



# LITTERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

## HOLIDAY HOMEWORK CLASS VI



**SUBJECT:-**

- ENGLISH
- HINDI
- MATHS
- SCIENCE
- SOCIAL STUDIES

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# Science

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## Day 1

1. Write 10 Characteristics of Living Things.
2. What is habitat? What is the importance of a habitat?
3. Give 5 differences between plants and animals.
4. What are the two components of a habitat.
5. What are the adaptations in frog?
6. Write the adaptations in animals which help them to survive in an aquatic habitat like ocean.
7. Differentiate between herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

## Day 2

1. What is measurement? Why there is a need of Standard unit of measurement?
2. What do you mean by international system of unit?
3. Define the following:
  - I. Translatory motion
  - II. Linear motion
  - III. Curvilinear motion
  - IV. Random motion
  - V. Periodic motion
  - VI. Non periodic motion
  - VII. Rotatory motion
  - VIII. Rolling motion
  - IX. Vibratory motion

- X. Uniform motion
- XI. Non uniform motion

### **Day 3**

Do exercises A, B and C of Chapter 9 and Chapter 10 in notebook.

### **Day 4**

1. Define transparent, translucent and opaque object.
2. What are natural and man made sources of light? Give examples.
3. Make a pinhole camera.

### **Day 5**

1. Write down 6 factors on which formation of shadow depends.
2. What is reflection? Explain types of reflections by diagram.
3. Differentiate between real image and virtual image.
4. What are the characteristics of image formed by a plane mirror?
5. What is solar eclipse? Draw the diagram of solar eclipse.
6. What is lunar eclipse? Draw the diagram of lunar eclipse.

### **Day 6**

Write down the notes of Chapter 15 – Air Around Us (Refer to the pdf sent on Google Classroom)

### **Day 7**

Write down Very short answer questions, short answer questions and long answer questions of chapter 15 in your notebook (Refer to the pdf sent on Google Classroom)

### **Day 8**

Mark 40 difficult words from Chapter 16 – Garbage in Garbage out and write it in your notebook.

Learn all the difficult words written.

### **Day 9**

Write down the notes of Chapter 16 – Garbage in Garbage out in your notebook (Refer to the pdf sent on Google Classroom)

### **Day 10**

Write down Very short answer questions, short answer questions and long answer questions of chapter 16 in your notebook (Refer to the pdf sent on Google Classroom)

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## **Hindi**

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### **Day 1**

वाक्य बनाओ!-

1. सर्वाधिक
2. समृद्ध
3. अस्तित्व

4. विद्वान
5. परामर्स
6. प्राचीनतम
7. पुरातत्व
8. आदिमानव
9. उपलब्ध
10. विस्मृत
11. शताब्दी
12. मान्यता
13. पृथक
14. परिवेश
15. विद्यमान
16. वृक्ष
17. आश्चर्यजनक
18. संस्कृति
19. महापुरुष
20. उपनिषद
21. प्रमाण
22. जीवित
23. संस्कृति
24. हजारों
25. सुरक्षित
26. स्वरूप
27. विद्वान
28. देश
29. मिश्र
30. पिरामिड
31. संगीत

32. नृत्य
33. भारत
34. भूमि
35. इस्लाम
36. आश्रम
37. संकोच
38. संपूर्ण
39. सहनशीलता
40. प्रवृत्ति
41. आश्चर्यजनक
42. हिमालय
43. पृथक
44. आधुनिक

#### 1. बात-बात में

जमींदार द्वारा मिसरी से श्रम करवाना उचित नहीं था क्योंकि मिसरी बहुत ही छोटा बालक था अग्र हम उससे काम करवाते है तो वह बालश्रम कानून के अंदर अपराध है । जमींदार चाहता था की मिसरी स्कूल ना जायें । वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं और जीवन भर बंधुआ मजदुर की तरह उसकी सेवा करता रहे जो मिसरी की माँ धनिया को पसंद नहीं आया । वह अपने बेटे से बोली सुबह तुम भैसों को जंगल में छोड़कर चले जाना और बाकी समय मै दिख लूँगी । जमींदार लालची व्यक्ति था उसका ध्यान माँ बेटे दोनों पर लगा रहता था ओए वह माँ बेटे दोनों से काम करवाना चाहता था । मिसरी काम करने का मजदूरी माँगता तो जमींदार अनसुनी कर देता है क्योंकि वह बहुत ही कंजूस था ।

#### Day 2

साइकिल मँगवाने हेतु पिता और पुत्र /पुत्री के संवाद लेखन ।

#### Day 3

बात-बात में

भारतीय संस्कृति विषय की प्राचीनतम संस्कृतियों में से एक है। भारतीय संस्कृति को एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है की हजारों वर्षों के बाद भी यह संस्कृति आज भी अपने मूल रूप में जीवित है जबकि अन्य देश की संस्कृति जैसे मिश्र, यूनान, रोम की इत्यादि संस्कृति मूल भूल चुकी है। परंपरा हमें विरासत में मिलती है। भारत में विभिन्न धर्मों के लोगो की अपनी संस्कृति और परंपरा धर्मों के लोगो की अपनी संस्कृति और परंपरा होती है उनका अपने त्योहार और मेले होते है जिनको वे अपने ढंग से मनाते है। हम अपने पर्व त्योहार के द्वारा अपनी संस्कृति को बचाये रखते है। हर धर्म के लोग अपने अपने पर्व त्योहार विशेष अंदाज में मनाते है। हमारे यहाँ किसी भी धर्म को अपने पर्व त्योहार मनाने पर रोक नहीं लगाई जाती है। भारत देश के सभी लोग अपने पर्व त्योहार मनाकर अपनी संस्कृति को जीवित रखते है। हमारे देश की संस्कृति ही उनकी धरोहर है।

## Day 4

मुहावरे

1. आँख दिखाना
2. ईद का चाँद होना
3. नौ दो ग्यारह होना
4. अंगूठा दिखाना
5. कमर कस लेना
6. खून पसीना एक करना
7. घी के दिए जलाना
8. घुमंतर होना
9. टेढ़ी खीर होना
10. दाल में काला होना
11. पानी-पानी होना
12. नाक में दम करना
13. मुह फुलाना
14. हाथ पाँव फूल जाना
15. धूल होना
16. तलवे चाटना
17. बाल भी बांका न होना
18. मुँह में पानी आना
19. हाँथ पाँव फूल जाना

## Day 5

## विलोम शब्द

1. अल्पायु – दीर्घायु
2. अतिवृष्ट – अनावृष्ट
3. अल्प -अधिक
4. अपमान – सम्मान
5. अच्छाई – बुराई
6. आलस्य – स्फूर्ति
7. आयत – निर्यात
8. उत्कर्ष – अपकर्ष
9. उन्नति – अवनति
10. उत्थान – पतन
11. औपचारिक – अनौपचारिक
12. नियमित – अनियमित
13. निर्माण – विनाश
14. प्रत्यक्ष – अप्रत्यक्ष
15. प्रश्न – उत्तर

## Day 6

## पर्यायवाची

1. आग – अग्नि, अनल ।
2. असुर
3. अश्व
4. ईश्वर
5. माय
6. मृत्यु
7. संसार
8. स्त्री
9. हर्ष
10. शत्रु



11. हिमालय
12. पवन
13. पहाड़
14. पृथ्वी
15. बादल
16. वृक्ष

## Day 7

लिंग बदलो

1. लड़का
2. पिता
3. भाई
4. चाचा
5. दादा
6. चूहा
7. घोड़ा
8. पुरुष
9. श्रीमान
10. बंदर
11. देब
12. राजा
13. शिक्षक
14. शेर
15. बूढ़ा
16. पति
17. बैल
18. धोबी
19. हाथी
20. नाग
21. चिड़ा

22. ग्वाला  
23. माली

## Day 7

अपठित गद्यांश

सवेरे के समय की सैर का मानव के जीवन में बहुत बड़ा महत्व बताया गया है। नियमित रूप से जो लोग सुबह की सैर पर जाते हैं वे यह तो बीमार ही नहीं पड़ते और अगर पड़तेभी तो हैं अन्य लोगों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम बीमार पड़ते हैं। आलस्य उनके पास कभी नहीं पटकता और सुबह जल्दी उठ जाने के कारण अपनी दिनचर्या में उनके पास सभी आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए सहायक होते हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज भागमभाग भरा जीवन जीते हुए व्यवस्थित दिनचर्या रखने वाले मनुष्य के पास सवेरे की सैर पर जाने का समय ही नहीं है जबकि ऐसा करने से मोटापा, शुगर, ब्लड प्रेशर अनेक व्याधियों ने उसे घेर ना आरंभ कर दिया है।

प्रश्न उत्तर

सुबह की सैर पर जाने के किन्हीं दो लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

गद्यांश में दुर्भाग्य की बात किसे कहा गया है।

गद्यांश के लिए कोई उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

गद्यांश में से संज्ञा सर्वनाम और विशेषण को चुनिए।

जीवन और सुबह का विलोम बताइए।

मानव का समानार्थी बताइए।

## Day 8

काव्यांश

यहां हिमालय सा पहाड़ है,

यही गंग की धारा है।

यमुना लहर आती है सुंदर,

भारत कितना प्यारा है।

फल फूलों से भरी भूमि है,

खेतों में हरियाली है।

आम की डाली पर बैठी,

गाती कोयल काली है।

आम की डाली से किस पक्षी का अटूट संबंध होता है।

किससे हमारी भूमि भरी हुई है।

कविता से संज्ञा सर्वनाम और विशेषण चुनकर लिखें।

गंगा का पर्यायवाची लिखो।

कोयल का पर्यायवाची लिखो।

## **Day 9**

पत्र लेखन

औपचारिक पत्र

विद्यालय प्रधानाचार्य जी को बीमारी के कारण 2 दिनों के अवकाश हेतु प्रार्थना पत्र।

## **Day 10**

दोहा सप्तक  
कबीर के दोहे  
रहीम के दोहे

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## Maths

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### Day 1

**(1) Find the perimeter of a rectangle in which:**

- (i) Length = 16.8 cm and breadth = 6.2 cm
- (ii) Length = 2 m 25 cm and breadth = 1 m 50 cm
- (iii) Length = 8 m 5 dm and breadth = 6 m 8 dm

**(2) Find the cost of fencing a rectangular field 62 m long and 33 m wide at Rs 16 per meter.**

### Day-2

(3) The length and the breadth of a rectangular field are in the ratio 5 : 3. If its perimeter is 128 m, find the dimensions of the field.

(4) The cost of fencing a rectangular field at Rs 18 per meter is Rs 1980. If the width of the field is 23 m, find its length.

### Day-3

(5) The length and the breadth of a rectangular field are in the ratio 7 : 4. The cost of fencing the field at Rs 25 per meter is Rs 3300. Find the dimensions of the field.

(6) Find the perimeter of square, each of whose side measures:

### Day-4

(7) The cost of putting a fence around a square field at Rs 35 per meter is 4480. Find the length of each side of the field.

(8) Each side of a square field measures 21 m. Adjacent of this field, there is a rectangular field having its in the ratio 4 : 3. If the perimeters of both the fields are equal, find the dimensions of the rectangular field.

### Day-5

(9) Find the perimeter of

(i) a triangle of sides 7.8 cm, 6.5 cm and 5.9 cm,

(ii) an equilateral triangle of side 9.4 cm,

(iii) an isosceles triangle with equal sides 8.5 cm each and third side 7 cm,

### Day-6

*Circumference =  $2\pi r$  units*

(1) Find the circumference of a circle whose radius is

(i) 28cm

(2) Find the circumference of a circle whose diameter is

(i) 14 cm

### Day-7

(3) Find the radius of a circle whose circumference is 176 cm.

(5) Find the distance covered by the wheel of a car in 500 revolutions if the diameter of the wheel is 77 cm.

### Day-8

Write the table from 12 to 16.

### **Day-9**

Write the table from 16 to 20.

### **Day-10**

Write the table from 20 to to 25.

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## English

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### **Day - 1**

Unseen Passage :-

The Americans believe that all creatures have souls, not only men and women but brutes, vegetables my even the most inanimate things, such as stocks and stones. They believe that in some all the works of Art, such as Knives, Boats, and Looking glasses: As any of these things perish, their souls go into another world, which is inhabited by the ghosts of men and women.

For this reason, they always place by the corpse of their dead friend a bow and arrows so that he may make use of their souls of them in the other world; as he did of their wooden bodies in this. How absurd soever such an opinion as this may appear. Our European philosophers have maintained several motions altogether as improbable. Some of Plato's followers in particular, when they talk of the world of ideas, entertain us with substances and beings no less extravagant and chimerical.

Many Aristotelians have likewise spoken unintelligibly of their substantial forms. I shall only instance Albertus Magnus who in his Dissertation upon the sandstone observing that fire will destroy its magnetic, virtues, tells us that takes particular Notice of one as it lay glowing amidst a Heap of burning coals and that he perceived a certain blue vapour to arise from it. Which he believed might be the substantial form, that is in our West Indian phrase, the soul of the sandstone.

### Questions

- (a) How are some of the disciples of Plato similar to the Americans?
- (b) What did Albertus Magnus observe?
- (c) What conclusion did Magnus make from the glowing sandstone?
- (d) What did Magnus believe was the soul of the sandstone?
- (e) Who do you think are the West Indians?

### **Day - 2**

Write an essay on the topic “Digital India” in about 150 words.

### **Day - 3**

Write a letter to the Principal of your school asking for 4 days of leave as you are going out of station.

### **Day - 4**

Poem :-

The Wonderful Words

Summary :-

Write it in the copy :-

The Wonderful Words by Mary O' Neill is an 18 lines poem in which the poet talks about the importance of words in the world. Further he praises English Language and advises the readers to learn it so that we may be able to express our thoughts. Finally, he says that we should use beautiful word to express our thoughts because they are the food and dress of our thoughts.

The poet advises the readers to never let a thought shrivel (i.e. become worthless) and die (i.e. forget). In other words, we should never let our thoughts go away. We should say it properly. English is a wonderful game which we all can play. In other words, English is a beautiful language which we all can speak and should speak.

So, the poet says that instead of forgetting a beautiful thought, we should bring it out using the words. And English is a good language for expressing those thoughts to others.

For expressing what is in our minds, we need to match the most relevant words to the brightest i.e. most beautiful thoughts in our mind. In other words, we should find the most suitable words for our thoughts. This way they will come out of our mouths clear and true. They will be handsomely groomed i.e. said with good words and gestures. The person(s) listening to use will be able to understand our words and also feel good by our sweetness.



The poet says that we often fail to say many beautiful and amazing things because we don't know the words to express them. Hence we should learn as many words as possible so that we may be able to express those beautiful things to the world instead of letting them die.

According to the poet, words are the food and the dress of our thoughts. In other words they make our thoughts appear beautiful and pleasing. The words give our thought a body (i.e. make them lively). This way, those who are longing (desiring) to listen to us hear something new and beautiful that pleases their ears and mind.

According to the poet, words are the food and the dress of our thoughts. In other words they make our thoughts appear beautiful and pleasing. The words give our thought a body (i.e. make them lively). This way, those who are longing (desiring) to listen to us hear something new and beautiful that pleases their ears and mind.

According to the poet, thoughts are imprisoned behind our eyes. They may be trapped in the mind. Only way to free them is using words. Only words can provide them a way to come out.

Finally, the poet says that if we have words to express our thoughts, the person(s) listening to us will be amazed because of amazing things which we will tell them.

Word meanings :-

Shrivel :- to become small and wrinkly usually as a result of dehydration

Expressing :- to make known (as an idea, emotion, or opinion)

Groomed :- being clean and in good order

Gesture :- a movement of the body or limbs that expresses or emphasizes an idea or feeling

Pleasing :- giving pleasure or contentment to the mind or senses

Desire :- a strong wish for something

Imprisoned :- taken and held prisoner

Synonyms :-

Shrivel :- drain, wither

Expressing :- stating, announcing

Groomed :- tidy, neat

Gesture :- posture, gesticulation

Pleasing :- pleasant, enjoyable

Desire :- urge, craving

Imprisoned :- jailed, arrested

Antonyms :-

Shrivel :- revive, thrive

Expressing :- suppressing, restricting

Groomed :- disheveled, unkempt

Pleasing :- unpleasant, disagreeable

Desire :- hatred, disgust

Imprisoned :- free, released

Present

Past

Praise

Praised

Think

Thought

Express

Expressed

Understand

Understood

Trapp

Trapped

Provide

Provided

## **Day - 5**

### Unseen Passage

Florence Nightingale was born on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1820 in Florence in Italy. Since her childhood her interest in nursing was evident. Then she would spend time nursing her injured dolls and animals Gradually she grew into a handsome young lady, and she could have married some excellent young man and enjoyed life.

But she remained unmarried and devoted her life to nursing the poor and sick people. When the Crimean war broke out between England and Russia. She went to the field with a number of nurses. There they nursed the sick and wounded soldiers. Florence Nightingale worked there

without rest and many times she was nursing the poor ailing soldiers throughout the night with a candle in her hand. So, she was known everywhere as “The Lady with the Lamp”.

### Questions

- (a) When and where was Florence Nightingale born?
- (b) How was her interest evident in nursing in childhood?
- (c) Why did she remain unmarried in her life?
- (d) What did she do when the Crimean war broke out?
- (e) Why was she known as “The Lady with the Lamp”?

### **Day – 6**

Write an essay on the topic “Conservation of Environment” in about 150 words.

### **Day – 7**

Write a letter to the Principal of your school asking him/her for organizing a debate competition in the school campus.

### **Day – 8**

Poem :-

Vocation

Summary :-

Write it in the copy :-

Vocation by Rabindranath Tagore is a long poem in which a young and innocent child expresses his desires without knowing the harsh reality of the world. However, on the other hand, the poem also highlights the treatment of children by their parents and teachers.

While on his way to school or even at home, the child meets a hawker, gardener and a watchman. In this poem the child speaks of them. The hawker sells the bangles, the gardener digs the soil and the watchman keeps watch at night. He feels envious of them because they all seem free while he is not.

Everyday on his way to school, he sees a hawker selling bangles. He seems to choose any road he likes. He has no fixed time even of returning home. The child wishes that he were a hawker!

From the gate of his house, he sees the gardener digging the ground and soiling his clothes. No one asks him not to dig ground or not to soil his clothes. He is so free that the child aspires to be a gardener.

At night, through the open window of his room, he sees the watchman moving up and down the lane. No one tells the watchman that it is night and he must go to bed. The child wishes to be a watchman.

Word meanings :-

Innocent :- free from guilt or blame

Harsh :- difficult to endure

Envious :- having or showing mean resentment of another's possessions or advantages

Aspires :- to move or extend upward

Treatment :- the use of medicine or medical care to cure an illness or injury; something that is done to make somebody feel and look good

Synonyms :-

Innocent :- acquitted, blameless

Harsh :- tough, oppressive

Envious :- jealous, covetous

Aspires :- rise, climb

Treatment :- cure, medicine

Antonyms :-

Innocent :- guilty, accused

Harsh :- soft, easy

Envious :- generous, kind

Aspires :- decline, drop

Treatment :- harm, injury

Nouns :-

Rabindranathnath Tagore

Children

Teachers

Child

Watchman

School

House

Pronouns :-

He

It

His

Him

Their

Them

It

## **Day - 9**

### Unseen Passage

This is the story of a man who thought that he had the right to do whatever he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected.

“You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!” he said.

Of course, you are,” said the other man, “but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins.”

The story tells us that we can enjoy our rights and our freedom only if they do not interfere with other people’s rights and freedom.

### Questions:

1. Why was the gentleman on the road moving his walking stick round and round?
2. Who objected to his behaviour?
3. What argument did the gentleman give?
4. Was the other satisfied with argument?
5. What did he say in reply?

## **Day - 10**



Write an essay on the topic “Technology – making our life best or worst” in about 150 words.

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## Social Studies

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### DAY 1

- 1) Why did the Kings donate land and money to temples?
- 2) Explain why surat was the gateway for trade with west.
- 3) What was the purposes of following the policy of dhamma?

### Day 2

- 1) Write short note on the Northern Black polished ware.
- 2) Write short note on shrin.
- 3) Describe the function of gramhoyka.

### Day 3

- 1) Why did the king try to control the silk route?
- 2) Describe new development and the spread of Buddhism during the kanishka period?
- 3) What was punch marked coin?

## **Day 4**

- 1) What are the four major domains of the earth?
- 2) Name the different layers of atmosphere
- 3) Describe composition of the atmosphere.

## **Day 5**

- 1) Distinguished between fold mountains and a block mountains
- 2) Why are the river plains thickly populated?
- 3) What are the differences between a mountain and plateaus?

## **Day 6**

- 1) Name the parallel range of Himalyas.
- 2) Distinguish between the Western ghats and Eastern ghats.
- 3) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries name them.

## **Day 7**

- 1) Compare evergreen forest and the deciduous forest.
- 2) Which wind bring rainfall in India.
- 3) ) state two special features of mangrove?

## **Day 8**

- 1) Discuss the role of the police at the village level.
- 2) What has the new inheritance law been able to do for the women?

3) Difference between municipal corporation and municipal Council.

### **Day 9**

- 1) List the different categories of farmers in the villages?
- 2) List the other occupations under take by people in village.
- 3) How do migrant workers live in cities?

### **Day 10**

- 1) What do you understand by tertiary occupation?
- 2) How are street vendors important for the economy?
- 3) Why do people migrate from rural to urban?