

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Home Assignment 2020-21

Class-VI

Subject- Higher Hindi

FIRST ASSIGNMENT QUESTION NO. 2

अनौपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप-----

पत्र भेजने वाले का पता

दिनांक _____

संबोधन _____

अभिवादन _____

पहला अनुच्छेद--- (भाई की कुशलता)

दूसरा अनुच्छेद--- (विषय वस्तु)

तीसरा अनुच्छेद--- (परिवार के सभी सदस्यों का अभिवादन)

पत्र का समापन

हस्ताक्षर से पहले के शब्द

हस्ताक्षर

(बचो, उपर्युक्त पत्र के अनुसार ही आपके भी पत्र होने चाहिए।)

संज्ञा

संज्ञा का शाब्दिक अर्थ है: 'नाम' । जैसे रमेश रेलगाड़ी द्वारा आगरा गया । आगरे में ताजमहल की सुन्दरता देखकर वह मुग्ध हो गया । आगरा एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है । आगरे का पेठा और जूते मशहूर हैं ।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में---- 'रमेश' व्यक्ति का नाम है । 'आगरा', 'नगर' स्थान के नाम हैं । 'ताजमहल', 'रेलगाड़ी', 'पेठा' और 'जूते' वस्तुओं के नाम हैं । 'सुन्दरता' भाव का नाम है ।

परिभाषा- किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, धर्म, भाव के नाम का बोध कराने वाले शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं । जैसे- रोहित शर्मा, लन्दन, बालिका, सुन्दरता आदि ।

संज्ञा के भेद

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा--- किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु, व्यक्ति या स्थान के नाम को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे- महात्मा गाँधी, भारत, रामचरितमानस आदि
2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा--- जो संज्ञा शब्द किसी प्राणी, स्थान, वस्तु आदि की सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध कराते हैं, वे जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं । जैसे- मछली, शहर, कपड़ा आदि
3. भाववाचक संज्ञा--- किसी गुण, दशा, भाव या विशेषता का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं ।

भाववाचक संज्ञा के दो भेद होते हैं :-

1. मूल रूप से भाववाचक संज्ञा; जैसे- सुख, सत्य, दया आदि
2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया, विशेषण और अविकारी शब्दों से बनी भाववाचक संज्ञा; जैसे- मिठास, अपनापन, चुनाव, आलस्य, थकावट, शिक्षा, बच्चा, अपनापन, अमरत्व, आपा, कमजोरी, लम्बा आदि

• कार्यपत्रक

I. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के भाववाचक संज्ञा लिखिए----

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. मम - | 6. आप - |
| 2. शिक्षक - | 7. कमजोर - |
| 3. बच्चा - | 8. लम्बा - |
| 4. दोस्त - | 9. काला - |
| 5. अपना - | 10. मीठा - |

II. निम्नलिखित संज्ञाओं को अपने यथास्थान पर लिखिए--

(अन्ना हजारे, रामचरितमानस, खिलाड़ी, कर्मचारी, मिठास, कडवाहट, दशहरा, क्रिसमस, नेता, पंडित, सुन्दरता, यौवन)

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा-
2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा-
3. भाववाचक संज्ञा-

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL -2020-2021
CLASS – 6
SUBJECT – COMPUTER
CHAPTER: 1 (COMPUTER & IT'S LANGUAGE TYPE)
SYUDY MATERIAL NO. – 1.1

A computer is a machine or device that performs processes, calculations and operations based on instructions provided by a software or hardware program. It has the ability to accept data (input), process it, and then produce outputs.

Computers can also store data for later uses in appropriate storage devices, and retrieve whenever it is necessary.

Modern computers are electronic devices used for a variety of purposes ranging from browsing the web, writing documents, editing videos, creating applications, playing video games, etc.

They are designed to execute applications and provide a variety of solutions by combining integrated hardware and software components.

Modern computers come in all shapes and sizes to perform a broad range of different functions. Although the first ones that come to mind are desktop and laptop computers, many other less-assuming devices — such as grocery scanners, ATMs, and smart TVs — are computers as well.

The diffusion of Smartphone, game consoles, wearable, and smart appliances made computers much more readily available in our daily life.

A computer is made up of multiple parts and components that facilitate user functionality.

A computer has two primary categories:

Hardware

Physical structure that houses a computer's processor, memory, storage, communication ports and peripheral devices. Each of these components (called devices) have a different purpose, which may be either accepting inputs, storing data or sending outputs.

For example, a mouse and a microphone are input devices used to record user activities and transform them into data that is transmitted to the system unit. A hard disk is a storage unit where data is stored and accessed by other devices.

A monitor or speakers are output devices that transform processed data into (respectively) video and audio signals.

Usually, the core components that represent the bare minimum that allow a computer to function are:

Processor (CPU)

The component that processes and executes inputs received from hardware and software.

Motherboard

A main board that provides basic connection between all the other hardware components and devices (internal and external).

Memory (RAM)

A temporary data storage space that stores the information the CPU is actively using.

Storage device

A storage device where data is stored on a permanent basis. It's slower but less volatile than the RAM.

Power supply unit

That's pretty self-explanatory: without power, no electronic device can work!

Software

All parts of a computer that are not strictly physical, such as data, programs, applications, protocols, etc., are broadly defined as "software." Although software has no material form, it is no less critical to receive information, encode, store and process it.

Computer software includes all executable and non-executable data, such as documents, digital media, libraries, and online information. A computer's operating system (OS) and all its applications are software as well.

A computer works with software programs that are sent to its underlying hardware architecture for reading, interpretation and execution.

Computers are classified according to computing power, capacity, size, mobility and other factors, as personal computers (PC), desktop computers, laptop computers, minicomputers, handheld computers and devices, mainframes or supercomputers.

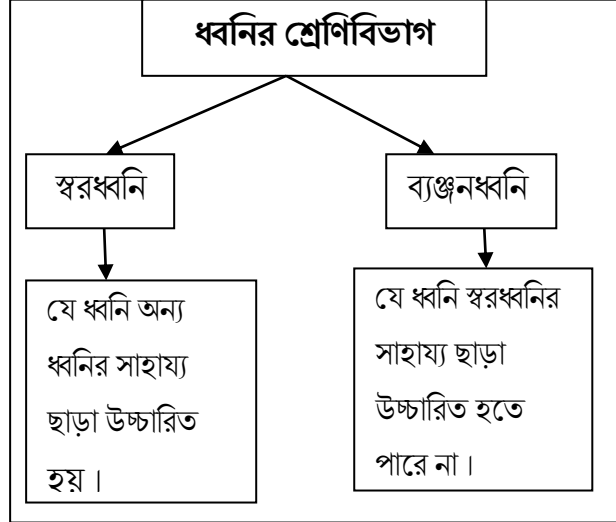
DREAMLAND SCHOOL
STUDY MATERIAL 2020-21
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT- HIGHER BENGALI
CHAPTER-1 DHONI O BORNO
(অধ্যায়-১ ধ্বনি ও বর্ণ)

ছেলেটি বলছে অ, আ – ধ্বনি

মেয়েটি লিখছে অ, আ - বর্ণ

মানুষ মুখের দ্বারা অর্থপূর্ণ যা কিছু উচ্চারণ করে তাকেই ধ্বনি বলে। আর ধ্বনিকে যখন লিখে প্রকাশ করা হয় তাকে বলে বর্ণ। সুতরাং -

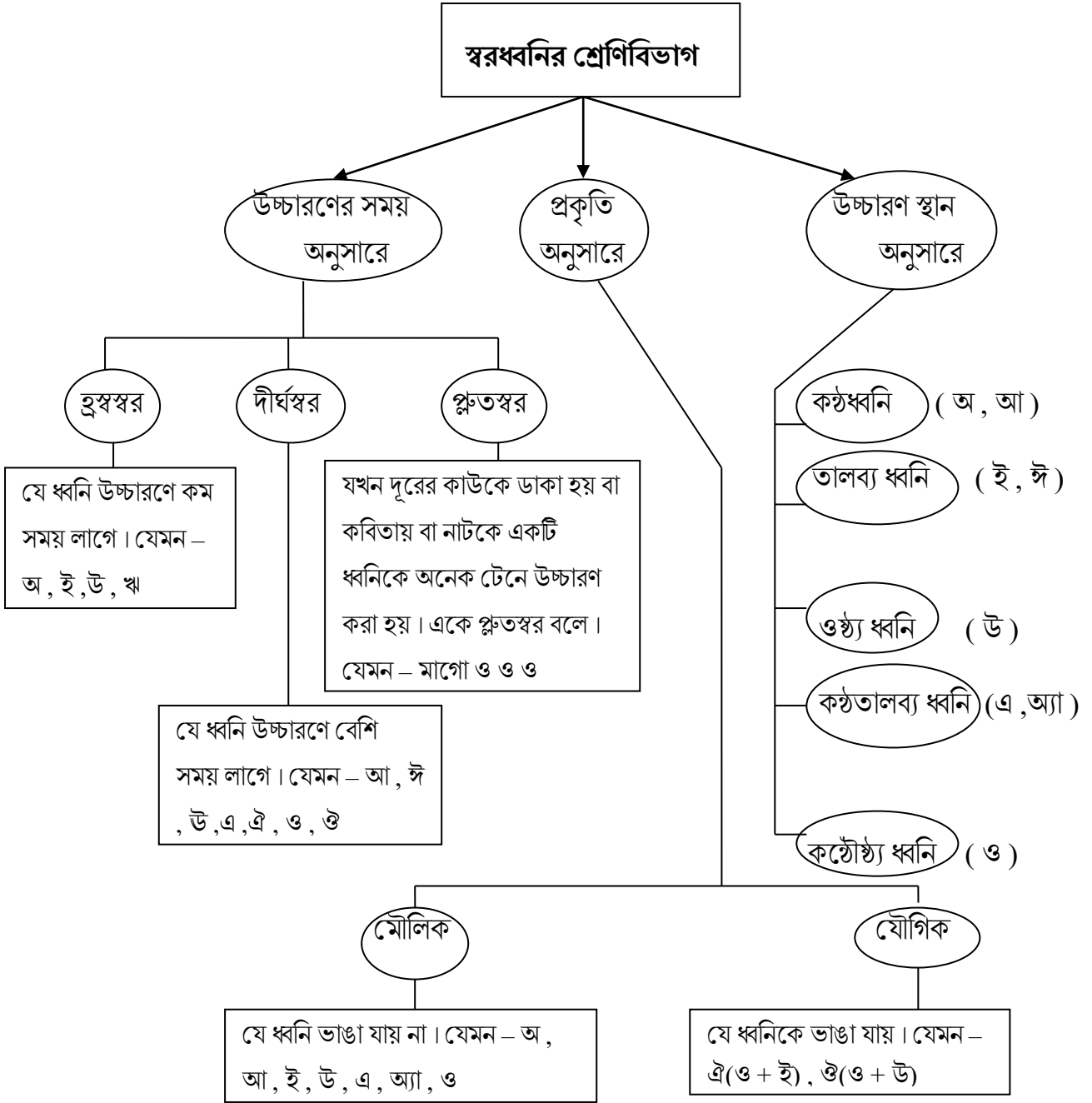
- মানুষের বাগযন্ত্রের সাহায্যে উচ্চারিত অর্থপূর্ণ স্বর বা আওয়াজকে ধ্বনি বলে।
- ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপই হল বর্ণ।



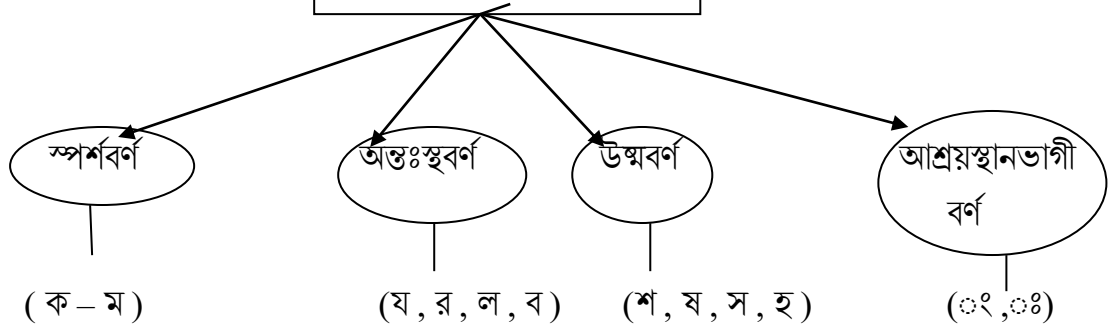
- তাই স্বরধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ স্বরবর্ণ আর ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ।
- স্বরবর্ণ ও ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ মিলিয়ে মোট যত বর্ণ আছে, তাদের সমষ্টিকেই বর্ণমালা বলে।
- ধ্বনি ও বর্ণের পার্থক্য –

ধ্বনি	বর্ণ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● ধ্বনি কেবল মুখে উচ্চারিত হয়।● ধ্বনি শ্রুতিগ্রাহ্য।● অনেক ধ্বনি আছে যার চিহ্ন প্রকাশক বর্ণ নেই।	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● বর্ণ হল ধ্বনির লিখিত রূপ।● বর্ণ দৃষ্টিগ্রাহ্য।● সব বর্ণেরই চিহ্ন প্রকাশক আকৃতি আছে।

স্বরধ্বনির শ্রেণিবিভাগ



ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণের শ্রেণিবিভাগ



স্পর্শবর্ণগুলিকে নিম্নে ছকের আকারে দেখানো হল –

ক বর্ণ	ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	কণ্ঠ্যবর্ণ
চ বর্ণ	চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ	তালব্যবর্ণ
ট বর্ণ	ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	মূর্ধন্যবর্ণ
ত বর্ণ	ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন	দন্ত্যবর্ণ
প বর্ণ	প	ফ	ব	ভ	ম	ওষ্ঠ্যবর্ণ

এছাড়া আর কিছু ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ আছে।

যথা –

১) নাসিক্য বর্ণ- ঙ, ঞ, ণ, ন, ম

২) পার্শ্বিক বর্ণ- ল

৩) কম্পনজাত বর্ণ – র

৪) তাড়নজাত বর্ণ – ড, ঢ

CLASSWORK – প্রশ্ন উত্তর

১) ধ্বনির সংজ্ঞা দাও।

উঃ- মানুষের বাগযন্ত্রের সাহায্যে উচ্চারিত অর্থপূর্ণ স্বর বা আওয়াজকে ধ্বনি বলে। যেমন – অ, আ, ক, খ।

২) যৌগিক স্বর কাকে বলে?

উঃ- যে স্বরধ্বনির উচ্চারণে একাধিক স্বরধ্বনির সাহায্য নিতে হয় তাকে যৌগিক স্বর বলে। বাংলায় যৌগিক স্বরধ্বনি দুটি – ঐ, ঔ।

৩) স্পর্শবর্ণ কাকে বলে?

উঃ- যে ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণগুলি উচ্চারণের সময় জিহ্বার কোন অংশ কণ্ঠ, তালু, ওষ্ঠ বা মূর্ধাকে স্পর্শ করে তাকে স্পর্শবর্ণ বলে। বাংলায় ক থেকে ম পর্যন্ত এই ২৫ টি বর্ণ হল স্পর্শবর্ণ।

৪) তাড়নজাত ধ্বনি কাকে বলে?

উঃ- যে ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণগুলি উচ্চারণের সময় শ্বাসবায়ু জিহ্বাকে তাড়না করে তাকে তাড়নজাত ধ্বনি বলে। যেমন – ড, ঢ।

HOMEWORK

ক) নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাওঃ-

১) স্বরবর্ণ কাকে বলে ?

২) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণ কাকে বলে ?

৩) ধ্বনি ও বর্ণের দুটি পার্থক্য লেখ।

৪) প্লতস্বর কী ?

খ) শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করঃ-

১) মৌলিক স্বরধ্বনিগুলি হল _____ ।

২) শ, হ হল _____ বর্ণ।

৩) বর্ণ হল _____ ।

৪) য হল _____ বর্ণ।

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER -1 (NOUN)

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX- A) Write a suitable proper noun for each of the common nouns:- (EXAMPLE - A television- SAMSUNG)

1. A refrigerator - LG
2. A mountain -Himalaya
3. A school –Dreamland school
4. A teacher – (any name)
5. A laptop - Lenovo
6. An actor – (any name)

EX- B) Write whether the following words are abstract or concrete nouns :-

(EXAMPLE - Book – Concrete noun , Love- Abstract noun)

1. Girl – Concrete noun
2. Peace –Abstract noun
3. Intelligence – Abstract noun
4. Mouse – Concrete noun
5. Confidence –Abstract noun
6. Toffee –Concrete noun

EX-C) Using the suffixes given in the box, form abstract nouns. You may use a suffix more than once :-

[- ship, -hood, -ity, -ness, -dom, -th, -ry] (EXAMPLE - child – childhood , friend – friendship)

1. Woman -Womanhood
2. Captain -Captainship
3. Kind -Kindness
4. Heal -Health
5. Child- Childhood
6. Brave-Bravery
7. Slave -Slavery
8. Dark-Darkness
9. Real -Reality
10. Equal-Equality

EX-D) Choose & Complete each sentence with a collective noun from the box & also underline them as given in the example :- [bouquet, orchestra, gang, herd, rookery, family, fleet, orchard, pride, panel, colony, gaggles]

(FOR EXAMPLE – I gave my mom a BOUQUET of flowers on her birthday.)

1. We watched an orchestra of musicians rehearse in the theater.
2. A fleet of ships arrived at the docks right on time.
3. I wrote a story about a man getting robbed by a gang of thieves.
4. A orchard of apple trees is a great place to climb and eat.
5. A pride of lions is not something I would want to disturb.
6. The herd of wild horses nearly ran us over.
7. My friend and I walked to the river to feed a herd of geese.
8. My sister received a colony of ants for her ant farm today.
9. John said his family is a kind, generous one.
10. We saw a colony of penguins at the zoo today.
11. The panel of judges did not give any perfect scores.

ARTICLES CHAPTER – 9

EXPLANATION

1. Define articles?

Ans. Articles are a type of determiners. A, AN & THE are called **articles**. [**A & AN** are called **INDEFINITE articles** as they define their noun as something unspecific (eg, something generic, something mentioned for the first time)]. [**THE** is called the **DEFINITE article**, it defines its noun as something specific (eg, something previously mentioned or known, something unique, something being identified by the speaker)]

2. Uses of A , AN & THE are as follows :-

USE OF A – a) It is used before a word beginning with a consonant (eg, a boy, a year etc). **b)** It is used before the word ‘one’ that begins with the consonant sound of ‘was’ (eg, a one-eyed man, a one- rupee note). **c)** It is used before such ‘u’ when it sounds on ‘yu’ (eg, a useful animal, a European etc).

USE OF AN- a) It is used before words beginning with a vowel (eg, an aeroplane, an umbrella etc). **b)** It is used before words beginning with a ‘h’ when it is silent (eg, an honest man, an hour). **c)** It is used before words beginning with consonants having vowel sound (eg, an M.P., an x-ray etc).

USE OF THE – a) It is used before a particular person or thing (eg, the student, the job etc). **b)** It is used to denote a whole class or kind (eg, the dog , the tiger etc). **c)** It is used before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind (eg, the sun, the world etc). **d)** It is used before the names of directions, the dates of months (eg, the sun rises in the east etc). **e)** It is used before the superlative degrees of an adjective (eg, Raj is the best boy in the class etc). **e)** It is used before (- the musical instruments, the inventions, the parts of the body, the political parties, the names of newspapers, books, famous buildings, the names of races or nations, the names of oceans, rivers, mountains etc).

3. **OMISSION OF THE ARTICLES-**

The articles are omitted before :-

- a) Proper nouns (eg- Kolkata, India etc) NOTE :- [but we say **the** Punjab, **the** USA, **the** Deccan].
- b) Arts & science (eg- my favourite subject is science etc).
- c) names of materials (eg- gold is costly etc) NOTE :- [but we say- **the** tea of Assam is very popular].
- d) Abstract nouns used in general sense (eg, honesty is the best policy etc).

SOLVED CLASS ASSIGNMENT

I) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a , an or the) wherever necessary & don't use any articles where it is not necessary instead put a cross (x) :-

1. Ankush is **the** tallest boy in **the** class.
2. Morning walk is **a** tonic for **the** weak.
3. **The** Sharmas used to live in this house.
4. **An** apple a day, keeps **the** doctor away.
5. **The** earth moves round **the** sun.
6. Honesty is **the** best policy.

7. **The** French live in France.
8. William Wordsworth was **a** great poet.
9. **The** rich should help **the** poor.
10. **The** Mahabharata is **an** epic.
11. I live in **x** Delhi.
12. He owns **a** horse. He has **a** black and **x** white horse
13. Canada is **a** very big country.
14. **The** English exploited **the** Indians..
15. **An** elephant never forgets.

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX-A) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (A, AN or THE) wherever necessary & don't use any articles where it is not necessary instead put a cross (x) & do underline the answers :-

1. We enjoyed our holiday _____ hotel was very nice.
2. Can I ask _____ question ?
3. You look very tired, You need _____ holiday.
4. Where is Om? 'He is in _____ bathroom'.
5. Rita is _____ interesting person. You must meet her

6. A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to _____ city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take _____ next turning left.

7. A: Shall we go out for _____ meal this evening ?
B: Yes, that is _____ good idea.

8. It is _____ nice morning. Let us go for _____ walk.
9. Sushma is _____ student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be _____ journalist.
10. Anamika lives with two friends in _____ flat near _____ college where she is studying _____ flat is small but she likes it.
11. Rakesh & Reena have got two children, _____ boy & girl _____ boy is ten years old and _____ girl is three.
12. Mohan works in _____ factory. Meeta has not got _____ job at the moment.
13. _____ man and woman were sitting opposite me _____ man was American but I think _____ woman was British.
14. My father is _____ M.A. in mathematics.
15. _____ Riches has wings.
16. _____ Silver and _____ gold are found in Africa.
17. We are going to Kolkata by _____ train.
18. Do you speak _____ German?
19. _____ Books are made of paper.
20. _____ Mahabharata is _____ epic.