ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL

(31.08.2020 – 05.09.2020)

REVISION (HALF YEARLY)

GRAMMAR: 1) SUBJECT & PREDICATE

LITERATURE: HOW I TAUGHT MY GRANDMOTHER TO READ

THE STORY OF FIDGETY PHILIP

THE CHERRY TREE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Learners will be able to recall the difference between subject & predicate. Also, they will be able to attempt the related exercises on their own.

2. The students will be able to comprehend the story and attempt the related questions on their own.

SUBJECT & PREDICATE

Every sentence has two parts- Subject and Predicate.

Subject refers to that part of the sentence that we are speaking about. The term "Subject" means something which has more importance. Subject can be a person, place, thing, or an animal.
Predicate refers to the part of sentence that tells about the Subject. The term "Predicate" is derived from a Latin word which means declared. It contains the Verb and all words supporting the Verb. So Predicate declares something about the Subject in a sentence.

For example,

1. **Children love ice cream**.
   - In this sentence, we are talking about the children and giving more importance to them. So "children" are the Subject in this sentence. The sentence says that the children love ice cream. So "love ice cream" is the Predicate in this sentence.

2. **I am feeling very thirsty**.

Subject- I
Predicate – am feeling very thirsty

Practice Question:

I. Read the groups of words below. Tell whether each group of words could be a subject or predicate. Write "Subject" or "predicate" on the line next to each phrase.

1. ran down the sidewalk _____

2. knew all the answers _____

3. the boys in my class _____

4. growled and grunted _____

5. my favorite toy _____

6. the video game _____

7. needed a new motor _____

8. smiled _____

9. my father's friend _____

10. the tiny mosquito _____

Literature

Section – 2 How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

- **Sudha Murty**

Main characters in the story:

- Narrator (12 year old girl)
- Grandmother (Krishtakka)

Story Organizer:

Characters: Narrator (12 year old girl) Grandmother (Krishtakka

Setting: When the author was a girl of about twelve, she used to stay in a village in North Karnataka with her grandparents. Since the transport system was not very good in those days, they used to get the morning newspaper not until the afternoon. The weekly magazine used to come in a day late. All of them would wait eagerly for the bus, which arrived with the newspapers, weekly magazine and the post.

The problem: At that time, Triveni was a very popular writer in the Kannada language and all the village people would wait eagerly for the weekly magazine '**Karmaveera**'.Impressed by the plot of *Kashi Yatre*, the author's grandmother Krishtakka would listen to the story as her granddaughter (the author) read the episodes to her as she was illiterate.

The Problem Complicates: But one day when the author returns from enjoying a week-long wedding with her cousins, she finds her grandmother in tears. When she asks her what the matter was, her grandmother narrates the story of her life to the author. She expresses her grief of getting married very early and therefore not getting a chance to receive an education. She explains that while the author was away, *Karmaveera* came in as usual. But she couldn't read a single alphabet and felt very embarrassed, helpless and dependent.

The Solution: After this, she firmly decides that she will learn to read the Kannada alphabet from the next day onwards and keep the day of Saraswati Puja as the deadline. As a result, from the next day the author started her tuition and found her grandmother to be a very intelligent and hardworking student. She diligently did her homework and slowly learnt to read, repeat, write and recite. The story ends as the author gives the gift to her grandmother and her grandmother is able to read the title *Kashi Yatre* by Triveni and the publisher's name aloud all by herself.

Answer the following questions:

1. 'For a good cause if you are determined, you can overcome any obstacle. I will work harder than anybody but I will do it. For learning there is no age bar.'

a) What is the good cause the speaker is talking about?

b) What does hardwork refer to?

c) What was the cause of this determination?

2. How did the grandmother prove her goodness as a student?

3. What were the obstacles the grandmother faced when she was a child?

4. What did grandmother do to express her gratitude?

Section-3 The Story of Fidgety Philip

- Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann

Explanation of the poem:

In the title of the poem, the word 'Fidgety' means restless or uneasy. So this poem is about a boy named Philip who could not sit still at the dinner table.The poet introduces Philip's parents. He says that his father wants Fidgety to be a gentleman and throughout tye poem we find him warning his son to behave properly. While on the otherhandFidegty's mother is being portrayed as very quite and serious. In the poem we find that Fidgety being a restless child couldn't control himself and he giggles and wriggles while having his meal on the dining table. Also, he was found rocking his chair back and forth like any rocking horse. So, after watching patiently at Fidgety his father gets annoyed . Meanwhile, as Fidgety was rocking his chair he fell down and in order to get a support he pulled the table cloth . As he pulled it all the crockery which was kept on the table fell down and broke into pieces. His parents were not able to see Philip as he was all covered with the table cloth. After watching all this incident Fidgety's parents got quite annoyed and worried. In the end Fidgety also realized his parents's agony and concern because of his careless attitude.

* **Answer the following questions:**

Q.1) What did Philip's father want to see?

Q.2) How did Philip's mother react when he saw him misbehave?

Q.3) What happened when Philip became rude and wild?

Q.4) Write the synonyms of the following words:

a) Enough

b) Excuse

c) Glad

d) Grave

e) Happiness

f) Haste

Reference to context:

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, bread, knives forks and all.
How Mamma did fret and frown,
When she saw them tumbling down!
And Papa made such a face!
Philip is in sad disgrace.

Q.1 Name the poem and the poet.

Q.2 Who is the speaker of the above lines?

Q.3 What caused Philip's chair to fall?

Q.4 What made Mamma fret and frown?

Q.5 Why was Philip in sad disgrace?

UNIT-2

Section-2 The Cherry Tree

– **R.K. Narayan**

Important Points:

♣ CHARACTERS: RAKESH AND HIS GRANDFATHER

♣ SETTING – OUTSKIRTS OF MUSSOORIE

♣ POINT OF VIEW- THIRD PERSON , NARRATOR OR THE AUTHOR IS TELLING THE STORY.

♣ THEME- CARE FOR ANIMALS AND PLANTS . IT HAS UNDERLYING THEMES OF STRUGGLE, DEDICATION, PRIDE, GROWTH AND RESPONSIBILITY

♣ MOOD- FEELING OF LOVE FOR NATURE AND HAPPINESS

♣ PLOT- RAKESH PLANTS A SEED THAT FACES A LOT OF DIFFICULTIES BEFORE GROWING INTO A CHERRY TREE.

Plot Overview:

Rakesh, a six year old boy, lived with his grandfather on the outskirts of Mussoorie. Rakesh's grandfather was a retired forest ranger and had a little cottage. One day Rakesh walked home from the Mussoorie bazaar, eating sweet and sour cherries. He was on his way home from his school . He was left with only three cherries. He offered his grandfather a cherry and quickly ate the other two.

Rakesh kept on rolling the last seed of cherry round and round until its strong flavour had gone. He took out the seed on his palm and asked his grandfather if the cherry seeds were lucky. Grandfather replied yes and explained him that nothing is lucky if you put it away, which means that nothing is lucky if it is not used . Grandfather advised Rakesh that if he wanted luck , he should plant the seed and that is how it would be in use. Rakesh planted the cherry seed . During winter evenings , Rakesh and his grandfather used to spend time sitting near a charcoal fire . Grandfather used to tell Rakesh stories of people who turned into animals and in turn Rakesh would read him from the newspaper.

One morning Rakesh saw a twig in the garden but soon he realised that it was the cherry tree which has come out of the seed he planted last year. Both Rakesh

and his grandfather had almost forgotten about the seed, so they were surprised and happy to see the plant. After grandfather's suggestion Rakesh watered the plant and circled it with small stones. When the cherry tree was about two feet high , one day a goat entered the garden and ate all the leaves. Only the main stem and two thin branches of the trees were left . Seeing this Rakesh became very sad, but his grandfather cheered him up and told him that the cherry trees are tough , it will grow again. By the end of the rainy season the cherry tree had new leaves but then a woman cutting grass cut the cherry tree in two . Rakesh and his Grandfather thought that probably the cherry tree would die.

The cherry tree was tough and had no plans to die. Monsoon arrived and Rakesh went to his parent's village. When he came back the cherry tree was up to the height of his chest. Rakesh loved the tree so much that even when it rained ,he sometimes watered it. He wanted the tree to know that he was always there to care for it. Then came the time when the tree began to have visitors (insects, animals etc.) .The first visitor of the tree was a praying mantis and the next was a hairy caterpillar. During winter the road to the grandfather's village got blocked due to snow and he could not get the newspaper as a result of which his stories began to have sad ending. One day grandfather stood in front of the cherry tree and shouted to call Rakesh to show him something.

Rakesh and his grandfather looked continuously with surprise at the cherry tree as if it did some magic. The tree began to have flowers! Soon the tree had more flowers, bees came to feed on the nectar in the blossom . With the arrival of summer, the tree had small but some sour cherries, which were eaten and enjoyed by birds like bulbuls and scarlet minivets, who moved quickly in and out of the green leaves. One afternoon, Rakesh and grandfather sat under the cherry tree. They kept talking about the pretty dancing leaves and the amount of shade the tree gives. Grandfather went inside the cottage but Rakesh lay down under the tree, looking at the sky through the leaves , he could see the mountains as if they were walking with long steps into the clouds. Rakesh sat there till evening , later grandfather also joined him until it was dark.

Rakesh asked grandfather that why did he like the cherry tree so much that he wanted to see it only,when there were so many trees in the forest. Grandfather replied that the tree was special because they planted it themselves. At the end, Rakesh wondered what it felt like a God. He was surprised by how a small seed he planted had grown into a beautiful tree that provided fruit, shade , shelter to everyone. He considered it as a miracle that he had performed and was happy that his effort had been fulfilled.

I. Read the lines and answer the questions that follows:

1. 'Come back when you are butterfly, he said..

a) Who said this and to whom?

b) Why did the speaker not want the creature to stay?

c) What does it tell you about the speaker?

2. ' What's so special about this tree? Why do we like it so much?'

a) Who said this?

b) Why did they like the tree so much?

c) How did the speaker feel about himself after watching the tree grow?

3.Do you think that Grandfather was as excited as Rakesh about the cherry tree? Give reasons for your answer.

विषय -संज्ञा(हिन्दीव्याकरण)

Link -https://youtu.be/jiMU2Roe188,https://youtu.be/rznw0yPv6FQ

संज्ञा की परिभाषा

किसी भी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, जाति, भाव या स्थान के नाम को ही संज्ञा कहते हैं। **जैसे -** मनुष्य (जाति), अमेरिका, भारत (स्थान), बचपन, मिठास(भाव), किताब, टेबल(वस्तु) आदि।

संज्ञा के भेद

संज्ञा के पांच भेद होते हैं:

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
2. भाववाचक संज्ञा
3. जातिवाचक संज्ञा
4. द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा
5. समूहवाचक या समुदायवाचक संज्ञा

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

जो शब्द केवल एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध कराते हैं उन शब्दों को व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। **जैसे-** भारत, चीन **(स्थान)**, किताब, साइकिल **(वस्तु)**, सुरेश,रमेश,महात्मा गाँधी **(व्यक्ति)**आदि।

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण

- **रमेश** बाहर खेल रहा है।
- **महेंद्र सिंह धोनी** क्रिकेट खेलते हैं।
- मैं **भारत** में रहता हूँ।
- **महाभारत** एक महान ग्रन्थ है।
- **अमिताभ बच्चन** कलाकार हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में **रमेश**, **महेंद्र सिंह धोनी**, **भारत**, **महाभारत**, व **अमिताभ बच्चन** संज्ञा शब्द कहलायेंगे क्योंकि ये शब्द किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध कराते हैं।

2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा

जो शब्द किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की संपूर्ण जाति का बोध कराते हैं, उन शब्दों को जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। **जैसे-** मोबाइल, टीवी (**वस्तु**), गाँव, स्कूल (**स्थान**), आदमी, जानवर (**प्राणी**) आदि।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा के अन्य उदाहरण

- स्कल में **बच्चे** पढ़ते हैं।
- बिल्ली **चूहे** खाती है।
- पेड़ों पर **पक्षी** बैठे हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में **बच्चे**, **चूहे**, **पक्षी** जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्द कहलायेंगे क्योंकि ये किसी विशेष बच्चे या पक्षी का बोध न कराकर सभी बच्चो व पक्षियों का बोध करा रहे हैं।

3. भाववाचक संज्ञा

जो शब्द किसी चीज़ या पदार्थ की अवस्था, दशा या भाव का बोध कराते हैं, उन शब्दों को भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। **जैसे-** बचपन, बुढ़ापा, मोटापा, मिठास आदि।

भाववाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण

- ज्यादा दोड़ने से मुझे **थकान** हो जाती है।
- लगातार परिश्रम करने से **सफलता** मिलेगी।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में **थकान** से **थकने का भाव** व **सफलता**से **सफल होने का भाव** व्यक्त हो रहा है इसलिए ये भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द हैं।

4. द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा

जो शब्द किसी धातु या द्रव्य का बोध करते हैं, द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं। **जैसे-** कोयला, पानी, तेल, घी आदि।

द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण

- मेरे पास **सोने** के आभूषण हैं।
- एक किलो **तेल** लेकर आओ।
- मुझे **दाल** पसंद है।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में **सोने**, **तेल** और **दाल** शब्दों से किसी द्रव्य का बोध हो रहा है इसलिए ये द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं।

5. समुदायवाचक संज्ञा

जिन संज्ञा शब्दों से किसी भी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के समूह का बोध होता है, उन शब्दों को समूहवाचक या समुदायवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। **जैसे-** भीड़, पुस्तकालय, झुंड, सेना आदि।

समुदायवाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण

- भारतीय **सेना** दनिया की सबसे बड़ी सेना है।
- कल बस स्टैंड पर **भीड़** जमा हो गयी।
- मेरे **परिवार** में चार सदस्य हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में **सेना**, **भीड़** व **परिवार** एक समूह का बोध करा रहे हैं इसलिए ये समुदायवाचक संज्ञा कहलायेंगे।

Q.1: 'कवि' किस संज्ञा भेद का शब्द है ?

[A] व्यक्तिवाचक

[B] समूहवाचक

[C] जातिवाचक

[D] भाववाचक

Q.2: 'मुस्कुराहट' किस प्रकार की संज्ञा का उदाहरण है ?

[A] भाववाचक

[B] द्रव्यवाचक

[C] जातिवाचक

[D] समूहवाचक

Q.3: द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा **'शराब'** को जातिवाचक संज्ञा में परिवर्तित करने से क्या **शब्द** बनता है ?

[A] शराबी

[B] मैखाना

[C] शराबपान

[D] शराबन

Q.4: जिस संज्ञा से अनेक **वस्तुओं** अथवा **प्राणियों के समूह** का बोध होता है, उसे कहते हैं?

[A] जातिवाचक संज्ञा

[B] व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

[C] समूहवाचक संज्ञा

Q.5: भाव, दशा, धर्म, गुण या **कार्य का बोध** करने वाली संज्ञा कहलाती है ?

[A] जातिवाचक

[B] व्यक्तिवाचक

[C] भाववाचक

[D] द्रव्यवाचक

Q.6: 'बालपन' किस संज्ञा का उदाहरण है ?

[A] जातिवाचक

[B] भाववाचक

[C] व्यक्तिवाचक

[D] समूहवाचक

Q.7: कौन सा **द्रव्यवाचक** संज्ञा है ?

[A] वर्षा

[B] किताब

[C] घर

[D] पानी

Q.8: 'विजयादशमी' कौन सी संज्ञा है ?

[A] भाववाचक

[B] जातिवाचक

[C] समूहवाचक

[D] व्यक्तिवाचक

गतिविधि

संज्ञा के भेद का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फ्लो चार्ट बनाइए ।

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

MATHS REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 6

I) Choose the correct answers :

1. HCF of two consecutive even numbers
   a. 1 b)2 c)3 d)4
2. Which of the following has horizontal line of symmetry ?

   a. E b. C c. H h. All of the above

3. LCM of two Prime numbers is
   a. their sum
   b. their difference
   c. their product
   d. none of these.

4. Which of the following numbers are prime ?
   a.91 b. 57 c. 51 d. 67
5. Estimate the sum 249+396

a.700 b.500 c.400 d. 600

6. The Prime factorization of 126 is
   a. 2x2x3x6
   b. 2x3x3x7
   c. 2x3x3x4
   d. None of these
7. 85 + 23 = 23 + 85 is an example of
   Closure property
   Commutative Property
   Associative Property
   Distributive property

8. The number which is divisible by 9 is
   a. 7802 b)8100 c)3271 d) none of these

9. A number is divisible by 7 and 12 both. By which other number will that number be always divisible?

a)19 b)49 c.144 d.84

II. Solve the following questions

1. Write the numeral for each of the following numbers :
   a. Twelve crore twelve lakh twelve thousand Twelve
   b. Fifty two million two hundred five thousand six
2. How many thousands make crore ?
3. How many thousands make one lakh ?
4. Estimate the sum to the nearest hundred : 3280 + 4395 7 Estimate the difference to the nearest thousand : 35863 - 27677
5. Find the difference between the largest & the smallest four digit numbers formed by the digits 0 , 2 , 5 & 7.
6. Use all the digits only once to make the largest 6 digit number 3, 7, 2, 0, 6, 4
7. Find the difference between the place values of two 7s in 78,65,49,756 .

8. . The town newspaper is published every day.One copy has 12 pages. Everyday 11,980 copies are printed. How many total pages are printed every day?
9.
10. A box contains 4 strips of antibiotics capsules. Each strip has 9 capsules and each capsule contains 250 mg of medicine . What will be the total weight of medicine in grams in 50 such boxes ?
11. A machine on an average manufactures 2825 screws a day . How many screws did it produce in the month of January 2019 ?

12. Ravish has Rs 78,592 with him . He placed an order for purchasing 39 radio sets at Rs 1234 each . How much money will remain with him after the purchase ?
13. To stich a trouser , 1 m 30 cm cloth is needed . Out of 15 m cloth , how many trousers can be stitched and how much cloth will remain ?
14. There was a stock of 2,75,67,890 sacks of wheat in a godown of Food Corporation of India (FCI). During drought & flood situation in Orissa & Assam respectively FCI sent 87,89 045 & 96,73,500 sacks of wheat to these states . What is the remaining stock with FCI ?

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1 Division by zero is _____
2 The whole number _____ has no number .
3 The figure that has no length but has position is _____

4 The smallest natural number is _____.
5 An Isosceles triangle has _____ lines of symmetry

6 _____ thousands make a lakh
7 The sum of 3 odd numbers is _____.
8 44 as sum of two odd primes is_____

9 _____ is the additive identity for the whole numbers.

10 The value of 69 x 73 + 69 x 27 is _____

11 7x8x5 =7x8x5 This statement shows that multiplication of whole numbers is _____.

12 An Isosceles triangle has _____ lines of symmetry

13 3 + 7 = 7 + 3 . This statement shows that addition of whole numbers is _____

Solve the following

1. Determining the product by suitable rearrangements

a. 2x125x50

b. 16x279x625

c. 2x173x50

2. Using distribution property, find each of the following products.

a) 22 × 104

b) 256 × 1007

c) 1252 x 112 – 1252 x 12

d) 297 x 17 + 297 x 3

e) 1252 x 112 – 1252 x 12

f) 716 × 6 + 716 × 4

g) 8062x 169 × 8062 x 69

Find the value :

a. 361 + 1482 + 639 + 518

b. 409 + 386 + 3591 + 614

c. 786 × 97 + 786 × 3

d. 14 + 438 + 486 + 62

× −1. 1252 x 112 – 1252 x 12

e. 716 × 6 + 716 × 4

f. 8062 × 169 8062 × 69

g. A teacher purchases 42 Mathematics books and 42 English books for his class. If the cost of a Mathematics book is Rs 52 and the cost of an English book is Rs48. Find the total amount paid by the teacher to the shopkeeper.

IV) 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

V)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

VI) Determine LCM of

a) 16, 24, 40 b)18, 24, 32 c)32, 56, 46

1. Express 71 as the sum of three odd primes.
2. Express 53 as sum of three odd primes
3. Express 24 as the sum of twin Primes.
4. Find all Prime numbers between 70 and 90.
5. Find the smallest 4 digit number which is divisibly by 18,24 and 32.
6. Write the smallest 5 – digit number and find its prime factors using prime factorisation
7. For each of the following pair of numbers , verify that

   LCM ×HCF = Product of the numbers.

   i 21, 28
   ii 231 and 273
   iii 36, 90

Fill in the blanks

1. The value of 6 x 45 ÷ 9+3 is ----------.
2. 44 as sum of two odd primes is _____
3. The number of factors of a number are ---------- and multiples of a number are ----- .
4. Two consecutive odd prime numbers are known as ---------- .
5. A figure that has no line of symmetry is _____@
6. A set of three consecutive prime numbers differing by 2 is called a -------
7. . A Quadrilateral is a polygon made up of _____ sides
8. Two numbers are said to be ---------- if they do not have a common factor er than 1.
9. . A diameter of a circle is a chord that passes through the _____
10. The smallest composite number is ----------.
11. HCF of two prime numbers is ---------- .
12. HCF of two consecutive even numbers is ---------- .
13. The figure that has no length but has position is _____

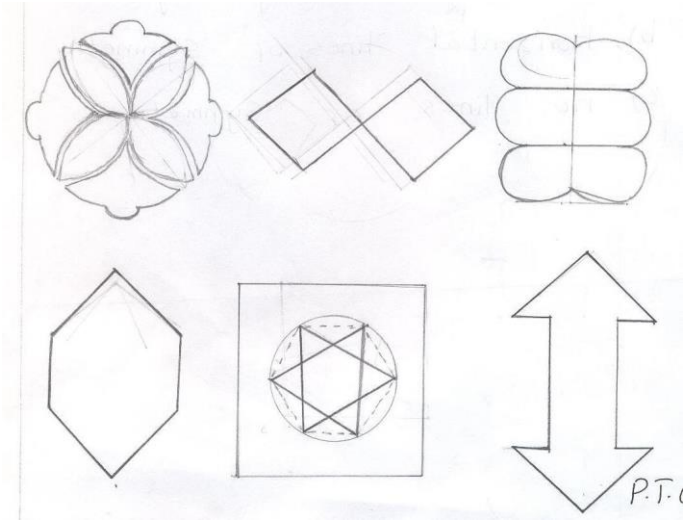
14. LCM of two prime consecutive numbers is ---------- .
15. LCM of two consecutive numbers is ---------- .
16. ---------- is neither a prime number nor a composite number.
17. A number for which sum of all its factors is equal to twice the number is called a --------
18. An Isosceles triangle has _____ lines of symmetry
19. The figure that has no length but has position is _____

DO THE FOLLOWING

1) Write all prime numbers between1 and 50.
2) Find the prime factorisation of 980
3) Express the following as the sum of twin primes a) 84 b) 36 c) 24 d) 42
4) Express the following as the sum of two odd primes a)36 b)68 c)24 d) 42
5) Find the smallest number divisible by 18,24 and 32.
6) Draw a quadrilateral with both horizontal and vertical line of symmetry
7) Test the divisibility by 6 a) 27840 b) 29400 c) 35684
8) Write the smallest 5 digit number and find its prime factors
9) Determine the HCF of the given numbers by prime factorisation method.
   a) 72, 120 b) 46, 78 c) 225, 350 .
10) The product of three consecutive numbers is always divisible by Verify this statement with the help of some examples.

Symmetry

1) Can you draw a triangle which has
   a) exactly one line of symmetry
   b) exactly two lines of symmetry ?
   c) exactly three lines of symmetry ?
   d) no lines of symmetry ?
2) Find the number of lines of symmetry in each of the following shapes ?



3) Consider the letters of English alphabets, A to Z.

List among them the letters which have

a) Vertical lines of symmetry

b) Horizontal lines of symmetry

c) No lines of symmetry

2 Draw a quadrilateral with both horizontal and vertical line of symmetry

4) Complete the following table :

Sl No.	Shape	Rough Figure	Number of lines of symmetry
1.	Equilateral triangle		
2.	Square		
3.	Rectangle		
4.	Isosceles Triangle		
5.	Rhombus		
6.	Circles		
7.	Parallelogram		
8.	Scalene Triangle		

5) Write some application of symmetry in everyday life.

6) How many lines of symmetry does an Isosceles triangle have

7) Draw a quadrilateral PQRS . State

a. Two pairs of adjacent sides

b. Two pairs of opposite sides

8) Draw a circle and label its parts

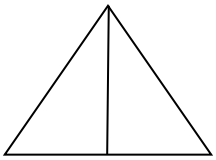
a. Diameter b. Radius c,. Chord d. Centre e.Sector f. Segment

9) Name the quadrilateral as KLMN

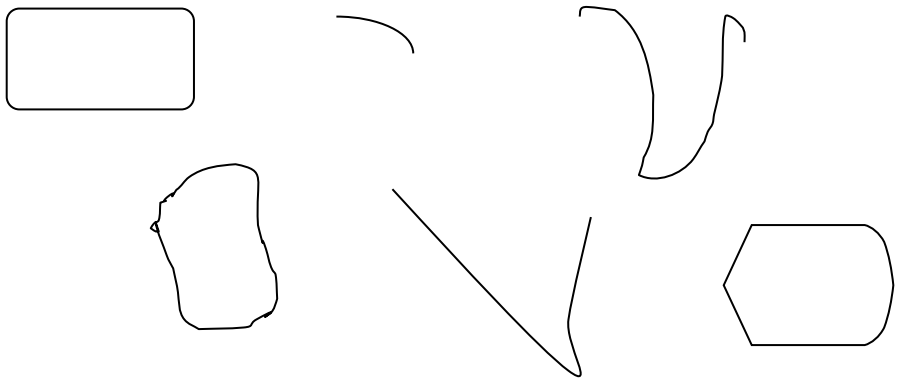
Write

a. Pair of opposite angles
b. Pair of adjacent angles

10) Name all sides and angles in the given figure



10. Identify open and Closed Curves in the given figure



STUDY MATERIAL FOR REVISION

SCIENCE

https://youtu.be/58dZOViQdvI
https://youtu.be/9P5yjMeZxqk

Learning outcomes:

1. To revise the concepts of reversible-irreversible changes.
2. To get a clear understanding of the types of plants around us and to understand the terms parallel and reticulate venation.

Chapter 6- Changes Around Us

Reversible and Irreversible Changes

On the basis of being able to revert the changes back, changes can be classified as:

1. **Reversible changes:** Reversible changes can be described as changes that can be reversed by reversing the action or changing the conditions. Example: freezing of water, rolling of a chapati

from dough etc. When we boil water by heating, then it changes into steam. Now, if we cool the steam, then water is formed again. So, the changing of water into steam has been reversed by cooling. Thus, the boiling of water (or evaporation of water) is a reversible change. When ice changes into water, then there is a change from solid state to liquid state. And when water changes into steam, then there is a change from liquid state to gaseous state, So in general we can say that: **change of state is reversible change.**

If we stretch a rubber band with force of our hands, it undergoes a change and its length increases. But, on releasing the force, the rubber band comes back to its original length. So, the **stretching of rubber band is a reversible change**, the stretching of a spring is also a reversible change.

2. **Irreversible changes:** Irreversible changes can be described as changes that cannot be reversed even after bringing about changes in the conditions. Example: rusting of iron, cooking of vegetables etc.

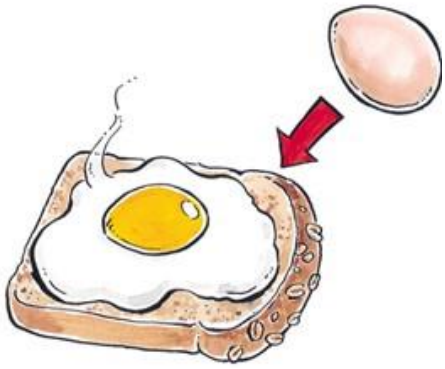


Figure 2: Cooking of an egg into an omelette represents an irreversible change

Reversible and Irreversible Changes Involving Same Materials

Even the same material can undergo reversible change or irreversible change under different set of conditions.

1. Folding of Paper and Cutting of Paper
2. Rolling a Roti and Baking a Roti
3. Shaping of Wet Clay into Clay Pot and Baking a Clay Pot
4. Inflating a Balloon and Bursting a Balloon
5. Melting of Wax and Burning of Wax

Physical and Chemical Change

On the basis of change in the composition of the substances, changes can be classified as:

1. **Physical Changes:** Physical changes represent a change not in the chemical identity but the physical form of a substance. When substances undergo a physical change, there is no formation of a new substance and more or less these changes can be reversed. Example: boiling of water and melting of ice represent reversible physical changes while growing of height is an irreversible physical change.

Figure 3: Physical Change

2. **Chemical Changes:** Chemical changes represent a change in the chemical identity of a substance. These are irreversible changes because the original substance gets converted into a new substance and cannot be brought back. Example: cooking of rice, burning of matchstick etc.

Figure 4: Chemical Change

Physical Change	Chemical Change
A change in matter which occurs without causing any change in the composition of the matter is known as physical change.	While a chemical change is defined as the change in the chemical composition of matter.
Usually, physical changes are reversible in nature.	While chemical changes are often irreversible.
No new products are formed when an object undergoes physical change.	Chemical changes often lead to formation of new products.
These changes have no impact on the molecular composition of the substance.	Chemical changes have a direct impact on the chemical bonds and molecular composition of a substance.
A few changes occur when cooling or heating is done.	These changes involve absorption or release of energy.

Expansion and Contraction

When an object is heated, it generally increases in size. The increase in size on heating, is called **expansion**. The decrease in size of an object on cooling, is called **contraction**. Expansion occurs on heating whereas contraction occurs on cooling. The reversible change of expansion is used:

- In fixing an iron rim on the wooden wheel of a cart.

- In fixing the iron blade of digging tool (like a spade) to wooden handle.

Chapter 7- Getting To Know Plants

Herbs, Shrubs and Trees

We can classify plants on the basis of the thickness of their stems and the place of origin of their branches, into three broad categories:

1. **Herbs:** These are plants that have green and frail stems. Usually, these are small plants with not many branches. Some common examples of herbs are Basil, Coriander, Mint, Oregano, Thyme, Parsley, Rosemary etc.
2. **Shrubs:** These are plants with hard but not exactly thick stems. Their branches generally originate from the base of their stems. These are much taller than herbs but usually shorter

than trees. Some common examples of shrubs are Aloe Vera, Rose plant, Jasmine plant, Blackberry plant etc.

3. **Trees:** These are plants which are very tall and have a thick and hard stem. The branches originate from the upper part of the tree and are very high above the ground. Some common examples of trees are neem, peepal, coconut tree, mango tree etc.

There are two other kinds of plants which are:

1. **Creepers:** These are plants which have soft, weak and green stems and hence cannot stand straight and instead spread on the ground. Some common examples are sweet potato, watermelon, pumpkin etc.

2. **Climbers:** These are also plants with soft and weak stems but instead of spreading on the ground they take support with a nearby object to climb up. Some common examples of creepers are cucumber, bean, grapevine, money-plant etc.

Stem

The Stem is the part of a plant which is responsible for supplying water to all parts of the plant. It is the stem which bears branches, flowers, leaves, fruits and buds. The root sucks the water and minerals from the soil and it is the stem's function to push this water upward to other parts of the plant.
We can observe this by soaking the stem of a plant in a glass with water. On adding coloured ink to the water, we observe that after a while the stem and leaves of the plant start to turn the colour of the ink, which is proof that the stem carries the water to the different parts of the plant.

Leaf

The following are the parts of a leaf:

1. **Petiole:** This is the stalk via which the leaf is joined to the plant.

2. **Lamina:** This is the expanded part or the green portion of any leaf which is responsible for photosynthesis.

3. **Veins:** The many lines that run through the surface of the leaf are called veins and the design made by them is called leaf venation. They transport water and minerals.

4. **Midrib:** This is the central, prominent thick structure right in the middle of the leaf that helps support the leaf and prevent it from breaking.

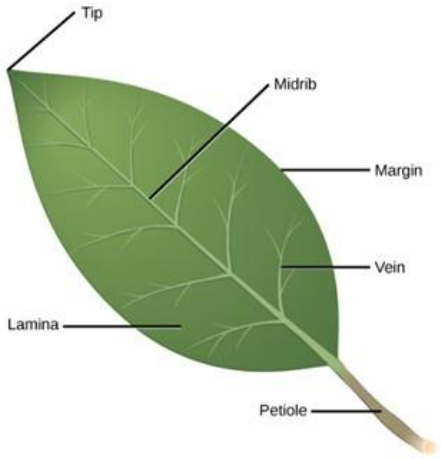


Figure 5: A labelled diagram of a leaf

The design made by veins in a leaf is called the leaf venation. There are two types of leaf venation:

1. **Reticulate Venation:** Reticulate venation is said to exist when the veins form a net-like shape on either side of the midrib. This type of venation is seen to exist in dicots like guava and mango.
2. **Parallel Venation:** Parallel venation is said to exist when the veins run parallel to one another. This type of venation is seen to exist in monocots like banana, wheat, coconut etc.

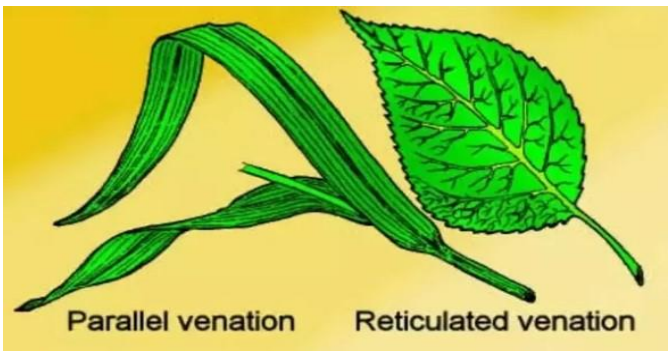


Figure 6: Parallel and reticulate venation

CHAPTER 6: CHNAGES AROUND US

1. Classify the following as reversible or irreversible changes:
   (i) Raw egg to boiled egg
   (ii) Cold milk to warm milk
   (ii) Milk to paneer
   (iv) Melting of ice-cream
   (v) Bud to flower
   (vi) Grain to flour
   (vii) Knotting of string

2. A drawing sheet changes when you draw a picture on it. Can you reverse this change?

3. Give two examples of reversible changes.

4. Write some changes happening in our body.
5. What is a chemical change? Explain with example.
6. What happens when sugar is heated?
7. Explain how a metal rim slightly smaller than a wooden wheel can be fixed on it.
8. How does curd being set? Is this change reversible?
9. Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling?
10. A man is carrying a mirror. He suddenly drops a mirror and mirror is broken. Can this change be reversed?
11. Give some examples of changes which take place on their own.

12. After baking a roti on tawa, it is not possible to get back the ball of dough again. What type of change is this?

13. A copper wire is folded to form a loop. Can this change be reversed?
14. When water is heated, it changes into _____.
15. Take a glass of water. Dissolve two tea spoons sugar in it. These are changes in water which can _____. (Be reversed/not be reversed).
16. Melting of ice is a reversible change. Why?
17. A man is carrying a mirror. He suddenly drops a mirror and mirror is broken. Can this change be reversed?
18. Why does a candle reduce in size on burning?
19. What are different forms of water in ice, raindrops and steam?
20. What are reversible and irreversible changes?
21. Can we say that ironing of a cloth is a reversible change? Give reasons.
22. Give some examples of changes which take place on their own.
23. Give some examples from daily life where expansion of metal by heating is used. Explain.
24. Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling?
25. A piece of iron is heated till it becomes red-hot. It then becomes soft and is beaten to a desired shape. What kind of changes are observed in this process– reversible or irreversible?
26. How setting of curd an irreversible change?
27. Why a candle reduces in size on burning? What kind of change it is?
28. How can a change occur in a substance?
29. Define the term expansion and contraction. Give examples

CHPTER 7: GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

1. What are weeds?
2. Give an example of leaf which shows parallel venation.
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of a leaf.
4. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighbourhood which has a long but a weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?

5. Fill in the Blank:

a) The design made by the veins in a leaf is called the _____.

b) The process of leaves absorbing Water and carbon dioxide from the air to produce is

c)Plants having reticulate venation has _____ roots.
d) The food prepared by leaves is stored as _____.
e) Mango plant is a _____.

6. What do you mean by leaf venation? Explain various types of leaf venation with example.
7. Fill in the Blank:

a) The design made by the veins in a leaf is called the _____.
b) The process of leaves absorbing Water and carbon dioxide from the air to produce is
c)Plants having reticulate venation has _____ roots.
d) The food prepared by leaves is stored as _____.
e) Mango plant is a _____.

8. What is the function of stem in plant?

9. State whether the statements given below are True or False:
    a. Herbs are usually short and sometimes do not have branches.
    b. In shrubs, branches arise from the base of the stem.
    c. In trees, branches arise from the upper part of stem.
    d. Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
    e. Roots hold the plant firmly in the soil.
10. Define herbs, shrubs and trees.
11. What are creepers and climbers? Give examples.
12. The part of leaf through which it is attached to the stem is _____.

Activity: Ona sheet of paper, paste:

a) One leaf from a herb
b) One leaf from a shrub and
c) One leaf from a tree

Also write the names of the plants they are taken from and the type of venation present in them.

Note: This activity should be uploaded on google classroomon the same day when it is discussed in class.

SOCIAL SCIENCE REVISION PLAN

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

CHAPTER 1- DIVERSITY (CIVICS)

1) **Diversity** – Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.
2) **Culture -** Set of features of a particular society or a social group.
3) **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.
4) **Unity in diversity- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru** coined the phrase unity in diversity to describe India's rich tradition for diversity.

Diversity in India-

- Language and religion

- Clothes
- Food
- Occupation
- Dance and music
- Diversity in family structures

What creates diversity?

- **Historical factors-** people travelled to different parts of the world and if they stayed in the place for a long time with different people and customs, it left a mark on them. They adopted some things from the new cultures, while some things they continued to do in the old ways.
- **Geographical factors**- this determines the food habits, clothing, occupation etc. People in Kerala wear cotton clothes while people in Kashmir wear woollen clothes. In Punjab, people practice agriculture because of the fertile soil whereas in Kashmir they practice very little farming as the region in covered in snow.

Case study

- **Ladakh** - a desert in Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here due to less rainfall and the region is covered in snow. People here keep sheep and they are used to produce pashmina wool. Major religion - Buddhism and Islamic.
- **Kerala**- a state in India. Spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. Ibn Battuta, who travelled here some 700 years ago, wrote a travelogue in which he describes the lives of Muslims. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco Da Gama landed with his ship here. Major religions- Judaism, Islam, Christanity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

CHAPTER 2- DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION (CIVICS)

India became a nation in 1947 and it became a **secular** country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

PREJUDICE, STEREOTYPE AND DISCRIMINATION

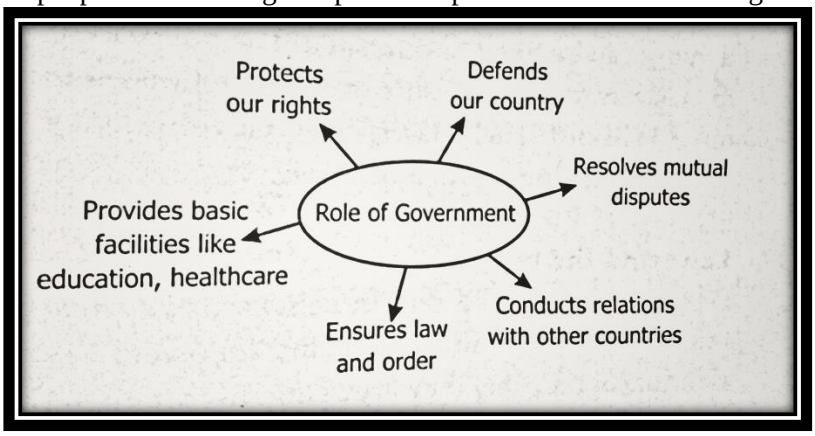
- **Prejudice** means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior like people's religious beliefs, the colour of their skin, the region they come from, the accent they speak in, the clothes they wear etc. Often, our prejudices about others are so strong that we don't want to form friendships with them.
- **Stereotype** can be created on the basis of gender, region, race or religion. On gender, young girls and boys are given different kinds of toys to play with.
- **Discrimination** happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes. Sometimes people are treated because they are poor.

CASTE BASED DISCRIMINATION

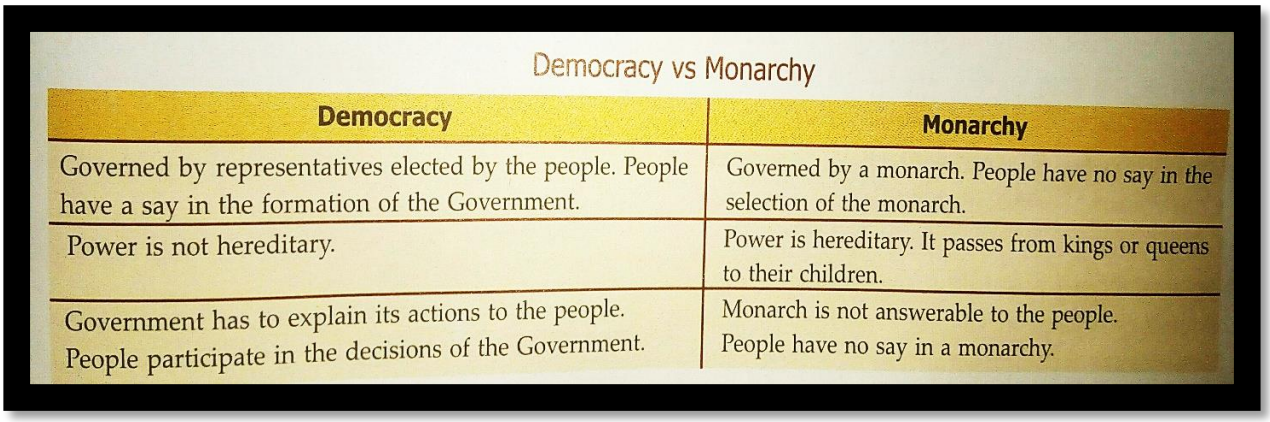
Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves. They prefer this word to **'untouchable'**. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC). Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. **Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar** (1891-1956) is considered the father of the Indian Constitution and is also the best known leader of the **Dalits.**

CHAPTER 3- WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?(CIVICS)

- **Government**- political body entrusted with the task of administering a country on behalf of its people. The below given picture depicts the functions of the government.



- **Levels of government-**
  i. Local level government: Involves villages, towns and localities. Decisions which concern only the people residing in a particular area are taken at the local level.
  ii. State level Government: Involves an entire state.
  iii. National level Government: Involves an entire country.
- **Suffrage**- the right to vote in political institutions. Earlier governments allowed only men who owned property and were educated, to vote. The American women got the right to vote in 1920 while the women in UK got it in 1928.
- **Examples of insitutions of Government**- Supreme Court, Bharat Petroleum, the Indian Railways
- **Examples of democracy-** India, Iceland, Kenya
- **Examples of constitutional monarchy-** Sweden, Spain, Thailand



Democracy vs Monarchy

Democracy	Monarchy
Governed by representatives elected by the people. People have a say in the formation of the Government.	Governed by a monarch. People have no say in the selection of the monarch.
Power is not hereditary.	Power is hereditary. It passes from kings or queens to their children.
Government has to explain its actions to the people. People participate in the decisions of the Government.	Monarch is not answerable to the people. People have no say in a monarchy.

WORKSHEET

I. Match the following:-

A	B
1) Punjab	Earning livelihood
2) Treating someone less fairly than others	Stereotype
3) Bharatnatyam	Husband, wife and their children
4) People fixing into one image	Prejudice
5) Occupation	Agriculture
6) Judging other people negatively	Discrimination
7) Nuclear family	Tamil Nadu

8) Rabindra Nath Tagore	Jallianwala Bagh
9) Amritsar	The National Anthem
10) Kerala	Spices
11) Government of people	Democracy
12) Highest court of judgement	Supreme court

II. 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.
4) In Ladakh, commonly _____ clothes are worn by the people.
5) _____ wrote a travelogue describing the lives of Muslims in Kerala.
6) The "Discovery of India" is a book written by _____.
7) Both Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by _____ and _____.
8) A government functions at three levels. They are____, ____, ____.
9) The government _____ the borders of the nation.
10) The caste system is a form of _____.

III. Write true or false for the following. Justify if false:-

1) In a joint family, a person can take independent decision.
2) India is a diverse country.
3) Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (ST).
4) People all around are in their physical appearance.
5) A government takes action on social issues, such as poverty, child labour etc.
6) Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste.
7) Sometimes gender disparity can be the cause of inequality.
8) There are five levels of government.

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

1) What concept is being depicted in the picture?

2) Who was B.R. Ambedkar?

1) What concept is depicted in the picture?

2) It was coined by whom?

3) Define inequality.

V. Answer the following questions:-

1) Explain how India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of strength.
2) Describe the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
3) Differentiate between democracy and monarchy with example.
4) Differentiate between prejudice and stereotype.
5) Define prejudice? Explain with the help of an example.
6) What is a government? List its 2 functions.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

प्रत्यय

Link -https://youtu.be/oRWhjw4TeBk , https://youtu.be/_cj3rsDeup8

प्रत्यय :-

धातुओं (मूले क्रियाओं) और संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण शब्दों के पश्चात् जुड़कर उनके नवीन अर्थों को प्रकट करने वाले शब्दांश प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं। जो धातुओं के बाद लगकर उनसे नये रूप का निर्माण करते हैं, वे कृत् प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं तथा जो संज्ञा, सर्वनाम तथा विशेषण शब्दों के बाद लगते हैं, वे तद्धित प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं।। यहाँ हम कुछ प्रमुख प्रत्ययों की जानकारी दे रहे हैं :

किसी भी धातु या शब्द के पश्चात् जुड़ने वाले शब्दांशों को प्रत्यय कहा जाता है।

- धातुओं में जुड़ने वाले प्रत्ययों को कृत् प्रत्यय कहते हैं। ये प्रत्यय तिङ् प्रत्ययों से भिन्न होते हैं।
- संज्ञा शब्दों में जुड़ने वाले प्रत्ययों को तद्धित प्रत्यय कहते हैं।
- पुँल्लिङ्ग से स्त्रीलिङ्ग बनाने के लिए शब्दों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले प्रत्ययों को स्त्री प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

2. **क्त्वा**-जहाँ दो या दो अधिक क्रियाओं का एक ही कर्ता होता है वहाँ 'करे या करके अर्थ में धातु से क्त्वा प्रत्यय होता है । क्त्वा का त्वा शेष रहता है । इससे बने। शब्द का प्रयोग अव्यय की तरह होता है। **उदाहरण-**

धातु	अर्थ	क्त्वा प्रत्ययान्त शब्द
अस्	होना	भूत्वा
गम्	जाना	गत्वा
गै	गाना	गीत्वा
ग्रह्	लेना	गृहीत्वा

उदाहरण—

कृ + क्त्वा	= कृत्वा	=	करके, कार्यं **कृत्वा** गृहं गच्छ।
गम् + क्त्वा	= गत्वा	=	जाकर, आपणं **गत्वा** फलम् आनय।
नम् + क्त्वा	= नत्वा	=	नमन करके, सरस्वतीं देवीं **नत्वा** पाठं पठ।
पा + क्त्वा	= पीत्वा	=	पीकर, दुग्धं **पीत्वा** शयनं कुरु।
श्रु + क्त्वा	= श्रुत्वा	=	सुनकर, **वार्तां श्रुत्वा** आगतोऽस्मि।
दृश् + क्त्वा	= दृष्ट्वा	=	देखकर, बहि: **दृष्ट्वा** आगच्छामि।
हन् + क्त्वा	= हत्वा	=	मारकर, राम: रावणं **हत्वा** सीतां प्राप्नोत्।
प्रच्छ् + क्त्वा	= पृष्ट्वा	=	पूछकर, गुरुं **पृष्ट्वा** आगच्छामि।
त्यज् + क्त्वा	= त्यक्त्वा	=	त्यागकर, सीतां वने **त्यक्त्वा** लक्ष्मण: आगत:।
स्पृश् + क्त्वा	= स्पृष्ट्वा	=	छूकर, मम मित्रम् मां **स्पृष्ट्वा** गत: ।
ज्ञा + क्त्वा	= ज्ञात्वा	=	जानकर, परीक्षाफलं **ज्ञात्वा** स: अति प्रसन्न: अस्ति।
पठ् + क्त्वा	= पठित्वा	=	पढ़कर, अहं पुस्तकं **पठित्वा** ज्ञानं प्राप्स्यामि।
पत् + क्त्वा	= पतित्वा	=	गिरकर, अश्व: **पतित्वा** उत्थित:।
पूज् + क्त्वा	= पूजयित्वा	=	पूजकर, देवीं **पूजयित्वा** मेलापकं गमिष्यामि।

संस्कृत गिनती (1-10)

(पुल्लिंग),	(स्त्रीलिंग)	नपुंसकलिंग),
1-.एक:	एका	एकम

2.-द्वौ,	द्वे	द्वे
3.-त्रयः	तिस्रः	त्रीणि
4.-चत्वारः	चतस्रः	चत्वारि

चार (4) के बाद सभी संखाएँ सभी लिंगों में एकसमान रूप में होती हैं।

5 - पंच/पञ्च

6 - षट्

7 - सप्त

8 - अष्ट

9 - नव

10 - दश

11 - एकादश

12 - द्वादश

13 - त्रयोदश

14 - चतुर्दश

15 - पंचदश

16 - षोडश

17 - सप्तदश

18 - अष्टादश

19 - नवदश/ऊनविंशतिः/एकोनविंशतिः

20 - विंशति:

COMPUTER

Video Link

Watermark-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VmdwXTAWe40

Applying Watermark in a document:

A **watermark** is a picture or text that appears behind a document's contents. ... For instance, a **watermark** might say confidential, urgent, or display a symbolic graphic. Adding a **watermark** to a **Word** document is a simple process .

Steps for adding Watermark:

1. On the Design tab/Page Layout tab, select **Watermark**.
2. In the Insert **Watermark** dialog, select Text and either type your own **watermark** text or select one, like DRAFT, from the list. Then, customize the **watermark** by setting the font, layout, size, colors, and orientation. ...
3. Select OK.

REVISION SHEET SA1

Q1: Identify which tab is used in the following situation:

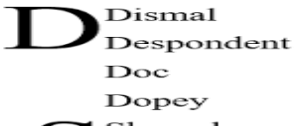
a) Inserting Drop Cap: Insert tab
b) Inserting Watermark: Page Layout
c) Find & Replace: Home Tab
d) Inserting Smart art: Insert Tab
e) Page Border: Page Layout Tab

Q2: Which software is used for the following purposes?

a) Creating Birthday CARD:MS-Word
b) Making Timetable: MS-Excel
c) Creating Presentation on Pollution: Power Point

Q3. A3,A4 are size of…….Sheet.

Q4: Which feature of MS WORD is used below? Write steps?



Drop Cap

Steps:

1. Select the paragraph.
2. Click on Insert Tab.
3. Select Drop Cap.
4. Select number of lines to be dropped.

Q5 Fill up.

Generation	Technology
1. Second	a. _____
2. Third	b. _____
3. Fourth	c. _____
4. Fifth	d. _____

Q6 Write Shortcut keys used in Power Point:

a)New Presentation: Ctrl+N

b)Insert New Slide: Ctrl+M

c) Slide Show: F5