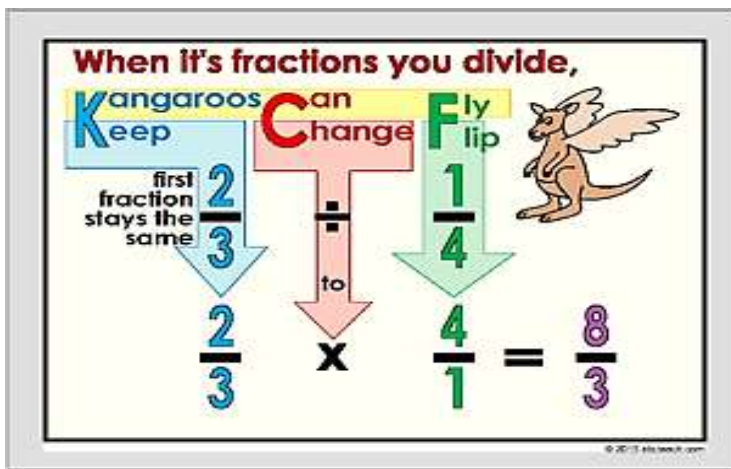
Multiplicative Inverse –

- It is also known as the reciprocal of a number.
- It is obtained by interchanging the numerator and denominator.
- Multiplying a number by its reciprocal always give you one.



Division of fractions–

Rule: To divide by a fraction, multiply by its reciprocal.



Example 1:

$$14 \div \frac{2}{7} = 14 \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{14}{1} \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{\cancel{14}^7}{1} \times \frac{7}{\cancel{2}_1} = \frac{7 \times 7}{1 \times 1} = \frac{49}{1} = 49$$

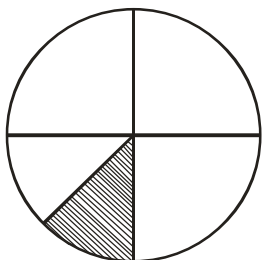
Example 2:

$$2\frac{4}{9} \div 11 = \frac{22}{9} \div \frac{11}{1} = \frac{22}{9} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{\cancel{22}^2}{9} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{11}_1} = \frac{2 \times 1}{9 \times 1} = \frac{2}{9}$$

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Q1 to Q4 are multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answer and write a reason to support your answer.

Q.1 What fraction of the circle given below is shaded?



- a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$

Q.2 How many halves are there in 16?

- a) $\frac{1}{32}$ b) 8 c) $16\frac{1}{2}$ d) 32

Q.3 What is the reciprocal of $3\frac{7}{8}$?

- a) $\frac{31}{8}$ b) $\frac{62}{16}$ c) $-\frac{31}{8}$ d) $\frac{8}{31}$

Q.4 $\frac{7}{11} \div \square = 2$

Which of these numbers should come in the empty box above to make the number sentence true?

- a) $\frac{14}{11}$ b) $\frac{11}{14}$ c) $\frac{22}{7}$ d) $\frac{7}{22}$

Q.5 Find the product:

- a) $9 \times \frac{5}{12}$ b) $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{28}{15}$ c) $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{9}$ d) $4\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{37} \times 3\frac{1}{5}$

Q.6 Divide the following:

- a) $\frac{11}{12} \div \frac{33}{24}$ b) $25 \div 7\frac{1}{2}$ c) $5\frac{1}{4} \div 42$ d) $15\frac{3}{7} \div 1\frac{23}{49}$

Q.7 Find the following:

- a) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 120 toffees b) $\frac{5}{7}$ of 56 days c) $\frac{2}{3}$ of an hour

Q.8 Which is smaller: $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$ of $\frac{5}{9}$?

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Q.9 Ravish made a decorative bookmark which is $12\frac{2}{3}$ cm long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm broad for his sister. Find the area of the bookmark.

Q.10 $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour and $1\frac{11}{16}$ cups of sugar are needed to bake a cake. How much flour and sugar are needed to make 32 such cakes?

Q.11 According to the food label on a box of cookies, each box has 16 servings and each serving contains 4 cookies. The weight of one box of cookies is $\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms. What is the weight of each cookie?

Q.12 The buckets below are of the same size and shape. These buckets are filled partially with sand with the amounts (in kilogram) as shown in the figure:

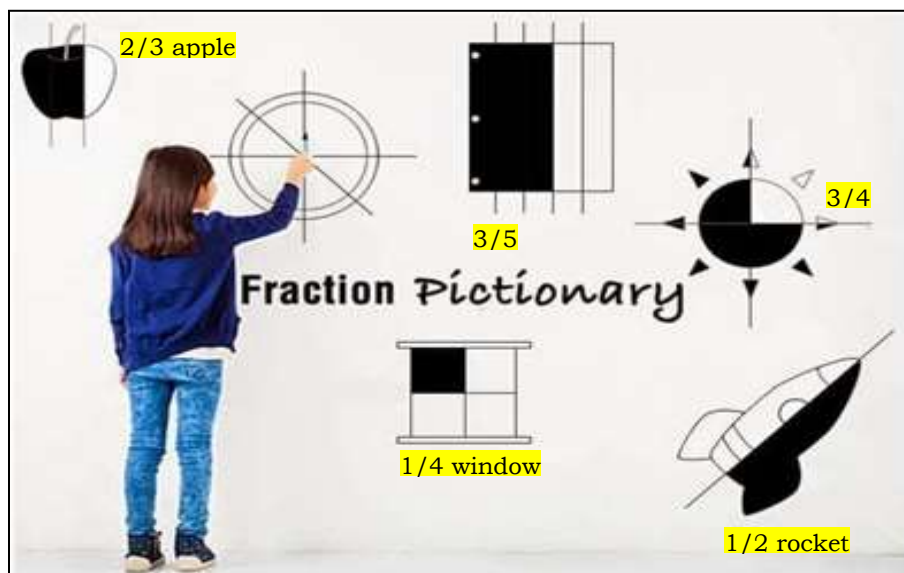


If you want that each bucket should be filled with the same amount of sand, how much sand should each bucket contain?

Let's be Creative

Draw a fraction without using numbers –

Observe various objects in your surroundings and illustrate some of the objects as fractions to prepare a **Fraction Pictionary**.



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FRACTION RIDDLES

Follow the given steps to crack the raised challenges:

Step 1: Simplify the fractions given in the TREASURE BOX and write your answer in the lowest form.

Step 2: Use the given clues to find the correct fraction from the ‘Treasure Box’.

TREASURE BOX

A	B	C	D
$\frac{2}{3} \div 3 =$ <input type="text"/>	$1\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} =$ <input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{9}$ of 3 = <input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} =$ <input type="text"/>
E	F	G	H
$1\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{11} =$ <input type="text"/>	$1 - \frac{2}{5} =$ <input type="text"/>	$3\frac{1}{3} \div 5\frac{1}{3} =$ <input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{6} \times 1\frac{1}{2} =$ <input type="text"/>

CHALLENGE 1

CLUES

- I am not equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$.
- My value is less than a half.
- My value is not the same as one-third.
- My denominator is even.



Who am I? _____

CHALLENGE 2

CLUES

- My value is greater than or equal to one-third.
- My numerator is greater than half of my denominator.
- When you add me to $\frac{2}{5}$, you get a whole.



Who am I? _____

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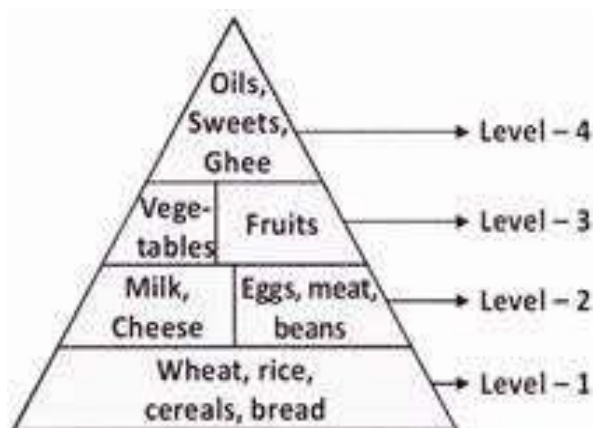
Science

Topic 2: Components of Food



Let us recapitulate.....

Q.1 Identify the component of food represented in the given food pyramid by level 1, 2, 3, and 4.



Q.2 Which vitamin deficiency causes the disease Beriberi?

Q.3 Fill in the given table with the names of foods one should take to prevent the mentioned diseases:

Disease	Foods to prevent diseases
Night blindness	
Scurvy	
Rickets	
Beriberi	

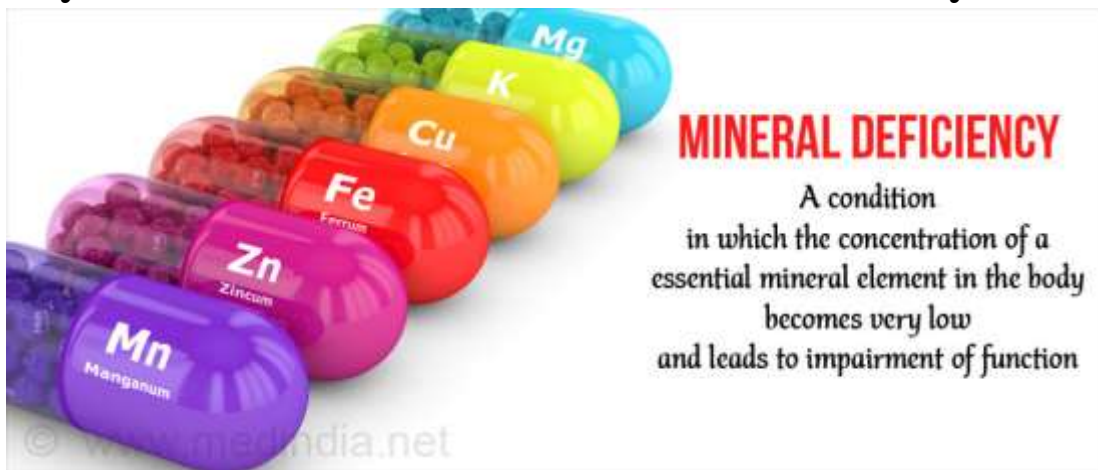
**Minerals are the nutrients that contain certain elements.
They are supplied to our body in the form of salts by various foods.**

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At a glance..... Given chart displays the various minerals present in different food groups:

You need to know that minerals are equally important for normal functioning of the body. Less intake or no intake leads to mineral deficiency.



Minerals in the Diet			
GRAIN PRODUCTS	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	MILK AND ALTERNATIVES	MEAT AND ALTERNATIVES
Iron, Zinc, Selenium, Copper, Magnesium, Chromium, Sulfur, Manganese, Sodium, Potassium, Phosphorus	Iron, Calcium, Potassium, Magnesium, Molybdenum	Calcium, Zinc, Phosphorus, Potassium, Iodine, Molybdenum	Iron, Zinc, Magnesium, Potassium, Chromium, Sulfur, Iodine, Selenium, Phosphorus, Copper, Manganese, Fluoride

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Mineral and Sources	Function	Deficiency disease	Symptoms
Calcium Sources: Milk and green leafy vegetables	Strengthens bones and teeth and helps in clotting of blood	Osteoporosis in adults Rickets in children	Brittle bones; excessive bleeding; stunted growth; weak teeth and bones
Phosphorus Sources: Cereals, pulses (dal) and milk	Strengthens bones and teeth	Rickets in children	Weakening of bones; poor development of bones and nervous system; mental retardation; retarded growth; loss of weight
Iron Sources: Cereals, pulses, meat and green leafy vegetables	Helps in the formation of hemoglobin and red blood cells	Anaemia	Pale body colour; body fatigue; white nails; loss of weight; swelling in hands and feet
Iodine Sources: Fish and salt	Required for proper working of the thyroid gland	Goitre	Enlargement of the thyroid gland; mental retardation; retarded growth
Sodium and potassium Sources: Salt and most food items	Helps in maintaining body's water balance	Body and muscle weakness Paralysis	General weakness; dehydration
Magnesium Sources: Green leafy vegetables, cereals, chicken and fish	Regulates the functioning of muscles and nerves	Weak muscles and nerves	Loss of appetite; upset stomach; sleeplessness

Meaning of some words from the table given above:

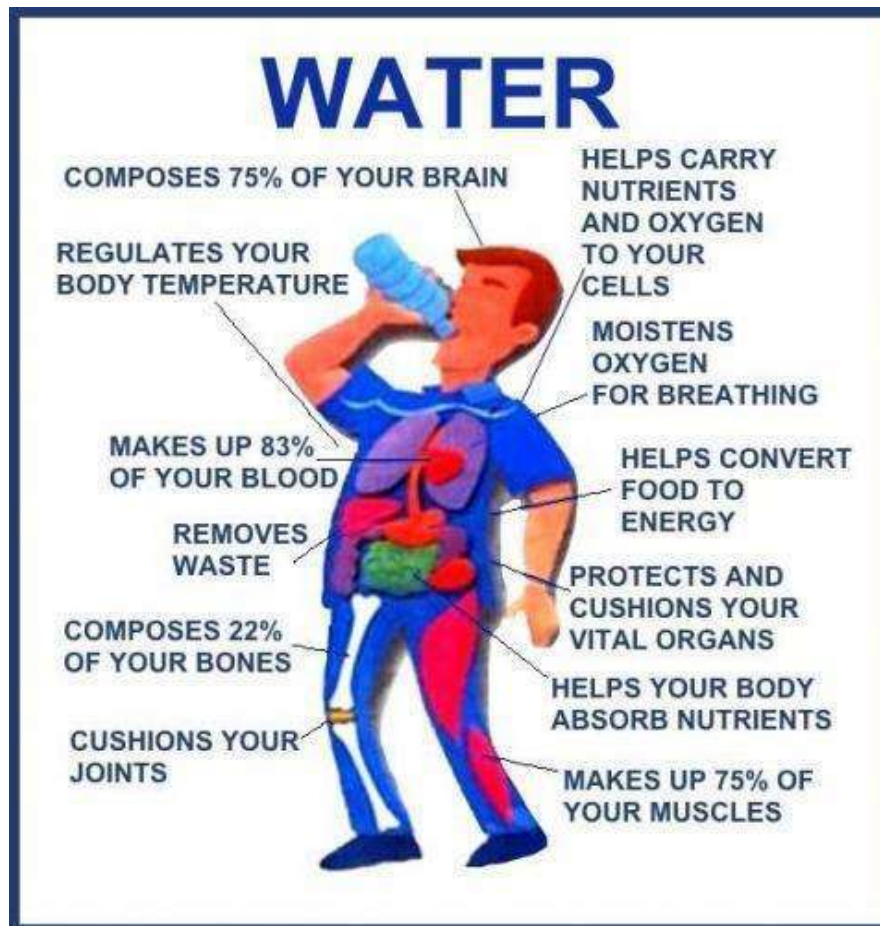
Osteoporosis: a condition in which bones become brittle and fragile due to loss of tissues.

Thyroid gland: It is a butterfly-shaped gland that sits low on the front of the neck.

Appetite: A natural desire to satisfy need for food.

Home Assignment – May 31, 2020
Class VI

- Q.4** Spot the following in the above table of minerals.
- (a) Mineral present in cereals, pulses and milk.
 - (b) Mineral present in milk and green leafy vegetables.
 - (c) Cause and symptoms of goitre
 - (d) Foods required to prevent osteoporosis in adults.
 - (e) Cause of anaemia.
 - (f) Essential mineral for healthy bones and teeth.
 - (g) Deficiency of the minerals can lead to dehydration.
- **Another vital component of our food is water, which makes up 70% of our body weight. Most of the water is present in the cells of our body.**



- We need to drink at least 7-8 glasses of water every day. We also get water from the fruits and vegetables we eat.

Home Assignment – May 31, 2020
Class VI

Q.5 Which substance plays an important role as a solvent in the transport of materials, digestion of food and excretion of waste products?

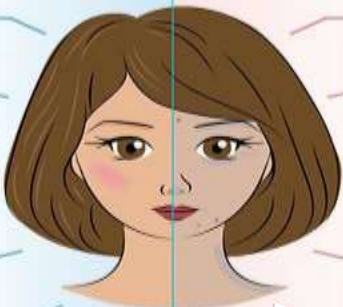
• Our bodies lose water in 4 different ways:

- Urine
- Faeces (moist faeces are expelled easily)
- Breathing out
- Sweating (evaporation of water keeps the body cool)



YOUR BODY *Hydrated* VS *Dehydrated*

<i>Hydrated</i>	<i>Dehydrated</i>
SMOOTH, MOISTURIZED SKIN	DRY, ROUGH SKIN
HEALTHY SCALP	IRRITATED SUNBURNS
STRONG HAIR AND NAILS	BAGS UNDER EYES
BOOSTED METABOLISM	RED NOSE
INCREASED ALERTNESS	



Home Assignment – May 31, 2020
Class VI

Q.6 Why should you drink 7-8 glasses of water every day even when water does not provide any energy?

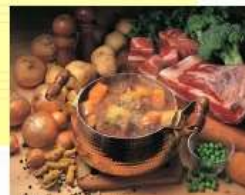


Q.7 Will you remain healthy if you only drink milk? Give a scientific reason.



Reasons for cooking food

- To **improve the flavour and appearance** of food;
- To make food **easier to digest** and be absorbed by the body;
- To **remove natural toxins** present in raw food through heat;
- To **destroy microorganisms** in food that causes decay and diseases;
- To **preserve food** and extend its shelf life.



Home Assignment – May 31, 2020
Class VI

Social Science

Topic: On the Trail of the Earliest People

Q.1 Look at the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



- i. Identify the tool shown in the picture. What do you think this tool was used for?
- ii. A similar tool is used in our kitchens. What do we use it for?
- iii. Why did the early humans need different types of tools?

Q.2 Give two examples for each of the following:

- i. Animals reared by the early man: _____, _____.
 - ii. Grains produced by the early man: _____, _____.
 - iii. Crops used to make clothes by the early man: _____, _____.
 - iv. Materials used to make tools by the early man: _____, _____.
- Means of transport used to cross rivers/water bodies by early man:

Q.3 Give two examples for the following:

- i. Two animals reared by the early man: _____, _____.
- ii. Two grains produced by the early man: _____, _____.
- iii. Two crops used to make clothes by the early man: _____, _____.
- iv. Two materials used to make tools by the early man: _____, _____.
- v. Two means of transport used to cross rivers/water bodies by early man:
_____, _____.

Home Assignment – May 31, 2020
Class VI

Q.4 Rearrange the given sentences in the order in which the following acts/events might have taken place in the history of early man:

- i. Gathering fruits
- ii. Lighting a fire
- iii. Invention of wheel
- iv. Eating grains like rice, wheat, barley
- v. Making pots
- vi. Taking shelter on a tree
- vii. Using tools made of clay or wood
- viii. Eating roasted meat
- ix. Wearing clothes made of cotton or jute
- x. Using tools made of metal like iron and copper.

Q.5 Given below are two cartoons related to the invention of wheel by early humans. Creatively express your ideas about the importance of wheels through cartoons, drawings, doodles or through any other suitable way.

