

**General Instructions:**

- It is mandate for every student to mention name, class and section clearly
  - Create a booklet using the sheets available to you.
  - Show your creativity and design a cover page.
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**ACTIVITY-1**

“Have regular hours for work and play; make each day both useful and pleasant, and prove that you understand the worth of time by employing it well.” Keeping in mind this quote utilize this quarantine period in a creative way.

Let us learn and develop the reading and writing skills:



**Paraphrasing a Poem**

When you paraphrase a poem or any other piece of writing, you express what someone else has said and written using your own words especially in order to make it shorter or clearer.

**Remember these points while paraphrasing a poem.**

- \* Read the poem carefully and understand its central ideas.
- \* Rewrite the idea in your own words.
- \* Place quotation marks when you quote words or phrases from the poem.
- \* Most importantly, be careful not to distort the ideas or the tone of the poem.

**Now choose a poem of your choice and paraphrase it creatively.**

**ACTIVITY-2**

**POSTER MAKING**

There have always been talks about the advantages of books over mobile phones. But mobile has its own advantages too! Mobile is a much debated topic.

## Create a poster on the topic “Mobiles, A Boon or a Bane?”

### Points to remember-

- \*A poster is a printed paper carrying some information or an important message. It has both pictures and words.
- \*Think outside the box
- \*It must be attractive
- \*Convey the message clearly
- \* Use colours to create energy and attract the eye.
- \* Keep it simple but unique.



### ACTIVITY-3

#### DIALOGUE WRITING

Sheena and Shriya are having a conversation. They are discussing about the use of poly bag and of paper bag. Write their dialogues keeping in mind environmental issues. (Poly Bag verses Paper bag)



**नोट :-** इस अभ्यास पत्रक में दो खण्ड है - खण्ड - क अपठित गद्यांश खण्ड - ख रचनात्मक कौशल प्रत्येक खण्ड के प्रश्नों के उत्तर पठन शक्ति, स्मृति, स्व विवेक, लेखन एवं रचनात्मक कौशल तथा चिंतन शक्ति के आधार पर दें।

**खण्ड - क (अपठित गद्यांश)**

**प्रश्न-१ गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -**

देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए देश का हर नागरिक सिपाही है। वह योद्धा भी देश का सिपाही है जो सीमा पर लड़ता है। वह किसान भी देश का सिपाही है जो खेत में हल चलाता है। वह शिक्षक भी देश का सिपाही है जो सारे विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाता है। वह विद्यार्थी भी देश का सिपाही है जो कल राष्ट्र की सेवा करने के लिए आज अपनी योग्यता बढ़ा रहा है। जो जहाँ काम करता है वही उसका मोर्चा है। शिक्षक अपने विद्यालय में, डॉक्टर अपने अस्पताल में, ड्राइवर अपने वाहन में, इंजीनियर अपने कारखाने में और अन्य नागरिक अपने-अपने व्यापार-व्यवसाय आदि कार्यों में लगे हुए सैनिक हैं, यह मान्यता ही गौरव बढ़ा सकती है। देश का गौरव बढ़ाना ही प्रत्येक नागरिक का लक्ष्य है। जहाँ करोड़ों लोग शांति के सूत्र में बंधे हैं, जहाँ अनेक धर्म और संप्रदाय एक संस्कृति में गुँथे हैं, ऐसा उदार और मिला-जुला है हमारा भारत।

1. हमारा भारत कैसा है ?
2. देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक सिपाही कैसे है ?
3. देश का गौरव बढ़ाना किसका लक्ष्य है ?
4. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में किस - किस को सिपाही बताया है ?
5. देश का गौरव कौन सी मान्यता बढ़ा सकती है ?
6. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश से कोई दो जातिवाचक संज्ञाएँ छाँटकर लिखिए -
7. 'धर्म' और 'देश' शब्दों के विलोम लिखिए।
8. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

**खण्ड - ख (रचनात्मक कौशल)**

**प्रश्न-२ आज के परिपेक्ष्य को देखते हुए अपने दादाजी को उनके स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखने हेतु पत्र लिखिए।**

**प्रश्न-३ निम्नलिखित विषयों पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए -**

- समाज में डॉक्टर की भूमिका
- जीवन का लक्ष्य

**प्रश्न-४ हिन्दी विषय में वर्तनी संबंधी अशुद्धियों को लेकर आपके एवं आपकी शिक्षिका के बीच हुए संवाद को लिपिबद्ध कीजिये।**

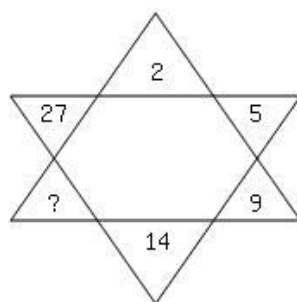
**प्रश्न-५ रचनात्मक गतिविधि-रंगीन पत्रक पर, अपनी स्मृति के आधार पर कंठस्थ किसी भी एक कहानी का सचित्र वर्णन कीजिए।**

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- Design your own cover page by drawing, colouring and using other decorative item.

Q1. What is the 20th term of the series 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 ....

Q2. Find the missing term.



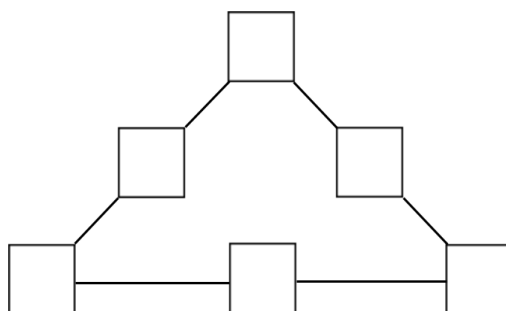
Q3. Susan purchased 8 pizzas which had 12 pieces each. After the party there were 3 pizzas left. How many pieces of pizza got eaten during the party?

Q4. Based on the numbers below, determine what number should replace the question mark (?).

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 4  | 9  | 11 |
| 6  | 8  | 12 |
| 13 | 16 | 27 |
| 19 | 26 | 43 |
| 23 | 7  | 28 |
| 31 | 47 | ?  |

Q5. When  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the year is left, what month comes next?

Q6. What numbers go in the corner boxes to make the sum along each of the three lines 27? Use numbers 6–11, each only once.



- Q7. The product of two numbers is 504347. If one of the numbers is 1591, find the other.
- Q8. On dividing 59761 by a certain number, the quotient is 189 and the remainder is 37. Find the divisor.
- Q9. On dividing 55390 by 299, the remainder is 75. Find the quotient.
- Q10. Divide 300 by  $\frac{1}{4}$  and add 10. What's the answer?
- Q11. Using only addition, how can you use eight eights to get the number 1000?
- Q12. If

$$2+2 = 44$$

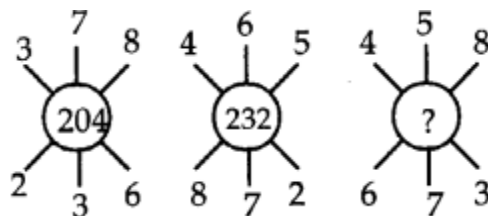
$$3+3 = 96$$

$$4+4 = 168$$

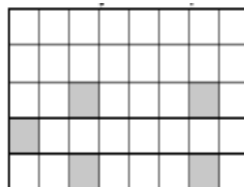
$$5 + 5 = 2510$$

Then what is  $6 + 6 = ?$

- Q13. CTU buses leave Chandigarh Bus Stand after every 30 minutes. A passenger asked at the enquiry desk about the bus timings. The clerk told him that the bus has already left 10 minutes ago and next bus will be leaving at 9:35 am. At what time did the clerk give this information to the passenger?
- Q14. If the cost of one Milkbar is Rs 10 then how many Milkbars will you get for Rs 120, if you get one free chocotates on the purchase of three chocotates?
- Q15. What can you put between a 6 and a 7 so that the result is greater than a six, but less than a seven?
- Q16. Which number will replace the question mark?



- Q17. How many more squares need to be shaded to cover half of the total area?



- Q18. If the number in the center is the sum of all other numbers, find the value of a.



Q19. What will be the shape at the 14<sup>th</sup> position?



Q20.



How many less toffees than ice-creams did he buy?

Q21. Learn tables 2 to 20.

**General Instructions:**

- Children are supposed to stay indoors and do the activities no need to go out.
  - Try to use things available at home nothing to be purchased. You use old chart papers, craft papers etc,
  - Browsing activity should be done under parental guidance.
  - Create your own booklet (should be creative)
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**Dear students,**

Namaste! Things have changed in the past few days due to COVID 19 pandemic, it has taken many things from us, created distance between us, it made world stand still but nothing can hinder the process of learning. There is no end to our creativity. As we know science is all around us we need to observe, think and understand. This assignment will help you to learning but in a different manner. Enjoy!

**Fibre to fabric**

It is not certain when people first started wearing clothes, however, anthropologists give estimates that range between 100,000 to 500,000 years ago. The first clothes were made from natural elements: animal skin and furs, grasses and leaves, and bones and shells. Clothing was often draped or tied; however, simple needles made out of animal bone provide evidence of sewn leather and fur garments from at least 30,000 years ago.

**Types of Fibre**

There are two types of fibres and are classified according to their origin.

- **Natural fibres:** These fibres are naturally obtained from plants and animals. Cotton and jute are fibre obtained from plants. Silk and wool are fibre obtained from animals.
- **Synthetic fibre:** These fibres are artificially synthesized by humans within the industry by the application of simple chemicals. Examples: Acrylic, polyester, nylon, rayon, acetate, are a few examples of Synthetic fibre.

**Making of fabric:**

Clothes are made of thin thread like structures called the fibres which are made into yarns by spinning and then weaved to fabrics.

**Fibre to Yarn : Spinning**

- The process of making yarn from fibres is called **Spinning**.
- In this process, a large number of fibres from a cotton wool are drawn out and gently twisted such that the fibres gel together to form a **yarn**.
- Devices used are takli, **Charaka** and modern day machines.
- **Charaka** is the wheel which was popularised by Mahatma Gandhi with intent to promote in house hand woven Indian cloth market.

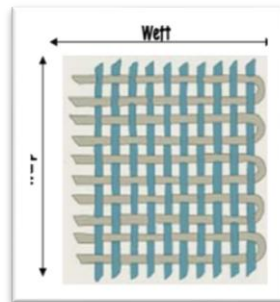




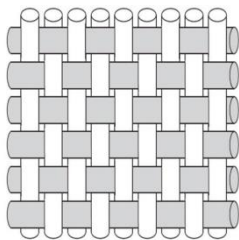
- After spinning, yarns are made into fabrics by weaving and knitting.

**Weaving:** The process of arranging 2 or more yarns together to make a fabric is called **Weaving**.

The vertical yarn is warp and horizontal yarn is weft. Weaving is of many types – Plain weave, twill weave, satin weave and basket weave

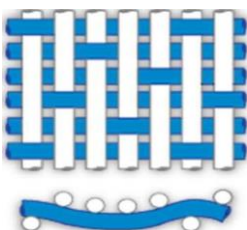
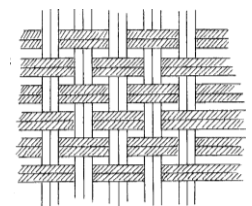


In plain weave, the warp and weft are interlaced in a basic criss-cross pattern, with the weft thread passing over the warp in an 'over and under' sequence. This results in a checkerboard style appearance which you can see if you closely examine a plain-weave textile, such as cotton poplin.

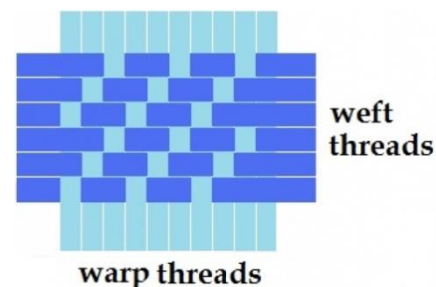


Basket Weave is highly similar to plain weave. The same plain weave pattern is followed, but with two or more yarns combined and woven as one (the number of yarns used is even and consistent throughout)

Satin weave creates a super smooth fabric that has a soft hand and drapes well. This weave is achieved by 'floating' the warp *or* weft yarn over four or more of the opposite yarn. The floating yarn is then passed under one of the opposite yarn before repeating the process again.



Twill is among the most widely used weaves within textile production. Easily identified by its pattern of diagonal lines, twill weave is used to create strong fabrics such as denim.



Now as you understood the process of making fabric from fibres why don't you out for yourself ....hmmmm.... sounds great right and how it would be to do with things present in your home ... 😊



- Q1. Ask your mom or grandparents for cotton wool or woollen yarn observe the fibres and ask them to teach you to make yarn as they make the wicks for lighting the diyas and make some wicks with your grandparents.....If you have no cotton or yarn observe the readymade wicks open one and then make one of your own or take ask for a thread and observe the yarns.
- Q2. Now make the weaving patterns using coloured papers and frame them. (any used papers will do) See pictutre for your reference.



- Q3. Write a short note on types of fibres.
- Q4. Which fibres are better natural or synthetic? Justify your answer. (Recall class 5 lesson)
- Q5. Recycle and decorate jute products you have in your home. How recycling helps humans and environment?
- Q6. Make a small cardboard loom and make creative items with woollen yarns, or strips cut from old clothes like sarees, T- shirts etc. ( The picture will be of help, use your creativity and making hangings, wrist bands)



- Q7. Make the list of various fabrics used in India and mark them on the map of India (trace from your previous class textbook if you don't have)
- Q8. Sketch or design a dress of your own and state which fabric you would use for what with reasons.

**Summary:** In ancient time people used to cover their body with bark of trees, long leaves of tress, animal skins, and animal furs, etc. Fabrics are made of fibre. There are two types of fibre – Natural and Man–Made. Cotton, silk, wool, jute, etc. are examples of natural fibres while nylon, teri-cotton, polyester, etc. are examples of synthetic fibres. Fibres are pulled and twisted to make yarn. Yarn is used in making of fabrics. There are mainly two methods of making of fabrics using yarn: (a) Weaving (b) knitting.

**General Instructions:**

- Print out of any sheet is not needed.
- Students have to use the resource under the guidance of parents.
- Assignments are based on Logical, Analytical and artistic skill development of students. Each activity is carrying separate set of instructions, read the instructions carefully.
- The complete sheet is divided into 5 parts. Each part consist of few activities. Part 5 consist Three sub parts.
- Students have to create their own booklet of assignments.
- Students do not need any notebook or any specific sheets for the assignments. The first analysis and learning will be based on 'Best out of Waste' concept. Use the resources (Pen, paper, colours, sheets, decorative items)available to you and can be reused.

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**Topic: History of Human Evolution**

Dear Students,

The theory of evolution by natural selection, first formulated in Darwin's book "On the Origin of Species" in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow an organism to better adapt to its environment will help it survive and have more offspring.

The theory is sometimes described as "[survival of the fittest](#)," Pober said. Here, "fitness" refers not to an organism's strength or athletic ability, but rather the ability to survive and reproduce. Many changes took place in human evolution cycle and these changes are still an ongoing process.

Human evolution help us to understand many facts about present human (physical and psychological). We will try to understand these changes through this sheet as a part of History of Humans. (Each activity consist a set of instructions, kindly go through the instructions very carefully to avoid any confusion.)

**Part 1**

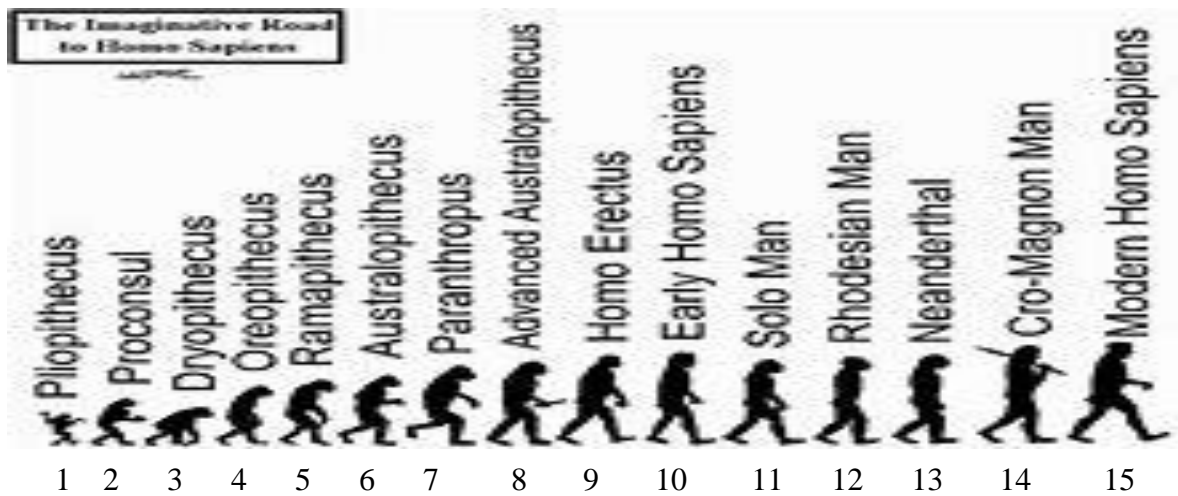
Instruction : Draw and colour this picture as a cover page of your assignment booklet:

*Color this beautiful image of this happy early human.*



## Part 2

There are various stages of human evolution from Ape to modern man. Each age is shown below for better understanding from step 1 to step 15.



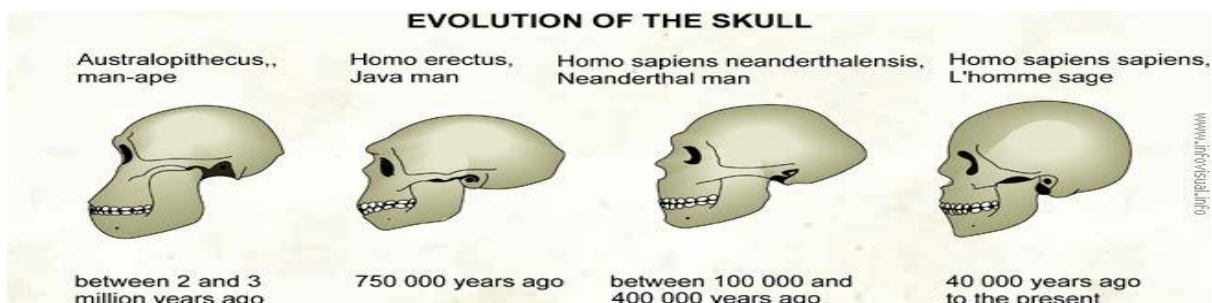
Notice and record the changes in: (4 changes for each set)

- Stage 1 and stage 5
- Stage 7 and stage 15

## Part 3

After completing part 2 of the assignment, we are clear with the changes in human body shape. You all know that changes took place as per the need for example pliopithecus(1) have to survive on trees and so the body shape was like that, paranthropus (7) need to hide themselves in grasslands from other animals, so their body shape support the surroundings. Modern human have to look erected to do daily work and so, their body shape changed.

Changes in body also involve changes in eating habits to cope up with the surroundings what is term as 'adaptation'. Changes in eating habits result in changes in jaw size and teeth structure.



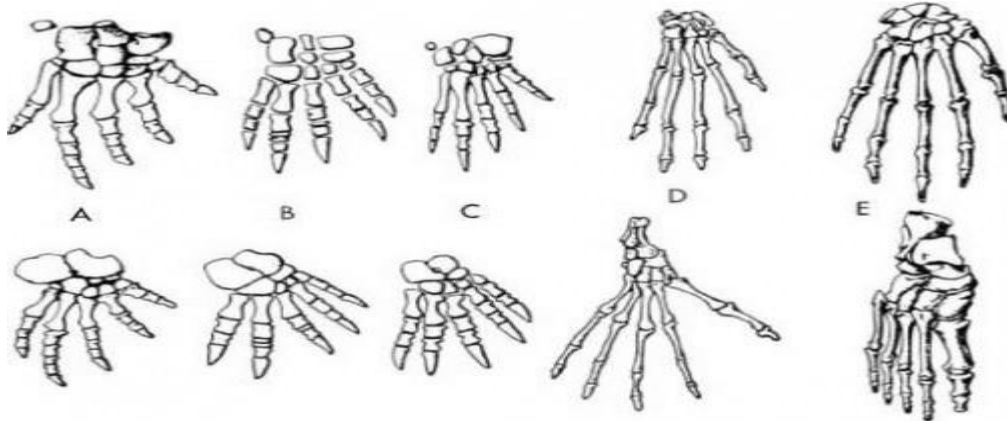
You can identify the changes from step 1 to step 4. Now answer the following questions:

- What physical change you observe in the size of skull?
- Why apes have eyes located on front skull and modern humans have it on sides?
- Why early humans have big jaw size as compare to modern humans?

4. What is the difference between brain size of early human and modern human?  
Why is it so.

#### Part 4

After completing part 3, we are in the state to understand that the changes in human body took place due to the adaptation and survivor. Many changes took place in palm bone structure of early humans (A) to modern humans (E). Now think upon it and answer the following:



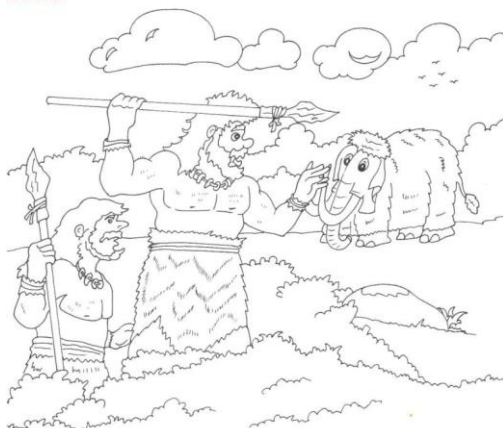
- Why bones of palm change in stages of evolution?
- Which structure of bone is more convenient and why?
- Why apes need padded palm but not modern humans?
- What will change in our life, if our fingers are joined and thumb is separated as that of apes and monkeys?

#### Part 5

Wow! Dear, you all have understood the theory of evolution and have related it with all the logics and concepts of human evolution. Now, let us understand the changes took place between life of humans in early ages and today through a drawing activity:

Instructions: Draw and colour the pictures and answer the following on the same sheet under the picture.

*In early days, early humans used to hunt wild animals to eat them. They wrap animal skin and tree leave over their body to escape themselves from cold.*

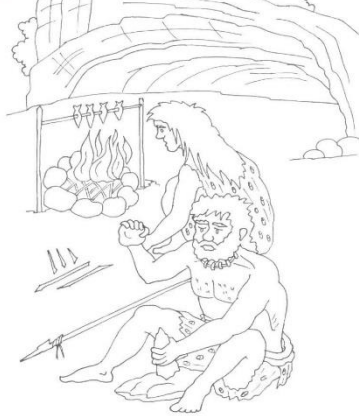


A

Q. Hunting was done in early times and today also, but people notice many changes in this activity. What are the changes do you feel in hunting in past and today? Why things change in the same activity (hunting)? What we can change in world by controlling these modern changes?

B

*Early human's life became settled up to an extent after inventions of fire, tools, wheel and metals etc.*



Q 1. What are the changes took place in

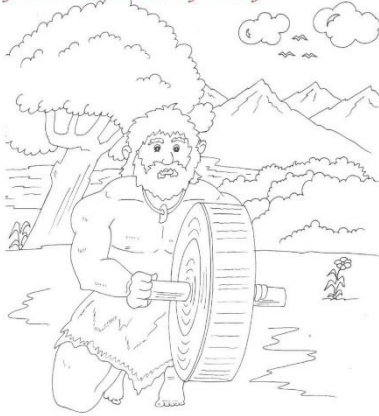
human life after introduction of fire?(any five)

Q2. Tools make life simple, how?

Q3. How discovery of metal change our life?

C

*Discovery of Wheel was a mile stone in early human's life. Now they were able to carry heavy loads from one place to other, very easily .*



Q. What may change in our life if early humans

have not discovered wheel? (Five points)

### **Conclusion:**

Life of early man was full of dangers, excitements, test and trial and learning in every step. Their learnings and hardships result in comfort and luxuries we all are enjoying. This means Learning is a ongoing process consist of a right and positive approach without making excuses and delaying the things. Let's come together for this ongoing process and keep on developing ourself.

Good Luck!



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- 

1. Prepare an excel sheet on the monthly grocery item required for your home (take your mother's help). Use given format and perform the calculations given below.

**(Use required formulae for calculations)**

|   | A     | B         | C     | D        | E           |
|---|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Sr.no | Item name | Price | Quantity | Total price |
| 2 |       |           |       |          |             |
| 3 |       |           |       |          |             |
| 4 |       |           |       |          |             |

1. Calculate the total price.(TP = Price \* Quantity)
  2. Calculate net amount.(Sum of total Price)
2. You must be watching the news daily. Collect the information on new startup or new inventions on Covid-19 and make a note on word file.
3. Make a scrapbook. Collect pictures of objects which signify speed, storage, accuracy, versatility, diligence and paste them in your scrap book.  
For example: Speed (Car, Aeroplane), Accuracy (Calculator), versatility(Computer).
4. Write the full form of following acronyms :  
CD-ROM, ROM, RAM, URL, E-MAIL, CC , BCC.
5. Prepare a presentation on Covid-19 Heroes of India. (Police, medical staff, social worker, NGO etc)

(Send your work by e-mail to **artitrivedi555@gmail.com** and **sanildeepa20@gmail.com** with your name and class in the subject line)