

**East Point School**  
**CLASS 6**  
**Study Material**

Revision topics and Date: Grammar ( 18/05/2020 and 20/05/2020)

Letter Writing ( 23/05/2020)

**PARTS OF SPEECH ( To be discussed in the class)**

**Q.1 Identify the highlighted as different parts of speech:**

1. I bought a **beautiful** dress at the mall.

- preposition
- adjective
- noun

2. What did **she** ask you to do?

- conjunction
- preposition
- pronoun

3. I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table.

- adjective
- preposition
- pronoun

4. If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the movies.

- adverb
- conjunction
- verb

5. On Saturdays I **work** from nine to five.

- verb
- preposition
- adverb

6. I want to go to a **university** in the United States.

- adjective
- preposition
- noun

7. I'm sure I've **met** your girlfriend before.

- verb
- preposition
- interjection

8. **Well**, I don't think I'll be home before 6.

- interjection
- preposition
- pronoun

9. Andy knocked on the door **but** nobody answered.

- adverb
- adjective
- conjunction

10. **After** lunch let's go out for a coffee.

- pronoun
- preposition
- verb

**Q.2 Identify and write which parts of speech are the underlined words: (To be done in the notebook)**

1. You have to believe in yourself if you ever expect to be successful at something. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We first went to the store to buy a few things. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We left for the mountain just before six in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My friend wasn't strong enough to lift his heavy luggage.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I helped him carry it. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The weather was very cold. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My friend said, "Oh! What a cold weather!" \_\_\_\_\_
9. We didn't spend the night there. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We got back home late at night but we didn't go to sleep immediately. We were very hungry. \_\_\_\_\_

**ADVERBS AND ITS TYPES**

**Q.1 Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and state their kind.**

1. I went to the market in the morning.
2. The dog sat lazily in the shade of the tree.
3. The man grumbled loudly while cleaning the table.
4. I often visit my grandparents.
5. It is extremely hot today.

6. Please wait patiently.
7. The technician fixed the problem easily.
8. They serve hot pan cakes there.
9. I am waiting here for my daughter.
10. He laughed merrily.
11. We will leave today.
12. She is standing outside.

### **Informal Letter writing**

**Q.1** As we all are facing the adverse effects of this pandemic i.eCovid – 19 and you are worried about your cousin who lives in Mumbai. So, write a letter to him asking about his well being and also advising him to take proper precautions.

### **Literature ( Unit -3)**

#### **The Story of Fidgety Philip ( Poem)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jd6wcCkWjgM>

### Section 3

## The Story of Fidgety Phillip ▶

Read a poem about a naughty and restless child.

🔊 "Let me see if Philip can  
Be a little gentleman  
Let me see, if he is able  
To sit still for once at table:"  
Thus Papa bade<sup>1</sup> Phil behave;  
And Mamma look'd very grave<sup>2</sup>.  
But fidgety Phil,  
He won't sit still;  
He wriggles  
and giggles,  
And then, I declare,  
Swings backwards and forwards  
And tilts up his chair,  
Just like any rocking horse;—  
"Philip! I am getting cross!"

See the naughty restless child  
Growing still more rude and wild,  
Till his chair falls over quite.  
Philip screams with all his might.  
Catches at the cloth, but then  
That makes matters worse again.  
Down upon the ground they fall,  
Glasses, plates, knives, forks and all.  
How Mamma did fret<sup>3</sup> and frown,  
When she saw them tumbling down!  
And Papa made such a face!  
Philip is in sad disgrace<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>1</sup>bade told someone to do something \* <sup>2</sup>grave serious \*  
<sup>3</sup>fret worry \* <sup>4</sup>disgrace to have lost respect /  
bad behaviour

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Where is Philip, where is he?  
Fairly cover'd up you see!  
Cloth and all are lying on him;  
He has pull'd down all upon him.  
What a terrible to-do!  
Dishes, glasses, snapt in two!  
Here a knife, and there a fork!  
Philip, this is cruel work.  
Table all so bare, and ah!  
Poor Papa, and poor Mamma  
Look quite cross, and wonder how  
They shall have their dinner now.



*Dr Heinrich Hoffmann*

Heinrich Hoffmann (1809–1884) was a German psychiatrist, who also wrote some short works, including *Der Struwwelpeter* that portrays children misbehaving. This is a poem from the book *Struwwelpeter: Merry Tales and Funny Pictures* published in 1845 in Germany.

## Poem appreciation

- The poem is set in a
  - home.
  - restaurant.
  - hostel.
  - function.
- The mood of the adults in the poem is
  - amused.
  - exasperated.
  - scared.
  - confused.

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- The one line to summarize the poem could be
  - bad manners can be extremely irritating.
  - the boy who could not sit still at the dinner table.
  - adults who do not teach manners to their children.
  - some children can be very funny at the dining table.

- Fill in the table with information. One has been done for you.

Line from the poem	Who do the words refer to?	What was the mood in each event?
a. Be a little gentleman	Father to Philip	Father is angry
b. wriggles and giggles,		
c. "Philip! I am getting cross!"		
d. still more rude and wild,		
e. screams with all his might.		
f. did fret and frown.		
g. look'd very grave.		
h. made such a face!		
i. Fairly cover'd up you see!		

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- Philip behaves very badly at the table. Give three examples of his poor behaviour.
- Rhyme scheme** is the pattern of rhyme that comes at the end of each verse or line in poetry.  
For example:  
Twinkle, twinkle, little **star**, (a)  
How I wonder what you **are**, (a)  
Up above the world so **high**, (b)  
Like a diamond in the **sky**, (b)  
What is the rhyme scheme of the poem 'The Story of Fidgety Phillip'?

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- Reading and explanation of the poem will be done.

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास पत्रिका  
कक्षा- 6

पाठ- 1वह चिड़िया जो

- (1) कविता के कवि का नाम बताइए।
- (2) चिड़िया किसके दाने रुचि सेखाती है?
- (3) चिड़िया के पंख किस रंग के हैं ?
- (4) कंठ खोल कर चिड़िया किसकीखातिर गाती है ?
- (5) चिड़िया को किन- किन चीज़ों सेप्यार हैं ?

## बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) चिड़िया आनंदपूर्वक क्या खाती है?

- (i) दूध भरे गेहूँ के दाने
- (ii) दूध भरे मक्का के दाने
- (iii) दूध भरे ज्वार के दाने
- (iv) दूध भरे धान

(ख) चिड़िया के पंख के रंग कैसे हैं?

- (i) लाल
- (ii) पीले
- (iii) नीले
- (iv) काले

(ग) चिड़िया को पसंद है-

- (i) फल
- (ii) सब्ज़ी
- (iii) अनाज़ के दाने
- (iv) मिठाई



(घ) चिड़िया किसके लिए गाती है?

- (i) नदियों के लिए
- (ii) संगीत प्रेमियों के लिए
- (iii) जंगल के लिए।
- (iv) अपने मित्र के लिए

(ङ) चिड़िया को किन चीज़ों से प्यार है?

- (i) नदी से
- (ii) जंगल से
- (iii) अन्न से
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

अनुच्छेद लेखन

विषय - पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखने में पक्षियों का योगदान....

## पाठ- 2 बचपन

प्र० 1 लेखिका बचपन में इतवार की सुबह क्या -क्या करती थी ?

प्र० 2 "तुम्हें बताऊंगी कि हमारे समय और तुम्हारे समय में कितनी दूरी हो चुकी है? इस बात के लिए लेखिका क्या-क्या उदाहरण देती है ?

प्र० 3 पाठ से पता करके लिखो कि लेखिका को चश्मा क्यों लगाना पड़ा ?  
चश्मालगाने पर उनके चचेरे भाई उन्हें क्या कह कर चिढ़ाते थे ?

प्र० 4 लेखिका अपने बचपन में चीजें मजा ले लेकर खाती थी ? उनमें से प्रमुख फलों के नाम लिखे।

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) "बचपन" पाठ किसकी रचना है-

- (i) प्रेमचंद
- (ii) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर
- (iii) महादेवी वर्मा
- (iv) कृष्णा सोबती

(ख) लेखिका बचपन में इतवार की सुबह क्या काम करती थी?

- (i) वह विद्यालय जाती थी।
- (ii) वह पौधों की देख-रेख करती थी।
- (iii) वह नृत्य करती थी।
- (iv) वह अपने मोजे व जूते पॉलिश करती थी

(ग) लेखिका का जन्म किस सदी में हुआ था?

- (i) 18वीं सदी
- (ii) 20वीं सदी
- (iii) 21वीं सदी
- (iv) 22वीं सदी

(घ) पहले गीत-संगीत सुनने के क्या साधन थे?

(i) रेडियो

(ii) टेलीविज़न

(iii) ग्रामोफ़ोन

(iv) सी० डी० प्लेयर

(ङ) हर शनिवार लेखिका को क्या पीना पड़ता था?

(i) घी

(ii) ऑलिव ऑयल

(iii) सरसों तेल

(iv) नारियल तेल

### पाठ- 3 नादानदोस्त

प्र.१. अण्डों के बारे में केशव और श्याम के मन में किस तरह के सवाल उठते थे ?  
वे आपस ही में सवाल -जबाब करके अपने दिल को तसल्ली क्यों दे दिया करते थे ?

प्र.२. केशव ने श्यामा से चिथड़े ,टोकरी और दाना - पानी मँगाकर कार्निंस पर क्यों रखे थे ?

प्र.३. केशव और श्यामा ने चिड़ियाँ के अंडो की रक्षा की या नादानी ?

## बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्पों से चुनकर दीजिए—

- (i) चिड़िया ने अंडे कहाँ दिए थे?  
(क) छत पर (ख) कार्निस पर (ग) खिड़की पर (घ) पेड़ पर।
- (ii) केशव कार्निस तक कैसे पहुँचा?  
(क) सीढ़ी से (ख) रस्सी से (ग) स्टूल से (घ) टेबल से।
- (iii) चिड़िया ने कितने अंडे दिए थे?  
(क) एक (ख) दो (ग) तीन (घ) चार।
- (iv) अंडों को धूप से बचाने के लिए केशव ने उसे किस चीज से ढँका?  
(क) कपड़े से (ख) कागज से (ग) टोकरी से (घ) पत्तों से।
- (v) केशव और श्यामा ने चिड़ियों के खाने के लिए क्या बिखेरा?  
(क) गेहूँ (ख) मक्का (ग) चावल (घ) जौ।
- (vi) माँ बच्चों को घर से बाहर जाने से क्यों मना करती थीं?  
(क) धूप के कारण (ख) ठंड के कारण (ग) बारिश के कारण (घ) जँघरे के कारण।
- (vii) माँ ने दोपहर में डॉट-डपटकर कमरे में बंद कर दिया। उस समय क्या समय हुआ था?  
(क) तीन बजे (ख) एक बजे (ग) चार बजे (घ) दो बजे।
- (viii) अचानक श्यामा की आँख कितने बजे खुली?  
(क) चार बजे (ख) तीन बजे (ग) साढ़े तीन बजे (घ) साढ़े चार बजे।
- (ix) टूटे अंडों से ..... जैसी कोई चीज बाहर निकली थी।  
(क) पाउडर जैसी (ख) चूने जैसी (ग) कत्ये जैसी (घ) गाढ़े पीले पानी जैसी।
- (x) केशव ने अंडों की हिफाजत करने के ..... में उनका सत्यानाश कर डाला।  
(क) संयोग (ख) जोग (ग) प्रयोग (घ) उपयोग।

## पाठ- 4 चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें

प्रश्न.१. कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हो कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

प्रश्न.२. 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है', कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

प्रश्न.३. आशय बताओ: 'यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में आता है।'

## लघु व अतिरिक्त प्रश्न

प्रश्न1) कविता के कवि का नाम लिखिए।

प्रश्न2) बच्ची किस्से बात कर रही है ?

प्रश्न3) चाँद से गप्पे लगाने वाली लड़की की आयु कितनी है ?

प्रश्न4) चाँद से गप्पे कौन लगा रहा है ?

प्रश्न5) चाँद गोल है, पर कैसे नज़र आता है ?

प्रश्न6) चाँद को क्या बीमारी है ?

प्रश्न7) चाँद कब तक दम नहीं लेता ?

प्रश्न8) चाँद ने क्या पोशाक पहनी हुई है ?

### **बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर**

(क) चाँद से गप्पें कौन लड़ा रहा है?

- (i) लड़का
- (ii) तारे
- (iii) लड़की
- (iv) आसमान

(ख) चाँद ने क्या पहना है?

- (i) सफ़ेद वस्त्र
- (ii) नीले रंग का पूरा आकाश
- (iii) सारा आकाश वस्त्र की भाँति जो तारों से जड़ित है।
- (iv) सफ़ेद रंग का वस्त्र तारों से जड़ित

(ग) चाँद को कैसी बीमारी है?

- (i) घटने की
- (ii) बढ़ने की
- (iii) दोनों की
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(घ) "चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें" कविता के कवि कौन हैं?

- (i) केदारनाथ अग्रवाल
- (ii) शमशेर बहादुर सिंह
- (iii) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
- (iv) विनय महाजन

(ङ) बालिका ने चाँद को क्या बीमारी बताई है?

- (i) क्रोध करने की
- (ii) लाल-पीला होने की
- (iii) घटने-बढ़ने की
- (iv) भूलने की

रचनात्मक लेखन

चाँद की तरह किसी प्राकृतिक वस्तु जैसे :- पेड़ , बादल , पक्षी या अपनी पसंद की किसी भी एक प्राकृतिक चीज़ से अपनी कल्पना के आधार पर गप्पें लिखिए ।

## Maths Study Material

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-yTimLkwoQ>

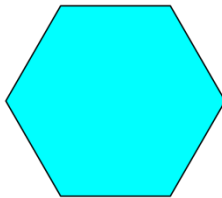
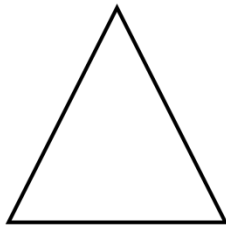
Suppose we could fold a picture in half such that the left and right halves match exactly then the picture is said to have **line symmetry**. We can see that the two halves are **mirror images** of each other. If we place a mirror on the fold then the image of one side of the picture will fall exactly on the other side of the picture. When it happens, the fold, which is the **mirror line**, is a **line of symmetry**.

### Activity

List any four symmetrical objects from your home or school

### Worksheet

- 1) Identify the shapes given below. Check whether they are symmetric or not. Draw the line of symmetry as well.



- 2) Can you draw a triangle which has
- exactly one line of symmetry
  - exactly two lines of symmetry
  - exactly three lines of symmetry
  - no lines of symmetry
- 3) On a squared paper sketch the following:
- A triangle with a horizontal line of symmetry but no vertical line of symmetry
  - A quadrilateral with both horizontal and vertical lines of symmetry
  - A quadrilateral with a horizontal line of symmetry but no vertical line of symmetry
  - A hexagon with exactly two lines of symmetry
  - A hexagon with six lines of symmetry
- 4) Consider the letters of English alphabet, A to Z. list among them the letters which have:
- Vertical lines of symmetry (like A)
  - Horizontal lines of symmetry (like B)
  - No lines of symmetry (like Q)

## Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Sorting Materials into Groups

<https://youtu.be/gFGpyqZicOo>

### 1 Introduction

The process of sorting and grouping objects/things according to some basis is called Classification. It makes study of large number of objects of different type easier, simple, systematic and convenient. Objects around us have different shapes, colours and uses. Some of the objects are found in nature while others are man-made. Objects are made of materials. Materials are the substances used to make things. For example, wood pulp is the material from which paper is made. Same material can be used to make different types of objects. For example, glass can be used to make bowls, bulbs, window panes etc. The same object can be made of different kinds of materials. For example, a chair is made of wood, plastic or iron. Some objects are made up of a combination of several materials. For example, a wooden knife and a plastic knife.

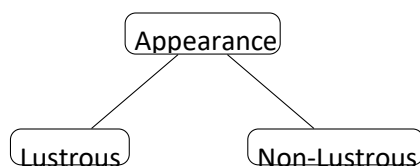
Material can be classified as naturally occurring materials and man-made materials. Naturally occurring materials are found in nature. E.g., cotton, marble etc. Man-made materials are prepared by human beings. For example, plastic, steel, polyester etc.

Note: Objects are made of materials.

### 2 Properties

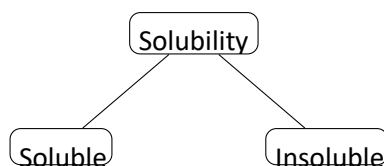
Based on the different properties, materials can be differentiated into their respective groups. These are as follows:

#### 2.1 Appearance



Some materials have shine on them called **lustre**. Metals are generally lustrous. E.g.: Gold, silver, copper. Non-metals, on the other hand, are generally non-lustrous. E.g.: Gases, sulphur.

#### 2.2 Solubility



The ability of a substance to dissolve in water is known as **solubility**. There are two types of substances: Soluble and Insoluble substances. Substances which can be dissolved in water are called soluble substances.



E.g.: Salt, sugar etc. On the other hand, substances which cannot be dissolved in water are called insoluble substances. E.g.: Chalk, sand etc.

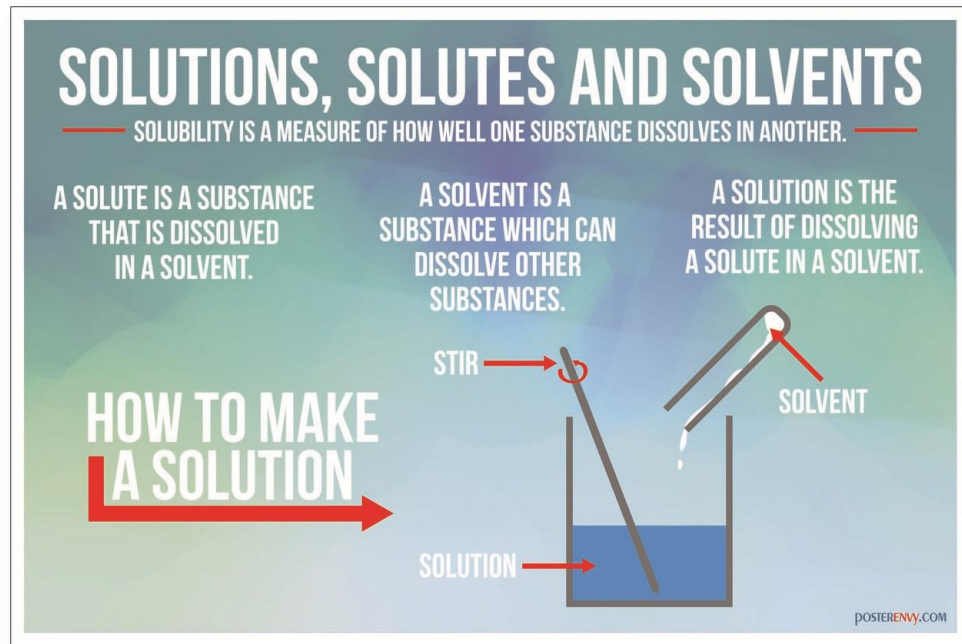
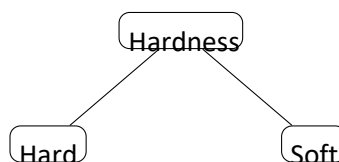


Figure 1: How to make a solution

Water plays an important role in the functioning of our body because it can dissolve a large number of substances. Some liquids get completely mixed with water. Some others do not mix with water and form a separate layer when kept aside for some time. Some gases are soluble in water whereas others are not. Water, usually, has small quantities of some gases dissolved in it. For example, oxygen gas dissolved in water is very important for the survival of animals and plants that live in water.

### 2.3 Hardness

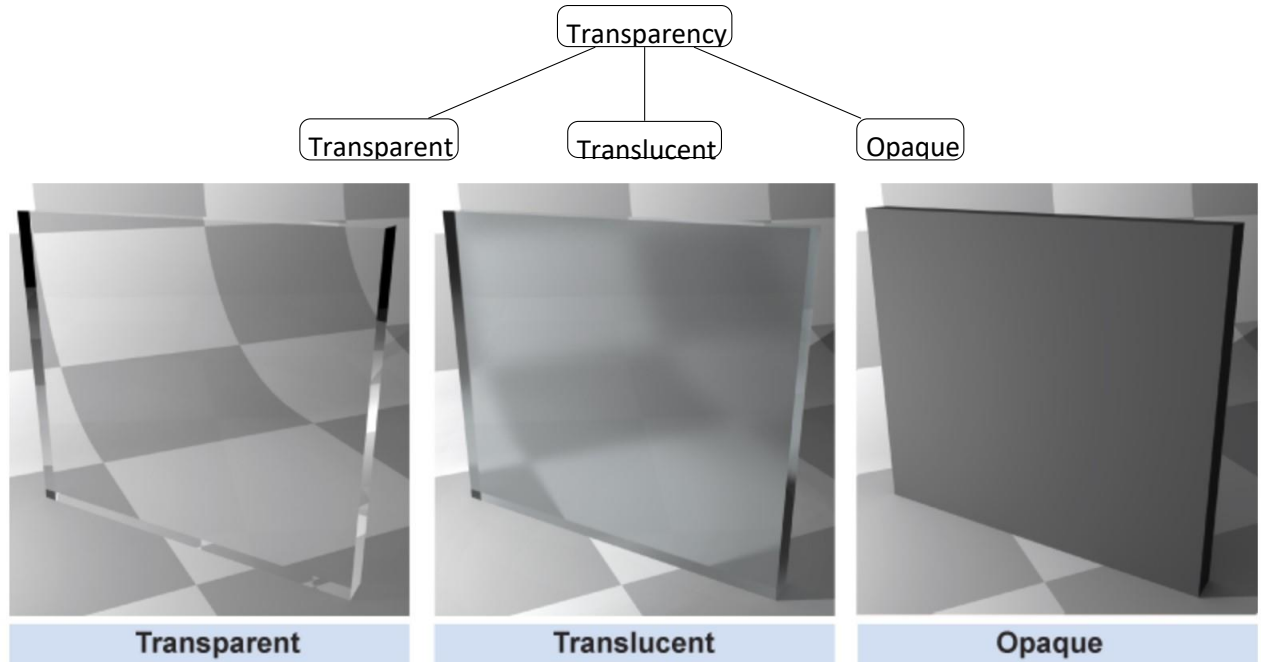
On the basis of hardness materials can be classified as soft or hard. Soft materials are those which can be easily compressed or scratched. E.g.: Cotton, sponge. Hard materials are those which are difficult to compress. E.g.: Iron, stone, wood, diamond, etc.



### 2.4 Transparency

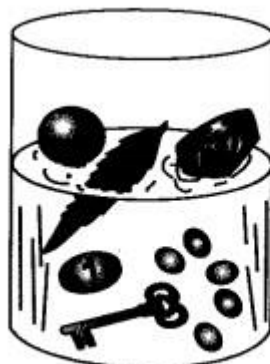
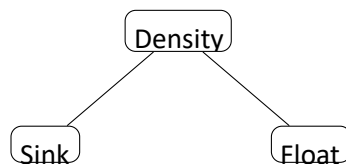
Transparent objects are those objects through which things can be seen (i.e. they allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Glass, water, air, some plastics etc. Translucent materials are those materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly. E.g.: Oiled paper. Opaque objects are those objects through which

you are not able to see (i.e. they do not allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Metals, cardboard, wood etc.



## 2.5 Density

Depending on their density, objects may float on the surface of the water or they might sink to the bottom. The objects with lower density float on the surface. E.g.: Wood, tree leaves etc. The objects with higher density sink to the bottom. E.g.: Pebbles, iron rod etc.



Some objects float on water while others sink in it

**Test your learning**

**Question 1: Complete the table:**

<b>Object</b>	<b>Material</b>
	Paper
Tumbler	
Chair	Wood
	Plastics
Shoes	

**Question 2: Complete the table:**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Solubility in water</b>
Chalk powder	Insoluble in water
Soil	Insoluble in water
Honey	
Copper sulphate crystals	
Glucose	
Mustard oil	
Sawdust	
Wheat flour	

**Question 3: Name four objects that can be made using paper as a material.**

**Question 4: Out of plastic and paper, which is suitable to make a tumbler to keep water?**

**Question 5: Why is grouping of things done?**

**Question 6: Do metals always show lustre?**

**Question 7: Why do some metals lose their shine and appear dull?**

**Question 8: When a substance is added to water, it disappears. What does it mean?**

**Question 9: What will happen when oil is mixed with water?**

**Question 10: How do you know if a substance is hard or soft? Give example.**

**Question 11: Which of the following materials is hard?**

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Gel Candle
- (d) Wood

**Question 12: Materials which are difficult to compress are \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Question 13: Give two examples of hard materials.**

**Question 14: Define:**

- (a) Transparent materials
- (b) Translucent materials
- (c) Opaque materials

**Question 15: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are opaque.**

**Question 16: Oily patch on paper is \_\_\_\_\_. (Transparent/Translucent)**

**Question 17: Name two materials:**

- (a) Which are lighter than water
- (b) Which are heavier than water

**Question 18: A key will \_\_\_\_\_ in water.**

**Question 19: Why do dry leaves float on the surface of water? Give reasons.**

**Activity:**

**Question 1: Can you sort the following objects into different groups? Give reasons.**

- (a) 50 yellow coloured T-shirts of same size of the same company.
- (b) Your kitchen having 10 packets of 1L full cream milk of Amul purchased from different shops.
- (c) 100 pens of same shape but different colours.
- (d) Paper napkins from the same packet.
- (e) All newspapers of March 2020 kept in your storeroom.

**Question 2: Collect 8 objects from your surroundings. Make the following tables in your notebook and classify the objects on the basis of:**

**(a) Appearance**

Lustrous	Non-Lustrous

**(b) Density**

Sink	Float

**(c) Hardness**

Hard	Soft

--	--

\* Record your observations in the table.

\* For density, fill half a bucket of water and place the objects on the surface of water and record your observations.

## SOCIAL STUDIES REVISION

### CLASS VI

#### TOPIC: THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

**Universe**-It includes everything that exists in space- it includes the Sun, the Moon, planets, the stars and everything else around them.

**Celestial bodies**- All objects that are seen in the sky. Star is the largest celestial body.

**Stars**- Self- luminous bodies which have their own heat and light.

**Planet**- A heavenly body which revolves around the sun. The 8 planets in our solar system are: - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

**Constellation**- A group of stars arranged in a unique pattern.

**The Earth – a unique celestial body**- It is at an optimal distance from the sun. It's neither too cold nor too hot. \* It has availability of water. \* The earth is surrounded by atmosphere which protects it from the harmful radiation of the Sun.

**Satellite**- It is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe and for communication. Example: - INSAT, IRS, EDUSAT, etc.

**Phases of the moon**- Sometimes during the revolution, the moon comes between the earth and the sun. As a result, the part of the moon which faces the earth is in complete darkness. On such nights, we cannot see the moon. Such a moon is called the new moon or *Amavasya*. Once a month, the earth is between the sun and the moon, we can see the entire moon from the earth at this time. Such a night is known as a full moon night or *poornima*.

**Asteroid**- They lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

**Meteoroids**- They are small pieces of rocks. When they enter the Earth's atmosphere they start to burn.

**Comets**-They move around the sun. When they come close to the sun, they begin to glow and form a long, shiny tail. They usually appear in the sky after long intervals. The most famous comet is Halley's Comet. It appears every 76 years.

**India's space programme**- It began in 1975 with the launching of Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite, then Bhaskar and INSAT series was launched.

### ASSIGNMENT

- a) The constellation made up of 7 stars is called\_\_\_\_\_.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ comet appears after every 76 years.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest celestial body in space.
- d) The pole star indicates the direction to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two Indian satellites in space.

### TOPIC: DIVERSITY

**Diversity**- Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.

**Culture**- Set of features of a particular society or a social group.

**Inequality**- Refers to a difference because of which some people do not have access to the same resources and opportunities that are available to the others.

**Unity**- The state of being united or joint as a whole.

**Occupation**- something that you do to earn money.

**Diversity in India**- Language and religion, clothes, food, occupation, dance and music, diversity in family structures.

**Creation of diversity**- it is done by two factors i.e., - historical factors geographical factor.

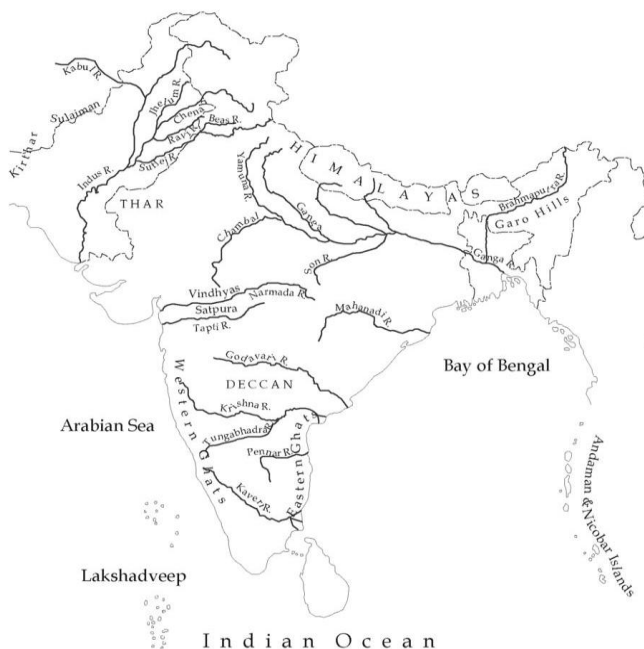
**Unity in diversity**- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase unity in diversity to describe India's rich tradition for diversity.

### ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Who coined the phrase "unity in diversity"?
- 2) Define inequality.
- 3) How many official languages are there in India?
- 4) List some classical dance forms of India.
- 5) Give an example of diversity in India.

### TOPIC: WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

- **BC** – the period before the year Christ is believed to have born.
- **AD** – the period after Christ’s birth. It stands for Anno Domini.
- **Inscriptions** – writings or drawings on rocks, pillars, etc. The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.
- **Manuscripts** – texts written by hand. These were usually written on palm leaf.
- **Where did people live?**
  - i. **Narmada river**- Earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers
  - ii. **Sulaiman and Kirthar hills** - areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley
  - iii. **Garro hills and the Vindhyas**- The place where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.
  - iv. **River Ganga and Indus** - earliest cities flourished on the banks of these rivers



## ASSIGNMENT

Multiple choice questions:-

- i. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryas in his book
 

a. Indica	b. Shakuntala	c. Akbarnama
-----------	---------------	--------------
- ii. In India, manuscripts were written in
 

a. Prakrit	b. Sanskrit	c. Pali
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- iii. Buildings of historical importance are known as
 

a. monuments	b. lighthouse	c. wall
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- iv. People who gathered their food are called
 

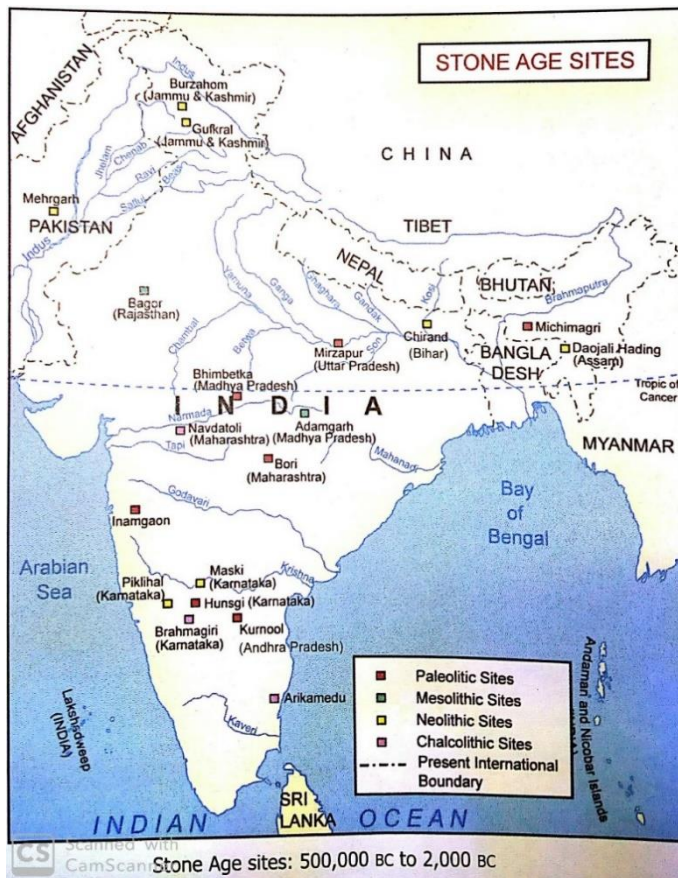
a. fishermen	b. hunters	c. gatherers
--------------	------------	--------------
- v. The tributary of river Ganga is
 

a. Son	b. Indus	c. Brahmaputra
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## TOPIC:ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

- **Palaeolithic or old stone age:** This was the period when humans used crude tools of stone.
- **Mesolithic or middle stone age:** Smaller, but sharper and more efficient stone tools called microliths were used.
- **Neolithic or new stone age:** Humans began using more specialised and polished tools with fine edges, such as axes and sickles.
- **Chalcolithic age:** This was the time when humans began making tools with copper in addition to stone.
- **Reason for movement of people**- people used to move in search of food, for hunting, for water, for different kinds of fruits.
- **Usage of stone tools**- these were used to cut meat and bone, chop fruit and roots, to make spears and arrows for hunting, to chop wood etc.
- **Techniques of making stone tools**- stone on stone and pressure flaking
- **Factory sites**- places where good quality stone was easily available.
- **Habitation-cum-factory sites**- Sometimes, people lived in some places for longer spells of time in search of good quality stones.
- **Discovery of fire**- It was used to scare away animals, to keep warm in the cold season, to get light in the cave and to roast food.
- **Discovery of wheel**- It allowed him to travel faster from one place to another and to transport objects more easily.
- **Change in environment**-Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions. In many areas, this led to the development of grasslands. It led to an increase in the number of cattles. Fishing also became important. This was also a time when several grain bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally in different parts of the subcontinent.



## ASSIGNMENT

State whether true or false. Justify if false:-

- Perennial rivers are ever flowing rivers.
- Fire did not bring any change in man's life.
- Bhimbetka is located in present day Uttar Pradesh.
- Mesolithic age was a period of transition or change.
- Fishing developed after the development of grasslands.

द्वितीयः पाठः

## शब्दपरिचयः-II

Link- <https://youtu.be/RH30TSs2egY>

3 1.

कोष्ठकात् उचितं शब्दं चित्वा वाक्यं पूरयत-

यथा- बालिका पठति। (बालिका/बालिकाः)

(क) ..... चरतः। (अजाः/अजे)

(ख) ..... सन्ति। (द्विचक्रिके/द्विचक्रिकाः)

(ग) ..... चलति। (नौके/नौका)

(घ) ..... अस्ति। (सूचिके/सूचिका)

(ङ) ..... उत्पतन्ति। (मक्षिकाः/मक्षिके)

2.

मञ्जूषातः कर्तृपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

लेखिका बालकः सिंहाः त्रिचक्रिका पुष्पमालाः

- (क) ..... सन्ति।  
(ख) ..... पश्यति।  
(ग) ..... लिखति।  
(घ) ..... गर्जन्ति।  
(ङ) ..... चलति।

3.

मञ्जूषातः कर्तृपदानुसारं क्रियापदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गायतः नृत्यति लिखन्ति पश्यन्ति विहरतः

- (क) सौम्या .....।  
(ख) चटके .....।  
(ग) बालिके .....।  
(घ) छात्राः .....।  
(ङ) जनाः .....।

# Computers

## Chapter-2 More on MS Windows

videolink: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Z0g7RFWOcY>

Activity-1: Create a folder with your name on Desktop.

Activity-2: Move & Resize the window. Also display window side by side.

**More On MS Windows 8.1**

**LEARNER'S OUTCOMES**

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- locate components of a window in Windows 8.1
- display windows side by side
- change the appearance of Windows
- configure date and time
- move and resize a window
- open the Control Panel
- customise the taskbar
- configure the mouse settings

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to learn about the components of a window and Control Panel.

**INTRODUCTION**

You have learned about MS Windows operating system in your previous classes. By now, you know what a window in Windows operating system is. Look at the picture given below.

**Components of a Window:**

- Ribbon
- Minimize button
- Maximize button
- Close button
- Back button
- Forward button
- Up button
- Address bar
- Scroll bar
- Status bar

**IT Personalities**

Satya Nadella was appointed as the CEO of Microsoft Corporation on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2014. He was born in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

**COMPONENTS OF A WINDOW**

Let us study the components of an open window, for example, the window appears on opening This PC icon on the Desktop.

**Ribbon** : The Ribbon contains two parts : **tabs** and **groups**. Each tab contains commands arranged in different groups to perform common tasks like copying, moving, creating new folder, emailing, zipping items and changing the view.

**Address Bar** : Address bar shows the location or address of the current window.

**Back Button** (←) : This button takes you to the previously viewed folder.

**Forward Button** (→) : When you move to the previously viewed folder and want to come back to the same folder that you were in, this button is used.

**Up Button** (↑) : This button opens the parent folder of the folder you are viewing.

**Minimize Button** (—) : If you click this button, the window shrinks to the taskbar.

**Maximize Button** (□) : It is used to increase the size of the window to its maximum.

**Restore Down Button** (◻) : When you maximize a window, the maximize button looks like this. It resizes the window back to its original size.

**Close Button** (×) : You can close a window by clicking this button.

**Scroll Bar** : When the matter contained in a window is more than its display area, the scroll bar appears. There are two types of scroll bars in a window.

- ♦ horizontal
- ♦ vertical

To scroll, click the **arrowhead buttons** present at both the ends of the scroll bar.

**Status Bar** : It is located at the bottom of a window. It displays the number of objects present in a window and the number of objects selected.

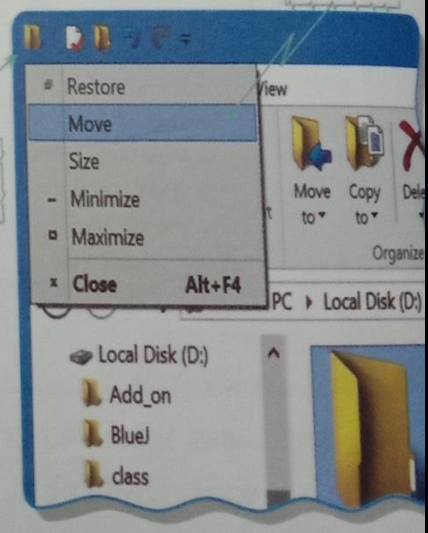
## MOVING A WINDOW

To move a window, follow the given steps:

**Step-1** : Click on the top left corner of the window. A menu appears.

Step-1 : Click at top left corner of the window

**Step-2** : Click the **Move** option. Now, move the window to the desired location using the arrow keys and press the **Enter** key to finish the moving process.



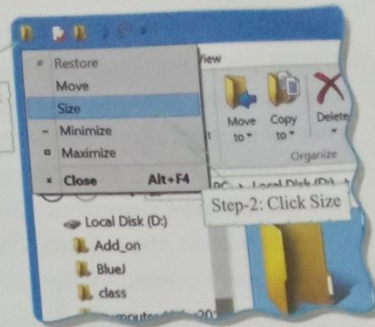
## RESIZING A WINDOW

To resize a window, follow the given steps:

**Step-1** Click on the top left corner of the window. A menu appears.

**Step-2** Click the **Size** option. Now, resize the window to the desired size using the arrow keys and then press the **Enter** key to finish it.

Step-1: Click at top left corner of the window



Or

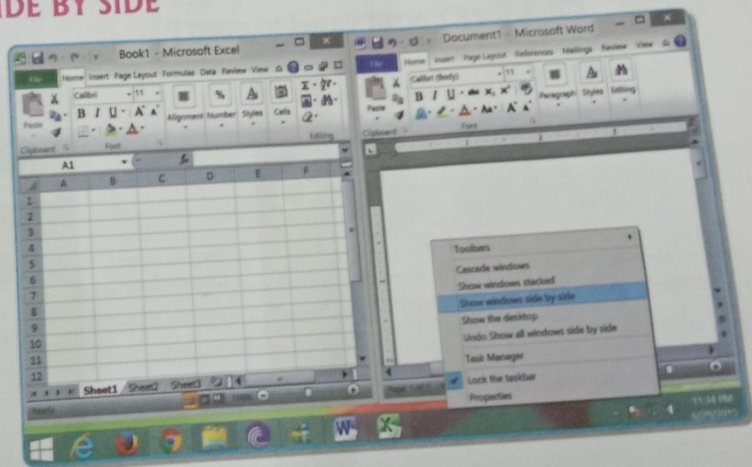
You can also resize a window by bringing the mouse pointer to any one of the four borders of the window and dragging it to the desired size.

## Remember

A window cannot be moved or resized when it is maximized.

## DISPLAYING WINDOWS SIDE BY SIDE

To display windows side by side, open two or more application programs and then right-click on the taskbar and select **Show windows side by side** option.



## Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Status bar is located at the ..... of the window.  
(a) top  (b) left corner  (c) bottom
- ..... bar shows the location of current window.  
(a) Status  (b) Menu  (c) Address
- Holding a window from the title bar and dragging it, ..... it.  
(a) moves  (b) resizes  (c) deletes



## THE CONTROL PANEL

In your previous class, you have learnt about Desktop background, window color and screen savers. You also know how to change them.

Now, let us learn about the Control Panel of MS Windows 8.1.

The Control Panel contains a number of categories. All these categories help us to manage different resources and functioning of the computer system.

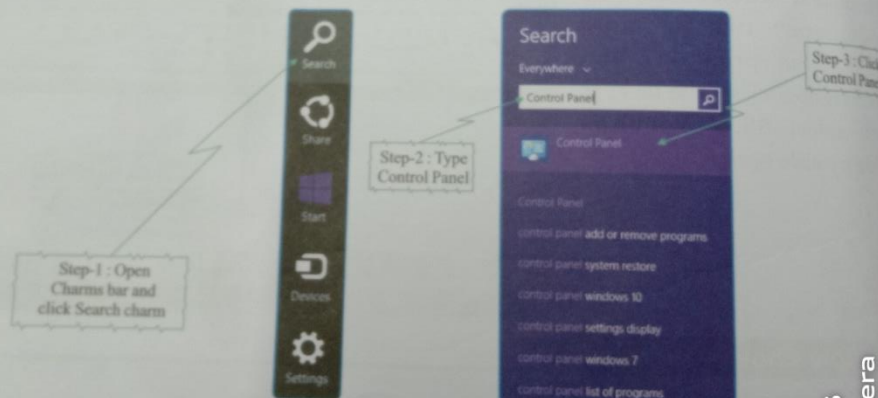
In simple words, the Control Panel is like a command centre of your computer. Using it, you can easily control different devices attached to the computer system. You can also use it to change display settings, add or remove a program, change date and time etc.

### Opening The Control Panel

By now, it is clear that you can easily change the settings of the computer using the Control Panel.

To open the Control Panel window, follow the given steps:

- Step-1** Open the Charms bar and click Search charm.
- Step-2** Type Control Panel in the search box. A list of search results appears.
- Step-3** Click the Control Panel to open it.



### Keyboard Shortcut

Press Windows key + C to open Charms bar.

The Control Panel window appears on the screen. The default view of Control Panel is Category view. You can change the view of your Control Panel to Large icons view or Small icons view by clicking **Category** and selecting the required option.