**Kendriya Vidyalaya- 2**

**Winter Break Homework**

**Class -6**

**Subject -English**

1. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

What do cough, colds, stomach-ache and chicken pox all have in common? They are all caused by tiny living organisms called germs. Germs are so small that they can't be seen with the naked eyes but they can cause a lot of trouble.

Germs are omnipresent! They are found in kitchen shelves, toilet seats, doorknobs, and on our pets. They try to invade our bodies where they can get the nutrients they need to multiply and produce their toxins. It's these toxins that make us ill. Luckily, we have our own microscopic organisms that live in our bodies and they help us to fight bad germs and keep us healthy.

There are a few things we can do to stop the spreading of germs. Germs hate soap and water. Therefore we should wash our hands properly before eating, after visiting the washroom, after touching pets and after playing outside the house. Germs just love to travel about in coughs and sneezes. If we catch a cold we can do a few things to stop those germs from spreading such as cover our mouth and nose, use tissue paper and throw the used tissues in a bin. The most effective way to kill germs is to wash our hands regularly.

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, complete the following statements.
2. The tiny organisms called germs can cause
3. Germs live in several places such as
4. We fall ill when germs
5. Our body has microscopic organisms which help us to fight
6. Germs love to.... .....
7. We should always wash our hands....
8. The most effective way to kill germs is. .
9. Find words from paragraph 2 of the above passage which mean the same as following:
10. to enter in a way that causes damage
11. poisonous substance
12. present everywhere
13. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

# THE WISE SHEPHERD

Once there was a mighty king who had heard a lot about the wisdom of a shepherd. He called him to the court and showed him three cages.

In the first cage was a mouse with delicious food in front of it. In the second cage was a cat with a bowl full of milk and butter. In the third cage was a hawk having fresh meat in front. But the interesting and strange thing was that none of them were eating the delicious föod right in front of them.

The king wanted the shepherd to explain the reason for their strange behaviour. The shepherd explained that the rat could not eat due to the fear of the cat. The cat did not drink the milk because it wanted to kill the rat first. The hawk couldn't eat because it wanted to eat the rat first and then the cat.

The shepherd explained that all living beings were suffering due to their greed. They were not satisfied with what they had and wanted to accumulate more than they needed. The wise reply made the king happy and he gifted many precious jewels to the shepherd.

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions
2. Why did the king call the shepherd to his court?
3. What did the king show to the shepherd?
4. What was kept in the third cage?
5. What strange behavior did the shepherd notice in the three cages?
6. Why didn't the cat drink the milk?
7. Why didn 't the hawk eat the meat?
8. Why were the living things suffering?

h) How did the king reward the shepherd?

2.2 Find words from the above passage which mean the same as following:

1. having a pleasant taste (para 2)
2. rare and costly (para 4)

Q.3 Ravi of class VI has lost his geometry box somewhere in the school. Write a notice for the school notice board, giving necessary details. Offer a reward to the finder. Write the notice in not more than 50 words.

Q.4.a. Write a leave application to the principal of your school, requesting him/her to grant you leave for three days' to attend your cousin's marriage at Bangalore.

b..Your uncle has presented you a puppy on your birthday. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the lovely birthday present. (word limit- 80 words )

* 1. a.Write a paragraph on the topic ' A Village Fair' in about 100 words. Use the clues given in the box.

HINTS : crowded--children and grownups----colourful------many stalls--- joyrides and games- -icecreams and balloons variet of thin s---ha iness ever here

b..Develop the following hints into a short story. Give a suitable title and write the moral of the story. ( word limit-IOO )

Raj and Gopal---friends---crossing jungle---see a bear—Ram climbs a tree----- leaves Gopal alone---Gopal can't climb trees—lies quietly----as if dead----------bear sniffs---goes away---Ram asks---what did bear say---Gopal replies----don 't trust your friend.

Kendriya Vidyalaya,Angul-2

Winter Break Homework

Class 7

Subject English

**Q1.Read the following extract.**

Rainbows are often seen when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. Rainbows are caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at specific angles. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different colour. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colours are known as the spectrum. These colours can sometimes be seen in waterfalls and fountains as well.

Did you know that there are double rainbows? In a double rainbow, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. In most double rainbows, the colours of the top arc are opposite from those in the bottom arc. In other words, the order of colours starts with purple on top and ends with the red on bottom. In addition, rainbows sometimes appear as white arcs at night. These rainbows are called Moonbows and are so rare that very few people will ever see one. Moonbows are caused by moonlight (rather than sunlight) shining through drops of water.

On the basis of the passage answer the following question;

i. Rainbows are often seen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. After the sun sets at night C. when it snows
  2. Before a rainstorm D. after a rainstorm

What colour is NOT in a rainbow?

* 1. orange C. pink
  2. indigo D. yellow

iii. What would be a good title for this passage?

A.The basics about rainbows C. The history of rainbows

B.Moonbows! D. None of the above

1. Write the wordof same meaning as the word ‘particular’
   * 1. Different C. Sometimes
     2. Specific D. All the above
2. What colour is a moonbow?

A.The passage doesn’t say C. Green

B. yellow D. white

1. The word from the passage that means “little water drops” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Droplets C. Rainbow
   2. rainstorm D.Indigo
2. The word opposite of “common” from the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given:

Versailles is the site of the Palace of Versailles, one of the most storied buildings in the history of

France. It was originally built as a hunting chateau by King Louis VIII in 1624. In 1669, King Louis XIV began searching for a grand site where he could conduct the affairs of France and control the government. He settled on the hunting palace and expanded it into the world’s largest palace. In addition, the King hoped to build a governmental center apart from Paris.

The palace took 36,000 workers and fifty years to build. The palace is spread out over 280 acres and can house 20,000 people. The palace features over 700 rooms and 67 staircases. There are dozens of unique rooms, features, gardens, and halls. One of the most renowned rooms of the Palace of Versailles is the Hall of Mirrors. Recently restored, the Hall of Mirrors is the centerpiece of the dazzling building. Originally added to the palace in 1684, the Hall of Mirrors was built to be a dazzling display of the power and wealth of the French Monarchy. The hall, which measures 73 meters in length, features 357 gold-coated stucco mirrors, ornate paintings, crystal chandeliers, marble fixtures, a parquet floor, and ceilings with colorful murals painted by artist Charles Le Brun. The Hall of Mirrors has also played a prominent role in history. Both the Proclamation of the German Empire in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian War, and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles that formally ended World War One were signed there.

On the basis of the passage, answer the following questions.

i.Whenwasthe palace of Versailles originally built?

ii..The palace took\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers and fifty years to build. iii. The palace of Versailles can hold\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. 1iv. What is Versailles famous for?

v. Write two historic events related with Versailles.

vi Find the word from the passage which means same as ‘decorative’

Q.3 a.. Write a letter to your friend to invite him/her to attend “Kala Mahautsav” being held in your city. Write details like date, time and venue.

b..Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him/her to issue you a school

leaving certificate (T.C) as your father has been transferred to Bangalore.

Q.4 **.** Write paragraphs on the following topics.(100-150 words)

* 1. Trees are our best friends
  2. Games and Sports
  3. Wondres of Science

Q8 . Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow:

“Meadows have surprises, You can find them if you look; Walk softly through the velvet grass, And listen by the brook.

You may see a butterfly

Rest upon a buttercup

And unfold its drinking straws

To sip the nectar up.”

* 1. Name the poem and poet of the above lines.
  2. What do you mean by the word brook? iii. What adjective has been used for grass?

iv What do meadows have?

9..I saw a snake and ran away...

Some snakes are dangerous, they say;

But mother says that kind is good, And eats up insects for his food. So when he wiggles in the grass I’ll stand aside and watch him pass,

And tell myself, “There’s no mistake,

It’s just a harmless garden snake!”

**(a)**Write the name of the poem and the poet **(b)**What does the snake eat for his food?

**(c)** Find the word that refers to the snake’s movements in the grass.

**(d)**Write two pairs of rhyming words from the above stanza?

Kendriya Vidyalay Angul-2

Winter BreakHomework

Class- 8

Subject- English

Q. 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Our Earth is like a green house, with one difference. A greenhouse is encased in glass, while the Earth is encased in a thin blanket of carbon dioxide. (C02). This carbon dioxide serves the same function for the earth as does glass for a green house. It helps to keep the Earth warm. Scientists call it the green house effect.
2. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air is only .03 per cent, yet all plant and animal life depends on it. The percentage of carbon dioxide in the air is kept almost constant by a series of natural processes. We call it the carbon cycle.
3. Carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere by two main processes-breathing and burning. All living things breathe out carbon dioxide in to the atmosphere. The air breathed in contains only .03 per cent carbon dioxide where as the air breathed out contains 4 per cent. Thus breathing leads to increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the air. Also large quantities of carbon dioxide are produced by the burning of wood, coal and oil.
4. The main way in which Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere is by photosynthesis. It is a process by which the green plants, with the help of sunlight, break up Carbon dioxide into carbon and oxygen. Carbon is retained by the plants as their food, and they set free oxygen for the use of animals. All animals depend, directly or indirectly, on plants for their food. And all plants, in turn, depend on carbon dioxide breathed out by animals.
5. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere by water also. This gas is moderately soluble in water. Thus our rivers, lakes and seas also take up a lot of carbon dioxide from the air. Water animals use this dissolved carbon dioxide to make their shells. When these animals breathe or die and decay, carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere. Thus the cycle is completed.

Questions

* 1. What is a green house?
  2. How does the earth differ from a greenhouse?
  3. What is the amount of C02 in the air?
  4. What is the carbon cycle?
  5. What is meant by photosynthesis?
  6. How do all animals depend on plants?
  7. How do plants depend on animals?
  8. What do water animals make their shells from?

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions briefly: -

A 92 year —old lady, who is fully dressed each morning by eight o'clock with perfect make up, even though she is blind, moved to an old age home. Her husband recently passed away. She didn't even  have children too. After many hours of waiting patiently in the lobby she smiled sweetly when she was ready. She was provided a visual description of her tiny room.

"1 love it," stated with the enthusiasm of an eight-year old having just been presented with a new puppy.

"But but Mrs. Jones, you haven't seen the Nroom, said the attendant. "That doesn't have anything to do with it,' she replied. "Happiness is something you decide. I have already decided to love it. It s a decision I make every morning I wake up. I can spend the day in bed, recounting the difficulty I have with the parts of my body that don't work. , or get out of bed and be thankful for the ones that do. Each day is a gift, and as long as I am alive I'll focus on the new day and all the happy memories I've stored away, just for this time in my life. "The attendant was touched by the elderly woman's sense of cheer and boundless enthusiasm.

Questions:-

2.1 On the basis of the reading of the passage answer the questions:

1. Why did the old woman move to an old age home?
2. How did she react when the attendant gave a description of the room she had to live in?
3. What resolution was she used to make when she woke up every morning?
4. What does the story tell about the old woman?

2.2 From the passage find out the one word substitute for the following explanations:-

* + 1. Give an account of



* + 1. Unlimited

2.3 Find word from the passage the antonym of the following words:--

1)Whole 2)dead

Q3. A..Your school has been awarded as the best "Haritha Vidyalaya in the region this academic year. Write a letter to your friend describing about the activities and contributions of you and friends for making your school campus green and pollution free.

B. Write a letter to your friend describing him [her about the hill- station that you visited recently.

Q4. I. Read the following outline of a story. Write a readable story using these outline in your own words in about 150-200 words. Assign suitable title and write moral too.

A fox sees a crow-----piece of cheese in her mouth-----fox wants to have it----- the crow's voice--convinces her to sing----the crow is fooled into singing-----cheese falls down-----fox run away with it.

II. A poor wood cutter —---his axe falls —---God Mercury appears —---brings out a golden axe and then a silver axe----refuses--- accepts iron axe only----God Mercury pleased ----gives all the three axes.





**Kendriya Vidyalaya, Angul -2**

**Winter Break Homework**

**Class- 9**

**Subject -English**

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Britain’s fi rst taste of tea was belated – the Chinese had been drinking it for 2,000 years. The English diarist, Samuel Pepys, mentions tea in his diary entry from September 25, 1600. “Tcha,” wrote Pepys, the “excellent and by all Physicians approved, China drink,” was sold in England from 1635, for prices as high as £6 to £10 per pound of the herb (£600 to £1,000, today). In 1662, when King Charles II married the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza, her dowry constituted a chest of tea, and the island of Bombay for an annual lease of £10, equivalent then to the cost of a pound of tea in England. Catherine, who was used to drinking tea in the Portuguese court, had her first sip of the beverage in England in May 1662 – the month of her wedding – at Portsmouth.

In the 18th century, Dutch firm J.J. Voute & Sons ruthlessly exploited the incapacity of the English East India Company to supply tea to Britain’s thriving domestic elites and coffee houses, smuggling about eight million pounds of tea, annually. Yet, Dutch tea soon became a “name for all teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use.” Meanwhile, the English company began strengthening its commercial ties with China, as Bombay turned into the seed of British

India’s commerce, escalating all other European – especially Portuguese and Dutch – operations.

However, with resources depleted due to the Anglo-Dutch wars, by the 18th century, the English were unable to afford the silver that China demanded for continuing trade with Britain. To counter smuggled tea, on the one hand, and the increasing Chinese demand for silver on the other, the British responded by growing opium in India – largely in Bengal, Patna, Benares and the Malwa plateau – and smuggling it into China, in exchange for their beloved beverage. Still, British tea cultivators were extremely anxious to have Chinese tea and techniques brought to India. In 1788, The Royal Society of Arts began deliberating on the idea of transplanting saplings from China. Then, in 1824, tea saplings were discovered in Assam by Robert Bruce and Maniram Dewan. Tea plantations later expanded across Assam and Darjeeling. In a 19th century lecture to the Royal Society, it was noted that around this time, carpenters and shoemakers from Chinese settlements in Calcutta were being sent up to Darjeeling or Assam, “presumably on the belief that every Chinaman must be an expert in tea cultivation and manufacture,” although many of them had never even seen a tea sapling.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

1. Samuel Pepys refer tea as .......... in his diary.
2. The cost of a pound of tea in England in 1662 was 10 pounds (True/False)?
3. Who took advantage of England’s inability to grow tea in the 18th century?

(iv) England smuggled .......... to China to get tea.

1. Catherine had her fi rst sip of tea in May 1662 at
   1. Portuguese court (b) Bombay

(c) China (d) Portsmouth

1. Which tea soon became synonymous with ‘teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use’? (a)Assamese (b) Portuguese

(c) Dutch (d) English

1. England couldn’t buy tea from China in the 18th century because
   1. it had lost much wealth in the Anglo-Dutch war.
   2. China sold tea at an unaffordable rate.
   3. it had lost in the Anglo-Dutch war.
   4. it had started growing opium in India.
2. Though China had been drinking tea for 2000 years, many of them
   1. had not tasted tea in the 19th century.
   2. had not seen a tea sapling in the 19th century.
   3. didn’t like the taste of tea.
   4. many of them didn’t know how to grow tea.

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The children’s literature being produced in India nowadays includes much more than just stories and folktales rich in morals and traditions. The output of its writers and illustrators in a variety of genres and in a plethora of languages reflects India’s complex and ever-changing multilingual society. They also break through and go beyond long-standing gender, cultural and social stereotypes. The unique challenges and opportunities Indian children’s book creators faceor those in the diaspora writing about India-help create what one of our interviewees poetically calls the “rainbowcolored horizon” of Indian children’s literature.

Children’s publishing in India is poised for growth in every way. With education becoming a priority area, the demand for books for the growing population of young people can only go up.

Traditional retellings have been staple fare for publishers for their very small children’s lists as they are ‘safe’ and they don’t have to worry about copyright. More publishers are becoming willing to publish new authors, experiment with new formats, and find synergy with other media that are competing for the mind-space of the urban child. Maybe future books will be inspired by gaming and more merchandise will be inspired by books. Marketing will remain important in creating a positive buzz around books and reading. Books will influence TV and films and in turn be influenced by them. Comics and graphic formats seem poised for the great leap forward. Young Adult Fiction will have a permeable boundary with Adult Fiction.

Production standards for children’s books will improve as there will be greater exposure to well-produced books world-wide. The internet will create new ways to read and share and peer-review books. It may also enable many new talents to emerge as more people will be able to put up their work online.

**2.1** On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

Why is Indian children’s literature written in a plethora of languages ?

1. Is the author hopeful of a good future of Indian children’s literature? Which sentence says so ?
2. How will children’s literature produced world-wide help Indian children’s literature ?
3. Which format of children’s literature will become popular in future ?

**2.2** Answer the following questions :

1. Which of the following words can replace the word ‘plethora’ in para 1 ?

(a) excess (b) variety

(c) numerous (d) different

1. Children’s books will be inspired by

(a) Gaming and TV (b) folktales

(c) TV and films (d) both (a) and (c)

1. Which word is the antonym of ‘permeable’ - impassable or porous ?
2. Children of which area get exposed to children’s literature as well as other media ?

Q3. You met your favourite author in the annual literary meet of your school. Make a diary entry on the meeting in 100-150 words with the help of the hints given below and add your own ideas. You are Mohit/Jyoti.

**Hints :** was not sure if he would talk to me - author was humble, friendly - answered all my questions patiently and happily

- spoke on why reading is important to become a writer - gifted me his autographed latest novel

Q4. A. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words.

It was indeed a great surprise for me to get an invitation from the magazine to attend their annual awards function. I didn’t know if I could attend the function as I had many assignments and projects to complete. My curiosity had the better of me. Tears rolled down my cheeks and voice choked when the emcee announced ...

B. Saurabh and you make great friends. But misunderstanding pushed your friendship on the verge of breaking. You want to share your story with others. Taking help from the hints given below complete the story and supply a suitable title and moral to it.

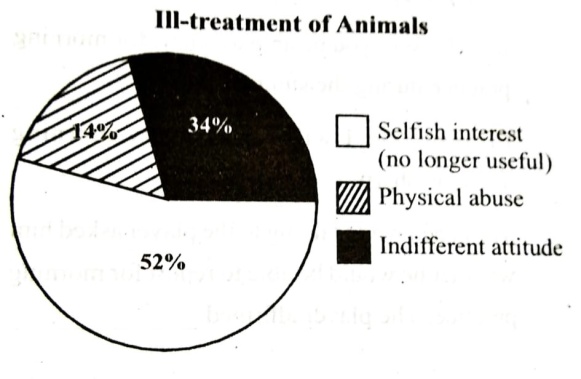
Met fi ve years back at a tea stall -we taught slum children together -I gradually stopped teaching - I couldn’t buy the stationary for the children- our silence widened the gap further - Saurabh met with an accident - I rushed him to hospital -misunderstanding was cleared.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya No 2,Angul Winter Break Homework**

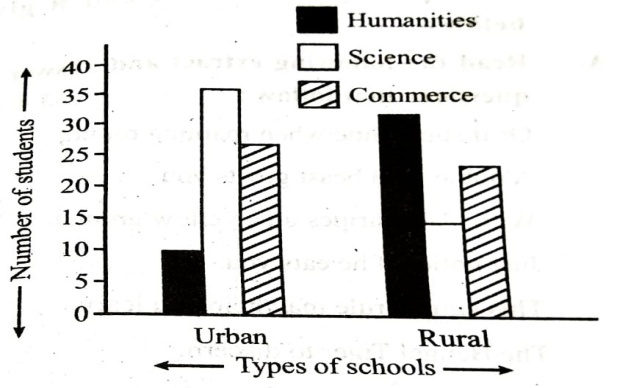
**Class- 10**

**Subject - English**

1. You are / Lalitha, the Secretary of your local neighbourhood society. A new office, ABC CY Security, has been set up in your locality. Their employees park the vehicles on the side of the road that creates traffic problems. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager of the office company to address the problem.
2. You want to join the Achievers Tutoring Centre to be coached for Class 11 and 12. Write a letter of enquiry to the Administrator of the institute seeking clarification about the duration of the coaching, daily timing, the teaching staff, transport facilities and other necessary details for joining the institute. You are Nazneen / Shivaji, Kandi Road, Sherugarh, Mumbai.
3. You are Mohit/Mohita of E-46, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi. You came across news articles about neglect of elders in today's society. Disturbed after reading the articles, you decide to write a letter to the editor of 'The Hindustan Times' stressing upon the need of sensitizing children to the plight and loneliness of the elders and to inculcate in them values of caring and sharing. You can also express your views on strengthening of family values. Write your letter in 100-120 words.
4. You are Rajni/Rakesh Kothari, Director, Marketing in Oil Spices Manufacturing Unit. You have observed the commitment with which your Assistant Manager works. Write a letter in 100-120 words to your Assistant Manager, Sadiq Qureshi, congratulating him on his work ethic and professional approach. Also include a mention of his commitment, sense of responsibility, good inter-personal skills and his spirit of team work.
5. It is distressing to see the attitude of people towards animals. The number of cases of cruelty towards animals is increasing. The following pie chart represents the attitude of people towards animals. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words interpreting the data given in the pie chart.



1. Study the bar chart given below. The chart depicts the number of students in Class Twelve opting for Humanities, Science and Commerce streams in urban and rural areas. Based on the details given in the bar chart given below, write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words.



1. The Buddha wanted humans to have fortitude to go through life and death alike. He preached equilibrium of mind and heart in the face of the inevitability of death. Nelson Mandela could also see the goodness in the exploiter and wanted him to be liberated toojust like he wished the oppressed to be free. What made both, the Buddha and Mandela think alike?
2. Both Lencho and Amanda clearly need help. Lencho has been devastated by a natural ( calamity and Amanda does not know what to do or where to go because of her difficultcircumstances at home. Do Amanda and Lencho appreciate the help they are getting or are they blind to the help because of anger and negativity in their hearts?
3. Trust and compassion can reform a person'. Discuss with reference to "The Thief's Story'?
4. "Where there is a will, there is a way," Ebright had a will to become a scientist but did not have enough resources. How does will and curiosity help us in becoming a successful person in our life? Elaborate with reference to Ebright.
5. Read the given quote by Buddha from The Sermon at Benares': "Death is an indispensable truth of life. It comes to one and all." Prepare a speech with reference to the given quote and compare it with Amanda's desire to wish for an orphan's life. How does the Buddha differ in his perspective about death from Amanda?
6. How are Anne Frank from the chapter 'From the Diary of Anne Frank' and Valli from the chapter Madam Rides the Bus similar in character?
7. The mind is its own place, it can make heaven out of hell or hell out of heaven," (Paradise Lost). Justify the statement by citing examples from the story 'Footprints Without Feet.
8. A character are is the transformation or development of a character throughout a story and refers to the changes a character undergoes as a result of their experiences, challenges, and interactions with other characters. In light of the above information, trace the character are of Matilda in the story The Necklace' in about 120 words.