

East Point School

Class : VI

English Weekly Plan (10/08/2020- 14/08/2020)

Topic: Comprehension Passage (Revision)

Unit -3 The Giant Roc (Only for reading)

Learning Objectives:

- i) The students will be able to identify the main ideas in the text.
- ii) Learners will be able to infer meanings of unfamiliar words.
- iii) They will be able to comprehend the story and express it in their own words.

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

The system of education in our country is defective. It is not keeping pace with the passage of time. It follows the pattern which was valid five decades ago.

The aim of education is to prepare students for the tough battle of life. The basic needs of life are a sound mind in a sound body, and skill to make a living. It widens the sphere of knowledge and builds our character. In short, education should turn out a strong team of responsible citizens.

Education has to be related to life and also the needs of the nation. Not gold but only men of character make a nation great and strong.

It is unfortunate that our policy-makers give little importance to moral education and noble values. They set up schools and colleges only to turn out an army of graduates, good for nothing. We need men with brain, we need good scientists and technicians, we need tough soldiers for the army.

Education for all sounds sweet. But mere slogans and schemes on paper won't take us far. Our leaders don't have the will to serve the nation. Also, schemes fail at the ground level.

1.1 On the basis of the reading of the above passage, complete the following sentences:

- (a) Our education system is wrong because_____
- (b) The aim of education is to_____
- (c) Our nation needs_____
- (d) Men of strong character alone make_____

(e) All our experiments fail to improve the quality of education because

1.2. Find words from the above passage that mean the opposite to:

(a) soft/delicate -

(b) sickly/weak -

(c) near -

(d) succeed –

Literature

Section-1 The Giant Roc

-A retold story from The Arabian Nights

*** Introduction and reading of the lesson will be done.**

Short Summary:

Sindbad is one of the characters from the Arabian Nights, a collection of Middle Eastern stories narrated by Scheherazade, the wife of a Persian king named Shahryar. The tale is about a merchant called Sindbad (also spelled Sinbad), who lived during the third Islamic caliphate. The stories of Sindbad's adventures are filled with details of giant birds, sea monsters, whales as big as an island, goddesses, and evil fictional characters that are appealing to children and even adults.

The Second Voyage – The Giant Roc

Sindbad was a merchant's son who travelled to many distant lands buying and selling goods. On one of the many voyages, the merchant ship stopped at a beautiful, tree-covered island where Sindbad decided to take a nap.

When he awoke he discovered that the ship had set sail without him! Looking for a way to get off the island he saw a large white dome. Just then a huge shadow fell over him. Looking up Sindbad saw a huge bird, called a Roc, and he realised that the white dome was actually the bird's egg. A brilliant idea came to him. "Let me tie myself to this bird's legs!" he thought. "Then, I can leave this island."

At daybreak when the Roc flew away over the sea, it carried Sindbad too. When it touched down Sindbad untied himself quickly before the Roc flew off again. He found himself in a valley full of diamonds, surrounded by steep mountains. Large serpents hid from the Roc in caves during the day and came out at night.

"Thud! Thud!!" Sindbad saw big chunks of meat landing on the valley floor. Merchants who wanted the diamonds were throwing them down from the ridges. They waited for the eagles to pick up the chunks of meat with the diamonds stuck on them, and take them to their nests from where the merchants would get the diamonds. Sindbad tied a piece of meat to himself. An eagle picked him up and carried him to its nest and in this way Sindbad escaped from the Valley of Diamonds.

Activity:

17. Raima is able to divide a number by 7 and 12 both. By which other number can she divide this number always?

18. A number is divisible by 8 and 11 both. By which other number can that number be divided.

19. Write the prime factors obtained when we do the prime factorisation of

- a. smallest 5 digit number.
- b. Highest 5 digit number
- c. Smallest 6 digit number

Choose the correct answers

19. Shivi, Ankit and Mahir want to add three odd prime numbers to get 29. Shivi added $19+7+3$, Ankit added $2+4+23$ and Mahira added $17+9+3$. Which one of them did it correctly.

- a. Shivi
- b. Ankit
- c. Mahir

20. In the given Quadrilateral PQRS,, the opposite sides are

- a. PQ and RS
- b. QR and PS
- c. SR and PQ
- d. PR QS

21. HCF of two consecutive even numbers

- a. 1
- b)2
- c)3
- d)4

22. LCM of two Prime numbers is

- a. their sum
- b. It's their difference
- c. their product
- d. none of these.

23. The Prime factorization of 126 is

- a. $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 6$
- b. $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$
- c. $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 4$
- d. none of the above

24. The number which is divisible by 9 is

- a. 7802
- b)8100
- c)3271
- d) none of these

25. Using divisibility tests, determine which of the following number are divisible by 2,3,4,5,6,8 , And 9.

- a) 14560
- b)726352
- c)12159
- d)12150
- e)639210

26. Determine HCF of numbers given below by Prime factorization method.

- a) 36, 84
- b)34, 102
- c)27,63
- d)28, 36
- e)880, 1375
- f)255, 1620

27. Determine LCM of

a) 16, 24, 40

b) 18, 24, 32

c) 32, 56, 46

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Electricity and Circuits

<https://youtu.be/pCj5NHBa1RY>

Learning Outcomes:

- To develop a basic understanding of electric circuit.
- To develop an understanding of electric switch, electric symbols, conductors and insulators.

Electric Circuit

An arrangement of various electrical components such as a bulb, switch, wires, battery is called an **electric circuit**. Just random arrangement of these components is not an electric circuit. The arrangement must be logical and should allow the electric current to flow through it. There are two kinds of electric circuits:

1. **Open circuit:** A circuit which does not allow the current to pass through it is called an open circuit.
2. **Closed circuit:** A circuit which allows the electric current to pass through it is called a closed circuit.

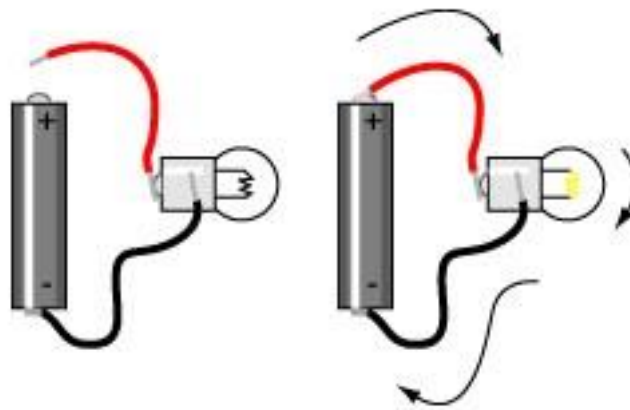


Figure 1: Open circuit vs closed circuit

Electric Switch

Switch is an integral part of an electric circuit. It is a simple device which breaks or completes a circuit. When the switch is 'on', the circuit is complete. When the switch is 'off', current does not flow in the circuit. So an electric appliance will only work if the switch is 'on'.



Figure 2: On switch vs off switch

Electric Symbols

It is really difficult to draw electric components as their image every time we want to represent a circuit. Therefore, instead of using component images, we use some symbols in their place. These symbols are called **electrical symbols**.

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell (Battery)		Provides electrical energy
Power supply		Can be used in place of cells
Wire		Allows current to pass through it
Bulb/light		Converts electrical energy into heat and light
Switch		Allows circuit to be opened or closed

Figure 3: Some electric symbols

Electric Conductor and Insulators

On the basis of passage of electricity, materials can be classified into two broad categories:

1. **Conductors:** Materials which allow electricity to pass through them are called electric conductors. Most metals are good conductors of electricity. For example: Electric wires are made using copper and iron. *Note: Our body is also a conductor of electricity.*
2. **Insulators:** Materials which do not allow electricity to pass through them are called electric insulators. Most non metals like wood and rubber are insulators of electricity. For example: Gloves for electricians are made using rubber.

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Test your learning:

Question 1: What is meant by a battery?

Question 2: Why does a cell stop producing electricity after some time?

Question 3: Why shouldn't the two terminals of an electric cell be joined directly?

Question 4: What is electric circuit?

Question 5: What is the direction of the current in the electric circuit?

Question 6: Give the symbol of following:

- (a) Cell
- (b) Battery
- (c) Lamp
- (d) Switch (ON)
- (e) Switch (OFF)

Question 7: Is air a good or a bad conductor of electricity?

Question 8: Why is the handle of electrician's screw driver made of plastic?

Activity:

Question 1: Materials required:

- Aluminium foil
- Paper
- Dry cloth
- Torch

Using a torch, find out which of the aforementioned materials is a good conductor of electricity by placing them between the bulb and cell.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

षष्ठः पाठः

समुद्रतटः

Link - https://youtu.be/u0_mPRPtg-g



एषः समुद्रतटः। अत्र जनाः पर्यटनाय आगच्छन्ति। केचन तरङ्गैः क्रीडन्ति। केचन च नौकाभिः जलविहारं कुर्वन्ति। तेषु केचन कन्दुकेन क्रीडन्ति। बालिकाः बालकाः च बालुकाभिः बालुकागृहं रचयन्ति। मध्ये मध्ये तरङ्गाः बालुकागृहं प्रवाहयन्ति। एषा क्रीडा प्रचलति एव। समुद्रतटाः न केवलं पर्यटनस्थानानि। अत्र मत्स्यजीविनः अपि स्वजीविकां चालयन्ति।

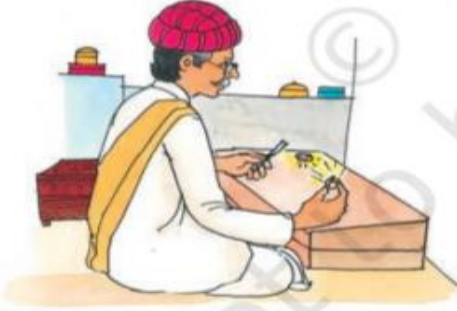
अस्माकं देशे बहवः समुद्रतटाः सन्ति। एतेषु मुम्बई-गोवा-कोच्चि-कन्याकुमारी-विशाखापत्तनम्-पुरीतटाः अतीव प्रसिद्धाः सन्ति। गोवातटः विदेशिपर्यटकेभ्यः समधिकं रोचते। विशाखापत्तनम्-तटः वैदेशिकव्यापाराय प्रसिद्धः। कोच्चितटः नारिकेलफलेभ्यः ज्ञायते। मुम्बईनगरस्य जुहूतटे सर्वे जनाः स्वैरं विहरन्ति। चेन्नईनगरस्य मेरीनातटः देशस्य सागरतटेषु दीर्घतमः।

शब्दपरिचय:-III



एतत् किम्?
एतत् खनित्रम् अस्ति?
श्रमिका खनित्रं चालयति।

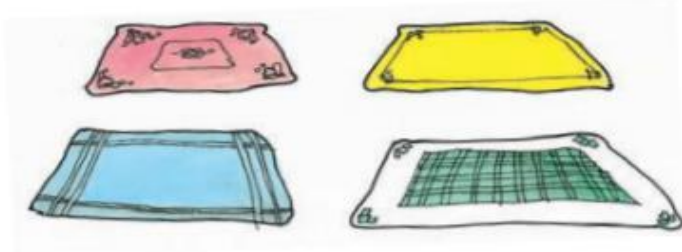
तत् किम्?
तत् विश्रामगृहम् अस्ति।
किम् अत्र भित्तिकम् अस्ति?
अत्र भित्तिकं न अस्ति।



एते के?
एते अङ्गलीयके स्तः।
सुवर्णकारः अङ्गलीयके रचयति।

ते के?
ते बसयाने स्तः।
ते बसयाने कुत्र गच्छतः?
ते रेलस्थानकं गच्छतः।





एतानि कानि?
एतानि करवस्त्राणि सन्ति।
किम् एतानि पुराणानि?
न, एतानि तु नूतनानि।

तानि कानि?
तानि कदलीफलानि सन्ति।
किं तानि मधुराणि?
आम्, तानि मधुराणि पोषकाणि च।



1.

चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा पदानि उच्चारयत।



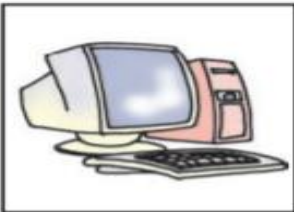
पर्णम्



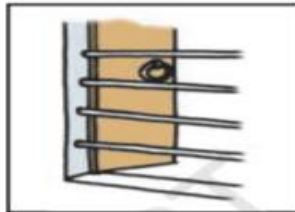
क्रीडनकम्



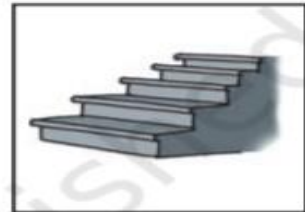
नारिकेलम्



सङ्गणकम्



वातायनम्



सोपानम्



उद्यानम्



उपनेत्रम्



कङ्कतम्

2.

उचितपदानि संयोज्य वाक्यानि रचयत-

कोकिले

पवनः

पुष्पम्

खगः

मयूराः

सिंहाः

विकसति

नृत्यन्ति

उत्पतति

वहति

गर्जन्ति

कूजतः

वृक्षाः

1. वचनानुसारं रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
यथा-	वनम्	वने	वनानि
	.....	जले	.....
	बिम्बम्	.....	.....
यथा-	वृक्षम्	वृक्षौ	वृक्षान्
	.....	.....	पवनान्
	.....	जनौ	.....

2.

प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखत-

- (क) वृक्षाः कैः पातालं स्पृशन्ति?
(ख) वृक्षाः किं रचयन्ति?
(ग) विहगाः कुत्र आसीनाः।
(घ) कौतुकेन वृक्षाः किं पश्यन्ति?

3.

भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत-

- (क) गङ्गा, लता, यमुना, नर्मदा।
(ख) उद्यानम्, कुसुमम्, फलम्, चित्रम्।
(ग) लेखनी, तूलिका, चटका, पाठशाला।
(घ) आम्रम्, कदलीफलम्, मोदकम्, नारङ्गम्।

शब्दार्थः



वने वने	-	प्रत्येक वन में	in each forest
निवसन्तः	-	रहते हुए/रहने वाले	living
रचयन्ति	-	रचते हैं, बनाते हैं	make
शाखा	-	डालियाँ, टहनियाँ	branches
दोला	-	झूला	swing
आसीनाः	-	बैठे हुए	sitting
विहगाः	-	पक्षीगण	birds
किमपि	-	कुछ भी	anything/something
कूजन्ति	-	कूकते हैं/कूकती हैं	chirp

सन्ततम्	-	निरन्तर/लगातार	always
साधुजनाः	-	तपस्वी लोग/सज्जन	sages
इव	-	की तरह	like
पिबन्ति	-	पीते हैं	drink
स्पर्शन्ति	-	स्पर्श करते हैं	touch
नभः	-	आकाश को	the sky
शिरस्सु	-	सिर पर	on head
वहन्ति	-	ढोते हैं	carry
पयोदर्पणे	-	जलरूपी दर्पण/आईने में	in mirror-like water
स्वप्रतिबिम्बम्	-	अपने प्रतिबिम्ब को	one's own image
पश्यन्ति	-	देखते हैं	see, look at

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC: IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

Video link- <https://youtu.be/x-wUNZd6ccY>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES-

Students will be able to-

- Appreciate the distinctive life in the cities
- Identify the archaeological evidence of urban centres
- Understand how this is used to reconstruct processes such as craft production.

KEYWORDS-

- Civilisation- advanced state of social development
- Calamity- disaster
- Alloy- mixture of metals

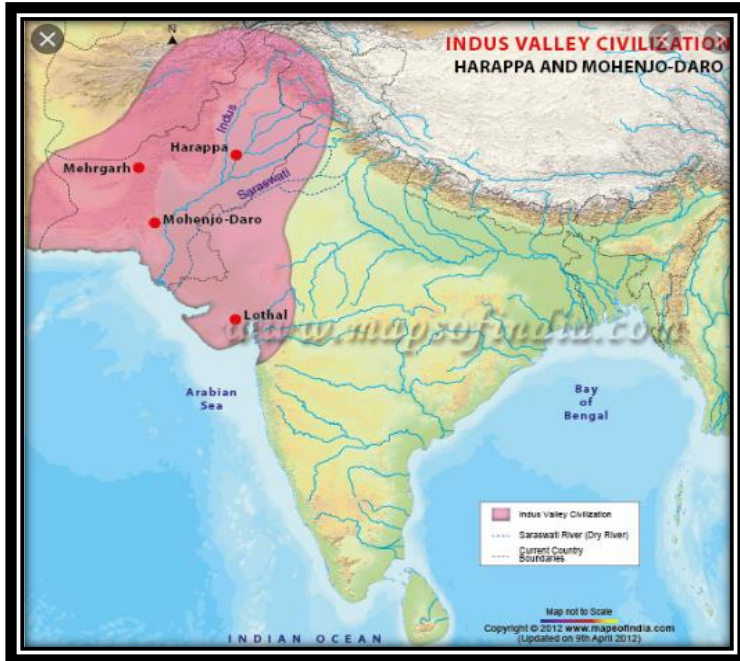
THE STORY OF HARAPPA

Archaeologists found this site to be one of the oldest cities in the subcontinent. The Harappan cities developed about 4700 years ago.

SPECIALITY

- Cities were basically divided into two parts:-
 - a) Citadel: the western part was smaller but higher
 - b) Lower town: the eastern part was larger but lower
- The bricks used for building were laid in an interlocking pattern

- Special buildings were constructed on citadel. For example, in Mohenjodaro, a special tank called Great Bath, was built. It was lined with bricks and coated with plaster. People took a dip in this tank on special occasions.
- Other cities such as Lothal and Kalibangan had fire altars, where sacrifices were performed
- Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Lothal had elaborate storehouses



HOUSES AND DRAINS

- Houses were 1 or 2 storeyed, with separate bathing area. Some had wells too
- Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led into bigger ones

IN SEARCH OF RAW MATERIALS

- Copper- present day Rajasthan, Oman in West Asia.
- Tin - present day Afghanistan and Iran.
- Gold- present day Karnataka
- Precious stones- present day Gujarat





LIFE IN THE CITY

- Rulers- planned the construction of special buildings in the city. They sent people to distant land to get metal and precious stones
- Scribes- these were people who knew how to read and write. They helped in preparing seals
- Crafts person- they made objects/ ornaments
- New crafts in the city- copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Other objects were made up to shells, stone and metals. Stone was used to make seals. Pots were also made.
- Writing has always been a very important means of communication. It was important for the Harappans also. Wheel was used in carts and pottery. Plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and for planting seeds.
- Piece of cotton was found in Mohenjodaro

WORKSHEET

I. Match the following:-

A	B
Copper	Gujarat
Gold	Afghanistan
Tin	Rajasthan
Precious stones	Karnataka

II. State whether True or False, justify if False.

1. The bricks in Harappa were laid in an interlocking pattern and that made the walls strong.
2. Harappan seals were made of metal
3. All raw materials were available locally.
4. People knew about cotton much before Harappa.
5. Usually, the special buildings were created in the lower town.

III. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Scribes were people who knew how to
2. Metals like gold and silver were used to make_____ and _____.
3. The Great Bath was found in_____
4. The western part of Harappan cities, which was usually smaller but higher, has been referred to as the_____
5. A tool called_____ was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

IV. Give answer for the following questions:-

1. Why were metals, writing, the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans?
2. Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in chapter 2? Give reasons for your answer.
3. How were bricks laid in houses of Harappan cities?
4. Describe the people of Harappan cities.
5. What could have been the possible reasons behind the end of the Harappan civilization?

V. Complete the following words (to enjoy):-

1. Ci_il_sa__on
2. D_v_lo_m_nt
3. T_ch_o_l_g_
4. H_r_p_a
5. L_t_al

ACTIVITY

- Compare the grains/ food eaten by Harappan with the ones that you eat today. Paste their picture on a sheet of paper and write down their nutritional value.
- OR
- On a map of India, mark Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan.