

CLASS : VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL (23/11/ 2020 - 28/11/2020)

TOPIC : Unit-5 (Section:3) The Women Painters of Mithila

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- * Students will be able to read and comprehend the story in their own words.
- * Learners will be able to express the ideas orally and in writing.
- * They will be encouraged to find the meaning of the difficult words from the text.
- * Students will be able to attempt the comprehension exercises based on the section taught.

Setting:

The story is set in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal.

Theme:

The main theme of the story is empowerment of women through Mithila paintings in Bihar.

Glossary:

1. enamoured- charmed
2. recognition- identification
3. isolated- detached
4. distinctive- typical
5. establish- initiate
6. despondency- disheartenment
7. stature- importance
8. legends- folk tale
9. condemned- doomed
10. pursuits –chasing/pursuing

Frame Sentences:

1. inspiration:
2. terrible-
3. desperation-
4. diligence-
5. talent-

URL : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvH7xm8JfJ4>

(**History of Madhubani Art**)

Summary:

The story begins with the description about the terrible earthquake which took place in Mithila in the year 1934 and the destruction it brought in the region. Then we are introduced to William Archer, the then local collector who went to inspect the damage and how he came across the wall and floor paintings for the first time. Also, his observation brought about a huge recognition to the Mithila painting across the globe.



An artist named Bhaskar Kulkarni was sent to Mithila to encourage the women to make paintings on paper and sell it in order to generate money for their families. Hence, this created a new source of non- agricultural income. Also, painting became a primary source of income for the families and gained recognition in India.



Origin of Madhubani paintings along with its religious aspect is discussed in the story. And how with the passage of time a lot of difference has been observed in this art form.



As the story progresses, the readers are introduced to Ganga Devi, an untrained yet an accomplished artist who despite of experiencing a lot of sufferings in her life manages to gain recognition globally. Also, her hardwork and success has led scores of other women to paint. Hence, she was content with life and her art. Therefore, this determination of hers was praiseworthy and even remembered at present.

Question Bank

I. Answer the following questions:

- a) Why were the girls of Mithila encourage to paint freely? (2 M)
- b) In what way did the All India Handicrafts Board work for the cause of the people of Mithila? (2 M)
- c)What is the difference between Mithila art as it was done earlier and as it is done today?
(3M)
- d) Ganga Devi is an untrained but an accomplished artist. Do you agree? Give reasons. (3M)

WRITING SKILL:

- A dear friend of yours recently shared with you about his/her intention of learning an art/craft form. As there are so many options to choose from, so your friend is bit

confused about which art/craft to learn. Write a letter to your friend and offer him/her some useful suggestions about which art/craft form to learn. You can tell her/him why do you think that particular art is worth learning, its uses and benefits etc. (6 M)

HOTS QUESTION:

Q.1 After William Archer got the photographs of Mithila art published, the women there got the attention people and they began visiting the region. How do you think tourists help the people of an area? Give three advantages.

VALUE BASED QUESTION:

Q.1 Ganga Devi is a true hero. Despite being uneducated, she helped hundreds of women achieve their dreams. Justify the statement.

ACTIVITY:

- Make a painting in any of the Indian traditional style of your choice. (ON A4 SIZE SHEET)
- Discuss about your hobby/ recreation activity.
- Mock interview of Ganga Devi.

Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/s4VfsNjapxk> - पाठ – 14

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter

लोकगीत

प्रश्न 1. निबंध में लोकगीतों के किन पक्षों की चर्चा की गई है? बिंदुओं के रूप में उन्हें लिखो।

(3)

प्रश्न 2. हमारे यहाँ स्त्रियों के खास गीत कौन-कौन से हैं? पाठ के आधार पे बताइए।

(3)

प्रश्न 3. लोकगीत किस अर्थ में शास्त्रीय संगीत से भिन्न है?

(2)

प्रश्न 4. लोकगीतों की क्या विशेषता है?

(2)

प्रश्न 5. लोकगीत किससे जुड़े हैं?

(2)

➤ **HOTS Question**

प्रश्न 1. 'पर सारे देश के ... अपने-अपने विद्यापति हैं'-इस वाक्य का क्या अर्थ है? पाठ पढ़कर मालूम करो और लिखो।

➤ **बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न**

(1 X 5 = 5)

(क) 'लोकगीत' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

- (i) प्रेमचंद
- (ii) विष्णु प्रभाकर
- (iii) विनय महाजन
- (iv) भगवतशरण उपाध्याय

(ख) लोकगीतों की भाषा कैसी होती है?

- (i) संस्कृतनिष्ठ
- (ii) शास्त्रीय
- (iii) आम बोलचाल
- (iv) अनगढ़

(ग) लोकगीत शास्त्रीय संगीत से किस मायने में भिन्न है?

- (i) लय, सुर और ताल में
- (ii) मधुरता में
- (iii) सोच, ताजगी और लोकप्रियता में
- (iv) इनमें कोई नहीं

(घ) लोकगीतों की रचना में किसका विशेष योगदान है?

- (i) बच्चों का
- (ii) स्त्रियों का
- (iii) पुरुषों का
- (iv) इनमें कोई नहीं

(ङ) इनमें से कौन बंगाल का लोकगीत है?

- (i) कजरी

- (ii) बाउल
- (iii) पूरबी
- (iv) सावन

गतिविधि

1. आप जिस प्रांत से संबंधित है ,उस प्रांत का एक लोकप्रिय गीत याद करके कक्षा में सुनाइए (मौखिक गतिविधि) (5)
 2. प्रत्येक लोकनृत्य में स्त्री-पुरुष की एक पारंपरिक पोशाक निर्धारित होती है | आप किसी भी एक लोकनृत्य संबंधी स्त्री-पुरुष की पोशाक का चित्र बनाकर उससे संबंधित लोकनृत्य, राज्य व प्रांत का नाम भी लिखिए | (5)
- गतिविधि उद्देश्य
- भारतीय परंपरा व संस्कृति के प्रति प्रेम और सम्मान उजागर करना |

मूल्य परक प्रश्न

1. हमारे यहाँ कई तरह के संगीत है जैसे :- इंडियन पॉप ,इंडियन फोक ,इंडियन क्लासिकल, रैप आदि आपको कौन-सा संगीत अधिक प्रिय है ,उसे सुनकर आप कैसा महसूस करते हो और क्यों ? अपना अनुभव लिखिए (5)

Maths Study Material

Kindly watch the video on the given link.

<https://youtu.be/SQWTnuzzH70>

Learning Objective

The students will be able to

1. Make use of decimal conversions.
2. Convert the given units in other different units.

Use of decimals in units

Question Bank

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

- I. A distance of 5m 5cm is equal to _____m.
- II. 66km 20m= _____m.
- III. _____km_____m=9.320km.
- IV. 9g=_____kg.
- V. 8kg 8g=_____kg.
- VI. 16litre=_____k/.
- VII. 622paise=_____rupees
- VIII. 75m=_____km.
- IX. X. 126cm=_____km.

2. Write the fractions for each of the decimals:

- a) 3.03 b) 0.11 c) 0.100 d) 6.28
3. Write as fractions in lowest terms:
a. 0.60 b)0.003 c) 0.27 d) 0.077
4. Write each of the following fractions in decimal form:
a. $\frac{39}{100}$ b) $\frac{427}{10}$ c) $\frac{981}{100}$ d) $\frac{2149}{1000}$
5. Which is greater?
a. 0.6 or 0.7 b) 0.6 or 0.06 c) 1.33 or 1.2 d) 4.4 or 4.400
6. Decimal form of $\frac{4}{100}$ is _____
7. A weight of 3kg 9g is equal to _____ kg.
8. Among 4.8, 4.08, 4.008, 4.09, and 4.69, the smallest number is _____.
9. $60.07-5.7$ is equal to _____.

Long Answer Questions (3 marks each)

HOTS Questions

1. Golu had Rs 79.35 in his pocket. He gave Rs 36.95 to his brother Aman. How much money was left with him?
2. Gudiya had Rs 495 in her piggy bank. She gave Rs 132.80 to Radha and Rs 85 to her sister. How much money was left with her piggy bank now?
3. John has Rs 29.50 and tony has Rs 139.75. Who has more money and how much?
4. Mrs. Sheela went to the market with Rs 500. She bought a school bag for Rs 175 and lunch box for Rs 85.50. How much money was left with har?
5. Akash bought vegetables weighing 15 Kg. Out of this 5 Kg 50g is onions,4Kg 75g is tomatoes and the rest is potatoes. What is the weight of potatoes?
6. Ravi purchased 7Kg 300g rice, 5Kg 200g sugar and 9Kg 750g atta. Find the total weight of his purchases.
7. Mukta travels 16Km370m by bus, 8Km 9m by car and 600m by foot in order to reach har school. How far is her school from her residence?

Chapter: Motion and measurement of distances

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cl5VfPLY4O4>

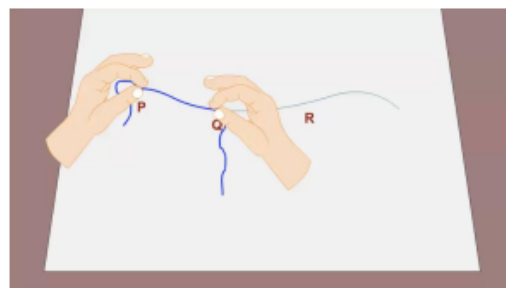
Learning Outcomes:

- To learn about the different types of motions.
- To study about the ways of measuring a curved line.

1. MEASUREMENT ALONG A CURVED LINE:

Is it possible to measure a curved line with a metre scale? Well, it is not so. Hence to measure a curved line the following steps can be taken into account:

- Take a thread and tie a knot at one end.
- From this end measure a small portion of the curved line which is somewhat straight and put the thumb.
- Now again start from the thumb marked position and measure another small portion of the line.
- Repeat this process until you reach the end of the line. Tie a knot on the thread on reaching the end. Now measure the two knots using a metre scale.



2. Types of Motion:

Motion: It is a state of objects in which they are moving, that is, they are changing their place with the changing time.

Rest: All the stationary objects which are not in motion, that is, do not change their place with time are said to be at rest.

Rectilinear Motion: When an object moves along a straight line, it is said to be undergoing rectilinear motion. For Example, A train moving along a railway track.

Circular Motion: Have you seen the hands of a clock? The motion exhibited by the hands of a clock is called Circular Motion.

- Examples:
- motion of stone tied in a thread and whirled.
- motion of a blade of an electric fan.
- motion of second's hand in a clock.

In circular motion, the object remains at the same distance from a fixed point.

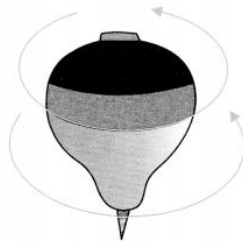


Some objects in circular motion

Periodic Motion: When an object repeats its motion after a fixed interval of time it is said to be undergoing periodic motion. For Example, Pendulum

Rotational Motion: This motion can be easily understood by imagining Earth's rotation. When the Earth spins on its own axis it is said to be undergoing rotational motion.

Example: motion of a top.



Spinning top

NOTE: Motion is defined as the change in position of an object.

QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. What is the system used for measurements nowadays?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. Can you measure the length of a pencil with metre-scale?
2. Define rotatory motion with a suitable example.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. Why can a pace or a footstep not be used as a standard unit of length? Explain.

CRITICAL THINKING BASED/HOTS/VALUE BASED QUESTIONS: (3 MARK EACH)

1. A 30 cm scale has one end broken. The mark at the broken end is 2.6 cm. How would you use it to measure the length of your pencil?

2. We see different types of motion around us. Think of the waves of an ocean. What kind of motion is that?

ACTIVITY:

1. Draw a curved line on a piece of paper. Paste a thread along the path of the line. Then use another piece of thread and measure it. Place the second piece of thread against a ruler and measure the length of the curved line.
2. Making spinning top to study rotational motion- To make these spinning tops you'll need:
 - White card
 - Toothpicks (I used coloured ones)
 - A circle template (I used the toothpick container!)
 - Pencil
 - Marker pen and/or crayons

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

REVISION

Video Links- <https://youtu.be/ZZRfj21Rv9M>, <https://youtu.be/XSBMHM6z9Xk>,
https://youtu.be/GrTSMq0_aw

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- Introduce excerpts from sources relating to these traditions.
- To understand interrelationship of the realms of the earth
- understand how the various levels of administration at the local level are interconnected

BUDDHISM & ITS TEACHING-

- Gautama (Siddhartha), the founder of Buddhism.
- He taught people to be kind and to respect the lives of others including animals.
- He believed that the result of our actions- whether good or bad affect us both in this life and the next.

- He encouraged people to think for themselves rather than to simply accept what was said.

JAINISM & ITS TEACHING-

- The founder of Jainism was Vardhamana Mahavira. He taught in Prakrit.
- Mahavira believed that a person's position in life depends on the karma of his previous life.
- He preached ahimsa. He instructed his followers not to lie, steal or kill.
- His followers were known as 'Jains', who led simple lives and begged for food.

MONASTERIES-

- These were temporary shelters where Jaina & Buddhist monks could stay during rainy season.
- These were known as Viharas. These were initially made up of wood and then of bricks.

THE MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH-

1. Lithosphere-

- The solid portion of the earth on which we live.
- It comprises of rocks of the earth's crust & the thin layer of soil.

2. Hydrosphere-

- It consists of water in all its forms. These can be oceans, rivers, lakes, ice etc.

3. Atmosphere-

- The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the atmosphere. It provides us with the air we breathe & protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays.
- The 5 layers of atmosphere based on composition, temperature and other properties are- troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

4. Biosphere-

- It is the mixture of all the domains i.e., lithosphere, hydrosphere & atmosphere.
- All the living organism including humans are linked to each other & to the biosphere for survival.

GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS IMPACTS-

- Emission from industries, thermal power plants and vehicles, pollute the air.
- Increase in the amount of CO₂ leads to increase in global temperatures. This is termed as global warming.
- It leads to hotter days, rising sea levels, more frequent and intense weather events, marine life getting affected.

MEANING OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION-

Municipal Council:

- It is an Administrative Department in the cities.
- It supervises the Division of work in different departments.
- It includes the Departments of water, garbage collection, construction of roads, sanitation, etc.

Municipal Corporation:

- Takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply, etc.
- Creates awareness about epidemics such as malaria, dengue, etc.
- Teaches people about preventive measures to avoid diseases.
- Runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.

ROLE OF WARD COUNCILLOR-

- The Ward Councillors are responsible for the construction of hospitals.
- They are elected by the people living in that ward/area.
- Groups of Councillors make decisions on policy-making.
- Committees of Ward Councillors look after water, garbage collection and street lighting.

QUESTION BANK

Very short Answer Questions-

1 mark questions

I. Tick the correct answer:-

1. The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is

- (i) The Atmosphere (ii) the Hydrosphere (iii) the Biosphere

2. Buddhism was found by _____

- (a) Mahavira
(b) Zoroaster
(c) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
(d) None of these

3. The continent of North America is linked to South America by

- (i) An Isthmus (ii) a Strait (iii) a Canal

4. Buddha used _____ to communicate with people.

- (a) Prakrit
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Urdu
(d) Hindi

5. The Municipal Council is found in-

- (a) Big cities (b) Small towns (c) villages

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Property taxes form only _____ percent of the money that a Municipal Corporation earns.
2. Ward Councillor is elected by the people of his _____
3. _____ is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.
4. The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as _____.
5. The Buddha got enlightenment at _____

Short Answer Questions-

2 mark questions

1. Name two departments of the Municipal Corporation.
2. Define tax. List some sources of tax.
3. Why is the Earth called a blue planet?
4. List the main teachings of Mahavira?
5. Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the land Hemisphere?

Long Answer Questions-

3 mark questions

1. Critically evaluate the role of ward councillor?
2. Mention the three main components of the environment.
3. Who was Buddha? List his teachings.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why do you think Buddhism and Jainism stressed on equality of all living being?
2. How can we help to prevent the rise in global temperature?
3. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of the structure of atmosphere.
4. Describe the hazardous diseases spread due to unhygienic environment.

ACTIVITY

- On the map of India, locate the following places:- Sarnath and Bodh Gaya
- List atleast four different tasks that a municipality does.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

तुमुन् प्रत्यय

Link- <https://youtu.be/yVn-RDOREgI>

तुमुन् (तुम्)- (निमित्तार्थक) 'के लिए' अर्थात् क्रिया को करने के लिए इस अर्थ में धातु के साथ तुमुन् प्रत्यय लगता है। जब दो क्रिया पदों का कर्ता एक होता है तथा एक क्रिया दूसरी क्रिया का प्रयोजन या निमित्त होती है तो निमित्तार्थक क्रिया पद में तुमुन् प्रत्यय होता है।

- तुम् शेष रहता है।
- अव्यय शब्द का निर्माण करता है।
- धातु में प्रयोग होता है।
- अर्थ - 'के लिए'
- **गन्तुम्, हसितुम्**

• एक कार्य करने के पीछे दूसरे कार्य करने का कारण होता है। धातु में 'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर केवल 'तुम्' शेष रह जाता है।

'तुमुन्' जुड़ने पर कुछ धातुओं में धातु के साथ 'इ' जुड़ जाता है; यथा-पठितुम्, खादितुम्, धावितुम्, रक्षितुम्, कथयितुम् इत्यादि, किन्तु कुछ धातुओं में 'इ' नहीं लगता; यथा-गन्तुम्, हन्तुम् कर्तुम्, पातुम्, दातुम् इत्यादि।

धातु	तुमुन्	अर्थ
गम्	गन्तुम्	जाने के लिए
प्र+आप्	प्राप्तुम्	प्राप्त करने के लिए
पूज्	पूजयितुम्	पूजने के लिए
दृश्	द्रष्टुम्	देखने के लिए
प्रच्छ्	प्रष्टुं	पूछने के लिए
कृ	कर्तुम्	करने के लिए
आ+नी	आनेतुं	लाने के लिए
खेल्	खेलितुं	खेलने के लिए
तृ	तर्तुम्	तैरने के लिए

वि+क्रि	विक्रेतुं	बेचने के लिए
सम्+ग्रह्	सङ्ग्रहितुं	संग्रह करने के लिए
व्यय्	व्ययितुम्	व्यय करने के लिए
वि+स्मृ	विस्मर्तुम्	भूलने के लिए
त्यज्	त्यक्तुम्	त्याग करने के लिए
लभ्	लब्धुम्	लाभ के लिए
पा	पातुम्	पीने के लिए
श्रु	श्रोतुम्	सुनने के लिए
ग्रह्	ग्रहितुं	ग्रहण करने के लिए

प्रश्न 1. उचितेन पदेन वाक्यानि पूरयत -

(अंक -1*5)

लेखितुम्, द्रष्टुम्, खादितुम्, रक्षितुम्, क्रीडितुम्।

1. सः भोजनं न इच्छति ।
2. छात्राः क्रीडाक्षेत्रम् गच्छन्ति ।
3. वयम् विवेकानन्द स्मारकं अगच्छाम।
4. सैनिकाः देशं सज्जाः ।
5. सा पत्रं कलमम् आनयति ।

प्रश्न 2. प्रकृति-प्रत्ययों संयोजयत विभाजयत वा-
(अंक -2*5)

1. रक्षितुम् = +
2. हन् + तुमुन् =
3. प्रष्टुम् = +
4. लेखितुम् = +
5. खादितुम् = +

गतिविधि

तुमुन् प्रत्यय का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फलो चार्ट बनाइए । (अंक
-1*10)

गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- तुमुन् प्रत्यय की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।