



CHAPTER-11 [ LINE SEGMENT, RAY AND LINE ]

Page \_\_\_\_\_

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DISTINCTION BETWEEN A LINE SEGMENT, A RAY AND A LINE

	Line Segment	Ray	Line
1.	It has two end points	It has only one end point	It has no end points.
2.	It has a definite length.	It does not have a definite length.	It does not have a definite length.
3.	It can be drawn on a paper	It cannot be drawn on a paper.	It cannot be drawn on a paper.
4.	$\overline{AB}$ is a line segment $\overline{AB}$	$\overrightarrow{AB}$ represents a ray $\overrightarrow{AB}$	$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ represents a line $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ .

H.W. Q1 Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

(i) Every point has a size

(ii) A line segment has no length.

(iii) Every ray has a finite length.

(iv) The ray  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  is the same as the ray  $\overrightarrow{BA}$

(v) The line segment  $\overline{AB}$  is the same line segment  $\overline{BA}$ .

(vi) The line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is the same as the line  $\overleftrightarrow{BA}$ .

(vii) Two points A and B in a plane determine a unique line segment.

(viii) Two intersecting lines intersect at a point.

(ix) Two intersecting planes intersecting at a point.

(x) If points A, B, C are collinear and points C, D, E are collinear, then the points A, B, C, D, E are collinear.

(xi) One and only one ray can be drawn with a given point.

(xii) One and only one line can be drawn to pass through two given points.

(xiii) An unlimited no. of lines can be drawn to pass through a given point.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

(i) A line segment has a \_\_\_\_\_ length.

(ii) A ray has \_\_\_\_\_ end point.

(iii) A line has \_\_\_\_\_ end point.

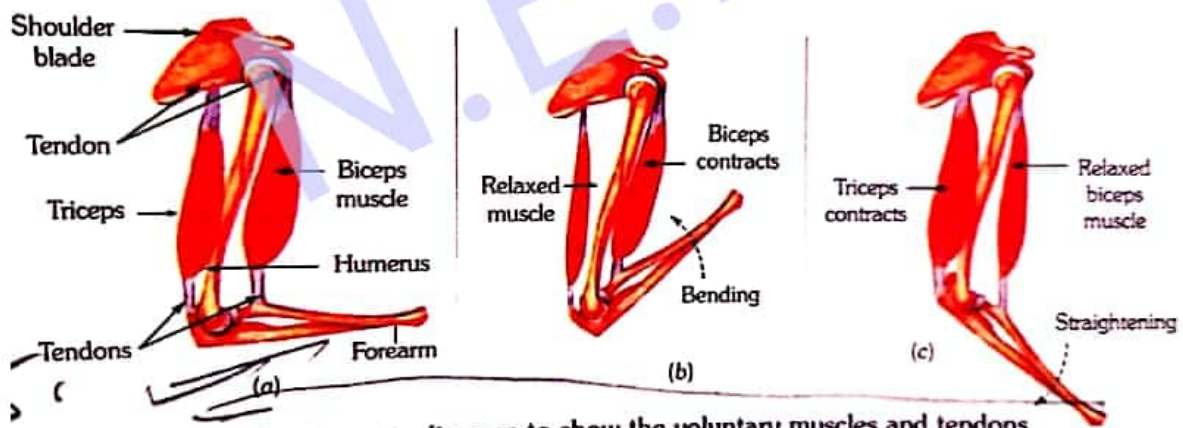
(iv) A ray has no \_\_\_\_\_ length.

(v) A line \_\_\_\_\_ be drawn on a paper.

**Chapter- Body movements**

**Q 1 Draw labeled diagrams showing the movement of an arm.**

Ans.



(a) A schematic diagram to show the voluntary muscles and tendons  
(b) Bending of arm (c) Straightening of arm

**Q 2 Why X-ray are used for examineing any fracture/ dislocation in bone?**

Ans Bones can be Photo graphed by -rays, because X-ray can not pass through bones. Doctors use such photographs to examine any fracture/ dislocation of bones.

**Learn and write in fair notebook.**

# English H.w

## Fill the exercise

A Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the help box.

Glooskap	afraid	children	Willow-Willow Land
comfort	Canada	fallen leaves	the cold time of year
merciless	birds	new life for the leaves	Wolf-Wind's attack

1. This story is set in .....
2. Most of the characters were ..... to see Wolf-Wind.
3. Glooskap could not save the children from .....
4. .... provided protection for the children.
5. Wolf-Wind and Charm of the Frost were .....
6. The children asked Glooskap for .....
7. The ..... were changed into .....
8. The birds left the children during .....
9. The children felt ..... from the birds.
10. The birds were a gift from ..... to the .....

# Hindi H.W

## Fill the exercise

5. वचन का सही प्रयोग कर रिक्त स्थान भरो।

1. पेड़ पर बहुत से \_\_\_\_\_ बैठे हैं।
2. मेज़ पर \_\_\_\_\_ रखी है।
3. \_\_\_\_\_ तेज़ दौड़ता है।
4. कक्षा में \_\_\_\_\_ भी हैं।
5. सुबह-सुबह \_\_\_\_\_ चहचहा रही थीं।

( ताता )  
( पुस्तक )  
( बांड़ा )  
( कन्या )  
( चिड़िया )

6. दिए गए वाक्यों में आए रंगीन शब्दों के वचन बदलकर वाक्य दोबारा लिखो।

1. चिड़िया दाना चुग रही है।
2. राहुल ने पौधे लगाए।
3. बच्चे गेंद से खेल रहे हैं।
4. मक्खी मिठाई पर बैठी है।
5. दरजी ने कमीज़ सिल दी।

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7. प्रत्येक के दो-दो उदाहरण लिखो।

1. वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग सदा एकवचन में होता है -  
(क) \_\_\_\_\_ (ख) \_\_\_\_\_
2. वे शब्द जिनका प्रयोग सदा बहुवचन में होता है -  
(क) \_\_\_\_\_ (ख) \_\_\_\_\_
3. एकवचन के लिए आदरसूचक बहुवचन वाक्य -  
(क) \_\_\_\_\_ (ख) \_\_\_\_\_
4. भाववाचक संज्ञा एकवचन में -  
(क) \_\_\_\_\_ (ख) \_\_\_\_\_
5. जातिवाचक संज्ञा बहुवचन में -  
(क) \_\_\_\_\_ (ख) \_\_\_\_\_

8. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में वचन संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ हैं, उन्हें शुद्ध करके दोबारा लिखो।

1. गुरुजी पढ़ा रहा है।
2. प्रयाग में तीन नदी मिलती हैं।
3. इस पौधों में पानी दे दो।
4. अजय और विजय दोनों सगा भाई हैं।
5. हमारे सभी अध्यापकों अच्छा पढ़ाते हैं।
6. अनुज का आँसू निकल गया।

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# What is Government?



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mentioned several times. In this chapter you will learn about what a government is and the important role it plays in our lives. What do governments do? How do they decide what to do? What is the difference between different types of governments such as monarchies and democracies? Read more and find out....

**Government sought to protect rights of unorganised workers**

**Detailed plan to tackle floods soon, says Government**

**Govt. fixes price of onions. Says no shortage in market**

**Supreme Court can have five more judges: Govt**

**Govt. for revamping coal and power sector**

**Over 15,000 villages declared scarcity-hit by Government**

Look at the newspaper headlines above and list the different kinds of activities that the government is reported to be doing in these newspaper headlines.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Isn't this a wide range of activities?  
What do you think government is?  
Discuss in class.

Every country needs a government to make decisions and get things done. These can be decisions about where to build roads and schools, or how to reduce the price of onions when they get too expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity. The government also takes action on many social issues, for example it has several programmes to help the poor. It does other important things such as running postal and railway services.



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**Class : 6th Subject : Social Studies. Read passage carefully and write hard word meaning in fair notebook.**