

असतो मा सद्गमय, तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय।।



Summer Vacation Assignment 2026

CLASS-VI

Summer VACATION

Summer's warmth descends upon the land,
School's out, and freedom's in hand.
Long days stretch, and sunshine bright,
A time for fun, for play, for delight.

So, let's bask in summer's golden glow,
And make the most of this break's sweet flow.
For summer vacation's a treasured time,
To relax, recharge, and shine!

NAME _____

ROLL NO. _____

www.newindiapinjore.in

Dearest New Indians!

Greetings of the Day!

Happy Summer Learning!

As we move into the bright and cheerful days of summer, we are delighted to present activities that will keep your minds active and your creativity flowing. This **Summer Vacation Assignment** is a perfect blend of learning and fun, designed to strengthen your understanding of important concepts while encouraging you to discover new ideas and skills.

Use this vacation as an opportunity to explore, imagine, create, and grow. Complete your tasks with enthusiasm and enjoy every moment of learning. We look forward to welcoming you back to school refreshed, confident, and filled with wonderful experiences and knowledge.

SUPER PARENTS' SUMMER GUIDE

➤ **Create a quiet and comfortable study space for your child.**

Ensure that your child has a clean, well-lit, and distraction-free area to complete homework and assignments. Avoid television, loud music, or unnecessary interruptions during study time.

➤ **Keep all learning materials ready and organized.**

Make sure your child has easy access to notebooks, pencils, colours, scissors, glue, dictionaries, and other required materials. Preparing in advance helps children work independently and confidently.

➤ **Encourage a daily routine and proper time management.**

Set a fixed schedule for study, play, meals, and sleep. A balanced routine helps children stay disciplined and reduces stress during homework time.

➤ **Promote reading habits during the summer break.**

Encourage your child to read storybooks, newspapers, poems, or informative articles daily. Reading improves vocabulary, imagination, and communication skills.

➤ **Appreciate effort and encourage independent learning.**

Allow children to think, explore, and complete tasks on their own. Guide them whenever necessary, but encourage them to find solutions independently to build confidence and problem-solving skills.

➤ **Limit screen time and encourage creative activities.**

Reduce excessive use of mobile phones, television, and video games. Motivate children to engage in drawing, crafting, gardening, puzzles, music, yoga, and outdoor games.

➤ **Spend quality family time together.**

Talk to your child, listen to their ideas, and involve them in simple household activities. Positive family interactions help in emotional and social development.

➤ **Encourage healthy eating and physical fitness.**

Provide nutritious meals, seasonal fruits, and plenty of water during summer. Motivate your child to participate in physical activities, exercise, or yoga regularly.

➤ **Make learning fun and activity-based.**

Use everyday experiences such as cooking, shopping, travelling, or gardening as opportunities for learning maths, language, and life skills in an enjoyable manner.

➤ **Celebrate your child's creativity and achievements.**

Display their artwork, appreciate their efforts, and motivate them to try new things. Positive encouragement builds self-esteem and enthusiasm for learning.

➤ **Stay positive and supportive throughout the holidays.**

Your attitude towards learning greatly influences your child. Encourage curiosity, patience, and a joyful approach towards completing holiday homework and activities.

Let's Make the Most of this Summer Break!

❖ **Plant and Care for Nature**

Grow at least two plants and water them regularly. Observe their growth and learn the importance of caring for nature.

❖ **Lend a Helping Hand at Home**

Help your elders with simple daily chores like arranging your room, picking up toys, filling water bottles, watering plants, setting the table, and greeting everyone politely each morning.

❖ **Celebrate Special Moments with Family**

Make Father's Day memorable by preparing a small surprise, serving your father his favourite breakfast, and creating a handmade greeting card with love.

❖ **Practice Speaking in English**

Try to communicate in English with your family and friends every day to improve your confidence and vocabulary.

❖ **Use the Five Magical Words Every Day**

Practice good manners by using words like *Excuse Me*, *May I*, *Sorry*, *Thank You*, and *Please* in your daily conversations.

❖ **Develop Healthy Habits**

Wake up early, eat healthy food, drink plenty of water, and include physical activities, yoga, or outdoor games in your routine.

❖ **Read, Imagine, and Explore**

Spend some time reading storybooks, comics, or poems to improve creativity and develop a love for reading.

NOTE: DO ALL THE WORK IN YOUR RESPECTIVE SUBJECT NOTEBOOKS OR AS DIRECTED.

ENGLISH

Q.1 Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Plants are not only providers of food and oxygen but also silent protectors of our planet. They absorb carbon dioxide, which helps reduce pollution and keeps the air clean. Some plants, like bamboo, grow very quickly and are used to make furniture, paper, and even houses. Others, such as neem and tulsi, have medicinal properties that cure illnesses.

Interestingly, plants can also “communicate.” Scientists have discovered that when a plant is attacked by insects, it releases special chemicals into the air. These chemicals warn nearby plants to prepare their defences. This shows that plants are more intelligent than we often believe.

Without plants, the balance of nature would be destroyed. They are the foundation of life, and protecting them means protecting ourselves.

1. How do plants protect the environment?
2. Which plants mentioned in the passage are used as medicines?
3. What special ability do scientists say plants possess?
4. Why is bamboo important according to the passage?
5. What would happen if plants did not exist?
6. What lesson does the passage give us?

Q.2 TRAVELOGUE

Summer Vacation is the most awaited time for students to travel to different places and make memories that last a lifetime. Create a Travelogue (Photo Album) and pen down your experience.

a) Title Your Travelogue:

Choose a creative title that reflects your trip (e.g., Wonders of Rajasthan, My Journey to Goa, Chilling in Manali)

b) Introduction:

Briefly introduce where you went , when you travelled, and who accompanied you.

c) Photo Album Section:

Add 5-10 photographs from your trip.

Paste photos neatly or print them out and label them with short

d) Experience Sharing:

Write short paragraph describing your experience.

e) Presentation:

You may create your Travelogue in one of the following formats:

- Handmade Scrapbook with printed or drawn photos
- A Mini Booklet

Q. 3 Subject Enrichment Activity

Topic: Story Writing

Write a short story in about 100-130 words on The Wise and the Fool. Write a moral of the story that we get from the it in your own words.

3. Supplementary Reader:

Read Chapter – 3 and 4 from ‘Banian Buddies’.

हिंदी

प्र०1.अपठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

मेहनत से जो आगे बढ़ते,

सफल वही कहलाते हैं।

आलस करने वाले अक्सर,

पीछे ही रह जाते हैं।

समय बड़ा बलवान जगत में,

यह सबको सिखलाता है।

जो इसका सम्मान है करते,

जीवन सफल बनाता है।

पेड़-पौधे, नदियाँ, पर्वत,

प्रकृति की अनुपम देन हैं।

इनकी रक्षा करना हम सब,

भारतवासियों का कर्तव्य है।

मिल-जुलकर जब लोग रहेंगे,

खुशहाली घर आएगी।

प्रेम, दया और सद्भावना,

दुनिया को स्वर्ग बनाएगी।

(क) सफल कौन कहलाते हैं?

(ख) समय हमें क्या सिखलाता है?

(ग) प्रकृति की अनुपम देन किन्हें कहा गया है?

(घ) दुनिया को स्वर्ग बनाने के लिए किन गुणों की आवश्यकता है?

(ङ) कविता के अनुसार हमारा कर्तव्य क्या है?

(च) कथन : प्रकृति की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

कारण : पेड़-पौधे, नदियाँ और पर्वत प्रकृति की अनुपम देन हैं।

(i) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(ii) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता।

(iii) कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है।

(iv) कथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

प्र०1.(i) पुस्तकालय, इंटरनेट, समाचार पत्र अथवा बड़ों की सहायता से किसी एक आदिवासी समुदाय की जानकारी एकत्र करें तथा उससे संबंधित चित्रों सहित आकर्षक प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करके लाएँ। प्रोजेक्ट में समुदाय का नाम, क्षेत्र, भाषा, पहनावा, भोजन, त्योहार एवं परंपराओं का संक्षिप्त वर्णन अवश्य शामिल करें।

अथवा

(ii) अपने दादा-दादी अथवा नाना-नानी के बचपन के अनुभवों की जानकारी एकत्र करें तथा उससे संबंधित सुंदर प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करके लाएँ।

प्रोजेक्ट में पुराने समय के खेल, भोजन, कपड़े, स्थानों की जानकारी एवं अपने विचार चित्रों सहित प्रस्तुत करें।

निर्देश:-

- यह परियोजना A4 शीट पर रंगीन और आकर्षक तरीके से बनाइए।

- प्रत्येक विषय के साथ संबंधित चित्र चिपकाइए ।
- मुख्य शीर्षकों को रंगीन पेन/स्केच पेन से लिखिए ।
- जानकारी साफ और सुंदर लिखावट में लिखिए।

प्र०3. संधि विच्छेद कीजिए :-

(क) राम + आलय = _____

(ख) देव + ऋषि = _____

(ग) गृह + आलय = _____

(घ) लोक + उपकार = _____

(ङ) सुर + इन्द्र = _____

(च) जल + उद्गम = _____

(छ) मातृ + ऋण = _____

(ज) महा + आत्मा = _____

(झ) राज + उन्नति = _____

MATHEMATICS

Q.1 WORKSHEET

(Solve the given worksheet in your Mathematics notebook)

A. Fill in the Blanks

- The number after 9,99,999 is _____.
- In 4,56,782, the digit 5 is in the _____ place.
- 7 lakh = _____.
- The smallest 6-digit number is _____.
- The place value of 8 in 8,45,219 is _____.

B. Write in Words

- 3,45,678
- 908,125
- 12,45,901

C. Write the Numerals

- i. Seven lakh twenty-three thousand four hundred ten
- ii. Nine lakh five thousand sixty-two
- iii. Twelve lakh forty thousand eight

D. Expanded Form

- i. 5,67,321
- ii. 8,04,219
- iii. 14,32,507

E. Compare Using >, < or =

- i. 4,56,782 _____ 4,65,782
- ii. 9,08,125 _____ 9,08,215
- iii. 12,45,901 _____ 12,45,901

F. Arrange in Ascending Order

5,67,890 ; 4,56,321 ; 7,89,654 ; 3,45,210

G. Arrange in Descending Order

9,87,654 ; 8,76,543 ; 7,65,432 ; 6,54,321

H. Short Answer Questions

- i. What is the difference between place value and face value of 6 in 34,68,912?
- ii. Write the greatest 5-digit number.
- iii. Write the smallest 7-digit number.

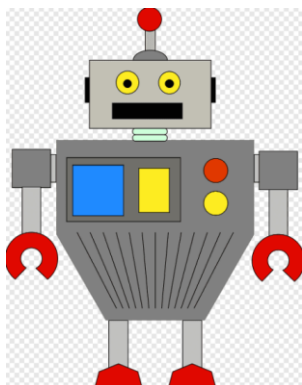
I. Word Problems

- i. A city has a population of 12,45,678 people. Another city has 10,98,432 people. Which city has a larger population and by how much?
- ii. A library has 5,67,890 books. If 12,345 new books are added, how many books are there now?

Q.2 PROJECT (3D STATIC MODEL)

Topic: “Lines and Angles Robot”

Prepare a 3D Static Model of a “Lines and Angles Robot” using different geometrical lines and angles.



Objective: To understand lines and angles through a fun and creative hands-on activity.

Design the robot in such a way that its arms, legs, antennas, body parts, and facial features represent concepts like parallel lines, intersecting lines, perpendicular lines, rays, and line segments.

Different angles such as acute, right, obtuse, and straight angles should also be clearly visible and properly labelled in the model. The robot should be creative, colourful, and neatly presented.

Material Required: Cardboard, coloured sheets, glue, scissors, ruler, ice-cream sticks, straws, clay, bottle caps, markers, thread, etc.

Procedure: • First, take a strong cardboard base and cover it with a coloured sheet.

- Make the robot's body and head using cardboard or small boxes. Paste them firmly on the base.
- Use ice-cream sticks, straws, and coloured strips to make the arms, legs, and antennas.
- Arrange the parts to show different geometrical concepts:
 - Parallel lines for legs
 - Perpendicular lines for arms
 - Intersecting lines on the body
 - Rays for antennas
 - Line segments for small body parts
- Create different angles like acute, right, obtuse, and straight angles using sticks or strips and label them neatly.
- Decorate the robot with colours, markers, bottle caps, and clay to make it attractive.
- finally, check that all labels are clear and the model is neat and properly fixed.

OR

Topic: "Angle City – A World of Lines and Angles"

Prepare a **3D Static Model of a Mini City Road Map** to demonstrate different types of lines and angles.



Objective: To understand the practical use of lines and angles through a creative real-life model.

Use roads, railway tracks, bridges, traffic signals, buildings, and crossings to represent concepts like parallel lines, intersecting lines, perpendicular lines, rays, and line segments.

Also show different angles such as acute, right, obtuse, and straight angles at suitable places in the model.

The model should be colourful, neat, creative, and properly labelled. Students may also add small vehicles, trees, signboards, or streetlights to make the city look realistic.

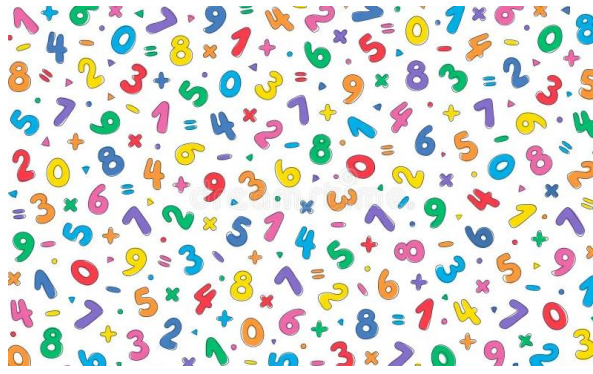
Material Required: Cardboard, coloured sheets, glue, scissors, ruler, toy cars, straws/ice-cream sticks, thread, markers, clay, etc.

1. **Procedure:** First, take a strong cardboard base and cover it with a coloured sheet. Draw the outline of the mini city using a pencil and ruler.
2. Create roads using black coloured strips or chart paper. Arrange the roads to show:
 - Parallel lines using railway tracks or straight roads
 - Intersecting lines at road crossings
 - Perpendicular lines where roads meet at 90°
 - Rays using streetlights or traffic signal directions
 - Line segments using short road markings
3. Make different angles in the city layout:
 - Acute angle at narrow road turns
 - Right angle at square crossings
 - Obtuse angle at wide road bends
 - Straight angle on straight roads
4. Build small buildings, bridges, and traffic signals using cardboard, straws, ice-cream sticks, and clay. Paste them neatly on the base.
5. Add toy cars, trees, streetlights, and signboards to make the city look realistic and attractive.
6. Label all the mathematical concepts clearly using small paper tags or markers.
7. Finally, decorate the model neatly with colours and check that all parts are properly fixed and visible.

Q.3 SUBJECT ENRICHMENT PROJECT

Topic: Patterns Everywhere – A Journey of Numbers

Prepare a colourful mathematical pattern design using numbers and shapes to show different types of patterns.



Objective:

To understand and create mathematical patterns through a colourful and creative art activity.

Material Required:

Chart paper (white or coloured)

Ruler and pencil

Sketch pens / crayons

Compass (optional)

Scissors and glue

Colourful paper strips

Black marker

Procedure:

1. Draw the Base Design:

Draw a large spiral, grid, flower pattern, or zigzag design on chart paper using a ruler and pencil.

2. Create Pattern Sections:

Divide the design into equal boxes, circles, triangles, or shapes so that each part can contain numbers or patterns.

3. Fill Number Patterns:

Write different mathematical patterns such as:

Skip counting (2, 4, 6, 8...)

Odd and even numbers

Multiples of numbers

Fibonacci pattern

Increasing and decreasing patterns

4. Use Colours Creatively:

Colour similar patterns using the same colour to make the design attractive and easy to understand.

5. Add Pattern Labels:

Label each pattern neatly, such as:

Even Number Pattern

Multiples of 5

Number Sequence

Growing Pattern

6. Check Accuracy:

Ensure all number patterns are correct and properly arranged.

7. Final Touch:

Outline the complete design with a black marker to make it neat, colourful, and clearly visible.

SCIENCE

I. Case study -based questions:

Read the texts given below and answer the questions that follow as:

a) Living organisms survive in different habitats such as forests, deserts, oceans, and grasslands. To live successfully, they develop special features. For example, a camel stores fat in its hump to survive in deserts, while aquatic plants have spongy stems to float on water. Some animals use camouflage, like a chameleon blending with leaves, to hide from predators or catch prey. Plants also show diversity in their leaves — some have parallel venation like grass, while others have reticulate venation like mango. These features highlight how living beings are beautifully adapted to their surroundings.

- (i) Why is habitat important for living organisms?
 - (a) It provides food, water, and shelter needed for survival.
 - (b) It only makes the forest look beautiful.
 - (c) It is useful only for plants.
 - (d) It has no role in survival.
- (ii) How does camouflage help the chameleon in the forest?
 - (a) It makes the chameleon more colourful.
 - (b) It helps the chameleon hide from predators and catch prey.
 - (c) It makes the chameleon run faster.
 - (d) It helps the chameleon grow bigger.
- (iii) Which statement is correct about leaf venation?
 - (a) Parallel venation is found in monocots like grass.
 - (b) Reticulate venation is found in dicots like mango.
 - (c) Both a and b are correct.

- (d) Neither a nor b is correct.
- (iv) Why can frogs live both on land and in water?
 - (a) They have lungs for breathing on land and moist skin for absorbing oxygen in water.
 - (b) They have wings to fly.
 - (c) They eat only plants.
 - (d) They can change colour like chameleons.
- (v) Why does a camel have a hump?
 - (a) To store water
 - (b) To store fat for energy
 - (c) To make it look taller
 - (d) To help it run faster
- (vi) How do camels protect themselves from desert sandstorms?
 - (a) By closing their nostrils
 - (b) By hiding under trees
 - (c) By covering their face with their tail
 - (d) By drinking more water

b) Riya was curious about magnets. She took a bar magnet and tested it on different objects in her classroom. She found that the magnet attracted pins, paper clips, and nails, but it did not attract wood, plastic, or paper. She also noticed that the magnet was strongest at its ends. Later, she used two magnets and discovered that sometimes they stuck together and sometimes they pushed each other away.

- (i) Which of the following objects did Riya's magnet attract?
 - (a) Wooden stick
 - (b) Plastic ruler
 - (c) Iron nails
 - (d) Paper sheet
- (ii) Where is the magnet's force the strongest?
 - (a) At the centre
 - (b) At the ends (poles)
 - (c) Everywhere equally
 - (d) Only on one side
- (iii) What happens when Riya brings two magnets close to each other?
 - (a) They always stick together
 - (b) They always push away
 - (c) They may attract or repel depending on the poles
 - (d) They break into pieces
- (iv) Which of the following is NOT attracted by a magnet?
 - (a) Steel pin
 - (b) Iron nail
 - (c) Wooden stick
 - (d) Paper clip

II. ASSERTION AND REASON

In the following questions two statements are given. One is **Assertion (A)** and the other is **Reason (R)**. Select the correct answer to these questions from the choices (a), (b), (c), and (d) as given below.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

1-Assertion (A): Desert plants have thick stems.

Reason (R): Thick stems help store water for survival in dry conditions.

2-Assertion (A): Polar bears have thick fur.

Reason (R): Thick fur keeps them warm in cold habitats.

3-Assertion (A): Grass shows parallel venation.

Reason (R): Parallel venation is a feature of dicot plants.

4-Assertion (A): Carrot has a fibrous root system.

Reason (R): Tap roots grow deep into the soil and store food.

5-Assertion (A): A magnet attracts iron objects.

Reason (R): Iron is a magnetic material.

6-Assertion (A): A magnet always has two poles.

Reason (R): If a magnet is cut into pieces, each piece still has a north and south pole.

➤ ACTIVITY

I-Make a magnetic Maze

Objective:

To demonstrate the concept of magnetism by designing a fun and interactive maze where a magnetic object is moved through a path using another magnet from beneath.

Material Required:

- (i) A shoebox or cardboard box (for maze base)
- (ii) Cardboard strips or straws (for making maze walls)
- (iii) A small metal object (e.g., paper clip, washer, or iron ball)
- (iv) A strong magnet
- (v) Fevicol/glue
- (vi) Scissors or cutter (with adult supervision)
- (vii) Markers or colours (for decoration)

Procedure:

- (a) Take a cardboard box and remove the lid.
- (b) Design a maze layout on the base of the box using pencil.
- (c) Stick cardboard strips or straws along the drawn paths to form maze walls.
- (d) Place the small metal object at the maze start point.

- (e) Use a magnet underneath the box to move the object through the maze.
- (f) Decorate the maze creatively.



(Note: The above image is only for the reference purpose. Use your own creativity.) your own creativity.).

II- MAKE A PROJECT ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Project Title: “Understanding the Scientific Method”

Introduction:

The scientific method is a step-by-step process used by scientists to solve problems and discover new things. It helps us observe, ask questions, test ideas, and find answers through experiments.

Steps of the Scientific Method

1. Observation

Observe something carefully using your senses.

Example:

A plant near the window grows faster than another plant.

2. Question

Ask a question about what you observed.

Example:

Does sunlight help plants grow faster?

3. Hypothesis

Make a smart guess or prediction.

Example:

“If a plant gets more sunlight, then it will grow faster.”

4. Experiment

Test the hypothesis with an activity or experiment.

Example Experiment:

- Take two plants.
- Keep one plant in sunlight.
- Keep the other in shade.
- Water both equally for one week.

5. Observation and Data Collection

Write down what happened during the experiment.

Day	Plant in Sunlight	Plant in Shade
1	Small	Small
2	Taller	Same
3	Healthy and Green	Weak and Yellow

6. Conclusion

Decide whether the hypothesis was correct or not.

Example:

The plant in sunlight grew better, so sunlight helps plants grow.

****NOTE: Above mention observation and experiments are for sample only. Make your project on your own observation.***

SOCIAL SCIENCE

A: Multiple Choice Questions:

- (i) A globe is a:
 - (a) Flat drawing
 - (b) Model of the Earth
 - (c) Map book
 - (d) Compass
- (ii) The top of the Earth is called:
 - (a) South Pole
 - (b) Equator
 - (c) North Pole
 - (d) Hemisphere
- (iii) A map showing countries and states is called:
 - (a) Political map
 - (b) Physical map
 - (c) Weather map
 - (d) Sketch map
- (iv) The blue colour on maps usually shows:
 - (a) Mountains
 - (b) Forests

- (c) Water bodies
- (d) Deserts

- (v) The Equator is:
 - (a) 0° longitude
 - (b) 90° latitude
 - (c) 0° latitude
 - (d) 180° longitude

- (vi) Lines running east-west are called:
 - (a) Longitudes
 - (b) Latitudes
 - (c) Grid lines
 - (d) Meridians

- (vii) The Prime Meridian passes through:
 - (a) India
 - (b) Greenwich
 - (c) America
 - (d) Australia

- (viii) Longitudes help us to calculate:
 - (a) Rainfall
 - (b) Distance
 - (c) Time
 - (d) Seasons

- (ix) A timeline helps us understand:
 - (a) Weather
 - (b) Order of events
 - (c) Maps
 - (d) Oceans

- (x) Coins, tools, and buildings are:
 - (a) Natural sources
 - (b) Modern sources
 - (c) Historical sources
 - (d) Future sources

B. Case Study based questions:

CASE STUDY-1

Riya wanted to study the Earth carefully. Her teacher showed her a globe and different types of maps. Riya observed that the globe was round like the Earth, while maps showed detailed information about places, rivers, mountains, and countries.

- (i) Why is a globe considered a better model of the Earth?

- (ii) Which type of map shows mountains and rivers?
- (iii) Which map would help Riya find state and country boundaries?
- (iv) Mention one advantage of maps over globes.

CASE STUDY II

A ship captain was travelling across the ocean. To locate the exact position of the ship, he used imaginary lines drawn on the globe. He used latitudes to know how far north or south he was and longitudes to calculate time and exact location.

- (i) What are latitudes?
- (ii) Which latitude divides the Earth into two hemispheres?
- (iii) What are longitudes used for?
- (iv) Why are latitudes and longitudes important together?

C. Assertion and Reason:

In the following questions, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

Select the correct answer to these questions from the choices (a), (b), (c), and (d) as given below.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(i) **Assertion:** The Equator is the longest latitude.

Reason: It divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

(ii) **Assertion:** Timelines help historians arrange events.

Reason: Timelines show events in chronological order.

(iii) **Assertion (A):** Coins and monuments are sources of history.

Reason (R): They provide information about the past.

(iv) **Assertion (A):** The Equator is the longest latitude.

Reason (R): It divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

(v) **Assertion (A):** Physical maps show natural features.

Reason (R): Mountains, rivers, and plains are natural features.

PROJECT AND ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

Q.2 Poster making on Unity in Diversity

Materials Required

- Chart paper or A4 sheets
- Pencil and eraser
- Sketch pens / crayons

- Glue and scissors
- Pictures (of festivals, dresses, food, etc.)
- Scale (ruler)
- Old magazines (for cuttings)

Step-by-Step Procedure

Step 1:

Take a clean chart paper or notebook page.

Step 2:

Write the title “**Unity in Diversity**” neatly at the top.

Step 3:

Draw or paste a **map of India** in the centre of the page.

Step 4:

Collect pictures showing different cultures, festivals, languages, food, and dresses from magazines or printouts.

Step 5:

Cut and paste these pictures neatly around the map.

Step 6:

Write short points explaining diversity (religion, language, festivals, etc.).

Step 7:

Decorate the project using colors, borders, and headings to make it attractive.

Step 8:

Add a slogan at the end like “*Unity is Strength*”.

VISUAL ART

Q.1 Do page no. 27 29, 31, and 32 in your Art Express Book.

ICT

- **[Roll No: 1 – 14]**
Read carefully chapter-1,2 and write shortcut keys given in chapter-1 with their use on A4 sheet.
- **[Roll No: 15 – 28]**

Read carefully chapter-1,2 and write shortcut keys given in chapter-2 with their use on A4 sheet.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

- **ਨਵਰੰਗ 2** : ਪਾਠ - 5 (ਦੋਸਤੀ ਦਾ ਅਸਲੀ ਅਰਥ) , ਪਾਠ - 6 (ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਪਰ ਸਵਰਗ) ਪਾਠ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਦਾ ਅਭਿਆਸ ਹੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕਰੋ |
- **ਨਿਹਾਲ 2** : ਪਾਠ -6 ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਝੋ |
- **ਸਿਰਜਣਾਤਮਕ ਕਾਰਜ** : ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਉੱਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਖੂਬੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੋ |