

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (1st April to 15th April 2020)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
VI	ENG LANG	Noun And Its Kinds	<p>Q1.Point out the Nouns and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract nouns:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Q2. F ill in the blanks with Collective Nouns:</p> <p>a) a..... of soldiers b) a..... of bees c) a of ships d) a of people e) a..... of lions</p> <p>Q3.Form Abstract Nouns :</p> <p>long..... laugh..... king decent..... Cruel..... Author.....</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/IGBdR6GKH20</p>
		Subject And Predicate	<p>In the following sentences identify the subject and the predicate-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> John went to the movies with his friends The horse appeared at the starting line. Stand up. Don't go out. The bank will keep a record of your work. The Company pays for its worker's medical insurance. 	<p>https://youtu.be/HQPhplISEvI</p>

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

MATHS	Integers	<p>Ch-3 INTEGERS Topic: Representation of Integers on a number line. Comparison of Integers.</p> <p>Ch-3 INTEGERS Topic: Addition of Integers.</p> <hr/> <p>Ch-3 INTEGERS Topic: Subtraction of Integers.</p>	<p>Ex- 3.1 [Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q11, Q12, Q13]</p> <p>Ex- 3.2 [Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5]</p> <p>Ex- 3.3 [Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7]</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/2NiXgfMp9Mw https://youtu.be/bjUGHEyvUMw https://youtu.be/cD02PG_ms8s</p>
PHY	Matter	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The universe is composed of ----- and -----. Matter is composed of tiny particles known as ----- The diameter of a water molecule is-----. The spacing between particles of matter is called -----. The force of attraction between its constituent particles is called the -----. The force of attraction between the particles of same substances is called the -----. The solids are -----, they have a definite ----- and definite -----. Liquid do not have definite ----- but have a definite -----. All the molecules of a substance are -----. The molecular motion in liquid and gas is in ----- path. The inter molecular forces are weakest in -----. The ----- is most rigid. The gases are ----- dense. A solid exert pressure -----. Matter is defined as anything which occupies ----- and has -----. Matter and energy are -----. 		<p>https://youtu.be/2BAh2V_Cd2c</p>

			<p>17. A molecule consisting of one atom is called a ----- molecule.</p> <p>18. Molecules are very small in -----</p> <p>19. Molecules always ----- each other.</p> <p>20. The three states of matter are -----, ----- and -----.</p> <p>21. A molecule having more than two atoms is called a ----- molecule.</p> <p>22. A solid cannot -----.</p> <p>23. A solid can have ----- number of free surface.</p> <p>24. Liquids are almost -----.</p> <p>25. A gas has ----- free surface.</p>																															
CHEM	Element, Compound, Symbol And Formulae (P.T Portion Pg. No-38 to 43)	<u>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Symbol of gold is <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Gu</td> <td>c. Au</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Ag</td> <td>d. Go</td> </tr> </table> Main element of living things do not include <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Nitrogen</td> <td>c. Sodium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Phosphorous</td> <td>d. Calcium</td> </tr> </table> Element is made up of <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Particles</td> <td>c. Isotopes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Matter</td> <td>d. Atoms</td> </tr> </table> Pb is the symbol of <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Lead</td> <td>c. Platinum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Phosphorous</td> <td>d. Palladium</td> </tr> </table> Symbol of boron is <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Ba</td> <td>c. Br</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. B</td> <td>d. Be</td> </tr> </table> The smallest particle of a compound is <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Atom</td> <td>c. Molecules</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Electrons</td> <td>d. None of the above</td> </tr> </table> A compound is a <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. Pure substance</td> <td>c. Substance with varying boiling point</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Impure substance due</td> <td>d. Substance with varying melting point to various elements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 	a. Gu	c. Au	b. Ag	d. Go	a. Nitrogen	c. Sodium	b. Phosphorous	d. Calcium	a. Particles	c. Isotopes	b. Matter	d. Atoms	a. Lead	c. Platinum	b. Phosphorous	d. Palladium	a. Ba	c. Br	b. B	d. Be	a. Atom	c. Molecules	b. Electrons	d. None of the above	a. Pure substance	c. Substance with varying boiling point	b. Impure substance due	d. Substance with varying melting point to various elements	c.		https://youtu.be/VFiTpyy5GNA https://youtu.be/3ZtITFa0Gac
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8. Symbol of mercury is
 - a. Mg
 - b. Hg
 - c. Me
 - d. Mr
9. Naturally occurring elements are
 - a. 82
 - b. 92
 - c. 99
 - d. 100
10. A particle may be a/an
 - a. Atom
 - b. Molecule
 - c. Isotope
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER IN ONE WORD:

1. What are the basic substances from which all other substances are made?
2. Name a soft metal.
3. Name a liquid metal.
4. Name a metal which on beating breaks into pieces.
5. Name a non-metal which shines.
6. Name a non-metal that conducts electricity.
7. Name the hardest non-metal.
8. Give an example of metalloids.
9. Name the person who first of all used English alphabets to represent the elements.
10. What is the Latin name of iron?

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ , _____ and _____ are three such elements whose first letter is same.
2. _____ is an example of noble gas.
3. _____ is the smallest unit of an element.

4. The horizontal rows in the periodic table are called _____ and the vertical columns are called _____.
5. _____ and _____ are the two most common elements 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 _____.
11. _____ either 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 process.
16. _____ is an example of a mixture.

Note:

Make a periodic table in your notebook and place the first 20 elements in it.

BIO

Cell

Fill in the blanks :

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 messages 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.

<https://youtu.be/WqwOIOZ7eKo>

	<p>HIST</p>	<p>Ch:3 Indus Valley Civilization</p>	<p>I. Fill in the blanks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A highly developed and organised society is called _____. 2. The _____ civilisation developed in the Hwang Ho valley. 3. Rivers served as _____ for the transport of people and goods from one place to another. 4. _____ was the first site to be excavated. 5. The _____ was built on a raised platform. <p>II. State true or false:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indus Valley Civilisation existed between 2400 to 1400 BCE. 2. The Great Granary was located in the lower town. 3. Sun dried sand baked bricks were used for the construction of houses . 4. Roads were unpaved. 5. Kalibangan was the major port of the Indus Valley Civilisation. <p>III. Give one word answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A river or canal on which boats can travel. 2. Breeding of domestic animals. 3. Farming equipment used for digging. 4. An outbreak of deadly disease that spreads rapidly. 5. Goods that are sent out. <p>NOTE: Read the chapter thoroughly before answering the questions.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/AkEo1SoN xu0</p>
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	GEOG	Landforms	<p>I) Define the following terms. a. Faulting b. Block mountain c. Piedmont plateau d. Tectonic plates</p> <p>II) Give the differences between the following. a. Old fold mountain and Young fold mountain b. Fissure Volcano and Cinder Volcano c. Structural Plains and Depositional Plains</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/BsqKTJtK_vw https://youtu.be/iE6vplrtEO8</p>
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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, प्रवहतः, प्रवहन्ति)
(ग) इमा छात्रा _____ | (तरति, हसति, नमन्ति)

3. सही विकल्प चुने :-

(क) नाक = जिह्वा, हस्तः, नासिका
(ख) कलियाँ = कन्याः, मक्षिकाः, कलिकाः
(ग) बगीचा = तड़ागः, वाटिका, कारा
(घ) तराजू = तारका, दूर्वा, तुला

4. दिए गए सर्वनामों के उचित रूपों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें :-

(क) एषा _____ आस्ति? (किम्)
(ख) _____ एषा गायिका अस्ती (एतत्)
(ग) _____ कन्याः हसन्ति? (किम्)
(घ) _____ अध्यापिकाः लिखन्ति (एतत्)

	Computer	Categories of Computers and Computer Languages	<p>I. Answer the following questions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How many generations of computer are there?2. State the time period of first generation of computer.3. State the time period of second generation of computer.4. State the time period of third generation of computer.5. State the time period of fourth generation of computer.6. State the time period of fifth generation of computer.7. State four characteristics of first generation of computer8. State four characteristics of second generation of computer9. State three characteristics of third generation of computer10. State four characteristics of fourth generation of computer11. State three characteristics of fifth generation of computer12. Give two examples of first generation of computer.13. Give two examples of second generation of computer.14. Give two examples of third generation of computer.15. Give two examples of fourth generation of computer.16. What do you mean by source code?17. Why are high level languages easier to learn and use? <p>II. Give the full forms of the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. FORTRAN –2. COBOL –3. BASIC –4. ENIAC–5. ENIVAC –6. VSLI –7. IC –	
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DIRECTOR ACADEMICS