

Caesar's wife had a fearful dream. In her dream she saw that blood was flowing out of Caesar's statue. Some young men came smiling. They washed their hands in Caesar's blood. She felt very frightened. She went to her husband. She begged him not to go to Senate House that day. But Caesar was a proud and

boastful man. He told Calpurnia, his wife, that Danger and he were two brothers. Since he was the elder brother, Danger was afraid of him. Saying these words, he went out. He reached the Senate House. His enemies surrounded him and put him to death. That was the end of a great man as well as a glorious career. It was his pride that took Caesar's life.

Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions:-

- 1. Who was Calpurnia?**
 - a. Caesar's wife
 - b. Caesar's enemy
 - c. Caesar's sister
- 2. Why was Calpurnia so frightened?**
 - a. She saw a wonderful dream.
 - b. She saw a fearful dream.
 - c. She saw a fearful man.
- 3. What had Calpurnia seen in her dream?**
 - a. A monster
 - b. Blood was flowing out of Caesar's statue.
 - c. Water was flowing out of Caesar's statue.
- 4. What did Calpurnia try to do?**
 - a. She begged Caesar not to go to the Senate House.
 - b. She begged Caesar not to fight with anybody.
 - c. She advised Caesar to be away from his enemies.
- 5. What did Caesar say about 'Danger'?**
 - a. He and Danger were two brothers.
 - b. He and Danger were two enemies.
 - c. He and Danger were two friends.
- 6. What took Caesar's life?**
 - a. His love.
 - b. His wife.
 - c. His pride.
- 7. Find the word from the passage for – A person who talks highly of himself.**
 - a. Powerful
 - b. Boast
 - c. Proud
- 8. Find the word from the passage for –An image carved in stone.**
 - a. God
 - b. Statue
 - c. King
- 9. Find the synonyms of the word arrogant from the passage**
 - a. Boast
 - b. Fright
 - c. Pride
- 10. What is the meaning of the word 'glorious'?**
 - a. Famous
 - b. Proud
 - c. Death

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

ASSIGNMENT-2

WEEK-4

I Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjective from the box.

heavy	words	several	Neither	every
live	that	tall	fine	long

1. There are _____ boys in the field.
2. I like a _____ pen.
3. It's a _____ tree.
4. The ship sustained _____ damage.
5. It is the book _____ you gave me.
6. He is a man of few _____.

7. This is a _____ wire.
8. She has _____ hair.
9. I have _____ read book.
10. _____ she is Mohini nor Sheela.

II Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets :

1. Is your father now. (well)
2. There is no animalthan the dog. (faithful)
3. June is than April or May. (hot)
4. Her condition is nowthan what it was ? (bad)
5. She isthan her sister. (pretty)
6. Sita is theof the two. (tall)
7. He is the man of our city. (rich)
8. Who is the man of the 20th century? (great)
9. Sheela is two years than Radha. (old)
10. Name the state of India. (large)

कार्यपत्रक - 1 (सप्ताह - 4)

हिंदी

कक्षा - छठी

प्रश्न- 1 निम्नलिखित वाक्य के आगे सही या गलत पर निशान लगाइए -

(1) रेखा ने चिल्लाकर राधा को बुलाया "राधा! इधर आओ।" यहाँ रेखा ने लिखित भाषा का प्रयोग किया है।

(क) सही (ख) गलत

(2) पिताजी पूजा करते समय मंत्र बोलने में मौखिक भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(क) सही (ख) गलत

(3) भाषा के तीन रूप होते हैं।

(क) सही
(ख) गलत

(4) व्याकरण भाषा है।

(क) सही
(ख) गलत

(5) मौखिक भाषा स्थायी होती है।

(क) सही
(ख) गलत

(6) गुजराती भाषा की लिपि "देवनागरी" है।

(क) सही
(ख) गलत

(7) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 में हिंदी को भारत की राज भाषा की मान्यता प्राप्त है।

(क) गलत
(ख) सही

(8) भाषा की मौखिक ध्वनियों को जिन चिह्नों के द्वारा लिखा जाता है, उन्हें "लिपि" कहते हैं।

(क) सही
(ख) गलत

(9) "बोली" को सरकारी काम - काज में मान्यता प्राप्त है ।

(क) सही

(ख) गलत

(10) गूँगे व्यक्तियों की भाषा होती है ।

(क) लिखित भाषा

(ख) सांकेतिक भाषा

(ग) मौखिक भाषा

कार्यपत्रक - 2 (सप्ताह - 4)

कक्षा - छठी

हिंदी

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

(i) भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

(क) दो

(ख) तीन

(ग) चार

(घ) पाँच

(ii) 14 सितंबर 1949 को हिंदी को संविधान में स्वीकार किया गया।

(क) उपभाषा

(ख) राज्यभाषा

(ग) राजभाषा

(घ) तकनीकी भाषा

(iii) हिंदी की राजस्थानी उपभाषा की इनमें से कौन-सी बोली नहीं है?

(क) ब्रज भाषा

(ख) मारवाड़ी

(ग) जयपुरी

(घ) मेवाती

(iv) उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम इनमें से कौन होता है?

(क) उपभाषा

(ख) बोली

(ग) भाषा

(घ) मौखिक भाषा

(v) देवनागरी इनमें से किसकी लिपि है?

(क) हिंदी

(ख) संस्कृत

(ग) उर्दू

(घ) 'क' एवं 'ख' दोनों।

1. भाषा किसे कहते हैं?

2. भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं? विस्तार से समझाएँ।

3. भारत में कितनी भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं?

4. हिन्दी को राजभाषा कब स्वीकार किया गया?

5. हिन्दी की कितनी उपभाषाएँ तथा बोलियाँ हैं? उनके नाम लिखें।

6. बोली क्या होती है? भाषा और बोली में क्या अंतर है?

7. लिपि किसे कहते हैं?

8. व्याकरण किसे कहते हैं?

9. भाषा और व्याकरण में क्या संबंध है?

10. भाषा का क्या महत्त्व है?

INTEGERS

1. Write opposites of the following:

- (a) Loss of Rs 700
- (b) -34
- (c) Earning Rs 500
- (d) 10 km above sea level
- (e) Going 6 m to the east
- (f) Increase in weight

2. Indicate the following using ' + ' or ' - ' sign :

- (a) Withdrawal of rupees seven hundred
- (b) Deposit of rupees two hundred
- (c) 7° C below the freezing point
- (d) Decrease of 9
- (e) A profit of Rs 800
- (f) 3 km above sea level

3. Mark -2 on number line.

4. Mark -13 on number line.

5. Which is larger in the following pairs?

- (a) - 317, - 603
- (b) - 777, 7

6. Fill in the blanks by appropriate symbol > or <:

- (a) -15 _____ 13
- (b) -231 _____ -132
- (c) 0 _____ 7
- (d) -6 _____ 6

7. Write the absolute value of each of the following:

- (a) $-|-5|$
- (b) $|12 - 5|$
- (c) $8 - |-7|$
- (d) -248

8. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) $(-8) + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$
- (b) $13 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$
- (c) $12 + (-12) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (d) $(-4) + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = -12$
- (e) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} - 15 = -10$

1. Arrange in increasing order:

23, 12, 0, -6, -100, -1

2. Arrange in decreasing order:

0, 7, -3, -9, -132, 36

3. Subtract the sum of -1050 and 813 from -23 .

4. From the sum of 33 and -47 , subtract -84 .

5. Add -36 to the difference of -8 and -68 .

6. **Simplify:**

$$[-13 - (-17)] + [-22 - (-40)]$$

7. Find $34 - (-72)$ and $(-72) - 34$. Are they equal?

8. The sum of two integers is -13 . If one of the numbers is 170 , find the other.

9. The sum of two integers is 65 . If one of the integers is -47 , find the other.

10. **Use convenient groupings and find the value of**

i. $(-8) \times (-63) \times 9$

ii. $18 \times (-27) \times 30$

CH- 1 (FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?)

Q1: State true or false:

- a) Parrots eat only plant products.
- b) Cereals, fats and oils are body building food.
- c) All plants are edible.
- d) Animals which eat both plants and animals are called carnivores.
- e) Cooked food is tasty and healthy.

Q2: Classify the following food items (into plant or animal) based on the source of the main ingredients:

- a) Ghee
- b) Idli
- c) Chicken curry
- d) Jaggery

Q3: Fill in the blanks:

- a) The _____ of the lotus flower is consumed as food.
- b) _____ is a non green plant that we consume as food.
- c) We get _____ from food.
- d) _____ and _____ are milk providing animals.
- e) We get most of the ingredients of food from _____ and _____.

Q4: Define herbivores. Give two examples.

CH- 1 (FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?)

Q1: Name the part of the plant that we eat in each of the given plants:

- a) radish
- b) carrot
- c) onion
- d) potato
- e) pea
- f) mango
- g) rice

Q2: Tick the correct option:

1. Animals provide us with:

- (a) meat
- (b) milk
- (c) eggs
- (d) all of these

2. Radishes and carrots are:

- (a) stems
- (b) leaves
- (c) flowers
- (d) roots

3. Rice; roti, sambar and vegetables are examples of:

- (a) ingredients
- (b) food
- (c) animal products as food
- (d) all of these

4. Which part of cabbage is used as food?

- (a) Leaves
- (b) Stems
- (c) Roots
- (d) Fruits

5. Vultures and crows are:

- (a) Scavengers
- (b) Carnivores
- (c) Omnivores
- (d) Herbivores

Q3: Draw a plant and label its parts

GEOGRAPHY CH-THE GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Part-A Answer the following Questions-

Question-1 Name two countries that have many time zones.

Question-2 What is local time?

Question-3 What is meant by meridians of longitude?

Question-4 Name the three heat zones of the Earth.

Question-5 What is the significance of Earth's Grid?

Part-B Fill in the blanks-

1. Local time of a place is that time when the Sun is exactly _____ that meridian.
2. The Tropic of Capricorn lies in the _____ Hemisphere.
3. The Arctic Circle is located in the _____ Hemisphere.
4. The Standard Meridian of India is _____.

GEOGRAPHY CH-THE GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Part-A Answer the following Questions-

Question-1 What is the true shape of the Earth?

Question-2 Describe the heat zones of the Earth.

Question-3 What is meant by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?

Part-B Distinguish between the following-

1. Local time and Standard time.
2. Torrid zone and Frigid zone.
3. Globe and Map.

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -1(जून - सप्ताह 4)

कक्षा - छठी (विषय - संस्कृत)

'बालक' शब्द के शब्दरूप लिखकर खाली स्थान पूरे करो -

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	बालकः	.....	बालकाः
द्वितीया	.....	.....	बालकान्
तृतीया	.....	बालकाभ्याम्	.....
चतुर्थी	बालकाय	_____	बालकेभ्यः
पञ्चमी	बालकात्	_____	_____
षष्ठी	.....	बालकयोः	बालकानाम्
सप्तमी	_____	_____	बालकेषु
सबोधनम्	हे बालक	_____	हे बालका

पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रिका -2(जून – सप्ताह 4)

कक्षा – छठी (विषय – संस्कृत)

संख्यावाची शब्दाः

संख्यावाची शब्दों को संस्कृत में लिखिए-

1	14
2	15
3	16
4	
5	17
6	18
7	19
8	20
9	21
10	22
11	23
12	24
13	25

Topic:Ms PowerPoint Animation & Transition

Q-1 What is an Animation?

Q-2 Explain Motion Path Animation

Q-3 Write the steps to reordering the animations

Q-4 Write the steps to apply animation to an object

**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
CLASS -VI**

**WORKSHEET (June)
ASSIGNMENT-2 (WEEK-4)
SUBJECT: COMPUTER**

Topic: Ms PowerPoint Animation & Transition

Q-1 What is Slide Transition?

Q-2 Write the step to add timings to the slide

Q-3 Write the step to add sound to the slide

Q-4 What is the use of Action Button

TOPIC- INDIA FACTS(THE INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG)

Our National Flag is loved and respected by every Indian. A flag code is a set of laws that governs the usage of a flag. Let us read some of the laws of the code and make sure that we follow them when we hoist the Indian National Flag.

**Do's**

1. The National Flag shall be made of hand-spun and hand-woven wool/cotton/silk/khadi bunting.
 2. The ratio of the length to the width of the flag shall be 3:2.
- The Indian National Flag can be kept flying, also at night subject to the restriction that the flag should be hoisted in a tall flag pole and be well-illuminated.
4. The Indian National Flag may be hoisted in educational institutions and on important national, cultural and sports events to inspire respect for the flag.

Don'ts

1. The Indian National Flag should not be used as a drapery in any form.
2. It should not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or trail in water.
3. A damaged Indian Flag should not be displayed.
4. No other flag should be placed higher than or above or side by side the National Flag.
5. The Indian National Flag should not be used for decorating the streets and buildings and as a ribbon or cloth during celebrations

3.

Q. Tick the correct answer.

1. Who was the first person to hoist the Indian National Flag on foreign soil?
 - a. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b. Bhikaiji Rustom Cama
 - c. Pingali Venkayya
 - d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

2. When the National Flag is flown with the flags of foreign countries, the flags of foreign countries shall proceed from the National Flag in _____.

- a. alphabetical order
- b. numerical order
- c. colour code
- d. any order

3. When the length of the National Flag is 63 cm, its breadth is

- a. 63 cm
- b. 36 cm
- c. 42 cm
- d. 24 cm

4. The National Flag should be flown on the official residence of the

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. All of these

5. What do the spokes in the wheel in our flag represent?

- a. 365 days
- b. 24 hours
- c. 60 minutes
- d. 10 months

6. Who said this statement, "A flag is not a symbol of our independence but also the freedom of all people?"

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- c. Narendra Modi
- d. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

7. Who designed the present National Flag of India?

- a. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- b. Pingali Venkayya
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

8. Which colour remains at the top while hoisting the National Flag?

- a. Saffron
- b. Green
- c. White
- d. Blue

9. What does the white colour in our flag represent?

- a. Truth and purity of thoughts
- b. Fertility and Growth
- c. Sacrifice and Courage
- d. All of these

10. What does the green colour in our flag represent?

- a. Fertility and Growth
- b. Happiness and peace
- c. Unity in diversity
- d. Hard work and perseverance

11. What is the preferred fabric for making the Indian National Flag?

- a. Nylon
- b. Polyester
- c. Khadi
- d. Jute

12. When was the Indian Flag adopted ?

- a. July 22, 1947
- b. May 28, 1947
- c. June 24, 1928
- d. March 15, 1935

13. The Ashoka Chakra in the middle of the flag symbolises

- a. Happiness
- b. Righteousness
- c. Calmness
- d. Prosperity

14. What was written in the middle of the first Indian Flag?

- a. Jana Gana Mana
- b. Vande Matram
- c. Sare Jahan Se Accha
- d. None of these

15. In 1921, a flag which contained colours according to _____ came into existence.

- a. languages
- b. religions
- c. castes
- d. states