

PRAGATI PUBLIC SR. SEC. SCHOOL

Ujjawal Vihar, Baran Road, Kota

SUMMER VACATIONS HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Class- VI

ENGLISH

All the activities are compulsory

Read instructions carefully and follow instructions.

Activity 1

To be done on an A4 size sheet. You can use your own creativity and also draw, colour pictures or paste pictures related to it.

Go for a nature walk. Don't make much noise or you'll frighten away the birds and small animals. Just look around at the trees, bushes, birds and insects. Make note of it. Write about interesting things you saw that you had never bothered about earlier.

Activity 2

You use many stationery items in school. Create some of your own stationery using traditional Indian art.

Have you ever seen this spiral notebook in shops or with any of your friends?

This is Madhubani art.

Madhubani or Mithila art is an Indian folk art from Bihar. Madhubani paintings are done using your fingers or twigs, pen-nibs, matchsticks or basic brushes.

Naturally obtained colours are used for these paintings. These paintings also have geometric patterns in addition to natural elements such as animals, flowers, heavenly bodies, etc.



Create some Madhubani art bookmarks to be used in class. You may draw the animals, given in the picture above, on your bookmarks.

Make a bookmark using waste cardboard or thick sheets or Tags from clothes. Write your name behind the book mark and later use it..

Activity 3

Instructions- Write neatly both the passages in an A4 size sheet along with answer.

1. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions.

Once there was a miser who sold all his possessions and, with the money, bought a great lump of gold, dug a deep hole at the edge of the garden, and there he buried his gold. Once a day, thereafter, the miser went to the garden, dug up his gold, and embraced it lovingly. One of the miser's workmen wondered why his master spent so much time in the garden. One day, he hid behind a tree and soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure. That night, when the miser was fast asleep, the workman crept into the garden and stole the lump of gold. When the miser found that his gold was gone, he tore his hair and cried aloud in his despair. A neighbour came running to see what the matter was, and the grief-stricken miser told him what had happened. Then the neighbours said, "Pray to stop your weeping. Go and find a stone. Place the stone in the hole and imagine that it is your lump of gold. The stone will serve your purpose, for you never meant to use the gold anyway." "To a miser, what he has is of no more use than what he has not."

1. How did the miser get the lump of gold?
 - a. By selling all he had
 - b. While digging the garden?
 - c. From his ancestors
 - d. From his neighbour
2. Why did miser spend so much time in the garden?
 - a. He was a nature lover.
 - b. He liked watching children playing in the garden.
 - c. To keep an eye on his hidden treasure.
 - d. To change the place of his lump of gold.
3. By whom was the gold stolen?
 - a. A thief
 - b. His neighbour
 - c. The miser's workman
 - d. The miser himself
4. The neighbour advised the miser to put a stone in the hole because _____.
 - a. Gold is like a stone only.
 - b. The miser would never use the gold, hence no difference between the two.
 - c. The stone will become gold after some time.
 - d. For a wise man, gold and stone have equal worth.
5. Choose the most appropriate title for this story.
 - a. Gold and Stone
 - b. The Miser and His Gold
 - c. The Miser and His Neighbour
 - d. The Miser and His workman

Passage 2

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions.

My next pet was a pigeon, the most revolting bird to look at, with his feathers pushing through the wrinkled scarlet skin, mixed with the horrible yellow down that covers baby pigeons and makes them look as though they have been peroxidizing their hair. Because of his repulsive and obese appearance, we called him Quasimodo. Since he had an unorthodox upbringing, without parents to teach him, Quasimodo became convinced that he was not a bird at all, and refused to fly. He walked everywhere. He was always eager to join us in anything we did.

He would even try to come for walks with us. So you had to either carry him on your shoulder, which was risking an accident to your clothes, or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, then you had to slow down your own pace to suit his, for should you get too far ahead, you would hear the most frantic and imploring coos and turn around to find Quasimodo running desperately after you.

1. The narrator describes the pigeon as a 'revolting bird' because
 - (a) He could not fly
 - (b) He had to be carried everywhere
 - (c) He had wrinkled skin covered with yellow feathers
 - (d) He was fat
2. Quasimodo got his name because
 - (a) He was fat and ugly
 - (b) He was attractive
 - (c) He could not fly
 - (d) He loves behaving like human beings
3. We know that Quasimodo was always eager to go on walks because
 - (a) He walked everywhere
 - (b) He did not know how to fly
 - (c) He complained loudly if he was not taken along
 - (d) He always copied whatever humans did
4. Quasimodo protested when he was
 - (a) Left at home
 - (b) Lifted on human shoulders
 - (c) Taken for a walk
 - (d) Left behind during walks.
5. The phrase 'risking an accident to your clothes' means
 - (a) The bird pecked at their clothes
 - (b) There was a chance of the bird soiling their clothes
 - (c) The bird risked a fall
 - (d) The bird did not like their clothes

Hindi -

- प्र.1 आप देश के सच्चे नागरिक होने के नाते देश की एकता के लिए क्या करना चाहेंगे। अपने विचार लिखें।
- प्र.2 क्या एक मनु"य के लिए परिवार, समाज, देश तथा विश्व से एक साथ प्रेम करना संभव है? यदि हाँ, तो कैसे यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?
- प्र.3 यदि लेखक के स्थान पर आपको सेब खरीदने पड़ते, तो आप किन बातों का विशेष"त ध्यान रखते ?
- नोट: प्रश्न 1, 2, 3 का समस्त कार्य हिन्दी—I की कॉपी में कीजिए।
- प्र.4 व्याकरण पुस्तिका के पाठ—26 पत्र—लेखन के अनुसार पेज नं. 160 पर दिए गए औपचारिक पत्र का संख्या 1 को पढ़े, समझे तथा अपनी भा"ता में लिखें।
- प्र.5 व्याकरण पुस्तिका के पाठ—23 संवाद लेखन के अनुसार स्वच्छ भारत अभियान पर दो नागरिकों की बातचीत संवाद अर्चना और विधि के बीच कश्मीर यात्रा को लेकर बातचीत पर संवाद।
- नोट: प्रश्न 4, 5 का समस्त कार्य हिन्दी—II की कॉपी में कीजिए।

Maths

- Q1. Assertion (A): The sequence 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ... is called Triangular Numbers.
Reason (R): The sequence 1, 4, 9, 16, ... is called Square Numbers.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.
- Q2. Assertion (A): The next term in the sequence 1, 4, 9, 16, ... is 25.
Reason (R): The sequence consists of square numbers.
Options:
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.
- Q3. Find the sum of first 10 consecutive odd numbers.
- Q4. In a class there are 10 benches. On each bench 2 students can sit. How many students can sit in the class? Which sequence is followed in this question.
- Q5. Extend the Fibonacci sequence to the next 5 terms. 13, 21,,,,,
- Q6. In your school garden each row of flowers follows a distinct numerical pattern. The first few rows follow the following pattern:
- Row 1 : 1 flower
 - Row 2: 3 flowers
 - Row 3: 6 flowers
 - Row 4: 10 flowers
 - Row 5: 15 flowers
- a. What type of number pattern is the gardener using for the flower arrangement?
b. Based on the existing pattern, how many flowers will be planted in the 6th, 7th, and 8th rows?
c. If the gardener continues the pattern up to the 8th row, how many flowers will be planted in total?
d. Draw the arrangement of flowers for the 1st, 5th, and 10th rows to visualize the pattern.
e. A famous sequence where each number is the sum of the previous two is the _____ sequence.

SCIENCE

Select the correct answer to these question from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q.1 Assertion (A) : A leaf called the food factory of the plant.

Reason (R) : Leaves of most of the plants are green in color.

Q.2 Assertion (A) : A Water and fire are called abiotic components.

Reason (R) : Abiotic components are the non-living components of a habitat.

HOTS:

Q.3 Why is earth called a unique planet?

Q.4 What is the full form of ISRO and who is the founder of it?

Q.5 Which is the largest herb on the earth? Explain it.

Q.6 Do all plants and animals living in water breathe oxygen dissolved in water?

VALUE-BASED QUESTION:

With explosion in population and desire of people for comfortable life, forests are being cut down. This affects wildlife and surrounding. Various plants and animals have vanished which affects biodiversity.

Q.7 Do you know about any species of plant or animal which your grandparents have seen but not visible now ?

Q.8 What is biodiversity?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. What is the main use of a globe?

- a) To see the stars
- b) To know time
- c) To study the Earth's shape and places
- d) To play games

2. Which part of the Earth gets the most sunlight?

- a) Frigid Zone
- b) Temperate Zone
- c) Torrid Zone
- d) Arctic Zone

3. Why do we have day and night?

- a) Because the Sun moves around us
- b) Because the Earth moves around the Moon
- c) Because the Earth spins (rotates)
- d) Because of clouds

4. What does Earth's revolution around the Sun cause?

- a) Rain
- b) Seasons
- c) Day and night
- d) Earthquakes

5. Why is India called a land of diversity?

- a) Everyone looks the same
- b) We wear only one kind of clothes
- c) We speak many languages and follow different traditions
- d) All places are cold

6. Imagine you are a map maker. What would you draw to help people understand the map easily?
7. If you had to explain how maps help us to a younger student, what would you say?
8. Imagine you are traveling from a cold place to a hot place in India. What changes would you notice?
9. What are two things you like about how people dress in different states of India?
10. What would you do to make the Earth a better place for everyone?

MAB

1. If CAT is written as DBU, how is DOG written?
A. EPH B. EOF C. DPH D. FPH
2. If BALL is written as CZMM, how is FALL written?
A. GBMM B. GZMM C. GBLL D. CZMM
3. If BOY is written as DQA, how is GIRL written?
A. HKSM B. IKTN C. HKPM D. HKSN
4. If RAM is coded as SBN, how is SUN coded?
A. TVO B. TVM C. SVN D. TVP
5. In a certain code, LION is written as MJPO. How is TIGER written?
A. UJHFS B. UHJFS C. UHJFS D. UHIFS
6. If APPLE is written as BQQMF, how is BALL written?
A. CBMM B. CBLL C. BBMM D. CBMN
7. If KING is written as LJOH, how is QUEEN written?
A. RVFFO B. PVDDM C. RUFFO D. RVDDO
8. If MATH is coded as NBUI, how is FUN written?
A. GVO B. GUM C. GVN D. GVM
9. If DOG is written as ELH, how is CAT written?
A. DBU B. DZU C. DBV D. DAU
10. If PEN is written as QFO, how is BOOK written?
A. CPPM B. CPLL C. COOK D. CQQM

G.K.

1. Who was the first President of India?
Why do you think the role of a president is important in a democratic country like India?
2. What is the national animal of India?
What qualities of this animal make it a good national symbol?
3. Which planet in our solar system is the largest?
How do scientists learn about planets that are so far away from Earth?
4. What is the name of the longest river in India?
Why are rivers important for the people and land around them?
5. Which monument in India was built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife?
Why do you think monuments are important for history and tourism?

6. Name the festival that celebrates the victory of good over evil and the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya.
How do festivals help in bringing communities together?
7. Which organ in the human body pumps blood?
Why is this organ considered vital for our survival?
8. Who is known as the “Father of the Nation” in India?
What role did he play in India's independence movement?
9. What is the process by which plants make their own food using sunlight?
Why is this process essential for life on Earth?
10. Which continent is known as the 'Dark Continent' historically ?

COMPUTER

1. The Weather Station

The city's weather station uses special machines to measure wind speed, temperature, and humidity. These machines give continuous readings and help predict weather conditions.

Questions:

1. What type of computer is most likely used in the weather station?
2. Why is this type of computer suitable for measuring natural data like temperature and wind speed?
3. Can this computer do calculations like a digital computer?

2: A School Computer Lab

In the school computer lab, students use computers to type essays, play educational games, and browse the internet. The computers show clear values like letters, numbers, and images.

Questions:

1. What type of computer do the students use in the lab?
2. What kind of data does this computer handle?
3. Is this computer better for working with exact answers or continuous signals?

SANSKRIT

1. संस्कृत पाठ्यपुस्तक (पृष्ठ सं. 117) से पठ् धातु रूप लट्लकार संस्कृत कॉपी में लिखिए ।
2. संस्कृत पाठ्यपुस्तक (पृष्ठ सं. 114 व 116) से बालक लता तथा फल शब्दरूप संस्कृत कॉपी में लिखें ।