



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Assignment: I

Grade: VI

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with,
 - ✓ Learning objective: to read a biographical account, to read with understanding and with correct pronunciation, comprehension, to spell correctly, logical thinking, expressing and sharing ideas.
 - ✓ Skills focused: reading, understanding and answering, vocabulary and dictionary

TOPIC: A Polar Explorer

COMPREHENSION(ANSWERS)

- a.** What did Amundsen's mother want him to be? Did he follow her wishes?

Ans: Amundsen's mother wanted him to be a doctor. He followed her wishes until she died.

- b.** What gave Amundsen the inspiration to be an explorer? How did he prepare for this as a child and as an adult?

Ans: Amundsen was inspired by famous British explorers. As a child, he prepared for life as an explorer by playing a lot of sports, sleeping with his windows open, and reading about explorers. As an adult, he worked as a ship's crew member where he watched, listened and learned useful skills (on board and from the Inuit people) such as how to prevent scurvy, how to keep warm, and how to use dogs to travel by sledge.

- c.** What key skills did Amundsen learn about survival? Look at the paragraphs 4 & 6.

Ans: Amundsen learned some useful survival skills but he was also very determined and well prepared. He made sure he knew how to survive before setting off on his own expeditions.

- d.** What made it difficult to pass through the Northwest Passage? What helped Amundsen achieve it?

Ans: Very cold temperatures, shallow seas and sea ice made it difficult to pass through the Northwest Passage. Amundsen's boat, Gjoa, helped him pass through it because it was small enough to pass through these waters and over the shallow areas.

e. When did Amundsen get to the North Pole?

Ans: In 1926, he made it to the North Pole.

f. What did Amundsen's companion mistake the Eskimo people for? Why?

Ans: Amundsen's companions mistook the Inuit for Caribou because they were so far away.

g. How did Amundsen 'talk' to the Eskimos?

Ans: Amundsen 'talked' to the Eskimos by using a mixture of simple expression, body language, and tone of voice: 'expression of the fact, nods and shakes of the head, gestures and tones of the voice'.

h. How did Amundsen die?

Ans: Amundsen disappeared on a rescue mission in June 1928 when he was fifty five years old so we cannot be sure of how he died.

i. Why is it colder at the South Pole?

Ans: The South Pole is much cold as the thick ice and snow over the land makes it colder; in comparison, the North Pole is over the Arctic Ocean. There is no sunlight from March to September.

j. Amundsen said, 'Victory awaits him who has everything in order'. Explain what he meant.

Ans: Amundsen gave this statement as he meant victory is for those who have order and discipline in life. As his dream was to become an explorer he developed the habit exactly from his childhood.

Additional Questions: To be done by student

- 1) When and where was Roald Amundsen born?
- 2) What did Roald Amundsen used to read in his childhood?
- 3) Why did Roald Amundsen slept with windows open?
- 4) Roald Amundsen's family profession was?
- 5) When did Roald Amundsen's mother died?
- 6) When did he reached South Pole?
- 7) Lack of Vitamin C leads to _____.
- 8) Name of Roald Amundsen's ship was _____.
- 9) What was the name of Roald Amundsen's autobiography?

GRAMMAR

Adverb: Just as adjectives describe nouns, *adverb* describes or tell us something more about the meaning of verbs.

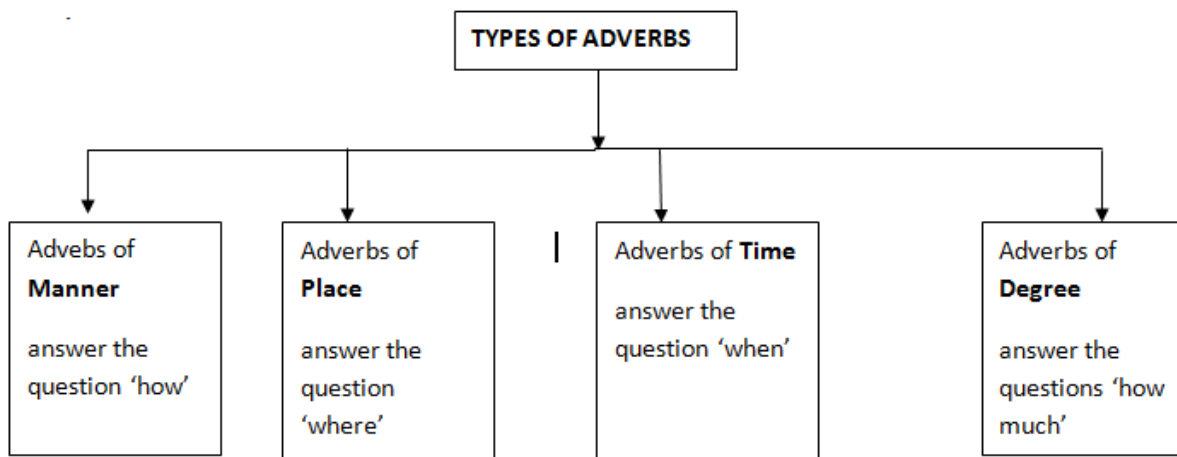
- i. Ram swims **fast**.
- ii. The man walked **carefully** into the room.
- iii. The man walked **immediately** to the police station.

The words in bold are **adverbs**.

.Adverbs of Manner tells us how or in what manner an action is done.

Reena danced **gracefully**.

Lata sang **melodiously**.



- Adverbs of Place tells us where or at what place an action is done.

I looked for my ring **there**.

The party is held **downstairs**.

- Adverbs of Time tell us when or at what time an action is done.

They will reach Delhi **tomorrow**.

The plane will land **soon**.

- Adverbs of Degree tell us how much or in what degree an action is done.

The tank is **almost** full.

The soldiers fought **most** bravely.

[All the bold words are Adverbs]

Note: Topic “Adverbs” is provided in text book; in the lesson “Across Three Millennia” on page number 89 (it may vary with editions), kindly go through it.

Exercise:

Form adverbs by adding ‘-ly’ to these words.

1. bright
2. wise
3. loving
4. fierce
5. neat
6. loud
7. silent
8. soft

Fill in the blanks with the adverbs formed.

1. The mother held her baby _____.
2. Tarun does his work _____.
3. The stars are shining _____ in the sky.
4. The cat crept _____ after the mouse.
5. The dogs are barking _____ in the park.
6. The baby was sleeping. So, we were talking _____.
7. The soldiers fought the enemy _____.
8. Mother dealt with the situation _____.

PREPOSITION

Preposition show the relationship between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence.

e.g. Meet me **in** the class.

Keep the plates **on** the table.

Words like **in, into, on, of, across, under, above, behind, near, with, through, over, by, and between** are **prepositions**.

Exercise: Underline the prepositions in the given sentences:

1. There were two apples in the basket.
2. The beggar is sleeping under the tree.
3. My grandmother lives in the apartment which is above the grocery shop.
4. She was getting into her car when her mother called her.

5. The baby is hiding behind the curtains.
6. The new stadium is near our house.
7. The baby is sleeping with its mother.
8. The train is passing through the tunnel.
9. The horse jumped over the fence.
10. Manya sat by the window.

Note: Topic “Prepositions” is provided in text book; in the lesson “Snakes on the Loose” on page number 125 (it may vary with editions), kindly go through it.

What is a Paragraph?

A paragraph comprises a number of sentences on a single topic. There are certain things which must be kept in mind while writing a paragraph. They are as follows:

Unity: A paragraph should have sentences which focus only on the central theme relevant to the topic.

Order: In a paragraph, the ideas that we are expressing have to be in a particular order with the most important fact being mentioned first, followed by the lesser important ones. Similarly, if we are narrating an incident, we should follow the sequence of events in which it occurred.

Variety: As a paragraph is a short composition, there is always a chance of monotony. Therefore, to avoid this, we should add variety by altering the sentence construction as much as possible and include different points related to the topic.

Paragraph consists of three main things; that are - introduction, body and conclusion.

Introduction: It is the most important part of the paragraph. It introduces its theme.

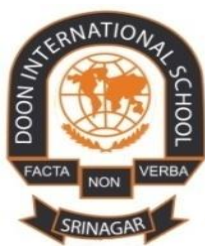
Body: The main points form the body. These points can be built up and developed.

Conclusion: The conclusion should sum up the main points of your paragraph.

Write a short paragraph on the following topics:

- Class Tests
- How to Keep Healthy
- The First Time I Performed on Stage
- A Memorable Vacation

Note: All the work to be done on fair notebooks.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT - SCIENCE

Assignment: I

Grade: VI

Sorting of Materials

1. Students are to read and understand the chapter of their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
2. The objective of this assignment is to make students acquainted with:
 - Properties of Materials
 - Appearance
 - Hardness
 - Soluble or Insoluble
 - Transparency
 - Density
 - Need for grouping of objects

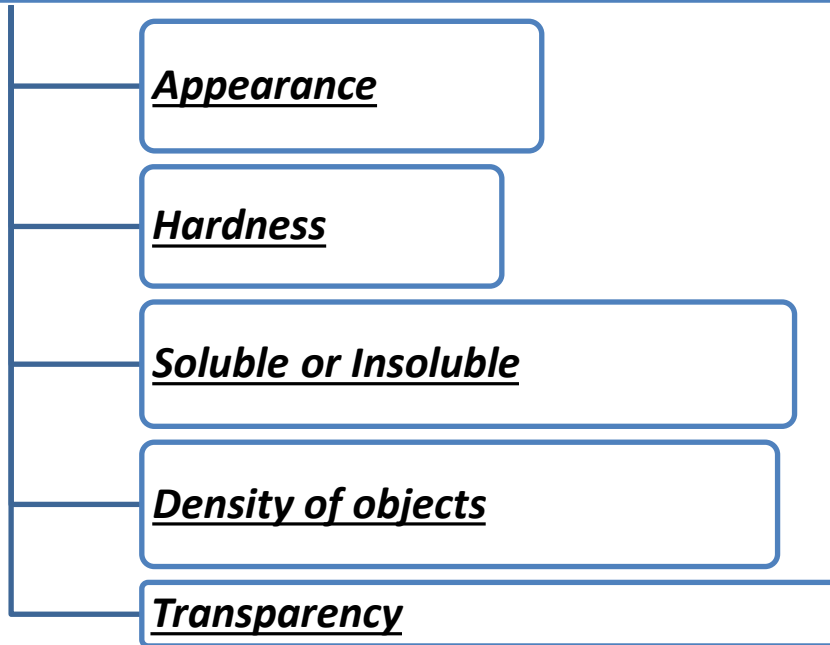
Key points:

- All objects are made of one or more material. Different types of materials have different properties.
- Things are grouped together for convenience and so study their properties.
- Material is grouped together in the basis of similarities and differences in their properties.
- Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called **soft material**. Like cotton and sponge.
- Materials which are difficult to compress are called **hard material**. Like copper and iron.
- Substances that do not mix in water and appear even after we stir for a long time. These substances are called **insoluble substances**. Like iron filings, stones, rubber etc.

INTRODUCTION:

When we look around, we find ourselves surrounded by a number of objects. Some of these different objects are made from a number of different materials, while others are made using the same material. For Example, both desk and chair are made from wood while pen and dustbins are made using plastic. The material from which an object is made depends on its properties.

Properties of Materials



1. Appearance:

Materials can be classified on the basis of how they look or appear to be. Some materials have luster, which is a very gentle sheen or soft glow to them while others are plain and dull looking. Materials that have such luster can usually be classified as Metals. Examples include gold, copper, aluminum, iron etc. Usually, a metal loses its luster after some time due to the action of moisture and air on it. Therefore only freshly-cut metals appear to have luster on them.

2. Hardness:

Materials that can be easily compressed or scratched are called **Soft** and the materials that cannot be scratched and are difficult to compress are termed as **Hard**.

3. Soluble or Insoluble

Materials that can be dissolved in water upon stirring are said to be soluble materials. For Example, Sugar and Salt can be dissolved in water.

Materials that cannot be dissolved in water no matter how much we stir them are said to be insoluble materials. For Example, Stones and Clothes cannot be dissolved in water.

Not just solid materials, even liquids have the property of being soluble or insoluble. For Example, Lemon

Juice can easily dissolve in water while oil does not dissolve and deposits as a thin layer on the uppermost layer of water.

4. Objects may float or sink in water

There are some insoluble objects or materials which sink to the bottom of the surface when dissolved in water while some other float on the surface of the water. For Example, leaves and corks float in water while rocks and coins sink in water.

5. Transparency:

Objects or materials which can be seen through are said to be transparent objects. For Example, Glass, clear water and some plastics can be seen through and are hence **transparent materials**.

Objects and materials through which things can be seen but only partially are called **Translucent objects**. Butter paper and frosted glass are some examples of translucent objects.

Objects which cannot be seen through are known as **opaque objects**. For Example, Metals, wood and cardboard are some examples of opaque materials as you cannot see through them.

Thus, we can group objects on the basis of their appearance, whether they are hard or soft, whether or not they can be compressed, if they dissolve in water or not and if they float or sink and lastly if they can be seen through clearly, partially or at all. In this way, materials can be grouped on the basis of their similarities and differences.

Why do we need to group objects?

We need to group objects for number of reasons:



SOLVED QUESTION- ANSWERS

(to be done on fair note-book)

C. Short-answer questions:

1. Five materials are

(i) steel – utensils

(ii) plastic – bottles

(iii) wood – furniture

(iv) cotton – clothes

(v) leather – shoes

2. Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. For example, water, air and so on.

The two things which are not matter are heat and light.

3. All matter occupies space and has mass.

4. The smallest particle of an element is an atom whereas the smallest particle of a compound is a molecule.

5. The feeling of a surface or substance, i.e. the smoothness, roughness, softness and so on is known as texture.

6. Because some metals lose their lustre when exposed to air and moisture.
7. Paper can be made translucent with a coating of oil.
8. Atoms join together to make molecules. Millions of different kinds of molecules can be made from these 118 different kinds of atoms. That is why we see millions of compounds all around us.

D. Long-answer questions:

1. Grouping together things with similar properties is called classification. It is useful because it makes studying the properties of things much easier.

2. Although living things share some common properties, they differ from each other in several ways. Living things are further classified into subgroups such as plants and animals. Each of these can be further classified based on certain properties. Animals can be classified into groups like insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. For example, all insects have six legs. But each group differs from other groups in some ways.

3. The three states of matter are:

- (i) solids – definite shape and volume
- (ii) liquids – definite volume, but no definite shape
- (iii) gases – no definite shape or volume

4. Water causes all molecules in a solid piece of sugar to break apart. The individual molecules, when separated, are so small that we cannot see them. In this way sugar dissolves in water.

5. The mass per unit volume of a substance is known as density. A substance which is less dense than water will float on water. Substance which is denser than water will sink in water.

6. Liquids which mix with each other are called miscible liquids, for example, milk and water.

Liquids that do not mix with each other are called immiscible liquids, for example, oil and water.

7. Almost all light can pass through transparent objects, for example, air and clear water, whereas light cannot pass through opaque objects, for example, book and a stone.

Answer these questions on fair note-book

1. How can you find whether a material is lustrous or non lustrous?
2. What is the importance of oxygen gas dissolved in water?

Life skill questions:

3. Two objects A & B are put in water. Object A floats while as object B sink. Explain your friend the reason why object A floats while B sinks even if both are of same shape and size.
4. Why do students mostly prefer covering their books with cellophane sheet rather than with brown sheet?



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SST

ASSIGNMENT: I

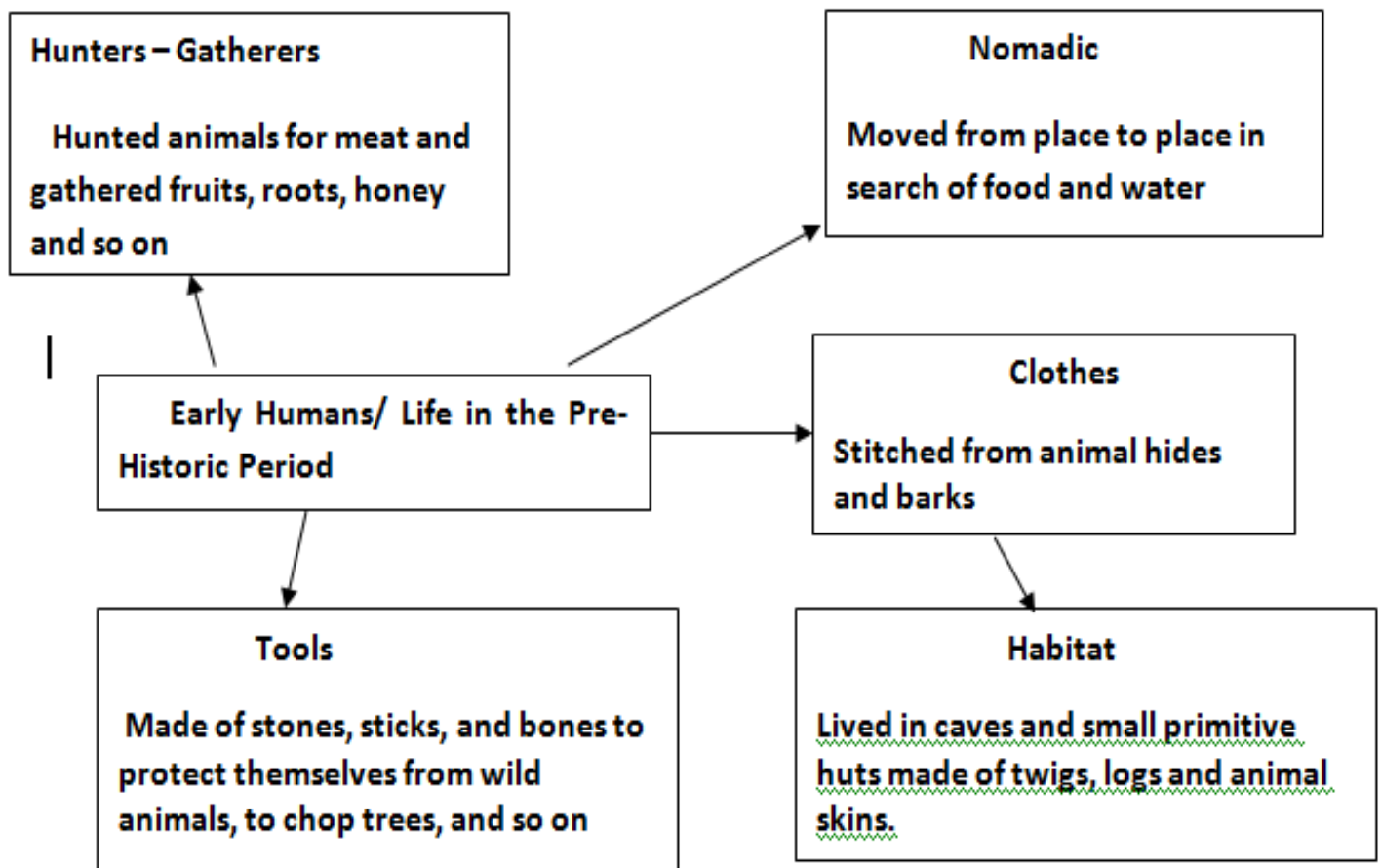
GRADE:VI

CHAPTER NO.2 : Early humans-1

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make students acquainted with evolution of early humans.

Crux of the chapter is given below:



Important points to remember about this chapter:

1. **Hominids:** Hominids were not human beings, but they shared similar characteristics to humans.
2. **Stone Age:** The predominant use of stone tools has led archaeologists and historians to term this period as the Stone Age.
3. **The Paleolithic Age/ The Old Stone Age:** The ages roughly between 500000 BCE and 10000 BCE.
4. **Mesolithic Age/ Middle Stone Age:** The ages roughly between 10000 BCE and 8000 BCE.
5. **Neolithic Age:** The Neolithic Age extended roughly from 8000 BCE to 4000 BCE. In some places, however, the Neolithic culture continued even as late as 1000 BCE.

Time to learn (Page no-14)

(A) 1. Hunters and gatherers. 2. Middle. 3. Flint. 4. Fire. 5. M.P

(B) 1. T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.F 7.T 8.F 9.T 10.T

Short answer questions

Q1. Why were early humans always on the move?

Ans. The early humans moved from one place to another in search of water, food and shelter.

Q2. What are sites? Write the names of two Mesolithic and two Neolithic sites.

Ans. Sites are places where we find evidences for hunters-gatherers. These evidences are commonly found in the form of stone tools.

Mesolithic sites- Bagor, Adamgarh

Neolithic sites- Mehrgarh, Burzahom.

Q3. Why did early humans use flint to make tools?

Ans. Early humans used tools made from flint because it chips easily and so can be fashioned into desired shapes.

Q4. Why did early humans paint on cave walls?

Ans. Early humans painted on cave walls to express their feelings and to celebrate ceremonial occasions.

Long answer questions

Q1. Write any one technique of tool making.

Ans. Early humans collected stones and shaped them into tools. They used two techniques- the stone method and the pressure flaking method. In the former, one stone (stone 1) was struck on the other stone (stone 2) to turn Stone 1 into the desired shape.

Q2. How was fire useful to the early humans?

Ans. Fire was useful to early humans because it provided them light, kept them warm and safe from wild animals, and was used to cook food.

Q3. Write a short note on the paintings discovered at Bhimbetka.

Ans. Many prehistoric paintings were discovered in the caves and rock shelters at Bhimbetka. The themes depicted men hunting or riding animals, dancing and performing religious rituals; woman grinding and preparing food; children running, jumping and playing. Red, green, white and ochre were the common colours used in these paintings.

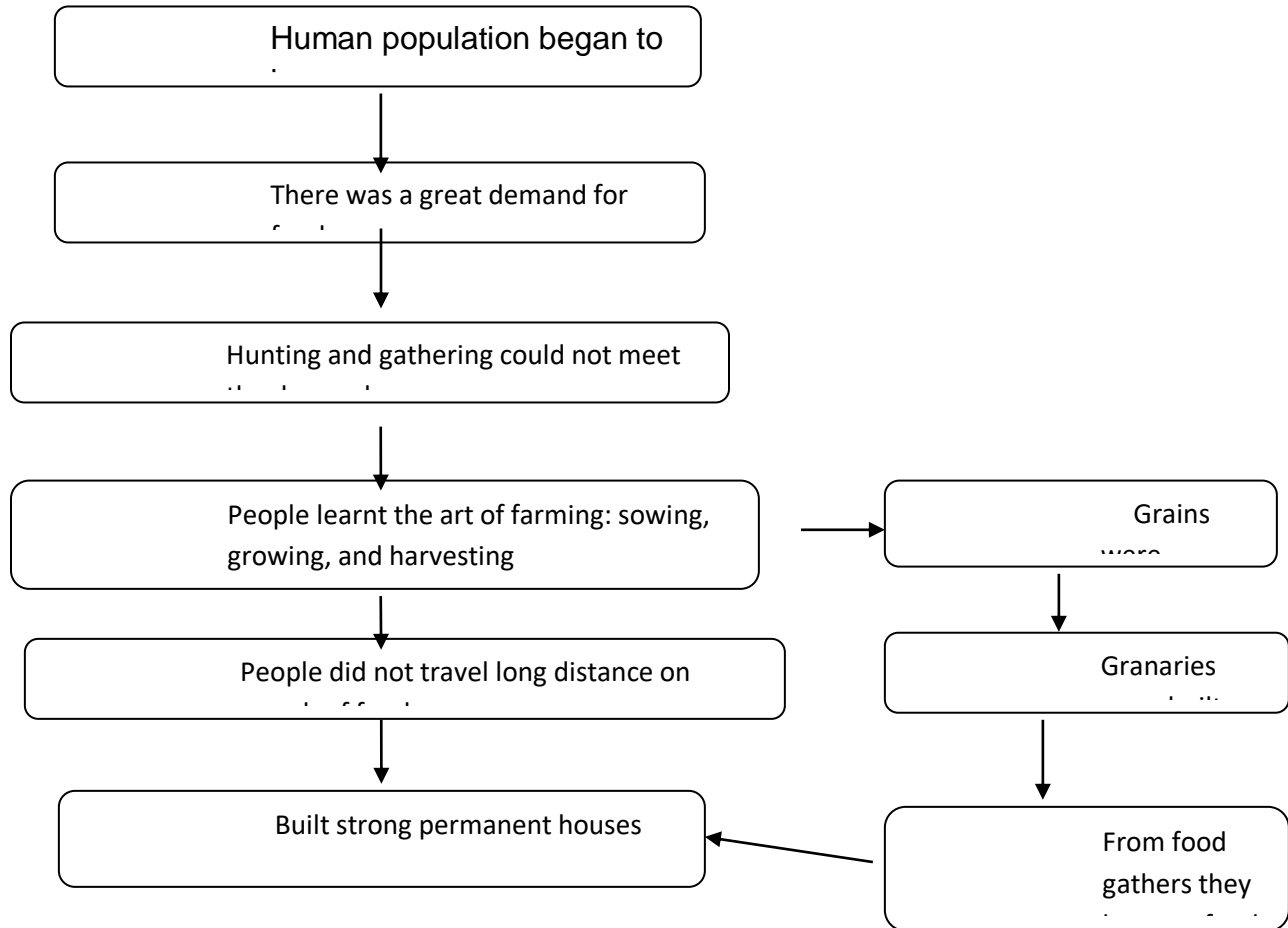
Extra (Conceptual) questions (to be written in own words):

Q1. Why is our knowledge of the prehistoric period limited?

Q2. Write three points how discovery of fire made life easier?

Note: Do all the textual as well as extra questions on your fair notebook.

Crux of the chapter given below



Important points to remember about this chapter:

1. Neolithic people began to live in groups in small villages.
2. Groups became close knit.
3. Developed into tribes.
4. New occupations and specialization of labour.
5. Divided the society into various groups on the basis of their skills.
6. Gave rise to new customs—burying the dead, rituals, and ceremonies emerged.
7. Elaborate tombs have been found in Europe.

Time to learn (Page no-20)

- (A). 1. Sickles. 2. Wheat and barley. 3. Burzahom. 4. Copper.
5. Daojali hading.

(B) Very short answer types:

Q1. Name some of the animals domesticated by early humans.

Ans. Early humans domesticated such as dogs, pigs, goats, sheep, cattle, horses and donkeys.

Q2. What enabled early humans to make pots of different shapes and sizes in much lesser time?

Ans: The invention of the potters wheel enabled early humans to make pots of different shapes and sizes in much lesser time.

Q3. In which period did pottery make its appearance in Mehrgarh?

Ans: Pottery made its appearance in Period II of Mehrgarh.

Q4. Name two Neolithic sites in Tripura.

Ans: Agartala, Jirania are two Neolithic sites of Tripura.

(C) Short answer types:

Q1. Why did early humans make pottery? How did they learn to make pottery?

Ans: Early humans made pottery to store grains, cooked food and liquids.

Initially, early humans made clay pottery which was shaped by hand and then baked in fire. Later, the potter's wheel enabled early humans to make pots of different shapes and sizes.

Q2. How do we get to know about the existence of early farmers?

Ans: We get to know about the existence of early farmers through charred grains and seeds of wheat, barley and many kinds of lentils found at many sites in J and K.

Q3. Write a short note on Daogali Hading?

Ans: Daogali Hading is a Neolithic site in Assam. Archaeologists have unearthed corn grinders, pestles, mortars, ceramics, pots and polished stone tools at Daojali Hading. The people living here, perhaps, practiced agriculture.

(D) Long answer types.

Q1. How did agriculture change the life of early humans?

Ans: Agriculture changed the life of early humans. They grew crops in the fields and built mud houses. People began to lead a settled life and no longer more from place to place in search of food.

Q2. How was the invention of wheel and important step towards progress of early humans?

Ans: The invention of wheel was an important step towards progress for early humans as it helped humans to move from one place to another quickly, move heavier objects with less effort, and make pottery of better quality.

Q3. Describe the pit-houses found at Burzahom.

Ans: The pit-houses found at Burzahom were wide at the base and narrow at the top. Some pits that were deep had steps that led down. Some had ovens made of clay or stone that might have been used for cooking.

Q4. Write a short note on:

a) **Daily life of early humans.**

Ans: Early humans lived in groups. The strongest member was made the leader. Members of the group performed tasks which included looking after animals, cultivating fields, and making tools and pots. Singing, dancing and painting must have been popular modes of entertainment

b) **Mehrgarh Period I.**

Ans: During this period, wheat and barley were the main crops. Farmers domesticated sheep, goats and cattle. There is no evidence of pottery during this period. The houses were made of mud and were often rectangular or square in shape. Mini burial sites have been discovered. The graves contained objects such as lapis lazuli, lime stone, sea shells, turquoise and stone axes along with figures of animals and woman.

Extra (Conceptual) question (to be written in own words):

Q1. According to you why early humans used to bury dead with burial goods?

Note: Do all the textual as well as extra questions on your fair notebook.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: MATH

Assignment: I

Grade: VI

Chapter: Playing with Numbers

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter on their own before initiating to respond to the given assignment.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with;
 - What is the meaning of LCM in real sense?
 - What are the properties existing with the LCM of numbers.
 - How; finding LCM of the numbers will be used to handle the day to day problems.
 - What property is existing between HCF and LCM of two or more numbers?

Least Common Multiple

We can find common multiples of two or more numbers. For example, common multiples of 5 and 15 are 15, 30, 45, 60, ... Now which multiple is least of these? It is called the lowest common multiple (LCM). So we say that the LCM of 5 and 15 is 15.

How to find LCM of numbers:

Prime factorization method:

- i) Find the prime factors of the number.
- ii) The LCM of the product of prime factors counted the maximum number of times they occur in any of the numbers.

Let's find the LCM of 18 and 24 using prime factorization.

Prime factors of 18 = $2 \times 3 \times 3$

Prime factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Now here the factor 2 occur maximum three times and 3 occurs maximum two time.

So LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 72$

Division Method:

- i) Write the numbers in a row separated by commas.
- ii) Divide the numbers by prime number that divides at least one of the numbers.
- iii) Write the quotient just below the numbers. In case the number is not divisible by the prime number, write it as it is.
- iv) Repeat this process till you reach co-prime numbers or 1
- v) The LCM is the product of the divisors and the quotients in the last row

2	18	24	12
2	9	12	6
3	9	6	3
	3	2	1

Therefore LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 72$

Q1. Find the least number which when divided by 6, 15 and 21 leaves a remainder 3 in each case.

Sol. We find the LCM of three numbers. Either by prime factorization method or by division method.

$$\text{LCM} = 210$$

Hence 210 is the least number which when divided by 6, 15 or 21 leaves a remainder 0. Hence the least number that leaves a remainder 3 when divided by 6, 5 and 21 is $\text{LCM}+3=210+3=213$.

Q2. Three bells toll after every 15 minutes, 30 minutes and 60 minutes. If they start tolling together at 10 a.m, at what time will they toll together again?

Sol. This can be done by finding the LCM of 15, 30, 60

2	15	30	60
3	15	15	30
5	5	5	10
	1	1	2

LCM = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 = 60$

Hence the three bells will toll again after 60 minutes that is at 11 a.m;

Q3. Toy train A crosses a pole after 24 seconds. Toy train B crosses a pole after every 30 seconds and toy train C crosses a pole after every 36 seconds. After how many minutes, do they all cross a pole together?

Sol. This also can be done by finding the LCM of 24, 30, and 36 seconds.

2	24	30	36
2	12	15	18
2	6	15	9
3	3	15	9
	1	5	3

LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3 = 360$

Hence the three trains will pass the pole after 360 seconds or 6 minutes

Q4. Find the lowest number of four digits that can be divided by 22, 36 and 42.

Sol. we find first the LCM of 22, 36 and 42.

2	22	36	42
2	11	18	21
3	11	9	21
	11	3	7

Therefore LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11 \times 3 \times 7 = 2772$

Therefore the lowest number of four digit number is 2772 that can be divided by 22, 36 and 42. If it was largest four digit number, then the number will be $2772 \times 3 = 8316$.

Q5. Find two numbers closest to 5000 that are divisible by 36, 21 and 12.

Sol. Again we find the LCM of 36, 21 and 12

2	36	21	12
2	18	21	6
3	9	21	3
	3	7	1

Therefore LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = 252$

Now the two numbers closest to 5000 are $252 \times 19 = 4788$ and $252 \times 20 = 5040$

Relation between HCF and LCM

Product of two numbers = HCF of two numbers \times LCM of two numbers.

Some facts about LCM and HCF:

- Product of two given numbers = HCF \times LCM

- HCF of given numbers cannot be greater than the numbers.
- LCM of given numbers cannot be less than the numbers.
- If HCF of two numbers is equal to one of them then the LCM is equal to the other number.
- HCF of two numbers is always a factor of their LCM.
- Let A and B are two numbers, then

$$A = \frac{HCF \text{ of } A \text{ and } B \times LCM \text{ of } A \text{ and } B}{B}$$

Similarly

$$B = \frac{HCF \text{ of } A \text{ and } B \times LCM \text{ of } A \text{ and } B}{A}$$

Note: Students are directed to do the remaining questions of the exercises on fair note book

Assignment questions to be done on fair note book:

- Q1. What is the smallest number which when increased by 3 is exactly divisible by 21, 27 and 35?
- Q2. Three frogs take 150cm, 125cm and 84cm long jumps. If they jump together from a point, at what distance will they jump together again?
- Q3. Three persons take 3 minutes 20 seconds, 3 minutes 40 seconds and 4 minutes to run on a round track. If the three start together at 12 noon, when will they meet next?
- Q4. Write the greatest 4-digit number that is divisible by 3 and 9.
- Q5. Find the LCM of the smallest composite and the smallest 2-digit number.
- Q6. If the LCM of 15, 20 and 30 is 60, then find their HCF by using the relation given above.
- Q7. If the product of two numbers is 20736 and their HCF is 24, find their LCM.



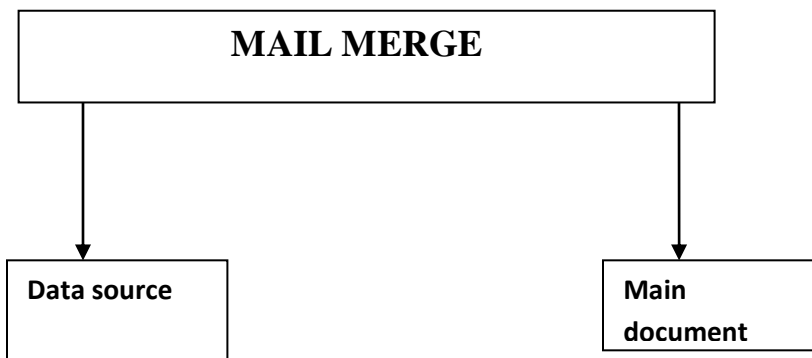
DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT - Computer

Assignment: I

Grade: VI

Chapter:- Using Mail Merge



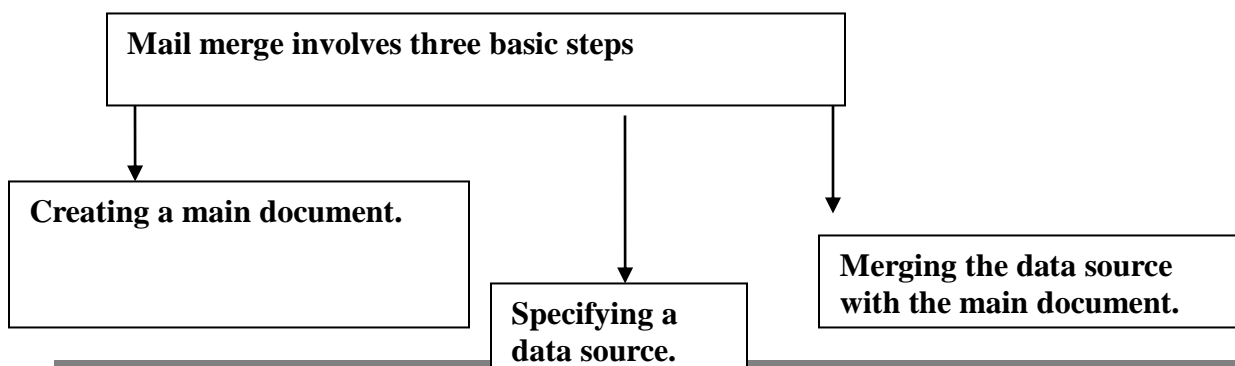
Mail merge is a feature within most data processing applications that enables users to send a similar letter or document to multiple recipients. It enables connecting a single form template within a data source that contains information about the recipients name, address and other predefined and supported data.

Main document.

It contains the information (text) that we wish to send to all the recipients.

Merge field

It is a data item such as Name, Address, City, Pin etc. which instructs MS word where to insert the data source (Names, addresses) information in the main document.



The Data source can be created in MS word database file or it can be created in another application like MS Excel or MS Access.

Answer the following .

Qno.1:-What do you understand by the term Mail Merge?

Ans :-Mail merge is a feature in Ms word which is used to combine a data source with the main document. It saves our time and energy to send letters at multiple addresses.

Qno.2:-How many documents are combined while using Mail merge feature ?

Name them.

Ans:-Two documents are combined while using Mail merge feature. They are

- Data source
- Main document

Qno.3:-What is data source?

Ans :- Data source consists of mailing list, for example ,name, address, city, pin, telephone number etc. The data is organized in tabular form along with the field names. The data source is associated with the main document.

Qno.4:-What is a Main document?

Ans:- Main document contains the text that we wish to send to all the recipients.

Qno.5:-How will you create a Recipient list for the main document?

Ans :- Follow the steps for creating the recipient list.

Step 1:- Create and save the main document

Step 2:- Click on the Mailings Tab. Start Mail merge group ,choose select Recipients Click on **Create** option and Type a new list .

Step 3:- The new address list dialog box appears .Click on the customize columns button to add or remove fields.

Step 4:- Now enter data in the respective fields and click on New entry button .Enter as many records you want and click on Ok button.

Step 5:-You will get a save address list dialog box.

Step 6:- Specify a file name : Text box and click on Save button.

Now Mail merge recipients Dialog box appears, in which we will find all the records you have entered.

Answer the following questions.

Qno.1:-What is the use of Mail Merge? What do you mean by a field?

Qno.2:-Illustrate record.

Qno.3:-What are the merge fields?

Qno.4:-How can we setup the main document?

Qno.5:- What do you mean by a field?

Qno.6:-What are the two files required for mail merge?

Practical work:-

- Prepare a data source of your friends. Using Mail Merge feature ,create an invitation letter and invite them on your birthday.

دون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

جماعت: چھٹی اظہارِ وجودہ موضوع: دو کہانیاں (توکل بخدا) مضمون: اردو

مدریسی ہنر: سبق دو کہانیاں (توکل بخدا) بچوں میں صحیح تلفظ، الفاظ کے معنی، صحیح پڑھائی، پوری طرح سے الفاظ کی پہچان پیدا کرنے میں کارگر ثابت ہوگا۔ یہ سبق بچوں میں بولنے اور لکھنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرے گا۔

ساتھ میں بچے اردو زبان کی باریکیوں سے بھی آشنا ہوں گے۔

مدریسی نتائج: چونکہ جلد بازی میں ہم ہر بار کوئی نہ کوئی غلط قدم اٹھاتے ہیں دو کہانیاں (توکل بخدا) کے عنوان سے یہ سبق بچوں میں صبر و استقام اور اللہ تعالیٰ پر محکم یقین اور امید پیدا کرے گا۔

نیچے دیے ہوئے سوالات کے مختصر جوابات لکھیے۔

سوال ۱: زمیندار کی گھوڑی کہا بھاگ گئی اور اپنے ساتھ کیا لائی؟
جواب: زمیندار کی گھوڑی گھر سے بھاگ گئی اور جنگل کی طرف چلی گئی۔ وہ اپنے ساتھ تین مضبوط جنگلی گھوڑے لائی۔

سوال ۲: زمیندار نے گھوڑی کے گم ہونے اور بیٹے کے زخمی ہونے پر کیا کہا؟
جواب: زمیندار نے افسوس کرنے کے بجائے صبر سے کام لیتے ہوئے رب کا شکر ادا کیا اور زمیندار نے بیٹے کے زخمی ہونے پر وہی جواب دہرایا کہ ”اللہ ہی بہتر جانتا ہے۔ کہ یہ بد قسمتی کی بات ہے یا خوش قسمتی کی۔“
(۱۔۱)

سوال ۳: تین جنگلی گھوڑے اور بیٹے کے زندہ رہنے پر زمیندار نے کیا کہا؟
 جواب: تین جنگلی گھوڑوں پر زمیندار نے کہا کہ ”اچھا یا بر اصر ف اللہ ہی بہتر جانتا ہے“۔ بیٹے کے زندہ رہنے پر زمیندار نے کہا ”مبارک یا نامبارک اللہ ہی بہتر جانتا ہے“۔

جواب ذرا تفصیل سے لکھیے۔

سوال ۱: اس حکایت سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟
 جواب: اس حکایت سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے۔ کہ صبر کا پھل میٹھا ہوتا ہے۔ ہمیں ہمیشہ صبر سے کام لینا چاہیے۔ جلد بازی کا کام نقصان دہ ہوتا ہے۔ اور ہمیں ہمیشہ اللہ تعالیٰ پر بھروسہ رکھنا چاہیے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ جو کچھ بھی کرتا ہے ہماری بھلائی کے لیے کرتا ہے۔
 اب آپ نیچے دیے ہوئے الفاظ سے اسم فاعل اور اسم مفعول الگ الگ چن لیجیے۔

اسم فاعل	اسم مفعول
دانا	مظلوم
مالک	مملوک
گمشدہ	زخمی
صابر	پسند کیا ہوا
جابر	پڑھا ہوا
حاکم	لکھا ہوا
ظالم	مقروض
لکھنے والا	معلوم

(۲۰)

محکوم

عالم

ضد لکھیے

ضد	لفظ
بیوقوف	دانا
نوکر	مالک
کھونا	پانا
ابترا	بدر
دوست	دشمن
خیر	شر
جوان	بوڑھا
بد قسمتی	خوش قسمتی

(۲۴)

دون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

جماعت: چھٹی اظہار وجودہ موضوع: عمل اور رد عمل مضمون: اردو

تدریسی ہنر: سبق دو کہانیاں (توکل بخدا) بچوں میں صحیح تلفظ، الفاظ کے معنی، صحیح پڑھائی، پوری طرح سے الفاظ کی پہچان پیدا کرنے میں کارگر ثابت ہوگا۔ یہ سبق بچوں میں بولنے اور لکھنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرے گا۔
ساتھ میں بچے اردو زبان کی باریکیوں سے بھی آشنا ہوں گے۔

تدریسی نتائج: بچوں کو یہ سبق پڑھ کر یہ درس ملتا ہے کہ جیسا ہم دنیا کو یہاں سے دے گے ویسا ہی دنیا ہمیں واپس دی گی۔ اگر ہم اچھے ہیں تو دنیا بھی ہمیں اچھی محسوس ہوگی اور اگر ہم برے یا بد اخلاق ہوں گے تو دنیا بھی ہمیں بری لگے گی۔
نیچے دیے ہوئے سوالات کے جوابات دیجیے۔

سوال ۱: لوگ پارسا شخص سے ملنے کے لیے کیوں آتے تھے؟

جواب۔ لوگ پارسا شخص کے پاس وعظ و نصیحت سننے کے لیے آتے تھے۔

سوال ۲: پہلے مسافر نے پارسا کو اپنے لوگوں کے متعلق کیا کہا؟ یعنی وہ کس قسم کے لوگ تھے؟

جواب۔ پہلے مسافر نے کہا کہ وہ نہایت کمینہ، منافق اور بد اخلاق لوگ تھے۔

سوال ۳: پارسانے جواب میں کیا کہا کہ یہاں کے لوگ کیسے ہیں؟

جواب۔ پارسانے کہا کہ یہاں بھی کمینہ، منافق اور بد اخلاق لوگ ملے گے۔

سوال ۴: دوسرے مسافر کے سوال کے جواب میں پارسانے لوگوں کے متعلق کیا کہا؟ (۲-۱)

جواب۔ پارسا نے کہا کہ یہاں بھی بہت ہی نیک، بااخلاق اور موافق لوگ ملیں گے۔
سوال ۵: اس حکایت کا موزوں عنوان لکھیے؟

جواب۔ اس حکایت کا موزوں ہے کہ لوگوں کا برتاؤ خود اپنے برتاؤ کا ردِ عمل ہوتا ہے۔

ذرا تفصیل سے جواب لکھیے۔

سوال ۱: پارسا نے اپنے طالب کو کیا سمجھایا؟

جواب۔ جو کچھ تم دنیا کو دو گے وہی واپس تمہارے پاس آئے گا۔ لوگ فی الواقع اچھے یا بُرے نہیں ہوتے۔ ہمارا برتاؤ انہیں ایسا بنا دیتا ہے۔

سوال ۲: کیا آپ پارسا شخص کی بات سے اتفاق کرتے ہیں؟

جواب۔ بے شک ہم پارسا شخص کی بات سے اتفاق کرتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ اچھے برتاؤ سے وحشی درندے بھی رام ہوتے ہیں۔

واحد کے جمع اور جمع کے واحد لکھیے۔

واحد	جمع
نصیحت	نصائح
خدمت	خدمات
قسم	اقسام
منافق	منافقین
طالب	طلبا

(۵۔۳)

عزیز
عمل

ضد لکھیے۔

لفظ	ضد
نیک اخلاق	بد اخلاق
اپنے	پرائے
واقف	ناواقف
غیر حاضر	حاضر
ناموافق	موافق
بے سود	باسود

اب آپ ان اسماء کے اسم تصغیر لکھیے۔ (اسم تصغیر۔ وہ اسم ہے جس میں چھوٹا ہونے کے معنی پائے جائیں)

اسم	اسم تصغیر
پھاڑ	پھاڑی
پتیلا	پتیلی
ڈبہ	ڈبیا
مشک	مشکیزہ
صندوق	صندوقچہ
ٹوپ	ٹوپی

(۶۔۱)

پکڑی پکڑ

گھنٹی گھڑیاں

ہانڈی ہانڈہ

ان اسماء کے اسم بکتر لکھیے۔ (اسم بکتر۔ وہ اسم ہے جس میں بڑا ہونے معنی پائے جائیں)

اسم اسم بکتر

نالی نالہ

کٹیا کٹھی

گھڑی گھٹھا

ڈھولک ڈھول

طشتری طشت

بہنا بہن

بھیّا بھائی

باپو باپ

راہ شاہراہ

تیر شہتیر

(۷۴)



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT - HINDI

Assignment: I

Grade: VI

(सार)

पाठ - कुछ लोग

प्रस्तुत कविता 'कुछ लोग' के रचियता हमराज भट्ट है। इस कविता में कवि ने अहंकारी, आलसी एवं दुविधाग्रस्त की दशा का वर्णन किया है। ऐसे व्यक्ति प्रेम एवं सनेह को छोड़ देते हैं और सदा अहंकार में रहते हैं। वह हर दम शंकाओं से भरे रहते हैं। ऐसे लोग सदा ही बेचैन रहते हैं। वह नहीं जानते कि इनके कारण उन्हें कितना नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। ऐसे लोगों को प्यार, परिश्रम सरलता विश्वास तथा चैन आदि से हाथ धोने पड़ता है। कुछ लोग अपनी शंकाओं एवं घमंड को छोड़ नहीं पाते और उसके बदले में जीवन भर का भरोसा छोड़ देते हैं। कवि ने इस कविता में हमें यह सकेत दिया है कि हमें मन में से सारा अहंकार, कुटुंबा एवं दुविधाओं को निकालकर सबसे प्यार के साथ रहना चाहिए।

२. प्रश्नों के उत्तर-

प्र०१. लंबी उड़ान से ----- ?

उत्तर. लंबी उड़ान से यह तात्पर्य है वह आपने जीवन की सबसे उंची मंजिल तक पहुंचना।

प्र०२. कुंठा से क्या तात्पर्य है ? जीवन ----- ?

उत्तर. कुंठा का तात्पर्य है निराशजनक भावना तथा जीवन को कुंठा रहते बनाने के लिए व्यक्ति को विश्वास करने की भावना अपने मन में लानी चाहिए।

प्र०३. अहंकार या प्यार ----- ?

उत्तर. हम सदा प्यार की भावना को चुनेंगे क्योंकि प्यार से ही हर एक

के मन को जीता जा सकता है ।

प्र०४. जीवन में विश्वास ----- ?

उत्तर. जीवन में विश्वास करने से ही हम सभी संकट एवं दुविधाओं का सामन कर सकते है ।

प्र०५. कविता का मुख्य उद्देश्य ----- ?

उत्तर. कविता का मुख्य उद्देश्य लोगों के मन में प्यार, परिश्रम, विश्वास तथा चैन की भावना उजागर करना है । कवि लोगों से यह चाहते है कि वह अपना अहंकर भूलाकर स्नेह एवं प्यार से सबके साथ रहे ।

(व्याकरण)

प्र०१ . उपसर्ग किसे कहते है ?

जो शब्दांश शब्द के आगे जुड़कर अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाते है उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते है ।

प्र०२. प्रत्यय किसे कहते है ?

जो शब्दांश शब्द के पीछे जुड़कर अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाते है उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते है ।

प्र०३. अनेकार्थक शब्द ।

क . अंब - माता

ख. अंक - संख्या

ग. अवसाद - दुःख

घ. अणु - कण

ड. ओट - आड