

Std - VI IV - Jtd
BIOLOGY

LEARN AND WRITE THE NOTES GIVEN
BELOW OF CH-3, 8

FOR OFFICE USE

SCAN PAGES OF CH-3, PG. NO. 2

Pg - 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

CH - 8

8 - A

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animals or clothes of human beings so as to be carried from one place to other.

- Maize seed is called maize grain because unlike dicot seeds, it has seed coat fused with the pericarp.

CHAPTER 3. The Cell

Check Point 1

1. cell
2. Robert Hooke
3. shape
4. 15–20 cm
5. unicellular

Check Point 2

1. Nucleus
2. Chloroplast
3. Cell wall
4. Leucoplasts
5. Cell division

TEST YOURSELF

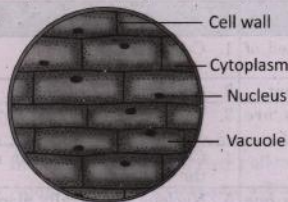
- A. 1. Blood 2. Microscope 3. cytoplasm 4. cell sap 5. Nucleus
- B. 1. Cell wall 2. Robert Hooke 3. Staining 4. Chromoplasts 5. Nucleus
6. Nucleolus 7. Chromatin fibres 8. Chloroplast
- C. 1. Unicellular organism is formed of just one cell, e.g., *Amoeba*, yeast, etc., while multicellular organism is formed of many cells, e.g., neem, fish, etc.
2. Chloroplast is a green plastid due to the presence of chlorophyll. It gives green colour to leaves and carries out photosynthesis. Chromoplast is a coloured plastid. It gives colour to flowers and fruits.
3. Nucleus is the control centre of the cell. It stores hereditary information and passes it to the next generation. Nucleolus is a rounded body present in the nucleoplasm. It forms ribonucleic acid for ribosomes.

4.

Plant cell	Animal cell
1. A rigid cell wall formed of cellulose is present.	1. Cell wall is absent.
2. Chloroplasts are present.	2. Chloroplasts are absent.
3. Vacuole or vacuoles are present.	3. Vacuoles are absent.
4. Centrosome is absent.	4. Centrosome is present near the nucleus.
5. Nucleus is shifted to one side.	5. Nucleus is centrally placed.
6. Units of Golgi complex are scattered in the cytoplasm and are called dictyosomes.	6. Golgi complex is prominent and forms one complex unit.

- D. 1. Our body needs new cells for growth, replacement, repair and for reproduction.
2. A cell is the smallest part of the body and carries out all the life activities. Therefore, cell is called the basic unit of structure and function of living organisms.
3. The salient features of cell theory are as follows:
- Every living organism is made up of one or many cells.
 - Cell is the structural and functional unit of living organisms.
 - New Cells arise by the division of pre-existing cells.
4. The liquid filled in the cavity of a vacuole is called cell sap. It contains stored food, water, pigments, etc.
5. Plastids are coloured bodies found in plant cells. They are of three types:
- Chloroplasts:** They contain chlorophyll and give green colour to leaves and carry out photosynthesis.
 - Chromoplasts:** They are coloured plastids and give colour to flowers and fruits.
 - Leucoplasts:** They are colourless plastids and store food in the form of starch, proteins or fats.
6. Chloroplasts are found only in plant cells because they carry out the process of photosynthesis.
7. Nucleus is called the control centre of the cell because it controls all the activities of the cells.
8. Vacuole in plant cell stores water, food, pigments, etc., and keeps the cell stiff.
9. Cell division is essential because new cells are formed from pre-existing cells by cell division. New cells are needed for growth, reproduction, repair and replacement of old and worn out cells.

10.



Cells of onion peel

Features:

- (a) The cells of onion peel are brick-shaped lying side-by-side

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- (b) They have a cell wall, a nucleus, a central vacuole, and a thin layer of cytoplasm between cell wall and vacuole.

E. 1.-(b) 2.-(c) 3.-(a) 4.-(e) 5.-(d)

F. 1. True

2. False: The cells observed by Robert Hooke in a slice of cork were **dead** cells.
3. False: The cheek cells are **polygonal** in shape.
4. False; **Schleiden** and **Schwann** gave the cell theory.
5. False; Cell wall is found in **plant** cells only.
6. False; **Chromoplasts** give colour to the fruits.
- G. 1. **Chromatin;** It is found in nucleoplasm, others are plastids found in cytoplasm.
2. **Cytoplasm;** It is found outside the nucleus, others are found inside the nucleus.
3. **Fish;** It is multicellular organism, others are unicellular organisms.
4. **Guard cells;** It is found in plants, others are found in animals.

- H. 1. Cells have different shapes because they have to perform different types of functions. For example, nerve cells are long and branched because they have to pass messages from one end to other end of body parts and have to spread messages in all directions.
2. Plasma membrane is described as selectively permeable because it allows only some substances such as oxygen, water, nutrients, etc., to enter the cell and only wastes to leave the cell.

I. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c)

J. 1. (a) A- Golgi body B- Cell membrane C- Nucleolus

D- Endoplasmic reticulum E- Nucleus F- Mitochondria

(b) Animal cell because vacuole and cell wall are absent

(c) Nucleus

K.

A	A	B	C	E	F	M	N	R	S	C	T	P
T	C	R	F	M	O	C	T	O	N	H	I	L
G	M	I	T	O	C	H	O	N	D	R	I	A
F	O	B	O	S	N	X	Y	U	P	O	N	S
N	P	O	G	H	T	O	P	C	F	M	E	T
G	C	S	F	G	C	C	E	L	L	O	N	I
E	M	O	S	O	S	Y	L	E	O	S	O	D
T	P	M	B	B	T	P	C	U	G	O	Q	R
N	G	E	P	C	T	R	A	S	F	M	G	H
S	A	P	L	Y	S	O	S	O	M	E	F	N

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THINK ZONE

- A cell is so tiny that it cannot be seen with the naked eye. Therefore, it was discovered only after the invention of microscope.
- As the nucleus controls all the activities of the cell, so, if the nucleus of a cell is taken out, the functioning of the cell would be disturbed and no vital reaction would take place.

CHAPTER 4. Human Digestive System

Check Point 1

1. Glucose
2. more
3. amino acids
4. D; K
5. Ingestion
6. assimilation

Check Point 2

1. Incisors
2. milk; permanent
3. Teeth
4. taste buds
5. gullet
6. digestion

Check Point 3

1. Stomach
2. Villi
3. Anus
4. Small intestine
5. Salivary glands
6. Liver

Check Point 4

1. Hydrochloric acid
2. Salivary amylase
3. Egestion or Defecation
4. Amino acids
5. Large intestine
6. Bile

Check Point 5

1. Obesity
2. Kwashiorkor
3. Balanced diet
4. Marasmus

TEST YOURSELF

- A.** 1. glucose 2. cardiac sphincter 3. Tongue 4. gall bladder 5. Wisdom teeth 6. villi 7. energy-giving
- B.** 1. Dentition 2. Salivary amylase 3. Canines 4. Peristaltic movements 5. Chyme
- C.** 1. Chewing is the process of breaking down of solid food into small pieces with the help of premolar and molar teeth.
2. Assimilation is the utilisation of absorbed nutrients by the body cells for energy, growth, repair and replacement of damaged tissue.
3. Ingestion is the process of intake of food from outside into the alimentary canal through mouth.
4. Faeces is the undigested semisolid remains of food that enters the rectum from large intestine.

CHAPTER 8. Adaptation

Check Point 1

1. Habitat
2. Abiotic or physical components
3. Brackish water, estuaries, bays, seas and oceans
4. Air bladder
5. Spines
6. Nocturnal animals

Check Point 2

1. wings
2. needle
3. mountain
4. rudder

TEST YOURSELF

- A. 1. biotic or living 2. Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia*) 3. spines
4. Camel 5. mountain
- B. 1. Aerial animals 2. Habitat 3. Fins 4. Gills 5. Mountain habitat
6. Xerophytes (Cacti) 7. Aquatic plants 8. Evergreen trees
9. Conifers
- C. 1. The waxy covering on the surface of leaves of hydrophytes prevents them from rotting in water.
2. Caudal fin in fishes functions like a rudder and helps in changing the direction during swimming.
3. Feathers on the body of birds keep them warm and light.
4. The padded feet of camel help it walk on hot and slippery sand without sinking in it.
- D. 1. The place where an organism lives is called its habitat.
The types of habitat are as follows:
(a) Aquatic habitat
(b) Terrestrial habitat
(c) Aerial habitat
2. (a) Fish and whale have streamlined body shape.
(b) They have fins to swim.
3. (a) In desert plants such as cacti, leaves are modified into spines to prevent water loss from their surface.
(b) Stem becomes spongy and succulent to store water.
4. The main adaptations in fir and pine trees for mountain life are as follows:
(a) They are evergreen trees and can photosynthesise whenever there is sufficient light.
(b) Their trunk is covered with thick bark to protect against extreme cold and draught.

- (c) Their leaves are needle-shaped for protection against water loss and to help snow slide down easily.
- (d) They have cone shape to bear harsh wind and to cope with heavy snowfall.
- (e) They bear cones instead of flowers. Cones have seeds and protect them during harsh winter.

5. Desert habitat, mountain habitat, polar habitat, and forest and grassland habitat are the types of terrestrial habitat.

6. **Desert habitat:** Desert habitats are hot and dry during daytime but cold at night. They have scarcity of food and water.

Mountain habitat: Mountain habitats are extremely cold with varying temperature, high wind speed, high wind pressure, thin atmosphere with low amount of oxygen. They have scarcity of food during long chilly winter.

7. Wings, tail feathers, flight muscles, air sacs, pneumatic bones and streamlined body shape help birds to fly.

8. The lateral line system in fish possesses sense organs which can detect changes in the pressure of water currents.

E. 1.-(b) 2.-(e) 3.-(d) 4.-(a) 5.-(c)

F. 1. Hollow bones; Hollow bones are aerial adaptations in birds, others are aquatic adaptations in fish.

2. *Eichhornia*; It is a free-floating aquatic plant, others are fixed aquatic plants.

3. Needle-like leaves; Needle-like leaves is a mountain adaptation in mountain plants, others are aquatic adaptations in aquatic plants.

4. Fur on the body; Fur on the body is a mountain adaptation in mountain animals, others are aerial adaptations in birds.

G. 1. Cactus is a desert plant. By storing water, its stem becomes thick and spongy.

2. The parachute-like structure in the seeds of Maple and Drumstick is an aerial adaptation which helps them float in air to cover long distances for their dispersal.

3. In floating plants, roots are reduced as they do not reach the soil of waterbed. This feature makes these plants light and helps them float freely.

4. In birds, bones are light and hollow, filled with air to make their body light to fly in the air.

5. The double layers of woolly coat in mountain goats protects them against chilly winter and high speed winds on mountains.

H. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b)

I. 1. 1. **Hump:** For storing food as fat.

2. **Long eyelashes:** For protecting eyes from dust and sand.

3. **Long feet:** To protect the body from heat of sand.

4. **Absence of sweat glands in skin:** To prevent water loss from the body by perspiration.

5. **Flaps on nostrils:** To close the nostrils during a dust or sand storm.

2. 1. Streamlined body shape; To offer least resistance while swimming.

2. Gill filaments with capillary network; For exchange of gases in water.

3. Presence of fins; For changing direction during swimming.

4. Covering of scales on the body; To protect the body from decay in water.

THINK ZONE

- Peepal tree is adapted to live in terrestrial habitat, therefore, its leaf decays in water, whereas the leaves of aquatic plants have waxy coating on them which saves them from rotting in water and thus, they remain healthy.

- Whale has streamlined body shape and limbs modified into flippers for swimming. It is a mammal and not a fish because it has lungs for respiration and gives birth to young ones.

- We are adapted to live terrestrial mode of life. We have lungs to respire in air and not in water, hence, we feel suffocated inside water. On the other hand, fish is adapted to live aquatic mode of life. It has gills for respiration in water. Therefore, it cannot live outside water.

- The thick fur or woolly-hair over the body of animals living in colder regions protects them from extreme cold and high speed chilly winds.

- Cacti are desert plants. To save water, their leaves modify into spines and to perform the function of leaves, i.e., photosynthesis, their stem becomes green and by storing water, it becomes thick and fleshy.

CLASS- VI
SUBJECT- CHEMISTRY

(HOMEWORK)

- * Write the given material on your books and notebooks neatly.
- * And also learn the given material.

For official use (from chemistry book)

Ch-1 - Pg. No. - 10

Ch-8 - Pg. No. - 72 and 73

CLASS-VI

SUBJECT- CHEMISTRY

CH-1 "What is Chemistry about?"

Q1 Define chemistry?

Ans. Chemistry is the branch of science in which we study about substances and their transformations.

Q2 What happens to a substance after a physical change? What happens in a chemical change?

Ans. In a physical change, there is no change in substance. For example, when ice melts, water freezes or water boils, there is no change in water. Whereas in chemical change, the substance changes. For eg: On burning paper the cellulose present in paper transformed into ash with carbon dioxide and water vapours.

Q3. What is matter?

Ans. Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. For eg: Table, chair etc.

Q4. What is base metal?

Ans. A common metal that is not considered precious is known as base metal. For eg: Zinc, iron, copper etc.

Q5 What is meant by the elixir of life?

Ans Elixir is an imaginary liquid that would cure all diseases and help a person to live long.

Q6 Who was the first to prepare hydrogen? Who prepared oxygen for the first time?

Ans. Robert Boyle was the first person to prepare hydrogen. Priestly prepared oxygen for the first time.

Q7 Who disproved the four-element theory of the Greeks?

Ans. Antoine Lavoisier disproved the four-element theory of the Greeks.

Q8 Who put forward the periodic table?

Ans Dmitri Mendeleev

Q9 Who gave atomic theory?

Ans John Dalton

Long Answer Questions

Q1 Write a note on the effect of a physical as well as a chemical change on a substance

Ans Same as Ques 1 of short answers.

Q2 What was the aim of the alchemists? Did they succeed? Discuss.

Ans. Alchemists had following aims :->

- (i) Converting cheaper metal into gold.
- (ii) Searching for elixir of life.

No, they were not successful in their aims as the very basics of alchemy were incorrect. Alchemists accepted the ancient Greek belief that everything is made up of four substances i.e. earth, fire, air, water. And no substance could be simpler

than these four, which were called elements.

Q3 How did Lavoisier disprove the Greek theory of elements?

Ans. Lavoisier found that mixture of hydrogen and oxygen explodes when ignited and water drops are formed. Thus Lavoisier proved that water itself is made up of still simpler substances - hydrogen and oxygen. So, water is not an element. Thus Lavoisier disproved the Greek theory of elements.

Q4 In what way did Mendeleev help chemistry advance?

Ans. He classified elements on the basis of periodic law. He presented a table called periodic table of elements, which he himself revised in 1871. He brought similar elements together in a column called a group and kept dissimilar elements in different groups.

Ch-6 "AIR"

Short Answer Questions

Q1 Why do air bubbles come out when soil is added to water?

Ans Soil is porous. These pores are filled with air and so soil contains air. When water enters these pores, it displaces the air. That is why bubbles come out.

Q2 Why is the presence of air in soil essential for plants?

Ans In the absence of air in the soil, plants would not grow as their roots would not get oxygen, and the absence of plants would bring all life of an earth to an end.

Q3 Name two elements and two compounds present in air.

Ans Two elements which are present in air \Rightarrow

(i) Nitrogen 78%

(ii) Oxygen 21%

Q4 Two compounds present in air are \Rightarrow

(i) water vapour - 0.9%

(ii) carbon dioxide - 0.9%

Q4 Name two major components of air and their approximate proportions.

<u>Ans 4</u>	Component	Percentage by volume
	Nitrogen	78.1%
	Oxygen	21%

Q5 Is the composition of air strictly fixed?

Ans The composition of air is not strictly fixed.

(i) The proportion of carbon dioxide in cities is greater than that in rural areas.

(ii) The amount of water vapour is greater in the rainy season than in dry season.

(iii) The amount of soot and dust depends on place. It is much higher in industrial areas than in other places.

Q6 Where would you expect a higher proportion of water vapour in air?

Ans The amount of water vapour is greater in the rainy season than in dry season.

Q7 Where would you expect a higher (con) proportion of carbon dioxide in air?

Ans The proportion of carbon dioxide in cities is greater than that in rural areas.

Q8 Which gas is formed when carbon dioxide is burnt in air?

Ans- Carbon dioxide.

Long Answer Questions

Q1 How ~~is~~ would you prove that a so-called empty glass is not empty? What does it contain?

Ans Take one empty glass tumbler and push it into the bucket containing water. We will see that no water will enter the tumbler. Now tilt it, you will find bubbles coming out of the tumbler and water entering it. This is because the tumbler was filled with air, and that air found its way out in form of bubbles. This activity shows that empty glass is not empty, it contains air. (fig-6.1) (Pg-63)

Q2 Describe an activity to show that natural water contains air.

Ans. To see that water contains dissolved air, heat some water very slowly on a flame. You will see air bubbles being formed. Allow some cold water to stay undisturbed in a glass for a couple of hours on a warm day. You will observe air bubbles sticking to the walls of glass. This happens because the solubility of air decreases with increasing temperature. Hence, the warmer water releases some of the air dissolved in it. (fig-6.5, Pg No - 64)

Q3. How would you show that candle needs air to burn?

Ans Invert a glass over a burning candle. The candle will burn for only a short while. This is because the amount of air and so, of oxygen in the glass is limited. The burning stops as soon as oxygen is consumed. This activity shows that candle needs oxygen to burn. (fig: 6.10, Pg No-66)

Q4. Mention five important uses of air.

Ans Five important uses of air are:-

(i) Regulating temperature :- The air absorbs a lot of heat of the sun during the day. Had it not done so, the earth would have become too hot to sustain life.

(ii) Hearing :- We can hear one another only because there is air between us. When we speak, the air vibrates.

(iii) Compressed air :- It is used for inflating tyres. It is also used in sprayers.

(iv) The wind helps in the winnowing of food grains.

(v) Sailboats use the energy of wind.

Objective Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. In which of following cases does the substance change?

- (a) The burning of paper
 (b) The freezing of water
 (c) The melting of ice
 (d) The formation of water vapour

2. Which of the following is a physical change?

- (a) The cooking of food
 (b) The digestion of food
 (c) The formation of water vapour
 (d) The growth of a plant

3. Who gave the periodic table of elements?

- (a) Boyle (b) Mendeleev
 (c) Dalton (d) Lavoisier

4. Who is considered to be the father of modern chemistry?

- (a) Mendeleev (b) Dalton
 (c) Lavoisier (d) Priestley

Fill in the blanks.

1. Chemistry is the science of ...^{substances}... and their ...^{transformations}... (substances/transformations/gases)
 2. Anything that occupies ...^{space}... and has ...^{mass}... is matter. (mass/space/colour)
 3. A substance does not change in a ...^{physical}... change. (physical/chemical)
 4. A substance changes in a ...^{chemical}... change. (physical/chemical)
 5. Alchemists could not change ...^{base}... metals into gold. (base/costly/soft)
 6. Mendeleev ...^{classified}... the elements. (discovered/classified)

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements.

1. A substance is transformed after a chemical change. True
 2. Alchemists changed iron into gold. False
 3. Mendeleev classified the elements into eighteen groups. False
 4. Dalton gave the atomic theory. False

- Air is made up of matter. It contains oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapour, some other gases including argon, and soot and dust.
- Oxygen and nitrogen are the major components of air. Oxygen makes up about $1/5$ and nitrogen and other gases, about $4/5$ of air.
- Air is essential for all living things—plants and animals.
- Carbon dioxide is used by plants for photosynthesis. Oxygen is given out in the process.
- Oxygen is used by plants and animals for respiration. Carbon dioxide is given out in the process.
- Air is used for photosynthesis, respiration, and as a source of some gases like nitrogen and argon. It also helps regulate the temperature of the earth.
- The wind (air in motion) is useful in many ways. Clouds move with the wind, bringing rain to different places. The wind disperses the seeds and also the pollen of the flowers of many plants. It helps in the winnowing of food grains. Sailboats use the energy of the wind. Windmills use the energy of the wind to produce electricity.

② Two elements ^{which are} present in air are :- (i) Nitrogen 78%
(ii) Oxygen 21%

Exercises

Two compounds which are present in air :-

in water vapour - 0.9%
(iii) Carbon dioxide - 0.04%

Short-Answer Questions

1. Why do air bubbles come out when soil is added to water? Pg-64
2. Why is the presence of air in the soil essential for plants? Pg-64
3. Name two elements and two compounds present in air.
4. Name two major components of air and their approximate proportions. Pg-66
5. Is the composition of air strictly fixed? Pg-69 - all three
6. Where would you expect a higher proportion of carbon dioxide in air? Pg-69 - 1 Point
7. In which season would you expect a higher proportion of water vapour in air? Pg-69 - 2 Point
8. Which gas is formed when carbon is burnt in air?

Carbon dioxide

Long-Answer Questions

- this activity shows that it contains air
- 63 1. How would you prove that a so-called empty glass is not empty? What does it contain?
 2. Describe an activity to show that natural water contains air. Pg-64
 3. How would you show that a candle needs air to burn? Pg-66
 4. Mention five important uses of air. Pg-70, 71

Objective Questions

Choose the correct option.

1. Fish derive oxygen from
 - (a) water because it is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen
 - (b) the soil below water

- ✓ (c) the dissolved air
(d) the atmospheric air
2. Air occupies space and has
(a) colour
✓ (c) mass (b) smell
(d) none of these
3. Which of the following components of air is used in photosynthesis?
(a) Nitrogen
✓ (c) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen
(d) Dust
4. Which gas is released in photosynthesis?
(a) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon dioxide
✓ (b) Oxygen
(d) Water vapour
5. Which of the following components of air is used in respiration?
(a) Nitrogen
(c) Carbon dioxide
✓ (b) Oxygen
(d) Water vapour
6. Which gas is released in respiration?
(a) Nitric oxide
✓ (c) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide
(d) Sulphur dioxide

Match columns A and B.

A

- (i) Air
(ii) Water
(iii) Oxygen
(iv) Nitrogen

B

- 2 (a) a compound
4 (b) an inactive gas
1 (c) a mixture
3 (d) an active element

Fill in the blanks.

1. The earth is surrounded by a thick blanket of (air/water) ✓
2. Water, when poured into a glass, displaces from the latter. (air/nothing) ✓
3. Air is a gaseous (compound/mixture) ✓
4. A diver carries for respiration. (nitrogen/oxygen) ✓
5. The present in air helps in the formation of clouds. (nitrogen/dust) ✓

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements.

1. The oxygen-to-nitrogen proportion in air is $\frac{1:4}{1:5}$. F
2. There is a vacuum in an empty glass. F
3. Carbon dioxide turns limewater milky. T
4. Anhydrous copper sulphate (white) turns blue with water. T
5. Nitrogen is non combustible and not a supporter of combustion. F
6. The dust present in air helps the formation of clouds. T

Subject-Computer

For Std V to VIII

- Kindly read the chapters according to the syllabus and solve exercise and do the revision.
- You can download the mobile app from Google App store that provides the solved exercises.
- To download the App type IT Planet W and then Class Eg: IT Planet W class V
- The chapters will be explained in the class later.

ENG-I.

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

SUB - ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS - VI

1. LEARN CHAPTER - 5 & 6 AND TRY TO SOLVE EXERCISES.

2. STORY - LEARN STORY GIVEN ON PG. NO. 356 - EXAMPLE - 1

3. LETTER - LEARN FROM PG. NO. 343 - EXAMPLE - 1

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LITERATURE CLASS - VI

POEM - MALALA (SUMMARY)

MALALA IS A BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRATIONAL POEM WRITTEN BY RDANN MENDRIG. THE POET HAS WRITTEN THIS POEM TO THROW A SHOWER OF LIGHT ON THE LIFE, EXPERIENCE AND STRUGGLE OF MALALA.

IN THIS POEM THE POET SAYS THAT SOME PEOPLE DON'T APPRECIATE AND VALUE THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION. THEY TRY TO SUBDUE THE VOICES OF THOSE WHO WANT TO LEARN AND ENLIGHTEN OTHERS. BUT WITH COURAGE AND KINDNESS ONE CAN BEAT ALL THE OPPOSITIONALS.

MALALA IS A KIND HEARTED GIRL WHO IS AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GIRLS' EDUCATION. SHE RAISED HER VOICE FOR HER RIGHTS. THE TERRORISTS SHOT HER IN HEAD WHILE SHE WAS SITTING IN HER SCHOOL BUS. BUT SHE SURVIVED AND IT WAS GOD'S MIRACLE. THAT INCIDENT MADE HER MORE FIRM. SHE WROTE BLOGS TO EXPRESS HER FEELINGS AND THOUGHTS.

THE WORLD RESPONDED POSITIVELY AND APPRECIATED HER STORY AND EFFORTS. SHE DID NOT LET ANYBODY TO STOP HER FROM FULFILLING HER DREAMS.

TODAY MALALA HAS BECOME INSPIRATION TO THOSE WHO WANT TO STUDY AND ACHIEVE SOMETHING IN THEIR LIVES.

LEARN AND WRITE SUMMARY ON NOTE BOOK.

TRY TO SOLVE EXERCISES OF PG. NO. 14, 15 & 16.

READ CHAPTER - 5 AND FIND OUT WORD MEANINGS & WHO SAID TO WHOM.

Name.....

Class.....

Section.....

Roll No.....

Subject.....

Date.....

READ CHAPTER-2 FROM TALES OF SHAKESPEARE AND
FIND OUT WORD MEANINGS ALSO.

CLASS- VI
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY

L- I

Q.3. Explain the following terms:-

(a) Map:-

A representation of the earth, or a portion of the earth drawn to scale on a flat surface.

(b) Cardinal points:-

Four main directions which are commonly known as cardinal points.

(c) Scale :-

The ratio of distance on paper to the distance on ground.

(d) Legend :-

A list of conventional signs and symbols given at the bottom of each topographical map.

(e) Magnetic compass :-

A device to find direction. It is called Mariner's compass.

(f) Globe :-

A model of the earth in miniature form, drawn to scale.

Q.4: Give reasons:-

(a) A map is more accurate than a globe.

Ans (a) Because it is drawn to scale whereas globe is not.

(b) A verbal scale is not as popular as a linear scale.

Ans (b) Because it does not give the accurate measurement.

(c) Pole star is useful in finding directions.

Ans (c) Because it always points towards North and is always visible in the sky.

Q 5. Differentiate between :-

(a) a map, sketch and plan

Map	Sketch	Plan
1. It is representation of the earth or a portion of the earth drawn to scale on a flat surface.	1. It is a rough drawing, not drawn to scale.	1. It is a sketch of a building, school or a house, drawn on scale.

(b) Large scale and Small scale Maps.

	Large scale maps	Small scale maps
1.	Large scale maps show a small area.	Small scale maps show a large area.
2.	Large scale maps give a great details.	Small scale maps give a less detail and space.
3.	Eg. Cadastral maps, Topographical maps.	Eg. wall maps, atlas maps.

Q.c.: Tributaries and distributaries:

Tributaries

distributaries

It is a stream or river that flows into a larger stream.

It is a river or stream that branches off the main stream.

Q.d.: Meander and Delta

Meander

Delta

1. Broad S-shaped curves of rivers are called meander.

1. It is a triangular piece of land at the mouth of the river.

2. It is in middle course.

2. It is found in lower course.

(E) Anticline and Syncline

Anticline

Syncline

Anticline is an upper fold of the fold mountains.

Syncline is a down fold of the fold mountains.

Q6: Answer in brief :-

Ans(a) 1. A map is easy to carry as compared to globe.
2. Map gives detailed information where as globe does not give.

Ans(b) Verbal scale is not accurate because it does not give the accurate measurement.

Ans(c) It means that 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the ground.

Ans(d) It helps us to get accurate information.

Ans(e) Meander

Ans(f) It makes map reading easier as different colours represent different features.

Ans(g) North, South, West and East.

Name.....

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- Ans(h) (i) Verbal scale or a statement.
(ii) By numerical fraction - Representative Fraction
(iii) Graphic or Linear Scale.

Ans(i) It makes map reading easier as different symbols represent different features.

Ans(j) Source of the river is called the origin of a river.

- Ans(k) 1. meanders
2. ox-bow lakes.

Ans(l) The fine silt deposited at the mouth of the river is called alluvium.

Ans(m) Draw (i) Block mountains Page: 21 Fig 1.30.

Ans(n) Draw (ii) Diagram Fig 1.29 Page 21.



अभ्यास Exercise

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

मौखिक विश्लेषण कीजिए- (Oral analysis)

1. किससे देखकर बच्चों की बोलती बंद हो गई ?
2. टिकट जाँचकर्ता द्वारा टिकट माँगने पर बच्चों ने क्या बहाना बनाया ?
3. राजापुर स्टेशन आने पर खन्ना जी अक्सर क्या करते थे ?
4. बच्चों को सबक सिखाने के लिए खन्ना जी ने उन्हें किससे मिलवाया ?

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए- (Tick (✓) the correct answer.)

1. खन्ना जी को देखकर बच्चों की बोलती क्यों बंद हो गई ?
 - (i) क्योंकि बच्चों ने गाड़ी की रिङ्ककी का शीशा तोड़ दिया था
 - (ii) क्योंकि बच्चों ने गाड़ी का टिकट नहीं खरीदा था
 - (iii) क्योंकि बच्चे बोरी करके भाग रहे थे
 - (iv) क्योंकि उन्होंने मार-पीट की थी
2. खन्ना जी कौन थे ?
 - (i) डॉक्टर
 - (ii) पुलिसमैन
 - (iii) फौजी
 - (iv) टिकट जाँचकर्ता
3. खन्ना जी बच्चों को कहाँ ले गए ?
 - (i) थाने में
 - (ii) बच्चों के घर
 - (iii) अपने घर
 - (iv) पड़ोसी के घर

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न- (Short answer type questions)

1. खन्ना जी कौन थे ?
खन्ना जी टिकट जाँचकर्ता थे।
2. बच्चों ने खन्ना जी को टिकट न होने का क्या कारण बताया ?
बच्चों ने ई कारवा बताया कि गाड़ी में चढ़ने समय टिकट नीचे गिर चला था।
3. खन्ना जी के बेटे ने टिकट न होने पर क्या किया था ?
खन्ना जी के बेटे ने टिकट न होने पर टिकट जाँचकर्ता को देखकर चालती गाड़ी से छल्ला मारा था।



4. खन्ना जी के बेटे को बिना टिकट यात्रा करने की क्या सजा मिली थी ?

3. खन्ना जी के बेटे को बिना टिकट यात्रा करना करने के कारण अपनी डीने टर्गों को खी डैने की सजा मिली।

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न- (Long answer type questions)

1. खन्ना जी बच्चों को बिना टिकट यात्रा करने की क्या सजा दिया करते थे ?
खन्ना जी बच्चों को बिना टिकट यात्रा करने पर सजा देने की धमकी देकर, राजापुर स्टेशन आने पर डाँट कर छोड़ देते थे।

2. बच्चों के मन खन्ना जी के प्रति आदर से क्यों भर गए ?

3. बच्चों के मन खन्ना जी के प्रति आदर से क्यों अच्छे व्यवहार और उनके द्वारा दी गई सीख के कारण भर गए।

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

- निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए- (Write the meanings of the following idioms and use them in your own sentences.)

चैन की साँस लेना-

मुँह लटका लेना-

टस से मस न होना-

बोलती बंद होना-

- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से क्रिया-विशेषण ढूँढकर रेखांकित कीजिए- (Underline the adverb in the following sentences.)

1. हमारे दिल जोर-जोर से धड़क रहे थे।

2. यह कहाँ से आ गए ?

टिकट नीचे गिर गए।

4. हम उनके पीछे-पीछे चल दिए।

श्याम धीरे से पुसपुसाया।

6. खन्ना जी चुपचाप बैठे थे।



शब्दाई Word Meaning

बचुर	कुशल (tracful)	नियुण	योग्य (skilled)
विपदा	मुसीबत (misfortune, calamity)	ढेका	जिम्मेदारी (responsibility)
आसरा	उम्मीद, सहारा (support, shelter)	आपा	वश (control)
इसाफ	त्याग (judgement)	भिजाज	तबीयत, स्वभाव (mood)
विनीत	विनम्र (polite)	गोदान	गाय का दान (religious gift of a cow)
अंत्येष्टि	अंतिम क्रिया (funeral)	आग्रह	निवेदन (request)
कौर	टुकड़ा (piece)	व्रत	प्रण (vow)
कृतज्ञ	अहसान मानने वाला (grateful)	साक्षात	साकार, समक्ष (in the shape of)
सुहाग	सौभाग्य (the happy state of wifehood)	उजड़	बेतगाम (unbridled)

पाठ में आए सुहावने- (Idioms from the lesson)

- जीवन पहाड़-सा लगना - जीवन जीना बहुत मुश्किल लगना (hard life)
 आप से बाहर होना - कोष पर नियंत्रण न रख पाना (unable to control over the anger)
 दाँतों तले अँगुली दबाना - आश्चर्यचकित होना (surprised)

उत्तर:-1. सुभागी भेदनी और समझदार थी जबकि रामू कामचोर और अलस था।

उत्तर:-2. क्योंकि वह साल-दिना की सेवा करती थी और उसका कोई काम नहीं करती थी।

अभ्यास Exercise

उत्तर:-3. क्योंकि मरने से पहले उसके दिना ने स्काफ मुँह देने से मना कर दिया।
 उत्तर:-4. सजनेसिंह ने सुभागी से अपने घर की वस्तु बनने की प्रार्थना की।

पाठ को जानें (Know the Lesson)

1. सुभागी और रामू के व्यवहार में क्या अंतर था ?
 2. रामू सुभागी से क्यों चिढ़ता था ?
 3. रामू ने अपने पिता की अंत्येष्टि करने को क्यों मना कर दिया ?
 4. सजनेसिंह ने सुभागी से क्या प्रार्थना की ?

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs)

सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प पर ✓ लगाइए- (Tick ✓) the correct answer:

1. सुभागी के पिता थे-
 (i) सजनेसिंह (ii) हरिहर
 (iii) तुलसी महतो (iv) माधोसिंह

2. माता-पिता की सेवा कौन करता था ?

- (i) रामू (ii) सुभागी
 (iii) दोनों (iv) कोई नहीं

3. रामू स्वभाव से कैसा था ?

- (i) विनम्र (ii) परिश्रमी
 (iii) कामचोर (iv) दयालु

4. महतो की दाह-क्रिया किसने की ?

- (i) सुभागी ने (ii) रामू ने
 (iii) लक्ष्मी ने (iv) सजनेसिंह ने

लघु उत्त्त्सीय प्रश्न- (Short answer type questions)

1. तुलसी महतो सुभागी से अधिक प्यार क्यों करते थे ?
तुलसी महतो सुभागी से अधिक प्यार इसलिए करते थे क्योंकि वह भेदनी, समझदार, चतुर तथा हर काम से नियुण थी और माता-पिता की सेवा रामू का स्वभाव कैसा था ?
रामू का स्वभाव अटका नहीं था। वह कामचोर और आलस था।

3. सुभागी भाई को काम करने से क्यों नहीं रोकती थी ?

सुभागी का मानना था कि जबान लोगों को काम करना चाहिए, इसलिए सुभागी भाई को काम करने से नहीं रोकती थी।

5. माँ के देहांत के बाद सुभागी के जीवन का क्या लक्ष्य था ?

माँ के देहांत के बाद सुभागी के जीवन का लक्ष्य सजनेसिंह का कर्ज उतारना था।

दीर्घ उत्त्त्सीय प्रश्न- (Long answer type questions)

1. छोटी उम्र में सुभागी को जीवन की किन कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा ?

सुभागी छोटी उम्र से विधवा हो गई थी। उसका भाई भी उससे लड़ता-झगड़ता था और उसके माता-पिता भी उसका साथ छोड़कर भगवान के पास चले गए थे। इस प्रकार हम कह सकते हैं कि उसे अपने जीवन में कठिन परिस्थितियों का सामना करना सुभागी ने सजनेसिंह का कर्ज चुकाने के लिए क्या-क्या किया ? पढ़ो।

2. तीन साल तक सुभागी ने दिन बड़े दिन और रात को रात न समझा। दिन भर खेती-बाड़ी का काम करने के बाद, वह रात को आटा पीसती थी। इस प्रकार उसने भेदनी के कर्ज चुकाने का कर्ज चुका दिया।

अब भाषा की बात (About the Language)

- ◆ जो शब्द विशेषण की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें प्रविशेषण कहते हैं। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में प्रविशेषण शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए— (The words that qualify the adjective are known as 'प्रविशेषण'.

Underline the 'प्रविशेषण' in the following sentences.)

1. सुभागी घर के काम में बड़ी चतुर थी।
2. रामू बड़ा कामचोर और आवारा था।
3. वह बहुत बड़ी इमारत है।
4. गहरे लाल रंग के फूलों की माला बनाओ।
5. बड़ी पुरानी बात है यह!

- ◆ निम्नलिखित विशेषणों से भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाइए— (Change the following adjectives into abstract noun.)

चतुर	<u>चतुराई</u>	बुरा	<u>बुराई</u>
बड़ा	<u>बड़प्पन</u>	भला	<u>भलाई</u>
बूढ़ा	<u>बुढ़ापा</u>	मीठा	<u>मीठापन / मिठास</u>
सज्जन	<u>सज्जनता</u>	दुर्बल	<u>दुर्बलता</u>

- ◆ पाठ में आए निम्नलिखित मुहावरों को स्वरचित वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए— (Use these idioms in your own sentences.)

आपे से बाहर होना	- <u>अपनी बुराई सुनकर राम आपे से बाहर हो गया।</u>
जीवन पहाड़-सा लगना	- <u>पति की मृत्यु के बाद सरिता को अपना जीवन पहाड़-सा लगने लगा।</u>
दाँतों तले अँगुली दबाना	- <u>ताजमहल की सुंदरता को देखकर लोग दाँतों तले अँगुली दबाते हैं।</u>



रचनात्मक गतिविधियाँ Creative Activities

- ◆ अपने देश के किन्हीं पाँच राज्यों में लड़के-लड़कियों की संख्या दर्शाते हुए एक चार्ट बनाइए।
(Make a chart showing the number of boys and girls of five states in your country.)
- ◆ वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक धारणाओं में तेज़ी से परिवर्तन आ रहा है। लड़कों और लड़कियों को समान अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं। अपने परिवार में या आस-पास घटी किसी ऐसी घटना को लिखिए जिसमें किसी लड़की ने कोई साहसिक कार्य किया हो।
(There is a great change taking place in modern society. The same rights are given to both boys and girls. Write an incident about the girl's boldness of your locality.)



CLASS-VI

HINDI

HINDI - I

रचना प्रसून भाग- 4

याद करो

- लेख :- 1. पिकनिक (Pg.No. 109)
2. मेरे प्रिय अध्यापक (Pg.No. 108)

- पत्र :- 1. अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र। (Pg.No-104)
2. याचा जी की उपहार के लिए धन्यवाद पत्र। (Pg.No-106)

HINDI - II भाषा - भारती

पाठ - 2, 3, 4, 5 शब्द - अर्थ (याद करो)

पाठ-2 के लघु प्रश्न तथा दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न/उत्तर write on notebook

पाठ-3 के लघु प्रश्न और दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न/उत्तर write on notebook.

पाठ - 2, 3 अभ्यास कार्य write and learn on book.

FOR OFFICE USE:-

PLEASE SCAN FOLLOWING PAGE NO. 18, 19

Pg.No. 26, 27, 28

MRS:- SARIKA

DATE:- 20.03.2020

HOMWORK

CLASS - VI (HISTORY & CIVICS)

CHAPTER - 1 (HISTORY - AN INTRODUCTION)

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. - (c) Inscriptions
2. - (a) Soan Valley
3. - (b) Mesolithic Age
4. - (c) Poems
5. - (c) New Stone Age

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. archaeology
2. nomad, settled
3. monuments
4. religious literature and secular literature
5. Neolithic age

III. Write True or False against the following statements.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

IV. Answer the following questions.

- 1.) The prehistory can be divided into three periods:-
 - (a) Palaeolithic Age or Old Stone age
 - (b) Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone age
 - (c) Neolithic Age or New Stone age

2.) History is the study of our past, a record of the events that happened long time ago. We study history to understand our past. It is a link between the past and present.

3.) The two important discoveries which changed the life of early man were - i) He discovered fire, ii) He learnt how to make tools.

4.) The sources of history are of two kinds. They are:-

a) Literary sources → The vedas, the Ramayan, the Mahabharata etc.

b) Archaeological sources → Monuments, inscriptions and coins.

5.) The scientific study of material which remain in past.

6.) Main features of Neolithic age were:-

a) Development of Agriculture.

b) Domestication of animals

c) Invention of wheel

7.) Literary sources are a useful source of history as it helps us to understand the political, social systems and economic activities.

8.) As a food gatherer, the early man discovered many tools and also discovered fire. After those developments, he learnt how to grow crops and started domestication of animals. In this way, he became a food producer.

v. Distinguish between.

1.) Monuments

Old buildings which are important historically are called monuments. Monuments, such as forts, palaces, temples, etc. make history come alive.

Inscriptions

Writings which are normally engraved either on stone surface or on metal are called inscriptions.

2.)

Palaeolithic Age

- a) They had nomadic life.
- b) They discovered fire.
- c) They invented tools.
- d) It was called old stone age.

Neolithic Age

- a) They developed agriculture.
- b) They domesticated animals.
- c) They invented wheel.
- d) It was called the new stone age.

VI. Picture Study.

- 1.) Gold coins of Kanishka.
- 2.) They tell about the economic condition and trading relations.
- 3.) It is the study of currency including coins and paper money.

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

HOMework

CLASS - VI (MATHS)

NUMBERS:

CHAPTER NO. 1 : NUMBER SYSTEMS

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ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS:

CHAPTER NO. 2 : THE UNITARY METHOD

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DATA HANDLING

CHAPTER NO. 1 : STATISTICS

PAGE NO. → DH-3

Solve these chapters on your rough note-book.

CLASS - VI
SUBJECT - PHYSICS

LEARN AND WRITE THE NOTES
GIVEN BELOW OF

CHAPTER - 1, 2

FOR OFFICE USE

SCAN PAGES OF

CHAPTER - 1

Pg → 3, 4, 5

CHAPTER - 2

Pg → 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

ICSE PHYSICS 6

CHAPTER 1. Matter

Check Point 1

- (a) space (b) molecules (c) attract
- (a) Molecule (b) Plastic, Rubber, Water, Oil and Air

Check Point 2

- (a) liquid (b) Solid (c) gas
- (a) Solid
(b) ~~A~~ liquid can be transformed into a gas on heating through **YES** evaporation process.

TEST YOURSELF

- A. 1. solid, gas 2. minimum/least 3. weak 4. liquid 5. gas
- B. 1. Matter 2. Molecule 3. Intermolecular force 4. Rigidity 5. Gas
- C. 1. Anything which has mass and occupies space is called matter.
2. The smallest ~~part~~ of a substance that can exist independently in nature is called a molecule.
3. The substance which has definite volume but no definite shape of its own is called a liquid.
4. The substance which has neither a definite volume nor a definite shape of its own is called a gas.

D. 1.

Solids	Liquids
(a) Solids have a definite volume and definite shape of their own.	(a) Liquids have definite volume but do not have definite shape of their own.
(b) They do not flow but can be heaped.	(b) They can flow but cannot be heaped.
(c) They are rigid and cannot be compressed.	(c) They are nonrigid and can be slightly compressed.

2.

Liquids	Gases
(a) Liquids have definite volume but do not have definite shape of their own.	(a) Gases have neither definite volume nor definite shape of their own.
(b) Liquids can flow from higher to lower level.	(b) Gases can flow in all directions.
(c) Liquids are slightly compressible.	(c) Gases are highly compressible.

E. 1. Anything which has mass and occupies space is called matter.

2. Aim: To show that water occupies space.

Materials Required: A glass tumbler, a table and water.

Procedure: Take a clean, dry glass tumbler and put it on the table. Now, gently pour water into the tumbler.

Observation and Conclusion: The water level in the tumbler goes on rising as more and more water is poured into it. A limit may come when the tumbler is filled to its brim. If more water is poured into the tumbler, then it will overflow and spread on the table. This activity shows that water occupies space.

3. Molecules are the smallest particle of a substance which can independently exist in nature. They are formed by combining one or more atoms together.

4. Three characteristics of molecules are as follows:

(a) Molecules of a substance are extremely small in size. They cannot be seen even with the help of a microscope.

(b) Molecules of a substance attract each other. The attractive force amongst molecules of a substance is called intermolecular force.

(c) All molecules of a particular substance are identical in shape, size and mass.

5. Sugar and apple are solid substances.

6. Hydrogen and biogas are gaseous substances.

7. The three characteristics of liquids are as follows:

(a) Liquids have definite volume but no definite shape of their own.

(b) The molecules of liquids are less closely packed.

(c) The intermolecular forces in liquids are less strong as compared to solids.

8. A list of twenty objects is given below:

Pencil, petrol, nitrogen, oil, chair, oxygen, duster, milk, water, stapler, CNG, book, table, alcohol, stone, mercury, water vapour, sponge, blackboard, juice.

Solids	Liquids	Gases
Pencil	Petrol	Nitrogen
Chair	Oil	Oxygen
Duster	Milk	CNG
Stapler	Water	Water vapour
Book	Alcohol	
Table	Mercury	
Stone	Juice	
Sponge		
Blackboard		

F. 1.-(b) 2.-(c) 3.-(a)

G. 1. True

2. False; Molecules **cannot** be easily seen by the use of a microscope.

3. False; Matter particles **exert intermolecular force** on each other.

4. True

5. True

6. False; Gases have neither finite shape nor finite ~~mass~~ **Volume**.

H. 1. **Coconut oil**; It is liquid but others are solid.

2. **An antiseptic tablet**; It is solid but others are liquid.

3. **Sodawater**; It is liquid but others are gas.

I. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d)

THINK ZONE

1.

Maximum intermolecular space	Minimum intermolecular space
Air	Stone
Carbon dioxide	Milk
Steam	Wood
CNG	Book
	Pencil

• Iron piece is solid and rigid. So, it cannot be compressed.

• The constituent molecules of a solid are closely packed because intermolecular space amongst the molecules of a solid is very small.

• The molecules of solids are held tightly together by strong forces of attraction. So, they have fixed position and cannot move. Therefore, solids do not flow.

CHAPTER 2. Physical Quantities and Measurement

Check Point 1 **1. A standard unit of a physical quantity is a well defined standard in term of which similar**

1. A standard unit of a given quantity is an appropriate measure that has some definite and convenient amount of the quantity which remains the same for every person at every place. **quantifies can be measured**

2. Three common unit systems being followed in daily life are (i) CGS system, (ii) FPS system, and (iii) MKS (SI) system.

3. (a) a kilo = 1000 (b) a centi = $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$

(c) a milli = $\frac{1}{1000} = 0.001$ (d) a hecto = 100

4. A week consists of 7 days.

$$\text{One day} = 24 \text{ hours} = 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ seconds}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ week} &= 7 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ seconds} \\ &= 6,04,800 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

Check Point 2

1. (a) metre (b) left-side (c) digital
2. (a) Balance (b) 12 inches

Check Point 3

1. second 2. 37 3. 10000

TEST YOURSELF

1. physical 2. one-hundredth 3. SI 4. physical balance 5. mercury
1. Gram 2. Centimetre 3. Kelvin 4. Measuring scale (or metre rod) 5. Measurement 6. Thermometer 7. Stopwatch
1. Measurement is the process of comparison of a physical quantity with a fixed known quantity of the same kind.

Same as 2. A standard unit is an appropriate measure of the given quantity which remains the same for every person at every place.

3. Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of an object.
- D. 1. Multiples of units are used for larger measurements but submultiples of units are used for smaller measurements.
2. Lower fixed point of a thermometer is the melting point of pure ice at standard atmospheric pressure, whereas upper fixed point of a thermometer corresponds to the boiling point of pure water at standard atmospheric pressure.
3. In MKS system, the units of length, mass and time are metre, kilogram and second respectively. In FPS system, the units of length, mass and time are foot, pound and second respectively.
- E. 1. A physical quantity is something that can be measured. Length, mass, time, volume, temperature, capacity, etc., are examples of physical quantities.
2. While reading a measuring scale, one should follow the following precautions:
(i) The scale should be placed along the length to be measured.
(ii) While noting down the scale reading, position of eye should be just above the point where reading is to be taken.
(iii) If an edge of the scale is worn out or zero mark is invisible then do not consider it as the reference point.
3. Four fundamental quantities and their SI units are given below:
(i) length - metre (ii) mass - kilogram (iii) time - second
(iv) temperature - kelvin

4. Mass of an object is a measure of the quantity of matter contained in it. The SI unit of mass is kilogram.

5. To determine the mass of an object using a beam balance, place the given object on left pan of the balance. Standard weights of appropriate values are placed on right pan of the balance till the pans are balanced and the beam is perfectly horizontal. The total sum of standard weights gives the mass of the given object.

6. Following precautions should be followed while using a clinical thermometer:

- (i) The thermometer should be washed well before use.
- (ii) Give few soft jerks to the thermometer so that initial reading of mercury level is below 35°C .
- (iii) Never hold the thermometer by the bulb.
- (iv) Keep the thermometer in a person's mouth under the tongue for at least one minute.
- (v) While reading the thermometer, hold it at the eye level.
- (vi) Never wash the thermometer in hot water.

7. The normal body temperature of a healthy person is 37°C (98.6°F).

- 1.-(b) 2.-(e) 3.-(a) 4.-(f) 5.-(c) 6.-(g) 7.-(d)

1. False; The SI unit of length is **metre**.

2. True

3. True

4. False; A **second** is a standard international unit of time.

5. True

6. False; In a **beam** balance, mass of an object is compared with masses of standard weights.

7. True

8. False; The symbol for 40 metres is **40 m**.

1. **Newton**; All other units are fundamental units but newton is a derived unit.

2. **Measuring tape**; All other devices measure time but a measuring tape measures the length.

3. **Weight box**; All other devices are used to measure the temperature but weight box is used for measuring the mass.

4. **Square metre**; It is SI unit of area but others are units of length.

1. The standard unit should not change with place or time to avoid confusion and inconvenience in measurement.

2. Since hectare is a multiple and bigger unit of area, it is used to measure the bigger size like area of playgrounds and fields.

3. The constriction provided in the capillary tube of a clinical thermometer prevents the fall of mercury column from its original

position when the thermometer is taken out of the patient's mouth.

J. 1. $600 \text{ m} = \frac{600}{1000} \text{ km} = 0.6 \text{ km}$

2. Here, $1.2 \text{ km} = 1.2 \times 1000 \text{ m}$
 $= 1200 \text{ m} = 1200 \times 100 \text{ cm} = 120000 \text{ cm}$

3. Here, $35 \text{ cm} = 35 \times 10 \text{ mm} = 350 \text{ mm}$

4. (a) Height of Ginni in metre = $\frac{142}{100} \text{ m} = 1.42 \text{ m}$

(b) Height of Ginni in millimetre = $142 \text{ cm} \times 10 = 1420 \text{ mm}$

5. Length of the cellphone = $13.3 \text{ cm} - 0.5 \text{ cm}$
 $= 12.8 \text{ cm}$
 $= 12.8 \times 10 \text{ mm}$
 $= 128 \text{ mm}$

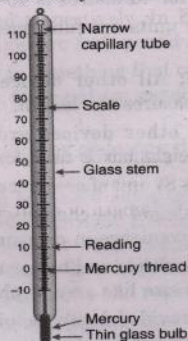
6. Here, length, $l = 60 \text{ cm}$ and breadth, $b = 30 \text{ cm}$
 \therefore Surface area of wall painting, $A = lb$
 $= 60 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} = 1800 \text{ cm}^2$

and surface area in square metre = $\frac{1800}{100 \times 100} = 0.18 \text{ m}^2$

7. \therefore Time taken = 1.25 hours
 $= 1.25 \times 60 \text{ min}$
 $= 75 \text{ min} = 75 \times 60 \text{ s} = 4500 \text{ s}$

K. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (d)

L. 1. The diagram of a laboratory thermometer is given below:



2. The student having eye at position B will get the correct reading. The correct length of the pencil is 5 cm.

3. Thermometer A is Celsius thermometer because it ranges $0^\circ\text{C} - 100^\circ\text{C}$.

Thermometer C is Fahrenheit thermometer because it ranges $32 - 212^\circ\text{F}$.

THINK ZONE

- Ritika should keep one edge (starting) of the pencil at 1 cm mark and then she should calculate the actual length of the pencil by subtracting 1 from the reading at the other end of pencil.

- Given, total number of pages in the book = 200

Cover pages in a book = 4 (2×2 sheets)

So, number of pages excluding cover pages
 $= 200 - 4 = 196$ pages

We know, there are 2 pages in a sheet

So, number of sheets for 196 pages = $\frac{196}{2} = 98$ sheets

Thickness of 1 sheet = 0.005 cm

\therefore Thickness of 98 sheets = $98 \times 0.005 \text{ cm}$
 $= 0.49 \text{ cm}$

Now, thickness of 1 cover sheet = 0.05 cm

\therefore Thickness of 2 cover sheets = $2 \times 0.05 \text{ cm}$
 $= 0.1 \text{ cm}$

Hence, the thickness of textbook = Thickness of pages
 $+ \text{Thickness of covers}$
 $= 0.49 \text{ cm} + 0.1 \text{ cm}$
 $= 0.59 \text{ cm}$

- (a) Electronic balance (b) Measuring tape

In (a), we use electronic balance because it does not require standard weights like beam balance.

In (b), the length of the room can be easily measured with the measuring tape. It cannot be easily measured with metre scale and metre rod due to their small length.

- Here, length of cloth = $2 \text{ m} = 2 \times 100 = 200 \text{ cm}$

\therefore Length of each piece of the cloth = $\frac{200}{5} = 40 \text{ cm}$

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

Subject - Punjabi

CLASS - VI

ਪਾਠ - 2

ਮੇਠ ਮਸਤੂ ਵੇ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ

ਪ੍ਰ: 2 ਖੋਜ ਕੈ:- 12

1. ਮਕਾਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਵੀ ਬਦਲ ਵੇ ਕਿੱਥੇ ਘੁੰਮ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮਕਾਬਰ ਤੇ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਰੋਮ ਬਦਲ ਵੇ ਰੋਤਲੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਘੁੰਮ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ।

2. ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਵੇ ਮਕਾਬਰ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੁੱਝ ਦੂਰ ਇੱਕ ਕੋਪੜੀ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਹੈ। ਮਾਇਦ ਉਥੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕੇ।

3. ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਨੇ ਮਕਾਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿਕ ਮਾਲ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਮ ਬੁਝਾਉਣ ਕਈ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਚੂਜ਼ (ਘਰਛਾ) ਖਾ ਕੇ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਮ ਬੁਝਾਉਣ ਕਈ ਕਿਹਾ।

4. ਬੀਰਬਲ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਬ ਇੱਕ ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਨੇ ਮੋਗਾਤ ਫੁਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਕੱਚੇ ਕੱਚੇ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਜੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਮੋਗਾਤ ਕੋਂ ਲਏ ਤਾਂ ਠੀਕ ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਤਾਂ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਪੂਰ ਇੱਕ ਪਏ।

5. ਮਕਾਬਰ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਦੀ ਦੁਕੇਰੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮਕਾਬਰ ਨੇ ਰਖਦਾਕੇ ਚਾਹੇ ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਸਿਆਣਾ ਫੀਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਗੱਲ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੋਹ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਪ੍ਰ: 3 ਦਾਰ ਬਣਾਓ:-

1. ਰੋਤਲਾ - ਇਹ ਇਸ਼ਕ ਰੋਤਲਾ ਹੈ।

2. ਇੱਥੇ - ਇੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਦੂਰੇ ਖਾਸੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਸਨ।

3. ਕੋਪੜੀ - ਬੀਰਬਲ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕ ਕੋਪੜੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

4. ਡਰਬੂਜ਼ - ਮੈਂ ਡਰਬੂਜ਼ ਖਾਧਾ।
 5. ਮੈਗਾਤ - ਮੈਂਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ 'ਤੇ ਮੈਗਾਤ ਮਿਠੀ।
 6. ਰਬਾਬਾ - ਫੈਸੀ ਰੇਮ ਦਾ ਰਬਾਬਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।
 7. ਪਰਦਾਕ ਕਰਨਾ - ਆਰਬਰ ਨੇ ਮੈਗਾਤ ਪੁਠਾਨ ਕਰ ਕੀਤੀ।
 8. ਰੇਮ ਬਦਲਣਾ - ਆਰਬਰ ਰੇਮ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਿ ਰਿਗ ਮੀ।
 9. ਇਨਾਮ - ਰਬਾਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਾਮ ਮਿਠਿਆ।
 10. ਉਸਤ - ਰਾਜ ਉਸਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਬੈਠਾ ਹੈ।
 11. ਦਰਬਾਰ - ਰਾਜ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠਾ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰ: 4 ਖਾਕੀ ਖਾਠਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ -
 1. ਏਯਾਗਿਰ 2. ਫੋਪੜੀ 3. ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ 4. ਚੁੱਠੇ 5. ਮੋਰ-ਜਮਝਰੇ
 ਪ੍ਰ: 5 ਠੀਕ / ਗਲਤ

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✗
 Page No - 13 ਵਿਆਖਯਨ

- ਲਿੰਗ ਬਦਲੀ :-
 1. ਫੈਕਰੀ ਫੈਕਰੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ।
 2. ਰਿਗੀ ਰਿਗੀ ਹੀ ਹੈ।
 3. ਮੋਰੀ ਦਗੜ ਹੀ ਹੈ।
 4. ਮੋਰੀ ਨੇ ਖੈਲ ਖਾਈ।
 5. ਪ੍ਰਮਿਯਾਰੀ ਨੇ ਮਿੱਠੀ ਦੇ ਠਾਂਡੇ ਬਦਾਏ।

- ਵਰਨ ਬਦਲੀ :-
 2. ਹਦਾਇਤ ਖੈਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਹਨ।
 3. ਉੱਖ ਹੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਨ।
 4. ਫੋਪੜੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠੇ ਬੈਠੇ ਸਨ।
 5. ਇਹ ਤੋਠੇ ਪੁਗਾਏ ਹਨ।
 6. ਉਹ ਆਦਮੀ ਜੋਰ ਕਰ ਠੱਕੇ।

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

LESSON - 3

ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੀ ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰਾ

ਪੰਨਾ 2 ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰਬਰ :- 18

ਭੈਣ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖਤੀ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਭੈਣ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖਤੀ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੀਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਨੂੰ ਨੇਕੀ ਜਗਤਿਛੁ ਜਈ ਕਿਹਾ।

2. ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਕਿਸ ਦੇ ਤੇਜੇ ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਕਰਨ ਆਏ ਸਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਤੇਜੇ ਇਸ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਮੌਢ ਦਾ ਸੁਨੇਹਾ ਦੇਣ ਆਏ ਸਨ।

3. ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਆਸਾਨ ਵੰਡ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰਾ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਆਸਾਨ ਵੰਡ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ।

4. ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਹਾਬ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਹਾਬ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਹਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਨੇੜ ਵੈਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਸਾਨ ਵੰਡ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਝੂਠਾ ਕਹੀਂ ਰਹੇ।

5. ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੇਈਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾ ਕੇ ਕੀ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਵੇਈਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਿੰਨ ਇਨ ਮਮਾਪੀ ਕਾ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਭਗਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ।

6. ਮੁਕਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਵੇਈਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਬਚਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਸੇ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਤੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੁਕਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਹੱਟ ਮਾਰਿਬ' ਅਤੇ 'ਖੇਰ ਮਾਰਿਬ' ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਖ ਹਰ ਸੰਗਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਜਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰੀ ਮੜਕਾ ਝੰਗਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪੰਨਾ 3 ਵਾਰ ਬਦਲੋ :-

1. ਕੀ ਨ - ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਭਗਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਨ ਸਨ।

2. ਵਾਸੁਈ - ਵੱਡੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੁਰਜ ਵਾਸੁਈ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

Name.....

Class.....Section.....Roll No.....

Subject.....Date.....

3. ਰਵੱਈਆ - ਜ਼ੋਰ ਭੰਗਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਰਵੱਈਏ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰਨਾ
4. ਜ਼ਰੀਆ - ਰਾਮ ਕੋਲ ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।
5. ਜਾਂਚ - ਕੋਈ ਖੁਹ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਵਾਈ।
6. ਠੰਡਾ - ਤੱਤਾ ਰੋੜਾ - ਕੋਰੀ ਦਾ ਏਸ਼ ਜੰਗਣ ਤੇ ਰਾਮ ਠੰਡਾ-ਤੱਤਾ
ਤੋਂ ਗਿਣਿਆ।
7. ਵੇਹੀਂ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਕੁਟਕੁਟਾ - ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕੋਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਹੀਂ ਹੱਥੀਂ
ਅਨਾਜ ਕੁਟਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
8. ਕਮਾਈ - ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਮਾਈ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਚੋਰੇ ਕਰਨਾ।
9. ਤਜਾਜ਼ - ਪੁਸ਼ਕ ਚੋਰ ਦੀ ਤਜਾਜ਼ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
10. ਉਮਤਤ - ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਉਮਤਤ ਕਰੋ।
11. ਭੁੱਲੇ-ਭਯੇ - ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਭੁੱਲੇ-ਭਯੇ ਕੋਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੱਚੇ ਰਾਹ
ਦਾਇਆ।

ਪ੍ਰ: 4 ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਂ ਭਰੋ -

1. ਮੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ 2. ਘਰਮਾਤਕਾ 3. ਕੋਰਵੀਦਾਂ 4. ਜਕਦੇ
5. ਵੇਈਂ 6. ਭੁੱਲੇ-ਭਯੇ।

ਪ੍ਰ: 5 ਠੀਕ/ਗ਼ਲਤ (Pg No :- 19)

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. X

ਵਿਚਾਰਕਰਨ

① ਵਿਚਾਰਕਰਨ	ਕੋਰੇ - ਸੁਰੇ	ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ - ਸਿੱਤਰ
	ਨਹਾਂ - ਪੁਗਣ	ਕੀਦਰ - ਬਾਰ
	ਖੁਸ਼ - ਖੁਖੀ	ਮਾਜਰ - ਨੋਕਰ
		ਪੁਗ - ਆਪੁਗ
		ਠੰਡਾ - ਗਰਮ

②

ਸੁੱਧ ਕਰੋ -	ਠੰਡਾ - ਤੱਤਾ - ਠੰਡਾ-ਤੱਤਾ	ਵਿਚਾਰਕਰਨ - ਵਿਚਾਰਕਰਨ
ਕੋਰਤ - ਕੋਰਤ	ਨੋਕਰੀ - ਨੋਕਰੀ	
ਮਚ - ਮੱਚ	ਖੁਸ਼ - ਖੁਸ਼	
ਸਿਕਾਇਤ - ਸਿਕਾਇਤ	ਦਾਨੇ - ਦਾਣੇ	