



**GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**JANJGIR**

**A DAY CUM BOARDING SR. SEC. ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL**

**RUN BY MARS EDUCATION SOCIETY - JANJGIR**

Affiliation No: 3330265 | School Code: 15094 | U-Dise No: 22061700909

*We Love, We Share, With Care*



**HAPPY SUMMER  
HOLIDAYS**

**ASSIGNMENT**

2024-25

**Class : 6**

# MATHS

Q.1 Write the predecessor and Successor of the following:

Numbers                      predecessor                      Successor

- a) 526456
- b) 548758
- c) 785402
- d) 351485
- e) 948000

Q.2 Write the following number names in standard form:

- a) Seventy-five lakh seven : \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Four crore three lakh six hundred twenty-one : \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Seventy- eight million ninety thousand forty-two : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Ten crore fifty-one lakh twenty-one thousand one : \_\_\_\_\_

Q.3 Write the following numbers in international place value system :

- a) 3421426 : \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 532001 : \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 54878544 : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 341524158 : \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 254652562 : \_\_\_\_\_

Q.4 Write the greatest and the smallest numbers from given set of the numbers in each of the following:

Greatest No.                      Smallest No.

- a) 95632109, 87687619, 93675427
- b) 65632107, 67687617, 43677427
- c) 75632107, 37687617, 33677427

Q.5 Form the smallest and the greatest numbers using the digits 5,6,7,3,0 and 9.use all the digits and do not repeat any digit.

Q.6 Rounding off the following:

Numbers	Nearest 10	Nearest 100	Nearest 1000
<b>5412</b>			
<b>6215</b>			
<b>3910</b>			

Q.7 Arrange in ascending order:

a) 9465456, 5454545, 7454574, 45454154

a) 8455452, 2454545, 8454574, 62454154

Q.8 Arrange in descending order:

a) 2465456, 5454545, 6454574, 25454154

b) 3455452, 2454545, 8454574, 92454154

Q.9 Write the smallest number of different digits formed by using the digits 3,1,0,5 and 7 taking each digit only once:

Q.10 Write each of the following numbers in expanded form :

a) 44359321

b) 50000693

Q.11 How many 5-digit number are there in all?.

Q.12 Subtract the following:

a) 65878465 from 98568985

b) 65758 from 98765

Q.13 Manya soni bought a plot for Rs. 70,68,420 and a car bought Rs. 6,00,000. what is the total cost he spend?

Q.14 In 2023 the population of uttarpradesh, madhyapradesh and bihar was 23,15,02,578, 12,49,04,071 and 12,85,00,364. What was the total population of three states?

Q.15 The greater number of two numbers is 96,58,358 and their sum is 1,00,00,568 .find the smaller number.



1. **Software Hunt:** Make a list of different software that you use in your daily life. **(Copy work)**
2. **Project Typing wok:** Make a document in MS Word about “My Self”, and also do formatting in it of your Choice.
3. **Software Diary:** Keep a diary for a week noting down all the software you use each day. At the end of the week, categorize them into different types of software. **(Copy work)**
4. Write the keyboard shortcut keys. **(Copy work)**

## Shortcut Keys Activity

Ctrl + B	Ctrl + U	Ctrl + C	Ctrl + S	Ctrl + Z
Ctrl + I	Ctrl + X	Ctrl + Y	Ctrl + V	ARROW KEYS
SHIFT + ARROWS				
<b>COPY</b>	<b>ITALICS</b>	<b>REDO</b>	<b>BOLD</b>	
<b>SAVE</b>	<b>UNDO</b>	<b>PASTE</b>	<b>CUT</b>	
<b>UNDERLINE</b>	<b>SELECT AND HIGHLIGHT</b>	<b>MOVE CURSOR IN TEXT</b>		

5. **Project Work:** Make a power Point Presentation on various Yoga Asana's practiced in India

**Note:** Project work will be submitted in pen drive and copy work will submit in Computer HW copy.

**Remember:** the goal of these activities is not just to complete an assignment, but to learn more about computers and how they work. Have fun with it! 😊



## SECTION-A READING

Papaya is a healthy fruit with a list of properties that is long and exhaustive. You can munch on it as a salad, have it cooked or boiled or just drink it up as milkshake or juices. Papaya has many virtues that can contribute to our good health. The most important of these virtues is the protein-digesting enzyme it has. The enzyme is similar to pepsin in its digestive action and is said to be so powerful that it can digest 200 times its own weight in protein. It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutritional value from food to provide energy and bodybuilding materials. Papain in raw papaya makes up for the deficiency of gastric juice and fights excess of unhealthy mucus in the stomach and intestinal irritation. The ripe fruit, if eaten regularly corrects habitual constipation, bleeding piles and chronic diarrhea. The juice of the papaya seeds also assists in the above-mentioned ailments. Papaya juice, used as a cosmetic, removes freckles or brown spots due to exposure to sunlight and makes the skin smooth and delicate. A paste of papaya seeds is applied in skin diseases like those caused by ringworm. The black seeds of the papaya are highly beneficial in the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcoholism, malnutrition, etc. A tablespoonful of its juice, combined with a hint of fresh lime juice, should be consumed once or twice daily for a month. The fresh juice of raw papaya mixed with honey can be applied over inflamed tonsils, for diphtheria and other throat disorders. It dissolves the membrane and prevents infection from spreading.

QI. The powerful protein-digesting enzyme in papaya materials to the body by:

- (a) improving blood circulation
- (b) It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutritional from food
- (c) increasing the resistance power of the body
- (d) slowing down the process of digestion

QII. Excess of unhealthy mucus in the fought:

- (a) if ripe papaya is eaten regularly
- (b) if juice of papaya seeds is taken regularly
- (c) by papain found in raw papaya which makes up for the deficiency of gastric juice
- (d) by correcting habitual constipation

QIII. The cosmetic value of papaya is that:

- (a) it treats skin diseases
- (b) it makes the skin smooth and delicate
- (c) it treats cirrhosis of the liver
- (d) it is helpful in treating chronic Diarrhea

QVI. Inflamed tonsils can be cured by:

- (a) Consuming a tablespoonful of papaya juice with a hint of fresh lime juice daily for a month
- (b) by applying a paste of papaya seeds on the tonsils
- (c) chewing black seeds of papaya
- (d) applying fresh juice of raw mixed with honey on the tonsil

QV. The word in the passage meaning the same as soft is:

- (a) chronic
- (b) smooth
- (c) delicate
- (d) cosmetic

**SECTION B GRAMMAR**

**Q2. Define sentence and write its types with examples.**

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**Q3. The following group of words have no subjects. Give each one a subject and complete the sentences.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ is very hard.
- b. How cool \_\_\_\_\_ is looking!
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to play.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ love my dog.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ is very tasty.
- f. My \_\_\_\_\_ has a sofa set.

**Q4. Say which of the following nouns are countable and which are uncountable nouns.**

- a. Rice \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Oil \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Chutney \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Pencils \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Film \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Seas \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Sadness \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C LITERATURE**

**Q5. Why Demeter was sad when she got to know that Hades took Persephone with him?**

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**Q6. How did the Earth suffer as a result of Demeter's anger?**

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**Q7. Why did the nightingale spare the glow-worm even though she was hungry?**

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**Q8. Write words/phrases that describe the character traits of the nightingale and the glow-worm.**

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**Q9. Describe the character of Hades.**

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## SECTION D VOCABULARY

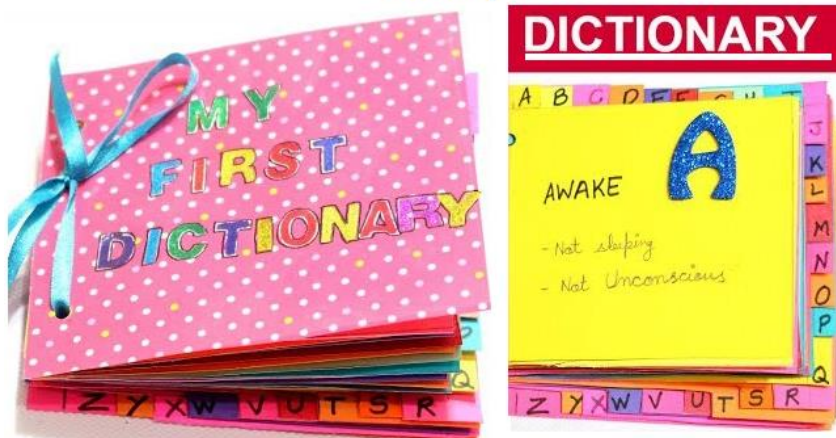
**Q10.** The words given below are for dictation. Learn these words properly with pronunciation.

- Consequence – the result or effect of an action.
- Phenomenon- a fact or situation that is observed to exist.
- Endeavor- effort to achieve something.
- Dilemma- a difficult situation
- Precarious- likely to fall or collapse
- Ingenious- original and inventive.
- Exhilarating- making one feel very happy, animated or elated.
- Perseverance- steadfastness in doing something despite difficulty.

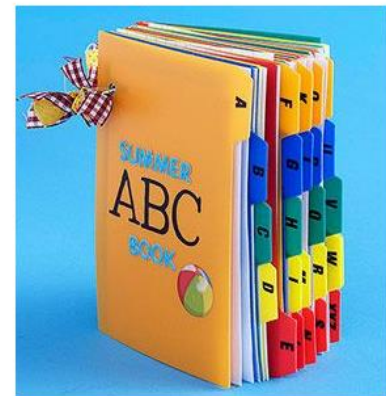
### **PROJECT: PREPARE A VOCABULARY HAND MADE DAIRY**

Dear students, kindly prepare a personal handmade dictionary of hard words of Chapter-1 and chapter-2.

**Sample-1**



**Sample-2**



# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

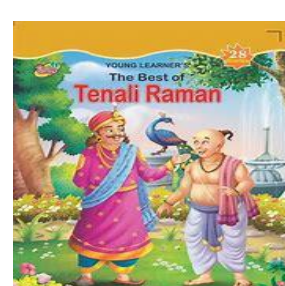
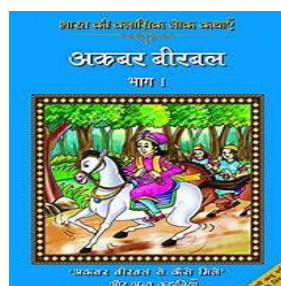
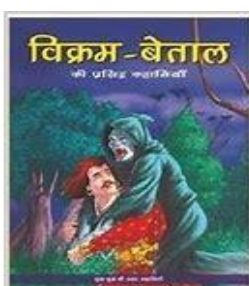
1. **“State-wise Collage”**: Create a collage representing each state of India. You can include pictures of traditional clothes, food, dance forms, and famous monuments.



2. **“Famous Personalities”**: Write short notes on famous personalities of India. It could be freedom fighters, scientists, sports persons, authors, etc. Include their contributions to India.



3. **“Indian Folk Tales”**: Write down folk tales from different parts of India. You can also illustrate the stories to make it more interesting.





# हिंदी

**Note:** Complete your assignment in GK H.W Copy only.

प्रश्न 1. चित्र के आधार पर कहानी पूरा कीजिए -(क्लास – VI)

क्लोज़ पैसेज(Cloze Passage)

गिलहरी	भूख	चिड़िया	बहुत
मदद	चिड़िया	टुकड़ा	धन्यवाद
फल	चोच	खा	जल्दी

## चिड़िया और गिलहरी



जंगल में एक \_\_\_\_\_ रहती थी। एक दिन उसे \_\_\_\_\_ लगी।

उसने अपनी \_\_\_\_\_ मित्र को देखा और कहा, मुझे \_\_\_\_\_ भूख लगी है।

क्या तुम मेरी \_\_\_\_\_ कर सकती हो?" \_\_\_\_\_ ने कहा, "हाँ,

जरूर। मैं एक \_\_\_\_\_ का टुकड़ा तुम्हारे लिए अपनी \_\_\_\_\_ में रख

कर ले आती हूँ।" चिड़िया \_\_\_\_\_ से फल का \_\_\_\_\_ ले आती

है। गिलहरी ने-----कहकर उस टुकड़े को----- लिया।

## क्लोज़ पैसेज(Cloze Passage)

दोस्त	छोटी-सी	खेलने	शरारती
कुत्ता	खतरनाक	चालाकी	वफादारी
खेलते	बिल्ली	प्यारा-सा	मस्ती

### बिल्ली और कुत्ते की दोस्ती

एक गली में एक \_\_\_\_\_ बिल्ली और \_\_\_\_\_ कुत्ता रहते थे।  
दोनों बहुत अच्छे \_\_\_\_\_ थे। रोज़ वे साथ में \_\_\_\_\_ और \_\_\_\_\_  
करते थे। \_\_\_\_\_ चालाक और \_\_\_\_\_ थी, जबकि \_\_\_\_\_  
वफादार और खुशमिज़ाज था। एक दिन, वे एक साथ बाहर खेल रहे थे,  
तभी एक \_\_\_\_\_ कुत्ते ने उन्हें घेर लिया। बिल्ली की \_\_\_\_\_  
और कुत्ते की \_\_\_\_\_ ने मिलकर उन्हें बचा लिया। और वे फिर  
से साथ में \_\_\_\_\_ लगे।

प्रश्न 2. नीचे दिए गए विषयों पर संवाद लिखिए –

क. दो सहेलियों / मित्रों के बीच संवाद

ख. 'शिक्षिका व अभिभावक' के बीच संवाद

ग. 'मकान मालिक व किराएदार' के बीच संवाद

प्रश्न 3. नैतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित पंचतंत्र की कोई पाँच कहानी पढ़े व अवकाश के पश्चात कक्षा में सुनाए।

प्रश्न 4. कवि सूरदास जी के 5 दोहे आकर्षक रूप से A4 आकार के कागज पर लिखिए।

प्रश्न 6. पढ़ाए गए सभी पाठों की पुनरावृत्ति करें एवं प्रश्न – उत्तर याद करें।



**Dear Children,**

***It's time for the summer vacation, and it is the time where we have fun. So, we have selected some educational projects for your holidays that will help you learning with enjoyment along with your family.***

**TO DO LIST:**

- Select any one topic from the following project topic.
- Prepare a well detailed project in project file & paper.
- Prepare project in your own hand writing. (Only difficult diagrams can be printed for convenience)
- Following is the sequence for project:

**Front Matter:**

Title page  
Certificate  
Table of contents  
Acknowledgement

**Body:**

Content from hints & research

Recommendations

End matter

References

- Do research on current situations and collect about latest developments.

## TOPIC: FOOD & ITS COMPONENTS

### Hints:

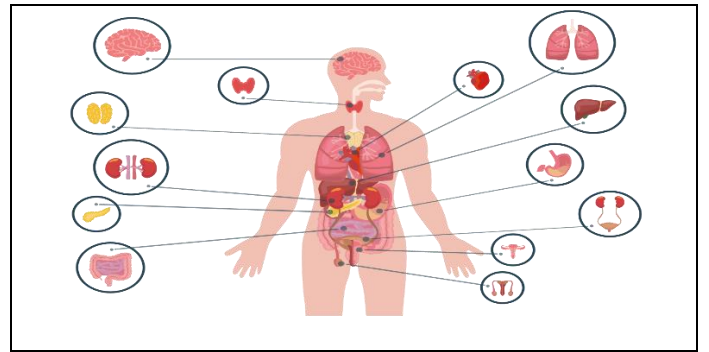
- Introduction
- Components of food
- Carbohydrates
- Fats
- Proteins
- Vitamins
- Minerals
- Water
- Fibers
- Balanced diet
- Malnutrition



## TOPIC: HUMAN BODY

### Hints:

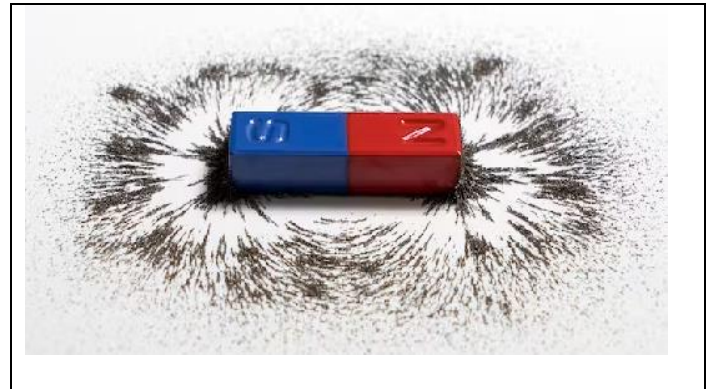
- Various organ systems
- Details about each organs
- Structure of organs
- Working system
- Basic human parameters



## TOPIC: MAGNETS

### Hints:

- Natural magnets
- Magnetic & Non-magnetic materials
- Magnetic force, field & lines
- Ways of Magnetism
- Temporary & Permanent magnet
- Electromagnets
- Uses of magnet



## TOPIC : WASTE & WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Hints:

- Waste
- Types of waste
- Biodegradable waste
- Non-Biodegradable waste
- Treatment & Disposing methods
- Composting & Vermi-composting
- Three R's of waste management



## TOPIC: CLOTH MATERIAL

### Hints:

- Types
- Their production & processing methods
- Samples
- Testing/identifying way
- Advantages & disadvantages



## SCIENTIFIC READING COMPREHENSION

### ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

A number of different energy sources are used every day. Where does this energy come from? Burning of fossil fuel is a main energy source. Sources other than this fossil fuel are known as **alternative energy sources** and there are several of them being used every day.

The water used by whitewater rafters has a tremendous amount of energy. That **water energy** can be harnessed to perform work by using waterwheels. Running or falling water turns the wheel. The turning wheel spins an axle which can be attached to machinery to do various work. In a mill the waterwheel turns and a big stone grinds grain. In a sawmill waterwheels turn

the axle and a blade cuts wood. Finally, in a hydroelectric plant the running or falling water spins a generator to create electricity.

Not only does water spin a wheel, but **wind** can do so as well. Windmills work in the same manner as a waterwheel. For many years, windmills were usually used mainly for milling grain, pumping water, or both. Today, though, all of that has changed. **Windmills** are used as wind turbines that can generate electricity. As the wind propels the blades, energy is created and stored to be used to perform work. As long as there is movement, energy can be produced, and the wind is an excellent alternative energy source. In many parts of the Midwest where there is an abundance of wind, energy is produced for homes and businesses.

The internal heat of the earth is another energy source. The interior of the earth is very hot as is evidenced by hot water or steam coming out of the ground in certain places on the Earth. The earth's internal heat is called **geothermal energy**. Geothermal energy can be used to heat homes and produce electricity. There are homes in Boise, Idaho that have been heated solely by hot springs since the 1890's. Also at the Geysers in California, steam drives turbines that generate electricity. This steam comes from underground water that is heated by geothermal energy.

Every day the sun provides energy. Solar energy is often thought to just be sunlight. Sunlight is full of energy. It is the sunlight that gives water the energy to evaporate and rise into the atmosphere. People are finding new ways to harness the power of sunlight. One major way is to trap or concentrate sunlight with the use of **solar panels**. This trapped sunlight can be used to heat homes and water. Also **solar cells** are devices that convert sunlight into electric energy.

As the use of alternative energy sources increases, the consumption of the earth's fossil fuels will also decrease. One watt of energy that is used by solar cells is one less watt used by power plants burning oil or coal. If society hopes to see the next generation have the resources needed to heat homes and drive cars, alternative energy sources are needed today.

Fossil fuel is the most common source of energy today, but it is not considered clean energy. There are various other sources of alternative energy that must be incorporated if the next generations are expected to have energy.

Water, wind, the internal heat of the earth, and the sun are all being harnessed to create energy. Geothermal energy and solar energy are more common. Homes are being heated and cooled, cars are being driven, and electricity is used all from these various alternative sources of energy. All are examples of clean energy, which is better for the environment because it does not cause pollution.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

Natural resources are the things that exist freely in nature human beings use for survival. These things include the water, land, forests, animals, rocks, fossil fuels, and minerals inside the Earth. Human beings did not create natural resources. They have always been a part of the Earth before humans appeared.

Most of the natural resources are connected to each other in some way. For example, water is a natural resource, and there was a limited supply, then other resources such as animal and plants would be affected. Natural resources are consumed directly or indirectly. For example, when animals eat plants they are consuming a natural resource directly. However, the many trees of rain forest act as climate control, flood control, and storm protection. The trees of a forest can also be used as raw materials for making houses, furniture, paper, or other items.

Natural resources can be a solid, liquid, or gas. They can also be organic, coming from living things, or inorganic, coming from a non-living source. They can also be made out of metal or be non-metallic. All natural resources are also either renewable or non-renewable.

Renewable resources are always available and can be easily replaced or recovered. The examples of renewable resources include water, plants, animals, the sun, wind, and a few others. Most renewable resources may be replaced in a short period of time. For example, animals are renewable because they can reproduce young offspring replacing adult animals in a short period of time. If it takes too many years to replace a resource it is not considered to be renewable.

Organic renewable resources come from living things such as animals and trees. Inorganic renewable resources come from non-living things such as the water, sun, and wind.

Non-renewable resources cannot be easily replaced once they are destroyed. Examples of these resources include fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, oil, and natural gas. Non-renewable resources may take thousands or millions of years to be replaced. Minerals, though formed naturally, are also non-renewable because the rock cycle used in replacing the minerals will take thousands of years. There are also some animals that can be non-renewable if they are in danger of becoming extinct.

Non-renewable resources can also come from organic or inorganic sources.

Finally, there are metallic and non-metallic resources which are inorganic. Metallic minerals are those containing metal, are hard, shiny, and can be melted to form other products. Examples include copper, tin, and iron. Non-metallic minerals are softer and do not shine, which can include clay and coal.

Natural resources in the world are used for food and drink such as water, farm products, medicines, packaging, and much more. They are used for transportation including cars, trains, boats, airplanes, and others; as well as the fuel used to power them. Another large use of the Earth's natural resources is for housing, buildings, roads, and other construction. This use also includes the energy for the heating and cooling of homes and businesses.

In summary, natural resources are things existing freely in nature, and include renewable and non-renewable things. Some of the resources are organic, meaning they come from living things, such as animals and plants. Other resources are inorganic, coming from non-living things, such as wind, rocks, and fossil fuels. Natural resources can also contain metal or be non-metallic such as coal and clay. The uses for the Earth's natural resources are many, from the food a person eats to the energy used to remain comfortable in a home.



# AIR POLLUTION

When the air is dirty it has become polluted. Air pollution is made up of gases, dust, odors, particles, smoke, fumes, and other substances which can be harmful to humans, animals, plants, and all living organisms. The air is contaminated and unclean.

Air pollution affects the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere of the Earth is like a blanket of air which protects all life. Without the atmosphere, life would not exist. The atmosphere protects living organisms from the heat of the Sun during the day, and at night it prevents the warm air from escaping. Basically, the atmosphere helps keep the living things on Earth from burning up or freezing.


The pollution in the air, though, may affect this 'blanket' and becomes harmful to life on Earth. The substances in the air causing the dirty air are called pollutants. Some examples of pollutants may include gases called carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrocarbons, and others. There may also be sand, dust particles, and other substances that evaporate and become pollutants.

A primary pollutant is one that is directly released into the air causing pollution. An example is carbon monoxide, which comes from cars and trucks on the road. A second primary pollutant is sulfur dioxide, which comes from the burning of coal.

A secondary pollutant is a substance or substances mix together in the air due to a chemical reaction. When these substances mix together, the air pollution is much more dangerous and harmful to organisms. An example is photochemical smog.

It is difficult to avoid the pollution in the air since it is the place where people get the oxygen to breathe and live. Pollution can travel with the wind from one place to another and spread over a large number of miles.

Pollution can be caused by humans or it can also occur naturally. For example, natural pollution may come from volcanoes, forest fires, wind storms, pollen in the air, and other sources in nature.



The three main causes of pollution by humans includes the release of smoke and fumes from manufacturing plants and various industries. Power plants release carbon monoxide and furnaces that burn waste are two examples of manmade pollution. Gasoline refineries also release dangerous chemicals in the air called hydrocarbons. The second cause is the burning of fossil fuels such as from cars, trucks, trains, airplanes. This type of pollution occurs often because people rely on transportation every day. Another main cause of pollution is from household and farming chemicals. On farms crop dusting may pollute the air; homes may be sprayed with chemical to kill bugs or to help the grass grow.

There are several effects of air pollution including acid rain, which is when rain is mixed with the pollution in the air. This acid rain can cause harm to trees, animals, fish, and other living organisms. It can cause problems with breathing and irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Sometimes people can also get headaches or have allergic reactions. Long-term effects can include lung cancer, heart disease and other health problems.

In summary, air pollution is basically dirty air caused by chemical pollutants. There are primary and secondary pollutants and both can cause short-term or long-term problems for living things.

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# SOCIAL STUDIES

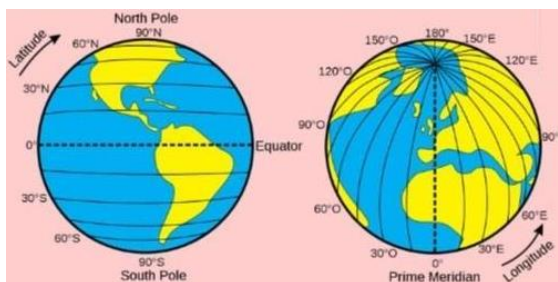


## GEOGRAPHY:-

### SECTION:-A [DRAWING WORK]

1. Draw the Latitude and Longitude in A4 Size Paper.

Sample of work:



2. Collection any 4 Pictures of Indian Diversity.

### SECTION:-B [CREATIVITY WORK]

3. Use the waste materials and make a Globe and show in SST class

### SECTION:-C [REMEMBER WORK]

4. Remember:-

a) How does a planet differ from a star?

(b) What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

### SECTION:- D [ PROJECT WORK]

5. Write short note on all the Planets according to their distance from the Sun. [use CHART PAPER and add the all Planets image]

MERCURY, VENUS, EARTH, MARS, JUPITER, SATURN, URANUS, NEPTUNE

CIVICS:-

### SECTION:-E [WRITING WORK]

6. Write short note on Indian Diversity on the basis of

a. Culture

b. Religion

c. Language

[WRITE IN A4 SIZE COLOUR PAPER]

### SECTION:-F [PRESENTATION WORK- IN CLASS]

7. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities [Student must be prepare your self-Presentation work in SST Class.]



Instruction:-Dear students read the assignment properly and complete your assignment in Sanskrit notebook.

प्र.1 प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि पूर्णवाक्येन लिखत ।

क) संस्कृते वर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

ख) स्वरवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

ग) व्यंजनवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

घ) अयोगवाहः कति भवन्तति ?

ङ) ऊष्मवर्णाः कति सन्ति ?

प्र.2 स्तम्भमेलनं कुरुत ।

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(ख)

संयुक्तस्वरः

ह्रस्व-स्वरः

अयोगवाहः

दीर्घस्वरः

प्र.3 वर्गीयव्यंजन वर्णान् लिखत । (25 वर्गीयव्यंजन को लिखें)

प्र.4 ऊष्मवर्णान् लिखत (4ऊष्मवर्ण को लिखें) ।

प्र.5. हिन्दी भाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरु ।

एषः कः ?

एषः चषकः।

किम् एषः बृहत

न, एषः लघुः ।

प्र. 6 संस्कृत में संख्या को लिख कर याद करें (1-10 )

1-एकम्	6-षट्
2-द्वे	7-सप्त
3-त्रीणि	8-अष्ट
4-चत्वारि	9-नव
5-पंच	10-दश

प्र. 7 चित्र को देखकर उत्तर लिखें।



एषः कः ?

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एषः कः ? .....

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एषः कः ?

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एषः कः ?

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