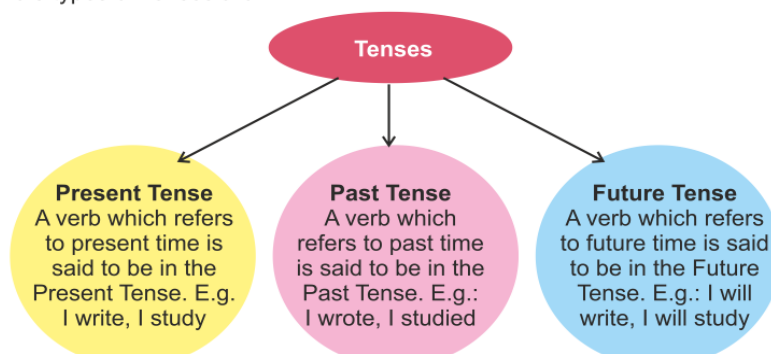


CLASS: VI (Study material)
Topic: GRAMMAR - TENSES
LITERATURE : OLYMPIC GRANNY (POEM)
INDIAN WEAVERS (POEM)
ATTILA

URL: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQG_gYFePD4

Tenses locate a situation in time, to indicate when the situation takes place.
 The 3 types of Tenses are:



There are three main tenses:

- (i) The Present (ii) The Past (iii) The Future

The tense of a verb shows the time of action or event.

PRESENT TENSE CHART	
1. Simple Present (Action is mentioned simply)	I work.
2. Present Continuous (Action is mentioned as incomplete or continuous)	I am working.
3. Present Perfect (Action is mentioned as finished, complete or perfect)	I have worked.
4. Present Perfect Continuous (Action is going on continuously and not completed at this present moment)	I have been working.

1. PRESENT TENSE

I. Simple Present Tense or Present Indefinite Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used:

1. To express what is actually taking place at the present moment; as:
 Example: See, how it rains.
2. To express a habitual action; as:
 Example: He gets up everyday at six o'clock.
3. To express general truths; as:
 Example: The sun rises in the ea

Structure of Simple Present:

—> Subject + V1/Vs (s or es)

Positive (sub + V ₁ /V _s)	Negative (sub + do not/ does not/V ₁)	Interrogative (Do/Does + sub + V ₁ + ?)
I read.	I do not (don't) read.	Do I read?
You/We/They read.	You/We/They do not read.	Do You/We/They read?
He/She reads.	He/She does not (doesn't) read.	Does He/She read?
Namita reads.	Namita does not read.	Does Namita read?

II. Present Continuous Tense

- The Present Continuous Tense represents an action as going on at the time of speaking;

Example:

- Shweta is singing.
- The school boys are playing football.
- I am opening the door.
- I am not going to Delhi today.
- What are you doing now?

Structure of Present Continuous:

—> Subject + is / am / are + V4 (V1 + ing)

Positive (Sub + am/is /are + V ₄)	Negative (Sub + am not /isn't/aren't + V ₄)	Interrogative (Am/Is/Are + Sub + V ₄ + ?)
I am jumping.	I am not jumping.	Am I jumping?
You/We/They are running.	You/We/They are not running.	Are you/they/we running?
He/She is writing.	He/She is not writing.	Is he/she writing?
Raksha is cooking.	Raksha is not cooking.	Is Raksha cooking?

III. Present Perfect Tense

- The Present Perfect Tense denotes an action that has just been completed; as:
I have written my essay.
He has worked the sum.
- The Present Perfect Tense is also used instead of past tense, to represent a past action as continuing to the present; as:
We have lived here ten years (and we are still living here).
Note the difference between:
(a) We have lived here for ten years, and
(b) We lived here ten years.

Structure of Present Perfect Tense:

—> Subject + has / have + V3

Positive (Sub + has /have + V ₃)	Negative (Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V ₃)	Interrogative (Has/Have + Sub + V ₃ + ?)
I have eaten.	I have not (haven't) eaten.	Have I eaten?
You/we/they have gone.	You/We/they have not gone.	Have You/we/they gone?
He/She has done it.	He/She has not (hasn't) done it.	Has he/she done it?
Sarita has taught us.	Sarita has not taught us.	Has Sarita taught us?

IV. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- Sometimes an action, beginning in the past, is still continuing at the present moment.

Structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

Subject + has / have been + V₄(V₁ + ing)

Positive (Sub + has been/have been/V ₄)	Negative (Sub + has not been/ have not been + V ₄)	Interrogative (Has/Have + Sub + been + V ₄ + ?)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have been waiting her for two years. You/We/They have been living here for ten years. He/She has been playing since 6 p.m. Radha has been writing a letter since 10 o' clock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have not been waiting here for two hours. You/We/They have not been living here for ten years. He/She has not been playing since 6 p.m. Radha has not been writing a letter since 10 o'clock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have I been waiting here for two hours? Have you/we/they been living here for ten years? Has he/she been playing since 6 p.m.? Has Radha been writing a letter since 10 o' clock?

Use of 'since' and 'for'

- 'Since' means 'from some definite point or period in the past till now'
'Since' is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time in the past. It is preceded by a verb in the present perfect tense; as:
I have not seen Sanjay since 10 th May.
She has been ill since Tuesday
 - 'For' means "a length of time till now."
'For' is used before a noun or phrase denoting a period of time and is used with all the tenses; as:
I shall stay here for a week.
They were there for ten days.
- I have been in this town since 1967.
 - You have been married for six years.
 - Raman has been on holiday since last Friday.

Past Tense

Past tense verbs are used to indicate an action, event or condition that has happened in the past.

i) Simple Past Tense

ii) Past Continuous Tense

iii) Past Perfect Tense

iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to indicate or describe something that happened or existed in the past.

To formulate the simple past tense verb, we add '- ed'. For verbs ending in 'e', we add '-d' and. However, there are some simple past tense verbs such as cut, put, set etc which remain the same in the present and past tense.

Examples are,

i) He worked at the Cheesecake Factory.

ii) I often brought my lunch to school.

Past Continuous Tense

Past continuous tense is used to indicate an ongoing event in the past.

Example:

i) I was calling him when he came home.

ii) While they were painting the door, I was painting the windows.

The past continuous tense is formed using the past tense of the verb to be(was/were) and the present participle verbs ending in '-ing'. These two tenses can be used together to indicate that an action happened while another was in progress.

Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense in a sentence or conversation describes an event that happened in the past before another event in the simple past tense was completed in the past. The situations where a Past Perfect Tense is used are to:

*indicate an event that has occurred and been completed in the past. Example: Meenu had borrowed money from the bank to buy her new car.

*describe an event or action which happened before a definite time in the past. Example: We had cleaned up the terrace before the watchman arrived.

*describe an action that happened in the past before another action took place. Example: We had reached their house after the dinner was over.

Past Perfect Tense is also used to describe a state. Example: Their wives had become good friends at the wedding. A very important use of the Past Perfect Tense is that it is used to clarify which event happened earlier when two actions were completed in the past. Example: I had read those books that you bought for me.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense is used to describe actions that were going on in the past up until another action in the past happened. Unlike the past continuous and past perfect tenses, past perfect continuous tense is not used to indicate state, state of mind or feelings. Examples:

- i) I had been studying.
- ii) It had been raining hard for several hours and the streets got flooded.
- iii) If it had not been raining, we would have gone to the park.

FUTURE TENSE

Simple Future (Future Indefinite) Tense

The **simple future tense** is used when an action is promised/thought to occur in the future.

Structure:

Subject + shall/will + verb +

Example:

- We shall move to another city.
- He will come to New York tomorrow.
- They will make a phone which has artificial intelligence.

Note: The structure of the present progressive tense also can be used when an action is promised/arranged/planned to take place in the near future.

Example:

- We are moving to Texas next week.
- The bus is leaving at 6.00 PM.

Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is used when an action is promised/thought to be going on at a specific time/context in the future.

Structure:

Subject + shall/will + be + verb+ing

Example:

- I shall be sleeping at around 6.00 AM tomorrow.
- They will be playing at this time tomorrow.

Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used to demonstrate an action which is promised to be done by a certain time in the future.

Structure:

Subject + shall/will + have + verb in the past participle

Example:

- I shall have completed the assignment by Monday.
- She will have cleaned the house before her father comes.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The **future perfect continuous**, also sometimes called the **future perfect progressive**, is a verb **tense** that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the **future**. The **future perfect continuous** consists of will + have + been + the verb's present participle (verb root + -ing).

PRACTICE QUESTIONS: (TENSES)

LINK: <https://forms.gle/G28tTDrFx8vVPk54A>

LITERATURE

INDIAN WEAVERS

Stanza 1: Young Age

In the first stanza, the poet asks the weavers why they are weaving clothes early in the morning which seem to be quite beautiful and charming (gay). The clothes are blue as the wing of a halcyon wild. Halcyon is the other name of the kingfisher.

The wings of the kingfisher are bright blue in colour. In addition blue colour also symbolises loyalty. The blue colour thus symbolises something beautiful and precious. Hence, in this stanza, the clothes weaved by the weavers are quite special and this is why the poet is curious to know about them.

The Indian Weavers reply, We weave the robes of a new-born child i.e. they are weaving the beautiful dress for a young one who has just come to the world.

In this stanza, a number of images are used to describe the first stage of human life like break of day, garments so gay, & blue as the wing of halcyon wild. This stage is full of happiness, freshness, hope, beauty etc. There is no sorrow in the stage.

Stanza 2: Adulthood

In the second stanza, the poet again meets the Indian Weavers, this time during the fall of night. It probably refers to the evening or dusk time when the sun sets and darkness paves the way. Moreover, it is also the time during which most of the Indian marriages take place.

The poet questions the weavers why they weave a garment so bright like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green. The garment at this time is bright and full of colours like feathers of peacock unlike the one colour-blue (during the morning time).

The weavers reply that they weave the marriage-veils of a queen, thus referring to the second or in other words adult stage of the life. During this stage, humans are quite active. They love each other, get married and quest for a better and prosperous life.

The colours purple and green symbolise sorrow and happiness or struggle and ease in one's adult stage and these all colours or ups and downs of life make the adulthood bright.

Stanza 3: Death

In the final stanza, the poet finds the weavers solemn and still i.e. they are quite sorrowful, grieved and silent. They are weaving something weird in the moonlight chill i.e. in the dead of the night which is White as a feather and white as a cloud, i.e. colourless, lifeless.

As the poet fails to figure out what it is (the cloth) and why they are sorrowful and silent, she asks them what are they weaving rather than why are they weaving. They reply that they are weaving shroud (cloth put on the dead body) for a dead person.

Thus the 3rd and the final stage is death which is emotionless and lifeless like a white cloud or feather. In this way, the life which begins with life, joy, hope etc ends with sorrow and grief.

KEY POINTS:

Indian Weavers by Sarojini Naidu sums up the life of human beings on earth in three main stages by using symbols like clothes and times of the day. The journey of life begins with one colour-blue which means joy and happiness. It continues with the addition of a number of colours-green and purple which means sorrows also enter into life along with happiness. Life is more active in this stage than in the first stage.

In the final stanza, all the colours vanish away and a single colour-white remains which means emotions are connected with life and when the person dies, emotions also die.

Section -2 Attila
- R.K. Narayan

About the Author:

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami (10 October 1906 – 13 May 2001), commonly known as **R. K. Narayan**, was an Indian writer known for his work set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. He was a leading author of early Indian literature in English. Narayan's greatest achievement was making India accessible to the outside world through his literature. He gave his readers something to look forward to with Malgudi and its resident and is considered to be one of the best novelists India has ever produced. He brought small-town India to his audience in a manner that was both believable and experiential. Also, his collection of stories *Swami and Friends* is one of his many famous works.

Characters in the story:

Family:

- i) Youngest son (Defender)
- ii) Eldest son
- iii) Mother (Criticize)

"Attila" is a brilliant short story, written by the famous Indian author, R.K. Narayan. R.K. Narayan has depicted the story of a guard dog in this literary work.

Blackboard Summary

Attila is actually the name of the guard dog of a family. The family is worried that their dog might be not a good security guard material. They have had entrusted him with the role of protecting their property in their absence. However, Attila has turned out to be a pet dog with very timid and generous nature. He is easily wooed with good behaviour or treat. But to his fortune, the young member of the family is hellbent on supporting the innocent dog and likes to think him to be an actual guard dog.



The story takes a turn when the thief, Ranga, robs off the entire property of the family and runs off without getting a scratched from the supposed guard. If anything, Attila follows Ranga to his shelter and becomes Ranga's faithful pet. Much to Ranga's annoyance, the dog stays rooting for him wherever he goes.



The story reaches its end when the young defender of Attila sees him on the street accidentally. He thinks that the snooping detective instinct in the dog has followed the thief so that he would get caught. Attila is rewarded and honoured for his achievement even though it was not the case. Attila never wanted Ranga to be caught, in fact, he has never understood that Ranga may have done something wrong. The dog is too innocent for his own good. But, fortune helps him anyhow to regain his place in the family.

SECTION 3: OLYMPIC GRANNY

– KENN NESBITT

URL : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=-HhoGpkUFHw>

Poem Appreciation: This poem is about a grandmother who at the age of ninety-nine years is full of enthusiasm and courage for participating in different sports at Olympics. Although she is bounded to the wheelchair but her passion for the sports remains ignited in her mind all the time. Hence, this poem is an account of her achievements in various sports she took part in.

PRACTICE WORKSHEET:

A. Read to understand:

1. Fill in the columns based on your reading of the poem Indian Weavers.

Time of day	Type of garment	Colour of garment	For whom
a)			
b)			
c)			

2. What is the similarity between the break of the day and the birth of a baby?

3. What is the fact that makes Grandma absolutely incredible?

4. Why was Ranga annoyed with Attila?

5. What were the names that were considered for the puppy? What does Attila mean?

Hindi

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास पत्रिका

पाठ – 12 संसार पुस्तक है

प्रश्न 1. लेखक ने 'प्रकृति के अक्षर' किन्हें कहा है? (2)

प्रश्न 2. लाखों-करोड़ों वर्ष पहले हमारी धरती कैसी थी? (3)

प्रश्न 3. दुनिया का पुराना हाल किन चीज़ों से जाना जाता है? उनके कुछ नाम लिखो। (2)

प्रश्न 4. गोल चमकीला रोड़ा अपनी क्या कहानी बताता है? (3)

प्रश्न 5. गोल चमकीले रोड़े को यदि दरिया और आगे ले जाता तो क्या होता? विस्तार से उत्तर लिखो। (3)

प्रश्न 6. बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

- (क) "संसार पुस्तक है" पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं? (1)
- (i) प्रेमचंद
 - (ii) विनय महाजन
 - (iii) पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू
 - (iv) कृष्णा सोबती
- (ख) नेहरू जी ने यह पत्र किसको लिखा था? (1)
- (i) भारत के बच्चों को
 - (ii) अपनी पुत्री इंदिरा को
 - (iii) भारत के साहित्यकारों को
 - (iv) धार्मिक नेताओं को
- (ग) लेखक के पत्रों का संकलन किस नाम से है? (1)
- (i) भारत एक खोज
 - (ii) संसार पुस्तक है।
 - (iii) संसार एक रंग-मंच
 - (iv) पिता के पत्र पुत्री के नाम
- (घ) लेखक ने प्रकृति के अक्षर किसे कहा है? (1)
- (i) पहाड़ों को
 - (ii) नदी और मैदानों को
 - (iii) पक्षियों और पेड़ों को
 - (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी
- (ङ) किसी भाषा को सीखने के लिए सबसे पहले क्या सीखना होता है? (1)
- (i) वर्ण
 - (ii) शब्द
 - (iii) वाक्य
 - (iv) शब्दांश

प्रश्न 5) चित्र वर्णन (30-40 शब्द)

(5)

2.



Class 6

Maths

Decimals

1. What is the place value of 2 in the given decimal 924.75?

- (a) ones
- (b) tens
- (c) tenth
- (d) hundredth

2. What is the place value of 5 in the given decimal 924.75?

- (a) ones
- (b) tens
- (c) tenth
- (d) hundredth

3. What is the decimal expansion of $\frac{5}{10}$?

- (a) 0.5
- (b) 5.0
- (c) 0.05
- (d) 0.005

4. Write the following as decimals: "Two ones and five-tenths".

- (a) 2.5
- (b) 25
- (c) 21.5
- (d) none of these

5. $600 + 2 + \frac{8}{10}$ can be written in decimal form as:

- (a) 6002.8
- (b) 602.8
- (c) 628
- (d) none of these

6. **5.008** can be written in words as:

- (a) Five thousand eight
- (b) Five point eight
- (c) Fifty point eight
- (d) Five point zero zero eight

7. Which of the following point lies between 0.1 and 0.2?

- (a) 0.19
- (b) 1.9
- (c) 10.9
- (d) 1.09

8. Which of the following is smaller?

- (a) 0.7
- (b) 0.07
- (c) 0.007
- (d) 0.0007

9. $137 + \frac{5}{100}$ can be written in the decimal form as:

- (a) 137.5
- (b) 137.05
- (c) 13.75
- (d) 1.375

10. Two tens and nine tenths in decimal form is given by:

- (a) 2.9
- (b) 20.09
- (c) 2.09
- (d) 20.9

11. $32.549 > 32.458$ because:

- (a) Tenth part is more
- (b) Hundredth is more
- (c) Thousandth is more
- (d) Whole part of both numbers are equal

12. **4.19 m** in **cm** can be written as:

- (a) 419 cm
- (b) 41.9 cm
- (c) 0.419 cm
- (d) 41.09 cm

13. **8888 m** in **Km** can be written as:

- (a) 88.88 Km
- (b) 888.8 Km
- (c) 8.888 Km
- (d) 8888 Km

14. Which of the following number can be placed in the tens column if the given number is 297.35?

- (a) 2
- (b) 9
- (c) 7
- (d) 3

15. Which of the following number can be placed in the tenth column if the given number is 297.35?

- (a) 2
- (b) 9
- (c) 7
- (d) 3

16. The sum of $0.007 + 8.5 + 30.08$ is:

- (a) 38.587
- (b) 3.100
- (c) 18.508
- (d) 385.87

17. Find the value of $9.756 - 6.28$.

- (a) 16.036
- (b) 9.128
- (c) 3.476
- (d) 34.76

18. Find the value of $35 - 2.54$.

- (a) 32.46
- (b) 1.46
- (c) 3.246
- (d) 37.54

19. Raju bought a book for ₹ 35.65. He gave ₹ 50 to the shopkeeper. How much money did he get back from the shopkeeper?

- (a) ₹ 36.15
- (b) ₹ 14.35
- (c) ₹ 80.65
- (d) ₹ 1.435

20. The number 0.125 can be written as fractions in lowest terms:

- (a) $\frac{1}{8}$
- (b) $\frac{125}{1000}$
- (c) $\frac{25}{200}$
- (d) $\frac{5}{40}$

TRUE OR FALSE

1. The place value of a digit at the tenth place is 10 times the same digit at the ones place.

2. The decimal 3.725 is equal to 3.72 correct to two decimal places.

3. In the decimal form, fraction $\frac{25}{8} = 3.125$

- The decimal $23.2 = 23\frac{2}{5}$
- $42.28 - 3.19 = 39.09$

Fill in the blanks

- $4.55 + 9.73 = \dots\dots\dots$
- $8.76 - 2.68 = \dots\dots\dots$
- The value of 50 coins of 50 paise = ₹ $\dots\dots\dots$
- 3 hundredths + 3 tenths = $\dots\dots\dots$
- Decimal 16.25 is equal to the fraction $\dots\dots\dots$

Very Short Answer Questions (1 mark each)

- Express $\frac{11}{20}$ as a decimal.
- Express 0.041 as a fraction.
- Convert 5201 g to kg.
- Convert 2009 paise to rupees.
- Round off 75.195 to nearest hundredths.
- What should be added to 4.762 to get 7?

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

- Arrange in ascending order:
0.011, 1.001, 0.101, 0.110
- Add the following 20.02 and 2.002
- Which one is greater?
1 m 40 centimetres + 60 centimetres or 2.6 metres
- What should be added to 25.5 to get 50?

Long Answer Questions

- Sarita travels 18km 75m every day. Out of this she travels 7km 150m by bus and rest by an auto. How much distance does she travel by an auto?
- Suresh purchased 6 kg 250g wheat, 3kg 50g sugar and 10kg 800g flour. Find the total weight of his purchases in Kg.
- The heights of two trees A and B are 17.04m and 8.92m respectively. Find the difference in their heights.

SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL FOR REVISION

CLASS VI

TOPIC: LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

Link for practice quiz: <https://successroar.com/mcq-questions-for-class-6th-science-chapter-9-the-living-organisms-and-their-surroundings-with-answers/>

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the different terms such as habitat and adaptations.
- To learn about the biotic and abiotic components of environment.

Different regions in the world have various types of living creatures called organisms. Even the openings of volcanoes have tiny living organisms. Even our homes are not devoid of these tiny organisms. List some of the tiny organisms which you have encountered at home!

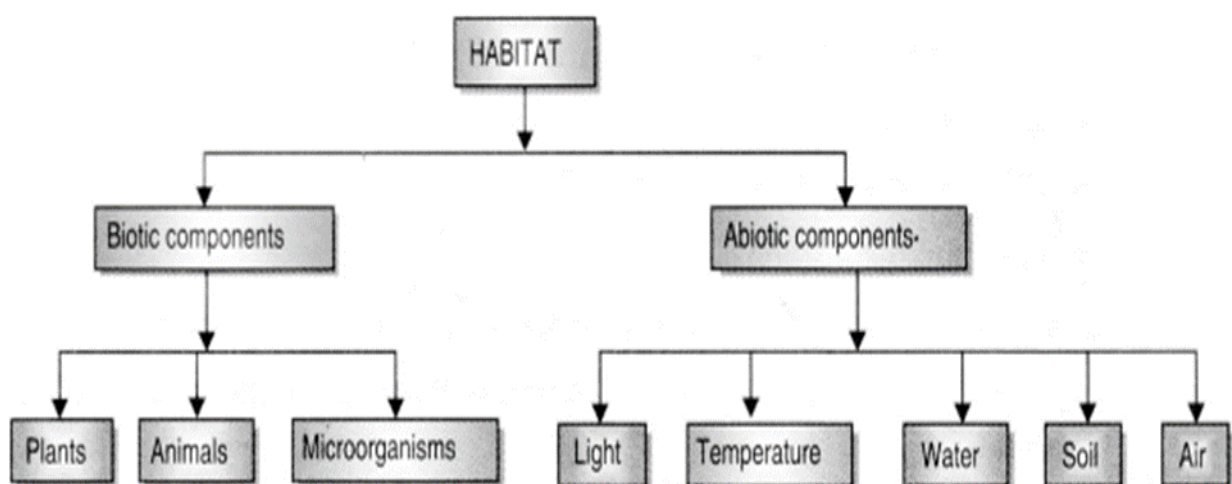
Environment: Everything that we see surrounding us; living, non-living, physical, chemical etc. is called as environment

Biotic Components: These are the living components of the ecosystem. e.g. flora and fauna

Abiotic Components: The non-living components of the ecosystem like soil, water, air etc. are called abiotic components.

1.1 Organisms and the surroundings where they live:

The region or place where an organism lives is termed as its habitat. Habitat provides an organism everything it needs to survive like food, shelter, proper weather conditions such as rainfall, heat etc to breed and flourish.



Aquatic habitat

When organisms live in water, this place of living is known as aquatic habitat.

Ponds, lakes, rivers, oceans, etc., are examples of aquatic habitat.

Water is a medium in aquatic habitat.

Terrestrial habitat

When organisms live on land, this place of living is known as terrestrial habitat.

Forests, deserts, orchards, tea gardens and mountains are the examples of terrestrial habitat.

Air is the medium in terrestrial habitat.

Mountain

The mountain is a special terrestrial habitat where temperature is very low and most of the areas are covered with snow.

The plants like grasses, mosses and lichens and animals like snow bear, fox, water fowl, musk deer and wolf are found commonly in this habitat.

Several kinds of plants and animals may share the same habitat.

Adaptation:

The change of specific features and habits, which enables a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called adaptation.

Camel:

It has long legs which provide protection from the heat of sand

Excrete small quantity of urine

They do not sweat and their dung is dry

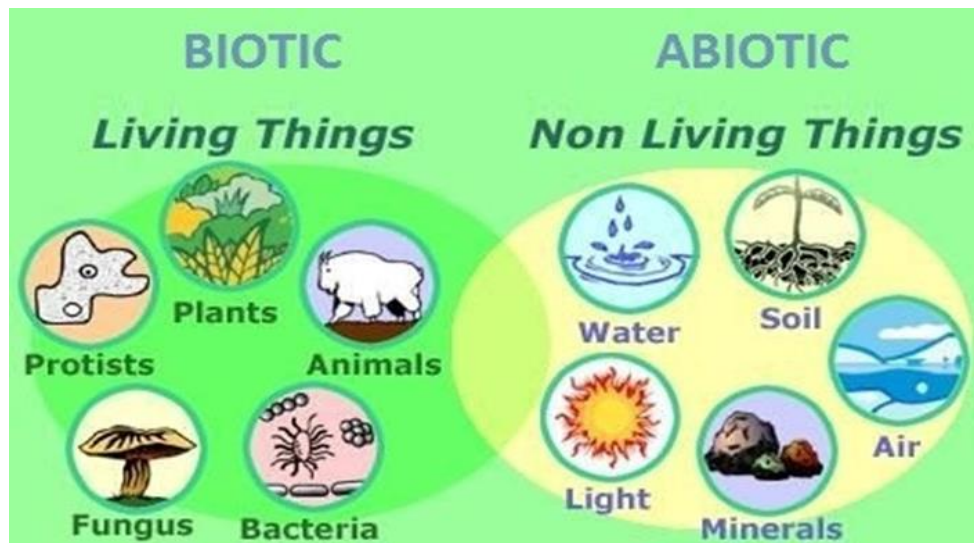
Can live without water for many days as their bodies lose little water.

Habitat

A habitat can be defined as a home (a dwelling place) of an organism. It is the place where that particular organism lives. For example, deserts are the habitat of camels while seas are the habitat of fish. A habitat is composed of the following two components:

1. Biotic components are all of the living things in an ecosystem, such as plants and animals. These living things interact with one another in many ways.

2. Abiotic components are the non-living parts of the environment that can often have a major influence on living organisms. Abiotic components include non-living things such as water, sunlight, oxygen, soil, rocks and temperature.



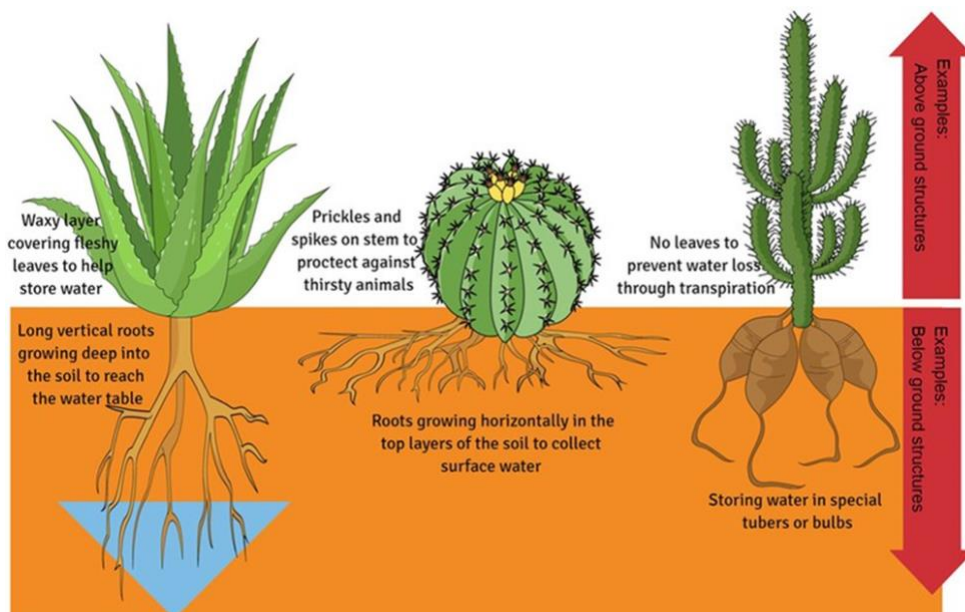
3. Acclimatization

When organisms acclimatize to a condition, they become used to a new condition around them. Acclimatization is a process that generally takes place over a short period of time. For example, in acclimatization to the low pressure of oxygen in high mountains, animals, including man, improve the capacity of blood to transport oxygen by increasing the number of red blood cells.

4. Terrestrial Habitats

The following are the examples of the terrestrial habitats:

4.1 Deserts



4.2 Grasslands

- Creatures of a grassland have adaptation techniques that help them to hide easily, and sense the presence of their enemies.
- Animals like lions have light-coloured bodies that help them to hide for hunting. When an animal hides in its habitat with the help of its body color, it is called camouflage.
- Other animals of the grasslands, like deer, have strong teeth to eat the hard stems of plants, and long ears to sense the presence of their predators (attackers).

4.3 Mountain Regions

- Animals of the mountain regions have characteristics that protect them from the cold. For example, a snow leopard has thick fur on its body while the mountain goat has strong hooves (feet) for running up the rocky slopes of mountains.
- The trees are normally cone-shaped and have sloping branches. The leaves of some of these trees are needle-like. This helps the rainwater and snow to slide off easily. Oaks, pine trees and deodar trees are commonly found in the mountain regions.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK)

1. Name the respiratory organ in

(a) Terrestrial animals

(b) Aquatic animals (fish)

2. What is the adaptation mechanism of chameleon?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS)

1. Plants in hilly areas have to bear high speed winds and cold. Which adaptation best helps them to face such conditions?

2. Give two examples of each biotic and abiotic components.

3. What adaptation of desert animals protect themselves from deficiency of water?

Long answer type questions: (3 marks)

1. List the important characteristics of living things, which differentiate them from non-living things.

2. What is stimulus?

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS/ CRITICAL BASED QUESTIONS:

1. Rahul and Raj collected some dry moong seeds. They kept 20-30 seeds aside and soaked the rest in water for a day. Rahul kept the soaked seeds completely submerged in water for 3-4 days and kept it in a sunny room whereas Raj kept the soaked seeds in a refrigerator.

(a) Whose procedure for the germination of seeds was correct?

(b) What is the importance of following the instructions given by the teacher while performing the activity?

2. Radha while learning about the characteristics of living organisms studied that living organism excrete their waste out of the body. She remembered that plants are also living organisms. But she wondered how plants excrete their waste. She searched in internet to solve her query.

- (a) What are the characteristics of living organisms?
- (b) Which component is constituted by plants?
- (c) How do plant excrete their waste materials?
- (d) What value of Radha is shown here?

SOCIAL SCIENCE REVISION MATERIAL-2

TOPICS-

- PANCHAYATI RAJ (POL SC.)
- NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS (HIST)
- MAPS (GEO)

QUESTION BANK

Very Short Answer Questions-

1 mark questions

I. Match the following-

Column A

- (i) Enlightenment of the Buddha
- (ii) Death of the Buddha
- (iii) First sermon of the Buddha
- (iv) Place where the Jaina teachings were first written

Column B

- (a) Valabhi
- (b) Kusinara
- (c) Sarnath
- (d) Bodh Gaya

Short Answer Questions-

2 mark questions

1. Describe the 2 types of scales used for a map.
2. Differentiate between a plan and a sketch.

Long Answer Questions-

3 mark questions

1. Describe the link between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
2. List the sources of funds for the Gram Panchayat.
3. Describe the doctrines of Jainism.
4. Why were monasteries considered as a significant place?
5. Justify "directions as an important component of a map".
6. Differentiate between physical and political map.

I. Read the following news item and answer the questions-

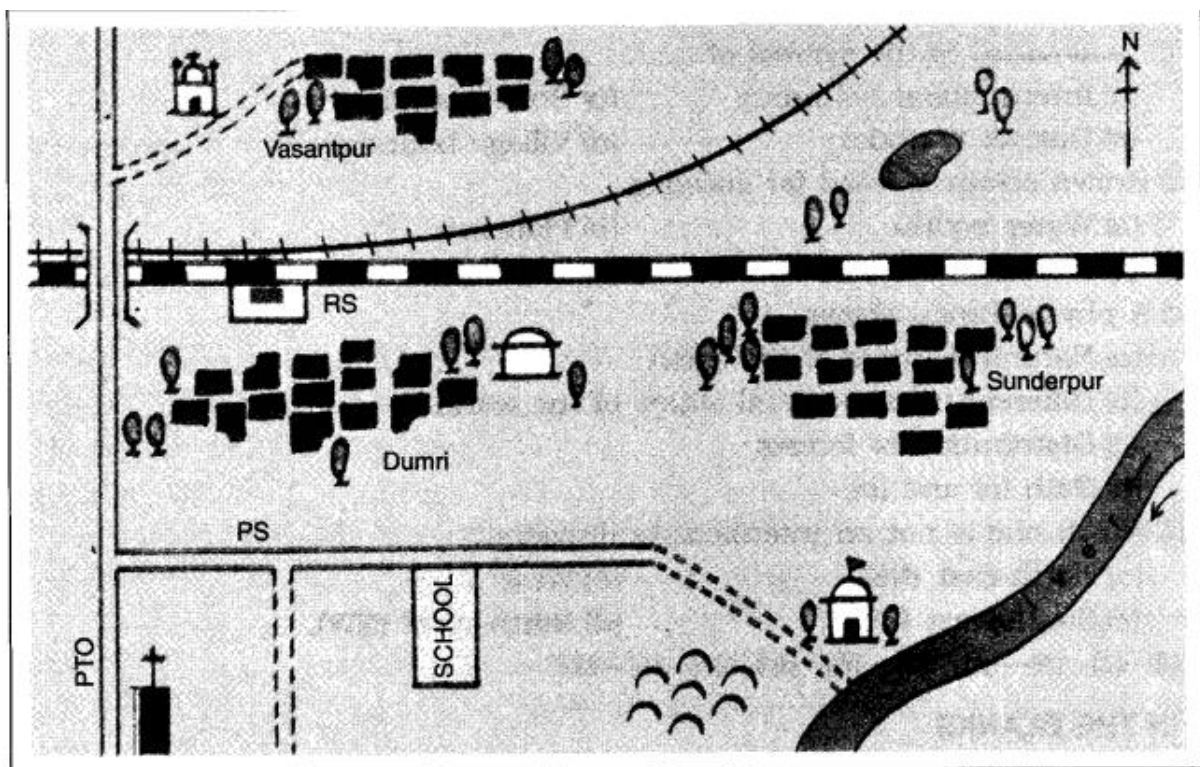
Nimone is a village on the Chauphula-Shirur Road. Like many others, this village has also been facing a severe water shortage for the last few months and villagers depend on tankers for all their needs. Bhagvan Mahadeo Lad (35) of this village was beaten with sticks, iron rods and axes by a group of seven men. The incident came to light when some villagers brought a badly injured Lad to hospital for treatment. In the FIR recorded by the police Lad said that he was attacked when he insisted that the water in the tanker must be emptied into the storage tanks constructed as part of the water supply scheme by Nimone Gram Panchayat so that there would be equal distribution of water. However, he alleged that the upper caste men were against this and told him that the tanker water was not meant for the lower castes.

Adapted from Indian Express, May 1, 2004

- Why was Bhagvan beaten?
- Do you think that the above is a case of discrimination? Why?
- What do you understand by FIR.

CRITICAL THINKING

- Observe the following picture and answer the questions: -



- In which direction is the river flowing?
- What kind of road passes by the side of village Dumri?
- On what type of railway line is Sunderpur situated?
- On which side of the railway bridge is police station situated?
- On which side of the railway line do the following lie?

- Mark the capitals of Kerala, Gujarat, Karnataka, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh on the outline map

Sanskrit

पुनरावृत्ति (पाठ - 12,14)

प्रश्न

1- अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (1) कति बालकाः स्नानाय अगच्छन्?
- (2) ते स्नानाय कुत्र अगच्छन्?
- (3) ते कं निश्चयम् अकुर्वन्?
- (4) मार्गं कः आगच्छत्?
- (5) पथिकः किम् अवदत्?
- (6) अजीजः गृहं गन्तुं किं वाञ्छति?
- (7) स्वामी मूर्खः आसीत् चतुरः वा?
- (8) अजीजः कां व्यथां श्रावयति?
- (9) अन्या मक्षिका कुत्र दशाति?
- (10) स्वामी अजीजाय किं दातुं न इच्छति?

प्रश्न 2 - मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गणयित्वा श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा कृत्वा गृहीत्वा तीर्त्वा

- (क) ते बालकाः नद्याः उत्तीर्णः।
- (ख) पथिकः बालकान् दुःखितान् अपृच्छत्।
- (ग) पुस्तकानि विद्यालयं गच्छ।
- (घ) पथिकस्य वचनं सर्वे प्रमुदिताः गृहम् अगच्छन्।
- (ङ) पथिकः बालकान् अकथयत् दशमः त्वम् असि।
- (च) मोहनः कार्यं गृहं गच्छति।

प्रश्न 3 - चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा संख्यां लिखत-

..... कन्दुकानि।

..... चटकाः।

..... पुस्तकम्।

..... मयूरौ।

..... बालिके।

..... तालाः।

..... कपोताः।

..... पत्राणि।

प्रश्न 3 - अधोलिखितानां पदानां समुचितान् अर्थान् मेलयत-

क

ख

हस्ते

अकस्मात्

सद्यः

पृथ्वीम्

सहसा

गगनम्

धनम्

शीघ्रम्

आकाशम्

करे

धराम्

द्रविणम्

प्रश्न 4- मञ्जूषातः उचितं विलोमपदं चित्वा लिखत-

प्रविशति

सेवकः

मूर्खः

नेतुम्

नीचैः

दुःखितः

(क) चतुरः

(ख) आनेतुम्

(ग) निर्गच्छति

(घ) स्वामी

(ङ) प्रसन्नः

(च) उच्चैः

प्रश्न 5- मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

इव अपि एव च उच्चैः

(क) बालकाः बालिकाः क्रीडाक्षेत्रे क्रीडन्ति।

(ख) मेघाः गर्जन्ति।

(ग) बकः हंसः श्वेतः भवति।

(घ) सत्यम् जयते।

(ङ) अहं पठामि, त्वम् पठ।