

CLASS - WORK

CLASS - 06

LOWER HINDI

29/04/20

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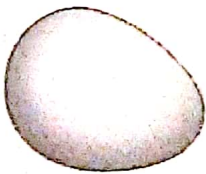
1. खाली स्थानों में सही स्वर भरिए:

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2. चित्र पहचानिए और रेखा खींचकर सही शब्द से मिलाइए:



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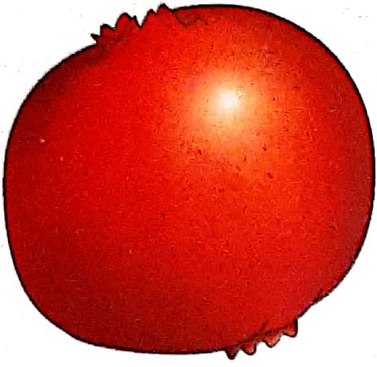
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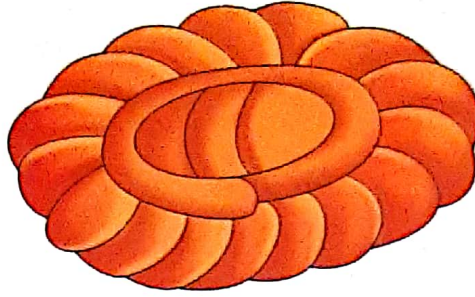
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3. चित्र के नाम के पहले वर्ण पर गोला ○ लगाइए:



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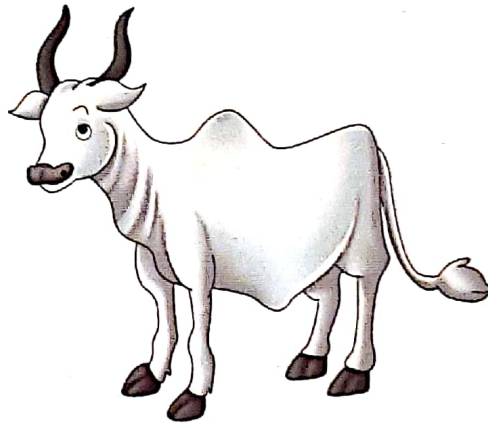
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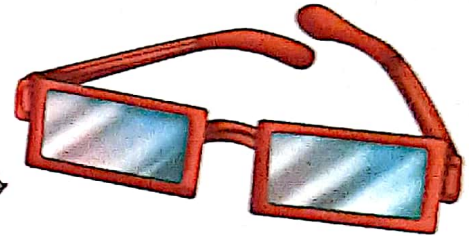
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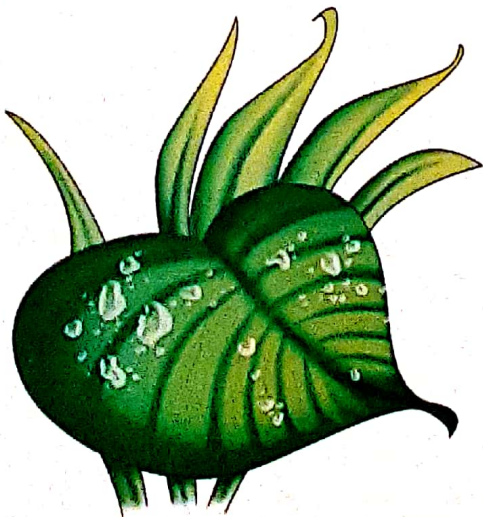
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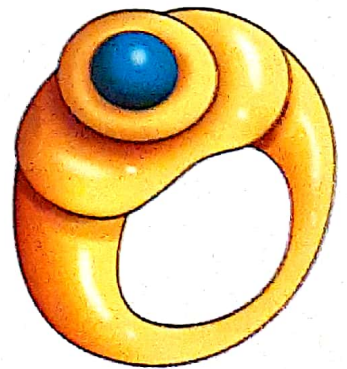
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SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLASS - VI
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 7
EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER-7 [ADJECTIVES]
DATE : 29/04/2020

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER – 7 [ADJECTIVES]
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 6
HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

EX- A) Find the adjective or adjectives that fit in each of the blanks best.:-

1. We visited the museum, where we saw _____ artifacts.
 - a) A lot of
 - b) **Ancient**
 - c) John's
 - d) A room filled with.
2. I received _____ awards at the ceremony today.
 - a) The manager's
 - b) **Two**
 - c) Information about
 - d) Motivation at the
3. Please get me a bag of _____ apples.
 - a) Interesting
 - b) **Ripe red**
 - c) Oranges and
 - d) Real
4. The president sat in a _____ chair
 - a) Important
 - b) Barber's
 - c) Funny
 - d) **Leather**
5. _____ weather is the norm in San Francisco
 - a) Blue
 - b) Big
 - c) **Foggy**
 - d) The best

EX-B) In the following sentences underline each adjective.:-

1. That programme is a **good** comedy.
2. **Two** people can set up camp in a **short** time.
3. James is **popular** with **old** and **young** people.
4. Those **long** questions were **hard** for me.
5. The melon was **large** and **sweet**.
6. The window of the store was **full** of **new attractive** clothes.
7. **Little** work can be done on the project now.

8. A **thousand** people turned up for the **first**
9. **Many** students study **foreign** languages.
10. **Much** rain fell during the month of June.

EX-C) Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives from the brackets :-

1. nervous
2. confident
3. excited
4. uncomfortable
5. friendly
6. well
7. strongly
8. attractive
9. taller
10. easily

EX-D) Make negative adjectives from the given words by adding prefix to it :-

1. insensitive
2. impolite
3. irresponsible
4. impossible
5. illogical
6. disobedient
7. unpleasant
8. illegal
9. dishonest
10. unfair

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER-7 [ADJECTIVES]
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 7

DATE: 29/04/2020

(*CONTINUATION OF CHAPTER-7)

5. Explanation of types of adjectives in details ?

i) Descriptive Adjectives :-

A descriptive adjective is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type. These adjectives provide information and attribute to the nouns/pronouns they modify. Descriptive adjectives are also called qualitative adjectives.

Examples

- That painting is **beautiful**.
- Mohan is a **talented** artist.
- The kid had a **frightened** look.

ii) Quantitative Adjectives :-

A quantitative adjective provides information about the quantity of the nouns/pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of 'how much' and 'how many'.

Examples

- I don't do **any** workout these days.
- Her jar was **full** of chocolates.
- She had **three** younger siblings.

iii) Proper Adjectives :-

A proper adjective allows us to summarize a concept in just one word. 'Proper' means 'specific' rather than 'formal' or 'polite.' Proper adjectives are the adjective form of proper nouns.

Examples

- **Tamil** is one of the difficult languages in the world.
- I love **Indian** food.
- **American** cars are very strong.

iv) Demonstrative Adjectives :-

A demonstrative adjective directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words like this, that, these, those.

Examples

- **That** dress is mine.
- **This** bottle belongs to Kathy.
- **These** puppies are adorable.
- **Those** chocolates are just delicious.

v) Possessive Adjectives :-

A possessive adjective indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something. Some of the most used possessive adjectives are my, his, her, our, their, your.

Examples

- **My** dress is red in colour.
- **His** car has amazing features.
- **Our** food is over.
- **Her** work is worth appreciating.

vi) Interrogative Adjectives :-

An interrogative adjective asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The most commonly used interrogative adjectives are : which, what, whose, etc.

Examples

- **Which** shampoo do you use?
- **What** do you want to order?
- **Whose** phone is this?

vii) Indefinite Adjectives :-

An indefinite adjective describes or modifies a noun unspecifically. They provide indefinite/unspecific information about the noun. The common indefinite adjectives are few, many, much, most, all, any, each, every, either, nobody, several, some, etc.

Examples

- There were **few** candies left in the jar.
- I need **some** time to finish this work.
- **Several** people came to help the injured man.

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW

EX-E) Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives given in the bracket :-

(faster , best, most , noble , more , stronger, wise , the best , longest , darkest)

1. The boys eat..... than girls.
2. A group of individuals is..... than a single individual
3. She is the cunning lady of the whole group
4. It is always good to work for a.....
5. Milk is.....
6. This road is the..... one in the town.
7. Black is the.....
8. Birbal was a..... man.
9. I can run..... than she.
10. This is the..... gift I have ever received.

EX-F) Identify the adjectives in the following sentences :-

1. There I met a very beautiful woman.

met

very

beautiful

2. The kind hostess made sure that everyone was happy.

sure

everyone

happy

3. He was wearing a red shirt.

was

red

shirt

4. The rich woman is known for her generosity.

rich

known

generosity

5. In spite of being rich and famous, she leads a miserable life.

Please select 2 correct answers

In spite of

famous

rich

6. Her arrogant nature made her very unpopular.

arrogant

nature

very

7. He wants to be a successful lawyer.

he

successful

lawyer

8. The anxious mother waited for a call from her son.

anxious

mother

call

9. The old man has seen better days.

old

man

days

10. Iron is a useful metal.

iron

useful

metal

11. The offer was so good that I could not refuse it.

offer

so

good

*(This chapter will be continued in the next day)

class - VI

Subject - Mathematics

ch-3 (Ex-3.3)

Date :- 29.04.20

subtraction of integers :-

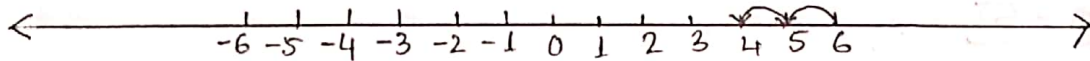
To subtract an integer from a given integer, add the integer with the opposite sign to the given integer!

subtraction of numbers using numberline :-

For example,

Evaluate using a numberline :-

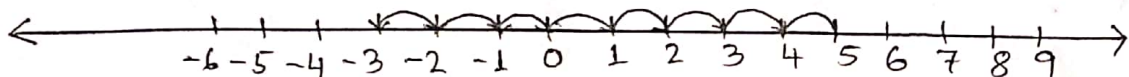
i) $6 - 2$



Start from 6 on the numberline. Move 2 units to the left, we reach at 4.

$$\therefore 6 - 2 = 4$$

ii) $5 - 8$



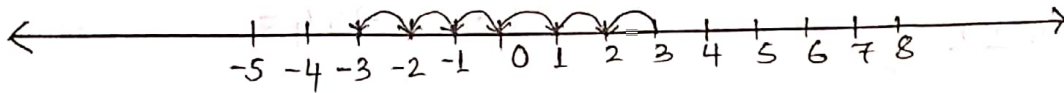
Start from 5 on the numberline. Move 8 units to the left, we reach at -3.

$$\therefore 5 - 8 = -3$$

classworkEx - 3.3Question - 1

Evaluate the following, using the numberline:-

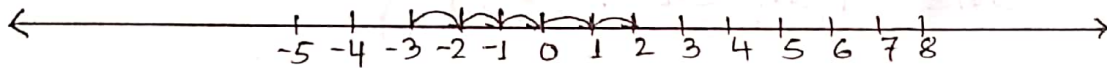
iii) $3 - 6$



start from 3 on the numberline. Move 6 units to the left, we reach at -3.

$$\therefore 3 - 6 = -3$$

iv) $-3 - (-5)$



start from -3 on the numberline. Move 5 units to the right, we reach at 2.

$$\therefore -3 - (-5) = -3 + 5 = 2$$

Question - 2Subtract:-

iv) -725 from -63

Sol:-

$$\begin{aligned} &= -63 - (-725) \\ &= -63 + 725 \\ &= 662 \end{aligned}$$

v) $10 - (-376)$
$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 + 376 \\ &= 386 \end{aligned}$$

vi) $-620 - 92$
$$= -712$$

Question - 3

Evaluate the following:-

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iii) } & -190 - (-3512) \\ & = -190 + 3512 \\ & = 3322\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iv) } & -2718 - (+6827) \\ & = -2718 - 6827 \\ & = -9545\end{aligned}$$

Question - 4

The sum of two integers is 17. If one of them is -35, find the other.

Sol:- One number = -35

$$\text{Sum of two integers} = 17$$

$$\text{Second number} = \text{Sum of integers} - (\text{the given number})$$

$$= 17 - (-35)$$

$$= 17 + 35$$

$$= 52$$

Question - 5

What must be added to -23 to get -9?

Sol:- Other integer = Sum of terms - the given number

$$= -9 - (-23)$$

$$= -9 + 23$$

$$= 14$$

∴ The other number is 14.

Question - 7

Find the successor and predecessor of the following integers :-

iii) - 240

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Successor of } -240 &= -240 + 1 \\ &= -239\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Predecessor of } -240 &= -240 - 1 \\ &= -241\end{aligned}$$

Home work

Question - 1

Evaluate the following using the number line :-

i) $4 - (-2)$

ii) $-4 - (-2)$

Question - 2

subtract :-

i) - 6 from 9

ii) 6 from -9

iii) - 6 from -9

Question - 3

Evaluate the following :-

i) $-237 - (+1884)$

ii) $-346 - (-1275)$

Question - 6

Find the predecessor of 0.

Question - 7

Find the successor and the predecessor

of the following integers:-

i) -31

ii) -735

CLASS-6. SUB-PHYSICS

• [Solution of the Third Home Assignment Chapter-1(Matter) 27.04.2020] :

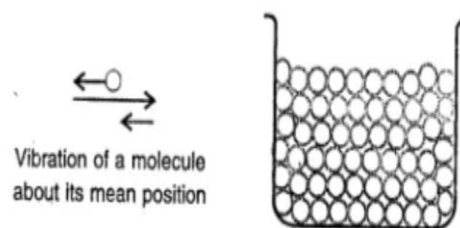
1) Differentiate between Atoms and Molecules:-

Atom	Molecule
1)It is the fundamental unit or smallest unit of matter.	1)It is made of two or more atoms.
2)It may or may not exist independently.	2)It always exist independently.
3)It may or may not possess properties of matter.	3)It always possess properties of matter.
4)It is smallest particle of an element.	4)It is smallest particle of a compound.
5)Atoms cannot make any kind of bonding.	5)Molecules have intermolecular and intramolecular forces and so capable of bonding.

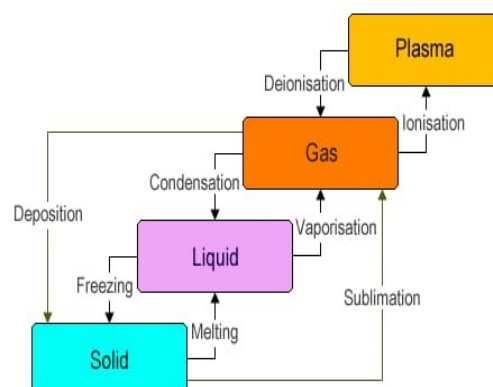
2) Fill in the blanks:

- He or C
- Molecule
- Evaporation
- Boiling
- Atom

- 3) Solids:- Molecules are tightly packed .There is no or negligible intermolecular space and there is high intermolecular force of attraction. Molecules do not move about their mean position and vibrate in their own positions .So solids have definite shape and volume.



4) Interconversion of matter



5)

- a) **Sublimation:-** Process of conversion of matter from its solid state to gaseous state directly on heating is called Sublimation.
- b) **Freezing:-** Process of conversion of matter from its liquid state to solid state on cooling at a particular temperature is called Freezing.

*****END*****

29.04.2020

WEDNESDAY

CLASS-6.

SUB-PHYSICS

CHAPTER-2. PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENT

- **Choice of Unit in measurement:-**

- 1) The Unit selected should be of convenient size.
- 2) The Unit selected should be universally accepted i.e its value should not change with place on time.

- **What is Magnitude?**

Ans:- The value obtained on measuring a quantity is called its magnitude .The magnitude is represented by numbers.

- **Convention while writing the S. I units:-**

- 1) Symbols used for units (other than name of scientists) are always written in small letters . For example:-
Symbol of Kilogram -kg not Kg
Symbol of metre – m not M.
Symbol of second- s not S.
- 2) Some units are named after the scientists . In words such units are written in lower letters. For example – the unit of current is named after the scientist Ampere. In words the unit of current is written as ampere and not Ampere .
- 3) Symbol for a unit named after a scientist is always written with capital letter .For example:-
Symbol for Fahrenheit -F and not f.
Symbol for Newton – N and not n.
- 4) The units and its symbol are never written in plural.
- 5) Negative powers are used for compound units formed by dividing one unit by other. For example :- the unit of speed is metre per second . It is written as m/s or ms^{-1} .

- **System of units:-**

- 1) S. I system (International System of Units).
- 2) C.G.S system (centimetre-gram-second) .
- 3) M. K. S system (metre-kilogram-second).
- 4) F. P. S system (Foot-Pound-Second).

- **Multiple Units and Submultiple Units:-**

Multiple Units – Bigger Units than S. I units

Submultiple Units – Smaller Units than SI units

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Multiples</u>	<u>Submultiples</u>
1) Length	Kilometre 1km= 1000 m	i)Centimetre(cm) ii) millimetre (mm) 1 cm= 10 ⁻² m 1mm= 10 ⁻³ m
2) Mass	i)Quintal ii)Metric tonne 1 Quintal= 100 kg 1 Metric tonne= 1000 kg	i)miligram(mg) ii) gram(g) 1 mg= 10 ⁻⁶ kg 1 g = 10 ⁻³ kg
3) Time	i)Minute ii) Hour iii) Day iv)Year 1minute= 60 sec 1hour= 3600 sec 1day=86400 sec 1year= 3.15×10 ⁷ sec	i)Millisecond (ms) ii)Microsecond(μs) 1 ms = 10 ⁻³ s 1μs= 10 ⁻⁶ s
5) Temperature- <u>Mainly 3 units -</u> i) Kelvin(K) ii) Degree Celsius(°C) iii) Degree Fahrenheit(°F)	There are no multiples of temperature	There are no submultiples of temperature

- **Define:-**

- 1) **Metre:-** Nowadays, One metre is defined as the distance travelled by light in air or vacuum in $\frac{1}{3 \times 10^8}$ of a second
One metre was originally defined in 1889 as distance between two points drawn on rod of platinum-iridium alloy kept at 0 °C in the International Bureau of Weight and Measures at Sevres near Paris.
- 2) **Kilogram:-** Nowadays, the mass of 1 litre of water at 4 °C is taken as 1 Kilogram as the mass of a cylindrical piece of a platinum-iridium alloy kept at International Bureau of Weight and Measures at Sevres near Paris.
- 3) **Second:-** One second is defined as $\frac{1}{86400}$ th part of mean solar day . Also , one second is the time interval between two consecutive ticks that we hear from pendulum wall clock.
- 4) **Mean Solar Day:-** A division of time equal to 24 hrs and representing the average length of the period during which the earth makes one rotation on its axis is called Mean Solar Day.
- 5) **Pound:-** It is also a unit of mass in F. P. S system .It is related to gram (g).
1 Pound (lb) = 453.59 g

Quantity	S. I unit	C. G. S unit
Length	Metre(m)	Centimetre(cm)
Mass	Kilogram(kg)	Gram(g)
Time	Second(s)	Second(s)
Temperature	Kelvin(K)	

• **Fourth Home Assignment:-**

1) **Convert following:-**

- i) 20 cm to m
- ii) 0.2 km to m
- iii) 150 kg to quintal
- iv) 10 lb to kg
- v) 5 mg to g
- vi) 5 hours 2 minutes 5 second to second

2) **Fill in the blanks:-**

- i. _____ is the F. P. S unit of mass.
- ii. _____ and _____ are the submultiple of length.
- iii. Value obtained on measuring a quantity is called its _____.
- iv. _____ is the C. G. S unit of time.
- v. Minute is the _____ unit of time.

3) Write the conditions for choice of a unit.

4) **Define:**

- i. One metre
- ii. One second

5) **Write True/False:-**

- i. Magnitude is represented by numbers.
- ii. Symbol of a unit named after a scientist is written with a small letter.
- iii. Units and its symbol are written in plural.

CLASS-VI
SUBJECT- LOWER BENGALI
PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION 2020-21(DATE – 22.04.2020)

DATE – 29.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

HOMWORK SOLUTION

Q.1 . অ থেকে উ পর্যন্ত লেখো ।

(Write অ to উ)

উঃ- অ আ ই ঙ ঊ ঋ

Q.2 . ১ থেকে ২০ পর্যন্ত সংখ্যায় লেখো ।

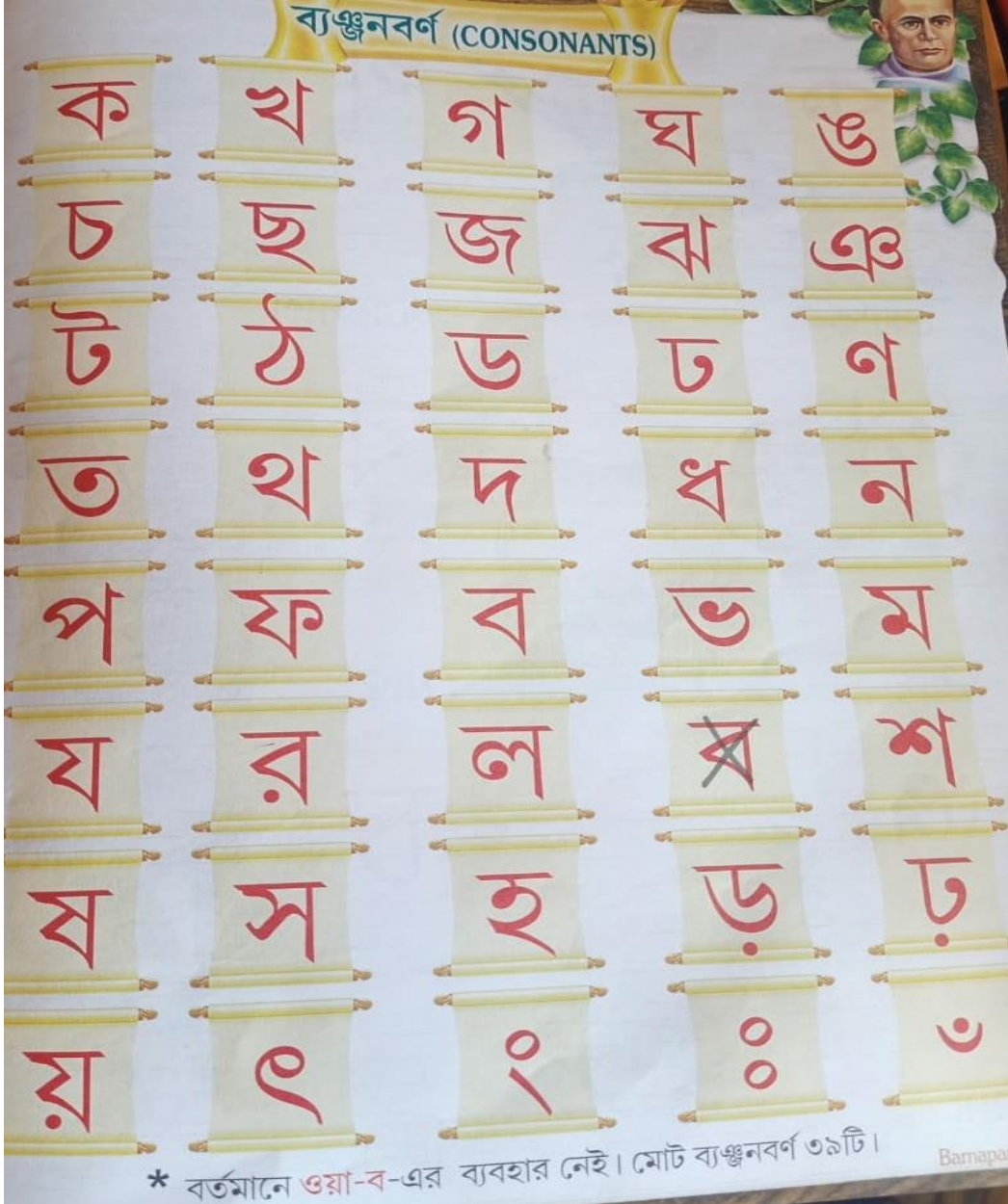
(Write ১ to ২০ in number)

উঃ- ১ ১১
২ ১২
৩ ১৩
৪ ১৪
৫ ১৫
৬ ১৬
৭ ১৭
৮ ১৮
৯ ১৯
১০ ২০

CLASS-VI
SUBJECT- LOWER BENGALI
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2 2020-21

DATE – 22.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

CLASSWORK



HOMEWORK

Q.1 . ক থেকে ঁ পর্যন্ত লেখো পাঁচ বার।

(Write ক to ঁ 5 times)

CLASS-VI
SUBJECT-HISTORY
CHAPTER 1(PREHISTORY AND HISTORY)
STUDY MATERIAL NO: 1.3

DATE: 29/04/2020

Home Assignment 1

(A) Match Column A with Column B: (side by side)

Column A	Column B
1. Paintings	A. numismatics
2. Monuments	B. cultural achievements
3. Coins	C. epigraphy
4. Inscriptions	D. architecture achievements
5. Harshacharita	E. Chinese traveler
6. Fa Hien	F. biography of a ruler
7. Archaeology	G. people who write history
8. Historians	H. study of the remains of the past
9. Inscriptions	I. an old book or document written by hand
10. Manuscripts	J. writings engraved either on stone surfaces or on metals

(B) Fill in the blanks along with the answer:

1. People who write history are known as _____.
2. By _____ we mean the study of the remains of the ancient past.
3. The _____ tells us about the life and society in ancient past, besides being religious books.
4. Old buildings which are important historically are known as _____.
5. _____ was written by Kalidasa.
6. The _____ can be broadly classified into archaeological sources and literary sources.
7. The study of _____ is known as numismatics
8. Handwritten records of the past are known as _____
9. _____ source material can be divided into religious literature and secular literature
10. The Greek ambassador in Chandragupta Maurya's court was _____.

(C) State whether the following are true or false:

1. History is only a record of great kings and queens.
2. The study of old inscriptions is known as epigraphy.
3. Banabhatta wrote Harshacharita.
4. Panchatantra is a part of religious literature.
5. The Angas are the religious literature of the Buddhists.

(D) Define:

1. History
2. Prehistory
3. Inscriptions
4. Epigraphy
5. Manuscripts
6. Archaeology
7. Monuments

(E) Answer the following question:-

1. What is the difference between prehistory and history?
2. Why inscriptions are reliable source of information?
3. Why is it so important for the study of prehistory?
4. How do you think Coins are useful?
5. Distinguish between : (only two points)

- (1) Monuments and inscriptions.
- (2) Religious and secular literature.
- (3) Archaeological sources and literary sources.

To know more about this chapter follow this link:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PNOV6zUi0DI>