

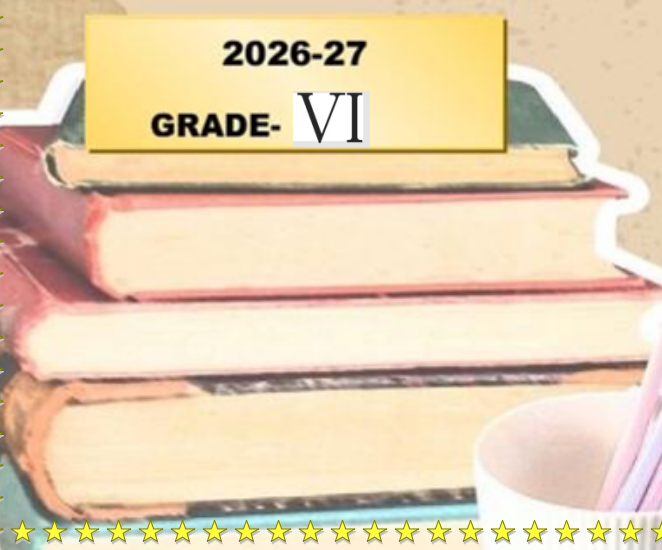


FLORENCE[®]
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Senior Secondary Affiliated With C.B.S.E | ISO 21001: 2018 Certified

Summer holiday homework

2026-27

GRADE- VI



Kindly Note

Dear Students,

Summer vacation is not only a time to relax but also an opportunity to learn new things, develop good habits, and use your time wisely. Kindly follow the given instructions carefully:

- Complete your holiday homework neatly and sincerely in your school Notebook provided by School only.

- Maintain proper handwriting and presentation in all subjects.

- Arrange all work subject-wise in an organized manner.

*Revise PT1 Syllabus.

*Do the PT1 Worksheets in your subject wise notebooks.

*Submission date

Project /Models

Homework and Project submission- 8th July 2026

Wishing you a safe, happy, and fruitful summer vacation!

SCIENCE

I. Work to be done in scrapbook/school notebook

1. Watch any science-related program or video and write

(a)What you learned (b) Your favorite fact (c) One question you still have

You can explore science topics on:

a) NASA Kids Club b) National Geographic Kids

2. Collect or draw pictures of:

(a)Scientists (b)Space (c)Plants and animals (d)Machines (e)Natural wonders

Write 2–3 lines about each picture.

You may include scientists like:

a) (i)Albert Einstein b) Isaac Newton c) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

II. Make one model on any topic

Solar System

Link- <https://youtube.com/shorts/4U2BHg8m3Gw?si=KqrvBePF-MZMTZUB>

OR Water Cycle

Link- <https://youtu.be/xyeFMWY8DvM?si=vQ79nQL94SU35fqs>

III Worksheets

I. Reorder letters and match:



1. torrpa

2. ragoank

3. karsh

4. helaw

5. reab

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

II. Read and write:

a shark

~~a bat~~

a kangaroo

a parrot

a dolphin

1. This small animal can fly but it isn't a bird.

.....*a bat*.....

2. This animal can fly. It can be red, green and blue and it's very loud.

.....

3. This big brown animal lives in Australia and it can jump.

.....

4. This big grey animal lives in the sea and it can sometimes eat people.

.....

5. This grey animal lives in the sea. It's very clever and it likes playing.

.....

III. Reorder the words:

1. sea / in / Dolphins / the / live /./

.....

2. Bears / it / when / sleep / cold / is /./

.....

3. has / mouth / big / very / a / shark / got / A /./

.....

4. can / bat / a / isn't / but / A / it / fly / bird /./

.....

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

- Who invited Dr. Radhu and Maniram chacha in school?
a. Teacher b. Parents c. Principle d. Students
- What type of venation do the leaves of a hibiscus plant have?
a. Parallel b. Reticulate c. Spiral d. None
- A _____ plant has a taproot and its leaves have reticulate venation.
a. Terrestrial b. Sadabahar c. Aquatic d. None
- _____ plant has fibrous roots and parallel venation in its leaves.
a. Chana b. Bajra c. Wheat d. Maize
- All types of animals are use for moving one place to another place.
a. Legs b. Wings c. Fins d. All
- Janaki Ammal was an Indian
a. Botanist b. Doctor c. Teacher d. Musician
- Salim Ali is known as the _____ of India.
a. Tiger-man b. Forest-man c. Bird-man d. Elephant-man
- 'Project Tiger' was initiated in 1973
a. 1969 b. 1973 c. 1983 d. 1999
- The 'Cheetah Reintroduction Project' was initiated in
a. 2020 b. 2012 c. 2022 d. 2002
- Which of the following are characteristics of living beings?
a. Respiration b. Excretion c. Adaptation d. Reproduction

B. Fill in the Blanks.

Sacred groves	venation	fibrous	Group	Aquatic animals
food, shelter	Deodar	reticulate	Chirp	locomotion

- Dr. Raghu informed them that each bird has a unique _____.
- Trees provide _____ and _____ to some animals.
- A _____ pattern of veins on both sides of a thick middle vein.
- _____ them on the basis of common features.
- The pattern of veins on the leaf is called _____.

WHAT IS SPACE?

Space is an area. From our point of view, as Earthlings, it starts about 100 kilometers (60 miles) above our planet Earth. Up there, beyond our atmosphere, there is no air to breathe or to allow light to pass through. In that area, blue becomes black because there are not enough oxygen molecules to make the sky blue. Furthermore, space is a vacuum. This means that sound cannot travel because molecules are not close enough together to transmit sound between them. That's not to say that space is empty, however. Gas, dust and other bits of matter float around "emptier" areas of the universe, while in more crowded regions there are planets, stars and galaxies. No one knows exactly how big space is. The difficulty arises because of what we can see through our telescopes and other devices. We measure long distances in space in "light years." A light year represents the distance it takes for light to travel in a year and that is about 5.8 trillion miles, or 9.3 trillion kilometers. From light that is visible in our telescopes, we have charted galaxies reaching almost as far back as the Big Bang, which is thought to have started our universe 13.7 billion years ago. This means we can "see" into space to a distance of almost 13.7 billion light-years. However, astronomers are not sure if our universe is the only universe that exists. There may be more universes! This means that space could be a lot bigger than it appears to us and certainly, bigger than we can imagine. And then, the big question: what comes after Space? More Space, I guess!



Adapted from the internet



Read the passage and then answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. Where does Space begin, from our point of view? _____
2. Who are 'Earthlings'? _____
3. Why would humans not be able to breathe in Space? _____
4. Why does Space look black and not blue? _____
5. What is a vacuum? _____
6. What is there in the 'emptier' parts of Space? _____
7. What is there in more crowded areas of Space? _____
8. Which is the biggest: a planet, a star or a galaxy? _____
9. How big is Space? _____
10. How do we measure distance in Space? _____
11. When did the Big Bang happen? _____
12. What are astronomers not sure about? _____
13. What is the big question, according to this author? _____



Science & scientists



1. Match the names of different scientists to what research.

a biologist a chemist a geneticist a geologist a physicist

- _____ natural forces, e.g. light, sound, heat, etc.
- _____ living things, e.g. animals and plants
- _____ the structure of substances, what happens in different situations, and when they are mixed with each other
- _____ the cells of living things (genes) that control what a person or plant is like
- _____ rocks and how they are formed

2. Fill in the table with correct words.

PERSON	ADJECTIVE	SUBJECT
1 scientist	scientific	science
2 chemist		
3 biologist		
4 physicist		
5 geneticist		
6 geologist		

3. Connect the verbs and phrases to their meaning by writing the right number.

- 1 - do experiments 2 - do research 3 - discover
 4 - study 5 - solve problems 6 - hypothesize
 7 - invent 8 - collect data 9 - make theories
 10 - make predictions 11 - observe 12 - prove

- _____ - to make an educated guess
- _____ - to make a guess about the future
- _____ - to collect, gather facts
- _____ - to find something for the first time
- _____ - to make something for the first time
- _____ - to test something under controlled conditions
- _____ - to look at something carefully for some time
- _____ - to find solutions
- _____ - to make an explanation for something
- _____ - to show that something is true or correct
- _____ - to investigate something and do experiments
- _____ - to learn about something



4. Now fill in the text below with the words you have learned.

test correct discover evolution repeat support
 experiments incorrect laboratory works theory
 telescope undermine journal

The aim of science is to _____ new facts about the world. Scientists find out new facts by making observations, or by doing _____. Astronomers, for example, discover new facts by making observations through a _____, and chemists discover new facts by doing experiments in a _____. An idea that explains why something is true, or how something happens, is called a scientific _____. For example, Charles Darwin created the theory of _____, to explain how all the different species in nature developed over time. Scientists then designed experiments, and made observations, in order to _____ his theory. The results of an experiment might sustain a theory, or they might _____ it. If scientists keep getting results that weaken a theory, they should accept that it is _____ a theory. But if they keep getting results that _____ a theory, they should accept that a theory is _____. Scientists who find new evidence that supports or undermines a theory will publish their results in a scientific _____. The results will only be accepted as valid if others can _____ the observation or experiment and get the same results. This is how science _____.

8. Connect the lab equipment elements to their names.



magnet goggles beaker flask lab coat test tube microscope dropper burner

5. Match the descriptions to the nouns.

Solar System a rocket a meteor
a telescope an observatory a galaxy

- A vehicle that is able to go to space is _____
- A building designed and equipped for observing astronomical phenomena is _____
- The instrument that makes distant objects seem closer is the _____
- A piece of rock or metal from space, that burns brightly when it enters the Earth's atmosphere is _____
- The sun is at the center of the _____
- Any of a vast number of star systems held together by gravitational attraction is _____

6. Now write the vocabulary from exercise 5 under the correct pictures.



7. Discuss:

What do you think is the most important scientific discovery of recent years?

Are there any scientific discoveries that you wish hadn't been made?

Would you ever agree to be a volunteer in a clinical trial of a new drug?

If you were ill, would you agree to be a guinea pig for a new kind of treatment?

Are you worried about any of the things scientists are currently experimenting with?

What would you most like scientists to discover in the near future?

IV. Learn all the chapters done till now

SOCIAL STUDIES

Project work

1. Time Machine Suitcase Project

Concept:

Imagine travelling to medieval India.

Instructions:

1. Decorate a cardboard suitcase.

Fill it with:

- Fake travel tickets
- Maps
- Costumes
- Coins
- Letters from the past

2. Write: "What I saw in the Mughal Empire."

3. Travel Vlog Scrapbook Topic: "Journey Across India"

Instructions:

1. Pretend to travel across India.

2. Make scrapbook pages for minimum 5 regions consisting following information :

- Food
- Clothes
- Landforms
- Language

3. Add tickets, maps, and sketches.

Creative Twist:

Write vlog-style captions:

"Today I visited Rajasthan..."

Worksheets

Section A – Warm Up Activity

1. Match the Following

Column A

- I. Equator
- II. Globe
- III. Timeline
- IV. Archaeologist

Column B

- a. Shows important historical events
- b. 0° Latitude
- c. Model of the Earth
- d. Studies ancient objects

2. Fill in the Blanks

- A. The imaginary lines running east-west are called _____.
- B. Longitude helps us measure _____.
- C. Manuscripts are usually written on _____ leaves or paper.
- D. A century consists of _____ years.
- E. The Prime Meridian passes through _____.

Section B – Understanding the Earth

3. Label the Diagram

Draw or label the following on a globe/map:

- Equator
- Prime Meridian
- North Pole
- South Pole
- Tropic of Cancer

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which instrument is used to find directions?

- a) Thermometer b) Compass c) Scale d) Clock

2. Which line divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

- a) Tropic of Capricorn b) Prime Meridian c) Equator d) Arctic Circle

3. Who studies coins and inscriptions?

- a) Scientist b) Archaeologist c) Farmer d) Sailor

4. Which source gives information directly from the past?

- a) Storybook b) Newspaper article c) Ancient tools d) Cartoon

Section C – Timelines and History

5. Arrange the Following in Chronological Order

- Discovery of Fire
- Your Birth
- Invention of Wheel
- First Day at School

6. Complete the Timeline

Year	Event
1947	India became independent
_____	You were born
2020	_____
2026	_____

7. Short Answer Questions

- A. What is the difference between latitude and longitude?
B. Why are maps important?
C. What are archaeological sources?
D. Why do historians use timelines?

Section D – Thinking Skills

8. Assertion and Reason

Assertion: Latitude lines are parallel to each other.

Reason: They help in locating places north or south of the Equator.

Choose the correct option:

- a) Both are true and reason explains assertion
- b) Both are true but reason does not explain assertion
- c) Assertion is true but reason is false
- d) Both are false

9. Map Skills Challenge

Imagine you are a sailor travelling from India to Africa.

- which direction will you travel?
- which ocean will you cross?
- which imaginary line will help you know your exact location?

CASE STUDY – 1

“The Lost Traveler”

Riya and Aarav were travelling on a ship. Suddenly, their navigation system stopped working. The captain used latitude and longitude lines to locate their position on the globe. He found they were near the Equator in the Indian Ocean.

Answer the Questions

1. Which imaginary lines helped the captain?
2. In which hemisphere were they located?
3. Why are latitude and longitude important?
4. Name the ocean mentioned in the passage.

CASE STUDY – 2

“The Ancient Pottery”

During digging near a village, workers discovered old pottery, coins, and tools buried underground. Archaeologists studied these objects carefully to understand how people lived long ago.

Answer the Questions

1. What kind of source are pottery and tools?
2. Who studies ancient remains?
3. What can coins tell us about history?
4. Why are sources important for historians?

Section E – Creative Corner

10. Activity Time

Create Your Life Timeline

Include:

- Birth year
- First school day
- Important achievements
- Favourite memory

Section F – HOTS Questions

1. Imagine there were no maps or globes. What problems would travelers face?
2. How do historical sources help us understand ancient civilizations?
3. Why do you think timelines make history easier to study?

MATHS

Activity 1

Working model of different types of angles based on their degree measures.

Materials / Requirements:

- Printed worksheets with various angles drawn (or blank paper)
- Protractors
- Ruler
- Pencil, eraser and other stationery items.

Reference video

https://youtube.com/shorts/K6B_wPLDE_g

Note: Students can use their creativity to design and decorate the function models in their own unique way, using any additional materials or ideas they wish.

Activity 2: Prepare a journal on “Patterns”

You may include:

- a) Different types of patterns
- b) Number patterns
- c) Shape patterns
- a) Patterns in nature and daily life
- e) Famous mathematicians related to patterns
- f) Interesting pattern tricks

You may also add:

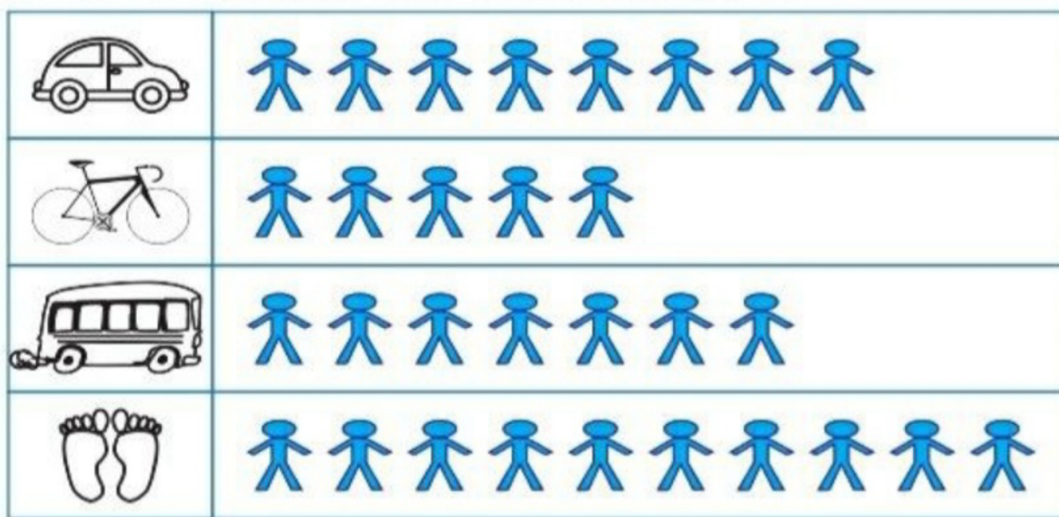
- A) Pictures B) Drawings C) Facts D) Timelines E) Creative designs


MATH SQUARES
Complete the squares with the **correct** solution

$\begin{matrix} 10 & 12 \\ & \\ 9 & 20 \\ \hline 51 \end{matrix}$ Example	$\begin{matrix} 32 & \circ \\ & \\ 23 & 17 \\ \hline 79 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 26 & \circ \\ & \\ 19 & 37 \\ \hline 93 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 12 & \circ \\ & \\ 25 & 19 \\ \hline 71 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 17 & \circ \\ & \\ 32 & 38 \\ \hline 99 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 13 & \circ \\ & \\ 25 & 16 \\ \hline 82 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 17 & \circ \\ & \\ 21 & 14 \\ \hline 68 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 31 & \circ \\ & \\ 25 & 14 \\ \hline 88 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 21 & \circ \\ & \\ 18 & 28 \\ \hline 79 \end{matrix}$

Reading a pictograph

The pictograph shows how the students in my class come to school. Use the graph to answer the questions.



Each  stands for 1 student

How many students come to school walking ?

How many students come by bus ?

How many more students come by car than by bicycle ?

How many students are there in my class altogether ?

How many students do **not** come to school by car ?

Do questions given in pg no 48, 68, 98, 99 in your notebook.

ENGLISH

Kindly note

Do any (ONE) of the following project /model

1. "Tenses Time Machine" – Working Model

Topic: Past, Present & Future Tenses

- Create a rotating clock or train model.
- Each section shows one tense with examples.
- Turning the wheel changes the sentence into another tense.

Example:

"I eat mangoes."

→ "I ate mangoes."

→ "I will eat mangoes."

2. "Preposition Maze" – Interactive Working Model

Topic: Prepositions

- a) Make a cardboard maze with bridges, tunnels and boxes.
- b) Move a toy or marble according to instructions.


Example

- a) under the bridge
- b) through the tunnel
- c) between the trees

<https://youtu.be/JwOUI8522EI?si=vtMUnOh0yp4f1fvD>

Holiday Activity Worksheet

READING A NEWSPAPER

EVENING EDITION	The Daily News	Weather: Fair
No. 220	Port City, November 3	60 cents
		<p>President Meets with Official</p> <p>WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) The President of the United States met early today with Ambassador... Goodwill to make preliminary plans for a worldwide summit conference to be held next summer. Presidential advisers said the short meeting was friendly and laid the groundwork for a successful summit.</p>
<p>Volcano Erupts</p>		<p>INDEX</p> <p>Classified Ads C 1-6</p> <p>Comics..... C 7</p> <p>Crossword Puzzle C 7</p> <p>Financial News A 14</p> <p>Horoscope B 6</p> <p>Movies B 7</p> <p>Sports..... A 10-13</p> <p>Weather B 10</p>
<p>LAKEVIEW (UPI) The latest volcano to erupt did so without any harm to the town of Lakeview or its inhabitants. The use of complex instruments allowed the scientists to predict the exact time of eruption.</p> <p>"We are very grateful," said Mayor Jane Bennett. "Lakeview was evacuated without incident."</p>	<p>The scientist on the scene, Dr. Sol Ution, explained that the gases within the magma chamber exerted tremendous pressure on the surrounding rocks. This caused the rocks to blast through the surface.</p> <p>"We are now testing ways to use this energy," continued Dr. Ution.</p>	

1. Usually the most important information in a news article is found in the first paragraph. This paragraph, often only a sentence or two in length, is called the lead. What are two important facts found in the lead of this article about volcanoes?

2. Rewrite the volcano headline so that it summarizes the information found in the lead.

3. Where and on what day did the presidential meeting take place?

 and

4. In which section would you find a listing of jobs available in your town?

Let's look at a *ghost* story

Setting

- ▶ old house
- ▶ derelict
- ▶ empty
- ▶ overgrown
- ▶ crumbling



Characters:

I, cat, feeling of ghosts

Order of events (Introduction)

- ▶ the character walks in the country
- ▶ comes across a derelict, empty house
- ▶ tempted to explore

Develop the action:

- ▶ door slams shut

Build up suspense.

- ▶ alone in the dusty, dirty, broken down house, full of cobwebs and spiders
- ▶ hears footsteps upstairs
- ▶ panics, tries to escape

Ending:

- ▶ wakes up outside, looks back but only sees a cat

How the story ends on a cliff-hanger?

- ▶ hammers on door
- ▶ it will not open
- ▶ hand on shoulder
- ▶ everything goes blank...



Decision Making

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read the problem below and then write down your decision regarding the problem!

You have to choose between joining the drama club, the chess club, or the basketball team. Each one has benefits, but you can only pick one. How do you decide?

You have a big test tomorrow, but your favorite show is releasing a new episode tonight. Do you watch it and study less, or skip it and focus on studying?

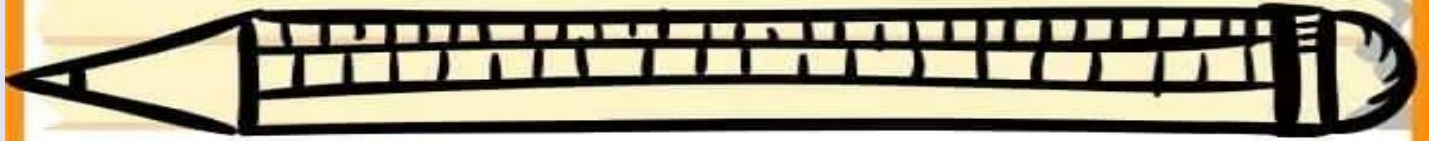
Your team is arguing about how to divide the work for a group project. Do you take charge, let others decide, or find a way to compromise?

Your friend is struggling with a subject and asks for your help. You have your own homework to do. Do you help them, or focus on your work first?

You promised your cousin you'd attend their birthday party, but your favorite band is performing that night. Which event do you choose?

You're hungry and can choose between a healthy meal or fast food. One is better for your body, but the other is more tempting. What do you pick?

MIDDLE SCHOOL WRITING IDEAS



- I want to remember....
- I want to forget...
- I really love to...
- What does "There are two sides to every coin" mean to you?
- What does the United States mean to you?
- What are you afraid of? Why?
- What is more important to you, appearance or personality?
- What is most important to you in a friend-loyalty, generosity, honesty-why?
- What is something that makes you melancholy?
- What makes your best friend your best friend?
- What makes you feel safe?
- What makes you laugh?
- What would you invent to make life better?
- What would you do to entertain your family without spending any money?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

THE THREE WITCHES

Three old witches are standing in a field. In the middle of the witches, there is a cauldron. The cauldron is on top of a fire. There is a hot, green liquid in the cauldron.



The witches are talking. They are laughing. They are throwing things – horrible things – into the cauldron. One witch is stirring the cauldron. The witches are making a spell! Soon, two men arrive. They are riding horses. They are returning from a battle. They get a shock when they see three old women out in the field! It is dark and the weather is bad. It is raining, windy and stormy. The men ride up to the witches. They ask the witches what they are doing. The witches tell the man at the front that one day, he

is going to be king! The man's name is Macbeth. But there already is a king! He is a good king, King Duncan. Everybody loves King Duncan. Macbeth sends a letter to his wife, Lady Macbeth. He tells her about the witches and that they say he will be king. She is happy! She tells her husband to come home immediately. She says he must kill the king. Then, he can be the new king! King Duncan comes to Macbeth's home that night. He is a guest at Macbeth's castle. Poor King Duncan!



Answer the questions in full sentences:

1. How many witches are there? _____
2. Where are they? _____
3. What is in the middle? _____
4. What is in the cauldron? _____
5. What are the witches doing? _____
6. How many men come? _____
7. Are the men on bikes? _____
8. What is the weather like? _____
10. What do the witches say to the first man? _____
11. What is the man's name? _____
12. What is the king's name? _____
13. What kind of king is he? _____
14. Do you think Macbeth's wife is a good person? _____
15. What does Macbeth's wife say he must do? _____
16. Who is coming to visit Macbeth that night? _____

English

Section A – Unseen Passage

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Rohan loved visiting his grandfather's village during the holidays. The village was surrounded by green fields and tall trees. Every evening, Rohan helped his grandfather feed the cows and water the plants. One day, he found a lost puppy near the river. He took care of it and later found its owner. Everyone praised Rohan for his kindness.

Answer the following questions

1. Where did Rohan go during the holidays?
2. What surrounded the village?
3. How did Rohan help his grandfather?
4. Where did he find the puppy?
5. Why did people praise Rohan?

Section B - Grammar and Writing

A. Subject and Predicate

Separate the subject and predicate:

1. The birds are chirping loudly.
2. My little sister won the race.

B. Unjumble the Sentences

1. park / children / the / playing / are / in / the
2. birthday / yesterday / celebrated / we / her

C. Kinds of Sentences

Write the kind of sentence:

1. Please switch off the lights.
2. What an exciting match it was!
3. I enjoy reading storybooks.

D. Clauses

Underline the clause in the following sentences:

1. I know that he is honest.
2. When the rain stopped, we went outside.
3. She smiled because she was happy.

Section C – Literature

A. Reference to Context

Read the line and answer the questions:

“Mother knows the mountain paths better than anyone else.”

1. Who said these words?
2. Why were these words important?

B. MCQs

1. The son in “The Aged Mother” was a:
a) Farmer b) Governor c) Merchant d) Soldier
2. The candy in the story was not sweet because:
a) it was old b) it carried sadness c) it melted quickly d) it was salty

C. Fill in the blanks

1. The aged mother was very _____. 2. The candy seller looked very_____.

D. True or False

1. The son left his mother alone in the mountain. _____

2. The story teaches us to respect elders. _____

E. Question/Answers

1. How did the aged mother help her son?

2. What message do you get from "The Candy That's Not Sweet"?

HINDI

1. "मेरी यादगार छुट्टियाँ" स्क्रैपबुक

अपनी छुट्टियों की यादों को चित्र, टिकिट, फोटो या ड्राइंग के साथ सजाकर 5 पेज की स्क्रैपबुक बनाइए।

2. संवाद लेखन

"मोबाइल का बढ़ता उपयोग" वषिय पर दो मत्तियों के बीच संवाद लखिए।

3. पोस्टर नरिमाण

नम्नि वषियों में से कसिी एक पर रंगीन पोस्टर बनाइए:

- स्वच्छ India
- जल संरक्षण
- पर्यावरण बचाओ

साथ में आकर्षक स्लोगन भी लखिए।

4. वशिष गतविधि

अपने दादा-दादी या कसिी बडे व्कत्तिका इंटरव्यू लीजिए और उनके बचपन के बारे में लखिए।

वचन

निम्न वाक्यों में कोष्ठक में से सही शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरो -

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. बच्चा _____ झूल रहा है। | (झूला / झूले) |
| 2. रामू दिन में भी _____ देखता है। | (सपना / सपने) |
| 3. _____ गहरा नहीं था। | (कुँआ / कुँए) |
| 4. मेरे पास रबर के _____ हैं। | (खिलौना / खिलौने) |
| 5. _____ कौव कौव कर रहा था। | (कौआ / कौए) |
| 6. गमले में _____ लगाओ। | (पौधा / पौधे) |
| 7. मैदान में _____ घास चर रहा है। | (घोड़ा / घोड़े) |
| 8. _____ मेज़ पर रखी है। | (किताब / किताबें) |
| 9. _____ पेड़ पर बैठा है। | (तोता / तोते) |
| 10. बाहर ठंडी _____ चल रही है। | (हवा / हवाएँ) |
| 11. _____ पाठशाला चला गया। | (लड़का / लड़के) |
| 12. राम _____ पढ़ रहा है। | (कहानी / कहानियाँ) |
| 13. चूहा _____ कुतर गया। | (कपड़ा / कपड़े) |
| 14. आकाश में _____ उड़ रही है। | (चिड़िया / चिड़ियाँ) |

PICTURE STORY

तस्वीरों के नीचे दिए गए स्थान पर सही शब्द लिखकर कहानी को पूरा करें।
Fill in the blanks under the pictures and complete the story.

(दादाजी, पौधों, गुलाब, बहन, दादीजी, बगीचे, पानी)



पिछले रविवार को मैंने अपने के साथ हमारे बगीचे



में काम किया। हमने में कुछ नए पौधे लगाए। मैंने



..... को देने में दादाजी की मदद की।



मैंने एक का पौधा भी लगाया। मेरी

को गुलाब के फूल बहुत पसंद हैं। मैं और मेरी



अब, पौधों के बड़े होने का इंतज़ार करेंगे।

COMPUTERS

Guidelines:

- Prepare all assigned tasks carefully in a separate holiday practice notebook.
- Keep your written work clean, attractive, and properly labeled.
- Organize each subject section properly with headings and dates.
- Practice concepts taught in class to improve confidence and accuracy.

Section A – Answer the Following Questions

1. Write a short note on any three early computing devices.
2. What is the difference between machine language and assembly language?
3. What do you mean by high level language? Give two examples.
4. Which generation introduced microprocessors?
5. Differentiate between a compiler and an interpreter.

Section B – Fill in the blank

1. Which was the first calculating device?
2. Which language uses only 0 and 1?
3. Which device used beads for calculation?
4. Which converts assembly language into machine language?
5. Fifth-generation computers are based on?

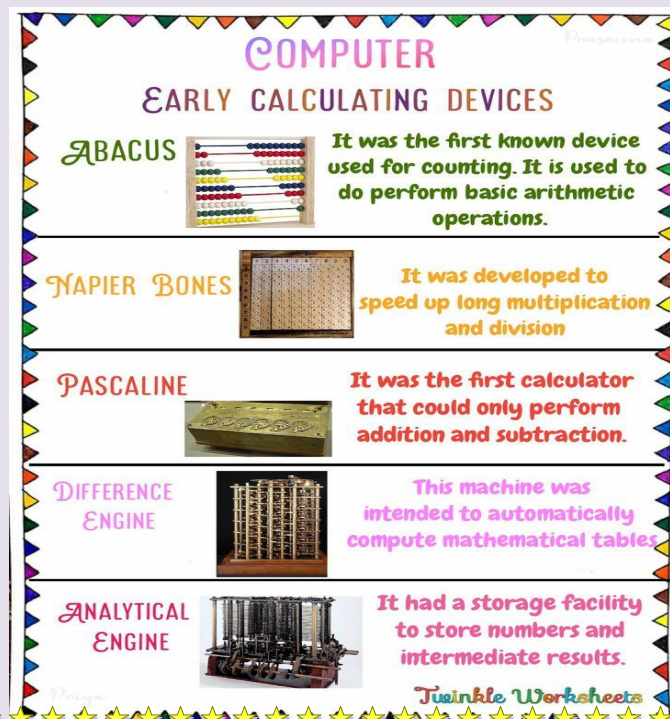
Section C – True or False

1. An interpreter converts the whole program together. _____
2. The abacus used beads for calculations. _____
3. Assembly language is easier than machine language. _____
4. First-generation computers used microprocessors. _____
5. High-level languages are easy for humans to understand. _____

Fun Activities

Draw and color any one early calculating device. (Scrapbook)

Reference image:

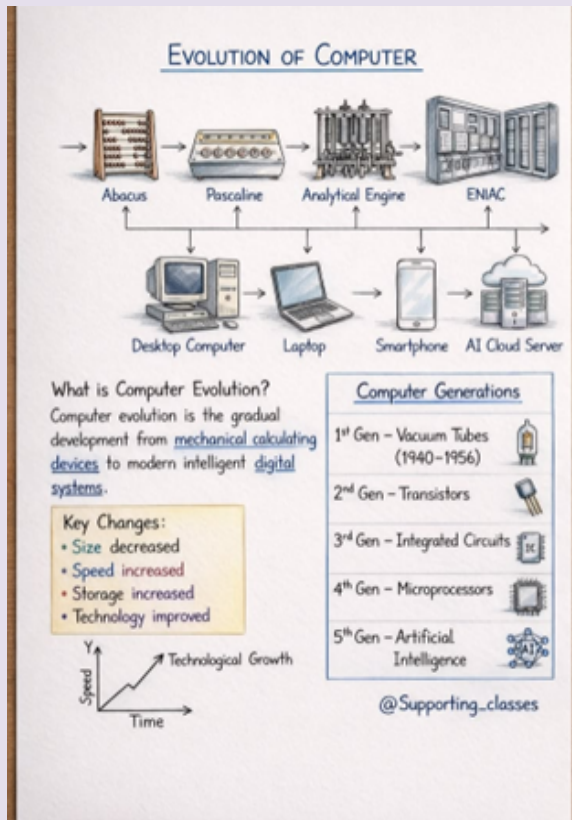


Creative Projects

Make a mini scrapbook showing the evolution of computers with pictures.

Scrapbook Structure & Content: Cover Page, Introduction, Early Computing Devices, The Generations of Computers, Key Personalities, Modern Day Technology.

A few reference images:



Imagine and write

1. If computers had never been invented, how would life be different?
2. How do computers make our daily life easier?

ARTS



ART & CRAFT SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK



CLASS - 6

NOTE- Kindly make your work neat and creative. Use colourful materials and paste the work in a handmade folder.

1. CULTURAL MASK MAKING

Design and make a colourful mask inspired by any culture or tribal art form.

Use cardboard or paper base and decorate it with colours, beads, feathers, etc.

Make it neat and attractive.

Example:



2. CLAY MODELLING CRAFT

Make any one useful item using modelling clay.

You can make items like bowls, pen stand, candle holder, key holder, soap dish, small tray, etc.

Use your creativity to make it neat and attractive.

Example:

