

BIRLA SCHOOL, PILANI (RW)**Summer Vacation Home assignment session 2026-27 For class VI**

ENGLISH	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Write a short humorous or adventurous story read by you and present it as a comic strip with dialogues in speech bubbles.2. Learn any poem of your choice of 1.5 to 2 minutes with proper stress and intonations and prepare a video of the same and save it in your official school mail ID.3. . Share your summer vacations experience and feelings in a short video of 2-3 mts, saving it in your official school mail ID.
HINDI	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखें, हस्तलेख में सुधार करें ।2. वर्षा ऋतु पर एक पोस्टर बनाइए और एक कविता लिखिए । (पहली बूँद कविता से प्रेरित) **मौसम का आँखों देखा हाल पर 30 - 50 सैकेण्ड का समाचार वाचन का एक विडियो बनाइए । (जैसा कक्षा गतिविधि में किया गया ।) पाठ -3 पहली बूँद से प्रेरित To: deepa030334@birlaschoolpilani.edu.in3. अपने प्रिय खिलाड़ी का चित्र बनाइए या चिपकाइए । उनके बारे में एक या दो पृष्ठ में जानकारी एकत्र कर लिखिए । (गोल - संस्मरण से प्रेरित)
SANSKRIT	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 10 पशुओं, 10 पक्षियों, 10 फलों, 10 सब्जियों के चित्र सहित नाम संस्कृत में लिखें । (चित्र बनाइए या चिपकाइए)2. 10 - 10 अकारान्त पुल्लिंग, आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग, नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दों को वचनानुसार लिखिए ।3. 10 धातु - रूप प्रथम पुरुष (लट् लकार) में लिखिए ।4. नीचे दिए गए पाँच श्लोक लिखे एवं याद करें -<ol style="list-style-type: none">१. प्रातःकाले जागरणसमये — करदर्शनम् कराग्रे वसते लक्ष्मीः करमध्ये सरस्वती। करमूले तु गोविन्दः प्रभाते करदर्शनम्॥२. भूमौ पादस्पर्शात् पूर्वम् समुद्रवसने देवि पर्वतस्तनमण्डिते। विष्णुपत्नि नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्श क्षमस्व मे॥३. स्नानात् पूर्वम् गङ्गे च यमुने चैव गोदावरि सरस्वति।

	<p>नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधिं कुरु ॥</p> <p>४. पूजाप्रारम्भात् पूर्वम् शुक्लाम्बरधरं विष्णुं शशिवर्णं चतुर्भुजम्। प्रसन्नवदनं ध्यायेत् सर्वविघ्नोपशान्तये ॥</p> <p>५. दीपप्रज्वलनसमये शुभं करोति कल्याणम् आरोग्यं धनसंपदः। शत्रुबुद्धिविनाशाय दीपज्योतिर्नमोऽस्तुते ॥</p> <p>इन श्लोकों को याद करके विडियो बनायें एवं mail करें To: deepa030334@birlaschoolpilani.edu.in नोट - इस कार्य के लिए एक अलग पतली कॉपी बनाइए ।</p>
<p>MATHEMATICS</p>	<p>1. Create a colourful rangoli using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Symmetry · Shapes · Patterns <p>2. Create your own:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number pattern · Shape pattern <p>Draw and colour the patterns neatly.</p> <p>3. Make Mathematical Models on the following topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fraction Pizza Model · Types of Angles using Ice-Cream Sticks
<p>SOC.SC</p>	<p>1. Prepare a creative shoe box model on the topic ch-1 “Locating Places on the Earth” OR ch-2“Continents and Oceans” or using waste material, coloured paper, or cardboard.</p> <p>Instructions:</p> <p>Use an old shoe box to make the model.</p> <p>Show and label:</p> <p>Seven Continents</p> <p>Five Oceans</p>

	<p>Directions (optional)</p> <p>Use neat colouring and proper labelling.</p> <p>Decorate the model creatively.</p> <p>Write your name, class, and section on the model.</p> <p>Students should be able to explain their model during classroom presentation after summer vacation.</p> <p>2. My Mini Geography Dictionary</p> <p>Make a small booklet of 20 important words from chapter 1 & 2.</p>
SCIENCE	<p>1.Make any working model explaining science behind it, write its scientific principles and draw a diagram on sheet to explain its working.</p> <p>2.Take any science topic from a book, make your own story, make puppets using any waste material, and prepare a puppet show which can sensitize or share knowledge about any problem in society, suggesting some solutions.</p> <p>3.Make two charts/collage on any topics from your science textbook or suggested topics: -</p> <p>Sugar and salt boards</p> <p>Mindful eating</p> <p>Q4 MAKE BIODIVERSITY REGISTER.</p>

This project will help you to learn about biodiversity among living things in the world around us (Figure 2.1). You will create a biodiversity register based on your observations and the information you gather.

As part of the project, you will be able to:

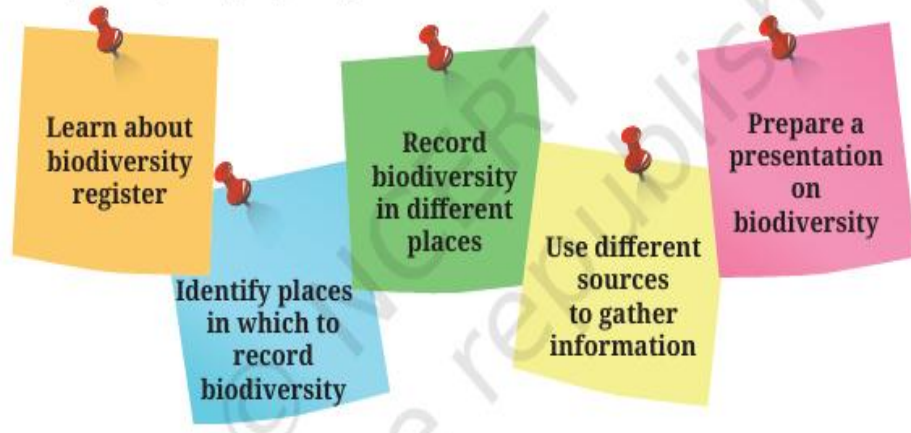


Figure 2.1: Look around at the diversity of living things in your surroundings

The diversity of living things, known as biodiversity, comprises the variety of life forms on earth. It includes plants, animals, birds, fish, insects, and even microorganisms that are found everywhere, including soil (see Figure 2.1).

You have learnt about the diversity of living things around us in Science.

A biodiversity register is used for documenting the diversity of living things in an area. It contains information about habitat, which includes the landscape and types of soil, scientific and local names of living things, what animals eat, living things that may harm others, and other different kinds of information.

Recording biodiversity is crucial because as habitats transform due to factors, such as land clearance for construction or agriculture, or shifts in climate, many species face extinction or become endangered. This interconnectedness means that the loss of any plant or species affects the ecosystems, including humans.

Biodiversity registers also provide people with information that is useful, for example, local knowledge related to crop plants and animals, plants that can be used for their medicinal value, pests that affect plants, when to plant crops, and so on.

You can create your own 'mini' biodiversity register by systematically recording the biodiversity around yourself. In case you come across a plant, insect, bird or animal that you are not familiar with, then you can get information by:

- i. Talking to teachers/elders/family members/experts
- ii. Looking up books in the library
- iii. Searching for the information with the help of the Internet on the computer
- iv. Using applications on mobile phones.

Terms used in the biodiversity register

Scientific name: A name given to living things that is the same across languages. Names differ across languages, but a scientific name ensures that people, especially scientists know that they are referring to the same living thing.

Variety refers to differences in a similar kind of plant, e.g., there are different varieties of mangoes, like *Alphonso*, *Kesar*, *Ratnagiri*, *Totapuri*, *Chaunsa*, *Dasheri*, *Langra*, *Banganpalli*, *Anwar Ratol* and *Pairi*.

Cropping season: It is the season in which a particular crop is grown.

Season of fruiting: This refers to the season when fruit trees produce fruits.

Source of seeds/plants: This refers to how new plants grow, whether from seeds, seedlings, bulbs, stem cuttings or any other method.

Affected crop: Crop that had been damaged by pests, e.g., diseases that affect plants, insects that eat the leaves or fruits, or any other reason.

Host: It is a plant or animal on which other plants or animals live. For example, dogs are hosts for fleas, who suck their blood, and some plants are hosts for caterpillars, who grow by eating leaves and fruits.

Pests: These are insects, birds or animals that are harmful to plants.

Pesticide: Pesticides are used to prevent or control harm to hosts by pests. They can be in the form of liquid, solid or gases.

Weedicide: Weedicides are used to prevent or control harm to plants by weeds.

GI tag: A Geographical Indication (GI) tag is given by the government and recognised all over the world. For plants, it means that the plant is grown in a specific geography and all the produce from that area is of a high standard. For example, we have many varieties of rice in our country – some with GI tags are *Navara* rice from Kerala, *Basmati* from Uttarakhand, and *Gobind Bhog* rice from West Bengal. Another example is of *Jalgaon* bananas from Maharashtra.



What will I be able to do?

At the end of the project, you will be able to:

1. Systematically record the biodiversity that you observe around yourself;
2. Use different methods to collect information related to biodiversity; and
3. Analyse information to present your understanding of the biodiversity around yourself.



What will I need?

To carry out this project, you will need the following materials:

- A notebook, pen, pencil, eraser, measuring scale, pencil and sharpener.
- You can use a handheld magnifying glass or lens in case you want to observe details of plants or insects.
- A camera or a smartphone (borrowed from your teacher or parents/guardians) can be used for taking photographs, and making video and audio recordings. However, you must make sketches of whatever you include in your biodiversity register.
- You can also use a smartphone for identification of living things.



What do I need to know before I start?

Activity 1: What is around us?

Look around and observe the living things you can spot. You will find that each one of the plants supports a tiny cosmos full of insects, spiders, squirrels, birds, and other creatures that feed on it and seek shelter amongst its leaves and branches (Figure 2.2). You will record some of your observations and related information in your biodiversity register.



Figure 2.2: Recording observations of living things around us

Before you begin writing on your biodiversity register, complete table 2.1. This will help you in remembering the living organisms you often observe and where you see them (e.g., near a water body, in a farmland, or in a park). You can make a sketch or paste a photograph, if you want. This information will be useful when you plan surveys to fill your biodiversity register.

Table 2.1: Identifying locations where you can observe a variety of living things

Living things or living organisms	Names (Try and find the names in as many languages as you can)	Places (Where do you find them?)
Insects		
Birds		
Animals		
Worms		

Table 2.1: Identifying locations where you can observe a variety of living things

Living things or living organisms	Names (Try and find the names in as many languages as you can)	Places (Where do you find them?)
Insects		
Birds		
Animals		
Worms		



How do I keep myself and others safe?

Discuss the precautions you need to take. For example:

- Wear shoes for the field visits.
- Cover your arms and legs to prevent mosquito bites.
- Be careful while observing wild plants, insects, birds and animals.
- Do not disturb any animals, birds or insects.
- Do not damage any plants.
- Do not leave any garbage behind. It is harmful for living things.



Internet safety: Ask your teacher for help while using the Internet. Be careful and do not upload or download anything without checking for safety, and do not share personal information anywhere.

Activity 2: Meet an expert

You can invite different experts to come and speak to you about biodiversity. For example, a forest officer or a farmer. A conservationist, who works for the protection of plants and animals can also be invited to speak about biodiversity. Another person you could invite is an expert in Ayurvedic medicine, a *Vaid* or *Vaidya*. The person is a practitioner of traditional tribal medicine, since they use medicinal herbs and other related plants.

You must prepare questions to ask the experts. Some examples are as follows:

1. Where can we find different kinds of plants in our locality?
2. How do we know whether the plants growing in the locality have been there for a long time or were brought from other places?
3. Are there any plants that are no longer found in the locality?
4. Which kind of plants should we be growing more to support biodiversity?
5. Is there any plant that we should not grow, as it harms biodiversity?
6. Do you have any tips for us, as we start documenting our biodiversity register?



What do I have to do?

You are now ready to start creating your biodiversity register. The first step is identification of the places to visit (you need to visit them more than once). You will also need to make a plan for your visits. Based on this plan, you have to fill the biodiversity register and then make a presentation based on your observations.

Activity 3: Identify places to survey

Decide which places you will visit to record biodiversity. For example, the area (i) around school, (ii) around water bodies, (iii) near your home, (iv) around farms/parks/gardens/nursery, (v) near a religious place, and (vi) near a market (Figure 2.3).



Figure 2.3 (a): Pond



Figure 2.3 (b): Forest



Figure 2.3 (c): Farm



Figure 2.3 (d): Park

Figure 2.3: Places for observing biodiversity: ponds, forests, farms, parks (clockwise)

You should be able to reach the areas quickly, so that you can easily go back in case you want to check your observations or the information you gathered.

The following questions will help you in conducting your survey systematically.

1. What types of habitats exist in your surroundings (e.g., forests, wetlands, grasslands, urban areas)?

.....

2. Have you noticed any area(s) where more plants grow, compared to other areas? Yes/No

3. What type of birds, mammals, insects, etc. have you observed in your surroundings?

.....

4. Are there any specific efforts being made to protect plants and animals in certain areas? For example, conservation of some species or permission to enter the area.

.....
.....

5. Now, which places do you plan to visit? Please write them below:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Activity 4: Scheduling visits for observing biodiversity

- Consult local experts, biologists, conservationists and the like.
- Divide yourself into groups, with a maximum of 5 students in each group.
- Plan to visit the identified areas at different times of the school year so that you can observe if there are any changes during different seasons.

Make a schedule for visits and note it in table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2: Schedule for visits to fill biodiversity register

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

- Visit and explore the identified places, observing plants, insects, birds, and other living things along with necessary equipment and materials, such as binoculars magnifying lens, cameras, field guides, notebooks, etc.

Activity 5: Filling in the biodiversity register

Write your responses based on observations and discussions in tables 2.3 to 2.7 for each of the places you visit. There are many rows and columns in a biodiversity register (tables 2.3. to 2.7). Try to fill up as many as possible. You can also add more rows related to other kinds of information in discussion with your teacher and peers. You can also make new tables related to living things that are around you. For example, if you live in a big city, look for flowering and fruit trees in the colony garden, and so on (Figure 2.4 and 2.5).



Figure 2.4: Observing with the naked eye and a magnifying lens

While noting your observations, you should:

1. Remember to share your observations with each other. Maybe you missed something the first time you visited a place, but your friend did not. You can always go back again



2. Fill in any new information each time you visit a place.
3. Take care to sketch or take photos of insects, worms, birds, plants, and animals that are new to you. This will help you identify them later by showing them to others or using an AI tool for identification.

I. Observation of biodiversity in crop plants

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:
3. Habitat type:
4. Weather condition:
5. Observations:

Table 2.3: Description of Crops

S.No.	Description	1 (example)	2	3	4	5
1.	Crop name	Onion				
2.	Local name	<i>Kanda</i> in Marathi, <i>Vengayam</i> in Tamil, <i>Pyaz</i> in Hindi				
3.	Scientific name	<i>Allium cepa</i>				
4.	Variety name	Pachaganga				
5.	Planting method	Direct seeding/ bulbs/ transplants				
6.	Special features, like cropping and harvesting season	Onion can be planted and harvested in different seasons				
7.	Uses	Eaten raw or after cooking				
8.	Sketch/ photograph					

II. Observation of biodiversity in fruit plants

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:
3. Habitat type:
4. Weather condition:
5. Observations:

Table 2.4: Description of fruit plants

S.No.	Description	1 (example)	2	3	4	5
1.	Plant name	Mango				
2.	Local name	Mango (Amba)				
3.	Scientific name	<i>Mangifera indica</i>				
4.	Variety name	Alphonso				
5.	Planting method	Grafting or seeding				
6.	Special features, like fruiting season and aroma	Fruiting season-summer. Distinct intense and pleasant aroma.				
7.	Uses	Eaten raw or after making fruit pulp or juice.				
8.	Sketch/ photograph					

Note: Alphonso mangoes have been awarded the Geographical Indication (GI) tag which authenticates their origin from specific regions in Maharashtra, particularly Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg mangos.

III. Observation of biodiversity in fodder plants

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:

III. Observation of biodiversity in fodder plants

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:
3. Habitat type:
4. Weather condition:
5. Observations:

Table 2.5: Description of fodder plants

S.No.	Description	1 (example)	2	3	4	5
1.	Plant name	Napier grass/ Elephant grass				
2.	Local name	<i>Hatti govat</i> (in Marathi)				
3.	Scientific name	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>				

4.	Variety name	Pusa giant				
5	Planting method	Cuttings of stem or splits				
6	Special features, like sowing time	Sowing time- February to March				
7	Uses	Used as forage for livestock. Habitat and shelter for wildlife				
8	Sketch/photograph					

IV. Observation of biodiversity in weed plants

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:
3. Habitat type:
4. Weather condition:
5. Observations:

Table 2.6: Description of weed plants

S.No.	Description	1 (example)	2	3	4	5
1.	Plant name	Bermuda grass				
2.	Local name	<i>Haral</i> (in Marathi)				
3.	Scientific name	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>				
4.	Variety name	Pusa giant				
5.	Found in crops as a weed	Example- sugarcane, cotton, grassland, and fruit tree orchards.				
6.	Special features, if any	Highly tolerant to heat and drought. It provides habitat and food for various insects and wildlife species.				
7.	Uses	Used in playgrounds, sports fields, and high-traffic areas.				
8.	Sketch/photograph					

V. Observation of biodiversity in pests

1. Date of observation:
2. Location:
3. Habitat type:
4. Weather condition:
5. Observations:

Table 2.7: Description of pests

S.No.	Description	1 (example)	2	3	4	5
1.	Plant name	Potato				
2.	Local name	<i>Aloo</i> (in Hindi)				
3.	Scientific name	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>				
4.	Pest name	Aphid (insect)				
5.	Scientific name of pest	<i>Myzus persicae</i> (green peach aphid) <i>Aphis gossypii</i> (cotton aphid)				
6.	Habitat	Aphids are commonly found on the undersides of leaves, as well as on tender shoots and buds of plants.				
7.	Special features, if any	Can be found as winged and wingless forms.				
8.	Time/Season of attack	After winter, as the temperature start rising				
9.	Sketch/ photograph					



Did you know?

You can visit the website of 'Season Watch' to register a tree in your neighbourhood and upload photographs every week. You can also track trees in other areas.

Can you find any tree similar to those in your neighbourhood in Season Watch?

Did you get additional information about them?

Activity 6: Identifying 'unknown'

If there is any missing information or any additional information you may need to complete the tables from 2.3 to 2.7. You can ask an expert or a knowledgeable person in the community. You can use an AI tool or school library for getting information (Figure 2.6).



Figure 2.6: Use multiple sources of information to find the information you need

app or as standalone app, and pointing the camera at objects, you can get relevant information or even perform tasks like translation and web searches. Google Lens analyses any image and provides information. You can use Google Lens to identify scientific names, diseases, and other useful information about plants/crops/weeds insects, and pests using photos. If you have not taken the photos, you can capture them using Google Lens itself. 1. 2. 3. Download and open the Google Lens app on the smartphone. Locate the Google Lens icon in the search bar and tap on it. This activates Google Lens. Point your camera at the plant/insect/image you want to identify and tap the shutter button to search. You can now add the missing information to the biodiversity register.

Activity 7: Presentation of biodiversity register

Make a presentation on the biodiversity in each of the places you visited by using the information you have gathered. You can create charts, diagrams, models or whatever else you think of.

Remember, the presentation will be based only on your observations and the information you have gathered. Highlight that there can be many variations in places and among living things. That is what biodiversity is all about.

Your presentation can be in two parts:

Part 1: Prepare a summary of the information you have gathered

Right now, the information you have gathered from visits made at different times, is in different tables. Imagine you have to explain the biodiversity around yourself to a visitor. Combine the information from all the tables to create a summary for this visitor.

Some guiding questions are given below. Please think of other questions and different ways to summarise your observations. You may include examples to support your reply to the questions:

1. What are the different plants that grow in the areas around you?
2. Which plants grow in all seasons, and which are seasonal?
3. Can all crops and fruits be harvested in the same season?
4. Do all plants flower in the same season?
5. Are the plants useful for us? If yes, how?
6. Is the same fodder available throughout the year or only during some seasons?
7. Are all plants affected by weeds?
8. Are some weeds useful? Please name some weeds and describe their use.
9. Are all plants affected by some sort of pests?
10. Are plants affected by some pests more in some seasons than others?
11. What information did you gather from people in the community (e.g., use of plants as medicine, as fodder, sacred plants, etc.)? In this way, you can provide a full picture to the visitor



Using AI tools to collect more information about plants/crops/weeds/pests

Google Lens is an image recognition technology that uses something called machine learning and OCR (Optical Character Recognition) to analyse and provide information about objects, text, landmarks, and so on captured by a device's camera. It can identify objects, read text, translate languages, scan barcodes and Quick Response (QR) codes, and integrate with various Google services. You can access Google Lens through the Google Photos

Part 2: Go beyond the information you have gathered

Now think of the ways in which you can present the information you have gathered for a deeper understanding about the biodiversity around yourself.

Your presentation will be a mix of diagrams and some explanations. Think of interesting ways to prepare it (Figure 2.7).

Some guiding questions are given below, but try and think of others.

1. Did you observe more living things in one place as compared to other?
2. How many varieties of plants and pests did you see in the places you visited?
3. Did you see the same kind of insects, pests, or worms in more than one of the places you visited?
4. Did you use any AI tool for this activity? If yes, which ones and how?
5. Did you use any other sources to gather information?

Include any conclusion or reflection that you would like to share through your presentation.

Interaction with experts You discussed with experts all the measures that can be taken to preserve biodiversity in the area. What do you think will work?

A.I.

Chapter: Web Services

My Internet World Poster

Draw and colour a creative poster showing different web services you use in daily life.

Include: E-mail, Online Shopping, Video Calling, Online Learning, video

	<p>conferencing, and Maps. Write one use of each service.</p>
<p>PAINTING</p>	<p>Make a Poster on full size IVORY sheets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vande Mataram: 150 Years of National Pride • 150 Years of Vande Mataram – The Soul of India Lives On • Vande Mataram: A Legacy of Freedom and Unity • Celebrating 150 Years of India’s Eternal Anthem • Vande Mataram – From Freedom Struggle to Forever • 150 Years Strong: Vande Mataram Echoes Still • Vande Mataram: The Heartbeat of Bharat • A Song that United Millions – 150 Years of Vande Mataram • Vande Mataram: Pride, Power, Patriotism • 150 Years of Inspiration – Vande Mataram Forever • Vande Mataram: The Voice of Mother India • 150 Years of Unity in Every Word • Vande Mataram – Our Identity, Our Strength • A Timeless Tribute to Motherland – 150 Years of Vande Mataram • Vande Mataram: Igniting Patriotism Since 1876 • 150 Years of Devotion to Mother India • Vande Mataram – Then, Now, Always • Echoes of Freedom: 150 Years of Vande Mataram • Vande Mataram: A Song that Built a Nation • 150 Years of Pride, 150 Years of Vande Mataram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • वंदे मातरम्: 150 वर्षों का गौरव गान • 150 साल का सफर – वंदे मातरम् अमर • वंदे मातरम्: देशभक्ति की अमर पहचान • 150 वर्षों से गूंजता भारत का स्वाभिमान • वंदे मातरम् – आज भी, कल भी, हमेशा • 150 सालों की शान – वंदे मातरम् महान • वंदे मातरम्: हर दिल की आवाज • 150 वर्षों से एकता का प्रतीक • वंदे मातरम् – स्वतंत्रता का प्रेरक गान • 150 साल, एक ही पुकार – वंदे मातरम् बार-बार • वंदे मातरम्: भारत की आत्मा की पुकार • 150 वर्षों की विरासत – वंदे मातरम् • वंदे मातरम् – राष्ट्र प्रेम की पहचान • 150 सालों से देशभक्ति की ज्योति • वंदे मातरम् – हर भारतीय का अभिमान • 150 वर्षों की अमर गाथा • वंदे मातरम् – देश की धड़कन • 150 साल, अनंत प्रेरणा – वंदे मातरम् • वंदे मातरम् – राष्ट्र की शक्ति, जनता की भक्ति • 150 वर्षों का सम्मान – वंदे मातरम् महान

MUSIC

Learn two patriotic songs and two bhajans.