

CLASS: VI

WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL (4/1/ 2021 - 9/1/2021)

ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC: WRITING SKILL: PARAGRAPH WRITING

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

The students will be able to:

- write a well structured paragraph , effectively & creatively
- Identify the different steps & important terms to remember in writing
- Organise their collected ideas or thoughts into a well written paragraph

Paragraph Writing

WHAT IS A PARAGRAPH?

A paragraph is a group of sentences that fleshes out a single idea. In order for a paragraph to be effective, it must begin with a topic sentence, have sentences that support the main idea of that paragraph, and maintain a consistent flow.

Note: A paragraph;

- presents a single idea
- begins with a topic sentence that makes this single idea evident
- contains support in form of sentences that convey this single idea
- is strategically organized to maintain flow
- maintains your essay's objective

A basic Paragraph - 4 key parts

1	Topic sentence – key topic in this paragraph.
2	Development – the main idea / topic discussed in more detail.
3	Example – support / evidence / data / statistics that show your development is valid / credible.
4	Summary – overall main point summarised / evaluated.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

Question 1:

Junk food has no or very little nutritional value and irrespective of the way it is marketed, they are not healthy to consume. Most of the food items labelled as junk food are high in saturated fats and sugar components and also excess of salts and lack any fiber. The only reason for their gaining popularity and increased consumption is that they are ready to eat or easy to cook. In the light of above statement, write a short paragraph describing the ill effects of junk foods.

Answer:

The term junk food is self explanatory, it defines the food items that do no good to your body and they are completely unimportant to the body. People, of all age groups are moving towards junk food as it is hassle free and often ready to grab and eat. Soft drinks, chips, wafers, noodles, pizza, burgers, french fries, etc. are few examples from the vast variety of junk food available in the market.

The characteristic of junk food causes a spike in the energy levels and hence it lures people back to eat more, this makes it even more harmful. This eating pattern is likely to cause aggravated energy levels that fail to come down even at bed time and result in sleeping disorders. The most common bad effect is obesity which has become very common even amongst children aged as low as 3-5 years. Heart diseases, increased levels of blood pressure and sugar are more likely affect on person who is a regular consumer of oily junk foods.

Not only the heart, but liver can also be damaged due to excessive cholesterol formed in the body due to junk food habits. Digesting junk food consumes large amounts of energy from the body people consuming it experience lack of oxygen levels which gradually causes the brain to function properly. No fiber in junk food means strain on stomach and digestive ‘ system resulting in constipation.

Nutrition experts have researched the bad affects of junk food and come to the conclusion that junk food manufacturing companies are fooling the people by showing deceptive advertisements that show junk food as healthy. We must substitute junk food with healthier food like fruits and vegetables. So the next time you think of grabbing that burger, hotdog, pizza, samosa, kachori or even ice cream in a restaurant, eating joint or a party, stop your instincts and look for some healthier food options instead.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

Q.1 Write a paragraph describing a recent vacation that you took with your family. Be sure to describe the paragraph in detail and conclude with what you loved most about your trip. (80-100 WORDS)

Question 2. Rearrange the following sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

A. Somewhere in the 90’, women were encouraged to join the office cadre in the Indian Army, which can be considered as a major breakthrough in women’s empowerment.

B. Though work place evils such as harassment and gender bias continue to create obstacles, today’s working woman does not fear to voice her opinion or seek resolution with calculated sensibility.

C. Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams marked the foray of Indian women into

space.

D. Other unconventional careers, which have opened their doors to the Indian woman include pilots, cab, drivers and bus conductors.

- a) CDAB
- b) BCDA
- c) CBAD
- d) ACDB

Answer: d) ACDB

Question 2.

A. The strength of a company's ethical culture lies in the extent to which the organization makes doing the right thing a priority.

B. Hence, it is imperative to continually share expectations and policies to create a clear understanding of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour at the workplace.

C. This creates a culture where employees independently behave in an ethical manner.

D. And, if a zero-tolerance policy towards unethical practices is adhered to, the myth of nice guys finishing last will be shattered.

- a) ACDB
- b) ABCD
- c) ADCB
- d) ADBC

Answer: (b) ABCD

QUESTION 3:

A. case in point is the programme involving the Sardar Sarovar Dam which would displace about 2, 00, 000 people

B. Critics decry the fact that a major development institution appears to absorb more capital than it distributes to borrowers.

C. For all its faults critics however, concede that the bank remains a relatively efficient instrument for distribution of development-aid money.

D. One of the key complaint focuses on this non-profit bank's recent "profitability"

E. Although the lives of millions of people around the globe have been improved by the bank's activities, it is now under fire.

F.The bank is also being blamed for large-scale involuntary resettlement to make way for dams and other construction projects.

a) ACDBFE

b) ABCDEF

c) ADCBFE

d) ADEBCF

विषय – संबंधबोधक(हिन्दी व्याकरण)

Link - <https://youtu.be/QbGq8CqWUgA>

अर्थ : - जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का संबंध वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों के साथ बताते हैं उन्हें **संबंधबोधक** कहते हैं।

परिभाषा :- जो अविकारी शब्द संज्ञा, सर्वनाम के बाद आकर वाक्य के दूसरे शब्द के साथ सम्बन्ध बताए उसे संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। संबंधबोधक के कुल बारह भेद हैं :- 1. कालवाचक संबंधबोधक 2. स्थानवाचक संबंधबोधक 3. दिशाबोधक संबंधबोधक 4. साधनवाचक संबंधबोधक 5. विरोधसूचक संबंधबोधक 6. समतासूचक संबंधबोधक 7. हेतुवाचक संबंधबोधक 8. सहचरसूचक संबंधबोधक 9. विषयवाचक संबंधबोधक 10. संग्रवाचक संबंधबोधक 11. कारणवाचक संबंधबोधक 12. सीमावाचक संबंधबोधक।

संबंधबोधक के भेद :-

1. कालवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जिन अव्यय से समय का पता चलता है उसे कालवाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर पहले , बाद , आगे , पीछे , पश्चात , उपरांत आते हैं वहाँ पर कालवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) राम के बाद कोई अवतार नहीं हुआ।

2. स्थानवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द स्थान का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें स्थानवाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर बाहर , भीतर , ऊपर , नीचे , बीच , आगे , पीछे , सामने , निकट आते हैं वहाँ पर स्थानवाचक संबंधबोधक होते हैं।

जैसे :- (i) मेरे घर के सामने बगीचा है।

3. दिशावाचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द दिशा का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें दिशा वाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर निकट , समीप , ओर , सामने , तरफ , प्रति आते हैं वहाँ पर दिशावाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) परिवार की तरफ देखो कि कितने भले हैं।

4. साधनवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द किसी साधन का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें साधनवाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर निमित्त , द्वारा , जरिये , सहारे , माध्यम , मार्फत आते हैं वहाँ पर साधनवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) वह मित्र के सहारे ही पास हो जाता है।

5. विरोधसूचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द प्रतिकूलता या विरोध का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें विरोधसूचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर उल्टे , विरुद्ध , प्रतिकूल , विपरीत आते हैं वहाँ पर विरोधसूचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) आतंकवादी कानून के विरुद्ध लड़ते हैं।

6. समतासूचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द समानता का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें समतासूचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर अनुसार , सामान्य , तुल्य , तरह , सटश , समान , जैसा , वैसा आते हैं वहाँ पर समतावाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) मानसी के समान मीरा भी सुंदर है।

7. हेतुवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जहाँ पर रहित , अथवा , सिवा , अतिरिक्त आते है वहाँ पर हेतुवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

8. सहचरसूचक संबंधबोधक :- जहाँ पर समेत , संग , साथ आते हैं वहाँ पर सहचरसूचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

9. विषयवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जहाँ पर विषय , बाबत , लेख आते हैं वहाँ पर विषयवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

10. संग्रवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जहाँ पर समेत , भर , तक आते हैं वहाँ पर संग्रवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

11. कारणवाचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द किसी कारण का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें कारणवाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर कारण , हेतु , वास्ते , निमित्त , खातिर आते है वहाँ पर कारणवाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) रावण अपनी दुष्टता के कारण मारा गया।

12. सीमावाचक संबंधबोधक :- जो अव्यय शब्द सीमा का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें सीमावाचक संबंधबोधक कहते हैं। जहाँ पर तक , पर्यन्त , भर , मात्र आते है वहाँ पर सीमावाचक संबंधबोधक होता है।

जैसे :- (i) समुद्र पर्यन्त यह पृथ्वी तुम्हारी है।

मेरे पीछे मेरी परछाई है।

नाकामी के सिवा हाथ कुछ नहीं लगा।

भारत के विरुद्ध खड़ी होने वाली टीम।

प्रश्न:- (अङ्क 1*10)

(1) जो अव्यय पद संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के बाद प्रयुक्त होकर उनका। संबंध वाक्य के अन्य संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के साथ बताते है, उन्हें क्या कहते हैं?

(i) भावबोधक

(ii) संबंधबोधक

(iii) क्रिया विशेषण

(iv) सर्वनाम

(2) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित संबंध बोधक विकल्प से करिए :-

1. सभी छात्र अध्यापक _____ गए।

- (i) दिल्ली
- (ii) वहां
- (iii) के पास
- (iv) मैदान में

2. अभी- अभी वह घर _____ निकला।

- (i) की ओर
- (ii) स्कूल से
- (iii) से
- (iv) पर

3. बंदर पेड़ _____ बैठा है।

- (i) में
- (ii) पर
- (iii) के ऊपर
- (iv) उछलकर

4. मेरे स्कूल _____ बस स्टैंड है।

- (i) के पास
- (ii) में
- (iii) पर
- (iv) का

5. नीलू, मां _____ बाजार गई।

- (i) और
- (ii) के साथ
- (iii) अपनी
- (iv) दोनों

6. दिनेश चुपके से आया और _____ चला गया।

- (i) भीतर
- (ii) सोने
- (iii) छुपकर
- (iv) फिर

7. आग _____ नहीं जाना चाहिए।

- (i) में
- (ii) के पास
- (iii) पर
- (iv) को

8. पहाड़ी _____ छोटा सा घर है।

- (i) के पीछे
- (ii) में
- (iii) का
- (iv) सा

9. मेरे घर _____ मंदिर है।

- (i) में
- (ii) पर
- (iii) के सामने
- (iv) एक

गतिविधि

1. संबंधबोधक के भेद का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फ्लो चार्ट बनाइए। (1*10)
2. अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले 10 वाक्यों को लिखें तथा विशेषण को चिह्नित करें। (1*10)

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

Maths Study Material

Mensuration

Please watch the video on the given link

<https://youtu.be/JAi1rsxntno>

Learning Outcomes:-

Students will be able to

- To identify the difference between concept of Area and Perimeter.
- To state the formulae for area and perimeter of basic shapes.

Area- The total surface covered by any two dimensional shape is called its area. **It basically means how many number of squares of side 1 unit length you can keep inside a shape.**

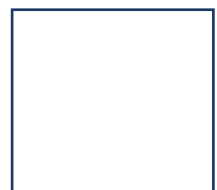
Perimeter- The total length of the boundary of a plane figure is called its perimeter.

Area of Square= Side x Side= Side square

Perimeter of square= side+side+side+side= 4 x side

Unit is always= side square

Area of rectangle= length x breadth= Unit is always unit square



Perimeter of rectangle= (length+ breadth) +length+ breadth

$$= 2 \text{ length}+ 2 \text{ breadth}$$

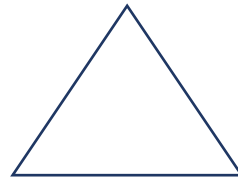
$$= 2(\text{length}+ \text{breadth})$$



Area of equilateral triangle= $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x height

Perimeter of Equilateral triangle= side+ side+ side

$$= 3 \text{ x side}$$



Perimeter of Isocoles triangle= equal side+ equal side+ unequal side

$$= 2 \text{ equal side}+ \text{Unequal side}$$

Perimeter of a regular Pentagon= side+side+side+side+side

$$= 5 \text{ x side}$$

Perimeter of a regular hexagon= side+side+side+side+side

$$= 6 \text{ x side}$$

Question Bank

Very Short Answer Type Questions(1 marks)

1. Find the perimeter of equilateral triangle whose each side is 7cm.
2. Find the length of a rectangle whose perimeter is 52 cm and breadth is 12 cm.
3. A rectangular carpet measures 3m 45cm by 2m 25cm . What is perimeter of the carpet?

Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks)

1. Find the cost of fencing a rectangular park of length 450m and breadth 300m at the rate of ₹ 32 per meter.
2. How much distance does a jogger cover if he runs 5 times around a rectangular Park 76m long and 35m wide?
3. A rope costing ₹ 8 per meter needs to be laid around a square field of side 150m. How much will the total rope cost?

Long Answer Type Questions (3 marks)

1. How much would it cost to lay a wall to wall carpet in a room 10m long and 7m wide, with a carpet that costs ₹ 115 per m².

HOTS

1. Leena bent a wire 132cm long into a square. What is the length of the side of a square?
2. How much distance does a jogger cover if he runs 5 times around a rectangular Park 76m long and 35m wide?
3. How many tiles of 10cm by 6cm will be needed to pave a rectangular path of 5m by 3m?

Activities

1. **To find the area of the given figure using square cut outs(to be done in class) 5 marks**
2. **To measure the sides of your bed and find its area and perimeter.**

Is it big enough for you ?

Is it big enough for your parents?

Can you design a different shape that you want for your bed??

Use your own creative ideas and Draw a design for your bed? (5 marks)

Science Worksheet

Chapter: Light, shadow and reflections

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MP244jr51Tw>

Learning Outcomes:

To get a clear understanding of making a pin-hole camera at home.

To understand the basics of magnetism.

Nature's Pinhole Camera!

If you stand under a huge tree on a sunny day and look up, you would see patches of sunlight through the leaves.

Here, the gaps between the leaves can be thought of as pinholes through which we can see pinhole images of the sun.

To make your own pinhole camera, click on this link:

<https://youtu.be/214oZMNXgmQ>

Reflection:

When we look into a mirror or clear water, we see our own image. This image is called a reflection.

We also see the reflection of other objects in mirrors.

Mirror:

A mirror is a flat piece of glass which reflects light, so that when you look at it you can see yourself reflected in it.

Light and Mirrors

A mirror changes the direction of light that falls on it.

Link for a practice quiz:

<https://www.learnapt.com/lesson-player/719-chapter-11-light-shadows-and-reflections/sections/5057/items/52512>

Link for assessment quiz:

<https://www.learnapt.com/lesson-player/719-chapter-11-light-shadows-and-reflections/sections/5057/items/52517>

FUN WITH MAGNETS:

Introduction:

What are Magnets?

Magnets are pieces of iron or other materials which exhibit the properties of magnetism i.e. the ability to attract other objects that contain iron. Compass needles, fridge magnets and MRI scanners are some common examples of magnets.

It is said that magnets were discovered after a shepherd named Magnes accidentally got his iron stick stuck to a rock. It was later discovered that the said rock had magnetic properties and was called Magnetite, named so after the shepherd.

These days magnets come in different shapes and forms such as: horseshoe magnet, bar magnet, cylindrical or a ball-ended magnet, needle magnet etc.

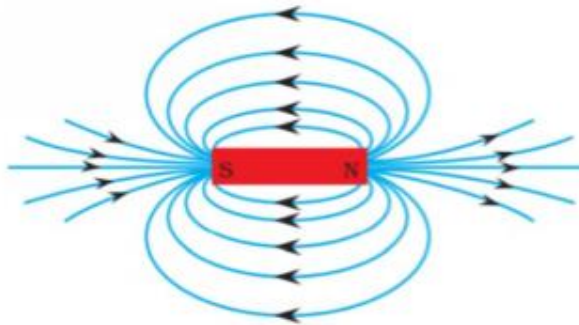


Poles of Magnet

We can observe a very interesting property about magnets which is that when we try to attract iron filings or any other magnetic objects to a magnet, they always accumulate at the ends of the magnet.

This is because near the poles the magnetic field of the magnet is very strong.

A Magnetic field is defined as the region around a magnet within which the magnetic force acts. Being strongest at the poles, this is why magnetic objects get attracted to the ends of the magnet.



QUESTION BANK:

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Name three non-magnetic materials.
2. Can we have an isolated north or south pole?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)

1. Which is the north pole of a bar magnet?
2. Where is the attraction maximum in the magnet?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)

1. What are magnetic materials? Explain with examples.
2. What are the uses of magnets?

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

1. Can we isolate north pole or south pole of a magnet? Give reason.
2. How do the ragpickers collect iron object from roads and waste materials?

ACTIVITY:

1. **Collect 5 objects from your surroundings (both metallic and non-metallic) and Bring a magnet closer to the objects. Check whether the objects are attracted to the magnet. Record your observations.**
2. **Make your own pin-hole camera and record a video while explaining the procedure.**

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

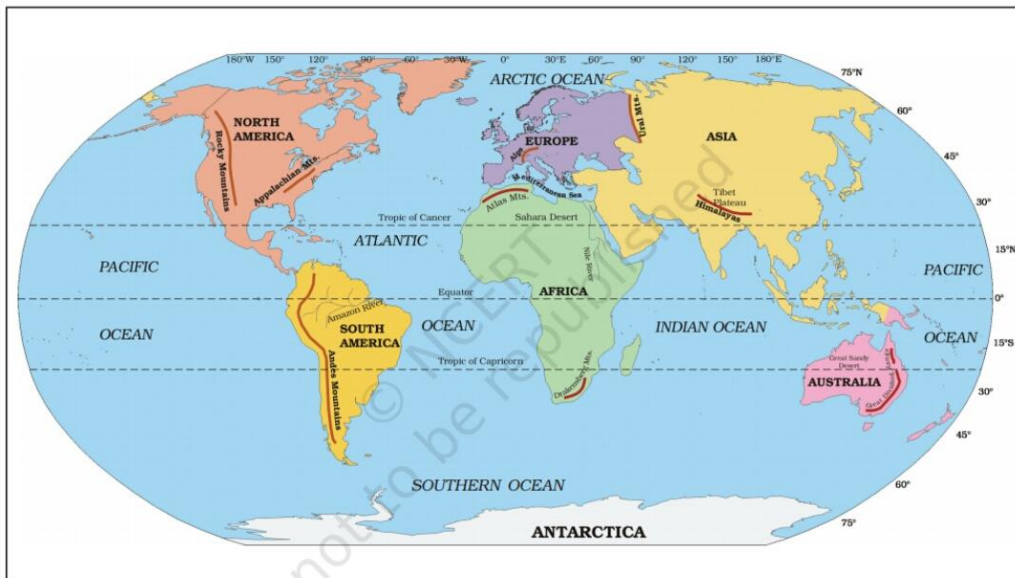
TOPIC- MAPS & PICTURE QUESTIONS

Video link: <https://youtu.be/LErWbWQ2J7Y>, https://youtu.be/suiUDbeoQ_o

LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- understand the geographical concept of map and analyse its importance
- develop the skills of map reading

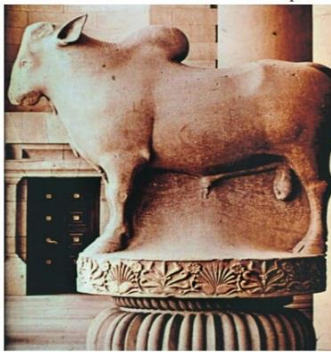


QUESTION BANK

Very Short answer question

(1 mark question)

1. Name the mountain separating Europe and Asia.
2. World's longest river is _____.
3. Name the only continent through which Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn passes by.
4. World's largest desert lie in which continent?
5. List the states in India through which Standard Meridian passes.
6. Name the highest plateau in the world.
7. _____ is the only ocean named after a country.
8. _____ separates North America from South America.
9. World's longest mountain range lies in which continent?



10. Mediterranean Sea is surrounded by which 3 continents?
11. List the states in India through which Tropic of Cancer passes.
12. Name the sphere which has presence of ozone layer.

Short answer question
(2 mark question)

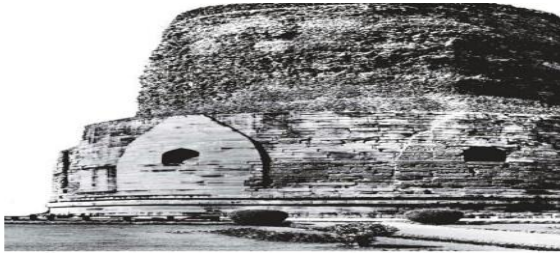
1. Differentiate between isthmus and strait.
2. List the 7 continents according to their decreasing sizes.
3. The 2 research centers of India in Antarctica are_____.

Long answer question

(3 mark question)

1. Draw and label the structure of the atmosphere.
2. Differentiate between plateau and mountain.

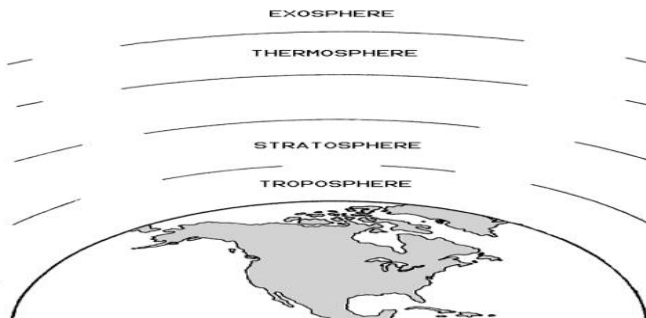
CRITICAL THINKING



Q1.

- i. What does the above image depict?
- ii. It was used for which purpose?
- iii. This was used by whom?

Q2. Mark the missing sphere and write two characteristics of troposphere?



Q3.

- i. What does the picture depict?
- ii. The above sculpture is made by whom?

iii. Where is the sculpture placed?

ACTIVITY

Q1. Mark the following on the world map of India:-

- World's longest mountain range, largest ocean of the world and world' s longest river

विषय – संस्कृत

ल्यप् प्रत्यय

Link- <https://youtu.be/XOBJEJo4kYk>

- (1.) “ल्यप्” का “य” शेष रहता है । ल् और प् हट जाते हैं ।
- (2.) इसका भूतकाल में ही प्रयोग होता है ।
- (3.) इसका भी अर्थ “करके” होता है।
- (4.) वाक्य में इसका प्रयोग भी प्रथम और गौण क्रिया के साथ ही होता है ।
- (5.) यह दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का काम करता है ।
- (6.) इसका केवल एक ही परिस्थिति में प्रयोग होता है, जो महत्वपूर्ण है, और वह यह है कि जब धातु से पूर्व कोई उपसर्ग आ जाए तो “क्त्वा” के स्थान पर इसका (ल्यप्) प्रयोग होता है ।

क्त्वा का प्रयोग:—जब हम हस् धातु के साथ क्त्वा का प्रयोग करते हैं तो हसित्वा बनता है—

क्त्वा हस् हसित्वा

अब इसी हस् धातु से पूर्व “वि” उपसर्ग लाते हैं तो “विहस्य” बनेगा:—

वि हस् ल्यप्-विहस्य

पठित्वा

सम्पठ्य

स्नात्वा

प्रस्नाय

जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम्

विजित्य

परित्यज्यः

गम् धातु से दो रूप बनेंगे—आगम्य और आगत्य ।

इसी प्रकार—प्रणम्य और प्रणत्य ।

ल्यप् – धातु से पूर्व उपसर्ग होने पर धातु के बाद 'ल्यप् ' (य) का प्रयोग होता है।

उदाहरण –

वि	+	हा	+	ल्यप्	=	विहाय	(छोड़कर)
प्रति	+	नि	+	वृ+ल्यप्	=	प्रतिनिवृत्य	(लौटकर)
उप्	+	लभ्	+	ल्यप्	=	उपलभ्य	(प्राप्त कर)
उप्	+	गम्	+	ल्यप्	=	उपगम्य	(पास जाकर)
वि	+	लोक्	+	ल्यप्	=	विलोक्य	(देखकर)
वि	+	ह	+	ल्यप्	=	विहत्य	(विहार करके)
आ	+	दा	+	ल्यप्	=	आदाय	(लेकर)
परि	+	ग्रह्	+	ल्यप्	=	परिगृह्य	(अच्छी तरह स्वीकार या ग्रहण कर)
वि	+	कृ	+	ल्यप्	=	विकीर्य	(बिखेरकर)
वि	+	ज्ञा	+	ल्यप्	=	विज्ञाय	(जानकर)
निर्	+	गम्	+	ल्यप्	=	निर्गत्य	(निकलकर)
वि	+	जि	+	ल्यप्	=	विजित्य	(जीतकर)
प्र	+	दा	+	ल्यप्	=	प्रदाय	(प्रदान कर)
प्र	+	सह्	+	ल्यप्	=	प्रसह्य	(सहन कर)
सम्	+	रक्ष्	+	ल्यप्	=	संरक्ष्य	(सम्यक् रक्षा करके)

1. ल्यप् प्रत्ययान्त पदों को प्रयोग - (1*10)

(1) वि + हस् + ल्यप् =

(2) प्र + विज् + ल्यप् =

- (3) आ + श्रि + ल्यप् =
- (4) परि + क्रम् + ल्यप् =
- (5) उत् + वि + ईक्ष् + ल्यप् =
- (5) आ + रुह् + ल्यप् =
- (6) नि + पत् + ल्यप् =
- (7) प्र + नम् + ल्यप् =
- (8) आ + रुढ् + ल्यप् =
- (9) उप + सृ + ल्यप् =
- (10) वि + हस् + ल्यप् =

गतिविधि (1*10)

1. ल्यप् प्रत्यय का उदाहरण सहित सुन्दर व रंगीन फलो चार्ट बनाइए ।
2. गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- ल्यप् प्रत्यय की पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त होगी ।