



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## TOPIC - ADVERBS

### WINTER ASSIGNMENT

#### CLASS-VI

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs from the box. Hints are given in brackets.**

comfortably	gracefully	hard	everywhere	inside
here	rarely	often	tomorrow	soon

1. All the girls danced \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

2. Flowers were blooming \_\_\_\_\_ in the spring season. (adverb of place)

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ visits the museum. (adverb of frequency)

4. The old lady sat \_\_\_\_\_ as she wanted to protect herself from the chilly winds. (adverb of place)

5. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ helps her mother in the garden. (adverb of frequency)

6. Ravina took off her shoes and sat down \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of manner)

7. Sheela will come \_\_\_\_\_. ( adverb of time)

8. I was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ before I went for a bath. (adverb of place)

9. You must write back \_\_\_\_\_. (adverb of time)

10. The team worked really \_\_\_\_\_to complete the project. (adverb of manner)

**Q2.Circle the adverbs in the following sentences and state its kind.**

1. The big wave crashed violently onto the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.The basketball match is interesting and the players are playing enthusiastically. \_\_\_\_\_  
—

3. The children are playing upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I watch English films occasionally. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Nowadays, everyone wants to wear jeans. \_\_\_\_\_

6. She seldom pays us a visit. \_\_\_\_\_

7. The little girl was led away by her mother. \_\_\_\_\_

8. I spoke to her recently. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Rohan carved the piece of wood skillfully. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Move forward with courage. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3. Frame meaningful sentences using following adverbs.**

1. then

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_2. twice

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. sadly

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. always

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. today

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions from the box:**

so	either, or	although	yet
if but	and	unless	because
	still		

1. He was tired, \_\_\_\_\_ he worked hard.
2. You will miss the train \_\_\_\_\_ you walk fast.
3. I cannot lift the box \_\_\_\_\_ it is very heavy.
4. We played well, \_\_\_\_\_ we lost the match badly.
5. You will catch the train \_\_\_\_\_ you go now.
6. They played badly, \_\_\_\_\_ they won the match.
7. The children ate fresh \_\_\_\_\_ juicy grapes.
8. She is cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ everybody likes her.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your brother must do this work.
10. She finished first, \_\_\_\_\_ she started late.

**Q. Tick the correct conjunctions in the following paragraph and re-write the paragraph with correct conjunctions:**

The Prince searched everywhere for Cinderella (**so/because**) he wanted to marry her. He called his advisors and courtiers (**but/and**) sent them out to search for her. They carried the glass slipper with them (**but/because**) they were searching for the owner of the slipper. They came to Cinderella's house. They were met by Cinderella's cruel step mother (**and/so**) her step-sisters. (**Although/Unless**) the step-sisters tried hard to put the slipper on, it would not fit them. So, finally Cinderella was called from the kitchen (**and/for**) of course, it fitted her perfectly. Cinderella had the other slipper in her pocket. S he wore that one too. (**No sooner/Sooner**) did she wear the slipper (**than/that**) her clothes turned into a fine gown. The courtiers were happy to find her (**and/but**) informed the prince. The Prince and Cinderella were married (**and/but**) lived happily ever after.

## Diary Entry

*You have to keep a 'green' diary for a week.*

*You should record anything that you did to help the environment and anything that you did that harmed the environment. This is just to make you more aware of the effects of our actions and how we can try to help the environment more.*

*Imagine a typical week for you and make entries for the things that you did that helped or harmed the environment.*

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**  
**WINTER ASSIGNMENT**  
**ENGLISH**  
**CLASS VI**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL.NO

**Q. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:**

1. Sunita is jumping \_\_\_\_\_ the hurdle.
2. Sarita is standing \_\_\_\_\_ Sunita and Anita.
3. I get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6'oclock in the morning.
4. My father works in his office \_\_\_\_\_ 8a.m. to 5 p.m.
5. I shall finish my work \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
6. We celebrate Children's Day \_\_\_\_\_ 14<sup>th</sup> November.
7. Put the pen \_\_\_\_\_ the box.
8. I can solve the sum \_\_\_\_\_ any difficulty.
9. He never borrows money \_\_\_\_\_ me.
10. We were going \_\_\_\_\_ the station when we met her.

**Q. Use the following prepositions in the sentences of your own:**

1. since \_\_\_\_\_
2. among \_\_\_\_\_
3. at \_\_\_\_\_
4. within \_\_\_\_\_
5. for \_\_\_\_\_
6. along \_\_\_\_\_
7. until \_\_\_\_\_
8. into \_\_\_\_\_
9. in front of \_\_\_\_\_
10. beside \_\_\_\_\_

# STORY TIME

## CLASS VI

Read the following stories and write a brief summary of each story in your own words.

### Heidi feels homesick

*In the book Heidi by Johanna Spyri, Heidi is taken by her aunt to live with her grandfather in a village, in the mountains of Switzerland. She loves to roam about in the pastures with the goatherd Peter and to play with Snowflake, a little white goat. She is fond of Grannie, Peter's grandmother. However, Heidi's aunt soon sends her to Frankfurt to be the companion of Clara, Herr Sesemann's daughter. She has to take lessons from Mr Usher, Clara's tutor. Heidi is made to feel unwelcome by the strict housekeeper, Miss Rottenmeire. She finds a friend in Sebastian, who works in the house. Heidi misses her home.*

After dinner, Heidi always sat alone in her room for some time. She had been made to realize that she could not simply run out-of-doors in Frankfurt as she had done at home, so she never tried again. Miss Rottenmeier had forbidden her to talk to Sebastian.

Heidi had plenty of time every day to think how by now the snow would have melted on the mountain; of how beautiful it would be at home with the sun shining on the grass and on the flowery slopes and over the valley below.

She felt so homesick, she could hardly bear it. Then she remembered that her aunt had said that she could go back if she wanted to. So one afternoon, she wrapped up the rolls in her big red scraf, put on her old straw hat and went downstairs.

She had got only as far as the front door when she ran straight into Miss Rottenmeier, who was returning from an outing. That forbidding person stared at Heidi in amazement and her sharp eyes came to rest on the red bundle.

"And what does this mean?" she demanded.

"Why are you dressed up like that? Haven't I forbidden you to run about the streets alone or to go out without permission?"

"I wasn't going to run about," murmured Heidi, a little frightened. "I only want to go home to see Grandfather and Grannie."

"What's that? You want to go home?"

Miss Rottenmeier threw up her hands in horror. "You'd simply run off like that? What would Mr Sesemann say? I can only hope he'll never hear of it. Pray, what's wrong with this house? Have you ever lived in such a fine place before, or had such a soft bed to sleep in or eaten such good food? Answer me that."

"No," said Heidi.

"Here you have everything you can want. You're an ungrateful little girl who doesn't know when she's well off."

This was too much for Heidi and she burst out, "I want to go home because while I'm here Snowflake will be crying, and Grannie will be missing me too. And here, I can't see the sun saying goodnight to the mountains. How the eagle would screech if he saw all the people here in Frankfurt."

"Merciful heavens! The child's out of her mind!" exclaimed Miss Rottenmeier and ran swiftly upstairs, bumping violently into Sebastian who was going down. "Bring that wretched child up here at once," she ordered.

"Very well," said Sebastian.

Heidi hadn't moved. She was trembling all over and her eyes were blazing.

"well, what have you done this time?" asked Sebastian cheerfully. Still she didn't stir, so he patted her shoulder.

He added sympathetically, "Come now, don't take it so much to heart. Keep smiling. That's the best thing to do. Come along. We've got to do an about-turn and go upstairs again. She said so." Heidi went up slowly with him.

"Cheer up," he said. "Don't be downhearted. I've never seen you cry yet and I know you're a sensible little girl."

At supper, Miss Rottenmeier hardly spoke, but every now and then she glanced sharply at Heidi as though she was expecting her to do something unheard-of at any moment.

But the little girl sat as quiet as a mouse, eating and drinking nothing, though she managed to put her roll in her pocket as usual.

Next morning, when Mr Usher arrived, Miss Rottenmeier mysteriously beckoned him into the dining room and told him she feared that the change of air and the new way of life, with all its unusual experiences, had affected Heidi's mind. She told him how the child had tried to run away and repeated the extraordinary things she had said.

**an adaptation**

### **Caught in a storm!**

*In the book The Swiss Family Robinson by Johann David Wyss, the ship the Robinson family are sailing in gets caught in a terrible storm. The Robinson family, comprising the father, the mother and four sons, must rely on their wits, courage and strong family bond, to survive the shipwreck. What happens to them? Read this passage to find out.*

The storm had raged for six days and on the seventh day, it seemed to increase. Our ship was tossed about in the storm. We were terribly off course. Our mast was split and the ship began to leak in many places. Water rushed in, rising quickly. Our crew gave up all hope and feared the worst. All seemed lost. I gathered my family on the deck and we prayed on our knees in the rain. Suddenly, we heard a crew member shout, "Land! Land!"

Our prayers had been answered!

At that moment, however, the ship struck something hard! We heard a loud cracking noise. The vessel was jammed between two high rocks. It began to break into pieces as water poured in from all sides.

"Lower the boats! We are lost!" yelled the captain. Our ship had begun to come apart.

I ran to my boys and wife and cried, "We are still above water and land is near! We can still make it!"

However, as I turned, I saw that the crew had jumped into the lifeboats. I cried out to them not to leave us behind but my voice was lost in the roar of the storm. Neither could the sailors have returned as the waves were as high as mountains.

I was consoled by observing that water had not entered the ship above a certain height. I saw, in the distance, towards the south, traces of land which was wild and barren.

"Children," I shouted over the rain, "if we stay on board, we can make it to shore after the storm!"

My boys were relieved but my wife saw that I was still worried as the broken ship was swaying and rolling in the waves. As the night wore on, the waves and rain kept battering our ship, but we managed to stay in our cabin, above water.

"We need to find food," I yelled. "We have to stay strong for what is ahead."

We searched in what was left of the ship and found some food. My wife put together a meal for the family.

Finally, Fritz, my eldest son, said, "I have been thinking about how we could save ourselves. If we only had some cork jackets for Mamma and my brothers! You and I don't need them. We could then swim to land."

It was a great idea! We found empty flasks and cans that we tied together to make life jackets of sorts. My wife and younger sons put them on willingly. We also found matches, knives, rope, and other useful things to carry so that we could reach the shore without being totally helpless.

Fritz, Ernest, Jack and Franz could now go to sleep on the broken ship, while my wife and I, too anxious to rest, stayed up all night, watching the storm.

Finally, when day came, we saw that the sky had begun to clear and the wind was not blowing as strongly as before. We woke up the boys.

"We could swim to shore now!" Fritz said excitedly.

"Would it not be better to build a raft that would get us to land safely?" asked Ernest.

"Let's search the rest of the ship to see what we can find," I answered. "Let's all meet back here with whatever we think will be useful."

My youngest son, Franz, who was only seven, went with my wife to feed and comfort the animals on the ship. They were all full of fear. The rest of us set out to find what we could. Fritz went to find weapons, Ernest went to look for tools, I looked for fresh water and Jack went to the captain's cabin.

Jack opened the door to the captain's cabin, only to be knocked over by two leaping dogs who were thrilled to have been rescued. They licked him all over. Jack climbed up on the biggest dog and proudly rode him to where I was. We joined the others and went through all that we had found.

Fritz had found guns, gunpowder and bullets. Ernest had nails, a saw, an axe, a hammer and other tools in all of his pockets. Little Franz proudly showed us a box of fishing hooks, which I told him were the most important find. My wife told us that there was a donkey, two cows, two goats, six sheep, a ram, a flock of chickens, a rooster and two pigs on board.

Jack hit upon the idea of finding some barrels to float in to reach the shore. They could be used to build a makeshift raft for all of us. I sawed each barrel in half until soon we had eight tubs, each of the same height. We placed the half-barrels on a large plank. We nailed them to the large plank and then to each other. Two planks were nailed to either side. Thus, we succeeded in producing a boat of sorts. It was divided into eight compartments, in which it did not appear difficult to make a short voyage, over a calm sea.

We tied the boat to our tools, food, water and then loaded it with all our tools, food, water and everything else we had found. Then we found some oars that we could row with. After a busy day of preparing the raft, it was nightfall once again, and we waited tensely in the dark, hoping that another storm would not come. In the morning, we prepared to row to shore.

**an adaptation**

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**

**(ENGLISH)**

**SENTENCE AND TENSES**

**CLASS –VI**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL NO.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Re-arrange the following words to frame meaningful sentences and put appropriate punctuation mark.**

- a. present/ you/ were/ yesterday
- b. raining/ continuously/ is/ from/ it/ yesterday
- c. drums/ moiz/ plays/ exceptionally/ well/ the
- d. became / nelson / first / africa / of / the / president
- e. couldn't /on/ perform/ the/ well/ dancers/ stage/ the
- f. respect/ elders/ we/ should/ our
- g. you/ may/ in/ prosper/ life
- h. cheered/ for/ we/ winning/ the/ team
- i. reading/ teacher/ the/ out/ poem/is/ a

**Q2. Punctuate the following lines.**

please sit down sir said the robot pointing to a sofa in the living room would you like to have a drink the alien creature hesitated I am eager to know how living beings live here it said like everybody else sir replied the robot

**Q3. Write one assertive, one exclamatory, one interrogative and one imperative sentence using the word "flower".**

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**Q4. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of verb.**

present	past	past participle
	brought	brought
come		came
	caught	caught
forget	forgot	
grow		grown
lose	lost	
ride		ridden
run		run

	took	taken
break	broke	

**Q5. State whether the underlined verb in the sentence is transitive or intransitive.**

- a. She was crying all day long. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We showed her the photo album. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. I ate the cherries. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She laughed at the joke. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The doctor advised me to exercise regularly. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q6. Rewrite the sentences by changing the underlined verbs into the tense as directed.**

- a. The girl walked directly towards the office. (change into simple present)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. My brother loves to travel. (change into simple past)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. Waris enjoys a great meal. (change into present continuous)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Shehzad is watching a test match. (change into past continuous)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. She is working on her laptop. (change into simple present)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Q7. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the tense of the following sentences from past continuous to present continuous.**

- a. The boys were playing in the rain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. My sister was coming back from her school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. Sheena was watching television in her room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Riya and her friends were travelling together.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. She was baking a cake for her children.

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**Q8. Use the following verbs to make sentences in the tenses as directed.**

a. see (present simple)

---

b. bring (present simple)

---

c. fly (past simple)

---

d. bring (past simple)

---

e. watch (present continuous)

---

f. sing (present continuous)

---

g. look (past continuous)

---

h. teach (past continuous)

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# DEHLI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

## Winter assignment

### CLASS VI

- Q1. How many degrees does a minute hand of a clock turn through in  
a) 20 minutes                      b) 2 hours 10 minutes                      c) 1 hour 30 minutes
- Q2. Write the comparison between line, line segment and ray.
- Q3. What is incidence property.
- Q4. Draw a quadrilateral PQRS, and name the following:  
a) Two pair of opposite sides  
b) Two pairs of opposite angles  
c) Two pair of adjacent sides  
d) Two pair of adjacent angles.
- Q5. Draw a circle, mark the centre O. Draw a diameter AB and radius OM. Measure their length and compare.
- Q6. The angles of a triangle ABC are in the ratio of 1:2:3. Find all the angles of a triangle ABC.
- Q7. The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio of 2:3:4:6. Find the measure of each angle.
- Q8. Multiple choice questions.
- 1) A quadrilateral has
    - a) 2 diagonals, 3 angles
    - b) 4 diagonals, 4 angles
    - c) 2 diagonals, 4 sides
    - d) 4 diagonals, 4 sides
  - 2) The longest chord of a circle is
    - a) A radius
    - b) A diameter
    - c) An arc
    - d) None of these
  - 3) How many circles can be drawn to pass through three collinear points
    - a) One
    - b) Two
    - c) Three
    - d) None

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.  
WINTER ASSIGNMENT  
MATHEMATICS  
CLASS VI**

QNO1. Write the following statements as algebraic equations:

- i) 7 more than twice a number is 35.
- ii) 8 less than three times a number is 85.
- iii) 17 is equal to seven times a number added to 3.

QNO2. Solve the equations by trial and error method:

- i)  $y + 3 = 10$
- ii)  $3a + 1 = 5a - 7$

QNO3. Solve the following by systematic method and check the result:

- i)  $7 + 4x = -5$
- ii)  $4b - 3 = 2b + 5$

QNO4. Solve and check the solution:

- i)  $5x - 8 = -2x + 6$
- ii)  $\frac{2a}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{2} + 1$

QNO5. The sum of a number and 5 divided by 4 is 9. Find the number?

QNO6. Shika's mother is thrice as old as she is now. After 10 years, her age will be twice shika's age. What are their ages now?

DEHLI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR  
WINTER ASSIGNMENT  
CLASS VI

Q1. Make a table and categorize the following angles as acute, obtuse, right, reflex, straight and complete

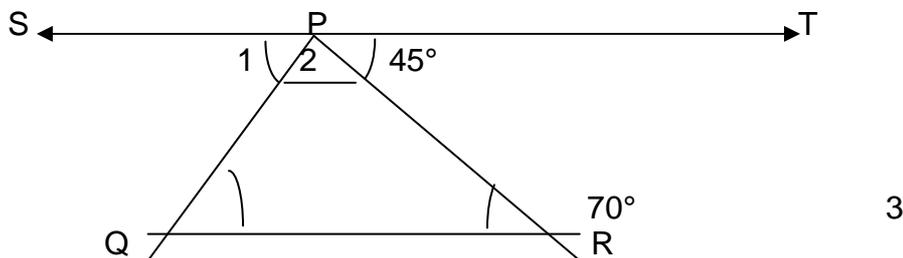
- a.  $23^\circ$     b.  $122^\circ$     c.  $90^\circ$     d.  $270^\circ$     e.  $360^\circ$     f.  $198^\circ$     g.  $180^\circ$

Q2. What are concurrent lines. Explain with the help of diagram

Q3. Classify the triangles on the bases of sides and angles. Draw the diagram of each triangle.

Q4. In a right triangle ABC, AB is perpendicular to BC and  $\angle C = 50^\circ$ . Find the measure of third angle.

Q5. In triangle PQR, ST is parallel to QR. Find the magnitude of  $\angle 1$ ,  $\angle 2$ , and  $\angle 3$ .



Q6. Fill in the blanks.

- a) A cube has ----- edges.
- b) A cuboid has ----- vertices
- c) A ----- has no vertex and no edge.
- d) Cylinder has two ----- and one ----- face.
- e) All the faces of ----- are identical.
- f) How many edges are there in a triangular pyramid? (four, five, six or seven)

Q7. If one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of other two, show that the triangle is a right triangle.

**DEHLI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR**  
**WINTER ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS VI**

QNO1. Tick the correct option.

- i) The ratio of 30 minutes to 1 hour in simplest form is  
a) 30:1                      b) 60:30                      c) 1:2                      d) 5:6
- ii) There are 15 boys and 20 girls in a class. The ratio of boys to the number of students in the class is  
a) 3 :4                      b) 4:3                      c) 4:7                      d) 3:7
- iii) If Rs 100 are distributed between Abhisheek and Anubhav in the ratio 5:3. The share of Anubhav is Rs----  
a) 50.0                      b) 62.5                      c) 37.5                      d) 37.0
- iv) If x,y,a,b are in proportion, then  
a)  $xy=ab$                       b)  $xb=ay$                       c)  $ax=by$                       d)  $x/y=b/a$
- v) Which of the following ratios form a proportion?  
a) 2:5 and 5:7    b) 4:11 and 11:4    c) 5:6 and 25:30    d) 7:13 and 9:16

Q2. Write 3 equivalent ratios of 8: 14.

Q3. The annual income of Anita is Rs 250000 and she saves Rs 50000 annually. Find the

- i) Ratio of her savings to her total income  
ii) Ratio of her savings to her expenditure  
iii) Ratio of her income to her expenditure

Q4. Find x in each of the following:

- i)  $4 : 16 :: x : 8$   
ii)  $x : 6 :: 24 : 32$

Q5. Find the value of x if 7, x ,9, 72 are in proportion.

Q6. Two numbers are in the ratio 5:7. If their sum is 132, find them.

# Delhi Public School, Srinagar

## Winter Assignment

### SCIENCE CLASS: 6<sup>th</sup>

#### Worksheet No. 3

#### Topic: Air around Us

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q1. Give one word for the following:

- The layer of air that protects us from UV rays. \_\_\_\_\_
- The amount of water-vapour in the air at a given place and at a time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Contamination of air with undesirable substances.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The gas used by animals in respiration. \_\_\_\_\_
- The gas used by green plants for photosynthesis. \_\_\_\_\_
- The gas that is most abundant in air. \_\_\_\_\_
- Yachts can sail due to its presence. \_\_\_\_\_
- The closest layer of atmosphere extending up to about 10-15km above the earth's surface. \_\_\_\_\_
- Contaminants which makes the environment unclean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The process by which oxygen reacts with a fuel and releases heat energy.  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Q2. Multiple choice questions:

##### i) The gas responsible for suffocation in a closed room is

- Nitrogen
- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen
- None of these

##### ii) They prevent dust particles from getting into our respiratory system:

- Mucus
- Fine nose hair
- Both a and b
- None of these

##### iii) Wind energy can

- Move yachts
- Generate electricity
- Grind wheat to flour
- All of these

##### iv) Which gas do mountaineers carry in gas cylinders?

- Oxygen
- Carbon dioxide
- Nitrogen
- Water vapours

##### v) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Ionosphere

##### vi) Which gas is used to make fertilizers?

- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen

- Nitrogen
- Smoke

##### vii) During combustion:

- Nitrogen is consumed
- Oxygen is consumed



# Delhi Public School, Srinagar

## Winter Assignment

### SCIENCE CLASS: 6<sup>th</sup>

#### Worksheet No. 4

#### Topic: Body Movements

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q1. Give one word for the following:

- k) A joint that permits movement in all directions is \_\_\_\_\_
- l) Small bones that makes up the backbone are called \_\_\_\_\_
- m) The skull bone which is movable is called \_\_\_\_\_
- n) The framework of bones in our body. \_\_\_\_\_
- o) Structure softer than bone of which upper part of our ear is made \_ - \_\_\_\_\_
- p) The bony part of the head that encases the brain is called \_\_\_\_\_
- q) The type of joint present in our knee. \_\_\_\_\_
- r) Strong tissue that holds the bone together. \_\_\_\_\_
- s) Hard structures in our body that cannot bent but give shape to body. \_\_\_\_\_
- t) Framework of bones which give shape to our body. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q2. Multiple choice questions:

##### i) Immovable joint is present in:

- a) Skull                      b) Spine  
c) Elbow                      d) Shoulder

##### ii) The longest bone on the body is:

- b) Femur                      b) Humerus  
c) Spine                      d) ribcage

##### iii) The number of bones in a human skeleton is

- a) 406                      b) 306  
c) 206                      d) 209

##### iv) The joint between fingers is the:

- a) Pivot joint                      b) gliding joint  
c) Hinge joint                      d) ball and socket joint

##### v) Muscles are usually attached to bones by:

- a) Ligaments                      b) tendons  
c) Cartilage                      d) membranes

##### vi) Cage like structure which protect heart and lungs?

- a) Ribcage                      b) Skull  
c) Backbone d) Spinal cord

##### vii) The main function of the skeleton is to provide support and to:

- b) Allow movement                      b) Aid circulation  
c) Aid respiration                      d) Respond to stimuli

**viii) Floating ribs are also called as:**

a) False ribs b) Fibula

c) Coccyx

d) True ribs

**ix) Which bone protects the lower abdominal organs as the urinary bladder, rectum and uterus?**

a) Sternum

b) Pelvic bone

c) Spine

d) Skull

**x) The joint present in an elbow is:**

a) Pivot joint b) Gliding joint

c) Hinge joint

d) Ball and socket joint

# Delhi Public School, Srinagar

## Winter Assignment

### SCIENCE CLASS: 6<sup>th</sup>

### Worksheet No. 5

#### Topic: Fun with Magnets

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q1. Give one word for the following:

- The phenomenon of attracting iron is called. \_\_\_\_\_
- An instrument used for navigation. \_\_\_\_\_
- A naturally occurring magnet. \_\_\_\_\_
- The direction in which a freely suspended magnet aligns itself. \_\_\_\_\_
- A material that is not affected by magnets. \_\_\_\_\_
- Part of the magnet where maximum magnetism exists. \_\_\_\_\_
- Place where strength of magnet is minimum. \_\_\_\_\_
- A substance which attracts iron pieces towards itself. \_\_\_\_\_
- The two ends of a magnet. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q2. Multiple choice questions:

##### i) The first known magnetic material is:

- Iron
- Steel
- Loadstone
- Cobalt

##### ii) Out of the following the devices which uses a magnet:

- A CD player
- Geyser
- Electric iron
- Electric toaster

##### iii) A magnet has

- 3 poles
- 2 poles
- 4 poles
- 1 pole

##### iv) The shape of a magnet could be:

- Horseshoe
- Ring
- Cylindrical
- All of these

##### v) The electromagnet is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- Bar magnet
- Damaged magnet
- Temporary magnet
- Permanent magnet

##### vi) What will happen when the two magnets shown below are pushed towards each other?

- They N they will re N
- They will attract.
- Nothing will happen.

##### vii) When a N pole of a bar magnet is brought near the north pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, then it?

- Attracts
- Repels
- It rotates
- None of these

##### viii) In order to retain their magnetic properties, bar magnet should not be:

- Heated
- Dropped from height
- Hammered
- All of these

##### ix) A south pole will repel

- a south pole
- a north pole

c) both south and north poles    d) neither a south nor a north pole

**x)The strength of a bar magnet is:**

a) Concentrated in the Centre    b) uniform throughout the magnet

c) Concentrated at the two ends    d) Concentrated at one end

# Delhi Public School, Srinagar

## Winter Assignment

SCIENCE CLASS: 6th

Worksheet No. 6

Topic: Getting To Know Plants

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

### Q1. Give one word for the following:

- u) I have a green tender stem and I am much shorter than you. \_\_\_\_\_
- v) Broad flat part of a leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
- w) The broad expanded green portion of the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
- x) Narrow stalk that connects the leaf to the stem is called \_\_\_\_\_
- y) The part of the plant which produces its food is called \_\_\_\_\_
- z) The powdery substance present in the anther of a stamen is called \_\_\_\_\_
- aa) The part of a flower which becomes fruit after fertilization. \_\_\_\_\_
- bb) The male part of flower is called \_\_\_\_\_
- cc) The process by which plant leaves lose water into the air. \_\_\_\_\_
- dd) Part of a plant that anchor the plant to the soil. \_\_\_\_\_

### Q2. Multiple choice questions:

#### i) Which part of the plant helps to carry food to all parts of the plant?

- a) Root
- b) leaf
- c) Stem
- d) flower

#### ii) Plants spread out their branches and leaves in order to:

- c) Get more sunlight
- b) to make it more beautiful
- c) Get more rain
- d) provide us with shade

#### iii) Which of the following has parallel venation in its leaves?

- a) Mustard
- b) Banana
- c) Mango tree
- d) China rose

#### iv) Most of the fruits have:

- a) Flowers
- b) Leaves
- c) Root hairs
- d) Seeds

#### v) Woody perennials, attain height between 3m to 5m, bushy appearance, and profuse branched stem from the ground these plants are:

- a) Herbs
- b) Shrubs
- c) Trees
- d) None of these

#### vi) When pollen is transferred to the stigma of another flower, the process is called:

- a) Fertilization
- b) Fusion
- c) Pollination
- d) Germination

#### vii) Which of the following is the correct match between the characteristics of stem and the category of plant:

- c) Weak stem which cannot stand upright: Creeper

- b) Green tender stem: Shrub
- c) Thick, hard stem which branching near the base: Tree
- d) Thick, Hard stem with branches high on the plant: Herb

**viii) A flower that has all the four whorls is called a:**

- a) Complete flower
- b) Incomplete flower
- c) Unisexual flower
- d) none of these

**ix) Which one of the following is not the function of leaf normally?**

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Transpiration
- c) Respiration
- d) Transportation

**x) Portion between two nodes is called a:**

- a) Internode
- b) Petiole
- c) Lamina
- d) Terminal bud

# Delhi Public School, Srinagar

## Winter Assignment

### SCIENCE CLASS: 6<sup>th</sup>

#### Worksheet No. 2

#### Topic: Water

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q1. Give one word for the following:

- ee) Water fit for drinking is called \_\_\_\_\_
- ff) The wise and judicious use of water. \_\_\_\_\_
- gg) The continuous circulation of water from the earth's surface to atmosphere, and from the atmosphere back to earth is called \_\_\_\_\_
- hh) The condition that is caused due to excessive rainfall. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) Water that seeps into the ground is called \_\_\_\_\_
- jj) The process of changing water vapors to water on cooling. \_\_\_\_\_
- kk) The natural calamity caused due to extreme dryness in an area due to lack of rains for a long period. \_\_\_\_\_
- ll) Loss of water from parts of plants is called \_\_\_\_\_
- mm) Resources that can be exhausted by use. \_\_\_\_\_
- nn) The process in which rainwater is made to percolate into the ground efficiently. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q2. Multiple choice questions:

i) In nature water can exist in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Solid state                      b) Liquid state  
c) Gaseous state                      d) All of these

ii) Ocean water can be used for:

- d) Drinking                      b) Irrigation  
c) Bathing                      d) Transport

iii) Which of the following is/are natural calamity (ies)

- a) Drought                      b) Flood  
c) Both a and b                      d) None of these

iv) Most of the water on the Earth is in the:

- a) Oceans                      b) Rivers  
c) Lakes                      d) Ponds

v) Which of these is a part of water cycle?

- a) Precipitation                      b) Evaporation  
c) Condensation                      d) All of these

vi) Water gets polluted by:

- a) Afforestation                      b) Building

c) Recycling water                      d) Dumping factory wastes in water bodies

vii) Rainwater harvesting relates to:

- d) Sowing of crops during monsoon                      b) Replenishing groundwater

c) Harvesting of crop during rain                      d) Crops spoiled due to rains

**viii) Renewable resources are those that:**

a) Can be replaced                                      b) Cannot be replaced

c) Are found in abundance                      d) Are found everywhere

**ix) The water cycle is a continuous process of:**

a) Sedimentation, condensation and precipitation

b) Evaporation, condensation and precipitation

c) Evaporation, condensation and decantation

d) Evaporation, decantation and transpiration

**x) Condensation is a process that involve:**

a) Conversion of liquid to gaseous state

b) Conversion of solid state into gaseous state

c) Conversion of vapours into liquid state

d) Conversion of solid into liquid state

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR  
Winter Assignment  
Science CLASS:6th  
WorksheetNo. 1

Topic: Separation of Substances.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1. Multiple choice questions:**

- i) A method used to separate pebbles from rice or pulses:  
a) Threshing b) Handpicking  
c) Evaporation d) Sedimentation
- ii) At construction site, sand from gravel can be separated by:  
(a) Threshing (b) Sieving  
(c) Winnowing (d) Handpicking
- iii) A solution of salt is a  
(a) Compound (b) Homogeneous Mixture  
(c) Heterogeneous Mixture (d) Element
- iv) Which one of the following is not a method of separating mixtures?  
(a) Threshing (b) Loading  
(c) Sewing (d) Winnowing
- v) Solubility of a substance increases with  
(a) Heating (b) Cooling  
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
- vi) Which of the following is a gaseous mixture?  
(a) Air (b) Sea water  
(c) Soil (d) Alloy
- vii) Magnetic separation method is used to separate those components of mixture in which one component is  
(a) Non Magnetic (b) An alloy  
(c) Magnetic (d) All
- viii) The lighter husk from heavier wheat grains is separated by:  
(a) Sieving (b) Magnetic Separation  
(c) Winnowing (d) Threshing
- ix) Scrape iron from garbage is separated by using:  
(a) Heat (b) Magnet  
(c) Fridge (d) Alum
- x) The method used to separate the solid-solid mixture is  
(a) Evaporation (b) Sedimentation  
(c) Handpicking (d) Decantation
- Q2. Give one word for the following:**
- I. The process by which butter is separated from curd. \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Chemicals used for loading or increasing sedimentation. \_\_\_\_\_
- III. The method for separating a soluble solid from its solution. \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. The process used to recover common salt from sea water. \_\_\_\_\_

- V. A solution in which no more solute can be dissolved  
\_\_\_\_\_
- VI. Method for separating cottage cheese from curdled milk. \_\_\_\_\_
- VII. A method of separating components of different sizes in a mixture using a sieve.
- VIII. The process of heating a liquid to form vapour, and then cooling the vapour to get back liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_
- IX. The solid particles that settle down after sedimentation. \_\_\_\_\_
- X. The insoluble solid component retained on the filter paper is called \_\_\_\_\_.



1. The Persian wheel is related to\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Tarikh- i-Firuzshahi was written by\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. The Indian Parliament passed the child marriage restraint act in\_\_\_\_\_.
  4. The essence of democracy is\_\_\_\_\_.
  5. In the caste system, \_\_\_\_\_ are generally discriminated against.
  6. In a democracy power is in the hands of\_\_\_\_\_.
  7. The constitution of India grants the right to vote to all Indian citizen of and above the age\_\_\_\_\_.
  8. A valley formed by a glacier resembles the letter\_\_\_\_\_.
  9. The Earth's crust is divided into\_\_\_\_\_.
  10. Nitrogen is the main gas present in air constituting about\_\_\_\_\_ of it.
- Q3. Name any five historical monuments that fascinated you. Collect pictures and describe them.
- Q4. Make a list of things you can do every day to make the environment cleaner and better. Out of your list try to do atleast one deed a day.
- Q5. On an outline map of India mark and label the following by using conventional symbols:
- a) Ranges\_\_\_\_\_ Karokaram, Shiwalik, Vindhya
  - b) Peaks\_\_\_\_\_ K2, Nanda Devi, Kanchenjunga
  - c) Rivers\_\_\_\_\_ Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Jehlum
  - d) Thar desert, Malabar Coast, Coromandel Coast
- Q6. On the outline map of world mark and label the following continents:
- a) Asia
  - b) Africa
  - c) North America
  - d) South America
  - e) Europe
  - f) Australia
  - g) Antarctica

**Winter Assignment for Class VI 2017**  
**Computer Science**

1. Create a Powerpoint presentation on Operating System and its types by using template.
2. Type a paragraph on CSS and 10 basic tags of CSS.

शीतकाल अवकाश अभ्यास पत्र  
कक्षा - छठीं

विशेषण

जो शब्द संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, विशेषण कहलाते हैं।

जैसे- काले बादल आसमान में छाए हैं। ठण्डी हवा चल रही है।

छोटी लड़की पानी में भीद रही है। मोर रंग-बिरंगे पंख फैलाकर नाच रहा है।

सारे रेखांकित शब्द विशेषण शब्द हैं।

विशेषण शब्द जिन संज्ञा या सर्वनाम शब्दों की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेष्य कहते हैं।

बगीचे में पीले फूल खिले हैं। अमन की कमीज़ सफेक हक

रीता सातवीं कक्षा में पढ़ती हक पापाजी को किलो आम लाए।

सारे रेखांकित शब्द विशेष्य शब्द हैं।

प्र० १. नीचे दिए गए गदकामा में से कोई पाँच विशेषण शब्द छाँट कर उनका वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-

अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए शुद्ध हवा और पानी बहुत आवश्यक है। स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए सतुलित और पौष्टिक भोजन भी बहुत आवश्यक है। सतुलित और पौष्टिक भोजन में रोटी, दाल, चावल के अलावा हरी सब्जियाँ, फल तथा दूध का होना आवश्यक है। शाकाहारी लोगोको दूध, दही और दालें अधिक मात्रा में लेनी चाहिए। निरमित व्यायाम अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक है। व्यायाम खुली हवा में करना चाहिए। अतः स्वास्थ्य से बढ़कर कोई चीज़ नहीं है। कहा जाता है- स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क का निवास होता है।

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प्र०२. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से विशेषण छाँटकर लिखिए-

क. इलाहाबादी अमरूद स्वादिष्ट होता है ।

ख. संजय साएसी भूल कैसाहो गई ?

ग. घर में कुछ लोग आठ हुठ हैं ।

घ. मुझदुओ लीटर दूध ददुदीजिठ ।

प्र०३ . नीचदुदिठ गठ शब्दों में सठठिशषण -ठिशषण कठजोड़ठठनाइठ-

शब्द		ठिशषण	ठिशषण
लंबा	तारा	-----	-----
लाल	भाई	-----	-----
चमकीला	गुलाब	-----	-----
चचषा	पड़	-----	-----
भला	आम	-----	-----
आठ	आदमी	-----	-----

### काल

क्रिया कठजिस रूप सठठसकठहोनठठ करनठठसमय की जानकारी मिलती है , उसठठकाल कहतठठ हैं ।

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं -

भूतकाल ( बीता हुआ समय )  
(आने वाला समय )

वर्तमान ( जो चल रहा ह॥ )

भविष्यत काल

प्र०१. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों को दिए गए काल के अनुसार बदलकर लिखिए-

क. अभिनव गेंद से खेल रहा था । ( वर्तमान काल )

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ख. मामाजी अखबार पढ़ रहे थे । ( भविष्यत काल )

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ग. हम सर्कस देखने जा रहे हैं । ( भूतकाल )

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घ. विजय ने पुस्तक मेले से पुस्तकें खरीदी होंगी । ( वर्तमान काल )

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प्र०२. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों के काल तथा उसके भेद लिखिए-

काल

भेद

क. कुम्हार ने बर्तन बनाए ।

-----

ख. मोहन दिल्ली गया ह॥

-----

ग. श्याम ने साइकिल खरीदी थी । -----

घ. रेलगाड़ी आगे बढ़ रही है । -----

ड. रवि विद्यालय गण होगा । -----

प्र०३. नीचे दी गई क्रियाओं के तीनों कालों में रूप लिखिए-

क्रिया      भूतकाल      वर्तमान काल      भविष्यत काल

चल -----

लिख-----

रो-----

खा-----

## क्रियाविशेषण

क्रिया की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को क्रियाविशेषण कहते हैं ।

जैसे- रमेश प्रतिदिन टहलता ह□ दादा जी अंदर बठे हैं । प्रभा अभी लौटी ह□

वर्षा अचानक होने लगी । गाड़ी धीरे-धीरे चल रही ह□

प्र०१. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में आए क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए-

क. अब आप लोग अंदर जाकर बठिए ।

ख. दादा जी कम सुनते हैं ।

ग. वह अचानक आ गई ।

घ. कमरा बाई तरफ़ ह□

ड. अंकिता यहाँ बठी ह□

च. अधिक काम मत करो ।

प्र०२. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित क्रियाविशेषण शब्द भरिए-

क. रहमत----- काम करता ह□

ख. भूकंप -----आ गया ।

ग. वह -----गुंडे पर झपटा ।

घ. हमें -----चलना चाहिए ।

ड. मैं राँची -----जाऊँगा ।

च. घोड़ा -----दौड़ता ह□

प्र०३. निम्नलिखित क्रियाविशेषण शब्दों का अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए-

क.दाँँ-----

ख.काफ़ी-----

ग.उतना-----

घ.सुबह-----

ड.धीरे-धीरे-----

च.अत्यंत-----

دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات جماعت ششم (6TH)

ضروری ہدایات:

➤ اس مسودے میں موجود تمام مشقوں اور سوالات کو حل کرنا ضروری ہے۔

➤ تحریری کام کی دلکشی اور خوشخطی کو سراہا جائے گا۔

➤ دائیں سے لکھنے اور بجا کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔

خوشخط لکھنے اور مطالعہ کیجئے

۱۔ سرمائی چھٹیوں کے دوران روزانہ خوشخطی میں ایک صفحہ لکھئے۔

۲۔ روزانہ صفحات والی کاپی پر صفحات کے ساتھ ساتھ ہفتہ

وار (Weekly) اپنے من پسند موضوع پر ایک اقتباس لکھئے۔

۳۔ روزانہ اپنی درسی کتاب کا بغور مطالعہ کیجئے اور کتاب میں شامل پہلے

پانچ موضوعات (Topics) میں شامل اسم، فعل، صفت، اور متعلق

فعل والے کلمات کو پنسل سے دائرہ بند (Encircle) کیجئے

دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات

موضوع: ”فعل اور فعل کے اقسام زمانے کے لحاظ سے“

فعل (The Verb)

فعل وہ کلمہ ہے جس سے کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا زمانہ کے تعلق کے ساتھ پایا جائے۔  
مثلاً: حماد اسکول گیا، شاہر سبق پڑھتا ہے، ہوڑ کھیلے گی۔ وغیرہ

فعل کی قسمیں زمانے کے لحاظ سے (The kinds of Verb)

۱۔ فعل ماضی (Past Tense) ۲۔ فعل حال (Present Tense) ۳۔ فعل مستقبل (Future Tense)

۴۔ فعل مضارع (Aorist Tense) ۵۔ فعل امر (Imperative or Command Tense)

۶۔ فعل نہی (Prohibitory Tense)

پیارے بچو! آئیے ہم زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی پہلی تین قسموں سے واقفیت حاصل کریں۔

۱۔ فعل ماضی: وہ فعل جو گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا ظاہر کرے۔

مثلاً: قاسم کھیلا تھا، فاطمہ پڑھ رہی تھی، تابش ایران گئی ہے۔ وغیرہ

۲۔ فعل حال: وہ فعل جو موجودہ زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا ظاہر کرے۔

مثلاً: انعام دوڑ رہا ہے، نقلیں گاڑی چلا رہا ہے، لُشری لکھ رہی ہے۔ وغیرہ

۳۔ فعل مستقبل: وہ فعل جو آنے والے زمانے میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا ظاہر کرے۔

مثلاً: احمد خوب پڑھے گا، ہادیہ لاہور جائے گی، فجر دہلی سے کل آئے گی۔ وغیرہ

عزیز بچو! آئیے چند مشقوں کے ذریعے اس موضوع کو بھرپور سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

مشق نمبر 1

مثالیں دیکھ کر درج ذیل جملوں میں شامل افعال کے بارے میں بتائے کہ وہ زمانے کے

اعتبار سے فعل  
کی کون سی قسمیں ہیں۔

افعال

جملے

فعل ماضی	۱۔ عناب نے ایک آم کھایا تھا۔
فعل حال	۲۔ رہاب بچوں کو پڑھا رہا ہے۔
فعل مستقبل	۳۔ قائم اسکول جائے گا۔
	۴۔ انعام رو رہا ہے۔
	۵۔ بچوں نے گل کا بیج جیت لیا۔
	۶۔ آسمان پر بادل چھائے ہوئے تھے۔
	۷۔ چاند چمک رہا ہے۔
	۸۔ تماشاخی بندر کا کھیل دیکھ کر خوش ہوں گے۔

	۹۔ پڑھ لکھ کر ہم سب اچھے انسان بن جائیں گے۔
	۱۰۔ گاڑی آہستہ آہستہ چلتی تھی۔
	۱۱۔ چھٹیوں کے بعد اسکول مارچ میں پھر سے کھلے گا۔
	۱۲۔ مورناج رہا ہے۔
	۱۳۔ ابھی جاڑا ہے پھول بہار میں کھلے گے۔

مشق نمبر 2

مصادر	فعلِ ماضی	فعلِ حال	فعلِ مستقبل
پڑھنا	احمد نے پڑھا۔	احمد پڑھتا ہے۔	احمد پڑھے گا۔
جانا	احمد اسلام آباد گیا تھا۔	احمد اسلام آباد جا رہا ہے۔	احمد اسلام آباد جائے گا۔
لکھنا			
آنا			
چلنا			
مارنا			
ہنسنا			
رونا			
بُلانا			
کھانا			
پینا			



## دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

### عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات

جماعت: ششم (6<sup>th</sup>)

موضوع: "خطوط نویسی"

پیارے بچو! اپنے دوستوں، رشتہ داروں، کارخانہ داروں، کاروباری اداروں، سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری سربراہوں کے نام مختلف انداز سے حال و احوال اور اپنا مقصد تحریری طور بھیجنے کو خطوط نویسی کہتے ہیں۔

خطوط تین طرح کے ہوتے ہیں:

۱۔ نجی خطوط (Personal Letters)

۲۔ کاروباری خطوط (Business Letters)

۳۔ دفتری خطوط (Official Letters)

۱۔ نجی خطوط ان خطوط کو کہا جاتا ہے جو اپنے دوستوں، رشتہ داروں وغیرہ کو لکھے جاتے ہیں۔

۲۔ کاروباری خطوط کاروباری مقاصد کے لئے لکھے جاتے ہیں۔

۳۔ دفتری خطوط کا تعلق سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری محکموں سے ہوتا ہے۔

خط کے چار حصے ہوتے ہیں: ۱۔ پیشانی / آغاز ۲۔ القاب ۳۔ متن / مضمون خط  
۴۔ خاتمہ

۱۔ پیشانی خط کے بالکل اوپر دائیں والے حصے کو کہتے ہیں۔ نجی خطوط میں پیشانی پر اُس جگہ کا نام لکھا جاتا ہے جہاں سے خط لکھا جا رہا ہو اُس کے ساتھ ہی دوسری سطر میں تاریخ لکھی جاتی ہے۔  
مثلاً: سرینگر

۲۱ دسمبر ۲۰۱۶ء

۲۔ القاب لقب کی جمع ہے یعنی جس کے نام خط لکھا جا رہا ہو شروع میں ہی اُس کو کسی لقب سے مخاطب کیا جاتا ہے۔ القاب مکتوب الیہ (یعنی جس کے نام خط لکھا جائے) کو دیکھ کر ہی لکھے جاتے ہیں۔

مثلاً: نور چشم، پیارے، لختِ جگر، مہربان، کرم فرما، شفیق، جناب عالی، حضرت وغیرہ

۳۔ متن یا مضمون خط کا بنیادی حصہ ہوتا ہے اس حصے میں وہ باتیں لکھی جاتیں ہیں جن کے لئے خط لکھا جا رہا ہو یعنی اس حصے میں اپنی خبر کو قلمبند کیا جاتا ہے۔

۴۔ انجام یا خاتمہ خط کا آخری حصہ ہوتا ہے یہ حصہ خط کے بالکل نیچے بائیں جانب ہوتا ہے، اس حصے میں دعا کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنا نام بڑی سادگی اور خلوص کے ساتھ درج کیا جاتا ہے۔

مثلاً:

←

وسلام

تمہارا خاکسار

دوست

سید سرتاج

حفیظ اندرابی



خیر اندیش

سرتاج حفیظ

مشق



۱۔ اپنے دوست کے نام سردیوں کی چھٹیوں میں گلمرگ کی سیر پہ جانے کے لئے خط لکھئے۔

ہارون سرینگر

۱۵ ستمبر ۲۰۱۶ء

پیارے حماد

جیتے رہو۔

ہمارے اسکول کی سرمائی چھٹیاں اسی مہینے شروع

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- ۲۔ اپنے والد صاحب کے نام امتحان میں پاس ہونے پر اطلاع دینے کے لئے خط لکھئے۔
- ۳۔ کتاب فروش کے نام اپنے لئے نئی کتابیں منگانے کے سلسلے میں خط لکھئے۔

# دہلی پبلک اسکول، سرینگر

## عملی کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات

جماعت: ششم 6<sup>th</sup>

موضوع: ”مضمون نگاری (Essay writing)“

پیارے بچو! مضمون کو انگریزی میں (Essay) کہا جاتا ہے۔ لغوی (Literal) اعتبار سے ہر اُس تحریر کو مضمون کہا جاتا ہے جس میں کسی بھی بات کو بیان کیا گیا ہو۔ اصطلاح (Technicaly) مضمون اُس تحریر کو کہا جاتا ہے جس میں معلوماتی، تواریحی، خیالی وغیرہ باتوں کا بیان عام فہم اور سلیس زبان میں کیا گیا ہو۔ مضامین تین قسم کے ہوتے ہیں:

۱۔ بیانہ (Narrative): اس قسم کے مضامین میں کسی شخص، چیز، حیوان، مقام، کھیل، نظارہ، سفر، وغیرہ کی تفصیلات بیان کی جاتی ہیں۔

۲۔ تاریخی (Historical) اس قسم کے مضامین میں تاریخی واقعات، تاریخی عمارات، نامور ہستیوں اور بادشاہوں وغیرہ کا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ ایسے مضامین میں واقعات کی اصلیت اور صداقت کا خیال رکھنا بہت ضروری ہوتا ہے۔

۳۔ خیالی یا تفکر یہ (Reflective or Imaginary) اس قسم کے مضامین میں کسی مسئلہ، اصول، کیفیت وغیرہ پر بحث ہوتی ہے۔ کسی چیز کے فائدے اور نقصانات کو دلیلوں سے واضح کیا جاتا ہے۔

عزیز بچو! ہر قسم کا مضمون تین حصوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔

۱۔ تمہید (Introduction) ۲۔ نفسِ مضمون (History/Body) ۳۔ خاتمہ  
(Conclusion)

۱۔ تمہید (Introduction) سے مراد مضمون کا ابتدائی حصہ ہے۔ اس حصے میں چند سطروں میں مضمون کے موضوع کی طرف اشارہ کیا جاتا ہے۔  
۲۔ نفسِ مضمون (History/Body) سے مراد مضمون کا درمیانی حصہ ہے۔ اس میں مضمون کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر تفصیل کے ساتھ بحث کی جاتی ہے۔ اس حصے میں ہر بات/خیال کے لئے الگ الگ پیرا گراف لکھا جاتا ہے۔  
۳۔ خاتمہ (Conclusion) سے مراد مضمون کا آخری حصہ ہے۔ اس حصے میں مضمون کے تمام پہلوؤں کا خلاصہ مختصراً مگر دلکش اور پُر زور الفاظ میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔

## ہدایات

- ۱۔ مضمون لکھنے سے پہلے موضوع پر خوب غور کرنا چاہئے۔
- ۲۔ ایک پیرا گراف میں صرف ایک خیال پیش کرنا چاہئے۔
- ۳۔ زبان سادہ اور صاف ہونی چاہئے تاکہ خیال میں الجھن پیدا نہ ہو۔
- ۴۔ کسی خیال کو بار بار نہ دہرائیں۔
- ۵۔ تحریر صاف اور خوشخط ہو تاکہ آسانی سے پڑھی جاسکے۔
- ۶۔ جملوں (Spellings) کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔

## مشق

۱۔ درج ذیل عنوانات پر مختصر مضامین لکھیے۔

۳: اچھا

۲: میرا اسکول

۱: میرا بہترین دوست

طالب علم

# KASHMIRI

وہی پبلک سکول سرینگر

ورک شیٹ نمبر: ۱ ۲۰۱۷ وژڈو خاٹپر

شیمہ جمآ خاٹپر

مضمون: کاشتر

سکشن: -----

ناو: -----

تاریخ: -----

رول نمبر: -----

سوال نمبر: یونہ کتہ درج (ماڈ) لفظن مقابلہ لکھو یہندو نر

نر  
ماڈ

۱: نیچو: -----

۲: بوے: -----

۳: ہون: -----

۴: گتھ: -----

۵: پور: -----

۶: نام: -----

۷: ماسو: -----

۸: ہڈو ب: -----

۹: ہلت: -----

۱۰: دائرہ: -----

سوال نمبر: ۲: میون سکول اتھ مضمونس پتھ لکھو وہ جملہ

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- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۳: دوہن رنگن پشدرک نا و لیکھو

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_ ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_ ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_ ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_ ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۴: (۱) آواز ستری بناؤ و داه لفظ تہ جملہ۔

- ۱- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۵: (۱) آواز ستری بناؤ و داه لفظ تہ جملہ۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۶:۔ وہن سبزین ہنڈری نا وپکھو۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۷:۔ ہنٹکلین دوہن ہنڈری نا وپکھو۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۸:۔ وہن جسمکلین انگن ہنڈری نا وپکھو۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_

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سوال نمبر ۹۔ اکبر پٹھرو ہن تام لکھو گرشد۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۰۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و دادا لفظ تہ تہملیہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۱۔ (۱) آواز تکرر بنانا ووداہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۲۔ (ای) آواز تکرر بنانا ووداہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

- ۱۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۲۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۳۔ (۱) آواز تکرر بنانا ووداہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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 ۳- \_\_\_\_\_  
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 ۵- \_\_\_\_\_  
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 ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_  
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سوال نمبر ۱۴۔ (۱) آواز تکرر بناؤ و واہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۵۔ (۱) آواز تکرر بناؤ و واہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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 ۳- \_\_\_\_\_  
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- ۴۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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- ۵۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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- ۶۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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- ۷۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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- ۸۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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- ۹۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰۔ \_\_\_\_\_
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سوال نمبر ۱۶۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

- \_\_\_\_\_ ۱۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۳۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۴۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۵۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۶۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۷۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۸۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۹۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۱۰۔

سوال نمبر ۱۷۔ (ا) آواز ستر بناؤ و دہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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- \_\_\_\_\_ ۲۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۳۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۴۔
- \_\_\_\_\_ ۵۔

- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۸۔ (او) آواز سیکر بناؤ ووداہ لفظ تہہ جملہ۔

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- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۸- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۹- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۱۰- \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱۹۔ (او) آواز سیکر بناؤ ووداہ لفظ تہہ جملہ۔

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- ۲- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۳- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۴- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۵- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۶- \_\_\_\_\_
- ۷- \_\_\_\_\_

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سوال نمبر ۲۰۔ (اے) آواز ستر بناؤ وواہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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سوال نمبر ۱۲۔ (بے) آواز ستر بناؤ وواہ لفظ تہ جملہ۔

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