

**SURAJ
SCHOOL**

(KARNATAKA STATE BOARD AFFILIATED, MYSURU)

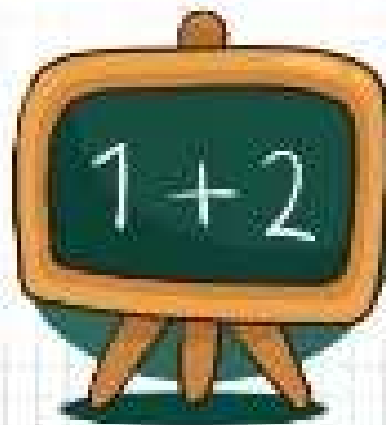
**SURAJ
EDUCATION**

2025-26
**Summer
Vacation**



Holiday Homework

CLASS 6TH



Success is the sum of small efforts repeated day in and day out”.

Dear Parents,

Summer Vacation is a time for the children to enjoy and relax . These days are precious and valuable and can be made most from if judiciously used. We should always remind ourselves that children will not remember us for the gifts we shower upon them but will always cherish the time we spent with them. It’s time to nurture young minds, inculcate moral values and narrate family anecdotes to keep them in touch with their roots.Few tips to make the vacation a fruitful time for your child.

- * Encourage your child to take up yoga or any other form of healthy activity during the vacation.
- * Involve children in household chores- helping to set the cupboard, setting table for food, cleaning own room and keeping things in order etc.
- * Create a summer diary- Encourage your child to keep a summer diary, to paste photographs of special days and write about them.
- * Enjoy walking with them in parks and appreciate nature.
- * Ensure that children read for at least 30 minutes daily.

General Instructions:-

1. Take the printouts for given worksheets and arrange them in a beautifully decorated folder. OR Do the holidays homework in your fair notebooks.
2. We are not expecting a work of art completed by parents ,just help your ward and encourage him/ her to do the task themselves. Original work by the child shall be acknowledged.
3. Project / Homework will be assessed and awarded with Medals and Certificates.
4. 5 Marks are allotted to the Holidays Homework for Each Subject.
5. ART INTEGRATED LEARNING- 5 Marks Best Three Projects/ Models/ Holidays Homework will be awarded with Medals and appreciation certificates.



Happy
Holidays!

Subject -English

1. Reading (10 minutes daily)

- Read any English storybook, newspaper, or magazine for **10 minutes every day**.
- Maintain a record of the titles read and one new word learnt each day.

2. Reading Comprehension – (6 Passages)

- Solve **6 comprehension passages**.

Note:- Either paste the photocopy of the comprehensions or write the question and their answers in your fair notebook.

Comprehension-1

Using 'ear' phones while driving can be far more dangerous than driving under the influence of liquor. Latest research says drivers using these mobile phones as a means of faster day-today communications may be heading for an accident. The study has shattered the common belief that drinking is the chief cause of the majority of road mishaps. Talking on mobile phones increases the risk to one's life compared to driving after being drunk. The findings of the study are based on the survey of several cases of road accidents.

In fact, a study of the records of drivers involved in 699 such mistakes showed that the risk of accident for those who talk on phone while driving was at least four times higher compared to those driving in a state of drunkenness.

The only advantage for those driving with cellular phone was that they could summon immediate help through these phones. The study which is relevant for the entire world is relevant for India as well. Here too these phones are being used increasingly for communication and business transactions.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is considered more dangerous than driving under the influence of liquor?
a) Driving fast b) Using earphones while driving
c) Driving on highways d) Driving without license
2. How much riskier is using a phone while driving compared to drunk driving, according to the study?
a) Two times b) Three times c) Four times d) Five times
3. How many accident cases were studied in the research?
a) 699 b) 599 c) 799 d) 899

4. What is one advantage of having a mobile phone while driving?
a) It keeps the driver busy b) It improves concentration
c) It helps summon immediate help d) It makes the car go faster

Short Answer Questions

5. What belief has been shattered by the recent research mentioned in the passage?

6. Why is this study relevant for India as well?

Vocabulary-Based Question

7. Find a word from the above passage that means the same as
(a) risky (b) accidents (c) call

Comprehension-2nd

A myth has been built around the pelican, one of the oldest surviving birds. It is a commonly held belief that the mother feeds her chicks on her own blood. So, people have regarded the pelican as most affectionate and dutiful bird.

The large bill of the bird makes it very easy to recognize it. It has a short tail, short legs, long wings and a large bag under its bill. Because of its webbed toes, the pelican finds walking on the land difficult. However, it is a delight to watch these birds in flight. The pelican has figured among the largest of birds. It has a wing span of up to 2.75 meters, and weighs between 4.5 and 11 kg. It lives in places with a moderate climate. It migrates to India, Africa and Iran in winter because its wings do not give sufficient protection against the cold. The brown pelican is the smallest of the pelicans. It dives its head long into water from quite a height to get at its prey. The other six species of pelicans have a white plumage.

Pelicans are very sociable birds. They travel, rest, nest and even fish together. The young pelicans take wing when they are about two months old. The nests of pelicans are far from the source of any food. Therefore, the adults have to fly great distances to get food.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the common myth about the pelican?

- a) It flies the highest b) It drinks seawater
c) It feeds its chicks on its own blood d) It sings to its chicks

2. Why does the pelican find walking on land difficult?

- a) Because of its long wings
- b) Because of its webbed toes
- c) Because of its heavy beak
- d) Because of its short neck

3. Where do pelicans migrate in winter?

- a) Antarctica
- b) Russia, India, and China
- c) India, Africa, and Iran
- d) Japan and Australia

4. Which pelican species is the smallest?

- a) White pelican
- b) Arctic pelican
- c) Asian pelican
- d) Brown pelican

Short Answer Questions

- 5. Describe two physical features that make pelicans easy to recognize.

- 6. Why do adult pelicans have to fly long distances to get food?

Vocabulary-Based Question

- 7. "Pelicans are very sociable birds."
What does sociable most likely mean in the sentence?
a) Shy b) Friendly c) Lazy d) Quiet

Comprehension-3rd

A volcano is a burning mountain with a great hole running deep into the earth. Out of it come smoke, gases and stones. The mouth of the opening is called the crater of the volcano.

Volcanoes are not always burning. Sometimes a volcano will remain quiet for centuries. And then it will suddenly become active. This is called volcanic eruption.

When the eruption takes place, great clouds of ashes, dust, gas and steam rise from the crater. Loud noises come from the crater. After sometime, white hot molten rock, called lava begins to flow down the mountain sides. This may go on for days or weeks. Then the volcano will 'go to sleep' again for many years. Most volcanoes are found near the seas.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the mouth of a volcano called?
a) Hole b) Mouth c) Crater d) Peak
- 2. What is the molten rock that flows out during an eruption called?
a) Magma b) Coal c) Lava d) Stone

3. How long can a volcano remain quiet?
a) Days b) Months c) Years d) Centuries
4. Where are most volcanoes found?
a) In cities b) Near rivers c) Near the seas d) On flat lands

Short Answer Questions

5. What happens during a volcanic eruption? (Mention at least two things.)

6. What does the passage mean by saying the volcano will 'go to sleep'?

Vocabulary-Based Question

7. Read the sentence and choose the correct synonym of the word “eruption” as used in the passage: “This is called volcanic eruption.”
What does eruption most likely mean here?
a) Explosion b) Silence c) Freezing d) Movement
8. Find words from the above passage that mean opposite to:
a) closing c) far
b) dormant d) noisy

Comprehension-4th

There was a lion who was the king of the forest. He was big, fierce and strong. All the other animals brought him gifts from every corner of the forest. They were really afraid of him.

‘King must have ministers to help him’, the lion thought one day. And he sent for the fox.

‘You are known to be very wise and clever. I want you to be my Home Minister.’ “Many many thanks for this honour, your majesty”, said the fox, bowing low.

Then he called a panther and said, “You are known to be very alert and swift-footed. You will be my Defence Minister.” “Thank you, Sir,” said the panther. The next to be summoned was a crow.

“You can fly high and can see distant objects. So you’ll be my Foreign Minister.”

“I am grateful to you, my master,” said the crow. The three ministers swore to remain loyal to the king. The lion, in return promised to feed and protect them.

- d) Empower us to do challenging tasks.
- 2. Which one is not a property of almond?
 - a) It preserves the vitality of the brain
 - b) It strengthens the muscles
 - c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders
 - d) It strengthens our digestive system.
- 3. Phosphoric element is profusely found in
 - a) almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges
 - b) almonds, figs, papayas, guavas and pineapples
 - c) all the green vegetables
 - d) Seasonal fruits.
- 4. Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric element because
 - a) they remove brain weakness
 - b) they nourish the vital tissues of the body
 - c) they keep the mind full of enthusiasm
 - d) All the above.
- 5. The word unique means the same as
 - a) Ordinary
 - b) highly qualified
 - c) Unusual
 - d) enlightened.

Comprehension-6th

Garbage is a great environment hazard. It comes from various sources—used paper, tiffin packings, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

Answer the following question:

- 1. Garbage originates from
 - a) used paper, tiffin, packings, plastic bags and fallen leaves from trees
 - b) leftovers of food
 - c) fallen branches from trees

d) Building materials.

2. Garbage can create havoc to the mankind by

- a) spreading foul smell
- b) slowing our vehicles on the road
- c) Spreading several diseases
- d) all the above

3. What happens to the disposed of material at the recycling centre?

- a) It is thrown away
- b) It is recycled for reuse
- c) It is sold to the rag pickers
- d) It is dumped into the ground

4. Fallen leaves from trees are useful because they

- a) solve the problem of fuel wood in village households
- b) enrich water quality
- c) Enrich soil fertility
- d) beautify landscape.

5. Which of these is correct with reference to a composite pit?

- a) The refuge is placed with layers of soil with an occasional sprinkling of water
- b) It contributes to the manufacture of useful fertilizer
- c) It prevents pollution
- d) All the above.

3. Creative Writing

a) Letter

Write the following letters in your notebook:

1. **Formal Letter**

Write a letter to your principal requesting her to organize a book fair in the school.

2. **Informal Letter**

Write a letter to your best friend telling him/her about a fun picnic or trip you went on during the holidays.

b) Paragraph Writing

Write a paragraph (70–90 words) on any of the following topics in your notebook:

1. **A Day Without Electricity**

Describe what happened when there was no electricity at home. What did you do? How did you feel?

2. **My Pet or My Favorite Animal**

Write about your pet or your favorite animal. Describe how it looks, what it eats, and why you like it.

3. **Why I Love My School**

Describe what makes your school special. Talk about your friends, teachers, and the things you enjoy doing there.

c) **Story Writing (Roll No. – 1-10)**

Choose **any two** stories prompts and write creative stories using the given outlines in your notebook:

1. **The Magic Pencil**

You find a pencil that can make anything you draw come to life. What do you draw? What goes right or wrong?

2. **The Talking Tree**

You are walking in a park and suddenly a tree starts talking to you. What does it say? What adventure follows?

3. **Trapped in a Video Game**

You are suddenly pulled into your favorite video game. What do you see? What challenges do you face?

d) **Advertisement Writing (Roll No. – 11-20)**

Create **any one** advertisement in notebook. Use catchy lines, drawings, slogans, and creative ideas.

Choose from:

- A robot that helps clean your room
 - A magical school bag
 - A weekend fun club for kids
 - OR any fun and original idea of your own!
-

e) **Poster Making** (Roll No. – 21-30)

Design a colorful and creative **poster** on **any one** of the following topics in your notebook:

- My Dream Playground
- Save Trees, Save Life
- Books Are Our Best Friends
- Keep Your City Clean
- OR any topic related to nature or kindness

4. Grammar Section – Worksheets

Note:- Either print the worksheets and compile them in a file or write them in your fair notebook.

Worksheet 1: Sentences

Definition:

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark.

Types of Sentences:

1. Declarative – makes a statement
2. Interrogative – asks a question
3. Imperative – gives a command
4. Exclamatory – expresses strong emotion

Exercise A: Identify the type of sentence

Write whether the sentence is Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, or Exclamatory.

1. Close the door.
2. Where are you going?
3. I love reading books.
4. What a beautiful painting!
5. She is a brilliant student.
6. Can you help me?
7. Don't touch that!
8. We are planning a trip.
9. Why did you lie?
10. This is amazing!

Exercise B: Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences

Identify whether the sentence is Simple, Compound, or Complex.

1. I went to the market.
2. She likes tea but he prefers coffee.
3. Although he was tired, he finished the work.
4. They played and won the game.
5. We stayed indoors because it was raining.
6. I like pizza.
7. He tried, but he failed.
8. If you study well, you will pass.
9. She opened the book and started reading.
10. I woke up early because I had an exam.

Worksheet 2: NOUNS

Definition:

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

Types:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Common | 4. Collective |
| 2. Proper | 5. Material |
| 3. Abstract | |

Exercise A: Underline the nouns and write their type:

1. Honesty is appreciated.
2. The class went for a picnic.
3. Ram visited Shimla.
4. Silver is a shiny metal.
5. The team won the match.
6. Laughter filled the hall.
7. My mother is a doctor.
8. She wore a gold bracelet.
9. The committee met yesterday.
10. Love is a beautiful feeling.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks with Suitable Nouns

1. The _____ was crowded with people.
2. _____ is a sign of maturity.
3. A _____ of birds flew across the sky.
4. We visited the _____ during holidays.
5. He gifted me a _____.
6. _____ helps in building strength.
7. She loves to eat _____.
8. They live in a big _____.
9. A _____ of cows grazed in the field.
10. The _____ was full of stars.

Worksheet 3: ARTICLES and NOUN

Definition:

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific a / an / the

Exercise A: Fill in the Blanks with Correct Articles

(Use a, an, or the)

1. I have ___ one-rupee coin.
2. She is reading ___ interesting book.
3. I saw ___ elephant at the zoo.
4. We stayed at ___ hotel near the beach.
5. He wants to be ___ engineer.
6. ___ sun is shining.
7. She adopted ___ puppy from the shelter.
8. I saw ___ one-eyed man.
9. ___ moon looks lovely tonight.
10. He ate ___ sandwich.

Exercise B: Countable & Uncountable Nouns

Write whether the underlined noun is Countable or Uncountable.

1. She drank a glass of milk.
2. I have many books.
3. We need sugar for the recipe.
4. The children are playing.
5. He lost all his money.

6. There are three chairs in the room.
7. Can I get some water?
8. I bought new clothes.
9. I need some flour to bake.
10. We saw several stars in the sky.

Worksheet 4: PRONOUNS

Definition:

A pronoun is used instead of a noun to avoid repetition.

Types:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| i. Personal | iv. Demonstrative |
| ii. Possessive | v. Relative |
| iii. Reflexive | |

Exercise A: Replace the Noun with a Pronoun

1. Priya is dancing.
2. The boys are running.
3. This pencil belongs to Rahul.
4. My mother and I are going to the market.
5. The teacher is angry with Rohan.
6. The girls are reading.
7. The dog is barking.
8. The book is mine.
9. My parents are watching TV.
10. Rahul and Neha are best friends.

Exercise B: Fill in the Blanks with Correct Pronouns

1. _____ is my best friend.
2. We gave _____ a gift.
3. The cat cleaned _____ with its tongue.
4. _____ are my classmates.
5. This is _____ bicycle.
6. _____ was very hungry.

7. She told _____ a secret.
8. I lost my pen. Have you seen _____?
9. _____ are the winners of the match.
10. That car is _____.

Worksheet 5: ADJECTIVES and SENTENCES

Definition:

Adjectives describe or modify nouns.

Types:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| i. Quality | iv. Demonstrative |
| ii. Quantity | v. Possessive |
| iii. Number | |

Exercise A: Identify the Degree of Adjective

Write Positive, Comparative, or Superlative.

1. She is tall.
2. Platinum is the most expensive metal of all.
3. This is the tallest building.
4. My car is fast.
5. This road is faster.
6. He is the fastest runner.
7. The soup is hot.
8. This soup is hotter.
9. That was the hottest summer.
10. Her handwriting is neat.

Exercise B: Add the Question Tag

1. You are coming, _____?
2. She isn't tired, _____?
3. It's cold, _____?
4. They can dance, _____?
5. He doesn't know, _____?
6. We are late, _____?
7. You didn't go, _____?
8. He will come, _____?
9. They weren't upset, _____?
10. You have a pen, _____?

Worksheet 6: VERBS

Definition:

A verb is a word that shows an action, state, or possession.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Definition:

- A transitive verb needs an object to complete its meaning. Example: She reads a book. (Reads what? – A book)
- An intransitive verb does not need an object to complete its meaning. Example: He sleeps peacefully. (No object needed)

Exercise A: Identify the Verb

Underline the verb(s) in each sentence.

1. He plays football every evening.
2. The birds are chirping.
3. She has written a letter.
4. They danced all night.
5. I am reading a book.
6. He will come tomorrow.
7. We saw a movie.
8. She was cooking food.
9. The baby is crying.
10. I like painting.

Exercises B: Identify the verb and state whether it is transitive or intransitive

Write "Transitive" or "Intransitive" after each sentence.

1. The dog barked loudly.
2. She sang a melodious song.
3. We went to the park.
4. He kicked the ball.
5. They laughed at the joke.

Worksheet 7: Adverbs

Exercise 1: Identify the Adverb and its Type

Read the sentence, underline the adverb, and write its type (Manner, Time, Place, Frequency, Degree).

1. He spoke clearly during the presentation.
2. We will leave tomorrow.
3. She is always on time.
4. The children played outside after lunch.
5. He was very tired after the trip.
6. The dog barked loudly at the stranger.
7. I have never been to London.
8. She almost finished her homework.
9. They arrived early for the meeting.
10. He searched everywhere for his phone.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs

Choose a suitable adverb to complete the sentence. You may use your own or pick from the box below:

[quickly, usually, gently, soon, everywhere, often, too, now, rarely, here]

1. The baby slept _____ in her crib.
2. Please come _____; the movie is starting.
3. I _____ visit my grandparents on Sundays.
4. He answered the question _____.
5. We will leave the house _____.
6. She was _____ tired to continue.
7. The teacher is standing _____.
8. We looked _____ for your lost notebook.
9. They _____ go out at night.
10. You should speak more _____ during meetings.

Worksheet 8: Degree of Adjectives.

Exercise 1: Choose the correct form of the adjective

Choose the correct degree (positive, comparative, or superlative) and fill in the blanks.

1. This is the _____ day of the year. (hot)
2. My car is _____ than yours. (fast)
3. He is as _____ as his brother. (strong)
4. Of the three books, this one is the _____. (interesting)
5. She runs _____ than her sister. (quick)
6. This painting is the _____ of all. (beautiful)
7. The new sofa is _____ than the old one. (comfortable)
8. I feel _____ today than yesterday. (good)
9. The Himalayas are the _____ mountains in the world. (high)
10. Your handwriting is _____ than mine. (neat)

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentence using the correct degree of the adjective

Change the adjective in brackets to the correct degree and rewrite the sentence.

1. This chair is (comfortable) than that one.
2. He is the (intelligent) student in our class.
3. Her voice is (sweet) than her sister's.
4. The test was (easy) than I expected.
5. She is as (kind) as her grandmother.
6. Today is the (bad) day of my life.
7. This flower smells (good) than the other ones.
8. Rahul is (young) than his cousin.
9. Out of all the players, Rohit is the (talented).
10. The lion is (strong) than the tiger.

Worksheet 9: Subject, Verb & Object

Exercise A: Identify Subject, Verb, Object

Underline the subject once, the verb twice, and circle the object.

1. She reads a book.
2. They play football.
3. I wrote a letter.
4. He eats mangoes.
5. The dog chased the cat.
6. The teacher gave homework.
7. We watched a movie.
8. She cooked dinner.
9. He opened the door.
10. The child broke the toy.

Worksheet 10: Plural Nouns

Exercise A: Write the Plural Form

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Baby – _____ | 10. Leaf – _____ |
| 2. Knife – _____ | 11. Person- _____ |
| 3. Man – _____ | 12. Wolf- _____ |
| 4. Child – _____ | 13. Father-in-law- _____ |
| 5. Box – _____ | 14. Cotton- _____ |
| 6. Lady – _____ | 15. Electricity- _____ |
| 7. Tooth – _____ | 16. Radius- _____ |
| 8. Tomato – _____ | 17. Sheep- _____ |
| 9. Foot – _____ | 18. Alumnus- _____ |

5. Word Dictionary (70 Words)

Instructions:

Create a **personal word dictionary** in a separate notebook. Write each word with its **meaning** clearly. You may decorate the pages and use color for headings. Divide your dictionary into the following sections:

A. Synonyms – 20 words

Write 20 words along with at least one synonym for each word, meaning and two sentences with it.
(Example format: **Happy – Joyful**)

B. Antonyms – 25 words

Write 25 words along with their opposites and two sentences.
(Example format: **Hot – Cold**)

C. Homophones – 20 pairs

Write 20 homophone pairs with meanings of both words and their sentences.
(Example format: **Pair / Pear** – “Pair” means a set of two; “Pear” is a fruit.)

D. Personal Word Dictionary – 5 words

Write **any 5 new or difficult words** that you came across while reading stories, books, newspapers, or while watching educational videos. Write their meanings in your own words.
(Example format: **Wander – to walk slowly without a fixed path**)

Subject- Maths

Worksheet 1: Numbers

12 Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. The smallest 5-digit number is:

- A. 99999
B. 10000
C. 1000
D. 9999

2. 1 lakh equals how many thousands?

- A. 100
B. 10,000
C. 1,000
D. 10

3. Write the successor of 99,999:

- A. 1,00,000
B. 99,998
C. 1,00,001
D. 99,999

4. The place value of 3 in 43,281 is:

- A. 3000
B. 30
C. 3
D. 300

5. $10,000 + 2000 + 300 + 40 + 6 = ?$

- A. 12,346
B. 12,306
C. 13,246
D. 12,446

6. Round off 84,765 to the nearest 1000:

- A. 85,000
B. 84,700
C. 84,800
D. 84,000

7. Expanded form of 70,408 is:

- A. $70000 + 400 + 8$
B. $70000 + 4000 + 8$
C. $70000 + 0 + 400 + 8$
D. $70000 + 400 + 8$

8. Roman numeral for 90 is:

- A. XC
B. LXXXX
C. XCV
D. IXC

9. What comes before 1,00,000?

- A. 99,000
B. 99,999
C. 1,00,001
D. 1,000

10. Write 2,00,500 in words (Indian system):

- A. Two lakh five hundred
B. Two lakh five thousand
C. Twenty lakh five hundred
D. Two lakh fifty

Case Study Questions (5)

1. A newspaper prints 75,240 copies every day. How many copies are printed in a week?
2. A company produced 1,85,000 phones this year. Last year, it produced 1,69,000. Find the difference in production and write both in expanded form.
3. Compare the populations of Town A (3,42,167) and Town B (2,95,932). Which town has more people and by how much?
4. Write 95,820 and 1,20,003 in both Indian and International number systems.
5. A cricket stadium has 84,572 seats. 79,563 are occupied. How many seats are vacant?

Long Problem Sums (Solve in Notebook)

1. A farmer harvested 14,358 kg of wheat in January and 16,492 kg in February. How much wheat was harvested in total?
2. A bookstore sold 2,345 books in March, 1,987 in April, and 2,658 in May. Find the total number of books sold.
3. A bank has ₹1,45,000 in one branch and ₹2,18,350 in another. What is the total amount in both branches?
4. A factory produced 12,459 units in week 1, 13,846 in week 2, and 15,278 in week 3. Find total and average production.
5. A train traveled 845 km on day one and 975 km on day two. If the journey is 2000 km, how much is left?

Worksheet 2: Whole Numbers

Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. The smallest whole number is:
A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. 10
2. Identity for addition in whole numbers is:
A. 1
B. 0
C. It doesn't exist
D. 10
3. Whole numbers are:
A. Only positive integers
B. All natural numbers
C. Natural numbers + 0
D. All negative numbers
4. Which of the following is not a whole number?
A. 5
B. 0
C. 2
D. -1

5. The product of any whole number and 0 is:

- A. 0
- B. 1

- C. The number itself
- D. None of these

6. $345 + 0 = ?$

- A. 345
- B. 0

- C. 344
- D. 1

7. Is 0 a natural number?

- A. Yes
- B. No

- C. Sometimes
- D. Only in math puzzles

8. Which operation is closed under whole numbers?

- A. Subtraction
- B. Multiplication

- C. Division
- D. None

9. Which number is not used for division in whole numbers?

- A. 0
- B. 1

- C. 2
- D. 5

10. $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 10$ equals:

- A. 55
- B. 50

- C. 45
- D. 60

Case Study Questions (5)

1. A bus company runs 85 buses every day. How many buses are used in 30 days?
2. A school has 12 classes with 45 students each. How many students are there in total?
3. If each hotel room has 2 ACs and there are 125 rooms, find the total number of ACs.
4. A pack contains 250 pencils. How many pencils are there in 12 such packs?
5. A factory works 7 days a week producing 1,200 units daily. How many units are produced in 4 weeks?

Long Problem Sums (Solve in Notebook)

1. A library bought 125 new books each month from January to June. How many books were bought in total?
2. A water tank supplies 2,450 liters of water every day. How much water is supplied in a month of 30 days?
3. A stadium has 126 rows with 45 seats each. How many total seats are there?

4. A bakery makes 360 loaves of bread daily. How many loaves are made in 5 weeks?
5. A shopkeeper sells 128 pens each day. How many pens does he sell in 3 months (assume 30 days each)?

Worksheet 3: Factors and Multiples

12 34 Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. Which number is a factor of 36?
- A. 5
B. 7
C. 6
D. 13
2. The first multiple of 8 is:
- A. 0
B. 1
C. 8
D. 16
3. LCM of 12 and 18 is:
- A. 36
B. 24
C. 6
D. 12
4. HCF of 36 and 48 is:
- A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 18
5. Which is a prime number?
- A. 9
B. 11
C. 15
D. 21
6. Is 1 a prime or composite number?
- A. Prime
B. Composite
C. Both
D. Neither
7. 2 is a factor of which number:
- A. 9
B. 12
C. 15
D. 21
8. Which of the following is a common multiple of 3 and 4?
- A. 6
B. 9
C. 12
D. 16

9. What is the smallest prime number?

A. 0

C. 2

B. 1

D. 3

10. Which of the following is a composite number?

A. 2

C. 5

B. 3

D. 6

Case Study Questions (5)

1. A gardener wants to plant 120 rose plants and 96 marigold plants in equal rows. What is the maximum number of rows?
2. Find the least number of students that can be divided into groups of 6, 8, or 10.
3. A warehouse stacks boxes in columns of 12, 16, and 24. What is the minimum number of boxes that fits evenly in all stacks?
4. List all factors of 36. How many total factors are there?
5. Are 5 and 7 co-prime? Explain with reasoning.

Long Problem Sums (Solve in Notebook)

1. Write all the multiples of 6 less than 100.
2. Write down all the prime numbers between 1 and 50.
3. Find the HCF and LCM of 30 and 45 using the prime factorization method.
4. A school wants to divide 72 chairs and 90 desks equally among classrooms. What is the maximum number of classrooms that can be arranged?
5. A group of students is marching in rows. If they can be arranged in 5, 6, or 8 rows without any leftover, what is the least number of students in the group?

Worksheet 4: Integers

Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. Which is greater: -3 or -5?

A. -5

C. 0

B. -3

D. Both are equal

2. Add: $-2 + 3 = ?$

A. 1

C. 5

B. -1

D. -5

3. What is the additive inverse of -8?

A. -8

C. 8

B. 0

D. 1

4. Which integer lies between -1 and 1?

A. -2

B. 0

C. 2

D. 1

5. The sum of -5 and -5 is:

A. 0

B. 5

C. -10

D. -1

6. 0 is:

A. Positive

B. Negative

C. Both

D. Neither

7. Subtract: $-6 - 3 = ?$

A. -3

B. -9

C. 3

D. -1

8. What is the result of $4 - (-5)$?

A. -1

B. 1

C. 9

D. -9

9. Which is smaller: -10 or -2?

A. -10

B. -2

C. 0

D. Both are equal

10. Add: $(-7) + (7) = ?$

A. 14

B. 0

C. -14

D. 1

Case Study Questions (5)

1. The temperature in Delhi was -2°C in the morning and 5°C in the afternoon. Find the difference.
2. A submarine is at -500m below sea level and rises 300m . What is its new position?
3. A climber is 250m above sea level and goes down 370m . Where is he now?
4. A person loses ₹50 every day for 6 days. How much money has he lost?
5. Use a number line to show: $-3 + 6 - 4$

Long Problem Sums (Solve in Notebook)

1. The temperature in Shimla was -6°C on Monday and -3°C on Tuesday. Find the difference in temperature.
2. A bank account has ₹2,000. The account holder withdraws ₹500 each week for 5 weeks. What is the balance now?

3. A player loses 3 points for a foul and earns 5 points for a goal. What is his total if he fouls 4 times and scores 3 goals?
4. On a number line, show the result of: $(-4) + (-3) + 5$
5. A diver dives from sea level to -100m, then rises 25m, and then goes down another 60m. What is his final depth?

Worksheet 5: Fractions

12 34 Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. Which is a proper fraction?

A. $\frac{5}{3}$

B. $\frac{4}{4}$

C. $\frac{3}{5}$

D. $\frac{7}{2}$

2. Simplify: $\frac{8}{16}$

A. $\frac{2}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{3}$

3. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = ?$

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{3}{3}$

D. 1

4. $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = ?$

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

5. $\frac{3}{5}$ of 25 is:

A. 15

B. 5

C. 10

D. 20

6. Convert $1\frac{1}{2}$ to an improper fraction:

A. $\frac{3}{2}$

B. $\frac{2}{3}$

C. $\frac{5}{2}$

D. $\frac{4}{2}$

7. $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = ?$

A. $\frac{3}{9}$

B. $\frac{1}{9}$

C. $\frac{4}{9}$

D. $\frac{2}{9}$

8. Which is larger: $\frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{5}{7}$?

A. $\frac{4}{7}$

B. $\frac{5}{7}$

C. Both equal

D. Can't say

9. What is the reciprocal of $\frac{2}{5}$?

A. $\frac{5}{2}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{5}$

10. Add: $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = ?$

A. $\frac{2}{6}$

C. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{2}{4}$

D. $\frac{4}{4}$

Case Study Questions (5)

1. A recipe requires $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar. If you make 3 times the recipe, how much sugar is needed?
2. Rita walked $\frac{3}{4}$ km. She walked $\frac{1}{2}$ km before lunch. How much did she walk after lunch?
3. A chocolate bar is divided into 8 pieces. Arjun eats 3, Meena eats 2. What fraction is left?
4. Write 3 real-life situations involving fractions.
5. A container holds $\frac{5}{6}$ litres of milk. $\frac{2}{6}$ is used. How much milk is left?

Long Problem Sums (Solve in Notebook)

1. A water tank has $\frac{3}{4}$ litre of water. If $\frac{1}{2}$ litre is used, how much is left?
2. Find the sum: $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{3}$
3. Subtract: $2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{3}{4}$
4. Multiply: $\frac{4}{5} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$
5. A pizza was cut into 12 equal slices. A group of friends ate 8 slices. What fraction remains?

Working Model Ideas (For All Worksheets)

1. Place Value & Number System Models (Indian and International formats) (Roll no . 1 to 5)
2. Number Line with Integers – 3D model using string, sliders (Roll no. -6 to 10)
3. LCM & HCF Visual Tool using Venn Diagrams or Factor Trees (Roll no . -11 to 15)
4. Fraction Pizza/Fraction Wheel – shows halves, quarters, etc. (Roll no. – 16 to 21)
5. Integer Temperature Scale – thermometer with positive and negative ranges (Roll no . 22-26)

Project Ideas (For All Worksheets)

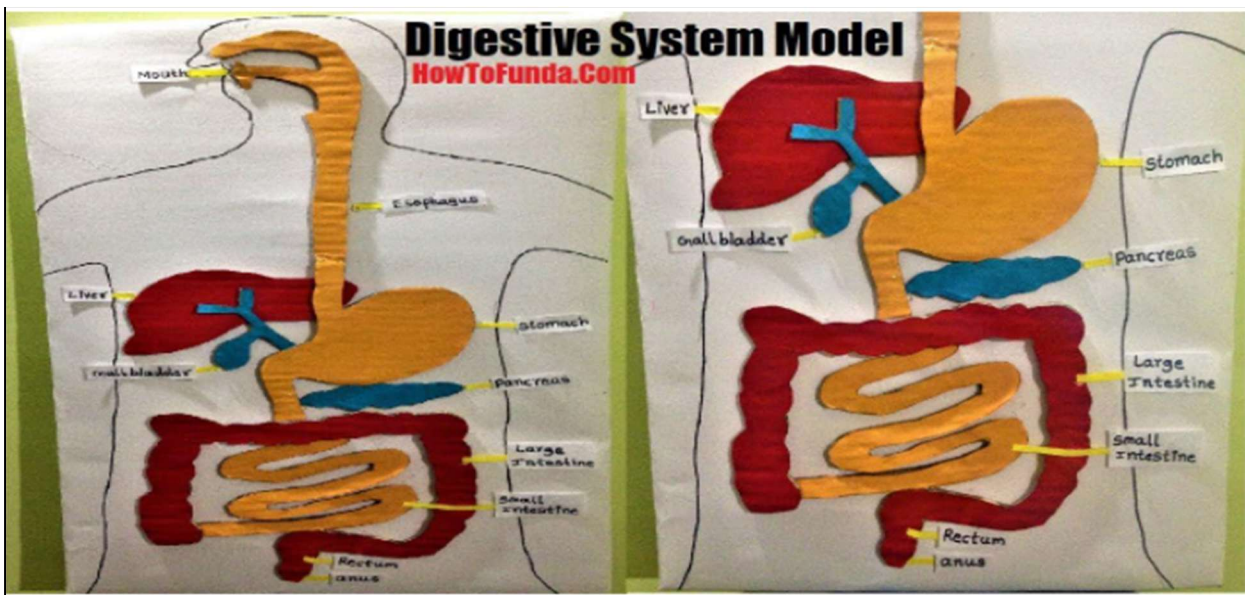
1. City Population Survey Report – use place values and graphs
2. Water Usage Chart of Household – whole numbers with bar graphs
3. Prime Number Discovery Chart (1–100) – highlight co-primes and composites
4. Weekly Temperature Tracker – integers in a weather diary
5. Fraction-Based Recipe Booklet – real-life use of fractional measurements

Subject -Science

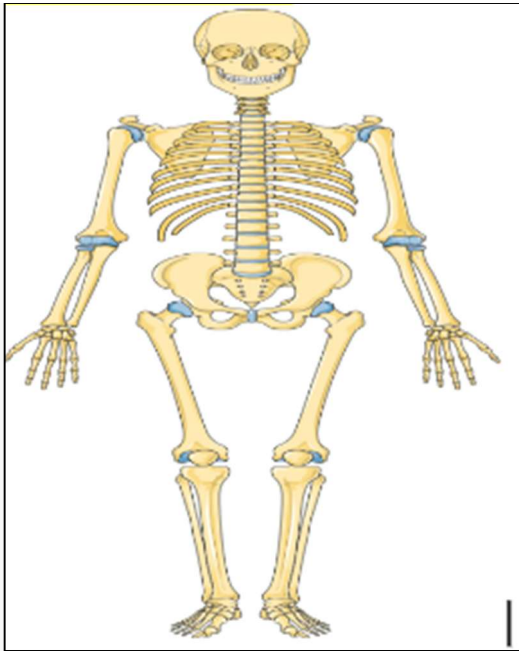
Activity: 1 Make a best thing from the waste material as given below. (ROLL NO. 1 to 7)



Activity: 2 Make a 3D model of human digestive system and label it properly. (ROLL NO. -8 to 14)



Activity: 3 Make a human skeleton on A4 sheet by using clay and label hind limbs, forelimbs, skull and ribcage. (ROLL NO. 15 to 21)



Activity: 4 Make a poster on A3 sheet on 'SAVE EARTH SAVE LIFE' and write a meaningful slogan. (ROLL NO. – 22 to 28)



Note: Revise all the work done in class.

Worksheet #1

Diversity in the Living World

1. Which of the following is **not** a living thing?
 - a) Tree
 - b) Dog
 - c) Rock
 - d) Fish

2. Which group includes only **plants**?
 - a) Mango, Neem, Rose
 - b) Cow, Goat, Tree
 - c) Lion, Tiger, Mango
 - d) Sunflower, Butterfly, Apple

3. Animals that live in water are called:
 - a) Amphibians
 - b) Aquatic animals
 - c) Desert animals
 - d) Mammals

4. Which characteristic is **common** to all living things?
 - a) Can talk
 - b) Can move
 - c) Can grow
 - d) Can fly

5. A cactus plant is best suited for:
 - a) Rainforest
 - b) Desert
 - c) Ocean
 - d) Mountain

6. B. Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body

7. A balanced diet includes:
- a) Only fruits
 - b) All types of nutrients
 - c) Only fast food
 - d) Only water
8. Eating too much junk food can cause:
- a) Good health
 - b) Weight loss
 - c) Health problems
 - d) Strong bones
9. Which of the following is a **healthy** habit?
- a) Skipping breakfast
 - b) Overeating
 - c) Eating fresh fruits
 - d) Watching TV while eating
10. Why is chewing food properly important?
- a) To eat faster
 - b) To help digestion
 - c) To enjoy taste
 - d) To waste time
11. Drinking water helps in:
- a) Making us sleepy
 - b) Keeping body hydrated
 - c) Making bones strong
 - d) Growing muscles

Exploring Magnets

12. Which of these materials is **attracted** to magnets?

- a) Plastic
- b) Wood
- c) Iron
- d) Paper

13. The ends of a magnet are called:

- a) Poles
- b) Tips
- c) Edges
- d) Corners

14. Which shape is **not** a type of magnet?

- a) Bar
- b) U-shape
- c) Round
- d) Triangle

15. Like poles of a magnet:

- a) Attract
- b) Stick together
- c) Repel
- d) Disappear

16. Which of the following is a **use** of magnets?

- a) Cooking
- b) Sewing
- c) Making Compasses

Worksheet #2

- i. Diversity in the Living World (5 MCQs) Which of the following is a non-living thing?
 - a) Cat
 - b) Tree
 - c) Stone
 - d) Bird
2. Animals that live both in water and on land are called:
 - a) Aquatic animals
 - b) Amphibians
 - c) Mammals
 - d) Reptiles
3. Which of these is not a plant?
 - a) Fern
 - b) Mango tree
 - c) Rose
 - d) Spider
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of living things?
 - a) They shine
 - b) They grow
 - c) They are made of plastic
 - d) They make sounds only
5. Birds and insects both:
 - a) Have four legs
 - b) Live in water
 - c) Can fly
 - d) Eat only grass

i. Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body (5 MCQs)

6. A balanced diet contains:
 - a) Only rice
 - b) All nutrients in right amounts
 - c) Only fruits
 - d) Only fats
7. Drinking plenty of clean water helps to:
 - a) Make us sleepy
 - b) Keep us healthy and hydrated
 - c) Cause toothache
 - d) Stop growth
8. Which of these is not a healthy habit?
 - a) Eating junk food daily
 - b) Washing hands before meals
 - c) Chewing food properly
 - d) Eating fresh vegetables
9. Junk food should be:
 - a) Eaten every day
 - b) Eaten in limit
 - c) Ignored completely
 - d) Replaced with candies
10. Mindful eating means:
 - a) Eating while watching TV
 - b) Eating without chewing
 - c) Paying attention to what and how we eat
 - d) Eating fast

Worksheet #3

A. True or False (Write T for True and F for False)

- 1) All living things can grow and reproduce.
- 2) Eating junk food daily keeps us healthy.
- 3) Magnets can attract plastic and paper.
- 4) Cactus is a plant that grows in deserts.
- 5) Chewing food properly helps in digestion.

B. Match the Following

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Iron | a) Water and land animal |
| 2. Balanced diet | b) Magnetic material |
| 3. Frog | c) Magnetic pole |
| 4. North and South | d) All nutrients |
| 5. Leaf | e) Makes food in plant |

C. One Word Answers

- 1) Name an animal that can live in water and on land.
- 2) What part of the plant makes food?
- 3) Which direction does a magnet always point to?
- 4) Which food group provides energy?
- 5) What do we call the process of eating with full attention?

Worksheet #4

1) Diversity in the Living World (1–5)

Assertion and Reason Questions (15 Total)

Instructions:

Read each Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct option:

- 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.

1) A: Birds can fly.

R: Birds have hollow bones and wings.

2) A: Fish breathe through lungs.

R: Fish use gills to take in oxygen from water.

3) A: A cactus plant grows well in the desert.

R: It stores water in its thick stem.

4) A: All living things can grow.

R: Growth is a feature only seen in humans.

5) A: Frogs are called amphibians.

R: They live only on land.

2) Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body (6–10)

1) A: Eating a balanced diet keeps us healthy.

R: A balanced diet includes all necessary nutrients in right amounts.

2) A: Junk food is good for daily health.

R: Junk food lacks essential nutrients.

3) A: Drinking water helps digestion.

R: Water helps in breaking down food inside the body.

4) A: Mindful eating means eating without thinking.

R: It actually means paying attention to what and how we eat.

5) A: Washing hands before eating is important.

R: Dirty hands can carry germs that cause disease.

Exploring Magnets (11–15)

1) A: Magnets attract iron and steel.

R: These materials are magnetic.

2) A: Like poles of a magnet attract each other.

R: Opposite poles of a magnet attract each other.

3) A: A magnet always points in the East-West direction.

R: A freely suspended magnet points in the North-South direction.

4) A: Magnets are used in making compasses.

R: Magnets help in finding direction due to Earth's magnetic field.

5) A: Plastic and wood are magnetic materials.

R: Only iron, nickel, and cobalt are magnetic materials.

Worksheet #5

Case Study 1: Diversity in the Living World

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

Ravi visited a zoo and observed different animals. He saw lions, snakes, birds, fish, and monkeys. The zoo guide explained that some animals live on land, some in water, and some can fly. He learned that animals are classified based on their features like body covering, breathing organs, and habitat.

Questions:

- 1) Which animal from Ravi's visit is a reptile?
- 2) What kind of animals live both on land and in water?
- 3) Name a bird that Ravi might have seen.
- 4) Which animal group breathes through gills?
- 5) On what basis are animals classified?

Case Study 2: Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

Seema eats fresh fruits and vegetables every day. She avoids junk food and drinks plenty of water. She also eats slowly and always washes her hands before eating. Her younger brother, Rohan, eats lots of chips, cold drinks, and sweets. He skips meals and never chews food properly.

Questions:

- 1) Which one follows mindful eating: Seema or Rohan?
- 2) Why is it important to wash hands before eating?
- 3) What kind of food is junk food?
- 4) What can happen if we eat too much junk food?
- 5) Why should we chew our food properly?

Case Study 3: Exploring Magnets

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

In a classroom activity, students were given different objects—iron nail, rubber band, coin, plastic pen, and a pin. They were asked to test which items were attracted to a magnet. They observed that the iron nail and pin were attracted, but the plastic and rubber band were not. The teacher explained that magnets attract certain metals like iron and steel.

Questions:

- 1) Name two items from the activity that were magnetic.
- 2) Why didn't the plastic pen get attracted to the magnet?
- 3) What is the force called that pulls magnetic objects?
- 4) Name any two materials that magnets attract.
- 5) In which direction does a free-hanging magnet always point?

DIAGRAM BASED QUESTIONS:-

- 1) Define photosynthesis? Draw neat and labelled diagram of photosynthesis and write its equation.
- 2) Differentiate between :-(draw labelled diagrams)
 - a, Reticulate venation
 - b, parallel venation
3. Draw a plant and show its different parts and write function of each part of plant.
4. What is magnetic compass? Draw a neat diagram of magnetic compass and how it works?

3. Match of columns .

Column A.

Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Equator. | Geoid |
| 2. A component of a map | day and date change |
| 3. North East. | 0 latitude |
| 4. Shape of the earth | direction |
| 5. International date line. | Intermediate direction |
4. What are maps name the different types of maps,?
 5. What is an atlas?
 6. Why do we need symbols and colours in a map?
 7. Read and Answer

A map is a representation of surface on a flat surface like paper. It may represent the whole or a part of earth we use map to locate the state district towns and other places in a country we also use them to know about the geography computer features of different areas in the world map show accurate details of small areas also can't be everywhere easily maps are compiled together in a book of called at least the three main types of maps are physical map political map and thematic maps.

1. What are maps?
 2. Types of maps?
 3. What is an atlas?
8. Draw a map of your neighborhood showing all the important places, building , parks and other landmarks. Use conventional symbols but wherever required.
 9. Fill the puzzle work.
 10. Hots.
 1. How does crossing the international date line effective traveller?

Cities of India



Find the names of the following Indian cities in the word search puzzle.

- Agra
- Ahmedabad
- Bangalore
- Bhopal
- Chandigarh
- Chennai
- Coimbatore
- Dombivli
- Gurgaon
- Hyderabad
- Jaipur
- Kolkata
- Kozhikode
- Mumbai
- Nagpur
- New Delhi
- Noida
- Pimpri Chinchwad
- Pune
- Rajkot



11.Creative work.

Roll.no. 1 to 10 make a 2D or 3D model of Globe with the help of best out of waste.

Roll number 11 to 20 make a 2D or 3D model on ocean and current with the help of clay.

Roll number 21 to 30 make it to the or 3D model on major landform of the earth.

Work sheet 2

1.Choose the correct answer.

1. How much of the earth's surface is covered with water.

a.one fourth

b. Two fourth

c.three fourth

8.Read and Answer.

The earth is a fantastic place a world of land and water. The land is divided into large continuous area called continents. These are the place where people live and where mountains forest and desert can be formed. But the earth is also covered by waste bodies of water and these are called oceans. Ocean are like games salty lakes that's around the continents. Oceans are not just bodies of water they are also home to many different types of sea creatures and they play and important role in regulating the earth climates.

- 1 What are large, continuous area of land called?
2. What are vast bodies of water called?
3. Name at least two things that can be found on continents?
4. What is one important thing that Ocean do for the Earth?

9. Work with fun.

Name: _____ Date: _____

6th Grade Social Studies

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

compass rose	anthropology	archeologist	environment	technology
directions	tradition	longitude	geography	religion
latitude	artifact	climate	beliefs	culture
fossil	scale	world	south	north
adapt	globe	west	east	map

10. Mark and label all the ocean and continents on the world physical map.

11. Creative work.

Roll number 1 to 10 make a to teeth or 3D model of globe with the help of best out of waste.

Roll number 11 to 20 make a 3D model on ocean and continents with the help of clay.

Roll number 21 to 30 make a 2D or 3D model on major landform with the help of clay.

Worksheet 3

A. Choose the correct answers.

7.Hots.

1. Why are plain densely populated?

8.Mapwork.

Mark the following on a physical outline map of the world.

1. Tibet plateau
2. Ganga river
3. Deccan plateau
4. Andes mountain
5. Ganga plains

9.Read and Answer

The earth surface is not a flat it is a landscape of amazing variety. We see different features called landforms, which shapes our mountains are high Rocky land that rise above the surrounding areas. Planes are vast flat areas often found near rivers. Plateau elevated, flat land that's like a table on slits. Desert are dry areas with little vegetation. Valleys are low lying areas between mountains and hills. These landforms are important because they influence where people live, how they grow food and even the types of weather they experience.

1 what are landforms?

2 what are the four types of land for mention in this passes?

3 what is a plains?

4 what are some things landform influence?

11. Creative work

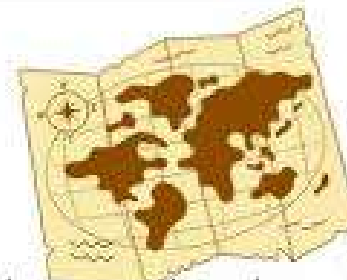
- Roll number 1 to 10 make him to the or 3D model on the globe with the help of best out of waste.
- Roll number 11 to 20 make it to the and 3D model ocean and continents with the help of clay.
- Roll number 21 to 30 make it to the or 3D model on major land form of the earth with the help of clay.

Name: _____

Social Studies Word Search



- | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| GEOGRAPHY | CITIZENSHIP | GLOBALIZATION |
| HISTORY | POLITICS | WORLD AFFAIRS |
| CULTURE | ANTHROPOLOGY | DEMOCRACY |
| GOVERNMENT | SOCIOLOGY | EDUCATION |
| ECONOMICS | CIVICS | HUMAN RIGHTS |



Subject – Hindi

(प्रश्न 1.) अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

1.) करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके भी इसे वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता। इस संसार में जिसने भी समय की कद्र की है, उसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा है और जिसने समय की बर्बादी की, वह खुद ही बर्बाद हो गया है। समय का मूल्य उस खिलाड़ी से पूछिए, जो सेकंड के सौवें हिस्से से पदक चूक गया हो। स्टेशन पर खड़ी रेलगाड़ी एक मिनट के विलंब से छूट जाती है। आजकल तो कई विद्यालयों में देरी से आने पर विद्यालय में प्रवेश भी नहीं करने दिया जाता। छात्रों को तो समय का मूल्य और भी अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस जीवन की कद्र करके वे अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को पा सकते

क) उपरोक्त गद्यांश में कीमती किसे माना गया है?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) जीवन को | (iii) समय को |
| (ii) अनुशासन को | (iv) खेल को |

(ख) किसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) जिसने दुनिया में खूब धन कमाया | (iii) जिसने समय की कद्र की |
| (ii) जिसने मीठी बाणी बोली | (iv) जिसने समय को बर्बाद किया |

(ग) सेकंड के सौवें हिस्से से पदक कौन चूक जाता है

- खिलाड़ी जिसने मामूली अंतर से पदक गंवा दिया हो
- वह यात्री जिसकी ट्रेन छूट गई
- उपर्युक्त दोनों लोग
- इनमें कोई नहीं

(ङ) इस गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक होगा

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (i) समय का मूल्य | (iii) विद्यार्थी जीवन में समय का महत्त्व |
| (ii) जीवन का लक्ष्य | (iv) अनुशासन |

प्रश्नोत्तर

- (क) गद्यांश में किसे और क्यों मूल्यवाने बताया गया है?
(ग) कौन व्यक्ति स्वयं बर्बाद हो जाता है।

2. बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है-रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान की कमी, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षता, कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादनों में कमी आदि। हम जितनी अधिक उन्नति करते हैं या

विकास करते हैं, जनसंख्या उसके अनुपात में बढ़ जाती है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष हमारा विकास बहुत कम रह जाता है और विकास कार्य दिखाई नहीं देते। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष सभी सरकारी प्रयास असफल दिखाई देते हैं। कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ती जनसंख्या के सामने नगण्य सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके बिना विकास के लिए किए गए सभी प्रकार के प्रयत्न अधूरे रह जाएँगे।

प्रश्न

(क) बढ़ती जनसंख्या से किसमें कमी आई है?

- (i) बेरोजगारी
- (ii) गरीबी
- (iii) निरक्षरता
- (iv) कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादनों में

(ख) जनसंख्या बढ़ने से किन चीजों में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है?

- (i) लोगों के कार्य करने की क्षमता में
- (ii) शिक्षा में
- (iii) गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी में
- (iv) लोगों के स्वास्थ्य में

(ग) हमारा विकास कार्य दिखाई नहीं देता, क्योंकि

- (i) विकास के अनुपात में जनसंख्या वृद्धि अधिक है।
- (ii) जनसंख्या वृद्धि कम है।
- (iii) उपर्युक्त दोनों।
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने किसे जन्म दिया है?

(ख) विकास कार्य क्यों नहीं दिखाई देते ?

(घ) “नगण्य” शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या है?

3. संसार में सबसे मूल्यावान वस्तु समय है क्योंकि दुनिया की अधिकांश वस्तुओं को घटाया-बढ़ाया जा सकता है, पर समय का एक क्षण भी बढ़ा पाना व्यक्ति के बस में नहीं है। समय के बीत जाने पर व्यक्ति के पास पछतावे के अलावा कुछ नहीं होता। विद्यार्थी के लिए तो समय का और भी अधिक महत्त्व है। विद्यार्थी जीवन का उद्देश्य है शिक्षा प्राप्त करना। समय के उपयोग से ही शिक्षा प्राप्त की जा सकती है। जो विद्यार्थी अपना बहुमूल्य समय खेल-कूद, मौज-मस्ती तथा आलस्य में खो देते हैं वे जीवन भर पछताते रहते हैं, क्योंकि वे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं और जीवन में उन्नति नहीं कर पाते। मनुष्य का

कर्तव्य है कि जो क्षण बीत गए हैं, उनकी चिंता करने के बजाय जो अब हमारे सामने हैं, उसका सदुपयोग करें।

प्रश्न

(क) समय को सबसे अमूल्य वस्तु क्यों कहा गया है?

- (i) इसका एकक्षण भी घटाया-बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता
- (ii) सम्य व्यक्ति के वश में नहीं है।
- (iii) समय ही व्यक्ति के जीवन को बदल सकता है
- (iv) मनुष्य उस समय की गति को नहीं रोक सकता

(ख) विद्यार्थी जीवन का उद्देश्य है

- (i) जीवन को सुखी बनाना
- (ii) गुरुओं का आदेश मानना
- (iii) व्यक्ति के जीवन में समय का महत्त्व
- (iv) शिक्षा प्राप्त करना

(ग) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक सुझाइए

- (i) समय का सदुपयोग
- (ii) समय और मनुष्य

प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) संसार में सबसे मूल्यवान वस्तु क्या है?

(ख) व्यक्ति के बस में क्या नहीं है

4. दुनिया को हर एक चीज हमें शिक्षा देती है। एक दिन मैं धूप में घूम रहा था। चारों तरफ़ बड़े-बड़े हर वृक्ष दिखाई दे रहे थे। मैं सोचने लगा कि 'ऊपर से इतनी कड़ी धूप पड़ रही है फिर भी ये वृक्ष हरे कैसे हैं?' वे वृक्ष मेरे गुरु बन गए। मेरी समझ में आ गया कि जो वृक्ष ऊपर से इतने हरे-भरे दिखते हैं, उनकी जड़ जमीन में गहराई तक पहुँची है और वहाँ से उन्हें पानी मिल रहा है। इस तरह अंदर से पानी और ऊपर से धूप दोनों की कृपा से यह सुंदर हरा रंग उन्हें मिला है। इसी तरह हमें अंदर से भक्ति का पानी और बाहर से तपश्चर्या की धूप मिले तो हम भी पेड़ों जैसे हरे-भरे हो जाएँ। हम ज्ञान की दृष्टि से परिश्रम को नहीं देखते इसलिए उसमें तकलीफ़ मालूम होती है। ऐसे लोगों को आरोग्य और ज्ञान कभी मिलनेवाला नहीं।

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न-

1. 'वृक्ष' गुरु कैसे बन गए?

(क) वृक्षों को देखकर लेखक का आनंद लेना।

- (ख) वृक्षों को देखकर यह शिक्षा मिली कि वे हरे क्यों होते हैं।
(ग) वृक्षों को देखकर लेखक के मन में प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम जगा।
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

2. वृक्षों के हरे होने का लेखक को क्या कारण समझ में आया?

- (क) वृक्षों के पत्ते हरे होते हैं।
(ख) वृक्षों को ऊपर से धूप मिलती है।
(ग) वृक्षों को जड़ों द्वारा जमीन से पानी मिलता है।
(घ) ऊपर से धूप और जमीन से पानी मिलता है।

3. 'हम भी पेड़ों की तरह हरे-भरे हो जाएँ' से लेखक का तात्पर्य है-

- (क) हम भी धूप और पानी में खड़े हो सकते हैं।
(ख) हम भी वृक्षों की तरह मजबूत हो सकते हैं।
(ग) हमारी आयु भी वृक्षों की तरह लंबी हो सकती है।
(घ) हम भी आनंद और उल्लास से भरा जीवन जी सकते हैं।

लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न-

1. वृक्षों के हरे होने का क्या कारण लेखक को समझ में आया?
2. हम भी पेड़ों की तरह हरे-भरे कैसे हो सकते हैं।
3. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

5.) मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। अतः समाज में रहकर ही वह अपने व्यक्तित्व की सर्वतोमुखी उन्नति कर सकता है। मानव समाज की इकाई है इसलिए उसके मंगल कृत्य समाज के ऊपर नहीं हैं। एक आदर्श नागरिक हमेशा परोपकार करने के लिए उद्यत रहता है। उसे किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति का हित करने के लिए कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती जब भी कोई ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि उसका समाज संकटों से घिर जाता है तो वह अपने निजी मंगल की बात को विस्मृत कर अपने समाज के लिए अपना सब कुछ समर्पित करने को तैयार हो जाता है। सामाजिक प्रगति एवं विकास के लिए यह अत्यावश्यक है कि मनुष्य निजी स्वार्थ को सर्वथा भूल जाए तथा अपने समाज की सेवा एवं मंगल कार्य में प्रवृत्त हो जाए। असहायों और दीन-निर्धनों के प्रति करुणा को भावना दुखों लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूति का भाव तथा सहयोग और कर्तव्य पालन का आचरण आदि गुण और विशेषताएँ एक आदर्श नागरिक के महत्व को व्यक्त करती हैं।

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न-

- 1 'मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है।' कौन-सा तथ्य व्यक्त करता है?
(क) मानव समाज में रहता है और समाज के अनुसार कार्य करता है।
(ख) आदिमानव सामाजिक प्राणी था।
(ग) मानव समाज को बहिष्कृत करता है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी।

2. एक आदर्श नागरिक का धर्म क्या है?

- (क) लोगों से द्वेष भाव रखना
- (ख) भिखारियों को भीख न देना
- (ग) परोपकार करना
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. अगर कोई व्यक्ति समाज से अलग कार्य करता है तो-

- (क) समाज उसे सम्मान देता है।
- (ख) समाज उसे बहिष्कृत कर देता है।
- (ग) समाज उससे कुछ नहीं कहता।
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

लघुत्तरीय प्रश्न-

1. एक आदर्श नागरिक दूसरों की भलाई के लिए क्या-क्या कार्य कर सकता है?

2. सामाजिक प्रगति एवं विकास के लिए क्या-क्या आवश्यक है?

6.) मनुष्य जन्म से ही अहंकार का इतना विशाल बोझ लेकर आता है कि उसकी दृष्टि सदैव दूसरों की बुराइयों पर हो टिकती है। आत्मनिरीक्षण को भुलाकर साधारण मानव केवल परछिद्रान्वेषण में ही अपना जीवन बिताना चाहता है। इसके मूल में उसकी ईर्ष्यों को दाहक दुष्प्रवृत्ति कार्यशील रहती है। दूसरे को सहज उन्नति को वह अपनी ईर्ष्यों के वशीभूत होकर पचा नहीं पाता और उसके गुणों को अनदेखा करके केवल दोषों और दुर्गुणों को ही प्रचारित करने लगता है। इस प्रक्रिया में वह इस तथ्य को भी विस्मृत कर बैठता है कि ईर्ष्या का दाहक स्वरूप स्वयं उसके समय स्वास्थ्य और सद्वृत्तियों के लिए कितना विनाशकारी सिद्ध हो रहा है। परनिंदा को हमारे शास्त्रों में पाप बताया गया है। वास्तव में मनुष्य अपनी न्यूनताओं अपने दुर्गुणों की ओर दृष्टि उठाकर देखना भी नहीं चाहता क्योंकि स्वयं को पहचानने की यह प्रक्रिया उसके लिए बहुत कष्टकारी है।

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नोत्तर

1. अहंकार के कारण मनुष्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

- (क) वह अपने को सर्वश्रेष्ठ समझता है।
- (ख) उसकी बात सभी मानते हैं।
- (ग) वह दूसरों के दोष देखता रहता है।
- (घ) वह अपने गुणों का बखान करता है।

2. दूसरों की उन्नति को मनुष्य क्यों नहीं देखना चाहता?

- (क) स्वयं धनवान होने के कारण
- (ख) अपने बड़प्पन के कारण
- (ग) स्वयं गुणी होने के कारण
- (घ) ईर्ष्या भाव के कारण

3. स्वास्थ्य और सदाचार नष्ट हो जाते हैं-

- (क) ईर्ष्यों के वश में होने पर
- (ख) क्रोध के वश में होने पर
- (ग) स्वास्थ्य के नियमों का पालन न करने पर
- (घ) अनैतिक कार्य करने पर

लघुत्तरीय प्रश्नोत्तर-

1. परछिद्रान्वेषण का दुष्परिणाम क्या होता है।
2. सामान्यजन किन बातों में अपना जीवन बिताना चाहता है तथा इसका मूल कारण क्या है?

Work sheet-1

प्रश्न.1. एक-वाक्यी प्रश्न

- (i) भाषा क्या है?
- (ii) लिपि का क्या अर्थ है?
- (iii) व्याकरण क्या है?
- (iv) भारत में कितनी भाषाएँ हैं?

प्रश्न.2. सही और गलत।

- (i) हिंदी भारत की राष्ट्रीय भाषा है।
- (ii) व्याकरण मानव विचार का विधिविधान है।
- (iii) देवनागरी लिपि भारत की प्राचीनतम लिपि है।
- (iv) भाषा का मुख्य उद्देश्य विचारों को व्यक्त करना है।

प्रश्न.3. रिक्त स्थान भरें।

- (i) भाषा का मूल रूप _____ है।
- (ii) एक भाषा के व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध को _____ कहते हैं।
- (iii) _____ लिपि को भारत की प्राचीनतम लिपि माना जाता है।
- (iv) _____ व्याकरण के अध्ययन को कहते हैं।

प्रश्न.4. मिलान करें।

कॉलम A	कॉलम A
1. भाषा	a. विचारों का व्यक्त करने का माध्यम
2. लिपि	b. भाषा के नियमों का अध्ययन
3. व्याकरण	c. भारत की प्राचीनतम भाषा
4. संस्कृत	d. प्रचलित वर्णमाला
5. देवनागरी	e. वाक्यों को लिखने का तरीका

प्रश्न.5. मिश्रित कठिनाई स्तर के बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न ।

(i) भाषा के कितने रूप होते हैं?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

(ii) हिंदी भाषा की मूल लिपि क्या है?

- (a) देवनागरी
- (b) ब्राह्मी
- (c) कौशल

Work sheet-2

विषय: वर्ण विचार

प्रश्न 1: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

1. हिंदी वर्णमाला में कुल कितने वर्ण होते हैं?
 (A) 33
 (B) 35
 (C) 48
 (D) 52
2. निम्न में से कौन-सा स्वर है?
 (A) ग
 (B) च
 (C) ए
 (D) क
3. 'ण' किस प्रकार का व्यंजन है?
 (A) तालव्य
 (B) मूर्धन्य

- (C) दंत्य
(D) ओष्ठ्य
4. व्यंजनों की संख्या कितनी होती है?
(A) 11
(B) 33
(C) 13
(D) 12
-

प्रश्न 2: रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए।

6. हिंदी वर्णमाला में ___ स्वर होते हैं।
7. 'श' एक ___ व्यंजन है।
8. 'औ' एक ___ स्वर है।
9. 'च' एक ___ वर्ण है।
-

प्रश्न 3: सही या गलत लिखिए।

11. 'अं' एक अनुनासिक स्वर है। (____)
12. 'ह' एक अन्तःस्थ व्यंजन है। (____)
13. 'उ' एक दीर्घ स्वर है। (____)
14. व्यंजन अकेले उच्चारित नहीं हो सकते। (____)
-

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

16. स्वर और व्यंजन में क्या अंतर है?
17. वर्णमाला के पाँच वर्गों के नाम लिखिए।
-

Work sheet-3

विषय: विलोम शब्द

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए (विलोम शब्द भरें)।

1. सुख — _____
2. दिन — _____
3. नया — _____
4. सच्चाई — _____

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

11. 'प्रकाश' का विलोम क्या होगा?
 - (A) उजाला
 - (B) रोशनी
 - (C) अंधकार
 - (D) दिन
12. 'सफेद' का विलोम क्या है?
 - (A) हल्का
 - (B) काला
 - (C) नीला
 - (D) लाल
13. 'दया' का विलोम क्या है?
 - (A) घृणा
 - (B) प्रेम
 - (C) करुणा
 - (D) सहानुभूति
14. 'बड़ा' का विलोम क्या है?
 - (A) लंबा
 - (B) छोटा
 - (C) ऊँचा
 - (D) पतला
15. 'कमज़ोर' का विलोम क्या होगा?
 - (A) आलसी
 - (B) बलवान
 - (C) शांत
 - (D) कठोर

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

16. विलोम शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
17. 'ज्ञान' और 'सत्य' का विलोम शब्द लिखिए।
18. कोई पाँच विलोम शब्दों की जोड़ी लिखिए।
19. 'विनम्र' का विलोम शब्द क्या है? वाक्य में प्रयोग करें।
20. 'दुख' और 'हार' के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

Work sheet-4

: पर्यायवाची शब्द

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थान भरिए

1. सूर्य — _____
2. जल — _____
3. अग्नि — _____
4. पृथ्वी — _____
5. चंद्रमा — _____

****प्रश्न 2: सही जोड़ी मिलाइए।**

राजा	(A) भूमि
फूल	(B) पवन
धरती	(C) सम्राट
वायु	(D) सुमन
दीपक	(E) चिराग

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

11. 'बालक' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?
(A) लड़का
(B) छात्र
(C) पुत्र
(D) सभी
12. 'वन' का समानार्थी शब्द कौन-सा है?
(A) खेत
(B) जंगल

- (C) बाग
(D) मैदान
13. 'अमृत' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?
(A) विष
(B) जल
(C) सोम
(D) अग्नि
14. 'गगन' का अर्थ है —
(A) पृथ्वी
(B) आकाश
(C) बादल
(D) तारा
-

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

16. पर्यायवाची शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
17. 'नदी' और 'पर्वत' के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।
18. 'आँख', 'कान', और 'हृदय' के पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए।
19. 'नभ' और 'भू' का अर्थ लिखिए

Work sheet-5

विषय: लिंग बदलो

प्रश्न 1: दिए गए शब्दों का लिंग बदलकर लिखिए (पुल्लिंग से स्त्रीलिंग या स्त्रीलिंग से पुल्लिंग)।

1. राजा — _____
2. रानी — _____
3. विद्यार्थी — _____
4. लेखिका — _____
5. गायक — _____
6. अभिनेत्री — _____
7. भाई — _____
8. बहन — _____
9. बकरी — _____
10. माली — _____

प्रश्न 2: कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों का सही लिंग में परिवर्तन करके वाक्य पूरा कीजिए।

1. वह एक अच्छी _____ है। (गायक)
2. _____ स्कूल जा रहा है। (विद्यार्थी)
3. मेरी _____ पढ़ाई में तेज है। (बहन)
4. राम ने _____ को फूल दिया। (रानी)

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

1. 'घोड़ी' का पुल्लिंग क्या है?
(A) गाय
(B) घोड़ा
(C) बकरी
(D) बैल
2. 'नर' का स्त्रीलिंग क्या होगा?
(A) पुरुष
(B) मादा
(C) स्त्री
(D) बालिका
3. 'बालक' का स्त्रीलिंग है —
(A) बच्चा
(B) बालिका
(C) पुत्र
(D) लड़की
4. 'देवता' का स्त्रीलिंग होगा —
(A) देवी
(B) देविका
(C) पूजिका
(D) साध्वी

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

1. लिंग क्या होता है?
2. लिंग के कितने भेद होते हैं?
3. पाँच पुल्लिंग शब्द और उनके स्त्रीलिंग रूप लिखिए।
4. "अध्यापक" और "सेवक" के स्त्रीलिंग रूप लिखिए।

Work sheet-6

विषय: वचन बदलो

प्रश्न 1: निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वचन बदलिए।

(एकवचन से बहुवचन या बहुवचन से एकवचन)

1. बच्चा — _____
2. फूल — _____
3. पक्षी — _____
4. गुरु — _____
5. घोड़े — _____
6. आदमी — _____
7. पुस्तकें — _____
8. चित्र — _____
9. लड़की — _____
10. नगर — _____

प्रश्न 2: कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों का सही वचन में परिवर्तन करके वाक्य पूरा कीजिए।

1. बगीचे में सुंदर _____ खिले हैं। (फूल)
2. _____ स्कूल जा रही है। (लड़की)
3. मेरे पास दो नई _____ हैं। (किताब)
4. उस _____ ने हमें रास्ता बताया। (व्यक्ति)

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

1. 'पुस्तक' का बहुवचन क्या होगा?
(A) पुस्तके
(B) पुस्तकों
(C) पुस्तकें
(D) पुस्तक
2. 'लड़कों' का एकवचन है —
(A) लड़का
(B) लड़के
(C) लड़कियाँ
(D) लड़कापन

3. 'गायों' का एकवचन क्या है?
(A) गवाएं
(B) गय
(C) गाय
(D) गौ
4. 'पेड़' शब्द का बहुवचन होगा —
(A) पेड़ें
(B) पेड़
(C) पेड़ों
(D) पेड़ो

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

1. वचन किसे कहते हैं?
2. वचन के कितने भेद होते हैं? नाम लिखिए।
3. पाँच शब्दों के एकवचन और बहुवचन रूप लिखिए।
4. "पक्षी उड़ रहा है।" इस वाक्य को बहुवचन में बदलिए।

Work sheet-7

विषय: शुद्ध-अशुद्ध शब्द / वाक्य

प्रश्न 1: नीचे दिए गए अशुद्ध शब्दों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए।

1. समुंदर — _____
2. सुभकामना — _____
3. निर्दोषी — _____
4. विस्वास — _____
5. पुसतक — _____
6. वॉणिज्य — _____
7. झुट — _____
8. परिछा — _____
9. कुसंग — _____
10. आध्यापक — _____

प्रश्न 2: नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में अशुद्ध शब्दों को पहचानकर वाक्य शुद्ध कीजिए।

1. वह पुसतक बहुत रोचक है।

2. मोहन परिछा में प्रथम आया।
3. हमें दूसरों पर विस्वास करना चाहिए।
4. गीता मेरी सच्ची मीतर है।
5. राम अपने भाय के साथ बाज़ार गया।

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए (शुद्ध शब्द चुनें)।

1. (A) विद्यालय
(B) विधालय
(C) विध्यालय
(D) विद्धालय
2. (A) स्वतंत्रता
(B) स्वातंत्रता
(C) सवतंत्रता
(D) स्वतंत्रता
3. (A) अध्यापक
(B) अधयापक
(C) आध्यापक
(D) अधयपक
4. (A) अनुभव
(B) अनुभब
(C) अनुबव
(D) अनूभव
5. (A) स्वागत
(B) स्वगत
(C) सवागत
(D) स्वगात

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

6. अशुद्ध शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
7. शुद्ध भाषा प्रयोग क्यों आवश्यक है?
8. कोई पाँच अशुद्ध शब्द लिखकर उनके शुद्ध रूप लिखिए।
9. “हम सबी बिद्यालय गये।” इस वाक्य में कितनी अशुद्धियाँ हैं?

Work sheet-8

विषय: शब्द विचार

प्रश्न 1: रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए।

5. शब्द के मुख्यतः ___ भेद होते हैं।
6. किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान आदि के नाम को ___ कहते हैं।
7. जो शब्द क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें ___ कहते हैं।
8. जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें ___ कहते हैं।

प्रश्न 2: सही जोड़ी बनाइए।

शब्द	प्रकार
सुंदर	(A) सर्वनाम
वह	(B) विशेषण
खेलना	(C) क्रिया
पुस्तक	(D) संज्ञा
अरे!	(E) भाववाचक शब्द

उत्तर:

6. सुंदर — _____
 7. वह — _____
 8. खेलना — _____
 9. पुस्तक — _____
 10. अरे! — _____
-

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

1. 'लड़का' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?
(A) क्रिया
(B) संज्ञा
(C) विशेषण
(D) सर्वनाम
2. 'मैं' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?
(A) सर्वनाम
(B) क्रिया
(C) संज्ञा
(D) विशेषण
3. 'तेज़' किस प्रकार का शब्द है?
(A) क्रिया
(B) संज्ञा
(C) विशेषण
(D) अव्यय
4. 'खेलता है' में 'खेलता' क्या दर्शाता है?
(A) क्रिया
(B) विशेषण
(C) संज्ञा
(D) सर्वनाम

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

1. शब्द विचार किसे कहते हैं?
2. संज्ञा और सर्वनाम में अंतर बताइए।
3. विशेषण शब्द के दो उदाहरण लिखिए।
4. क्रिया शब्दों के तीन उदाहरण लिखिए

Work sheet-9

विषय: अनेकार्थी शब्द

प्रश्न 1: नीचे दिए गए अनेकार्थी शब्दों के दो-दो अर्थ लिखिए।

1. नील — _____, _____
2. कलम — _____, _____
3. हार — _____, _____

4. फूल — _____, _____

5. आम — _____, _____

प्रश्न 2: कोष्ठक में दिए अनेकार्थी शब्दों का उपयुक्त प्रयोग करते हुए वाक्य पूरा कीजिए।

(कलम, हार, आम, चाल, बाल)**

- 1) मेरे पास एक सुंदर _____ है।
- 2) गर्मियों में _____ बहुत स्वादिष्ट लगता है।
- 3) परीक्षाओं में विजय प्राप्त करना कोई _____ की बात नहीं है।
- 4) वह बहुत तेज़ _____ चलता है।
- 5) छोटे बच्चे के _____ बहुत घुँघराले हैं।

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए (प्रश्न बहुविकल्पीय हैं)।

1. 'हार' का एक अर्थ है –
 - (A) हार जीत
 - (B) गहना
 - (C) दोनों
 - (D) कोई नहीं
2. 'नील' किसके लिए प्रयोग होता है?
 - (A) रंग
 - (B) भगवान शिव
 - (C) दोनों
 - (D) दूध
3. 'कलम' का अर्थ हो सकता है –
 - (A) पेड़ की शाखा
 - (B) लिखने का उपकरण
 - (C) दोनों
 - (D) तलवार
4. 'बाल' शब्द का दूसरा अर्थ है –
 - (A) बालक
 - (B) बालों का समूह
 - (C) छोटा
 - (D) उपरोक्त सभी

5. 'चाल' किसके लिए प्रयोग हो सकता है?
(A) चलने का तरीका
(B) चालाकी
(C) धोखा
(D) उपरोक्त सभी

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

18. अनेकार्थी शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
19. 'आम' शब्द के दो अर्थों का प्रयोग करके दो वाक्य लिखिए।
20. 'नील' और 'हार' से संबंधित दो वाक्य बनाइए।
21. कोई पाँच अनेकार्थी शब्द लिखकर उनके दो-दो अर्थ लिखिए।

Work sheet-10

विषय: वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द

प्रश्न 1: नीचे दिए गए वाक्यांशों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए।

1. जो मर चुका हो — _____
2. जिसे क्षमा न किया जा सके — _____
3. जो पढ़ाता हो — _____
4. जो सब जगह हो — _____
5. जो जल्दी न समझ में आए — _____
6. जो भोजन नहीं करता — _____
7. जो दूसरों के लिए कार्य करता हो — _____
8. जो समय पर आता हो — _____
9. जो दया के योग्य हो — _____
10. जो सबको प्रिय हो — _____

****प्रश्न 2: कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों को पढ़कर सही वाक्यांश के साथ मिलाइए।**

शब्द वाक्यांश

अनशन (A) जो खाना न खाए

अमर (B) जो न मरे

लेखक (C) जो लिखे

शब्द वाक्यांश

शिक्षक (D) जो पढ़ाए

आत्महत्या (E) स्वयं को मारना

**उत्तर:

11. अनशन — _____

12. अमर — _____

13. लेखक — _____

14. शिक्षक — _____

15. आत्महत्या — _____

प्रश्न 3: सही विकल्प चुनिए।

1) "जो सबको प्रिय हो" के लिए एक शब्द है —

- (A) सर्वप्रिय
- (B) सर्वज्ञ
- (C) प्रियतम
- (D) सर्वहित

2) "जो सब जगह हो" —

- (A) सर्वज्ञ
- (B) सर्वव्यापी
- (C) सर्वगुण
- (D) सर्वसमर्थ

3) "जो अकेला रहता है" —

- (A) बहिर्मुखी
- (B) अंतर्मुखी
- (C) एकाकी
- (D) विरक्त

4) "जिसे माफ़ न किया जा सके" —

- (A) अपराधी
- (B) क्षम्य
- (C) अक्षम्य
- (D) निर्दोष

- 5) "जो सभी भाषा बोल सके" —
(A) बहुभाषी
(B) शब्दज्ञ
(C) भाषाविद
(D) जनभाषी

प्रश्न 4: उत्तर लिखिए।

1. वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द किसे कहते हैं?
2. कोई पाँच वाक्यांश लिखिए जिनके लिए एक-एक शब्द बने और उनके उत्तर भी दीजिए।
3. "जो देश से प्रेम करता है" — इसका एक शब्द लिखिए और वाक्य बनाइए।
4. "जो चोरी करे" — इसके लिए एक शब्द लिखिए और उसका प्रयोग वाक्य में करें।

1. अवकाश के लिए प्रधानाचार्य को प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए
2. बहन के विवाह पर मित्र को आमंत्रित करते पत्र लिखिए।
3. प्रतिदिन 10 मिनट के लिए समाचार पत्र पढ़िए
4. एक शब्दकोश बनाया जिसमें
क) विलोम शब्द (20)
ख) सम श्रुति भिन्नार्थक शब्द (20)
ग) पर्यायवाची शब्द (20)

5. जल संरक्षण का आग्रह करते हुए एक विज्ञापन लिखिए। रोल नंबर (1 तो 12)
6. धूम्रपान के हानिकारक प्रभाव को दर्शाते हुए एक पोस्टर लिखिए। (रोल नंबर 13से 24)
7. दिए गए संकेत बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लघु कथा लिखिए-(100 से 120 शब्दों में) (रोल नंबर-25-36)

संकेत-बिन्दु :

एक राजा था। उसके द्वारा पालना। राजा को सहन करना। बन्दर प्रायः पहुँचाना, परन्तु राजा शिकायत करना। जब राजा का सोना हवा करना। एक रात मक्खी का बैठना मूर्ख बन्दर को गुस्सा आना, उसके द्वारा नाक..... .. बार करना। चोर द्वारा राजा की जान बचाना। चोर द्वारा राजा घटना सुनना। राजा ने धन्यवाद देना तथा अपना पहरेदार करना।

8. निम्नलिखित विषयों पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए

- क) स्वच्छ रहो, स्वस्थ रहो

ख) वृक्ष: हमारे मित्र

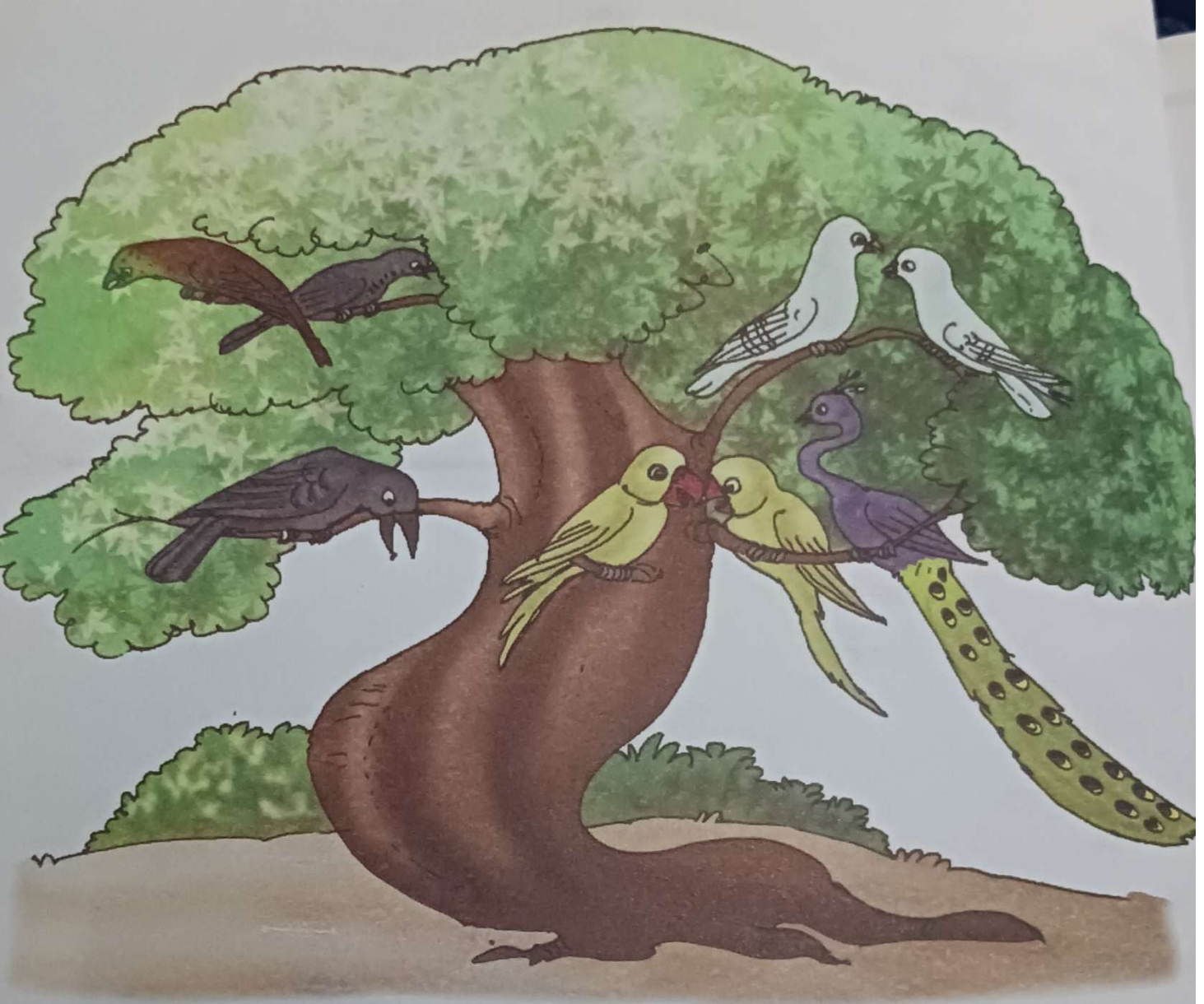
ग) पुस्तकालय।

Subject – SKT

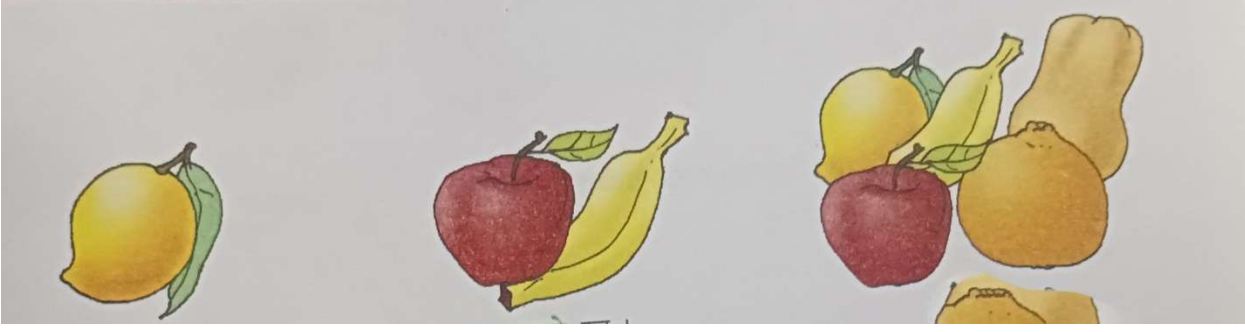
संस्कृत रचनात्मक क्रियाकलाप

कक्षा 6

प्रश्न -1 चित्र देखकर पक्षियों के संस्कृत में नाम लिखें ।



प्रश्न -2. प्रथमा विभक्ति खाली स्थान में भरें।



क. अस्ति ।

ख. स्तः ।

ग. सन्ति।

प्रश्न -3 चित्र को देखकर संख्या लिखें ।

क. शुकौ ।



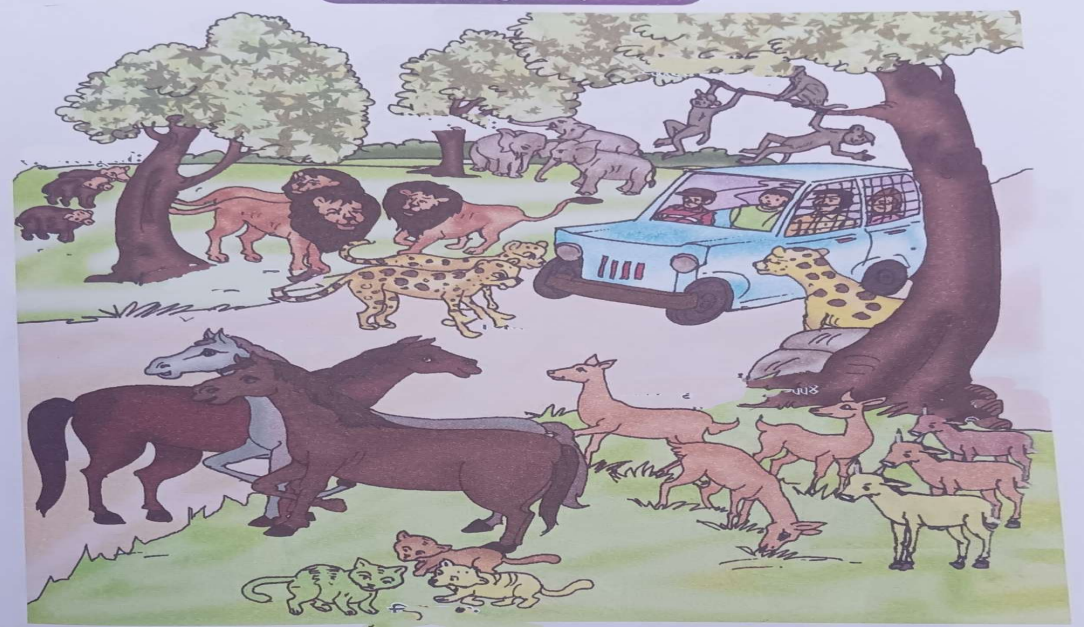
ख. बालकाः ।



ग. कन्ये।



प्रश्न -4. चित्र को देखकर निम्नलिखित जानवरों के नामों को संस्कृत में लिखें ।



क. शेर -.....

ख. घोड़े -.....

ग. हिरण-.....

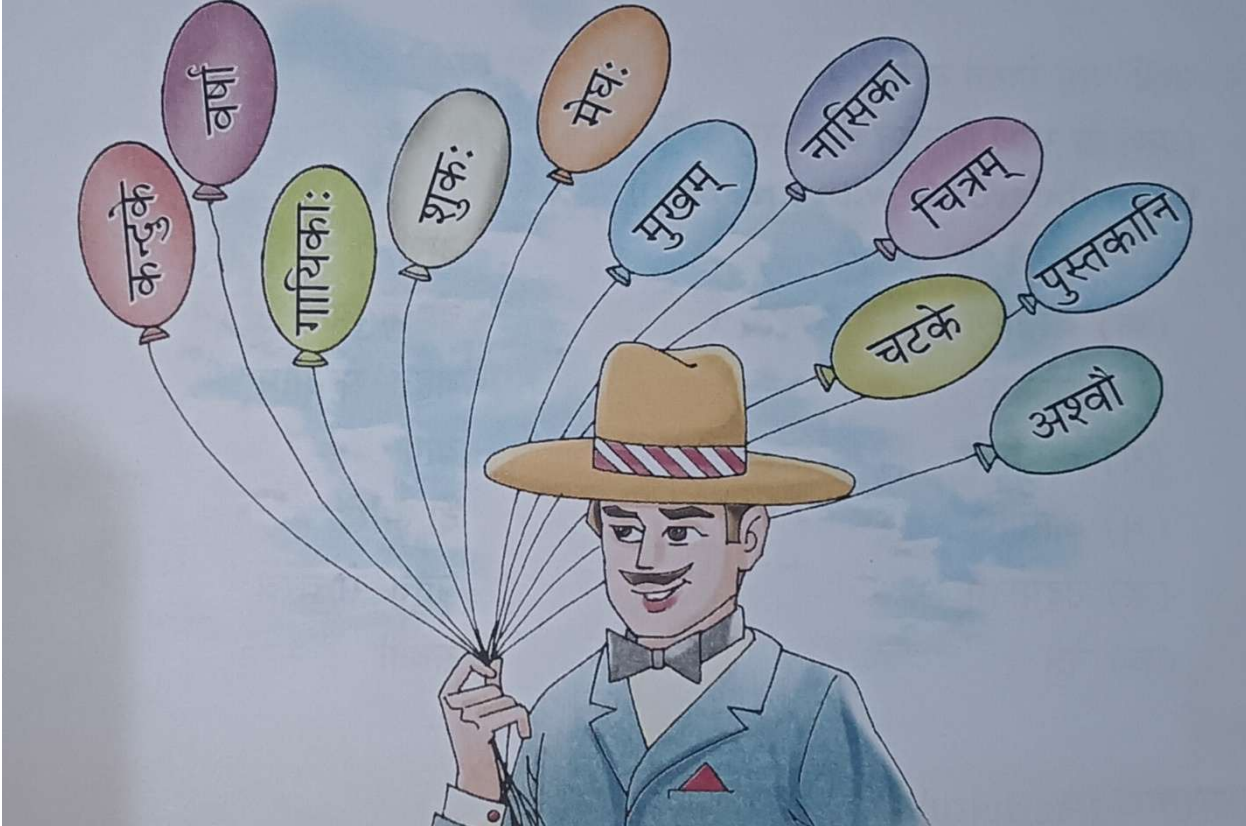
घ. हाथी -.....

ङ. बंदर-.....

प्रश्न -5. उदाहरण अनुसार लिखें ।

वानरः	वानरौ	वानराः
क.	अश्वौ
ख. सिंहः	सिंहाः
ग. गजः	गजाः
घ.	पिकौः
ङ. कपोतः

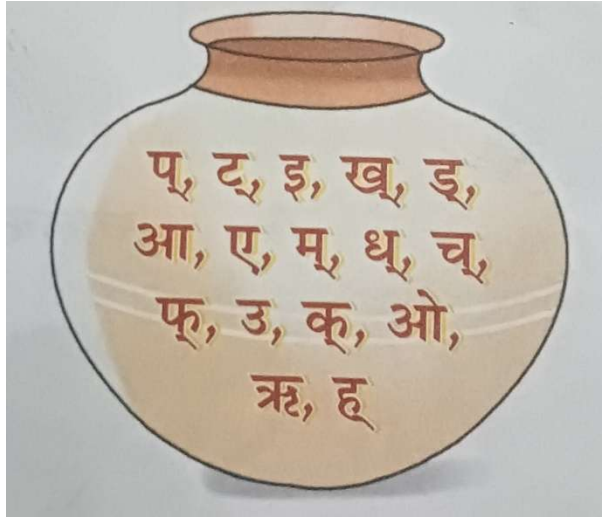
प्रश्न -6. चित्र को देखकर निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से पुल्लिङ्ग स्त्रीलिङ्ग और नपुं स्त्रीलिङ्ग को अलग-अलग करके लिखें ।



प्रश्न -7. चित्र को देखकर "प्रार्थना" से संबंधित कोई एक श्लोक लिखे ।



प्रश्न -8. चित्र को देखकर स्वर और व्यंजन अलग करें ।



प्रश्न -9. अपनी कोई पांच मित्रों के नाम लिखें और उनका वर्ण विच्छेद करें ।

प्रश्न -10. उचित विकल्प चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

क. 'आ' स्वर से अंत होने वाले शब्दकहलाते हैं ?

१. अकारांत

२. आकारांत

ख. पुलिङ्ग और स्त्रीलिङ्ग के प्रत्यय..... होते हैं ?

१. भिन्न

२. समान

ग. प्रायः आकारांत शब्द..... होते हैं ?

१. स्त्रीलिङ्ग

२. पुल्लिङ्ग

घ. भिन्न प्रत्यय से किसका ज्ञान होता है ?

१. लिङ्ग का।

२. स्वर का

ङ. द्विवचन स्त्रीलिङ्ग का प्रत्यय क्या है ?

१. 'आ' की मात्रा ।

२. 'ए' की मात्रा

Subject – Computer

Section A: Basic Questions and Answers

Q1. What is a computer?

Q2. What are the main parts of a computer?

Q3. What are computer languages, explain the types of languages? Q5. What is the use of the internet?

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. The _____ is known as the brain of the computer.
2. A set of instructions given to a computer is called _____.
3. The full form of RAM is _____.
4. The _____ displays the output from the computer.
5. Computers can help in _____ learning by using the internet.
6. _____ computer is a combination of analog and digital computers.
7. AN _____ converts source code to machine code line by line.
8. Minicomputers are very powerful and are used by _____.

Section C: Match the Short Forms

Short Form

Full Form

- | | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| 1. CPU | a. Universal Serial Bus |
| 2. USB | b. Random Access Memory |
| 3. RAM | c. Central Processing Unit |
| 4. ROM | d. Read Only Memory |
| 5. WWW | e. World Wide Web |

Answers: 1 - _____, 2 - _____, 3 - _____, 4 - _____, 5 - _____

Section D: Creative sections

1. What are sustainable development goals? Write the different SDGs goals?
2. Make a flow diagram which shows how computer translator works and how does computer understand different languages and responds.
3. Draw and label the basic parts of a computer.

4. Make a poster in your notebook showing how computers help in achieving any one SDG.