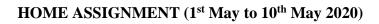
KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS





CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
VI	ENG LANG	Noun And Its Kinds	Q1.Point out the Nouns and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract nouns:	
			a) The crowd was very big.	
			b) Always speak the truth.	
			c) Our class consists of twenty pupils.	
			d) Never tell a lie.	
			e) This room is thirty feet in length.	
			Q2. F ill in the blanks with Collective Nouns:	
			a) a of soldiers	
			b) a of bees	
			c) a of ships	
			d) a of people	
			e) a of lions	
			Q3.Form Abstract Nouns :	
			long	
			laugh	
			king	
			decent	
			Cruel	
			Author	
		Subject And Predicate	In the following sentences identify the subject and the	https://youtu.be/HQPhplISEvI
			predicate-	
			1. John went to the movies with his friends	
			2. The horse appeared at the starting line.	
			3. Stand up.	
			4. Don't go out.	
			5. The bank will keep a record of your work.	
			6. The Company pays for its worker's medical insurance.	
			o. The Company pays for its worker's incurear insurance.	

		7. I feel exhausted after the day's work. 8. The hairy old cat scratched its claws along the new leather couch. 9. The fruit bat gobbled up all the strawberries. 10.Franklin, the dog enjoys walk in the park. 11.Angela's mother plays the piano everyday in the balcony. 12.The wooden door was painted red. 13.Don't wait for the car. 14.On the top of the hill lives a hermit. 15.Here comes the Hero.	
ENG LIT	Cradle Song	Do the work given below in your Eng.lit note book. Q.1 List the places from which the mother brings a little lovely dream for her child? Q.2 Why do you think the mother chose these places? What effect might they have on the sleeping child? Q.3 Where do you think the poem is set? Q.4 Sweet, shut your eyes, lovely dream. What does the usage of fairy neem and poppy bole in these lines tell us about what the mother hopes for her child's life? Q.5 Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem?	http://englishsummary.com

MATHS	Integers	Ch-3 INTEGERS Topic: Representation of Integers on a number line. Comparison of Integers. Ch-3 INTEGERS	Ex- 3.1 [Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q11, Q12, Q13] Ex- 3.2 [Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q6, Q7, Q6, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7, Q7	https://youtu.be/2NiXgfMp9Mw https://youtu.be/bjUGHEyvUMw https://youtu.be/cD02PG_ms8s
		Topic: Addition of Integers. Ch-3 INTEGERS	Q5] Ex- 3.3 [Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5,	
		Topic: Subtraction of Integers.	Q6, Q7]	
PHY	Matter	5. The force of attraction between the	particles known as ecule is es of matter is called een its constituent particles is called een the particles of same substances have a definite and definite but have a definite unce are quid and gas is in path. are weakest in d. se ng which occupies and has	

		17. A molecule consisting of one atom is called a molecule. 18. Molecules are very small in 19. Molecules always each other. 20. The three states of matter are, and 21. A molecule having more than two atoms is called amolecule. 22. A solid cannot 23. A solid can have number of free surface. 24. Liquids are almost 25. A gas has free surface.	
CHEM	Element, Compound, Symbol And Formulae (P.T Portion Pg. No- 38 to 43)	CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: 1. Symbol of gold is a. Gu	https://youtu.be/3ZtITFa0Gac

b. Hg 9. Naturally occurring element a. 82 b. 92 10. A particle may be a/an a. Atom b. Molecule	c. Me l. Mr s are c. 99 l. 100 c. Isotope l. All of the above	
 ANSWER IN ONE WORD: What are the basic substance are made? Name a soft metal. Name a liquid metal. Name a metal which on beat Name a non-metal which shi Name a non-metal that cond Name the hardest non-metal Give an example of metalloi Name the person who first orepresent the elements. What is the Latin name of in 	nes. ucts electricity. ds. f all used English alphabets to	
### FILL IN THE BLANKS: 1	are three such elements is an example of noble gas.	

	4. The horizontal rows in the periodic table are called
	and the vertical columns are called
	·
	5 and
	are the two most common element
	found in our universe.
	6 is the most abundant element
	found in our atmosphere.
	7. Body cell is made up of,
	and
	element.
	8. A compound can be broken down into
	substance.
	9 is the smallest unit of a
	compound.
	10. Components of a compound cannot be separated by
	11either absorbed or evolved when a
	compound is formed.
	12. Water is formed when the two elements
	and are
	combined chemically in the ratio 1:8.
	13 support burning.
	14 is a reactive greenish yellow gas
	which is poisonous.
	15. Elements present in salt can be separated by
	chemical proces 16 is an example of a mixture.
	16 is an example of a mixture.
	Note:
	Make a periodic table in your notebook and place the first 20
e	lements in it.

BIO	Cell	Fill in the blanks:	https://youtu.be/WqwOlOZ7eKo
		1. The single celled organisms are called	
		2. The simple microscope was developed by	
		3. The compound microscope was developed by	
		4. The branch of biology which deals with the study of cells is	
		called	
		5. The living substances of the cell is called	
		6 and are unicellular organism.	
		7 and are multicellular organism.	
		8. The shape of amoeba is	
		9. The shape of chlamydomonas is	
		10. The shape of paramecium is	
		11 is called the structural and functional unit of life.	
		12. Animal cells have no	
		13. The cell wall is made up of	
		14. The cell wall is while the cell membrane is	
		,	
		15. Plastid is only found in	
		16. In plants cells absorbs water and dissolved	
		minerals from the soil.	
		17. Cell wall gives and to the plant cell.	
		18 is a non-living structure of plant cell.	
		19 plays an important part during cell division.	
		20 are green plastids.	
		21 are colourless plastids.	
		22. The plastid that occur in seeds are	
		23 plastid contain yellow and red pigment.	
		24 cells can contract and relax.	
		25 cells are responsible for conduction of messeges	
		in the form of impulses.	
		26 cells secrete enzymes that digest the food.	
		27 cells help in regulating the body temperature of	
		the body.	
		28. The plastids are responsible for attracting insects for pollination	
		are	
		29. In animal cell the vacuoles are in number.	
		30 is the necessity for the existence of all living	
		organism including plants.	

I	HIST	Life Of Man Through Stone Age	Q1.Answer the following questions: a) Name the 4 stone ages. b) What was the major achievement of Palaeolithic Age? c) What is the meaning of Hunter Gatherer? d) What was the major achievement of Neolithic Age? e) Which animals were first domesticated? Q2. Fill in the blanks: a)	https://www.ancient.eu — Stone — Age https://www.brittannica.com-Event
		History :- Its Study	(i) Fill in the blanks:-	https://youtu.be/gNVsHz7dOGY
		and Sources	(1)is regarded is the 'Father of History' in western culture. (2) Herodotus of Halicarnassus was ahistorian who lived in thecentury BCE. (3) After the invention of, it become easier to maintain written historical records.	https://youtu.be/Vh27WhvVwGY

(4)serves as a very useful source to	
understand history.	
(5) The earliest inscriptions in the Indian sub-continent are found or	on
the seals ofthat belong to 3000 BCE.	
(6) The Of Ashoka and the pillars of	
Are religious and administrative inscriptions.	
(7) The at Mehrauli in Delhi has	
inscriptions from the times of Chandragupta II of the Gupta	
dynasty.	
(8) Religious literature was written in,Pall	11i
and Languages.	
(9) Secular literature is a Literature.	
(10) Megasthenes gives in his book an account of	of
the life and time of Chandragupta Maurya I.	
 (ii)Name the following:- (1) The parts of ancient object and building that have survived to this day (2) A flat piece of story that has words written on it about a famous person or a special event (3) An announcement, a command, a ruling, a declaration etc. of a 	us
king or an authority	a
(5) The people who study and write about history are called	

		(7) A building which has some historical importance is called	
		(8) An object of historical or cultural interest that is made by a person is called	
GEOG	Landforms	I) Define the following terms.	https://youtu.be/BsqKTJtK_vw
		a. Faulting b. Block mountain c. Piedmont plateau d. Tectonic plates	https://youtu.be/iE6vplrtE08
		II) Give the differences between the following.a. Old fold mountain and Young fold mountainb. Fissure Volcano and Cinder Volcanoc. Structural Plains and Depositional Plains	
		 III) State whether the following statements are true or false. a. The plains formed by the agents of the erosion are called Erosional Plains. b. Tibetan plateau is an example of Intermontane plateau. c. When two plates moving towards each other collide, volcanic mountains are formed. d. The hard, rigid shells on the surface of the earth is called mountain. e. The Himalayan Ranges in Asia is an example of young fold mountain. 	
		 IV) Answer the following in one word. a. The mountains that are formed by the movement which occur within the earth. b. The plateau lying between the mountain range and a lowland. c. A large area of flat land that does not change much in elevation, commonly less than 200 meters. d. The lowland lying between two mountains or hills. 	

SANSK	Ch - 2	1. संस्कृत में रूपांतर करें:-
		नाक =
		बकरी =
		साँझ =
		दो बेटियां =
		अनेक लताएं =
		कई तराजू =
		2. क्रियाएं चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें
		(क) रमा । (नित्यतः, पचन्ति, नित्यति)
		(ख) गङ्गा। (प्रवहति, प्रवहत्तः, प्रवहन्ति)
		(ग) इमा छात्रा ।(तरित, हसित, नमन्ति)
		3. सही विकल्प चुने :-
		(क) नाक = जिव्हा , हस्तः, नासिका
		(ख) कलियाँ = कन्याः, मक्षिकाः, कलिकाः
		(ग) बगीचा = तड़ाग:, वाटिका, कारा
		(घ) तराजू = तारका, दूर्वा, तुला
		4. दिए गए सर्वनामों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करे :-
		(क) एषा आस्ति? (किम)
		(ख) एषा गायिका अस्ती (एतत)
		(ग) कन्याः हसन्ति? (किम)
		(घ)अध्यापिकाः लिखन्ति (एतत)