



SARASWATI ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

Narpoli, Bhiwandi

ASSIGNMENT - 1

(FIRST UNIT)

CLASS : 6TH

SYLLABUS

ENGLISH

- 1.1 Don't Give Up!
- 1.2 Who's the Greatest?
- 1.3 Autobiography of a Great Indian Bustard
- 1.4 Children are going to school...
- 1.5 A Kabaddi Match
- 1.6 The Peacock and the Crane
- 1.7 Param Vir Chakra : Our Heroes
- **Grammar** : As per lessons
- **Composition** : As per lessons

MARATHI

- 1. भारतमाता (गाणे)
- 2. माझा अनुभव
- 3. पाऊस आला पाऊस आला (कविता)
- 4. माहिती घेऊया

HINDI

- 1. सैर
- 2. बसंती हवा
- 3. उपहार
- 4. जोकर
- 5(A) आओ, आयु बताना सीखो

- 5(B) महाराष्ट्र की बेटी

MATHEMATICS

- 1. Basic Concepts in Geometry
- 2. Angles
- 3. Integers
- 4. Operations on Fractions
- 5. Decimal Fractions

GENERAL SCIENCE

- 1. Natural Resources – Air, Water and Land
- 2. Diversity in Living Things and their Classification
- 3. Disaster Management

SOCIAL SCIENCES

- Hist - 1. The Indian Subcontinent and History
- Hist - 2. Sources of History
- Hist - 3. The Harappan Civilization
- Civ - 1. Our Life in Society
- Geog - 1. The Earth and the Graticule
- Geog - 2. Let us Use the Graticule

Don't Give Up!

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.1)

If you've tried and have..... that tries you!

Q.1 Answer the following question:

1. What happens when young birds fall when they are learning to fly?
2. Explain the example of the oak tree.
3. If you have tried to do something and not succeeded, what should you do?
4. Your friend fell down learning to ride a bicycle, and now has given it up altogether.
5. What do you think will be the poet's advice? Write it down.

Q.2 Write down the rhyming words from the first and third stanzas.

Who is the Greatest?

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.2)

Emperor Akbar what has happened in the morning!

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What did Akbar love to do in his court?
2. Why was the court stunned?
3. How many gems or *nav-ratnas* court?
4. Who was the closest to the Emperors heart?

Q.2 Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :

1. He has a vast empire and a very strong army.
2. Give sweetmeats for such a grave offence?
3. The Emperor entered with a very serious expression on his face.

Q.3 Underline the nouns in the following sentences :

1. Birbal heard their story.
2. Akbar then left the place.

Autobiography of a Great Indian Bustard

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.3)

Which is the heaviest my soul mate.

Q.1 Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

1. Which is the heaviest flying bird in India?
2. How many different names are of Great Indian Bustard?

3. Where did Great Indian Bustard lives?
4. What is the favourite food of Great Indian Bustard?

Q.2 Describe the dance of the Great Indian Bustard.

Q.3 Write the answers of the following questions :

1. What is the 'special' trick of the Great Indian Bustard?
2. Name the enemies of the egg and chick of the Great Indian Bustard.

Children are going to school.....

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.4)

Morning light spread..... are going to school.

Q.1 Find at least two things from the

1. It is early morning
2. The atmosphere is pleasant

Q.2 Many natural elements are shown to act like persons. Name them and also write what they do.

A Kabaddi Match

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.5)

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

1. Write down the names of players and say whether each one belongs to 9A or 9B?
2. Write in your own words what happened in the second half.
3. List all the words specially used in the game of Kabaddi.

Q.2 Say whether the following statements are True or False :

1. There are three new students in class 9B.
2. The toss was won by 9A.
3. Suresh was the first to score point.
4. Ravi was an ace player.
5. Mangesh scored 3 points for his team.

Q.3 Name the degree of comparison shown by each of the following words :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good		
bad		

The Peacock and the Crane

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.6)

There was once make fine birds.

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the Peacock scoff at the Crane?
2. What reply did the Crane give the Peacock?

Q.2 Find 5 adjectives that end with (a) '-ful' and (b) '-less'. Then write the antonym of each:

Adjectives ending in '-ful'	Antonyms	Adjectives ending in '-less'	Antonyms

Q.3 Read the following sentences carefully and choose the correct meanings:

- a) The Peacock had a gorgeous tail like no other bird.
 - i) No other bird had a tail.
 - ii) The Peacock's tail was more beautiful than any other bird's.
 - iii) All birds had gorgeous tails.
- b) Fine feather don't make fine birds.
 - i) You cannot use feathers to make birds.
 - ii) You can judge something by its outward beauty.
 - iii) Something that looks beautiful may not really be useful.

Q.4 List 5 adjectives and 5 nouns from the story:

Param Vir Chakra : Our Heroes

ENGLISH (Lesson 1.7)

You may have heard tradition in depth.

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

1. What is Param Vir Chakra?
2. What is seen on the obverse and reverse of the PVC?
3. Who designed the PVC medal?
4. What makes Indra's vajra or weapon invincible?

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the given box in the correct order :

(young, nice, sweet, red, noisy, straw, brave, drilling)

1. Red Riding Hood put the cake in a _____ basket.
2. The small boy ate the _____ apples happily.
3. The _____ woman saved the dog.
4. I don't like this _____ machine.

भारतमाता

MARATHI (Lesson1)

प्र.१ शब्दातील शेवटचे अक्षर सारखे येणारे शब्द कवितेतून शोधा ,लिहा व वाचा .

प्र.२ 'झुळझुळ सारखे दोन शब्द लिहा व वाचा .

माझा अनुभव

MARATHI (Lesson2)

प्र.१ का ते लिहा.

- (१) रिमाने आनंदाने उड्या मारल्या .
- (२) मुलाने बाळाला मांडीवर घेतले .
- (३) मुलाचे मन आनंदाने थुईथुई नाचू लागले .
- (४) मुलांना गहिवरून आले .

प्र २ . 'सुट्टी कधी संपली,ते आम्हाला समजेलच नाही' असे मुलांना का वाटले ?तुमच्या शब्दात लिहा .

प्र३ .जोड्या जुळवा

'अ' गट	'ब' गट
अ. आगगाडी	1. खुळखुळ
ब. पैजण	2. खडखड
क. घुंगूरमाळा	3. झुकझुक
ड. बैलगाडी	4. खळखळ
इ. पाणी	5. छुमछुम

प्र ४. नावे लिहा

a. मुलाच्या बहिणीचे नाव - मामाच्या मुलांची नावे -

प्र ५. समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| १. वारा | ३. तोंड | ५. रस्ता |
| २. आई | ४. शेत | ६. गाव |

प्र ६. विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा .

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| १. थंडगार | ३. बोलका | ५. बाहेर |
| २. जवळ | ४. हळू | ६. हसणे |

प्र ७. 'बाजारहाट' सारखे आणखी काही जोडशब्द लिहा .

प्र ८. पुढील शब्दांसारखे दोन दोन शब्द लिहा.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| १. सळसळ | २. लुकलुक | ३. भुरभुर | ४. खडखड |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|

प्र ९. गाईचे हंबरणे तसे पुढील पशुपक्ष्यांचे आवाजदर्शक शब्द लिहा .

प्र १०. पुढील शब्द आपण कधी वापरतो ?

१. कृपया - २. माफ करा ३. आभारी आहे-

प्र ११. पुढील वाक्यातील नामांना अधोरेखित करा

१. बाबांचा सदरा उसवला
२. सुमनने गुलाबाचे रोपटे लावले .
३. पाकिटात पैसे नव्हते .
४. मुले बागेत खेळत होती .
५. समोरून बैल येत होता .
६ सरिता व फरिदा चांगल्या मैत्रिणी आहेत.
७ पंकजने परीक्षेत पहिला नंबर मिळवला

प्र १२. पुढील वाक्प्रचारांचा वाक्यात उपयोग करा

1. खुदकन हसणे . 3. कडकडून भेटणे 5. टुकुटुकु पाहणे
2. गाढ झोपणे . 4. तल्लीन होणे 6. आनंदाने थुईथुई नाचणे.

पाऊस आला ! पाऊस आला !

MARATHI (Lesson 3)

प्र.१ एक-दोन वाक्यांत उत्तरे लिहा.

१. विजा केव्हा चमकल्या ?
२. सुटलेला वारा कसा होता ?
३. पाऊस आल्यामुळे आजोबांनी काय केले ?
४. आलेल्या पावसामुळे बाबांनी चडफड का केली ?
५. पावसामुळे आईचे कोणते नुकसान झाले ?

प्र.२ चौकटी पूर्ण करा.

१. भुंकत सुटलेली -----
२. पावसामुळे खचलेला -----
३. छत्री शिवणारे -----
४. शाळेला सुट्टी देणा-या -----

प्र.३ शब्दातील शेवटचे अक्षर सारखे येणारे शब्द कवितेतून शोधा व लिहा. (उदा. वारा-गारा)

प्र.४ विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा

- (i) आला (ii)इकडे (iii) हसत (iv)आम्ही

प्र.५ समानार्थी शब्द लिहा

- (i) बाबा (ii)शाळा (iii)किल्ला (iv)उशीर

प्र.६ पुढील शब्दांचे वचन बदला

- (i) माणूस (ii) गाय (iii)दप्तर (iv)पाणी (v)वह्या (vi)पत्र

प्र.७ कडकड, चडफड, तडफड यांसारखे आणखी येणारे शब्द लिहा.

प्र.८ पुढील शब्द लेखननियमानुसार लिहा.

भूकत = ----- दुपारि = -----
छत्रि = ----- दीवाळी = -----

माहिती घेऊया

MARATHI (Lesson 4)

प्र.१ कंसातील योग्य शब्द भरून वाक्ये पुन्हा लिहा.

- १ डॉ.गोवारीकरांचा जन्म -----रोजी झाला.(१५मार्च १९३६ ,/२५मार्च १९३३)
- २ डॉ.गोवारीकरांनी -----अंदाजाची नवी पद्धत शोधून काढली .(पावसाच्या /उन्हाच्या)
- ३ अग्निबाणाच्या मोटारीकरिता -----बनवण्याचे तंत्र डॉ.गोवारीकरांनी विकसित केले.
(द्रव इंधन /घन इंधन)

प्र.२ पुढील वाक्यांचे वचन बदलून पुन्हा लिहा .

- १ मला कविता आठवली .
- २ त्याने खुर्ची ठेवली .
- ३ मधू आंबा खा.

मेला

HINDI

प्र.१ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में दो :

- १) मेला कहाँ लगता है?
- २) गुब्बारेवाला कहाँ खड़ा है?
- ३) बड़े हिंडोले में कितने डिब्बे हैं?
- ४) लाऊड स्पीकर कहाँ लगा है?
- ५) पानी बचाने का संदेश कहाँ दिया गया है?
- ६) वाला शब्द जोड़कर सब्जीवाला , चुडीवाला ऐसे कुछ और नाम बताओ
- ७) कक्ष को आपकी मातृभाषा में क्या कहते हैं?

सैर

HINDI (Lesson 1)

प्र.१ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में दो

- १) बस स्थानक में कितनी बसे खड़ी हैं?
- २) बसे जहाँ खड़ी हैं, उसे क्या नाम दिया गया है?
- ३) बस पर क्या सूचना लिखी हुई है?
- ४) बस स्थानक में क्या शुभेच्छा लिखी हुई है?
- ५) बस के अतिरिक्त और कौन से वाहन थल –मार्ग वाहन कहलाते हैं ?
- ६) आपके गाँव, शहर का बस स्थानक क्या इससे मिलता –जुलता लगता है?

प्र.२ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में दो

- १) बंदरगाह में कितने जहाज दिखाई दे रहे हैं?
- २) बंदरगाह में कौन कौन सी नावें हैं?
- ३) बंदरगाह में प्रदर्शित सूचनाएँ बताओ
- ४) प्रकाश-स्तंभ क्या काम करता है?
- ५) बंदरगाह में पानी, जहाज और नावों के अतिरिक्त और क्या दिखाई दे रहा है?
- ६) नाव और जहाज कौन सा परिवहन कहलाते हैं?

प्र.३ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में दो -

- १) हवाई जहाज किस पर से उड़ते और उतरते हैं?
- २) कंट्रोल रूम क्या काम करता है?
- ३) हवाई अड्डे के अंदर कौन-कौन सी चेतावनी दी गई है ?
- ४) हवाई अड्डे के अंदर कौन-कौन सा बोर्ड लगा है?
- ५) हवाई अड्डे पर बंदूक लिए सुरक्षाकर्मी क्यों खड़े रहते हैं?

प्र.४ कथन के सामने सही और गलत का चिह्न लगाओ:

- १ रेल स्थानक में एक प्लेटफार्म से दुसरे पर जाने के लिए सीढियाँ बनी है।
- २ रेल स्थानक में सफाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।
- ३ प्लेटफार्म पर जाने के लिए सुरक्षा द्वार मे से जाना होता है।
- ४ टिकट संग्राहक यात्रियों के टिकट की जाँच कर रहा है।

प्र.५ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में दो

- १) प्लेटफार्म पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए किस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ है ?
- २) रेल स्थानक पर टिकट देने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?
- ३) सुरक्षा द्वार कहाँ बने है ?

बसंती हवा

HINDI (Lesson 2)

प्र.१ कोष्ठक में से उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो :

(कलसी, फिकर, गेहुँओं, धम्म)

६. नहीं कुछ ----- है।
७. गिरी ----- से फिर, चढ़ी आम ऊपर।
८. वहाँ ----- में, लहर खूब मारी।
९. हिलाया-झुलाया गिरी पर न।

प्र.२ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में लिखो :

१. खेत में पहुँचकर हवा ने क्या किया ?
२. हवा खेत में कब तक रही ?
३. हवा ने सरसों को क्यों नहीं हिलाया ?

प्र.३ कोष्ठक में से उचित समानार्थी शब्द चुनकर लिखो :

हवा अनोखी मुसाफिर शीश हार पेड़

प्र.४ दिए गए शब्दों के लययुक्त शब्द लिखो :

सरसों हवा महुआ बावली अलसी

उपहार

HINDI (Lesson 3)

प्र.१ कोष्ठक में से उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करो :

(आँखों, पुस्तक, दृष्टि)

१. गाँव के पास ----- मेला लगा था।
२. अचानक उसकी ----- दूर पेड़ों के पीछे गई।
३. परी का प्रश्न सुनकर ऋत्विक् की ----- में आँसू आ गए।

प्र.२ सही विधान के सामने ✓ का और गलत विधान के सामने ✗ का चिह्न लगाओ :

१. ऋत्त्विक अपने पिता के साथ मेला देखने जाना चाहता था।
२. ऋत्त्विक को रास्ते में लाल रंग की एक पोटली मिली।
३. परी ने ऋत्त्विक की परीक्षा ली।

प्र.३ किसने किससे कहा :

१. तुम यहाँ उदास क्यों बैठे हो? ----- ने ----- से कहा है।
२. मेरी पोटली गिर गई है कहीं रास्ते में। ----- ने ----- से कहा है।
३. और कोई पहचान बताओ। ----- ने ----- से कहा है।
४. नहीं-नहीं, अब तो तुम ही मेरे साथी हो, मित्र हो। ----- ने ----- से कहा है।

प्र.४ निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक-एक वाक्य में लिखो :

१. ऋत्त्विक कहाँ जाना चाहता था ?
२. पेड़ों के पीछे कौन खड़ा था ?
३. परी ने ऋत्त्विक से क्या पूछा ?
४. रास्ते में मिली पोटली कैसी थी ?

प्र.५ निम्नलिखित शब्दों से समानार्थी शब्द कहानी से ढूँढ़ो :

सखा वृक्ष जननी नयन भगिनी

प्र.६ निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिखो :

जीवन सुबह दूर दोस्त जागना

प्र.७ शब्दों के बहुवचन रूप लिखो :

पोटली लड़का पुस्तक परीक्षा आँख परी

जोकर

HINDI (Lesson 4)

प्र.१ निम्नलिखित मुहावरों का अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो:

१. जान पर खेलना – ४. ठहाका लगाना –
२. मन मसोसकर रह जाना – ५. फूला न समाना –
३. दंग रह जाना – ६. आँखे दिखाना –

प्र.२ निम्नलिखित कहावतों का अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो:

१. गंगा गए गंगादास , जमना गए जमुनादा –
२. नाच न जाने आँगन टेढा –

प्र.३ (खोजबीन) हाथ पर आधारित चार मुहावरे लिखो:

१. हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या ? २. हाथों हाथ लेना –
३. हाथ बँटाना – ४. हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठना –

Basic Concepts in Geometry

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 1)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks :

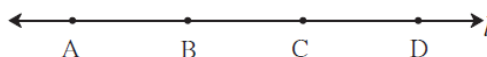
- _____ letters of the English alphabets are used to name points
- A _____ segment has a definite length.
- A ray starts at one point and goes on _____ in one direction.
- A infinite number of lines, can be drawn passing through _____.
- Three or more points which lie on the same line are said to be _____ points.
- Points which do not lie on the same line are called _____.
- A flat surface which extends infinitely in all direction is called a _____.
- Lines which lie in the same plane but do not intersect each other are said to be _____.

Q.2 Match the following :





Measure of the angle	Answer	Type of angle
(1) 180°	_____	(a) Zero angle
(2) 240°	_____	(b) Straight angle
(3) 360°	_____	(c) Reflex angle
(4) 0°	_____	(d) Complete angle

Q.3 Practice Set 1

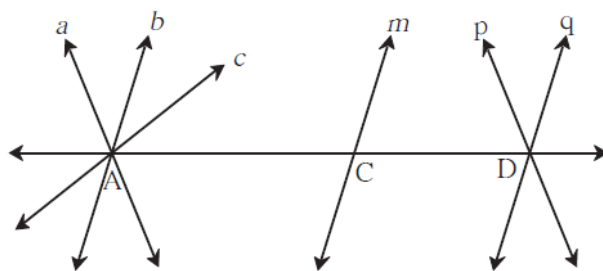
- Write the different name of the line in the given figure :



- Match the following :

Group 'A'	Answer	Group 'B'
(i) 	_____	(a) Ray
(ii) 	_____	(b) Plane
(iii) 	_____	(c) Line
(iv) 	_____	(d) Line segment

- Observe the figure given below. Name (a) parallel lines (b) concurrent lines (c) points of concurrence :



Angles

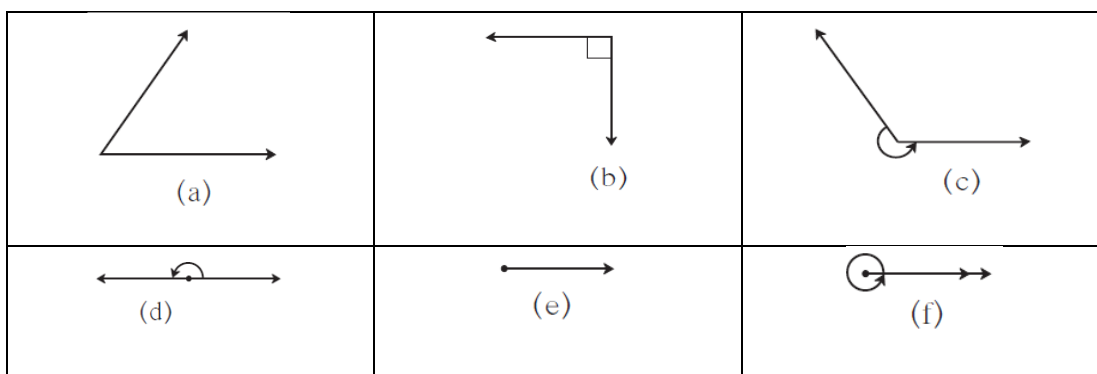
MATHEMATICS (Lesson 2)

Q.1 Practice Set 2

- The measures of some angles are given below. Write the type of each angle.

Measure of the angles	Type	Measure of the angles	Type
75°		0°	
215°		360°	
180°		120°	
148°		90°	

- Observe the figures given below and write the type of each of the angles.



Q.2 Practice Set 3

- Use the proper geometrical instruments to construct the following angles. Use the compass and the ruler to bisect them.

(1) 50°	(2) 115°
(3) 80°	(4) 90°

Integers

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 3)

Q.1 Practice Set 4

- Classify the followings number as positive number and negative numbers.

-5, +4, -2, 7, +26, -49, -37, 19, -25, +8, 5, -4, -12, 27

2. Given below are the temperatures of some cities. Write them using the proper sign:

Place	Shimla	Leh	Delhi	Nagpur
Temperature	7 °C below 0°	12 °C below 0°	22 °C above 0°	31 °C above 0°

3. Write the number in the following examples using the proper signs.
- (i) A Submarine is at a depth of 512 metres below sea level.
 - (ii) The height of Mt Everest, the highest peak in the Himalayas, is 8848 metres.
 - (iii) A kite is flying at a distance of 120 metres from the ground.
 - (iv) The tunnel is at a depth of 2 metres under the ground.

Q.2 Practice Set 5

1. Add: (1) $8 + 6$ (2) $9 + (-3)$ (3) $-5 + (-2)$ (4) $-8 + 0$ (5) $-7 + 2$
2. Complete the table given below.

+	8	4	-3	-5
-2				
6				
0				
-4				

Q.3 Practice Set 6

Write the opposite number of each of the number given below.

Number	47	+16	-84	80	-21
Opposite number					

Q.4 Practice Set 7

Write the proper signs $>$, $<$ or $=$ in the boxes below.

(1) -4 <input type="text"/> 5	(2) -14 <input type="text"/> -14	(3) 3 <input type="text"/> 0
(4) -2 <input type="text"/> -8	(5) $+9$ <input type="text"/> $+9$	(6) -12 <input type="text"/> 5

Q.5 Practice Set 8

Subtract the numbers in the top row from the number in the first column and write the proper number in each empty box.

-	6	9	-4	-5	0	+7	-8	-3
3	$3 - 6 = -3$							
8				$8 - (-5) = 13$				
-3								
-2								

Operations on Fractions

MATHEMATICS (Lesson 4)
Q.1 Practice Set 9

1. Convert into improper fractions.

(i) $7\frac{2}{5}$ (ii) $5\frac{1}{6}$ (iii) $4\frac{3}{4}$

2. Convert into mixed numbers.

(i) $\frac{30}{7}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{11}{8}$ (iv) $\frac{20}{7}$

3. Write the following examples using fractions.

(i) If 9 Kg rice is shared amongst 5 people, how many kilograms of rice does each person get?

(ii) To make 5 shirts of the same size, 11 metres of cloth is needed. How much cloth is needed for one shirt?

Q.2 Practice Set 10

1. Add.

(i) $6\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{3}$ (ii) $3\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{1}{3}$ (iii) $5\frac{1}{5} + 2\frac{1}{7}$

2. Subtract.

(i) $3\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{4}$ (ii) $7\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{1}{10}$ (iii) $7\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{1}{5}$

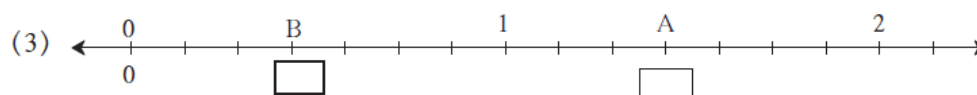
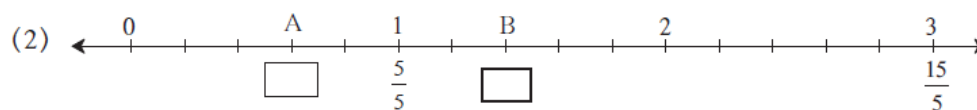
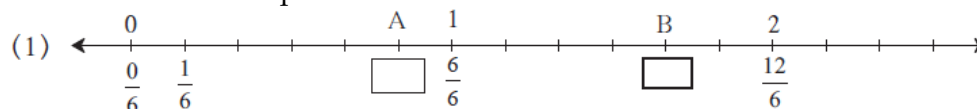
3. Solve.

 (i) Sandeep filled water in $\frac{4}{7}$ of an empty tank. After that, Ramakant filled $\frac{1}{4}$ part more of the same tank. Then Umesh used $\frac{3}{14}$ part of the tank to water the garden. If the tank has a maximum capacity of 560 litres, how many litres of water will be left in the tank?

 (ii) Aradhana grows potatoes in $\frac{2}{5}$ part of her garden, greens in $\frac{1}{3}$ part and brinjals in the remaining part. On how much of her plot did she plant brinjals?

Q.3 Practice Set 11

1. What fractions do the points A and B show on the number lines below?



2. Show the following fractions on the number line.

(i) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, 2\frac{3}{5}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, 2\frac{1}{4}$

Q.4 Practice Set 12

1. Multiply.

(i) $\frac{7}{5} \times \frac{1}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}$ (iii) $\frac{4}{11} \times \frac{2}{7}$ (iv) $\frac{6}{17} \times \frac{3}{2}$

2. Of the total number of soldiers in our army, $\frac{4}{9}$ are posted on the northern border and one-third of them on the north-eastern border. If the number of soldiers in the north is 540000, how many are posted in the north-east?

Q.5 Practice Set 13

1. Write the reciprocals of the following numbers.

(i) 7 (ii) $\frac{11}{3}$ (iii) $\frac{5}{13}$ (iv) 4

2. Carry out following divisions.

(i) $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{11}{12} \div \frac{4}{7}$ (iii) $\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{5}{11}$

3. There were 420 students participating in the Swachh Bharat campaign. They cleaned $\frac{42}{75}$ part of the town, Sevagram. What part of Sevagram did each student clean if the work was equally shared by all?

Decimal Fractions

Q.1 Practice Set 14

1. In the table below, write the place value of each of the digits in the number 378.25.

Place	Hundreds	Tens	Units	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
	100	10	1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Digit	3	7	8	0	2	5
Place value	300			$\frac{0}{10} = 0$		$\frac{5}{1000} = 0.005$

(i) Solve : (i) $905.5 + 27.197$ (ii) $40 + 27.7 + 2.451$

(i) Subtract : (i) $85.96 - 2.345$ (ii) $200.005 - 17.186$

Q.2 Practice Set 15

1. Write the proper number in the empty boxes.

(i) $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{-}{-} = \frac{-}{10} = \boxed{}$ (ii) $- = - = \frac{11 \times \boxed{}}{20 \times 5} = \frac{-}{100} = \boxed{}$

2. Convert the common fractions into decimal fractions.

(i) $\frac{3}{4}$ (ii) $\frac{9}{8}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{25}$ (iv) $\frac{19}{200}$

3. Convert the decimal fractions into common fractions.

(i) 27.5 (ii) 0.007 (iii) 3.12 (iv) 70.400

Q.3 Practice Set 16

1. If, $317 \times 45 = 14265$, then $3.17 \times 4.5 = ?$
2. If, $5.3 \times 217 = 109151$, then $5.03 \times 2.17 = ?$
3. Virendra bought 18 bags of rice, each bag weighing 5.250 kg. How much rice did he buy altogether? If the rice costs 42 rupees per kg, how much did he pay for it?
4. Multiply.

(i) 2.7×1.4 (ii) 6.17×3.9 (iii) 0.57×2 (iv) 5.04×0.7

Q.4 Practice Set 17

1. Carry out the following division.
(i) $4.8 \div 2$ (ii) $17.5 \div 5$ (iii) $32.5 \div 25$
2. A road is 4km 800m long. If trees are planted on both its sides at intervals of 9.6 m, how many trees were planted?
3. A pharmaceutical manufacturer bought 0.25 quintal of *hirada*, a medicinal plant, for 9500 rupees. What is the cost per quintal of *hirada*? (1 quintal = 100kg)

□ □ □

Natural Resources – Air, Water and Land

GENERAL SCIENCE (Lesson 1)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks :

- The layer of ozone gas absorbs _____ rays that come from the sun to the earth.
- Of the total water available on the earth. Fresh water forms _____ per cent.
- Both _____ and _____ constituents are present in the soil.
- In _____ layer of the atmosphere the gases are totally absent.
- In fire extinguishers _____ gas is used.

Q.2 Write whether following statements are True or False:

- Land and soli are the same thing.
- The water in a lake is called ground water.
- It takes about 1000 years to form 25cm thick layer of soil.
- Radon is used in decorative lights.

Q.3 Name the following:

- Constituents of the biosphere:
- Fossil fuel :
- Gases that are harmful to the ozone layer:
- Biotic constituents of soil:
- Inert gases in air:

Q.4 Why is it said that.....?

- The ozone layer is a protective shell of the earth.
- Water is life.
- Sen water is useful even though it is not potable **OR** In what ways is the water in seas and oceans useful even though it is salty?

Q.5 Answer the following questions:

- Explain with the help of a diagram how soil is formed:
- Why is there a shortage of water even though it occupies about 71% of the earth's surface?
- What are the various constituents of air? Write their uses?
- Why are air, water and land considered to be valuable natural resources?

Q.6 Match the following

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Carbon dioxide	a. Generation of soil
2. Oxygen	b. Rain
3. Water vapour	c. Plants and food production
4. Microbes	d. Combustion

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Argon	a. Flash photography
2. Helium	b. Use in fluorescent tubes
3. Neon	c. Generating lift in airships
4. Krypton	d. Electric bulbs
5. Xenon	e. Decorative lights.

The Living World

GENERAL SCIENCE (Lesson 2)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the brackets:

(oxygen, dies, excretion, carbon dioxide, responsiveness, photosynthesis, stimuli)

- The process by which plants make their own food is called _____.
- To inhale _____ and to exhale _____ is called respiration.
- The elimination of waste substances from the body is called _____.
- The ability to respond to an event is called stimuli to _____.
- On completing their lifespan, every living thing _____.

Q.2 What helps them to breathe?

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1. A fish | - _____ | 5. A snake | - _____ |
| 2. A crane | - _____ | 6. An earthworm | - _____ |
| 3. Man | - _____ | 7. A banyan tree | - _____ |
| 4. A caterpillar | - _____ | | |

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- What are the differences between plants and animals?
- What are the similarities between plants and animal?
- In what ways are plants and animals useful to us? OR How is the plant kingdom useful to us?
- How is the animal kingdom useful to us?
- What makes living things different from non-living things?
- What are the peculiarities of the movements of these living things?
Living things: Snakes, Tortoises, Kangaroos, Eagles, Chameleons, Frogs, Dolphins, Ants, Rattle snakes, Grasshoppers, Earthworms, Gulmohur, Sweet potato creeper.
- Write in detail about how the plants and animals found in your surroundings prove useful or harmful.

Diversity in Living Things and their Classification

GENERAL SCIENCE (Lesson 3)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks :

- Plants prepare their own food, therefore they are called _____.

2. Pitcher plant is_____.
3. The flower is an important means of_____.
4. Stem of _____ is fleshy.
5. Climbers like money plant have _____roots.
6. Animals have various _____ which carry on various functions inside the body.
7. Earthworm is an _____animal.

Q.2 Write whether the following statements are True or False?

1. The snail is an aquatic animal. _____
2. Amphibians can live in air and in water. _____
3. The function of the brain is well developed in vertebrate animals. _____
4. The amoeba is a multicellular animal. _____

Q.3 Who is the odd one out?

1. Fungus, mushroom, chrysanthemum, spirogyra
2. Mango, banyan, plam, chick pea
3. Grape, orange, lemon, hibiscus
4. Sunflower, banyan, jowar, bajra
5. Guava, radish, carrot, beetroot
6. Dee, fish, man, worms.

Q.4 Match the pairs.

(1) Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Amphibian	a. A monkey
2. Vertebrate	b. A snake
3. With scales	c. A frog

(2) Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Tree	a. Oleander and Lantana
2. Shrub	b. Fenugreek and Periwinkle
3. Herb	c. Pumpking and Cucumber
4. Creeper	d. Mango and Gulmohur

Q.5 What is the difference?

1. Flowering plants and Non-flowering plants:
2. A tree and A shrub:
3. Vertebrates and Invertebrates:

Q.6 Write answers to the following:

1. What are the parts of the plant?
2. What are the functions of the root?

3. Why is it necessary living things?
4. What are the criteria used to classify living things?
5. Tell some characteristics of creepers.
6. Explain the characteristics of herbs with two examples.
7. On the basis of which criteria will you classify plants and animals?
8. How is the body of animals protected?

Q.7. Draw the figure of a plant to show the parts. Namely the root, stem and leaves in it.

□ □ □

The Indian Subcontinent and History

HISTORY (Lesson 1)

Q.1 Select the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets and complete the following sentences.

- Pakistan and _____ were parts of India before 1947.
(*Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka*)
- The ancient 'trade route' from China passed through _____ and reached Arabia.
(*Central Asia, Africa, Europe*)
- The ancient trade route from China was known as the _____.
(*terrestrial route, mountain route, 'silk route'*)
- There is a land route through the Khyber and Bolan Passes in the _____ mountains.
(*Hindukush, Himalayan, Satpuda*)

Q.2 Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

- What is 'History'?
- Where do the human settlements flourish?
- What do the people in the hilly region depend on for their food?
- Which is the earliest civilization in India?

Q.3 Observe the physical map of India given on of the textbook and answer the following questions:

- Which mountain ranges lie in the north India?
- Which are the routes to India from the north-west?
- Where do the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra meet?
- Name the islands to the east of the Indian peninsula.
- In Which part of India do we see the Thar desert?

Q.4 Answer in brief the following questions:

- What does human life depend on?
- What features of our surroundings from the means of livelihood?
- Which region is known as the Indian subcontinent?

Q.5 Give reasons:

- There is a close relationship between history and geography.
- People are forced to leave their settlements.
- The importance of sea routes did not diminish.

Sources of History

HISTORY (Lesson 2)

Q.1 Select the appropriate alternatives and complete the following sentences.

- It took thousands of years for man to develop the _____.
(*script, painting, symbol*)

- Man also used _____ for writing in ancient India.
(*Bhoorjapatra, papyrus sheets, hand-made inscriptions*)
- Folk tales form a part of the _____ sources of history.
- Initially, man used pointed objects for _____.

Q.2 State whether the following statements are True or False.

- The information acquired by word of mouth is a written source of history. _____
- In the beginning, man wrote on potsherds, unbaked bricks and birch bark. _____
- The paintings on rock are a part of the written source of history. _____
- The *Vedas* were in written form initially. _____

Q.3 Match the following.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(1) Material sources	(a) Folk songs
(2) Written sources	(b) Caves
(3) Oral sources	(c) Deeds
	(e) Customs

Q.4 Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

- What are the sources of history?
- Which oral sources acquired the written form subsequently?
- What material were used for writing in past?
- Which information is obtained from the vedic literature?
- Which literature was presented by oral tradition?

Q.5 Answer the following questions in brief :

- Trace the evolution of the art of learning.
- What precautions should be taken while writing history?

The Harappan Civilization

HISTORY (Lesson 3)

Q.1 Select the appropriate s and complete the following sentences.

- Harappa is situated on the banks of the river _____ in Punjab.
(*Indus, Satluj, Ravi*)
- The Harappans mainly used _____ to construct the houses.
(*baked brick, stone, wattle and daub*)
- The shape of the most Harappan seals was _____.
(*oblong, round, square*)
- The Harappan civilization was a rich and flourishing _____ civilization.
(*agrarian, rural, urban*)
- The colour of terracotta earthen post was _____.
(*red, black, green*)

Q.2 Answer the following questions in one word each:

- What stone was used to make the Harappan seals?

2. Name the place situated to the south of Harappa in the Indus valley.
3. By what other name is the Harappan civilization known?
4. In which year the excavation at Harappa began?
5. Which civilization laid foundation of the ancient Indian civilization?
6. Name the Harappan system which was ideal from the point of view of cleanliness and hygiene.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in one sentence each.

1. How did the ancient civilization get the name Harappan civilization?
2. What patterns are seen on the Harappan pots?
3. What cloth did the Harappan traders supply to Egypt?
4. Which figures have been engraved on the Harappan seals?
5. What ornaments did the Harappans wear?
6. Which articles were used by the Harappans for making ornaments?
7. To which countries did the Harappans for trade?

Q.4 Write the details about the life of people in Harappa in the table given below.

Sr.no	Major Crops	Clothes	Ornaments
1			
2			
3			
4			

Q.5 Write short notes on the following:

1. The Great Bath
2. Harappan Pottery

Q.6 Given reasons for the following statements:

1. The Harappan civilization was a prosperous and flourishing urban civilization.
2. The Harappans were sea-faring people.
3. The Harappan system of sewage disposal was praiseworthy.
4. The Harappan gave lost of importance to cleanliness and hygiene.

Our Life in Society

CIVICS (Lesson 1)

Q.1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

1. Man felt the need for _ for the day-to day affairs of society to run smoothly.
2. _____helps the development of people’s talents.
3. We all have some emotional and some _____needs, too.
4. The desire for_____ was the main motivation for the creation of the society.

5. Our social life is_____.
6. Human being are by nature_____.

Q.2 Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What are our basic needs?
2. Whose company do we like?
3. Which opportunities does society provides to us?
4. How do we achieve progress?
5. Why is a crowd not regarded as society?
6. Why is our social life interdependent?

Q.3 Answer what do you think in two to three sentences each:

1. How is society formed?
2. Why is it necessary to set up a permanent system in society?
3. What makes life in society more stable and organized?
4. Why do we acquire language skills?
5. If there were no social institutions, what difficulties would we have faced?

Q.4 Give reasons for the following statements:

1. Huma being are by nature social. OR Man needs society.
2. Our social life is interdependent.

The Earth and the Graticule

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 1)

Q.1 Place a tick mark ✓ Against the correct option:

1. What term is used for the imaginary east-west horizontal lines on the earth?

(a) Meridians (b) International Date line (c) Parallels
2. What is the shape of the meridians?

(a) Circular (b) Semicircular (c) Points
3. What do the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude together form on the globe?

(a) Angular distance (b) Hemisphere (c) Graticule
4. How many parallels are there in there in the northern hemispheres?

(a) 90 (b) 89 (c) 91
5. Which circle forms the eastern and the northern hemispheres?

a) 0° parallel and 180° meridian

b) 0° Prime Meridian and 180° meridian

- c) North and South Polar circles
6. Which circle appears as a point on the globe?
 (a) Equator (b) North / South Pole (c) Prime Meridian
7. How many places on the earth may be located on 45° N parallel?
 (a) One (b) Many (c) Two

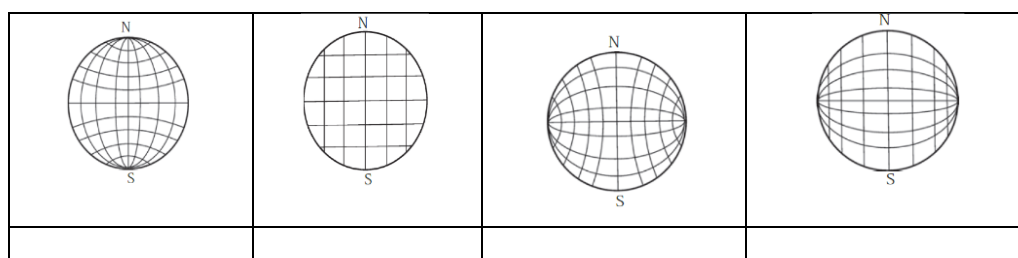
Q.2 Observe a globe and examine the following statements. Correct the wrong ones:

1. Parallels of latitudes lie parallel to the Prime Meridian.
2. All parallels of latitude converge at the equator.
3. Parallels and meridians are imaginary lines.
4. 80° 4' 65" is a north meridian.
5. Meridians are parallel to each other.

Q.3 Observe a globe and examine the following statements. Correct the wrong ones:

1. What is a globe?
2. What are the parallels of latitudes?
3. Which parallel does bisect the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere?
4. Write down the main use of the graticule.
5. How will you express the latitude and longitude of the North Pole?
6. How much is the angular distance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of capricorn.
7. Using a globe, write down the names of the countries through which the equator passes.

Q.4 Find the correct graticule out of the following and put a tick mark against it:



Let us Use the Graticule

GEOGRAPHY (Lesson 2)

Q.1 Place a tick mark ✓ Against the correct option :

1. 66°30' North parallel means....
 (a) Arctic Circle (b) Equator (c) Antarctic Circle

2. Up to which parallel from the equator can the sun's rays be perpendicular?
 - (a) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
 - (b) Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle
 - (c) North Pole and South Pole
3. How much is the area of the country of Vatican City?
 - (a) 0.44 sq.km.
 - (b) 44 sq.km.
 - (c) 440 sq.km.
4. What is the angular distance of the Arctic circle from the North Pole?
 - (a) $66^{\circ}30'$
 - (b) 90°
 - (c) $23^{\circ}30'$
5. What would be the latitude of a place on the South Pole?
 - (a) 90°S
 - (b) 90°N
 - (c) 0°

Q.2 Read the following statements. Correct the wrong ones :

1. While describing the location of a place mentioning the meridian is sufficient.
2. 0° East Meridian and 180° East Meridian.
3. Location of a road can be described only with a map.
4. $8^{\circ}4'$ N parallel to $37^{\circ}66'\text{N}$ parallel is the correct description of a location.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in one sentence each :

1. What is the parallel at $66^{\circ}30'$ S of equator called?
2. Which meridian is called the Greenwich Meridian?
3. In which region can the sun's rays be perpendicular on two days in a year?

Q.4 Answer the following questions :

1. Write in brief about Greenwich Meridian.
2. Write in brief about the daytime in the areas between the Polar Circles and the Poles.

Q.5 Observe the Figure 2.1 and 2.2 given on page 10 of the textbook and answer the following questions.

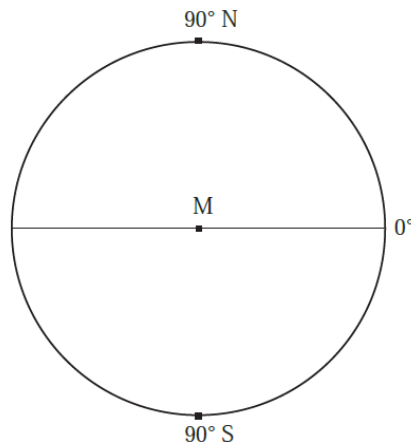
1. What are the horizontal lines on the globe called?
2. List continents and oceans through which the equator passes.
3. What are the vertical lines on the globe called?
4. Which oceans are spread in all the four hemispheres?
5. Which continents are spread in all the four hemisphere?

Q.6 Observe a map of India and answer the following questions given below :

1. Which important parallel passes through India?
2. Which area of India do not get perpendicular sunrays?
3. Which region of India receives perpendicular rays on two days in a year?

4. In which region of India is the temperature comparatively low?

Q.7 Draw important parallels and meridians in the figure given below and label them.



Q.8 Write the important parallels and meridians in the following table.

Important Parallels						

Important Meridians	