

ENGLISH LITERATURE

CLASS VI

2020-21

ASSIGNMENT : I

STORY – DOWN THE RABBIT HOLE

SUMMARY OF THE STORY :-

Alice sits lazily by a riverbank, bored by the book her older sister reads to her. Out of nowhere, a White Rabbit runs past her, worrying that he will be late. The Rabbit pulls a watch out of his waistcoat pocket and runs across the field and down a hole. Alice, without thinking follows the Rabbit and tumbles down the deep hole that resembles a well, falling slowly for a long time. As she floats down, she notices that the sides of the well are covered with cupboards and shelves. She plucks a marmalade jar from one of the shelves. The jar is empty, so Alice sets it down on another shelf. With nothing else to do, she speaks aloud to herself, wondering how far she has fallen and if she might fall right through to the other side of the earth. She continues to speak aloud, daydreaming about her cat Dinah. In the middle of imagining a conversation the two of them might have, she abruptly lands. Unhurt, Alice gets up and catches sight of the White Rabbit as he vanishes around a corner.

Alice approaches a long corridor lined by doors. The doors are all locked, so Alice tests them with a key that she finds on a glass table. After searching around, Alice discovers a small door behind a curtain. She tests the key again and finds that it opens up to a passage and a garden. Since the door is much too small for Alice to squeeze through, she went back to the table with the hope that she might find something there that would help her. A bottle marked “DRINK ME” sits on the table. Alice drinks the contents of the bottle after inspecting it to be sure it does not contain poison. Alice immediately shrinks, and though she can now fit through the door, she realizes she has left the key on the tabletop high above her. She alternately cries and scolds herself for crying before catching sight of a small cake with the words “EAT ME” underneath the table. Alice eats the cake with the hope that it will change her size, but becomes disappointed when nothing happens.

Q1. Write the meanings of the following words-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| i. tumble | iv. abruptly |
| ii. pluck | v. vanish |
| iii. daydream | vi. discover |

Q2. Make sentences with the following words-

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| i. bored | iv. scold |
| ii. imagine | v. hope |
| iii. search | vi. disappointed |

Q3. Answer the following questions briefly-

- What was Alice doing by the riverbank?
- Why did the White Rabbit look worried?
- What happened when Alice followed the Rabbit?
- Why was Alice not able to enter through the door that she discovered?
- Alice was disappointed even after she ate the cake. Why do you think so?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS VI

2020-21

ASSIGNMENT : I

ARTICLES (a, an, the)

1. A (a) is used before singular countable nouns or noun phrases beginning with consonant sounds Eg- a boy, a reindeer, a woman, a yard, aniversity, a one-rupee note.
2. An (an) is used before singular countable nouns or noun phrases beginning with vowel sounds Eg- an orange, an ink-pad, an umbrella, an hour, an honest man, an egg.
3. The (the) is used before singular and plural nouns when the speaker and the listener share a common experience. It is also used before names of objects or things that are universal truths and also before the names of places and people.
Eg- a) Open the door and switch on the fan.
b) The sun is larger than the Earth.
c) The doctor hasn't reached the post office.

EXERCISES

Q1. Complete these sentences using a, an and the-

1. She bought ___ a beautiful painting.
2. Electricity was ___ important invention.
3. ___ omelette is made with eggs.
4. ___ stove is ___ appliance that is used to cook food.
5. ___ scanner is ___ electronic device that can copy pictures and words.
6. She said that she wanted to become ___ actor.
7. He returned home in ___ hour.
8. This was ___ great occasion for me.
9. ___ principal of ___ school was absent.
10. Did you watch ___ sunset yesterday?

Q2. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles-

___ computer is ___ electronic device. It is used to make calculations at ___ great speed. ___ computer has four main parts. ___ first part is ___ input device often called the keyboard. ___ keyboard is used to give instructions and information to ___ computer. ___ second part is ___ output device, which is like ___ screen on ___ television. It shows ___ results of ___ computer's work. ___ third part is ___ computer's memory. This stores ___ information. ___ fourth part is called ___ microprocessor. It controls ___ operation of ___ computer. ___ screen displays ___ answers to ___ questions that have been set.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

MATHS
Class- 6
2020-21
Assignment- 01

TOPIC- INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL NUMBER SYSTEM

First of all we will understand what is a number system. "A Number System is a writing system for expressing number i.e a mathematical notation for expressing number of given set using digits.

Before the number system came into, the counting took place by physical objects such as sticks, pebbles etc.

Now in number system as we know that digits and numerals is used, but different country has different number system. In this topic we will only discuss about Indian and International number system.

INDIAN NUMERAL SYSTEM

In this system the place value of digits are in sequence of Ones, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, Ten thousands, Lakhs, Ten lakhs, Crores and so on. For example we take random number suppose 18, 43, 42, 482

So

Starting from back that will be

2 will be ones

8 will be tens

4 will be hundreds

2 will be thousands

4 will be ten thousands

3 will be lakhs

4 will be ten lakhs

8 will be crore and

1 will be ten crore

INTERNATIONAL NUMERAL SYSTEM

The place value of the digits are in the sequence of Ones, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, Ten thousands, Hundred thousands, Millions, Ten million in the International numeral system. For example we and any random number 20,450,988 now we place this number in the place value according to international number system

That will be

8 will be ones

8 will be tens

9 will be hundreds

0 will be thousands

5 will be ten thousands

4 will be ten thousands

0 will be million

And 2 will be ten million

EXERCISE:

Q1) Draw a table and put the numbers in the table according to the place value of Indian number system.

Ten Crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 1) 458963547
- 2) 654788912
- 3) 3218976
- 4) 5896478
- 5) 456987123
- 6) 965411238
- 7) 456
- 8) 78932
- 9) 179356
- 10) 7750123

Q2) Draw a table and put the numbers in the table according to the place value of International number system.

Ten Million	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 1) 30147896
- 2) 34765012
- 3) 46971032
- 4) 456987
- 5) 1264877
- 6) 11302
- 7) 147
- 8) 1596
- 9) 1478
- 10) 2301780

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

PHYSICS
Class - 6
2020 - 2021
Assignment 1

TOPIC - MATTER

When we look around us we see many things such as plastic chair , glass, table, steel plate ,cloth etc. What is common among all such objects ? All things are made of matter. Matter can be defined as any substance which has mass, occupies space, and can be perceived by our sense organs.

COMPOSITION OF MATTER

Matter is made up of particles .These tiny particles of matter are in constant motion. The particles which make up matter are atom and molecules. These atoms and molecules are so small that they cannot be seen with naked eyes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MATTER-

MATTER HAS MASS

Mass and weight are two different concepts . The quantity of matter in an object is called mass of that object .It is a constant quantity. Weight of a matter is the force with which the matter is pulled towards the earth due to gravity .It varies from place to place.

MATTER OCCUPIES SPACE

All matter whether solid, liquid or gas occupies space and possess volume.

MATTER CAN BE PERCEIVED BY OUR SENSES

While riding a bicycle we feel gushes of air on our face. We can also see rain water falling and all the objects like tree. We can smell various odours .All these things are matter which can be perceived by our sense organs .

THREE STATES OF MATTER

There are three states of matter i.e. solid, liquid and gas.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLIDS

- 1). They have definite shape and volume.
- 2). They are rigid.
- 3). Solids are incompressible .
- 4). They do not flow.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIQUIDS

- 1). They do not have definite shape but have definite volume.
- 2). They are less rigid as compared to solids.
- 3). Liquids are slightly compressible.
- 4). They can flow.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GASES

- 1). They neither have definite shape nor volume.
- 2). They are least rigid .
- 3). Gases are highly compressible.
- 4). They can flow freely.

ASSIGNMENT

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- Q1). What is matter?
- Q2). Name the different states of matter.
- Q3). Differentiate between mass and weight.
- Q4) Write any two characteristics of solid , liquid and gas.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1). A state of matter that has fixed volume but not a fixed shape.
- 2). A state of matter which can flow freely.
- 3). Name the state of matter which is not compressible.
- 4). Ice is solid state of which liquid?

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

CHEMISTRY
Class - 6
2020-21
Assignment- 1

Topic: Introduction to Chemistry

Science is a systematic study of various phenomena taking place in nature. It is broadly divided into three main branches- *Physics, Chemistry & Biology*

What is Chemistry?

Chemistry is the branch of science that deals with the composition, structure & behaviour of matter.

Branches of Chemistry:-

Chemistry is a vast subject. To make it's study easy & convenient , it is further divided into different branches. Like-

- 1) *Analytical Chemistry*
- 2) *Bio Chemistry*
- 3) *Inorganic Chemistry*
- 4) *Organic Chemistry*
- 5) *Physical Chemistry*

Importance of Chemistry:

1) ***Agriculture***- Chemistry has helped agriculture in many ways by use of chemical compounds like fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides & herbicides.

a) ***Fertilizer***- Used to improve the fertility of soil.

b) ***Insecticides***- Used to kill insects.

c) ***Fungicides***- Used to destroy fungus.

d) ***Herbicides***- Used for killing weeds that grow along with the crops.

2) ***Medicines***- Chemistry has lead to the discovery of a number of medicinal drugs. These drugs help in fighting diseases & have thus increased the life span of humans. Eg= Paracetamol, Aspirin, etc.

3) ***Food***- Bread, jam, jelly, refined oil, butter, cheese, etc. are the gifts of Chemistry.

Food preservatives are substances added to food to slow down or prevent the growth of microorganisms. Eg- Sugar, Salt, Citric acid, etc.

4) ***Minerals & Petroleum***- Petroleum products like petrol, Diesel, kerosene, wax & paraffin are separated from crude oil with the help of chemical techniques.

Chemistry has also contributed in cosmetics, recreation, transportation, communication, etc.

ASSIGNMENT

Answer the following questions :

Q1) What is science?

Q2) Define Chemistry. Name its main branches.

Q3) Name 4 items of daily use which have been made using the knowledge of Chemistry.

Q4) How has Chemistry increased the life span of human beings?

Q5) What are food preservatives?

Fill in the blanks:-

1) _____, _____, & _____ are the 3 main branches of science.

2) _____ are the substances added to the soil to improve its fertility.

3) Substances used for killing weeds are called _____.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

BIOLOGY
Class – VI
Session- 2020-2021
Assignment – 1

Topic- Habitat And Adaptation

Anything that surrounds and affect the life of an organism is called its environment. The non-living components (air, water, light, soil, temperature) of the environment are called *abiotic components*, while the living components (plants, animals, human being, microorganism,) of the environment are called *biotic components*. Biotic and abiotic components are interdependent to each other. For example Plants prepare food for the animals with the help of abiotic components by getting nutrients from the soil. When they die, they are decomposed by microorganism and mixed with the soil. Thus nutrients are put back to the soil. These nutrients are again absorbed by the plants and the cycle is again repeated.

The natural environment in which a living organism lives is called its *habitat*, while the favourable environmental conditions that help the organism to survive in that particular habitat is called *adaptation*.. All organisms survive best in their own habitat because their body adapted to live in that particular habitat. Plants which grow well in forest will not grow on mountain or any other region because they are adapted to grow in a particular habitat. The study of interaction and relationship between living things and their environment is called *ecology*.

Biosphere is the place where all living thing can live. There are different types of habitats present in the biosphere for the survival of living things. Habitat located on the land is called *terrestrial habitat* (eg. mountain regions and sandy desert). Habitat of different water bodies comes under *aquatic habitat* (eg. lakes, rivers, ponds and ocean).

A- Answer the following questions-

- 1-What is a habitat?
- 2- Define biotic components and write examples.
- 3-Define abiotic components and write examples.
- 4-What is adaptation?

B- Find out the habitats of the following living beings-

Organisms	Habitat
Money plant	
Cactus	
Camel	
Fish	
Lotus	

C- Draw a desert habitat plant and an aquatic animal-

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

HISTORY
Class : VI
Session : 2020-21
Assignment : 1

Topic : Civilization

Meaning of Civilization :

The word 'civilization' comes from the Latin word 'civitas', which means city. A civilization has the following features – People live in towns and cities, trade exists between far-flung areas, written language exists, social and economic divisions exist in society, a government exists to maintain law and order, different religious beliefs and art-forms exist.

Early Civilization :

Civilization that arose in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Harappa and China were the earliest in the world. These civilizations came up near rivers due to the following reasons -

- * The rivers provided sufficient water to support large settlements.
- *The land near the rivers was very fertile.
- *The rivers served as means of transport.

Bronze Age Civilization :

The early river valley civilizations used bronze to make tools and implements. Hence they were also called the Bronze Age Civilization.

The Mesopotamian Civilization :

Mesopotamia, the land between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, is called the 'cradle of civilization'. It included the regions of Sumer, Akkad, Babylonia and Assyria. We get to know about this civilization through archaeological sources such as the ziggurat at Ur, the seals, and literary sources such as the Epic of Gilgamesh.

(I) Answer the following questions :

1. What is the meaning of word 'civitas'?
2. Write two features of civilization.
3. Why the early civilizations arose near the rivers?
4. What is the other name of early river valley civilization?
5. Which civilization is called the 'cradle of civilization'?

(II) Fill in the letters to get the names of some cities that are situated on the banks of rivers. You can look up an atlas.

1. River Tiber _ O _ E
2. Hudson River N _ W Y _ R K
3. River Seine P _ R _ S
4. River Yamuna _ E L _ I

(III) Write True or False :

1. 'Civitas' is a French word.
2. The Mesopotamian Civilization was an early river valley civilization.
3. The rivers served as means of communication.
4. The land near the rivers was very fertile.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

GEOGRAPHY
Class 6
2020-2021
Assignment 1

**TOPIC-REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL
FEATURES**

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The various ways of representing the earth are globes, maps, pictures, sketches, plans and diagrams.
- A globe is the most accurate three-dimensional, spherical representation of the earth. However, not many details of the earth can be shown on a globe.
- Selected features are shown on a map using different signs, symbols and colours.
- A sketch is a rough drawing showing the relative locations of a few chosen features in an area. They are not drawn to scale.
- Plans are drawn to scale and are very similar to maps. While a map shows a large area, a plan is normally drawn for a small area or a building.
- A scale is the ratio of the distance between two places on a map to the actual distance between the same two places on the ground.
- Map scales are given in three different ways: verbal or statement scale, graphical or linear scale and representative fraction.
- Colourful signs and symbols used in a map to show natural and man-made features are called conventional signs and symbols.

IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Atlas** : A collection of different types of maps in the form of a book.
- **Cardinal directions** : the four principal directions—north, south, east and west.
- **Conventional signs and symbols** : Internationally recognized signs and symbols used to show natural and man-made features on maps.
- **Fold** : A bending of the earth's crust due to large scale earth movements.
- **Globe** : An object representing the spherical shape of the earth with a map of the world on its surface, usually on a stand so that it can be rotated.
- **Map** : A drawing of the whole earth or a part of it on a flat surface.
- **Plan** : A drawing that shows the horizontal section of a small area or building accurately.
- **Scale** : The ratio of the distance between two places on a map to the actual distance between the same two places on the ground.
- **Sketch** : A rough drawing showing the relative locations of a few chosen features in an area
- **Trough** : The dip of a fold.

LANDFORMS-

- Nearly 29 per cent of earth's surface is land.
- Land features on the surface of the earth are different in different places. These features are called landforms. The major landforms include mountains, plateaux, valleys and plains.
- There are three main types of mountains—fold mountains, volcanic mountains and block mountains.
- There are two types of fold mountains—old and young.

- Plateaux are also called plains-in-the air or tablelands.
- Plains are flat lowlands that are mostly built by the alluvium deposited by rivers.

WATERBODIES -

- Nearly 71 per cent of the surface of earth is covered by water.
- There are five large water bodies called oceans in the world. These are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean. Smaller water bodies include seas, lakes and rivers.
- A river is a stream of water which flows in a channel from high ground to low ground and finally to a lake or a sea. The place where the river originates is called its source and the place where it ends is called its mouth.
- The route or course of a river has three stages—the upper, middle and lower stages. In the upper stage the river is in the mountains, in the middle stage it flows over plains, and in the lower stage the river generally meets an ocean or a sea.
- Almost all human activities generate waste which causes pollution.
- Untreated liquid waste from kitchens and toilets of households, liquid wastes from thermal power plants, surface run-off from farms and oil spills are the main causes of water pollution.
- Water pollution causes diseases such as typhoid, cholera and amoebic dysentery.

Exercises

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of these is shown by a thematic map?
 1. mountains
 2. rivers
 3. climate
 4. state capitals

2. These maps are useful to surveyors and civil engineers engaged in building roads, bridges, canals, and other structures.
 1. physical
 2. political
 3. topographic
 4. thematic

3. This is a true model of the earth.
 1. sketch
 2. map
 3. globe
 4. plan

4. This is a rough drawing showing the relative locations of a few features of an area.
 1. globe
 2. map
 3. sketch
 4. plan

5. This is a drawing that shows the horizontal section of a small area drawn to scale.

1. sketch
2. plan
3. map
4. globe

6. These are taken from space and show that the earth is spherical in shape.

1. graphs
2. plans
3. aerial photographs
4. sketches

B. Explain the differences between each of the following pairs.

1. An aerial photograph and a plan
2. A globe and an atlas
3. A sketch and a map

C. Match the columns

A	B
1. the Appalachians	(i) low-lying lands between hills or mountains
2. vent	(ii) old fold mountains in North America
3. faulting	(iii) the opening through which lava comes to the surface
4. valleys	(d) the rupturing or fracturing of rock strata due to strain

D. Answer the following

1. Define an atlas.
2. Differentiate between a plan and a sketch.
3. Name the major landforms on earth.
4. Name the major water bodies on earth.
5. What are the major causes of water pollution?

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

COMPUTER APPLICATION

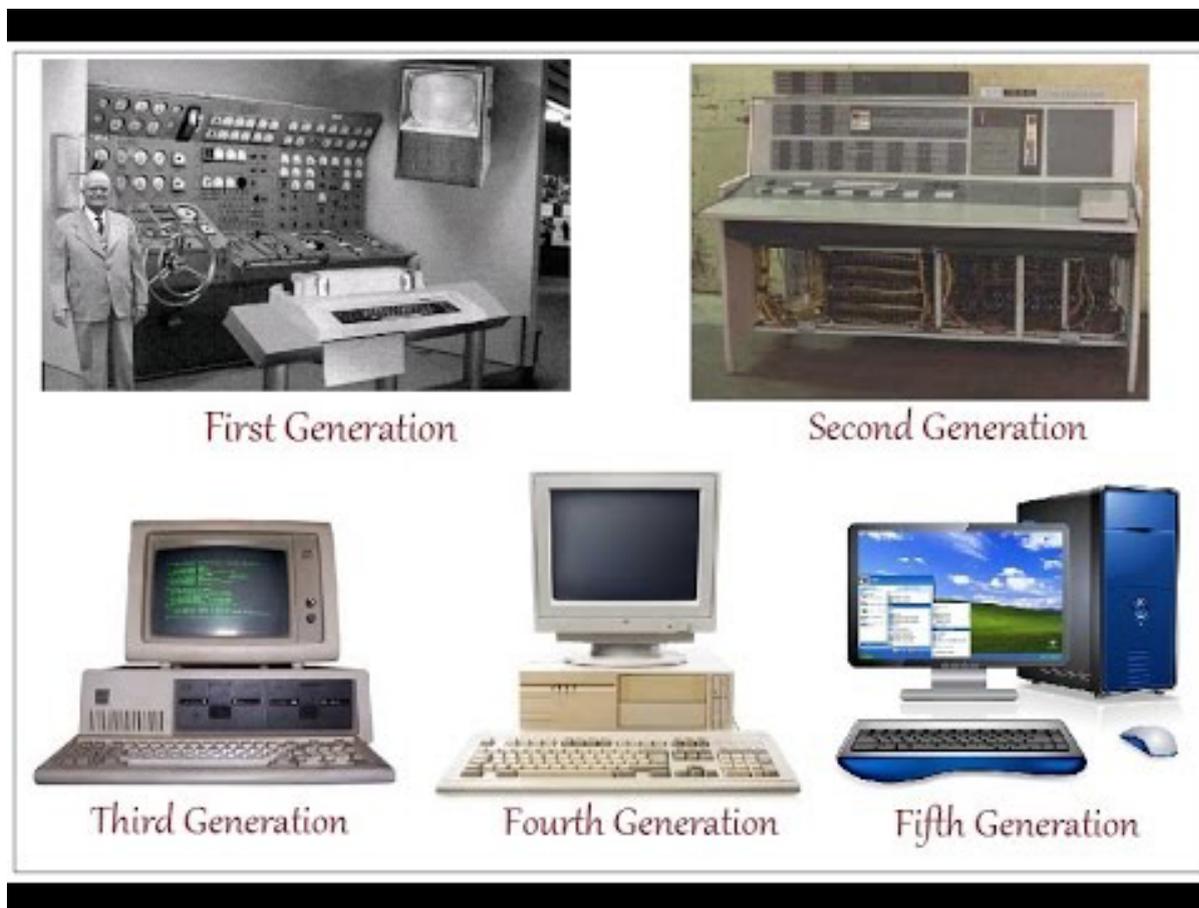
Class 6

2020-2021

Assignment-1

Computers on the basis of Generations

Computers are basically classified on the basis of Generations, Purpose, Type and Size. So, here we will learn about the computers on the basis of generations.



1.First Generation Computers

These computers were developed during 1940-1958. They were very huge in size, slow in speed and produced a lot of heat. The main component used were Vacuum tubes.

2.Second Generation computers

These computers were developed during 1959-1964. They were also quite big in size but little faster in processing than the first-generation computers and produced less amount of heat. Transistors were the main component of this generation.

3.Third Generation computers

These computers were developed during 1965-1975. They were smaller in size and portable. They had large storage capacity and the introduction of CPU fans prevented these computers from damage even after using for long hours. Integrated Circuits were the main component in this generation.

4.Fourth Generation Computers

These computers were developed during 1975 and were used till 2010. They were smaller in size, smaller size and cheaper rates of these computers made them very popular. In these generation, time sharing, real time networks, distributed operating system were used. VLSIs were the main components.

5.Fifth Generation Computers

These computers were developed from 2010 onwards. Main attractions of this generation were Artificial Intelligence. They are still under the development process as few results can be seen in modern computers like voice recognition, touch sensitivity. The use of parallel processing ULSI (Ultra Large-Scale integration) and superconductors are helping to make artificial intelligence a reality.

EXERCISE

1.Match the following:

1. MOUSE	A. 
2. CD	B. 
3. INKJET PRINTER	C. 
4. KEYBOARD	D. 
5. SCANNER	E. 
6. MONITOR	F. 
7. FLASH DRIVE	G. 
8. LASER PRINTER	H. 

2.Fill in the blanks:

- The first generation computers were developed during _____.
- The third generation computers were smaller in size and _____.
- The main component of second generation computers were _____.
- The artificial intelligence is used in _____.
- The duration of second generation computers is _____.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Class – VI

Session- 2020-2021

Assignment – 1

Topic- Commonwealth Games

The Commonwealth Games are often referred to as the 'Friendly Games'. They were earlier called the British Empire Games. The event was first held in 1930, and has taken place every four years since then. The Commonwealth Games are overseen by CGF (Commonwealth Games Federation). The 1998 Commonwealth Games in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia saw the supporting programme grow from 10 to 15 sports as team sports were allowed for the first time.

Tick (\checkmark) the correct option to choose your answer-----

- 1- The commonwealth games are the third largest multisport event in the world after the Olympic Games and (Asian games / South American Games).
- 2- The motto of the Commonwealth Games is: Humanity, Equality and (Speed / Destiny).
- 3- The first time the games had a mascot was in 1978, in Edmonton Canada .What was the mascot? (polar bear / grizzly bear) .
- 4- When were the first Commonwealth Games held? (1932 / 1930) .
- 5- How often are the Commonwealth Games are held?
(Every 4 years / every 5 years)
- 6- What does the relay baton of the Commonwealth Games traditionally contain?
(message from the last winner / message from the Queen).
- 7- In which category did India win the first Commonwealth medal?
(wrestling / fencing)
- 8- In which city were the 2014 Commonwealth games held? (Scotland / Glasgow)

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

MORAL SCIENCE

Class 6

2020-2021

Assignment – 1

TOPIC-HEALTHY LIVING

A healthy lifestyle is one which helps to keep and improve people's **health** and well-being. **Healthy living** is a lifelong effect. The ways to being **healthy** include **healthy eating**, physical activities, weight management, and stress management.

Eating fruit and vegetables every day helps **children** grow and develop, boosts their vitality and can reduce the risk of many chronic diseases. Aim to eat two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables every day. Have fresh fruit available as a convenient snack and try to include fruit and veggies in every meal.

10 Healthy Habits of Fit People

1. Start off with a breakfast to FUEL your day. Remember that breakfast is the most important meal of the day.
2. Drink lots of water.
3. Set a deadline.
4. Don't leave your healthy-eating goals to chance.
5. Remain consistent.
6. Eat whole, real foods.
7. Fill your home with healthy, nourishing foods.
8. Take your workout with you.
9. Wash your hands regularly and maintain cleanliness.
10. Maintain social distancing during the time of pandemic

*****STAY HOME STAY SAFE*****

EXERCISES

- Q.1. Why living healthy is important?
- Q.2. Who is a healthy person?
- Q.3. What are the ways of being healthy?
- Q.4. What is health in your own words?
- Q.5. Write any 5 healthy habits.

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

Hindi Language

Class – 6

2020-21

Assignment-1

Topic- भाषा

भाषा शब्द की उत्पत्ति भाष् धातु से हुई है। भाष् का तात्पर्य है, कहना या प्रकट करना। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि जिस माध्यम से हम अपने विचारों को दूसरों तक पहुँचाते हैं तथा दूसरों के विचारों को समझते हैं, वह माध्यम भाषा कहलाता है।

परिभाषा

भाषा वह माध्यम है, जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने विचारों तथा भावों को बोलकर, लिखकर अथवा संकेतों के द्वारा प्रकट करता है।

भाषा के प्रकार

भाषा के तीन प्रकार होते हैं।

- मौखिक भाषा में बोलकर हम अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं। जैसे—नेता द्वारा भाषण देना।
- लिखित भाषा में लिखकर विचारों को प्रकट किया जाता है। जैसे—पत्र लिखकर।
- सांकेतिक भाषा, भाषा का वह रूप है जिसमें संकेतों तथा इशारों से हम अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं। जैसे—अंपायर क्रिकेट के खेल में संकेतों द्वारा जानकारी देता है।

भाषा के विशिष्ट रूप

1. मातृभाषा—वह भाषा जो बच्चा सर्वप्रथम अपनी माँ तथा परिवार के लोगों से सीखता है।
2. बोली—यह सीमित क्षेत्र में बोली जाने वाली भाषा है। जैसे—अवधी, भोजपुरी आदि।
3. राजभाषा—किसी देश के कार्यालयों में कामकाज के लिए प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषा राजभाषा कहलाती है।
4. राष्ट्रभाषा—राष्ट्रभाषा वह भाषा है जिसका प्रयोग पूरे देश में प्रमुख रूप से किया जाता है। भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिंदी है।
5. अन्य भारतीय भाषाएँ—पंजाबी, मराठी, तमिल, मलयालम आदि।

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न 1 —निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये—

1. भाषा की उत्पत्ति किस धातु से हुई ? इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ लिखिए।
2. भाषा की परिभाषा लिखिए।
3. भाषा के कितने प्रकार होते हैं ?
4. बोली किसे कहते हैं ?
5. भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा क्या है ?

प्रश्न 2— निम्न राज्यों में बोली जाने वाली भाषाएं लिखिए—

1. पंजाब
2. गुजरात
3. आंध्र प्रदेश
4. केरल
5. उत्तर प्रदेश
6. उड़ीसा

प्रश्न 3—सही/गलत का चिन्ह लगाइये—

1. भाषण भाषा का लिखित रूप है।
2. केरल की भाषा तमिल है।
3. समाचार पत्र मौखिक भाषा का उदाहरण है।
4. ट्रैफिक पुलिस सांकेतिक भाषा का प्रयोग करती है।
5. भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा उर्दू है।

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

HINDI LITERATURE

Class - 6

2020-21

Assignment-1

Topic- हार की जीत कहानी

एक गाँव में छोटे से मंदिर में एक संत रहते थे। उनका नाम बाबा भारती था। उनके पास एक घोड़ा था जिसका नाम सुल्तान था। वे उसे बहुत प्यार करते थे और उसके बिना रह नहीं सकते थे। उस इलाके में खड़क सिंह नाम का एक डाकू रहता था। उसने लोगों से सुल्तान की प्रशंसा सुनी और उसे देखने बाबा भारती के पास आया। उसे वह घोड़ा बहुत अच्छा लगा। उसने जाते समय बाबा भारती से कहा कि वह उस घोड़े को उनके पास नहीं रहने देगा।

बाबा भारती इस धमकी से डर गए और कई महीनों तक रात को अस्तबल में घोड़े की रखवाली करते रहे। एक दिन जब वे सुल्तान पर बैठकर घूमने जा रहे थे, एक गरीब आदमी ने उन्हें आवाज दी। वह अपाहिज था। उसने बाबा भारती से विनती करी कि वे उसे अपने घोड़े पर बैठाकर दूसरे गाँव तक पहुँचा दें। बाबा भारती ने उसे घोड़े पर सवार कर दिया और स्वयं लगाम पकड़कर चलने लगे। सहसा उनके हाथ से लगाम छूट गयी और उन्होंने देखा कि वह आदमी घोड़े को तेजी से भगाये ले जा रहा है। उनके मुख से चीख निकल पड़ी। वह आदमी खड़क सिंह था।

उन्होंने कुछ सोंचकर खड़क सिंह को आवाज दी और रुकने को कहा। उन्होंने उससे कहा कि अब वह घोड़ा उसका है और वे उससे उसे वापस करने के लिए नहीं कहेंगे। लेकिन उनकी एक प्रार्थना है जिसे उसे अस्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्होंने उससे कहा कि उस घटना के बारे में वह किसी को न बताये। उनका विचार था कि यदि लोगों को इसके बारे में पता चलेगा तो वे दीन दुखियों पर विश्वास नहीं करेंगे।

ये बात खड़क सिंह के मन को छू गयी। वह बाबा भारती के ऊँचे विचारों को देखकर आश्चर्यचकित रह गया। वह उस घोड़े को इतना प्यार करते थे कि उसके बिना जी नहीं सकते थे। लेकिन इस समय उन्हें अपने दुःख की चिंता नहीं थी बल्कि वे दीन दुखियों के बारे में सोंच रहे थे।

रात के समय वह सुल्तान को वापस अस्तबल में छोड़ गया। सुबह बाबा भारती उसे अस्तबल में देखकर अचंभित हुए। वे उसे गले से लगाकर इस प्रकार रोये जैसे एक पिता अपने बिछड़े हुए पुत्र से मिलकर रोता है। उन्हें यह संतोष हुआ कि अब कोई दीन दुखियों से मुँह नहीं मोड़ेगा।

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न 1— निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये—

(क)—अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न—

1. संत का क्या नाम था ?
2. बाबा भारती के घोड़े का क्या नाम था ?
3. खड़क सिंह कौन था ?
4. बाबा भारती से सुल्तान को कौन चुरा कर ले गया था ?

(ख)–लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न–

1. खड़क सिंह ने बाबा भारती को क्या धमकी दी ?
2. खड़क सिंह ने घोड़े को पाने के लिए क्या चाल चली ?
3. बाबा भारती ने खड़क सिंह से क्या कहा ?

प्रश्न 2–रिक्त स्थान भरिये–

1. बाबा भारती गांव के..... में रहते थे।
2. बाबा भारती सुल्तान से बहुत.....करते थे।
3. खड़क सिंह ने लोगों से सुल्तान की.....सुनी।
4. बाबा भारती रात में.....की रखवाली करने लगे।
5. बाबा भारती को रास्ते में एक.....मिला।

प्रश्न 3–मेल मिलाओ–

शब्द	अर्थ
प्रशंसा	अचानक
अस्तबल	अपंग
अपाहिज	तारीफ
प्रार्थना	घुड़साल
सहसा	विनती

X-----X-----X-----X-----X

SANSKRIT

Class – 6

2020-21

विषय : 1. वन्दना 2. लट् लकार (प्रथमः पुरुषः)

निर्देश – नीचे लिखे कार्य को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए, याद करिये और अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

श्लोक :- त्वमेव माता च पिता त्वमेव ।
त्वमेव बन्धुश्च सखा त्वमेव ।
त्वमेव विद्या द्रविण त्वमेव ।
त्वमेव सर्वं मम देव देव ।

अर्थ :- हे देवो के देव! तुम ही मेरी माता हो, तुम ही मेरे पिता हो।
तुम ही मेरे बंधु और सखा (मित्र) हो।
तुम ही मेरी विद्या और धन हो।
तुम ही मेरे सब कुछ हो।

शब्दार्थ (लट् लकार)

शब्द	अर्थ
अजः	बकरा
सिंहः	शेर
वृषभः	बैल
मृगः	हिरण
कः	कौन
भ्रमति	घूमता है
के	कौन सब
खगाः	सब पक्षी
कुर्वन्ति	करते हैं
ते	वे सब

X-----X-----X-----X-----X