## ENGLISH

### TYPE 1: UNSEEN PASSAGES:

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow**

### PASSAGE 1:

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will

keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick. We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body.

We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chipese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes.

We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What are the functions of food?

(b) What is meant by 'improper food?

(c) What does 'civilised life' imply?

(d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.

(e) How does modem life style and food habits affect us?

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

(a) being fat (b) cleanliness

### PASSAGE 2: Homeopathy

**Homeopathy** is a form of alternative medicine, first proposed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann in 1796, that attempts to treat patients with heavily diluted medicines. Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, which homeopaths term succession after each dilution under the assumption that this increases the effect of the treatment. Homeopaths call this process potentization. Dilution often continues until none of the original substance remains. Homeopathic reference books known as repertories are then consulted, and a remedy is selected based on the totality of symptoms. Homeopathic

remedies are considered safe but are criticized for putting patients at risk due to advice against conventional medicine such as vaccinations, antimalarial drugs, and antibiotics. Depending on the dilution, homeopathic remedies may not contain any pharmacologically active molecules, and for such remedies to have a pharmacological effect would violate fundamental principles of science. Modern homeopaths have proposed that water has a memory that allows homeopathic preparations to work without any of the original substance; however, there are no verified observations nor scientifically plausible physical mechanisms for such a phenomenon. The lack of convincing scientific evidence supporting homeopathy's efficacy and its use of remedies lacking active ingredients have caused homeopathy to be described as pseudoscience.

Type — I Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the most appropriate option :

1.1 Homeopathy treats patients with:

**(A) Heavy medicine**                      **(B) strong medicine**

**(C) diluted medicine**                  **(D) concentrated medicine __**

**1.2 Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, the procedure is known as**

**(A) succession**     **(B) potentization**       **(C) dilution**      **(D) convention**

**1.3 A report of UK states that homeopathy is not more useful than a placebo because after dilution the medicine doesn't contain any.**

**(A) chemical**                          **(B) acid**

**(C) pharmacologically active substance**       **(D) vaccine against diseases**

**1.4 Homeopathy is also termed as pseudoscience because:**

**(A) it is based on false notions effectiveness**      **(B) it lacks scientific evidence on its**

**(C) it has side effects**                     **(D) it is a slow treatment**

**1.5 The word in the passage which means the same as the facts /objects that make you believe that something is true:**

**(A) pharmacology**    **(B) placebo**       **(C) accredited**      **(D) evidence**

**Type- 2 Match the terms in column A with their meaning in column B.**

| A | B |
|---|---|
| **(i) Hahnemann** | **(a)Homeopathy** |
| **(ii)Succession** | **(b)a process that increases the effectiveness of treatment** |
| **(iii)Repertories** | **(c)Modern day consideration about homeopathy** |
| **(iv)Potentization** | **(d)A German physician** |
| **(v)Pseudoscience** | **(e)Serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking** |

**PASSAGE 3: ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a log *cabin* in Kentucky. A cabin is a small house made of wood. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Indiana. In 1830, the family moved to Illinois. As a boy, Abraham Lincoln loved books. He always *borrowed* books from his neighbours. He read them for a short time and then took them back to their owners. He grew very tall. He was 6'4" tall. He weighed 180 pounds. Abe Lincoln studied law in his free time. He was also interested in *politics*. He ran for political office. He lost in 1832. Later, he was *elected* to the Illinois *legislature* 4 times – in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840. People in the legislature make the laws. He became president of the United States in 1861. He was the 16th president of the U.S.

There was a war between the North and the South in the U.S. It was the Civil War. Lincoln called men to fight for the North. The North won the war. There were slaves in the South. Slaves work for no money. They must work. They are not free to do what they want. Lincoln set the slaves free in 1863. He let them go so they did not have to be slaves anymore. Lincoln is famous for that.

**1) Where was Lincoln born?**

A.Illinois B.Indiana                     C. Kentucky                     D. Tennessee

**2) Lincoln moved to Indiana at age…**

A.4.                          B. 6.                          C. 7.                          D. 12

**3) What did Lincoln do in his free time?**

A. He helped his neighbours.                     B. He enjoyed running.

C. He studied wars.                     D. He studied law.

**4) When did Lincoln become president?**

A.1838                B. 1840                     C. 1861                     D. 1863

**5) Abraham Lincoln was the _____        president of the United States.**

A.1$^{st}$                B. 6$^{th}$                     C. 12$^{th}$                     D. 16th

## TYPE 2: Letter Writing

1.        Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the birthday present he had sent for you.

**2.**        Write an application to your principal requesting him to grant you leave for ten days as you have to attend your sister's marriage.

## TYPE 3: Writing Practice/ Creative Writing

1. Read English newspaper/ English comic/ English stories/poems daily. Daily write atleast two new words that you find, with their meaning and synonym. Try to make a sentence with the word. Write in your copy.

2. Write your own stories/poems/articles/drawings/collection of thoughts/pictures/facts/tongue twisters/puzzles, etc. in English.

## Type 4 Literature

Complete your learner's diary.

## SCIENCE

1) Visit a green house if there is one near your place. Observe how they grow plants. Find out how they regulate the amount of light, water and carbon dioxide to grow the plants.
2) . Visit a doctor and find out:
   (i)Under what conditions does a patient need to be on a drip of glucose?
   (ii) Till when does a patient need to be given glucose?
   (iii) How does glucose help the patient recover?
   Write the answers in your notebook.
3) Find out what vitamins are and get the following information.
   (i) Why are vitamins necessary in the diet?
   (ii) Which fruits or vegetables should be eaten regularly to get vitamins?
4) Write a one-page note on the information collected by you. You may take help of a doctor, a dietician, your teacher or any other person, or from any other source.
   Collect data from your friends, neighbours and classmates to know more about "milk teeth".
   Tabulate your data.
5) Find out from at least twenty children and find the average age at which children lose the milk teeth.

## MATHS

**Q1.** Write

(a) 10 Natural numbers       (b) 10 Whole numbers       (c) 10 Integers

Q2. Fill in the blanks

(a) $(-8) + 0 = $ ------------

(b) $-55 + $ ---------- $= -55$

(c) $19 + $ --------- $= 0$

(d) $-23 + (-23) = $ ----------

(e) $46 + (-36) = $ --------

(f) $32 \times (-1) = $ --------

(g) $(-21) \times (-21) = $ ------------

(h) $(-40) \div 10 = $ -----------

(i) $50 \div (-5) = $ ---------

(j) $425 \div $ --------- $= 425$

(k) $(-65) \div $ ------- $= -1$

(l) $(-63) \times 36 = $ ----------

Q3. A plane is flying at the height of 6000 m above the sea level . At a particular point it is exactly Above a submarine floating 1500 m below the sea level . What is the vertical distance between them ?

Q4. In a quiz positive marks are given for correct answer and negative marks are given for incorrect answers . If Ravi's score in five successive rounds were 20 , -5 , -15 , 30 and -10. What is his score ?

Q5. In a test (+5) marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given for every Incorrect answer. Rashmi answered all the questions and scored 30 marks though she got 10 correct answers . How many incorrect answers had she attempted ?

Q6. Write down a pair of integers whose
   (a) Sum is -5       (b) Sum is -25       (c) Sum is 0       (d) difference is -7

Q7. Write a negative integer and a positive integer whose sum is -7

Q8. Write a negative integer and a positive integer whose difference is -2

Q9. Write any five proper fractions .

Q10. Write any five improper fractions

Q11. Solve the following

(a) $3 - \frac{4}{5}$       (b) $6 + \frac{7}{3}$       (c) $8\frac{1}{3} + 5\frac{3}{5}$       (d) $\frac{12}{7} - \frac{7}{5}$

Q12. Find

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 34       (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15       (c) $\frac{3}{5}$ of 35       (d) $\frac{1}{7}$ of 196

Q13.  Multiply

(a) $\frac{6}{3}$ x $\frac{4}{5}$     (b) $\frac{29}{3}$ x $\frac{18}{58}$     (c) $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 6     (d) $5\frac{3}{7}$ x $4\frac{2}{5}$

Q14.  Divide

(a) $\frac{12}{15}$ ÷ $\frac{20}{9}$     (b) $\frac{45}{33}$ ÷ $\frac{15}{11}$     (c) $\frac{21}{16}$ ÷ $\frac{8}{7}$     (d) $\frac{50}{40}$ ÷ $\frac{5}{4}$

Q15.   Write multiplication tables  from 2 to  15  and learn.

## **PROJECT ACTIVITY**

Q1.  Prepare a toy with the help of waste materials available at your home.

## विषय -संस्कृतम्

1- सर्वनाम (तत्, एतत्, किम्) त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु कण्ठस्थ करणीयम् लेखनीयम् च।

2- धातुरुपाणि (पठ्, भू गम्) 5 लकारेषु कण्ठस्थ करणीयम् लेखनीयम् च।

3- राम, लता, कवि इति शब्दरुपाणां कण्ठस्थ करणीयम् लेखनीयम् च।

4- 1 से 25 तक संस्कृत में गिनती लिखिए।

5- संस्कृतेन 5 सुभाषितानि हिन्दी अर्थेन सह लेखनीयम्।

## विषय -हिन्दी

1- अपने पाठ्यपुस्तक बाल महाभारत के पात्रों – भीष्म, गंगा, युधिष्ठिर, द्रौपदी, शकुनि के वारे में  5-5 वाक्य लिखें।

2- विदेश में रहनेवाले मित्र को ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश में बिताए हुए समय का वर्णन करते हुए एक पत्र लिखें।

3- नदियों के परोपकारी स्वभाव व हिमालय की विशिष्टताओं पर 10 वाक्य लिखें।

4- नदियों की स्वच्छता बनाएं रखने हेतु सुझाव लिखें।

## Subject- Social Science

1.  Make a chart of rulers of Delhi.

2.  Make a well labelled drawing or painting on our natural environment.

3.  Make at least 20 Mcq's for subject history, geography and political.

4. Draw a well labelled diagram of interior of the earth.

5.  Write and learn the question and answer of chapter 1  (History), 1  (Geography).