

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS: VI

ENGLISH LESSON PLAN (27/07/2020 – 01/08/2020)

LITERATURE : ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET (POEM)

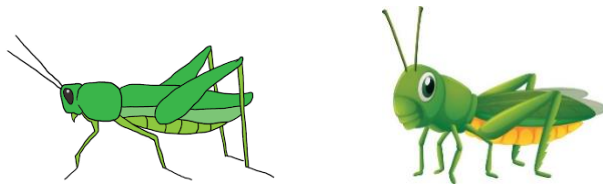
- JOHN KEATS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. To be able to read and appreciate the poem
2. Develop creativity and imagination
3. Identify the poetic devices

On the Grasshopper and the Cricket (Poem)

- John Keats



URL : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pF9Qlkxcv80>

About the poet:

JOHN KEATS:

- **Born** – 31 October 1795, London England
- **Died** – 23rd February 1821, Rome
- He was one of the prominent figures in second generation of romantic poets.

Famous works :

- 1) “ode to autumn”
- 2) “La Belle Dame sans merci”
- 3) The eve of St. Egnés

ABOUT THE POEM

Like other poets Keats was also much moved by the nature. He here presents whatever the season is, the music and poetry never ends. Whether it is hot summer or it is cold winter, Poetry and music of earth never ends. Here in the poem, the grasshopper symbolises the summer season and the cricket symbolises the winter.

STRUCTURE OF THE POEM

The whole poem is an example of Petrarchan sonnet. It consists of 14 lines. The rhyme scheme of the poem is abba abba (octave) and cde cde (sestet). The first 8 lines are called Octave and rest six lines are called sestet.

Stanzawise Explanation of the Poem

Stanza 1

The poetry of earth is never dead:

When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
and hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,
That is the grasshopper's – he takes the lead
In Summer luxury – he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

Reference : The above lines have been taken from John Keat's poem 'On the Grasshopper and Cricket'.

Context : The poet in these lines showcases before the readers the constant music of the nature, which he calls 'the poetry of earth.'

Explanation : The Stanza opens with the line, 'The poetry of earth is never dead', which becomes the central image or the metaphor that would be invoked in the entire poem. During the extreme warm weather of the summer, when the birds stop singing because of the hot and harsh sun and hide the shade of the cooling trees, what gives us comfort and pleasure is the poetry or music of nature. The poetry of nature is represented by the songs of the grasshopper. The nature is filled with elements that moderate the temperature to make the conditions liveable for the living creatures. Therefore, even during extreme heat, there are to be found in nature elements like the 'cooling tree' and 'pleasant weed.' The grasshopper sings tirelessly and provides ease to all those who had become restless under the workings of the 'hot sun'.

Stanza 2:

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:

On a long winter evening when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

Reference : The above lines have been taken from John Keat's poem 'On the Grasshopper and Cricket'.

Context : The poet depicts in these lines how the earth endlessly creates sweet music, irrespective of the change of seasons or the movement of the day into night.

Explanation : In contrast to the extreme warm climate of stanza 1, stanza 2 opens with extreme cold climate indicative of winters. The elements of winter, such as frost, are at their best, casting a blanket of utterly miserable silence on all the surroundings. Even in such a climate, it becomes the domain of the cricket to spread ever increasing warmth through its song. The 'warmth' of the cricket's song balances out the extreme cold during the winter months. To many, the cricket's song has the same soothing effect that the grasshopper's song did during the summers. They are recovered from their drowsy sleep to listen to the endless music of the nature, "The poetry of the earth is ceasing never."

New words:

1. hedge - fence
2. mead - meadow
3. ceasing - ending
4. wrought - produced
5. drowsiness- fatigue

Rhyming words:

1. dead-
2. faint-
3. weed-
4. shrills-
5. frost –

Reference to context:

1. **Read the extract given below and the answer the following questions:**

Extract 1

The poetry of earth is never dead:

When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,

and hide in cooling trees, a voice will run

From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,

1. Name the poet.
2. Whose voice would run from hedge to hedge?
3. The word cooling means..... .
4. Why do the birds become faint?
5. What does the poet mean by 'the poetry of earth'?
6. The grasshopper's song is representative of which season?

Extract 2

On a long winter evening when the forest
 Has wrought a silence, from the stone there shrills
 The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
 And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;
 The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

1. Whose voice is heard from the stones?
2. Which element of nature has been personified in these lines?
3. Who does the cricket's song resemble to people lost in drowsiness?
4. What happens during winter?
5. Who is lost in drowsiness?

Textbook Exercise: (To be dicussed and done in the class)

Poem appreciation

1. On the basis of your understanding of the text, tick the correct answer.

a. *The poetry of earth is never dead.* This means

- i. the creatures on earth are loud and noisy.
- ii. given the right environment people would write poetry.
- iii. the beauty of earth, even during extreme temperatures, is not lost.
- iv. the more the creatures on earth, the more they sing.

b. The animals in the first 8 lines are

- i. waiting for the grasshopper to sing.
- ii. taking refuge because of sweltering heat.
- iii. hibernating because there is no food.
- iv. delighted because the grasshopper is entertaining.

c. During the winters, instead of growing quiet of the cold, the cricket's song is heard from

- i. the meadows.
- ii. the hills.
- iii. some kitchen.
- iv. underground.

d. The mood of the poem is

- i. joyous.
- ii. drowsy.
- iii. adventurous.
- iv. somber.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. The Grasshopper *takes the lead*/in summer luxury. He has never done with his delights. What luxury and delights are being referred to here?
2. How does the poet create the atmosphere of winter in the last 7 lines?
3. How does the poet contrast the lives of the Cricket and the Grasshopper?

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4. The poet notices beauty in nature. It is in both sounds made by creatures and the sights that one sees.
 What are the sights and sound images related to nature that you find in the poem?

Visual/sight images	Aural/sound images

5. **Personification** is a figure of speech in which a thing—an idea or an animal—is given human attributes. Pick two examples of personification from the poem and explain them.

6. Match these words/phrases from the poem with their meanings.

Words/phrases	Meanings
a. faint	i. singing will be heard
b. voice will run	ii. high-pitched sound
c. new-mown	iii. ending
d. takes the lead	iv. great pleasure
e. delights	v. lonely
f. ceasing	vi. sleepiness
g. lone	vii. initiates his song
h. shrills	viii. recently cut down
i. drowsiness	ix. exhausted

Activity:

Just A Minute Activity (JAM) will be conducted. The topics for the same are mentioned below.

1. The best place to go in Summer
2. Is Summer better than Winter
3. Three things I can't live without
4. How to Pick a Book to Read

Class 6 Hindi

5. <https://youtu.be/VPiYt -62Po> - पाठ 8

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter

6. ऐसे-ऐसे

7. प्रश्न 1. माँ मोहन के 'ऐसे-ऐसे' कहने पर क्यों घबरा रही थी?
प्रश्न 2. ऐसे कौन-कौन से बहाने होते हैं जिन्हें मास्टर जी एक ही बार सुनकर समझ जाते हैं? ऐसे कुछ बहानों के बारे में लिखो।
8. अतिलघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न
9. प्रश्न 1. मोहन ने पिता के दफ़्तर में क्या खाया था?
प्रश्न 2. वैद्य जी को बुलाकर कौन लाया?
प्रश्न 3. वैद्य जी ने मोहन को देखने के बाद क्या कहा?
प्रश्न 4. मोहन ने क्या बहाना बनाया?
प्रश्न 5. क्या मोहन के पेट में सचमुच दर्द था?
10. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

11. (क) 'ऐसे-ऐसे' एकांकी के लेखक कौन हैं?
(i) जयंत विष्णु
(ii) विष्णु प्रभाकर
(iii) गुणाकर मुले
(iv) अनुबंधोपाध्याय
12. (ख) किन बहानों को मास्टर जी समझ जाते हैं?
(i) पेट दर्द
(ii) सिर दर्द
(iii) चक्कर आना
(iv) उपर्युक्त सभी
13. (ग) मोहन कैसा लड़का था?
(i) कमज़ोर
(ii) कम बुद्धिवाला
(iii) भला
(iv) शरारती

14.

15.

16. HOTS

17. प्रश्न.

संकट के समय के लिए कौन-कौन से नंबर याद रखे जाने चाहिए? ऐसे वक्त में पुलिस, फायर ब्रिगेड और डॉक्टर से तुम कैसे बात करोगे?

18.

19. गतिविधि

20. 'सड़क के किनारे एक सुंदर फ्लैट में बैठक का दृश्य। उसका एक दरवाज़ा सड़क वाले बरामदे में खुलता है... उस पर एक फ़ोन रखा है। इस बैठक की पूरी तसवीर बनाओ।

21.

22. गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- (i) भाषा के माध्यम से चित्रण का अभ्यास

(ii) काल्पनिक शक्ति

MATHEMATICS

<https://youtu.be/DUnU7hr-OMA>

Activity - Using Origami sheet cut shapes of 2 – D figure –

I. Four polygons- Equilateral triangle, Quadrilateral , Pentagon, Trapezium

II. Circle

Name them. Label them. Draw lines of symmetry

Revision Workshe

Q.1) Write a. 44 as the sum of two odd prime numbers.

b. 27 as sum of three odd primes

c. 21 as sum of three odd primes

Q.2) Find first two common multiples of 6 and 8

Q.3) Draw a rough diagram of two angles such that they have one ray in common.

Q.4) Find the predecessor of smallest 6 digit number.

Q..5) 1 million =.....lakh

Q.6) Find the product using suitable property: 728×101

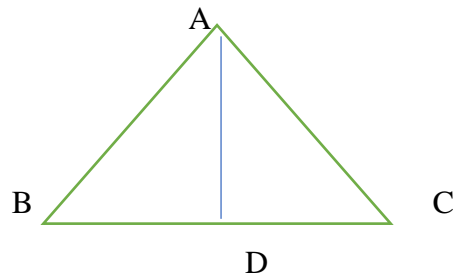
Q.7) The distance between the school and the house of a students house is 1875 m. Everyday she walks both ways . Find the total distance covered by her in six days.

Q.8) Identify three triangles in the figure.

a) Write the names of seven angles.

b) Write the names of six line segments

c) Which two triangles have $\angle B$ as common?



Q.9) Determine the smallest 2 digit number which is exactly divisible by 6,8 and 12

Q.10) Find the difference between the greatest and smallest 6 digit number by using the digits 5,7,8,3,0and 2 .

Q. 11. Write the prime factors obtained when we do the prime factorisation of smallest 4 digit number.

Q. 12. Draw and name the figures

A. A line B. A line segment c. A ray d. Point

12. A number is divisible by 7 and 12 both. By which other number will that number be always divisible?

Q.11) Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral KLMN.State:

a) two pairs of opposite sides

b) two pairs of opposite angles

c) two pairs of adjacent sides

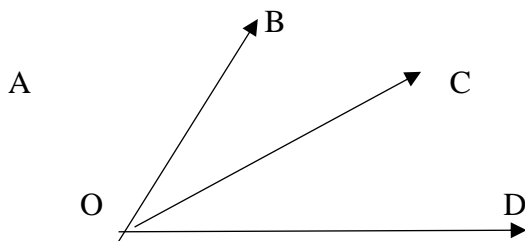
d) two pairs of adjacent angles

Q.12) The school canteen charges Rs 20 for lunch and Rs 4 for milk each day. How much money do you spend in 5 days on these things?

ii) Find the H.C.F of two consecutive number .

Q. 13 A number is divisible by 5 and 12 . By which other number will that number be always divisible?

Q.14.) Identify all the angles in the given figure.



Q.15 i) The length , breadth and height of a room ar,85 cm and 80 cm respectively. Find the longest tape which can measure the three dimensions of the room exactly.

ii) A number is divisible by 12. By what other numbers will that number be divisible?

<https://youtu.be/9P5yjMeZxqk>

Learning Outcomes:

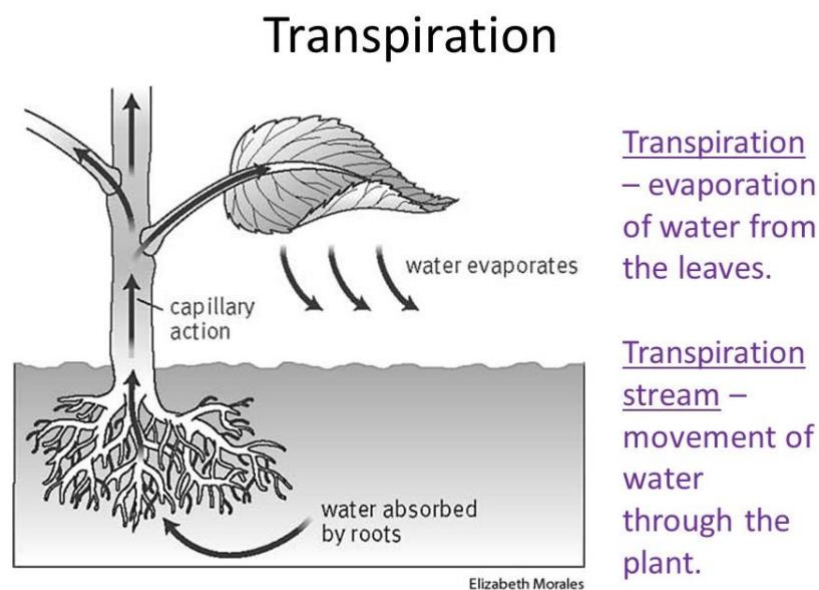
- To develop the understanding of different types of plants.
- To develop the understanding of different parts of plants and their functions.

1 Leaf

The leaves of plants are majorly responsible for performing two essential functions for the plant's survival and growth. These two functions are called transpiration and photosynthesis.

1.1 Transpiration

Transpiration is the process through which plants release the water vapour in the air. When the water travels via the stem to the leaves, some of it gets used up to prepare food, while the excess water is converted to water vapour due to the presence of the sun. Transpiration is important for the plants as it helps the plants to cool down. In the absence of transpiration, the temperature of the leaf becomes unregulated which may lead to the eventual death of the plant.



1.2 Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis is defined as the process that helps leaves prepare food for the plant with the help of carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis occurs in the presence of sun and is aided by the presence of a green pigment in leaves called chlorophyll. Plants also release oxygen in the process. The food

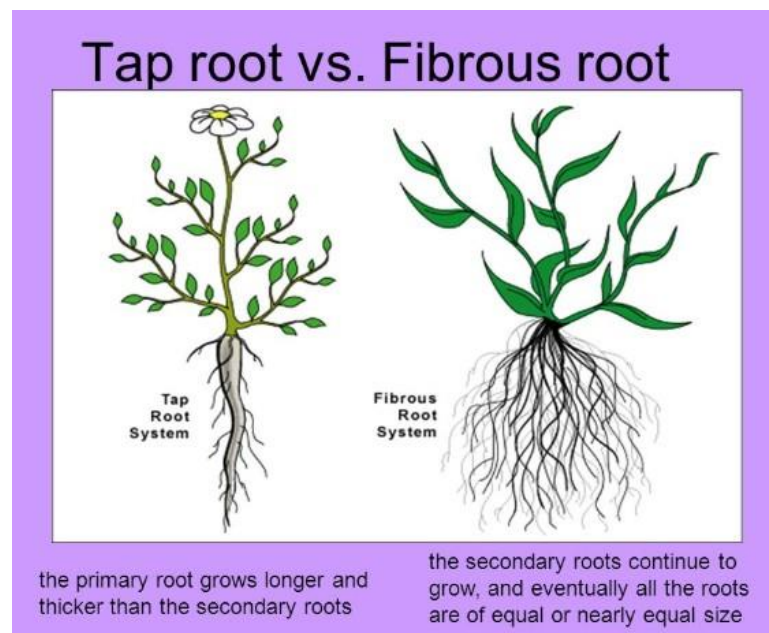
prepared is stored in various parts of the plant. In absence of photosynthesis, the plant is unable to utilise the water and minerals to prepare food for its nourishment and gradually dies.

2 Root

The root is a very important component of the plant system, as, without the presence of roots the plant ceases to exist. This is because the roots perform three major functions essential to the growth and survival of the plant which are:

- Roots are responsible for absorbing minerals and water from the soil and transferring them to the stem. It's only after root has transported water and minerals to stem that the stem becomes capable of transporting these to all parts of the plant.
- Another important function of roots is to firmly anchor the plant in the ground. This is essential to support the upright position of the plants.
- Roots also perform the function of storing important nutrients and food for growth.

There are two major types of roots that exist in plants and these are:

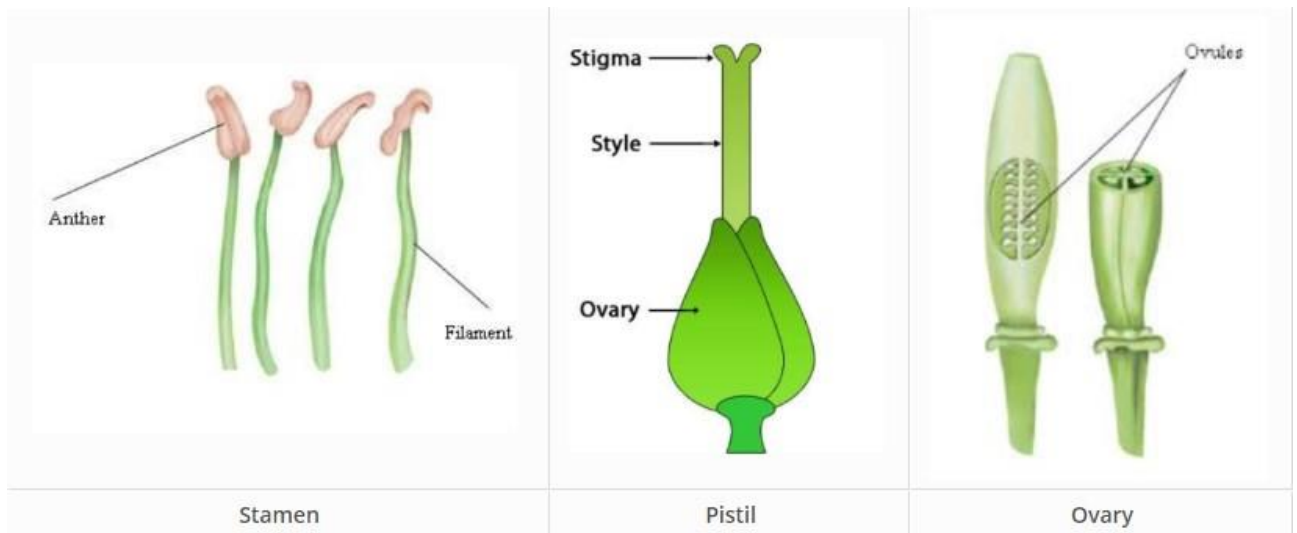
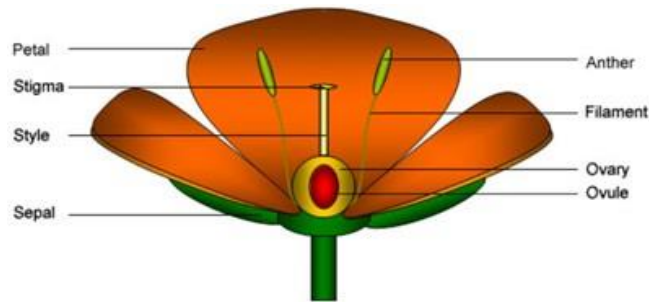


3 Flower

The flowers are the colourful, seed-bearing parts of the plant that grows at the end of the stem. A typical flower exhibits the following structure:

- **Petals:** These are bright, colourful and broad parts of the flower. Taken together, the petals of the flower form what is called a Corolla.
- **Sepal:** This is the green, leaf-like structure of the flower that encloses the petals and is responsible for protecting the flower when it is in its bud form and supporting it when it is in its bloom stage.

- **Stamen:** These are the long and slender parts of the flower that become visible upon removing the petals and sepal of a flower. Typically, a stamen consists of an anther i.e. the head of the stamen and a filament i.e. the long cream-colored stick. The stamen is also known as the male reproductive part of the plant.
- **Pistil:** This is the innermost part of the flower, typically consisting of a stigma i.e. the head of the pistil, a style, which is the long sticky part that attaches the stigma to the ovary i.e. the small and swollen sphere at the base of the pistil. Pistil is the female reproductive part of any flower. The ovary contains small bead-like structures which are called ovules.



Test your learning:

Question 1: Explain the main functions of leaf.

Question 2: Why are leaves generally green?

Question 3: Explain the difference between taproots and fibrous roots with the help of diagrams.

Question 4: What are the main functions of roots?

Question 5: How do you identify the root system of a plant without pulling it out of soil?

Question 6: Write the functions of sepals and petals.

Question 7: Write the names of reproductive parts of a flower.

Question 8: What do you mean by a complete and an incomplete flower?

Question 9: Draw a well labelled diagram of parts of a flower.

Activity:

Question 1: Follow the following steps to observe transpiration in a leaf:

- Enclose a leafy branch of the plant in a polythene bag and tie up its mouth.
- Keep the plant in the sun for a few hours.
- Note your observation.

SST STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC: GLOBE- LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

CLASS VI

Video links- <https://youtu.be/m0CTq-9ATu4>

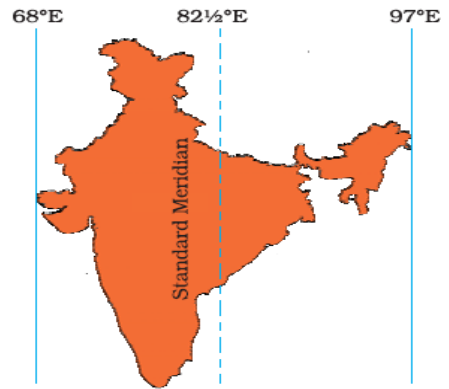
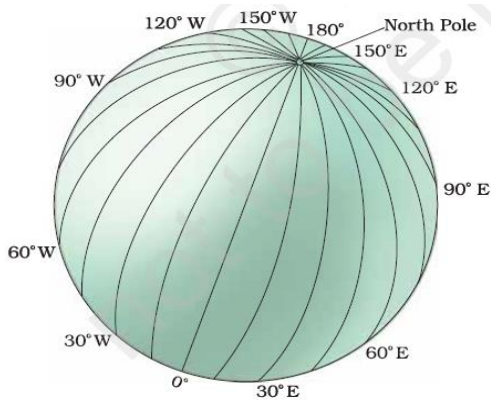
LEARNING OBJECTIVE:-

Students will be able to-

- Understand the concept of longitude
- Calculate the time in different time zones of the world

MERIDIAN/ LONGITUDES:-

These run from North Pole to South Pole. In order to locate a place precisely we must know how far east or west does the place lie from a given line of reference. Distances between them are measured in 'degrees of longitude.' Each degree is further divided into minutes, and minutes into seconds. All meridians are of equal length. The meridian which passes through Greenwich is called the Prime Meridian.



LONGITUDE AND TIME:-

As the earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it.

The rate of difference can be calculated as follows. The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours, which means 15° an hour or 1° in four minutes. Thus, when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time at 15° east of Greenwich will be $15 \times 4 = 60$ min, i.e., 1 hour ahead of Greenwich time, which means 1 p.m. But at 15° west of Greenwich, the time will be behind Greenwich time by 1 hour, i.e., it will be 11.00 a.m. Similarly, at 180° , it will be midnight when it is 12 noon at Greenwich.

INDIAN STANDARD TIME:-

In India, the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{E}$ is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). India located east of Greenwich at $82^\circ30'\text{E}$ is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So it will be 7:30 p.m. in India when it is 2:00 p.m. noon in London. In Russia, there are as many as eleven standard times because of great longitudinal extent. The earth has been divided into twenty-four time zones of one hour each. Each zone thus covers 15° of longitude.

WORKSHEET

I. Tick the correct answer-

- Vertical lines on earth are called:

a) longitude	b) great circle	c) grid	d) all of these
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- Difference between Greenwich and Delhi local time is:

a) 5hr 10min	b) 5hr 8min	c) 6hr	d) 5hr
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- The Prime Meridian divides the earth into:

a) Northern and Southern hemisphere	b) Northern and Western hemisphere
c) Eastern and Western hemisphere	d) Southern and Eastern hemisphere
- 120 degree east meridian is denoted as:

a) 120 degree W	b) 120 degree E	c) 120 degree N	d) 120 degree S
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5. Latitudes divide the earth into equal halves called:
 a) Semisphere b) longitude c) hemisphere d) none of these

II. Fill in the blanks-

1. Longitudes help to calculate the _____ of a place.
2. _____ has been chosen as the standard meridian of India.
3. The IST is _____ hour ahead of GMT.
4. The Prime Meridian is also known as the _____ Meridian.
5. The local time at 82 degree 30 E is known as _____.

III. State whether true or false. Justify if false-

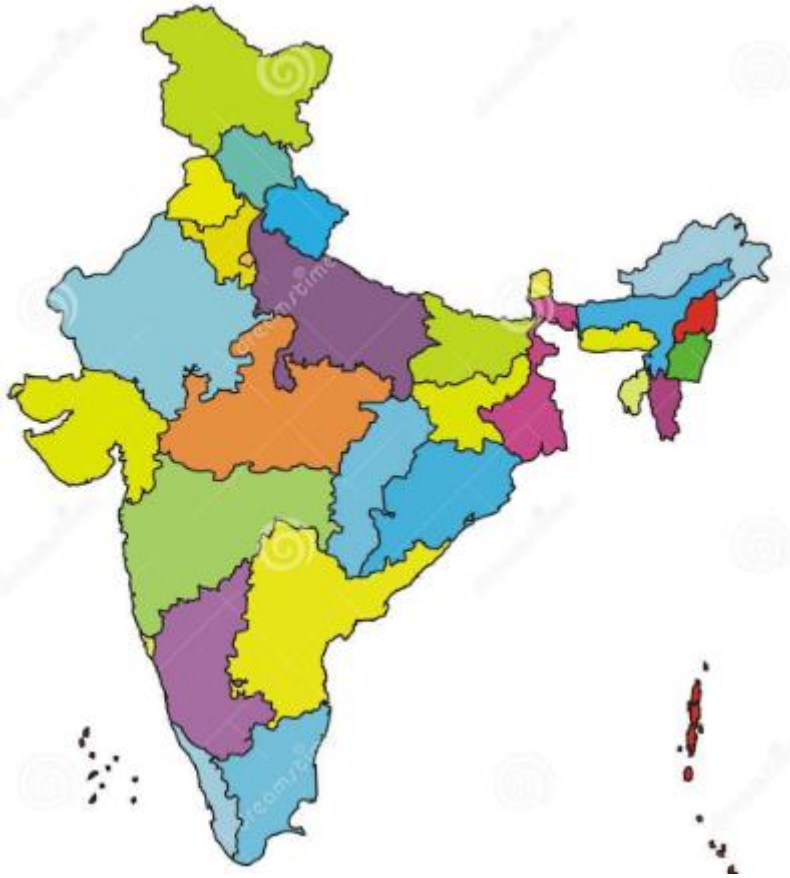
1. Places lying on a particular meridian of longitude experience noon at the same time.
2. Meridians of longitude are a set of semi circles drawn vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole.
3. An imaginary line encircling the earth and joining all places which have the same latitude is called a meridian of longitude.
4. Horizontal lines are lines of latitudes.
5. In Temperate zone, it is neither very hot not very cold.

IV. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
(i) The number of time zones in the whole world	(a) 12
(ii) The number of time zones in India	(b) 1
(iii) The number of time zones in Russia	(c) 5
(iv) Difference between the local times of Greenwich and a place at 180° longitude (in hours)	(d) 4
(v) Number of minutes by which local times at longitudes at one degree difference, differ	(e) 11
(vi) Number of points having the same set of latitude and longitude	(f) 24

ACTIVITY

- On the following map draw the Tropic of Cancer and Standard Meridian of India. Also name the states through which it passes.



OR

- Take a world map draw the meridians at an interval of 15 degrees. Mark the degrees on each meridian. Use orange colour for making meridians on the eastern side and green colour for the western side. Draw 0 degree prime meridian with black colour, calculate the time using the following formula and answer the questions.

15 degrees = 1hr and 1 degree = 4min.

Degree X 4 = _____ min.

Calculate the time using the above formula.

DEGREE IN EASTERN HEMISPHERE	TIME	DEGREE IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE	TIME
15 degree E		15 degree W	
30 degree E		30 degree W	
45 degree E		45 degree W	
60 degree E		60 degree W	
75 degree E		75 degree W	

- 0 degree latitude _____.

- 0 degree longitude_____.
- Total no. of latitude_____.
- Total no. of longitude_____.
- Standard Meridian of India_____.

कक्षा -VI

पञ्चमः पाठः

वृक्षाः

Link - https://youtu.be/0yi_qSIC7d8

इस पाठ में अकारान्त शब्द के प्रथमा तथा द्वितीया विभक्ति के रूप का प्रयोग आया है। प्रथमा विभक्ति का शब्द रूप कर्तापद के लिए और द्वितीया विभक्ति का रूप कर्मपद के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। यथा-

(i) 'बालकाः खेलन्ति' वाक्य में 'बालकाः' कर्तापद (Subject) होने के कारण प्रथम विभक्ति में है।

(ii) 'बालकाः पादकंदुक-खेलं खेलन्ति' वाक्य में 'पादकंदुकखेलम्' कर्मपद (object) होने के कारण द्वितीया विभक्ति में है।

हम सीख चुके हैं अकारान्त शब्द दो प्रकार के होते हैं। (i) पुल्लिंग तथा (ii) नपुंसकलिंग। दोनों के रूप नीचे दिए गए हैं।

(क) पुल्लिंग	-	प्रथमा	बालकः	बालकौ	बालकाः
		द्वितीया	बालकम्	बालकौ	बालकान्
(ख) नपुंसकलिंग	-	प्रथमा	पुस्तकम्	पुस्तके	पुस्तकानि
		द्वितीया	पुस्तकम्	पुस्तके	पुस्तकानि

☛ ध्यातव्यम्-नपुंसकलिंग शब्दों के रूप प्रथमा तथा द्वितीया विभक्ति में एक समान होते हैं।

पयोदर्पणे स्वप्रतिबिम्बम्
कौतुकेन पश्यन्ति वृक्षाः ॥5॥

प्रसार्य स्वच्छायासंस्तरणम्।
कुर्वन्ति सत्कारं वृक्षाः। ॥6॥

शब्दार्थः (Word Meanings) : पयोदर्पणे-जल रूपी दर्पण/शीशं में (in the mirror like water), स्वप्रतिबिम्बम्-अपनी परछाई को (own reflection), कौतुकेन-आश्चर्य से (with surprise/wonder), पश्यन्ति-देखते हैं (see), प्रसार्य-फैलाकर (having spread), स्वच्छायासंस्तरणम्-(स्व+छाया+संस्तरणम्) अपने छाया रूपी बिस्तर को (their own shadow which is like a bed), कुर्वन्ति-करते/करती हैं (do), सत्कारम्-आदर-सत्कार -(regards)।

सरलार्थ :

5. वृक्ष जल रूपी आईने में अपना प्रतिबिम्ब आश्चर्य/कौतूहल से देखते हैं।
6. वृक्ष अपने छाया रूपी बिछौने को फैला कर अर्थात् बिछा कर (सबका) आदर-सत्कार करते हैं।

1. वचनानुसारं रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
यथा-	वनम्	वने	वनानि
	.....	जले	.....
	बिम्बम्	.....	.....
यथा-	वृक्षम्	वृक्षौ	वृक्षान्
	.....	.....	पवनान्
	.....	जनौ	.....

2. कोष्ठकेषु प्रदत्तशब्देषु उपयुक्तविभक्तिं योजयित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

यथा- अहं रोटिकां खादामि। (रोटिका)

(क) त्वं पिबसि। (जल)

(ख) छात्रः पश्यति। (दूरदर्शन)

(ग) वृक्षाः पिबन्ति। (पवन)

(घ) ताः लिखन्ति। (कथा)

(ङ) आवाम् गच्छामः। (जन्तुशाला)

3. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तृपदानि चिनुत-

- (क) वृक्षाः नभः शिरस्सु वहन्ति।
(ख) विहगाः वृक्षेषु कूजन्ति।
(ग) पयोदर्पणे वृक्षाः स्वप्रतिबिम्बं पश्यन्ति।
(घ) कृषकः अन्नानि उत्पादयति।
(ङ) सरोवरे मत्स्याः सन्ति।

4. प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखत-

- (क) वृक्षाः कैः पातालं स्पृशन्ति?
(ख) वृक्षाः किं रचयन्ति?
(ग) विहगाः कुत्र आसीनाः।
(घ) कौतुकेन वृक्षाः किं पश्यन्ति?

5. समुचितैः पदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

विभक्तिः	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
प्रथमा	गजः	गजौ	गजाः
	अश्वः	.....	.....

द्वितीया	सूर्यम्	सूर्यौ	सूर्यान् चन्द्रान्
तृतीया	विडालेन	विडालाभ्याम् मण्डूकाभ्याम्	विडालैः
चतुर्थी	सर्पाय .....	..... वानराभ्याम्	सर्पेभ्यः
पञ्चमी	मोदकात् .....	..... .....	..... वृक्षेभ्यः
षष्ठी	जनस्य	जनयोः	जनानाम् शुकानाम्
सप्तमी	शिक्षके .....	..... मयूरयोः	शिक्षकेषु
सम्बोधनम्	हे बालक! नर्तक!	हे बालकौ!	हे बालकाः!

6. भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत-

- (क) गङ्गा, लता, यमुना, नर्मदा।
(ख) उद्यानम्, कुसुमम्, फलम्, चित्रम्।
(ग) लेखनी, तूलिका, चटका, पाठशाला।
(घ) आम्रम्, कदलीफलम्, मोदकम्, नारङ्गम्।

Computers

SECTION-A

Q 1. Fill the blanks:

(4)

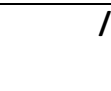



- a) _____ generation computers are intelligent like human beings.
- b) Invention of _____ revolutionised the computer system completely.
- c) _____ bar shows the location of current window.
- d) IC stands for _____.
- e) There default view of control panel is _____.
- f) A computer can process _____ of instructions per second.
- g) _____ button opens the parent folder of the folder you are viewing.
- h) A decimal number system that has 10 digits, is called _____ system.

Q 2. Match the following characteristics/limitations of computer with the accurate definition. (2)

a) Diligence	1) A computer is dependent on the user performing task
b) Large Memory	2) A computer works tirelessly for a long time
c) Versatile	3) A computer can store a large amount of data
d) No Intelligence	4) A computer can done variety of jobs

Q3. Identify the name of the generation in which these technologies were used.

(2)

Technology	Generation
a) 	1) _____
b) 	2) _____
c) 	3) _____
d) 	4) _____

Q4. Answer the following:

- a) Why do computers does not have no intelligence of its own? (1)
- b) Differentiate between Binary number system & Decimal Number System? (1)
- c) What does bit stands for? (1)
- d) Define Artificial Intelligence? (1)



SECTION-B

Q5. Write any two difference between first generation computers and the second generation computers? (2)

Q6. Give two examples for each of the following: (4)

- a) First Generation Computers
- b) Fifth Generation Computers

Q7. Identify the following images used in Information Technology. (2)

 <p>a) _____</p>	 <p>b) _____</p>
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