



**Salwan Public School, Gurugram**  
**Session: 2021 – 2022**

**Class VI**

**MONTH – DECEMBER (29 November to 10 December 2021)**

**The Assignments will be uploaded weekly / chapter-wise with reference to the uploaded monthly planner/syllabus.**

**PRE-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)**

<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>English</b>	<p><b>Reported Speech</b></p> <p>1. There are two different ways in which we can report the words of a speaker :</p> <p>(a) Direct Speech or Direct Narration.</p> <p>(b) Indirect Speech or Indirect Narration.</p> <p>2. (a) Direct Speech contains the actual words of the speaker ; as—</p> <p>Sarla said, “My father has a roaring business in Mumbai”</p> <p>He said to me, “I am feeling unwell today.”</p> <p>In these sentences, actual words of the speaker are given within inverted commas without any change.</p> <p>(b) Indirect Speech gives the substance of the speaker’s actual words and not the exact words spoken by him or her ; as—</p> <p>Sarla said that her father had a roaring business in Mumbai He told me that he was feeling unwell that day.</p> <p>The actual words of the speaker, given within ‘ inverted commas’ are called the Reported Speech. In the same way, the Verb which introduces the Reported Speech is called the Reporting Verb.</p> <p>In the sentence above ‘said’ is the Reporting Verb and ‘My father has a roaring business in Mumbai’ is the Reported Speech.</p> <p>Reporting Verb and Reported Speech. Look at the following sentences :</p> <p>Radha says, “I shall’ finish my home-work today.”</p> <p>Sushma said to Pushpa, “Show me your dolls.”</p> <p>The verbs ‘says and said’ in the above sentences are ‘Reporting Verbs’.</p>

The exact words of the speaker given within the inverted commas are 'Reported Speech'.

4. Here are some distinctive points regarding the Direct Speech and Indirect Speech :

### **In the Direct Speech**

The Reported Speech is put within Reported (Inverted) Commas.

The Reported Speech and the Reporting Verb are separated by a Comma.

The first word of the Reported Speech begins with a capital letter.

### **I. Rules for the Change of Tense**

**Rule I.** If the Reporting Verb is in the Present or Future Tense, the Tense of the Verb in the Reported Speech does not change.

**Rule II.** if the Reporting Verb is in the Past Tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported Speech must be changed into the corresponding Past Tense.

#### **Exception to Rule II**

(i) If there is a Universal Truth or Habitualfact in the Reported Speech, the Tense of the verb is never changed ; as—

1. Direct: He said, "Face is the index of mind." (Proverbial truth)  
Indirect: He said that face is the index of mind.
2. Direct: The teacher said, "The earth rotates round its axis." (Geographical truth)  
Indirect: The teacher said that the earth rotates round its axis.
3. Direct: Horatius said, "Death comes sooner or later." (Universal truth)  
Indirect: Horatius said that death comes sooner or later.

(ii) The Tense of the Verb in the Reported Speech does not change if the reported speech states a past historical fact; as—

1. Direct : He said, "India became free on 15th August, 1947."  
Indirect : He said that India became free on 15th August, 1947.
2. Direct : She said, "Her father lived at Lahore for ten years."  
Indirect : She said that her father lived at Lahore for ten years.

(iii) If two such actions are given in the Reported Speech which take place at the same time, the Past Indefinite or Continuous Tense does not change.

Direct: He said, "Mohan was singing a song while Gopal was playing on a flute."

Indirect: He said that Mohan was singing a song while Gopal was playing on a flute.

**Tense Change**

is/am	was
are	were
have	had
do	did
was/ were	had been
will	would
can	Could

**Modal Change****Direct Speech****Reported Speech**

will	would
can	could
must/ have to	must or had to
may/might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

**Modal Change****Direct Speech****Reported Speech**

will	would
can	could
must/ have to	must or had to
may/might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to
ago	previously/before
tonight	that night

**Hindi**

**निम्नांकित लिंक से 'नौकर' पाठ (लेखक अनु बंधोपाध्याय) का पठन करें:**

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?fhvs1=15-17>

**मूल्यपरक बिंदु -**

Ø इस पाठ में लेखक अनु बंधोपाध्याय जी ने गांधीजी के जीवन की कुछ व्यक्तिगत घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि वह

अपने राजनीति और सार्वजनिक जीवन के अतिरिक्त और किस -किस तरह के काम किया करते थे।

- Ø गांधी जी अपने आश्रम में नौकरों वाले काम भी स्वयं किया करते थे। जब वह बैरिस्टरी से हजारों रुपए कमाते थे तब भी कस्तूरबा और बच्चों की मदद से घर की जरूरत का आटा चक्की पर पीसा करते थे ।
- Ø गांधी जी ने कुछ वर्षों तक आश्रम में भंडार का काम भी संभाला था। उन्हें सब्जी, फल और अनाज के पौष्टिक गुणों का ज्ञान था।
- Ø गांधीजी आश्रम में चक्की पीसने और कुएं से पानी निकालने का काम रोज करते थे । उन्हें यह पसंद नहीं था कि जब तक शरीर में बिल्कुल लाचारी ना हो तब तक कोई उनका काम करें । उनमें हर प्रकार का काम करने की अद्भुत क्षमता तथा शक्ति थी ।
- Ø गांधीजी अपने से बड़ों का आदर करते थे । दक्षिण अफ्रीका में गोखले जी गांधी जी के साथ ठहरे थे । गांधी जी उनके सभी काम स्वयं करते थे।
- Ø दूसरों से काम लेने में गांधी जी बहुत सख्त थे परंतु दूसरों से अपना काम कराना उन्हें नापसंद था । एक बार गांधीजी राजनीतिक सम्मेलन से लौटकर रात के दस बजे अपना कमरा झाड़ू लेकर साफ करने लगे ।
- Ø गांधीजी को बच्चों से बहुत प्यार था । उनका मानना था कि बच्चों के विकास के लिए मां-बाप का प्यार और उनकी देखभाल अनिवार्य है ।
- Ø जब कभी आश्रम में किसी सहायक को रखने की आवश्यकता होती तो वे किसी हरिजन को रखने का आग्रह करते थे । उनके अनुसार नौकरों को हमें वेतन भोगी मजदूर नहीं बल्कि अपने भाई के समान मानना चाहिए ।

शब्द	अर्थ	शब्द	अर्थ
बैरिस्टरी	वकालत	मदद गार	सहायक
कार्यकर्ता	काम करने वाला	असंतुष्ट	संतुष्ट न होना
फौरन	जल्दी	नवागत	नया आया हुआ मेहमान
आगंतुक	मेहमान	क्षमता	शक्ति
बेस्वाद	स्वाद हीन		

Sanaskrit

- अष्टमपाठः सूक्तिस्तबकः अस्मिन् पाठे विद्यमानानां श्लोकानाम् शुद्धतापूर्वकं उच्चारणं कृत्वा पठनम्।
- तथा अवगमन् यत् उद्यमेन विना न किमपि कार्यं सिध्यति ।

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• तथा प्रिय वचोभिः सर्वे जीवाः तुश्यन्ति न् तु नष्टुर भाषणेन इति।</li> <li>• अपि च अस्माभिः सततं प्रयासः करणीयः जीवने।</li> </ul>
<b>Mathematics</b>	<p><b>Chapter 11: Algebra</b></p> <p><b><u>What is the Equation?</u></b></p> <p>An equation is a condition on a variable which is satisfied only for a definite value of the variable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The left-hand side (LHS) and right-hand side (RHS) of an equation are separated by an equality sign. Hence LHS = RHS.</li> <li>• If LHS is not equal to RHS, then it is not an equation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Solving an Equation</u></b></p> <p>Value of a variable in an equation which satisfies the equation is called its solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the simplest methods of finding the solution of an equation is the trial and error method.</li> </ul> <p><b>Chapter 12 - Ratio and Proportion</b></p> <p><b><u>Ratio</u></b> - If we compare two quantities using division, then it is called ratio. In this way, we see how many times one quantity is to the other quantity. The symbol to represent ratio is “:”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two quantities can be compared only if they are in the same unit.</li> <li>• Ratios can remain the same in different situations.</li> <li>• When the given ratios are equal, then these ratios are called equivalent ratios.</li> <li>• If there is no common factor of numerator and denominator except one then it is the lowest form of the ratio.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Proportion</u></b></p> <p>If two ratios are equal, then they are said to be in proportion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbol “::” or “=” is used to equate the two ratios.</li> </ul> <p>Example: Ratios 2:3 and 6:9 are proportional.  <math>\Rightarrow 2:3 :: 6:9</math> or <math>2:3 = 6:9</math></p>
<b>Science</b>	<p><b>Chapter 11: Light, Shadows and Reflection (Continued)</b></p> <p>Download the following link and read page no. 107-112.  <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?fesc1=11-16">https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?fesc1=11-16</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students will understand the difference between transparent, opaque and translucent objects.</li> </ul>

- Students will understand the concept of luminous and non- luminous objects.
- Students will understand how a shadow is formed and its characteristics.
- Students will be able to differentiate between an image and a shadow.
- Students will understand the concept of reflection and the characteristics of an image formed by a plane mirror.
- The phenomenon of Solar Eclipse and Lunar Eclipse will be taught along with the diagram.
- Students will explore the following words and will be discussed in the class:
  - Image, Shadow, Luminous, Transparent, Translucent, Opaque, Mirror., Reflection, Eclipse

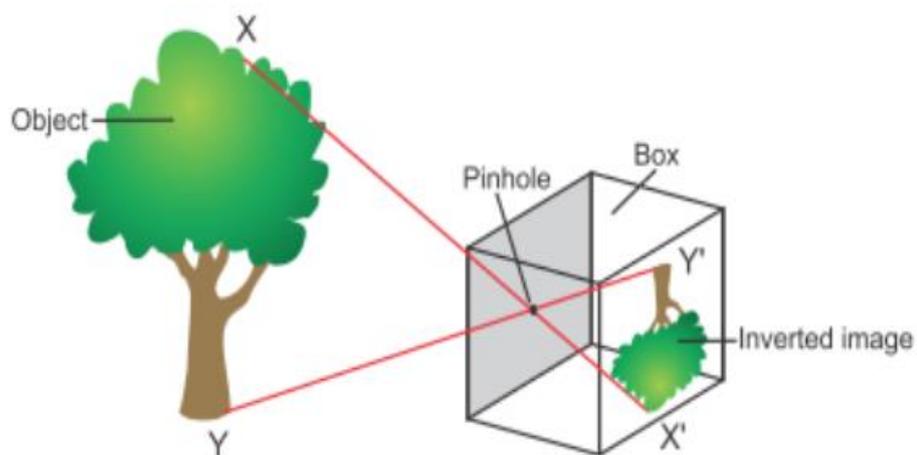
**Activity: Rectilinear Propagation of Light**



Students will understand the concept of Light travelling in a straight line with the help of an activity.

**Materials Required:** Cardboard, a lighting candle

**Activity :** Students will make a **pin hole camera** of their own and infer the characteristics of the image formed.



**Materials Required:** Tin/ Cardboard, tracing paper, tape.

<b>Social Science</b>	<p><b><u>History</u></b></p> <p><b>Chapter 7 : New Questions and Ideas</b></p> <p>Download the link to read the chapter</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fess106.pdf">https://www.ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fess106.pdf</a></p> <p>Download the links to understand the content</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GqNu8_BkJ84">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GqNu8_BkJ84</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtjmlRc-ibM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtjmlRc-ibM</a></p> <p><b><u>History</u></b></p> <p><b>Chapter 8: Ashoka the Emperor who gave up the War</b></p> <p>Download the link to read the chapter</p> <p><a href="https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/fess108.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/fess108.pdf</a></p> <p>Downloads the link to understand the content</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-xJIZb08f0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-xJIZb08f0</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwFflsJpGkQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwFflsJpGkQ</a></p>
<b>Computer Science</b>	<p><b>Chapter 2: Language and Software Story (Quick Recap)</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 8: Artificial Intelligence</b></p> <p>Introduction to AI</p> <p>Applications of AI</p>

## POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit
<b>English</b>	<p><b>Exercise 1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Present Simple He said, “I want to watch a film”</li><li>• Present Continuous He said, “Jane is sleeping.”</li><li>• Present Perfect She said, “I have bought a new dress.”</li><li>• Past Simple Alex said, “I finished my homework.”</li></ul> <p>– Will She said, “I will always love Tom.</p> <p>– Can Tom said, “I can carry 50 kg.”</p> <p>– May Ben said, “It may rain.”</p> <p>– Must He said, “Everybody must obey the rules.”</p> <p>– Have to She said, “I have to go home.”</p> <p><b>Exercise 2.</b></p> <p>Change into reported speech.</p> <p>(i) Rahul said, “I like fiction.</p> <p>(ii) The girl said, ‘I am writing a letter’.</p> <p>(iii) The boy said to the girl, ‘I am waiting for you.’</p> <p>(iv) The masons said, ‘We have finished the job.</p> <p>(v) The boy said, ‘I have been selected.’</p>

**Exercise 3.**

Change this direct speech into reported speech.

(i) 'He works in a bank'

She said \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) We went out last night

She told me \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) 'I'm coming!'

She said \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) 'I was waiting for the bus when he arrived'

She told me \_\_\_\_\_

(v) 'I'd never been there before'

She said \_\_\_\_\_

(vi) 'I didn't go to the party'

She told me \_\_\_\_\_

(vii) 'Lucy'll come later'

She said \_\_\_\_\_

**Hindi****कक्षा पश्चात् अभ्यास कार्य: वाचन के उपरांत**

प्रश्न 1: आश्रम में कालेज के छात्रों से गांधीजी ने कौन सा काम करवाया और क्यों ?

प्रश्न 2: लंदन में भोज पर बुलाए जाने पर गांधीजी ने क्या किया ?

प्रश्न 3: गांधीजी ने श्रीमती पोलक के बच्चे का दूध कैसे छुड़ाया ?

प्रश्न 4: निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द लिखकर वाक्य दोबारा लिखिए।

क समाज में उस स्त्री की, जिसका पति मर गया हो, की दशा अच्छी नहीं है।

ख वह मनुष्य रहित स्थान में जाकर छुप गया।

ग दिव्य की माताजी कविता लिखती हैं।

घ हमारे स्कूल का प्रतिवर्ष होने वाला उत्सव दिसंबर में होता है।

<b>Sanaskrit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• १ -६ पर्यन्तम् पाठगत् प्रश्नानां अभ्यासः करणीयः ।</li> <li>• सर्वेषां श्लोकानां कंठस्थीकरणम्।</li> <li>• श्लोकानां संयोजनम् च ।</li> <li>• रिक्तस्थानानां पूर्ती च करणीया ।</li> </ul>
<b>Mathematics</b>	<p><b>Chapter 11: Algebra</b></p> <p>Ex 11.3 - Q 3,4&amp; 5(remaining parts)</p> <p>Ex 11.4 - Q2 &amp; 3</p> <p>Ex 11.5 - Q1, 2, 3 &amp; 4 (remaining parts)</p> <p><b>Chapter 12: Ratio and Proportion</b></p> <p>Ex 12.1 - Q 3,4, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14</p> <p>Ex 12.2 - Q 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4 (remaining parts)</p> <p><b>Assignment to be done:</b></p> <p>Q1. Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a. The quantity whose value keeps on changing is called _____</p> <p>b. The quantity whose value remains fixed is called_____</p> <p>c. Sonu's age is x years. His age four years ago was_____</p> <p>d. One pen costs Rs. 10 and one notebook costs Rs. 20. The cost of x pens and y notebooks is ____</p> <p>e. The expression for 5 reduced from 3 times x is _____</p> <p>f. An equation is the statement in which the symbol_____is used.</p> <p>g. Trial and error is one of the methods to obtain the _____of an equation.</p> <p>h. Fifty reduced by one-fourth the product of nine and x in algebraic form is____</p> <p><b>Q2.</b> Manoj bought some blankets and distributed 'z' blankets to the poor. 10 blankets were still left with him. How many blankets did he buy?</p> <p><b>Q3.</b> A cuboidal box has height h cm. Its length is five times the height and breadth is 10cm less than length. Express the length and the breadth of the box in terms of the height.</p>

**Q4. Complete the following table:**

Number of C's formed	1	2	3	4	5	6	----	----	----
Number of matchsticks required	3	6	9	-	-	--	----	----	----

Write the general rule for the same.

**Q5. Choose the correct answer from the given options.**

- i) The present age of a brother is 5 years more than that of his sister. If the sum of their present ages is 21 years, the present age of the sister is  
a) 8years      b) 13years      c) 14years      d) 7years
- ii) If 5 less than the four-fifths of a number is 47. Then the number is  
a) 60      b) 65      c) 50      d) 55
- iii) Which of the following is not an equation?  
a)  $2x-2=0$       b)  $25x4-4x=16$       c)  $2d-11=-98$       d)  $x-2<5$
- iv) The solution of  $5r-23=-8$  is  
a) 3      b) -3      c) 4      d) -4
- v) The marks obtained by a student in a mathematics test is 8 more than two thirds of x. If  $x=60$ , then marks obtained by the student is  
a) 48      b) 45      c) 52      d) 50

**Q6. Give the expression / equation for the following:**

- a. 7 subtracted from (-m): \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 3 subtracted from 5 times x: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. y multiplied by (-8) and 5 added to the result: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. z multiplied by 5 and the result subtracted from 12: \_\_\_\_\_
- e.  $2p$  multiplied by the sum of 7 and n: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Six added to thrice of x and divided by 4: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Twenty five added to a number gives 175: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. The product of 7 and the number is 28: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. A number divided by 9 is 3: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Add five to a number divided by three and multiply the result by six: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q7. Solve the equation:**

a.  $a + 2.4 = 7.8$

	<p>b. <math>3x = 27</math>  c. <math>t \div 4 = 16</math></p> <p><b>Q8. Pick out the solution from the values given:</b></p> <p>a. <math>4x - 3 = 5</math> <span style="float: right;">(-1, 2)</span>  b. <math>2x + 10 = 12</math> <span style="float: right;">(1, 0)</span></p>
<b>Science</b>	<p><b><u>Chapter 11: Light, Shadows and Reflection</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Do the following questions in your notebook:</u></b></p> <p>Q1. Differentiate between the following –</p> <p>a. Luminous object and Non- Luminous object  b. Transparent object and opaque object.  c. Shadow and Image</p> <p>Q2. Suggest a situation where one can obtain more than one shadow of an object at a time.</p> <p>Q3. Anika is provided with a transparent glass sheet. Suggest any two ways to make it translucent without breaking it.</p> <p>Q4. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Solar Eclipse.</p> <p>Q5. What is rectilinear propagation of light? Explain an activity to show this property of light.</p> <p>Q6. What type of image is formed on the retina of the human eye? How is it different from the one made by a plane mirror?</p>
<b>Social Science</b>	<p><b><u>History</u></b></p> <p><b>Chapter-7 New Questions and Ideas</b></p> <p>The following questions to be done in History notebook</p> <p>Q1. What were the main teachings of the Buddha?  Q2. Explain why Jainism was not popular among the people.  Q3. Define the term Sangha. Who could join a Sangha? Mention any three points about them.  Q4. Define the following terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Viharas</li> <li>2. Upanishads</li> </ol> <p>Q5. Mention any three teachings of Lord Mahavira.</p> <p><b><u>History</u></b></p> <p><b>Chapter - Ashoka the Emperor who gave up the War</b></p>

	<p>The following questions to be done in History notebook</p> <p>Q1. Name any three countries where Ashokan inscriptions have been found.</p> <p>Q2. Who founded the Mauryan empire and when?</p> <p>Q3. Mention any three big or prominent cities of the Mauryan empire. Why were these cities popular (or famous)?</p> <p>Q4. Discuss the main administrative features of the Mauryan empire.</p> <p>Q5. Discuss main events of Ashoka's war in Kalinga. What were the effects of this war on him?</p> <p>Q6. What was Ashoka's dhamma? What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?</p>
<p><b>Computer Science</b></p>	<p><b>Multimedia Presentation</b> on Chapter 8: Artificial Intelligence (Contd..)</p>