

## CLASS 6 STUDY MATERIAL

( 24.08.2020 – 29.08.2020)

### REVISION ( HALF YEARLY)

#### GRAMMAR:

#### PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight parts of speech in English language. They are :

1. **Noun** - Name for a person, animal, thing, place, idea, and activity. Example: John, cat, box, desert, liberty, golf
2. **Pronoun** - Alternate name for a noun. It replaces a noun in the sentence. Example: he, she, it
3. **Adjective** - Modifies a noun or pronoun. Example: big, good, intelligent
4. **Verb** - Expresses action or existence. Example: go, sing, eat, dance, write
5. **Adverb** - Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Example: quickly, loudly, here
6. **Conjunction**- Connects/joins words, phrases, or clauses. Example: and, or, but
7. **Preposition** - Precedes phrase that acts as a modifier or noun. Example: with, for, at
8. **Interjection** - Expresses sudden emotion. Example: Gosh! Wow! Super!

#### Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words:

1. You have to believe in yourself if you ever expect to be successful at something.
2. We left for the mountain just before six in the morning.
3. We first went to the store to buy a few things.
4. We had a breakfast at a café near the rail station.

5. My friend wasn't strong enough to lift his heavy rucksack.
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 & ITS TYPES:

**An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.**

#### Types of Adverbs

**A. Adverb of Manner** tells us how something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '**how**'. Example: Rita sings beautifully.

**B. Adverb of Place** tells us where something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '**where**'. Example: He kept his keys somewhere.

**C. Adverb of Time** tells us when something done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '**when**'. Example: We will leave today.

**D. Adverb of Frequency** tells us how often something happens. They answer the question '**how often**'. Example: She likes to watch movie every day. They rarely go for outing. He always brush his teeth before he go to bed.

**E. Adverb of Degree** tells us to show to what extent or how much has an action been done or will be done. They answer the question '**how much**'. Example: Dia almost finished the work. She was very impressed with her results. It is extremely cold today.

**F. Adverb of Reason or purpose** tells us why something is done or something has happened. They answer the question '**why**'. Example: Lady heard a loud noise; therefore, she called the police. Because he was sick, he stayed home.

**Q.1 Fill in the blanks with the suitable adverbs given in the brackets:**

never   where   quite   tomorrow   already   everyday  
foolishly   outside

1. He did not know \_\_\_\_\_ he had kept his mobile.
2. You should do some physical exercises \_\_\_\_\_
3. Their intention was \_\_\_\_\_ clear.
4. He expressed his words \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We should \_\_\_\_\_ cross the road in a hurry.
6. The children were playing \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.2 Rewrite the sentences using the correct order/position of verbs and adverbs.**

1. Never I wake up late in the morning.
2. In the evening we went to a restaurant.
3. Hardly ever father gets angry.
4. Everyday in the park I go for a walk.
5. He seriously was injured while playing football.

**PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT ( To be practiced at home)**

**Q.1 Choose the correct option:**

- i) Which of the following words is an example of a preposition?
- a) into
  - b) if
  - c) many
  - d) you

ii) Choose the answer that names the part of speech of the **capitalized word** in the following sentence: The usher **CLOSED** the door.

- a) noun
- b) pronoun
- c) verb
- d) adverb

iii) The **brave** soldier returned home.

- a) Adverb
- b) Interjection
- c) Adjective
- d) Pronoun

iv) We don't know if **they** are home yet.

- a) Noun
- b) Interjection
- c) Pronoun
- d) Conjunction

v) We **quickly** cooked the meal last night.

- a) Adjective
- b) Adverb
- c) Verb
- d) Preposition

vi) They took food **and** drinks inside the house.

- a) Preposition
- b) Conjunction
- c) Verb

d) Adverb

**Q.2 Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of verbs given in the brackets.**

- a) There \_\_\_\_\_ someone to meet you. ( is /are)
- b) This pair of spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ to my grandfather. ( belongs/ belong)
- c) The food \_\_\_\_\_ been served. ( has / have)
- d) You and I \_\_\_\_\_ been friends for many years. ( has/ have)
- e) Where \_\_\_\_\_ they now. ( is / are)
- f) A lot of students \_\_\_\_\_ under stress these days. ( is / are)
- g) One thousand rupees \_\_\_\_\_ not a big sum. ( is/ are)

## II. ADVERBS & ITS KINDS

**Q.1 Underline the adverbs and write their kinds.**

- a) I rarely go to meet my old neighbours.
- b) Come here and sit down.
- c) She was completing her project carefully.
- d) I am quite well.
- e) Our relatives are arriving today.

**Q.2 Insert the given adverbs in their correct position and rewrite the sentences:**

- a) I go to my hometown to meet my grandparents. ( **often**)
- b) You should not run fast. ( so)
- c) I know him well. ( quite)
- d) She knew the answer so she kept quiet. ( already)

e) They are on time. ( just)

विषय - हिन्दीव्याकरण

## उपसर्ग

Link -[https://youtu.be/nu6vq9jeb\\_U](https://youtu.be/nu6vq9jeb_U)

### उपसर्ग:-

‘उपसर्ग’ शब्द ‘उप’ + ‘सर्ग’ शब्द के मेल से बना है, जिसमें ‘सर्ग’ मूल शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ होता है ग्रंथ का अध्याय जोड़ना, रचना, निर्माण करना आदि। अतः ‘सर्ग’ मूल शब्द से पूर्व ‘उप’ शब्दांश लगने से उसका अर्थ हुआ पहले जोड़ना। इस प्रकार मूल शब्दों के पहले अथवा आगे जो शब्दांश लगाए जाते हैं। वे उपसर्ग कहलाते हैं।

जो शब्दांश शब्द से पहले लगकर उसके अर्थ को बदल देते हैं, उपसर्ग कहलाते हैं; जैसे  
स्व + तंत्र = स्वतंत्र,  
निः + बल = निर्बल  
स + पूत = सपूत,  
सु + कुमार = सुकुमार

उपसर्ग के भेद - हिंदी भाषा में चार प्रकार के उपसर्ग प्रचलित हैं।

### उपसर्गके भेद

1. हिंदी के उपसर्ग
2. संस्कृत के उपसर्ग
3. उर्दू के उपसर्ग
4. संस्कृत के अव्यय

**1. हिंदी के उपसर्ग-** हिंदी में जो उपसर्ग मिलते हैं, वे संस्कृत हिंदी तथा उर्दू भाषा के हैं।

## 1. हिंदी के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्दरूप
औ/अव	हीनता, रहित	औघट, अवनति, अवगुण, अवतार
अन्	अभाव, नहीं	अनजान, अनपढ़, अनादि, अनुपस्थित, अनमोल
अध	आधा	अधपका, अधमरा, अधखिला
कु	बुरा	कुसंगति, कुपथ, कुकर्म, कुचाल, कुमति, कुरूप, कुचक्र
सु	सुंदर, अच्छा	सुगंध, सुवास, सुजान, सुघड़
पर	दूसरा, दूसरी पीढ़ी	परोपकार, परस्त्री, परपुरुष, परलोक, परदादी, परनानी, परपिता

भर	पूरा	भरपेट, भरपूर, भरसक
अध	आधा	अधखिला, अधजला, अधकचरा
ति	तीन	तिगुना, तिपाई, तिराहा, तिपहिया
चौ	चार	चौराहा, चौगुना, चौमासा, चौतरफा, चौमुखी
नि	बिना, रहित	निछथा, निहाल, निपट, निठल्ला

## 2. संस्कृत के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्दरूप
अभि	सामने, पास, ओर	अभिमान, अभिलाषा, अभिनेता, अभिनय, अभिव्यक्त, अभिशाप
अव	बुरा, हीन	अवनति, अवगुण, अवशेष



अनु	समान, पीछे	अनुरूप, अनुज, अनुचर, अनुकरण
उद्	ऊपर, उत्कर्ष	उद्धार, उद्भव, उद्देश्य, उद्घाटन, उद्घोष

### 3. उर्दू के उपसर्ग

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्दरूप
बे	बुरा, अभाव	बेवफा, बेसमझ, बेईमान
बद	बुरा	बदनाम, बदसूरत, बदबू
ना	नहीं, अभाव	नाकाम, नालायक, नापसंद
कम	थोड़ा	कम अक्ल, कमबख्त, कमज़ोर
खुश	अच्छा	खुशकिस्मत, खुशखबरी, खुशबू, खुशमिज़ाज, खुशहाल

## 4. संस्कृत के अव्यय

उपसर्ग की तरह प्रयोग किए जाने वाले संस्कृत के अव्यय निम्नांकित हैं-

उपसर्ग	अर्थ	शब्दरूप
अधः	नीचे	अधःपतन, अधोगति, अधोमुख, अधोमार्ग
स	सहित	सपरिवार, सचित्र, सप्रसंग, सजल

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न :-

1. कौन-सा शब्द 'अ' उपसर्ग से नहीं बना है?

- (i) अजर
- (ii) अनंत
- (iii) अगोचर
- (iv) अमर

2. कौन-सा शब्द 'अनु' उपसर्ग से नहीं बना है?

- (i) अनुदार
- (ii) अनुपम
- (iii) अगम्य
- (iv) अनासक्त

3. कौन-सा शब्द 'अव' उपसर्ग से युक्त नहीं है?

- (i) अव्यय
- (ii) अवहेलना
- (iii) अवगुण
- (iv) अवरुद्ध

4. कौन-सा शब्द 'उत' उपसर्ग युक्त नहीं है?

- (i) उच्चारण
- (ii) उद्योग
- (iii) उनमाद
- (iv) उपज

5. 'क' उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द छाँटिए।

- (i) कुपुत्र
- (ii) कुबेर
- (iii) कुमार
- (iv) कुब्ज

6. 'नि' उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द छाँटिए

- (i) निष्क्रिय
- (ii) निष्ठ
- (iii) निष्कासन
- (iv) निकृष्ट

7. निः उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द छाँटिए

- (i) निकष
- (ii) नियम
- (iii) निर्मल
- (iv) निपात

8. दुः उपसर्ग युक्त शब्द छाँटिए

- (i) दुधिया
- (ii) दुर्दशा

- (iii) दुधारू  
(iv) दुपहरिया

### गतिविधि

उपसर्ग के भेद का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फलो चार्ट बनाइए ।

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- उपसर्ग के भेदों की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।

## Mathematics Assignment for Class 6

### Knowing our numbers

1. Place commas at the correct places and also write the numbers in words :  
a) 86391 ; b) 903512 ; c) 2854709
2. Rewrite the following in descending order :  
a) 97,654 ; 98,000 ; 96,999 ; b) 10,56,783 ; 9,99,999 ; 12,00,101
3. Write the place value and face value of the underlined digits :  
a) 372814 ; b) 56082431
4. Use all the digits only once to make the smallest and largest 6 digit number :  
3, 7, 2, 0, 6, 4
5. Find the sum of the smallest 4 digit number and the largest 6 digit number.
6. Write the following numerals in Indian place value chart :  
a) 246813579 ; b) 24136857099

7. Write the following numerals in International place value chart :  
a) 2453190876 ; b) 5400958203
8. Write the numerals for the following :  
a) Four crore twenty-eight lakh three hundred and six  
b) Seventy-nine lakh and eight
9. Round off the following numbers to the nearest thousand :  
a) 7654 ; b) 98177 ; c) 120841
10. Estimate the difference between 74582 and 65382 by rounding them off to the nearest thousand, and compare it with the actual difference.
11. Estimate  $56 \times 77$  by rounding off the first number up and the second number down.
12. Estimate the quotient in the following by rounding the number to the nearest tens.  
a)  $58 \div 26$  ; b)  $4800 \div 97$
13. In a town there are 4352 women, 5821 men, and 3670 children. Estimate the town's population by rounding off the numbers to the nearest hundred.
14. Simplify by rounding to the nearest  
a)  $538 \times 76$  ; b)  $149270 \div 46$
15. Find the L.C.M. of the following :

a) 12, 14, 16 ;      b) 3, 12, 15

16. Find the H.C.F. of the following by finding the factors

- a. 18, 27                  b. 12, 36  
c. 24, 36, 60              d. 12, 16, 20

17. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 16 and 672. If one of the numbers is 112, find the other.

18. In a hall 594 seats are arranged in 33 rows. How many seats are there in each row ?

19. Vikram sold 22 books every day, for 18 days. Tanya sold 19 books every day for 19 days. Who sold more books ?

## PROPERTIES OF WHOLE NUMBERS

**Choose correct option in Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4**

Q.1 Whole numbers are closed under addition and also under multiplication. This property is called

- (a) Closure property (b) Distributive property (c) Associative property (d) none of these

Q.2 The whole number \_\_\_\_\_ has no predecessor

- (a) 0                          (b) 1                          (c) 2                          (d) none

Q.3 Multiplicative identity for whole numbers is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 0                          (b) 1                          (c) 2                          (d) none

Q.4  $5 \times (3 + 7) = 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 7$  shows \_\_\_\_\_ property of whole numbers

- (a) Closure                  (b) commutative                  (c) associative                  (d) distributive

Q5 Which of the following statement is false?

- (a)  $72+11=11+72$   
(b)  $(8+5)+7 = 8 + (5+7)$   
(c)  $(12+0)$  is not a whole number  
(c)  $13+ 0 = 0 + 13$

Q6 Using convenient combinations, find the sum

- (a) 873, 599, 127
- (b) 6725, 3995, 3275

Q7 Find the product using distributive property of multiplication over addition or subtraction.

- (a)  $3682 \times 105$
- (b)  $568 \times 88 + 568 \times 12$
- (c)  $3111 \times 998$
- (d)  $7132 \times 105 - 7132 \times 5$

Q8 Fill in the blanks to make the correct statements

- (a)  $579 \times 2 = 2 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (b)  $5 \times 13 \times 40 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 13$
- (c) When 0 is divided by any non zero whole number, then the result is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (d)  $36 \times (100 + 2) = 36 \times 100 + 36 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Q9 Find the product by suitable rearrangement

- (a)  $4 \times 800 \times 125 \times 25$
- (b)  $1285 \times 5 \times 120$
- (c)  $625 \times 279 \times 16$

Q10 Find the smallest number of 5- digit which is exactly divisible by 129

Q11 A taxi driver filled his car petrol tank with 45 liters of petrol on Saturday. On Sunday, he filled his tank with 55 liters of petrol. If the petrol costs Rs 49 per liter, how much did he spend on petrol?

Q12 Find the sum using associative property

- (a)  $127 + (189 + 73)$
- (b)  $(65 + 19) + 15$

Q13 There are 8 baskets, each having 7 apples, If 3 apples are taken away from each baskets, how many apples in total are left in the baskets.

**STUDY MATERIAL FOR REVISION**

**HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION**

## Learning Objectives:

1. To thoroughly revise the sources of food, edible parts of a plant.
2. To develop an understanding of nutrients, food groups and deficiency diseases.

## Chapter 1- Food: Where Does It Come From

### Ingredients

Any substances or materials that are required to produce a dish are called Ingredients. For example: Atta (flour) and water are the two ingredients required to make a chapatti.

### Food materials and sources

Plants act as sources of food ingredients such as fruits, vegetables, grains, pulses etc. Animals are sources of food ingredients such as milk, eggs, meat products etc.

### Edible parts of plants

Some examples of edible plant parts and their examples are given below:

- Roots: beets, carrots, radishes, turnips, ginger • Stems: broccoli stem, bamboo shoots, sugar cane, potato
- Leaves: spinach, lettuce etc.
- Fruits: apple, pear, tomatoes, grapes, cherries, oranges
- Edible Flowers: broccoli heads, cauliflower heads
- Seeds: sunflower seeds

### Herbivores, carnivores and omnivores

Animals can be classified into three broad categories in terms of what they eat:

1. First, we have the herbivores i.e. plant eaters. They only consume plant parts. Examples: Cows, goats, deer, giraffe etc.
2. Next, we have the carnivores i.e. meat eaters. They only consume meat of other animals. Examples:

Lions, tigers, vultures etc.

3. Last, we have omnivores i.e. animals who eat both plant parts and meat products. Examples: Humans, bears etc.

There are five major components of food namely vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates and fats. While the diet of carnivores is rich in fats and proteins, there are some necessary



vitamins and minerals in plant-based foods that their diet lacks. Similarly, an all plant-based diet lacks in a good amount of protein and certain minerals.

It is important to know that there is difference between vegetarians and herbivores. While vegetarians make a conscious decision to not eat meat, herbivores on the other hand are incapable of eating meat and dairy products. Similarly, carnivores lack the necessary enzymes in their stomachs to digest cellulose which is a major component of green food like grass.

-Some animals eat dead plants and animals. These are called Scavengers. For example: Raccoon, Hyena, Vulture etc.

-Some creatures also live off of other plants animals. They are called parasites. For example: Roundworm, Lice, Tapeworm etc.

Some important definitions

- **Nectar:** The juicy sweet liquid secreted by within flowers which is sucked by bees and is made into honey by them.
- **Sprouting:** The process by which seeds shoot out small white structures as way of growth is called

Sprouting.

- **Cellulose:** It is a substance that is found in the cell walls of a number of plants. It is an indigestible fibre and is found in grass.
- **Enzymes:** It is defined as a chemical substance that helps in bringing about changes to certain other substances without undergoing any changes in themselves.

## Chapter 2- Components of Food

### Nutrients

The food contains some components which are needed for our body. These components are called nutrients. The major nutrients in our body are:

- **Carbohydrates:** Carbohydrates mainly provide energy to our body. Hence, these are called Energy giving foods.
- **Fats:** Extra energy is stored in the form of fats. These are also called Energy giving foods. However, excess of fats also causes obesity and thus should be taken in limited amounts.
- **Proteins:** Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. That is why they are also called Body building foods.

- **Vitamins:** Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. They also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.

- **Minerals:** Minerals are essential to ensure the proper growth of the body. Minerals along with vitamins are called Protective foods.

- **Roughage and Water:** Roughage in our food gets rid of the undigested food. Water helps with the proper absorption of nutrients from the food.

### Test for various nutrients

Nutrient	Test for the nutrient	Result
Carbohydrates (Starch)	Small quantity of food item + 2-3 drops of iodine solution	Blue black colour confirms the presence of starch
Proteins	Mashed food item + 10 drops of water + 2 drops of copper sulphate + 10 drops of caustic soda	Violet colour confirms the presence of proteins
Fats	Wrap a small quantity of the food item in a piece of paper and crush	An oily patch on the paper confirms the presence of fats

### Balanced Diet

The food we normally eat in a day is our diet. For growth and maintenance of good health, our diet should have all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities. Not too much of one and not too little of the other. Hence, the diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health is known as a balanced diet.

#### Note:

-Eating the right kind of food is not enough. It should also be cooked properly so that its nutrients are not lost. -It can be very harmful to us to eat too much of fat-rich foods and we may end up suffering from a condition called obesity.

### Deficiency Diseases

A person may be getting enough food to eat, but sometimes the food may not contain a particular nutrient. If this continues over a long period of time, the person may suffer from the **deficiency** of that particular nutrient. Deficiency of one or more nutrients can cause diseases or disorders in our body. Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called **deficiency diseases**.

<b>Vitamin/Mineral</b>	<b>Deficiency disease</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>
Proteins	Stunted growth	Thin and lean physique, slow growth of body
Vitamin A	Night blindness	Poor Vision, loss of vision in darkness, sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft, and bent
Vitamin E	Crohn's disease	Pale skin and Rapid aging
Vitamin K	Haemorrhage	Excessive bleeding with delay in clotting
Calcium	Bone and tooth decay	Weak bones, tooth decay
Iodine	Goiter	Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in children
Iron	Anaemia	Weakness
Phosphorus	Bad teeth, and Rickets	Twisted limbs, unformed teeth

Many of the aforementioned diseases cause irreversible damage to the body. Thus, it is crucial to avoid ever contracting these diseases. The deficiency diseases or disorders can be prevented in the following manner:

- Eating simple, wholesome food such as groundnut, soybean, pulses, etc.
- Prolonged cooking and under-cooking food causes it to lose its nutritional value. Keeping cut vegetables and fruits for a longer period also destroys their nutritional values. Avoiding these can prevent deficiency diseases.
- Fermentation and sprouting retain and increase the nutritional value of food.

#### CHAPTER 1: FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

1. Name any one plant that grows in water and is eaten as food.
2. Suggest any three ways you can think of to avoid wastage of food.

3. Answer the following:

- Name the different parts of a banana plant that are used as food.
- Name two animal food we get from water resources.
- Name four fruits which we eat as vegetables.

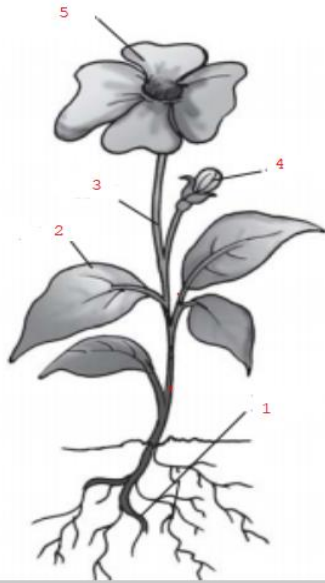
4. Name a non-green plant that we eat.

5. Name three edible (eatable) parts of plants.

6. Which type of seeds give more energy, sprouted seeds or normal seeds?

7. Differentiate between parasites and scavengers.

8. label the parts of the plant.



9. Explain the importance of food for living organisms.

10. Define sprouted seeds.

11. Write the names of the plants that provide us:

- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Cereals or grains
- Pulses
- Oil or fat.

12. State True or False

- Parrots eat only plant product.
- Cereals, Fats and Oils are body building food.
- All plants are edible.
- Honey is made from Milk.

13. Fill in the blanks:

- The main source of our food is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bees store \_\_\_\_\_ in their beehive.
- A cow eats only plant products and so it is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pumpkin is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a plant which is used as vegetable.

14. What are the ingredients required to prepare Khichdi?
15. Give two examples of omnivores.
16. Name five plants and their parts that we eat.
17. Define ingredients.
  
18. What are the two main sources of food?
19. Which part of the plants do we eat generally?
  20. Write the names of some more edible parts of the plants.
  
  21. What is honey? What is its importance?
  
  22. Define sprouted seeds.
  
  23. Define Scavengers, Parasites with examples.
  
  24. Suppose one of your friends had only one chapati, some rice and one bowl of pulses for his daily meal. Do you think that by eating such meal he can work and play whole day?
  
  25. Explain the terms:
    - a) Herbivores,
    - b) Carnivores
    - c) Omnivores.
  
  26. From where does honey come? How is it produced and collected?
  27. Why is food important for Humans?

## CHAPTER 2: COMPONENTS OF FOOD

1. Answer the following:
  - a. The nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.
  - b. The nutrients that are needed for the growth and maintenance of our body.
  - c. A vitamin required for maintaining good eyesight.
  - d. A mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.
2. Name the food nutrient indicated by an oily patch on paper.
3. Name two energy-providing nutrients.
4. Name two nutrients which protect the body from diseases.
5. Name two plant food items which provide proteins.
6. Name two sources of proteins provided by animals.

7. Name various types of vitamins.
8. Write two sources of Vitamin C.
9. Name the different food groups.
10. How will you test for fat in a food sample?
11. Name two food items which provide fats.
12. Rice, wheat and potatoes are rich sources of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The minerals which make our teeth and bones stronger are \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Proteins are \_\_\_\_\_ foods.
15. An oily patch on paper shows that food item contains \_\_\_\_\_.
16. State True or False
  - i. Milk does not provide dietary fibre.
  - ii. Fats provide less energy as compared to the same amount of carbohydrates.
  - iii. Lacks of nutrients in our diet over a long period are called deficiency diseases.
  - iv. Rice and potato are rich in protein.
17. Why are vitamins and minerals called as protective foods?
18. Does a food item contain more than one nutrient?
19. Name two energy-producing nutrients.
20. What do you mean by protective foods?
21. What are 'energy giving foods'?
22. Our body also prepares Vitamin D in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Write any two sources of Vitamin C?
24. After putting 2-3 drops of dilute iodine solution on food item, it turns blue black. What does it indicate?
25. What type of food is called 'body building food'?
26. What are sources of roughages?
27. Why are minerals essential for our body?
28. How will you test for starch in a food sample?
29. Write the names of fat-soluble vitamins.
30. Write three important properties of a balanced diet.
31. Explain why people who eat sea-food do not suffer from goitre.
32. What is marasmus? What are its symptoms?
33. What is anaemia? What are the symptoms of anaemia?

### Activity:

On a sheet of paper, prepare a chart of food groups and their sources and the diseases caused by their deficiency and colour them:

Answer the following questions:

- a) Which food group includes vitamins and minerals?
- b) Why are proteins called body building foods ?

SOCIAL SCIENCE- CLASS 6

QUESTION BANK

**CIVICS- CHAPTER1 : DIVERSITY**

I. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) The “Discovery of India” is a book written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Both Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The caste system is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

Diversity means “variety” and being “different”. It is respecting and understanding the varying differences among individuals in society. India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals and practice different religions. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here due to scanty rainfall. Major religion practiced is Buddhism and Islamic. Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco Da Gama landed with his ship here. Major religions practices are Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

- 1) Define diversity.
- 2) Who was Vasco Da Gama? What did he discover?
- 3) How is the diversity of Ladakh different from that of Kerala?

III. Match the following:-

A	B
1) Punjab	Earning livelihood
2) Bharatnatyam	Husband, wife and their children
3) Nuclear family	Tamil Nadu
4) Rabindra Nath Tagore	Jallianwala Bagh
5) Occupation	Agriculture

IV. Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Explain how India’s diversity has always been recognised as a source of strength.

## **CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

I. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ fought for the rights of the Dalits.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.
- 3) If you do something to put other people down, you are \_\_\_\_\_ against them.

II. Answer the following questions by observing the picture:-



- 1) What concept is being depicted in the picture?
- 2) Who was B.R. Ambedkar?
- 3) Define diversity by giving example.



- 1) What concept is depicted in the picture?
- 2) It was coined by whom?
- 3) Define inequality.

III. Match the following:-

A	B
1) Treating someone less fairly than others	Stereotype
2) People fixing into one image	Prejudice
3) Judging other people negatively	Discrimination
4) People fixing into one image	Prejudice

IV. Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Differentiate between prejudice and stereotype.
- 2) Define prejudice? Explain with the help of an example.

### **CHAPTER 3: WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?**

I. Choose the correct answer:-

1) The term suffrage means-

(a) Right to vote

(b) Right to go anywhere in the country



(c) Right to livelihood (c) None of the above

2) In a democracy

(a) The people elect the persons who form the government

(b) The people cannot change the government if they are not happy with it

(c) The people don't have a say in the functioning of the government

(d) The government does not have to explain its actions to the people

3) A monarchy is usually ruled by a

(a) Public (b) servant

(c) King/ queen (d) none of these

II. Read the following paragraph & answer the following questions-

The government makes laws and everyone who lives in the country has to follow these. Just like the government has the power to make decisions, similarly it has the power to enforce its decisions. If a person feels, for example, that they were not hired for a job because of their religion or caste, he or she may approach the court and claim that the law is not being followed. The court can then give orders about what should be done. The government works at three levels: at the local level, at the state level and at the national level.

i) Who is responsible for making laws?

ii) What is the importance of laws?

iii) Name the three levels at which the government works.

iv) What can a person do if if/she feels they have not been given their rights?

III. Answer the following questions:-

1) Describe the suffrage movement. What did it accomplish?

2) Differentiate between democracy and monarchy with example.

3) What is a government? List its 2 functions.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **CHAPTER 1: THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM**

I. Choose the correct answer:-

1) The planet known as Earth's twin is

a) Venus b) Saturn c) Jupiter

2) The pole star indicates the direction of

a) South b) North c) East

3) Our Earth belongs to this galaxy

- a) Saptrishi                      b) Big Bang                      c) Milky Way

4) Asteroids are found between the orbits of

- a) Saturn and Jupiter              b) Mars and Jupiter              c) The Earth and Mars

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) The constellation made up of 7 stars is called\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A huge system of stars is called\_\_\_\_\_.

III. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence.

- 1) Define celestial bodies.
- 2) What is a constellation?
- 3) Name all the planets in order.
- 4) Who was the first person to land on moon?
- 5) Name two Indian satellites in space.
- 6) Which planet is considered as a dwarf planet?
- 7) Name the natural satellite of the earth.

IV. Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Why is earth called a unique planet?
- 2) Differentiate between planets and stars.
- 3) The earth is described as geoid in shape. Why?
- 4) Which planet is known as earth's twin? Why is it called so?

## **CHAPTER 2: GLOBE- LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

I. Tick the correct answer-

1. The frigid zone lies near  
(i) the Poles                      (ii) the Equator              (iii) the Tropic of Cancer
2. The total number of latitudes are  
(i) 360                      (ii) 180                      (iii) 90
3. The Antarctic Circle is located in  
(i) the Northern Hemisphere  
(ii) the Southern Hemisphere  
(iii) the Eastern Hemisphere
4. Grid is a network of  
(i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

- (ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
- (iii) the North Pole and the South Pole

5. 0 degree latitude is known as

- (i) Equator
- (ii) prime meridian
- (iii) tropic of cancer

6. Vertical lines on earth are called:

- a) longitude
- b) great circle
- c) grid
- d) all of these

7. The Prime Meridian divides the earth into:

- a) Northern and Southern hemisphere
- b) Northern and Western hemisphere
- c) Eastern and Western hemisphere
- d) Southern and Eastern hemisphere

II. Fill in the blanks-

1. The Arctic Circle is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ heat zone receives the maximum sunlight.
3. Frigid zone lies between \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Longitudes help to calculate the \_\_\_\_\_ of a place.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ has been chosen as the standard meridian of India.
6. The IST is \_\_\_\_\_ hour ahead of GMT.
7. The Prime Meridian is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Meridian.

III. Answer the following questions briefly-

1. Differentiate between torrid zone and frigid zone.
2. State the advantages of globe.
3. Describe the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.

### **HISTORY - CHAPTER 1: WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?**

I. Multiple choice questions:-

- i. It involves the study of past civilisations.
  - a. Archaeology
  - b. History
  - c. Geography
- ii. In India, manuscripts were written in
  - a. Prakrit
  - b. Sanskrit
  - c. Pali
- iii. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryas in his book
  - a. Indica
  - b. Shakuntala
  - c. Akbarnama
- iv. Inscriptions are writings on \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
  - a. Wood
  - b. Stone or metal
  - c. Paper
- v. The tributary of river Ganga is

a. Son

b. Indus

c. Brahmaputra

II. Fill in the following blanks:-

- i. Buildings of historical importance are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. An old handwritten document is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of coins.

## CHAPTER 2: FROM GATHERING TO GROWING

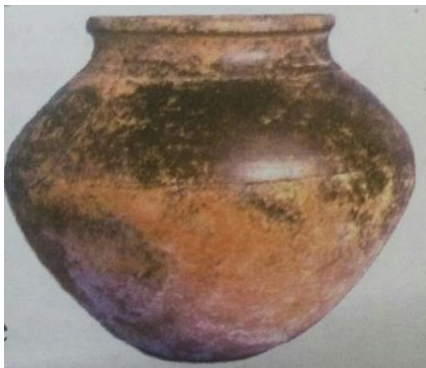
I. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. Bolan Pass is an important route into \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Animals were a source of \_\_\_\_\_ and meat.
3. Seeds were used as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Answer the following in brief:-

1. Name the major rice producing states in India.
2. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?
3. Differentiate between the lives of farmers & herders and hunter-gatherers.
4. State the significance of pit houses.
5. Define domestication.

III. Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions:-



1. What is depicted in the image?
2. Where was it found?
3. State its usage.

## CHAPTER 3: IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

I. Match the following:-

A	B
Copper	Gujarat
Gold	Afghanistan
Tin	Rajasthan
Precious stones	Karnataka

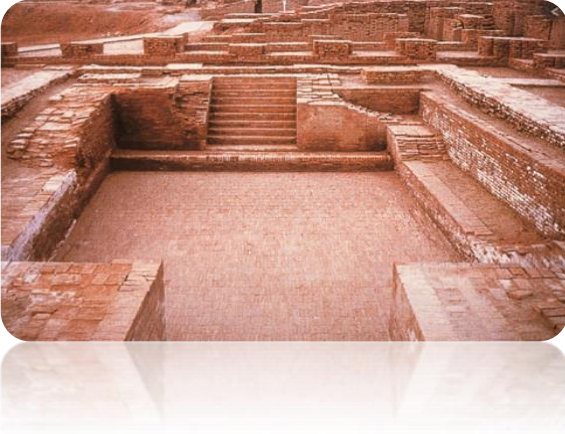
II. Fill in the blanks:-

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.

III. Give answer for the following questions:-

- 1) Why were metals, writing, the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans?

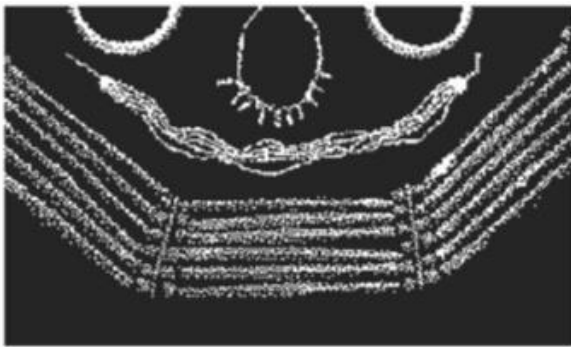
IV. Answer the following questions by observing the picture:-



- 1) What does the picture depict?
- 2) Where was it located?
- 3) What was it made up of?
- 4) Describe the significance.



- 1) Identify the image.
- 2) Name the civilization in which it had been found?
- 3) For what purpose did it serve?
- 4) It was made up of which material?



- 1) What is shown in the above picture?
- 2) Where were these found?
- 3) These were made up of what?
- 4) What were they used for?

विषय - संस्कृत

षष्ठः पाठः

## समुद्रतटः

Link - [https://youtu.be/u0\\_mPRPtg-g](https://youtu.be/u0_mPRPtg-g)

संस्कृत में संज्ञा शब्दों के लिंग पूर्व निर्धारित होते हैं। अकारान्त शब्दों में कुछ पुल्लिंग और कुछ नपुंसकलिंग शब्द हैं। अकारान्त शब्द स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं। दोनों के रूप भिन्न हैं।



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।

### सरलार्थ :

यह समुद्रतट है। यहाँ लोग पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं। उनमें से कुछ लहरों से क्रीडा करते हैं। कुछ नौकाओं द्वारा जलविहार करते हैं। उनमें से कुछ गेंद से खेलते हैं। लड़कियाँ और लड़के रेत से घर बनाते हैं। बीच-बीच में लहरें रेत का घर बहा ले जाती हैं। यह खेल चलता ही रहता है। समुद्र तट केवल पर्यटन-स्थल नहीं। यहाँ मछुआरे भी अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं।

हमारे देश में बहुत से समुद्रतट हैं। इनमें मुम्बई, गोवा, कोच्चि, कन्याकुमारी, विशाखापत्तनम् तथा पुरी का तट बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। गोवा का तट विदेशी पर्यटकों को बहुत ज्यादा पसंद है। विशाखापत्तनम् का तट विदेशी व्यापार के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। कोच्चि का तट नारियल के लिए जाना जाता है। मुम्बई नगर के जुहू तट पर सब लोग अपनी इच्छानुसार विहार करते हैं। चेन्नई का मेरीना तट देश के सभी तटों में सबसे लंबा है।

भारतस्य तिसृषु दिशासु समुद्रतटाः सन्ति। अस्माद् एव कारणात् भारतदेशः प्रायद्वीपः इति कथ्यते। पूर्वदिशायां बङ्गोपसागरः दक्षिणदिशायां हिन्दमहासागरः पश्चिमदिशायां च अरबसागरः अस्ति। एतेषां त्रयाणाम् अपि सागराणां सङ्गमः कन्याकुमारीतटे भवति। अत्र पूर्णिमायां चन्द्रोदयः सूर्यास्तं च युगपदेव द्रष्टुं शक्यते।

### सरलार्थ :

भारत की तीनों दिशाओं में समुद्रतट हैं। इसी कारण से भारत देश को प्रायद्वीप भी कहा जाता है। पूर्व दिशा में बंगाल की खाड़ी, दक्षिण दिशा में हिंद महासागर और पश्चिम दिशा में अरब सागर है। इन तीनों सागरों का संगम कन्याकुमारी के तट पर होता है। यहाँ पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर चन्द्रोदय और सूर्यास्त एक साथ ही देखा जा सकता है।

### शब्दार्थः



समुद्रतटः	- समुद्र का किनारा	sea beach
पर्यटनाय	- घूमने के लिये	for excursion
तरङ्गैः	- लहरों से/ के साथ	with waves
नौकाभिः	- नौकाओं के द्वारा	by the boats
जलविहारम्	- जलक्रीडा	water game
बालुकाभिः	- बालुओं से	with sands
बालुकागृहम्	- बालू का घर, घरौंदा	sand-houselet

मध्ये-मध्ये	- बीच-बीच में	at some interval
प्रवाहयन्ति	- धो देते हैं, बहा देते हैं	wash out
प्रचलति एव	- चलती ही रहती है	keeps going on
पर्यटनस्थानानि	- घूमने की जगह	touristspot
मत्स्यजीविनः	- मछुआरे	fishermen
स्वजीविकाम्	- अपनी जीविका को	means of one's livelihood
चालयन्ति	- चलाते हैं	causing to move
अतीव	- बहुत अधिक	excessive

स्वैरम्	- बे-रोक टोक/यथेच्छ	as one pleases
विहरन्ति	- घूमते हैं/ टहलते हैं	roam
दीर्घतमः	- सबसे लम्बा	longest
प्रायद्वीपः	- तीन तरफ जल से घिरा भू भाग	peninsula
सङ्गमः	- मिलन	confluence
युगपदेव(युगपत्+एव)	- एक ही साथ	at the same time
द्रष्टुं शक्यते	- देखा जा सकता है	may be seen

1.

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत-

- (क) जनाः काभिः जलविहारं कुर्वन्ति?
- (ख) भारतस्य दीर्घतमः समुद्रतटः कः?
- (ग) जनाः कुत्र स्वैरं विहरन्ति?
- (घ) बालकाः बालुकाभिः किं रचयन्ति?
- (ङ) कोच्चितटः केभ्यः ज्ञायते?



2.

मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

बङ्गोपसागरः प्रायद्वीपः पर्यटनाय क्रीडा सङ्गमः

- (क) कन्याकुमारीतटे त्रयाणां सागराणां ..... भवति।  
(ख) भारतदेशः ..... इति कथ्यते।  
(ग) जनाः समुद्रतटं ..... आगच्छन्ति।  
(घ) बालेभ्यः ..... रोचते।  
(ङ) भारतस्य पूर्वदिशायां ..... अस्ति।

3.

यथायोग्यं योजयत-

समुद्रतटः	ज्ञानाय
क्रीडनकम्	पोषणाय
दुग्धम्	प्रकाशाय
दीपकः	पर्यटनाय
विद्या	खेलनाय

4.

तृतीयाविभक्तिप्रयोगेण रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

यथा- व्योमः मित्रेण सह गच्छति। (मित्र)

- (क) बालकाः ..... सह पठन्ति। (बालिका)  
(ख) तडागः ..... विभाति। (कमल)  
(ग) अहमपि ..... खेलामि। (कन्दुक)  
(घ) अश्वाः ..... सह धावन्ति। (अश्व)  
(ङ) मृगाः ..... सह चरन्ति। (मृग)

5.

कोष्ठकात् उचितपदप्रयोगेण रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(क) धनिकः ..... धनं ददाति। (निर्धनम्/निर्धनाय)

(ख) बालः ..... विद्यालयं गच्छति। (पठनाय/पठनेन)

(ग) सज्जनाः ..... जीवन्ति। (परोपकारम्/परोपकाराय)

(घ) प्रधानाचार्यः ..... पारितोषिकं यच्छति। (छात्राणाम्/छात्रेभ्यः)

(ङ) ..... नमः। (शिक्षकाय/शिक्षकम्)

