

CLASS VI
ENGLISH
REVISION - 1
SOLUTION KEY

A.

1. Imperative. Can you give me some water ?/ Will you give me some water ?
2. Interrogative. This is not your revision sheet.
3. Assertive Negative. I am going to watch the movie today.
4. Exclamatory. Is this an interesting story ?
5. Assertive Positive. What a huge cake it is !

B.

1. cook up, 2. take up, 3. backed out, 4. knocked down, 5. turned down

C.

1. It was sunny but cold.
2. I am not afraid of him as I am stronger than him.
3. I didn't leave the room until I had finished my work.
4. The paper was lengthy and difficult.
5. I will have cornflakes so I will not eat anything.

D.

1. stand, stood 2. tore, torn 3. ring, rang

E.

1. The children are preparing for the exams.
2. We ate delicious food yesterday.
3. Where were you going on Sunday ?
4. I will give a dance performance tomorrow.
5. Rohan will be reading soon.

GEOGRAPHY
ANSWERS
REVISION ASSIGNMENT 1

Q1:

1. Cancer
2. Winter
3. Rotation
4. Equinox
5. Australia
6. Revolution

Ans 1

Physical maps,
Political maps,
Thematic maps

Ans 2

The arrow shows the north direction . When we know the north direction , we can easily find the other directions on the map.

Ans 3

The symbols give a lot of information in a limited space by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines. Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.

Ans 4

A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.

a plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. These are drawn to scale.

Ans 5 for diagram refer to page 19 fig 3.3

Revision assignment 2

1. Greenwich
2. Physical maps
3. Summers
4. Russia
5. Sketch
6. 360

- Elliptical orbit: the word elliptical means elongated. The earth goes around the sun in an elliptical orbit. It is the elongated path taken by the planets to move around the sun .
- Plan: a drawing of a small area on a large scale. The plan is drawn according to a scale.
- Compass: it is an instrument to find out main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards north south direction.
- Large scale map

1. When a small area is shown on a large scale , it is called a large scale map eg for showing a village 5 cm on the map show 500 m only on the ground
2. It gives more information and greater details.
3. Map of delhi is a large scale map.

- Small scale map

1. When a large area is shown on a small scale , it is called a small scale map. Eg showing continents and countries where 5 cm on map show 500km of ground.

2. It gives little information and only main features.
3. Map of india is small scale map.

- Summer solstice

1. Every year on 21st june the sun is directly over the tropic of cancer.
2. The northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun.
3. The days are long and nights are short. The north pole has complete daylight for 6 months.
4. It is summer season in the northern hemisphere and we have summer solstice on 21st june.

- Winter solstice

1. On December 22nd the sun is directly over the tropic of Capricorn .
2. The southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun.
3. The northern hemisphere has the shortest day and longest night.
4. The northern hemisphere has the winter solstice .

For diagram refer to page 18 fig 3.2

History
Revision 1
Answers

Ans1.	<u>Palaeolithic tools</u>	<u>Neolithic tools</u>
a)	Tools were big and heavy	Tools were finer and smaller
b)	Tools were crude and had rough edges	Tools were polished and were given a fine cutting edge
c)	Tools were mainly made from stone	Tools were made from stone, wood and bones
d)	Eg.chopper,hand axe,etc	Eg.axes,sickles,bow and arrow,etc

Ans.2

- 1) Four Vedas :Rig veda,Sama veda,Atharva veda,Yajur veda
- 2) Huge stone boulders were known as Megaliths. These were carefully arranged people to mark by burial sites around 3000 years ago. This practice was prevalent throughout the Deccan, south India, in the north-east and Kashmir.
- 3) Animals multiply naturally. If they were looked after carefully, they provide milk, an important source of food and meat whenever required. Thus, animals which were reared could be used as a store of food.

Ans.3.

1. It was the oldest veda composed around 3500 years ago.
2. It included more than a 1000 hymns called SUKTA or well said.
3. Three Gods were specially important-Agni, the God of fire, Indra, the warrior God and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared.

Ans.4. The rajas built forts because :

1. To protect the people from the attacks of other kings.
2. To demonstrate their wealth and power.

3. People living inside the fort could be controlled easily.
4. It provided labour to thousands of people.

Ans.5 Refer to map done in FC.

Revision 2
History
Answers

Ans 1. Taxes were imposed to build huge forts and maintain big armies.

Taxes :

- a) Taxes on crops as most people were farmers...
- b) Taxes on craftspersons in the form of labour...
- c) Taxes on herders in the form of animal produce...
- d) Taxes on hunters and gatherers...

Ans 2.

- 1) A famous physician, around 2000 years ago who wrote a book on medicine called Charaka Samhita. There he stated the human body has 360 bones.
- 2) The word Janapada means the land where the JANA (people) set foot and settled down.
- 3) Early man stored food in large clay pots, woven baskets or by digging pits in the ground.

Ans 3. Sanskrit is a part of a family of languages known as Indo European. Assamese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri and Sindhi and many European languages such as English, French, German, Greek, Italian and Spanish belong to this family. These languages are called a family as they had words as common. For eg, MATR in Sanskrit, MA in Hindi and MOTHER in English.

Ans 4. Men became rulers in the following ways :

- 1) By performing very big sacrifices...

- 2) The horse sacrifice was one such ritual...
- 3) If the horse wandered into a neighbouring kingdom and was stopped, the king had to fight a war.
- 4) If the horse was allowed to pass it meant that the raja was accepted as the most powerful.

Ans5. Refer to map done in FC

CIVICS ANSWERS
Revision - 1
Class VI

ANS -1

- A. Government is an agency through which policies are made and executed in the common interest of the state.
- B. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
- C. Apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
- D. When the right to vote or express one's choice by vote is given to every adult in a country, it is called Universal adult Franchise.

Ans 2

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 1

Ans 3

- 1a. It empowers the people to choose their own government through elections.

- 1b. It limits the power of the government as it has to be re elected after the fixed term.
2. People of different religions , regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other or when some feel discriminated against .
3. As it is the only way a government can maintain peace and order in the country. Without laws the government's power to make decisions is useless.

CIVICS ANSWERS
REVISION -2
CLASS VI

Ans 1 Fill in the blanks:

1. Fixed
2. Conflict and tension
3. Equality and justice
4. Untouchability
5. Apartheid

Ans 2 Name them:

1. African National Congress
2. Elections
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Laws
5. Voting and questioning and criticizing the policies of the government.

CLASS VI
PHYSICS
Answers Revision I

- QI. a) classification b) matter c) solids d) miscible e) water f) density
g) translucent h) lustre
- QII. a) plastic, glass b) all occupy space, all have mass c) ammonia, oxygen d) kerosene, edible oil e) contact lens, clear glass f) mercury, gold g) steel, brass h) air, wood
- QIII. a) Soluble: salt, potassium permanganate, oxygen Insoluble: chalk powder
b) good conductors: silver foil, mercury bad conductors: air, wood
- QIV. a) The floating and sinking of a material depends on the property of density. Substances which are less denser than water will have more floating tendency. Log of wood is less denser than water and therefore it floats. Whereas, an iron nail is denser than water and will therefore sink.
- b) We can smell perfume from a distance due to the property of diffusion. When we apply perfume, it turns to vapours. These vapours intermix or diffuse with air and spread everywhere. Hence, we can smell perfume from a distance due to the property of diffusion.
- c) The cooking vessels are made from metals as they are good conductors of heat. They allow heat to pass through them easily and the food gets cooked quickly and evenly. But, their handles are made up of plastic as it is a bad conductor of heat. Therefore, the plastic handle does not heat up and it becomes easy to hold the utensil with bare hands.

Answers

Revision II

I.

- a) fast change
- b) desirable change
- c) rust
- d) periodic change
- e) physical change
- f) chemical change

II.

- a) growth in height, germination of a seed
- b) rotting of food, over ripening of fruits
- c) oscillation of a pendulum, rotation of earth on its axis
- d) melting of wax, inflating and deflating of a football
- e) rusting of iron, milk changing to curd.

III.

- a) Slow changes: growth, phases of moon, occurrence of day and night
- b) Fast changes: bursting of crackers
- c) Desirable changes: milk changing to curd, ripening of fruits
Undesirable changes: rotting of food, rusting of iron

IV.

- a) formation of curd from milk is an irreversible change because once curd is formed, we can not obtain back milk. As the new substance formed i.e. curd can not be reversed back to get the original substance (milk), this change is an irreversible change.

- b) Rust is formed when iron reacts with oxygen in presence of moisture. Rusting of iron is a chemical change because a new substance (rust) is formed which has different properties than iron.

The molecules of rust are different than molecules of iron. Also, it is an irreversible change and we can not get back iron from the rust formed.

- c) On heating, metals expand and on cooling they contract. Railway tracks are made up of two parallel rails of metals which are joined together, leaving small gaps in between. These expansion gaps are left to accommodate the expansion of rails during hot weather, without damaging the tracks.

ANSWERS

Revision III

1.
 - A. Area
 - B. Volume
 - C. Metre
 - D. Square metre
 - E. Foot step / pace
 - F. Cubic metre
 - G. S.I units
 - H. Are/Hectare
 - I. Square Kilometre
 - J. Centimetre
 - K. Litre
 - L. Metre rod
 - M. Rectilinear motion
 - N. Circular motion.
 - O. Rest

2.
 - A. -Metre
 - Kilometre

- B. -Cubic metre
-Cubic centimeter
- C. -Cubit
-Yard
- D. -Measuring device should remain in contact with the object along its length.
-If the zero mark of the scale is worn out, we should use any other full mark of the scale and subtract this reading from the final reading.
- E. -Symbols of units should always be written in small letters.
-Symbols of units should never be written in plural form.
- F. -Centimetre
-Millimetre
- G. -Measuring cylinder
-Syringe
- H. -A stone falling from a height.
-March past of soldiers in a parade.
- I. -A child on a swing.
-Motion of a pendulum.
- J. -Rotation and revolution of earth
-Oscillation of a pendulum
- K. -Moving of a car on a crowded road.
-A person jogging in a park.

BIOLOGY
ANSWERS
REVISION I

I

- a) Cone shaped trees with sloping branches, needle like leaves
- b) Streamlined shape, slippery scales on their bodies
- c) Narrow thin ribbon like leaves, some have highly divided leaves
- d) Dolphins, Whales
- e) Snow leopard, yak

II

- a) Terrestrial habitat
- b) A biotic component
- c) Aquatic plants
- d) Adaptations
- e) Predators

III

- a) The leaves in desert plants are either absent, very small, or present in the form of spines to prevent the loss of water from the leaves through transpiration therefore the green stem performs photosynthesis
- b) Their main function is anchorage
- c) The speed of the deer helps them to run away from the predators. The speed helps the predators to hunt for their prey.

REVISION II
ANSWERS

I

- a) Wheat, Rice
- b) Copper Sulphate, caustic soda

- c) Milk, Fish
- d) Keeps our skin and eyes healthy, proper development of bones & teeth
- e) Milk, eggs
- f) Stunted growth, swelling of face, discoloration of hair
- g) Goiter, rickets
- h) Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
- i) Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness
- j) Avoid repeated washing of rice & pulses, use just enough water during cooking

II

- 1) b
- 2) a

REVISION III **ANSWERS**

I

- 1) Drought 2) Floods 3) Water cycle 4) Evaporation 5) Ground water 6) Dew 7) Transpiration

II

- 1) Refer Note Book
- 2) The flowing rain water takes away the top layer of the soil because there are no roots of the trees to hold the soil to them
- 3) As the animals living in the water also get carried away with water during floods. They often get trapped on land areas & die when flood water recedes

III

- 1) Rain, Hail 2) Evaporations, Transpiration 3) Extensive damage to crops, domestic animals, property & human life 4) Domestic purpose, Agriculture, Industries 5) Lakes, Rivers 6) Increase in demand due to over population, use in industries & for producing food 7) Growing more Trees & plants as roots of the plants hold water, large part of the land should not be covered with concrete.

MATHS
CLASS 6
REVISION 1
ANSWER SHEET

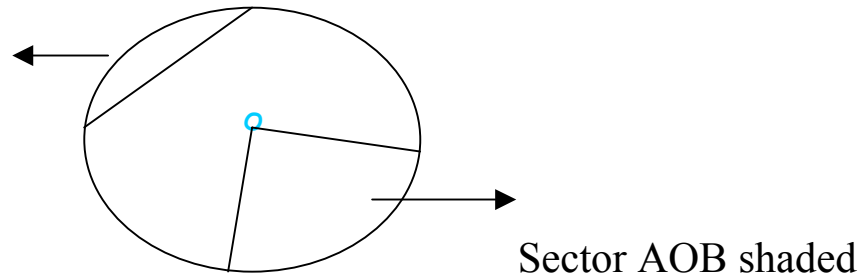
Q1.

- a. $4p-6$
- b. HCF, LCM
- c. definite
- d. 0
- e. -21

Q2.

- a. -4
- b. 920

c.



- d. $n \parallel p$
l and n
l, m and o
C

- e. $-1/4$

REVISION 2
ANSWER SHEET

Q1

- a. =
- b. >
- c. =
- d. =
- e. >

Q2.

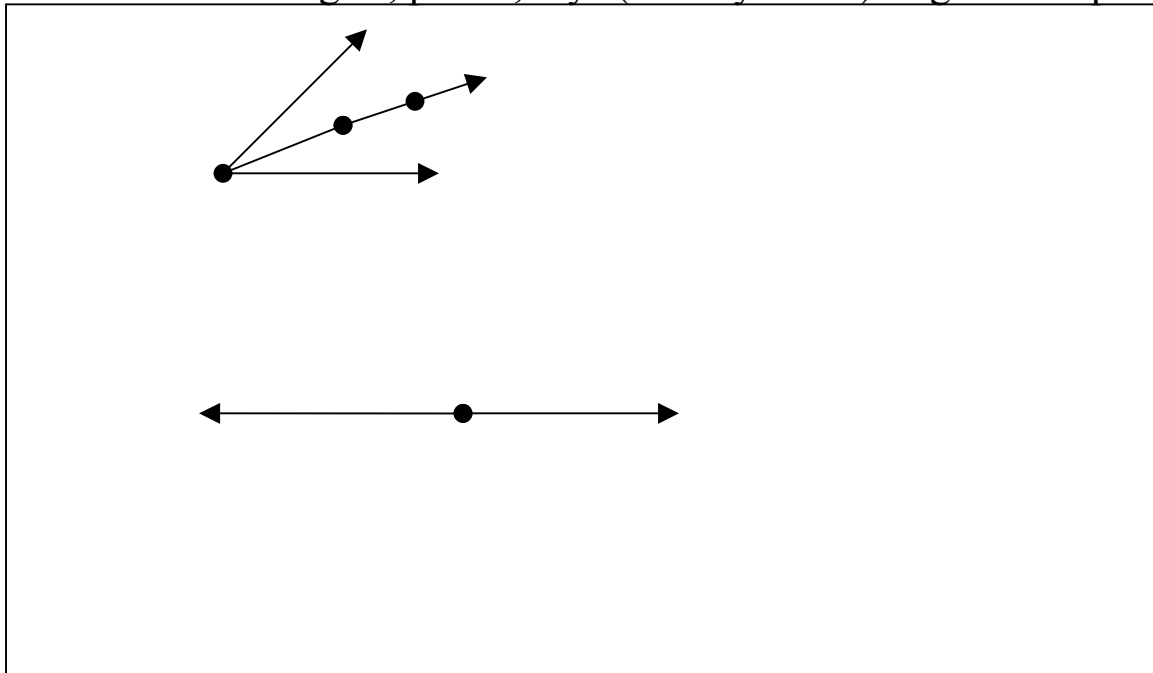
a. x yrs , $x-3$ yrs , $(x \div 2) + 31$ yrs

b. 10.2cm , 30.6cm(approx) , C

c. 10080

d. 99360

e. Name the angles, points, rays (with symbols) as given in question :



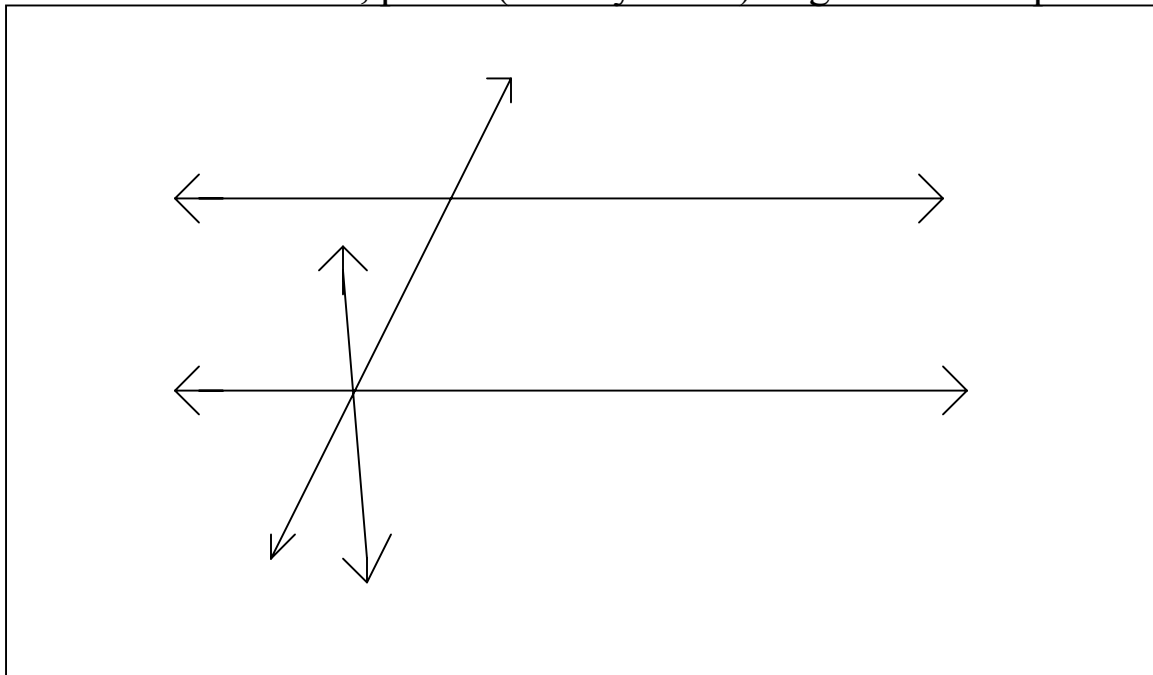
REVISION 3
ANSWER SHEET

Q1.

- a. False
- b. False
- c. False
- d. True
- e. True

Q2.

- a. 48
- b. 191
- c. 110m
- d. -101, 103
-90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
-95, 100
-101
- e. Name the lines, points (with symbols) as given in the question :



DPS VASANT KUNJ
Class - VI
Computers
Revision Page - 53

- I. Fill in the blanks:
- a. View menu has the slide master option.
 - b. To add a table we go to the insert menu.
 - c. Charles Babbage invented the first automatic machine called analytical engine.
 - d. To insert other files (Word or Excel) in our file we go to Object option in insert menu.
 - e. To import slides we choose slides from file option from insert menu.
 - f. Formatting of handouts can be done through View menu → master → handout master.
 - g. CPU Clock sends electronic control signals at a constant rate.
 - h. One terabyte means 2^{40} bytes.
 - i. Palmtop is a computer that is of a size of a diary.
 - j. The Primary memory is divided into RAM and ROM.
 - k. Smart Cards are ideal for storing confidential information as in credit card etc.
 - l. Speakers produce output in the form of sound.

- m. Modem is an example of input–output device.
- n. ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and calculator.
- o. 4 BITS make a nibble.

II. Write short notes on following:

- a. Hyperlinks- Hyperlinks help in jumping from one slide to another by a simple click of the mouse on a link. Hyperlink usually appears in blue colour. When we point at a link, during slideshow, the pointer takes the shape of hand.
- b. Animating objects on a slide – Animations may be defined as the method of creating an illusion of movement of images. This is done by displaying a series of slightly different images very quickly. With this the eyes are deceived into seeing smooth motion.
- c. CPU Clock- It is a part of the computer that sends out electronic control signals at a constant rate for proper stepwise working of computer components. A computer with a faster clock is more **powerful**.

DPS VASANT KUNJ
Class - VI
Computers
Model Test Paper

I – Semester Exam

I. Name the menu for following options in PowerPoint:

Object	<u>Insert</u>
Slide Master	<u>View</u>
Slides from file	<u>Insert</u>
Custom Animation	<u>Slide Show</u>
Hyperlinks	<u>Insert</u>
Table (to add borders)	<u>Format</u>

II. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Hyperlink icon is present in the standard toolbar.
- b. Embedding refers to inserting another file (word / Excel) into a file.
- c. Charles Babbage is regarded as the father of Modern Digital Computer.
- d. 250 bytes = Peta byte
- e. Smart card is a small electronic device about the size of a credit card.
- f. BIT is the smallest unit of memory.

- g. The physical and functional components of a computer are called Hardware.
- h. Microphone is a voice recognition input system.
- i. The storage device built in a PC is called hard disk.
- j. Handouts are compressed versions of the slides of your presentation for the audience.

III. Give full form of the followings:

- a. ENIAC Electronic Numerical Integrator and calculator
- b. RAM Random Access Memory
- c. ROM Read Only Memory
- d. DVD Digital Versatile Disk
- e. GB Giga Byte
- f. BIT Binary Digit

IV. Write short notes on the following:

- a. Slide Master: In slide master, we can set the default layout and formatting for all the slides. To format the layout of the slides we go to :
View menu → Master → slides Master.
- b. Hyperlinks: Hyperlinks help in jumping from one slide to another by a simple click of the mouse on a link. Hyperlink usually appears in blue colour. When we point at a link, during slideshow, the pointer takes the shape of hand.
- c. Modem: Modem is used to exchange information between the computer and the internet. It translates digital signals from the computer into analog signals and vice - versa.

- d. CPU Clock: It is a part of the computer that sends out electronic control signals at a constant rate for proper stepwise working of computer components. A computer with a faster clock is more powerful.

- e. Notes Master: During the presentation a set of notes is required to aid the presentation .Notes are small images of the slides along with some explanation .To format the layout of the notes we go to: View menu → Master → Notes Master.

FRENCH
REVISION WORK SHEET
SOLUTIONS

- I Complétez par des prépositions :
- a. Les garçons sont SUR les bancs.
 - b. Je mange AVEC mes mains.
 - c. La carte de France est CONTRE le mur.
 - d. L'avion d' Air France vole SUR le ciel.
- II Conjuguez les verbes :
- a. Les couteaux sont dans le buffet.
 - b. Pierre ne range pas ses livres.
 - c. a – t – elle des ailes ?
- III Mettez l'article défini ou indéfini :
- a. Le fils de Paul n'a pas d'encrier.
 - b. Voilà une robe.
 - c. Voici le livre de son frère.
 - d. Y a – t – il des étudiants dans la classe ?
- IV Mettez à la forme négative :
- a. Il ne bavarde pas avec ses amis.
 - b. Il n'y a pas d'oiseaux sur le ciel.
 - c. La mère de Sylvie ne chante pas la chanson.
 - d. Je n'aime pas lire le roman.
- V Répondez aux questions :
- a. Le lit est en bois
 - b. Il y a des livres sur la chaise.
 - c. Non, le cahier n'est pas rond, il est carré.
- VI Mettez en ordre :
- a. Qui est –ce ?
 - b. Nous faisons les devoirs le soir.

- VII Trouvez la question :
- Est-ce que la jeune fille parle en français ?
 - Comment est le tableau ?
 - En quoi est la clé ?
 - Est – ce qu’il n’a pas de cahier.

- VIII Mettez au pluriel :
- Où sont les élèves, sont – ils grands ?
 - Les manteaux sont bruns.
 - Ce ne sont pas des filles, ce sont des garçons.
 - Les femmes sont adorables et gentilles.

- IX Ecrivez les nombres en lettre :
- 99 quatre –vingt dix-neuf
 - 72 soixante - douze

- X Mettez au féminin :
- Le papier est léger, la gomme est legere.
 - L’homme est gros, la femme est grosse.
 - Le garçon est beau, la fille est belle.

- XI Chassez les intrus :
- | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| a. | coton, | soie, | <u>étoffe</u> , | laine |
| b. | un | <u>des</u> , | deux, | onze |

- XII Ecrivez le contraire :
- Je suis content.
 - Il est jeune.
 - Elles sont laides.

- XIII Corrigez les fautes :
- Elles n’aiment pas voyager.
 - J’ai un livre mais il n’a pas de livre.
 - Les cheveux sont bruns aussi.

☺ **BONNE CHANCE** ☺

German
REVISION ASSIGNMENT
Answers

- Q1
- a. Ich heiß _Shipra_____.
 - b. Ich wohne in __Munirka_____.
 - c. Ich komme aus ___Jammu_____
 - d. Ich bin 5 Jahre alt.
 - e. Meine Mutter heißt __Rita_____.
 - f. Mein Vater heißt __Chirag_____.
 - g. Mir geht es gut,danke.
 - h. Meine Schule heißt __R.K.International School_____.
 - i. Meine Schule liegt in _____Vasant Kunj_____.
 - j. Ja,ich mag Tiere .
 - k. Nein,ich habe keine Katze.
 - l. Ja,ich trinke gern Apfelsaft.
 - m. Ja,ich esse gern Kartoffelsalat.
 - n. Mein Vater arbeitet bei TATA.
 - o. Das Wohnzimmer ist schön..
 - p. Nein,das ist kein Sofa/Ja,das ist ein Sofa.
 - q. Ich möchte eine Tasse Tee trinken.
 - r. Nein,ich trinke keine Flasche Wein / Ja,ich trinke eine Flasche Wein.
 - s. Ja,es geht mir gut / Nein,es geht mir nicht gut.
 - t. Ja,gerne / Nein,danke / Ja,ich möchte eine Tasse Tee.
 - u. Ja,mein Hund ist lieb .
 - v. Ja,mein Freund hat ein Kaninchen / Nein,mein Freund hat kein Kaninchen.
 - w. Meine Katze heißt Mautzi.
- Q2
- a. ___Im_____ April habe ich Prüfungen(exams).
 - b. Wir wohnen __in_____ Srinagar.
 - c. Kommt ihr _____ aus_____ Bangalore?
 - d. Harish arbeitet _____ bei_____ SIEMENS.

- e. ___ Am ___ Montag hat Nina Geburtstag(birthday).
- f. Der Bus kommt ___ um ___ 3 Uhr.
- g. ___ Von ___ Dienstag ___ bis ___ Freitag sind wir nicht ___ in ___ Delhi.
- h. Die Kinder spielen ___ am ___ Abend im Park.
- i. Fahren Herr und Frau Puri ___ am ___ Sonntag ___ mit ___ (means of transport) ___ dem Zug ___ nach ___ Berlin?
- j. Ich gehe jetzt ___ nach ___ Hause.
- k. Wann sind Sie ___ zu ___ Hause, Frau Arya?
- l. Was wissen(know) Sie ___ über (about) ___ seine Tante?
- m. Chinky geht zur Schule ___ mit (with) ___ Richa und Tina.
- n. Klaus arbeitet ___ in ___ Bonn. Er ist Ingenieur ___ von ___ Beruf.
- o. Die Nachbarn(neighbours) ___ von ___ Frau Rakhi Chopra haben drei Hunde.
- p. ___ Im ___ Mai haben wir Ferien.
- q. Meine Schwester möchte ___ im ___ Winter ___ nach ___ Hamburg fahren.
- r. Wo ist das Buch ___ von ___ Raghav ?
- s. Er schreibt eine Postkarte ___ an ___ seine Frau.

Q3:

	trinken	möchten	mögen	essen
ich	trinke	möchte	mag	esse
du	trinkst	möchtest	magst	isst
er/sie/es	trinkt	möchte	mag	isst
ihr	trinkt	möchtet	mögt	esst
wir/Sie/sie	trinken	möchten	mögen	essen

haben

sein

fahren

sprechen

ich	habe	bin	fahre	spreche
du	hast	bist	fährst	sprichst
er/sie/es	hat	ist	fährt	spricht
ihr	habt	seid	fahrt	sprecht
wir/Sie/sie	haben	sind	fahren	sprechen

- Q4
- a. Woher kommt Ira ?
 - b. Was bist du/sind Sie von Beruf ?
 - c. Wo arbeitet ihr ?
 - d. Wie spät ist es?
 - e. Wie ist der Abstellraum ?
 - f. Wie heißt sein Bruder ?
 - g. Wo wohnen sie?
 - h. Wie viele Kanarienvögel hat Suraj?
 - i. Magst du/mögen Sie Goldfische?
 - j. Wie heißt der Hamster ?
 - k. Wann kommt der Bus?
 - l. Was isst euer Vater gern?
 - m. Hast du Haustiere?
 - n. Was mag ein Kaninchen?
 - o. Ist die Maus sehr lieb ?
 - p. Bist du/sind Sie reich?
 - q. Ist das eine Katze?
 - r. Wie geht's ?
 - s. Möchten Sie eine Tasse Kaffee trinken.?
 - t. Möchtest du etwas trinken?
 - u. Wie geht es Ihnen/ dir?
 - v. Ist der Abstellraum praktisch?
 - w. Wie alt ist Arjun ?
 - x. Was ist das?.
 - y. Trinkst du ein Glas Bier?
 - z. Was trinken Sie?

Q5

- a. Haben Sie ein Kaninchen ?
- b. Ich bin Schüler.
- c. Varsha macht die Hausaufgabe(homework).
- d. Anand und Kirti sind Freunde.
- e. Lernst / Sprichst du Deutsch?
- f. Wir spielen Volleyball gern.
- g. Shiv fragt (asks) und ich antworte (answer) .
- h. Mag er Hunde?
- i. Sie heißen Vedant, Tina und Arnav.
- j. Wohnen Sie in Agra?
- k. Kommt ihr aus Jaipur?
- l. Ich lerne/ spreche Hindi und Englisch.
- m. Was schreibt das Kind? Eine Postkarte?
- n. Trinkt / Mag Petra Milch?
- o. Möchtest du etwas trinken ?
- p. Ein Papagei spricht (talks) und sagt (says) 'Hallo, wie geht's'?
- q. Ich fahre nach London.
- r. Wohnst / Arbeitest du in Frankfurt?
- s. Die Nachbarn von Familie Weigel heißen Arun und Radha Reddy.
- t. Esst ihr Käse?
- u. Ich möchte ein Glas Wasser trinken.

Q6

Mein Haus

Mein Haus ist groß und schön. Es liegt in Mayur Vihar. Es hat drei Zimmer. Das Wohnzimmer ist groß. Das Schlafzimmer ist klein aber schön. Das Arbeitszimmer ist praktisch. Der Abstellraum ist nützlich. Die Küche ist klein. Das Bad ist auch klein aber praktisch. Der Garten hat viele Blumen und ist auch groß. Ich liebe mein Haus.

Q7

- a. Die Bundeskanzlerin (Chancellor) von Deutschland heißt Frau Angela Merkel.
- b. Der Bundespräsident heißt Herr Horst Köhler.
- c. Die Hauptstadt von Deutschland ist Berlin.
- d. Deutschland hat 16 Bundesländer.
- e. Deutschland hat 9 Nachbarländer.
- f. Berlin, Bonn, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Kiel, Stuttgart, Heidelberg (any three)

Q8

- a. Ich _____ bin Pilot von Beruf. Meine _____ Schwester, Anchal ist _____ Lehrerin.
- a. Uma wohnt in Berlin, _____ ihr _____ Bruder wohnt in Neu Delhi.
- b. Isha und Ratan kommen aus Gwalior. Ihre _____ Freundin, Ishita kommt aus Udaipur.
- c. Herr Chadha schreibt ein Buch und _____ seine _____ Kinder schreiben eine Postkarte.
- d. Trinkst _____ du _____ ein Glas Bier, Richard?
Ja, _____ ich _____ trinke ein Glas Bier.
- e. Wir sprechen Englisch und _____ unsere _____ Eltern (parents) sprechen Deutsch.
- f. Sind _____ Sie _____ Arzt, Herr Kapoor?
- g. Das Schlafzimmer ist klein. Es _____ ist auch schön.
- h. Der Papagei ist lieb. _____ Er _____ heißt 'Mitthu'.

Q9

- a. Isst du _____ gern/gerne _____ Pizzas?
- b. Ich wohne _____ nicht _____ in Kolkata.
- c. Unsere Mutter trinkt eine _____ Tasse _____ Kaffee.
- d. Wie geht es _____ Ihnen _____, Herr Suri?
_____ Mir _____ geht es nicht gut.
- e. Das ist _____ kein _____ Hamster, das ist eine Maus.
- f. Das ist kein Arbeitszimmer, _____ sondern (instead) _____ das ist ein Bad.
- g. Das ist _____ nicht _____ seine Tante, sondern seine Schwester.

- h. ____ Wie _____ ist der Garten? ____ Er ____ ist klein.
- i. Das ist ein ____ Glas _____ Milch.
- j. Ist das eine ____ Dose _____ Cola?
- k. Meera trinkt eine ____ Flasche _____ Bier.
- l. Sie ____ hat _____ drei Geschwister.
- m. Ich schreibe eine Postkarte ____ an _____ meine Lehrerin.
- n. Das Schlafzimmer ____ von _____ Sidharth ist praktisch.
- o. Mein ____ Name _____ ist John.

- Q10
- a. In Indien(India) spricht man __ Hindi _____.
 - b. In
____ Deutschland __ (Germany) _____, __ Österreich (Austria) _____
____ und _der Schweiz ____ (Switzerland) _____ sprechen
die Leute (people) Deutsch.
 - c. In ____ England _____ spricht man Englisch.
 - d. In Spanien(Spain) spricht man _ Spanisch (Spanish) _____.
 - e.

Note: Please learn the names of only the above mentioned countries and their languages.

Q11 Schreiben Sie die Plural von:

- a. Hamster
- b. Mäuse
- c. Kaninchen
- d. Hunde
- e. Katzen
- f. Kühe
- g. Kanarienvögel
- h. Pferde
- i. Papageien
- j. Goldfische
- k. Häuser
- l. Familien
- m. Tassen

- n. Dosen
- o. Flaschen
- p. Gläser
- q. Freunde
- r. Jahre
- s. Hausaufgaben
- t. Haustiere

Q12

- a. Familie
- b. G o l d f i s c _ h
- c. Tasse
- d. H a u s a u f g a b e
- e. galoppieren
- f. Bier

Q13

- a. Herr Martinez ist der Nachbar von Familie Weigel .
- b. Herr Martinez kommt aus Spanien,aus Barcelona.
- c. Er wohnt jetzt in Heidelberg.
- d. Nein,er spricht auch perfekt Deutsch.
- e. Sein Restaurant heißt ‘Casa de Tapas.’
- f. Herr Martinez hat zwei Kinder.
- g. i) der Nachbar, die Nachbarn
i) das Kind, die Kinder

B.

- a. Ali ist 15 Jahre alt.
- b. Sein Vater arbeitet jetzt in Berlin.
- c. Nein, Ali spricht Deutsch auch.
- d. Seine Freunde heißen Antinio und Marec.
- e. Nein, Marec ist aus Polen.
- f. i) das Jahr, die Jahre
i) der Freund, die Freunde.
ii)

- Q14. a. Ist das ___ ein _____ Garten?
_____ Der _____ Papagei ist ganz(really) lieb.
- b. Sie trinkt ___ eine _____ Tasse Tee und ihr Vater trinkt
___ ein _____ Glas Wein.
- c. _____ Der _____ Kanarienvogel ist 2 Monate alt.
- d. Was mag ___ ein _____ Kaninchen? Karotten?
- e. _____ Das _____ Schlafzimmer ist sehr schön.
- f. Das ist kein Fernseher, das ist ___ eine _____ Lampe.

- Q15. Lola ist ___ nicht _____ dick, sie ist schlank.
- a. Das ist _____ kein _____ Arbeitszimmer, das ist ein Bad.
- b. Tanu ist _____ nicht _____ 3 Jahre alt, sie ist 5.
- c. Unser Onkel arbeitet ___ nicht _____ bei Tata, sondern bei Nokia.
- d. Wir haben ___ keine _____ Hefte.

NOUNS**MEANINGS****PLURALS**

		DER	
1.	Bleistift	Pencil	Bleistifte
2.	Füller	Fountainpen	Füller
3.	Radiergummi	Eraser	Radiergummis
4.	Kugelschreiber	Ballpen	Kugelschreiber
5.	Stuhl	Chair	Stühle
6.	Tisch	Table	Tische
7.	Fernseher	Television	Fernseher
8.	Ball	Ball	Bälle
9.	Eimer	Bucket	Eimer
10.	Spiegel	Mirror	Spiegel
11.	Fußboden	Floor	Fußboden
12.	Garten	Garden	Gärten
13.	Mülleimer	Dustbin	Mülleimer
14.	Schrank	Cupboard	Schränke
15.	Taschenrechner	Pocketcalculator	Taschenrechner
16.	Zug	Train	Züge
17.	Spitzer	Sharpner	Spitzer
18.	Baum	Tree	Bäume
19.	Computer	Computer	Computer
20.	Koffer	suitcase	Koffer
21.	Monat	month	Monate
22.	Schlüssel	key	Schlüssel

दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल वसंत कुंज
प्रथम सत्र परीक्षा हेतु पुनरावृत्ति कार्य सत्र-२००६-२०१०
कक्षा - ६
विषय - हिन्दी
उत्तर-तालिका

पाठ्यपुस्तक-वसंत

पाठ- ऐसे-ऐसे, नादान दोस्त, जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते

१. (क) पाठ- 'जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते'

लेखिका - हेलेन केलर

(ख) लेखिका का दिल चीड़ की फैली पत्तियाँ, घास का मैदान तथा झरने के पानी को बहते हुए, देखने के लिए मचल उठता था। उन्हें लगता था कि अगर इन चीड़ों को सिर्फ छूने भर से मुझे इतनी खुशी मिलती है, तो उनकी सुंदरता देखकर तो मेरा मन मुग्ध ही हो जाएगा।

२. बदलते हुए मौसम का समाँ लेखिका में जीवन में एक नया रंग और खुशियाँ भर जाता है।

३. केशव और श्यामा के मन में चिड़िया के अंडों के लिए तरह-तरह के सवाल उठते थे। अंडे कितने बड़े होंगे? किस रंग के होंगे? कितने होंगे? उनमें से बच्चे किस तरह निकल आएँगे? बच्चों के पर कैसे निकलेंगे? घोंसला कैसा है? लेकिन इन बातों का जवाब देने वाला कोई नहीं था।

४. केशव को कई दिनों तक इस बात पर अफसोस होता रहा कि अंडों की हिफाजत करने के जोग में उसने उनका सत्यानाश ही कर डाला।

५. मोहन शरारती बच्चा था और अकसर वह अपना काम पूरा नहीं करता था।

६. मोहन ने पेट में 'ऐसे-ऐसे' होने का बहाना इसलिए बनाया था क्योंकि उसने स्कूल का काम पूरा नहीं किया था।

पाठ- झगड़ा, कुट्टी आन्दोलन, डरू चाचा

१. लेखक को डरू चाचा के रंग-बिरंगे कागज़ परियों के रंगीले पंखों जैसे लगते थे।

२. डरू चाचा को बेतहाशा भागते देख सभी कुत्ते भौंकने लगे। गाँव का मरखना साँड भी उनके पीछे पड़ गया।

३. तीनों बच्चों की दोस्ती का संसार इतना रोचक और विशाल था कि वे बाहर होती घटनाओं से अनजान थे।

४. बड़ों के बीच झगड़ा हो जाने पर भी जब बच्चे एक दूसरे से मिले बिना न रह सके वो उनका प्यार देखकर बड़ों का दिल पिघल गया और उनकी दुश्मनी समाप्त हो गई ।
५. रात के समय आंगन में लगे पेड़ को देखकर गोपू इसलिए खुश हो रहा था क्योंकि पेड़ पर जलते-बुझते जुगनुओं को देखकर उसे लगा कि जैसे वह गणेश पूजा की तैयारी कर रहा है उसी तरह चिड़िया भी अपने पेड़ पर छोटे-छोटे दिए लगाकर गणेश पूजा की तैयारी कर रही है ।

पृष्ठ संख्या- ४८ प्रश्न - ४

- (क) सी.वी. रमण बचपन से ही शरीर से दुबले-पतले थे किन्तु दिमाग के तेज़ थे ।
- (ख) वे अस्वस्थता के कारण विदेश नहीं जा पाए ।
- (ग) सी.वी. रमण ने अपनी प्रतिभा से यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि यदि प्रतिभा हो तो विदेश जाकर पढ़ना आवश्यक नहीं है ।
- (घ) इन्हें प्रकाश किरणों पर किए गए अपने शोध पर नोबल पुरस्कार मिला ।
- (ङ) भारत में सी.वी. रमण से पहले विश्व-कवि टैगोर को नोबल पुरस्कार मिला था ।
- (च) 'सी.वी. रमण' ।

अपठित पद्यांश- पृष्ठ संख्या ४९ प्रश्न - १

१. बादल के जल लाने से धरती की प्यास बुझ जाएगी व अन्न उगेगा ।
२. काला बादल बच्चों को नहलाएगा तथा उनका मन रखने के लिए इंद्रधनुष बनाएगा ।
३. बादल के बरसने से गर्मी दूर भाग जाएगी ।
४. सागर - समुद्र
धरती - पृथ्वी
५. इंद्रधनुष - बरसात के पश्चात् आसमान में इंद्रधनुष देखकर बच्चे खुश हो गए ।

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

SANSKRIT - 1

CLASS - VI

उत्तर -

- उ.१ १ प् + अ + त् + र् + आ + ण् + इ
२ अ + द् + य् + अ
३ भ् + अ + क् + त् + औ
४ प् + र् + अ + य् + ओ + ग् + अ + म्
२. १ लतया लताभ्याम् लताभिः
२ बाले बालयोः बालेषु
३ एताम् एते एताः
४ तस्य तयोः तेषाम्
३. १ बालस्य बालानाम्
२ केन कैः
३ एतया एताभ्याम्
४ लतयोः लतानाम्
५ फलस्य फलयोः
६ सा ताः
४. १ स्थास्यति स्थास्यन्ति
२ नंस्यति नंस्यतः
३ कुर्वः कुर्मः
४ द्रक्ष्यसि द्रक्ष्यथ
५ नयसि नयथः
६ स्थः स्थ
७ लेखिष्यतः लेखिष्यन्ति

५. १ मैं इन सब वृक्षों को देख रही हूँ।
 २ आज हम सब पुस्तक को नहीं पढ़ते हैं।
 ३ तुम दोनों शिक्षिका हो।
 ४ हम दोनों सगे भाई हैं।
 ५ अनेक चित्र सुन्दर हैं।
 ६ ये सब आपस में खेलती हैं।
 ७ ये सब फूल हैं।
 ८ व्यायाम के बिना शरीर स्वस्थ नहीं होता।
६. १ और २ वहाँ ३ सुबह
 ४ नहीं ५ कहाँ ६ बिना
 ७ भी ८ परन्तु ९ हाँ
 १० शाम ११ कैसे १२ निश्चय से
७. १ श्यामेन २ स्थ ३ स्तः
 ४ सः ५ एते ६ पठामः
 ७ पश्यामि ८ स्थः
८. १ अहम् नमामि।
 २ एते पास्यन्ति।
 ३ वयम् नंस्यामः।
 ४ त्वम् हससि।
 ५ सः लिखति।
 ६ रामः पास्यति।

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

SANSKRIT - II

CLASS - VI

उत्तर -

- उ.१ १ बालः / गजः
२ छात्रा / गायिका
३ भक्तः / छात्रः
४ अध्यापिका
५ पुस्तकम्
६ मित्रम् / पुष्पम्
७ बालाः / छात्राः
८ ललनाः / कन्याः
९ फलानि / पुस्तकानि

२. १ एतानि २ एतौ
३ एते ४ एताः
५ एतत् ६ एषः
७ एषा ८ एताः

३. १ बहुत बोलने वाला २ तपस्वी
३ मीठा ४ वाहन
५ नदी ६ माता
७ सगा भाई ८ दौड़ने वाली
९ दूध १० गूँगा
११ बिलाव १२ चिड़ियाँ
१३ आँख १४ आपस में
१५ मेरा

४. १ (पुस्तक) एतत् मम पुस्तकम् अस्ति
२ (अनेक फल) एतानि फलानि सन्ति।
३ (नहीं) अत्र गजः न अस्ति।
४ (वहाँ) तत्र मयूरः नृत्यति।
५ (घर) एतत् मम गृहम् अस्ति।
६ (बिना) जलम् विना न जीवनम्।
५. १ एषः जनः नमति।
२ सा सेना रक्षति।
३ तौ वदतः।
४ खगौ कूजतः।
५ मित्राणि आगच्छन्ति।
६ बालिकाः पचन्ति।
६. १ न
२ संस्कृत - गीतम्
३ छात्राः आचार्यः च
४ आम्
५ परमानन्द - माधवम्
६ वाचालम्
७ गिरिम्
७. १ वयम् भक्ताः स्मः।
नमामः।
२ सः गजः अस्ति।
सः खेलति।
३ कः
कूर्दति।