

CLASS: 6

ENGLISH STUDY MATERIAL (05/07/2021- 09/07/2021)

TOPICS: PA-1 REVISION (UNSEEN PASSAGE & GRAMMAR)

WRITING SKILL: FORMAL LETTER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- i) Learners will be able to understand the various elements of formal letter.**
- ii) Learners will be encouraged to attempt the worksheet based on revision topics.**
- iii) Learners will be able to write the letter in their own words.**

Formal Letter

A formal letter is a letter, written in formal language, in the stipulated format for official purpose. It can be written to the principal, higher authority and so on. It can also be a recommendation letter, enquiry letter, complaint letter, cover letter and so on.

Format for Writing a Formal Letter

There's a strict format to follow while writing a formal letter which is explained below:

1. Sender's address: On the left side of the page, just next to the margin, write the sender's address/ contact details.

2. Date: Below the sender's address write the date after leaving one line.

3. Receiver's address: After date, write the address of the recipient (the Officer / Principal / Editor).

4. Subject of the letter: Here you have to mention the main purpose of the letter in 4 - 5 words.

5. Salutation: Respected Sir / Madam

6. Body: Here you have to explain the matter of your letter. Body of letter must be divided into 3 paragraphs as follows:

- First Paragraph: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief.
- Second Paragraph: It should include the matter in detail.
- Third Paragraph: Here you have to conclude your letter by mentioning the conclusion or solution.

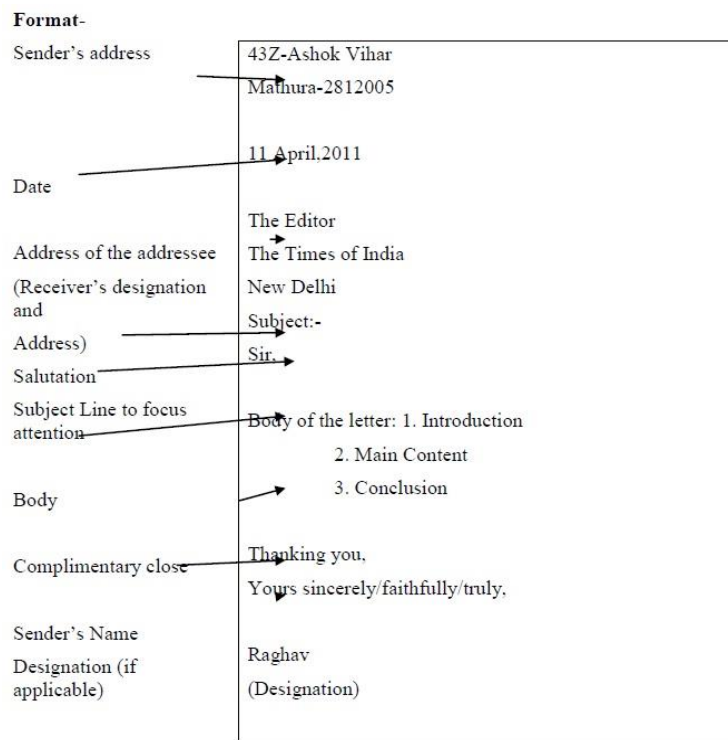
7. Complimentary Closing:

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely

8. Sender's name/signature and designation (if applicable)

Formal Letter Writing Format



SAMPLE OF FORMAL LETTER WRITING:

Q:1 Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper complaining about the construction work on your road in the middle of monsoon season causing inconveniences to the people of your locality.

D- 1801, Neptune Society,

DS Marg, Lower Parel,

Mumbai 400 008.

11th June 2018.

To,

The Editor-in-Chief,

Hindustan Times,

Main Street,

Mumbai 400 001.

Sir,

Subject: Construction work in our locality during monsoon season causing us difficulties.

Through the medium of your esteemed and respected daily, I wish to inform the municipal authorities of the difficulties the residents of my locality are facing due to the construction and repair work currently happening in our area. Monsoon season has started a few days ago and is compounding our problems.

The repair work has been ongoing for five weeks now and is falling way behind schedule. And now with the current weather conditions, we are having persistent problems of water logging and flooding in our area. Another worry is about the accidents that may occur due to the debris lying around the road. Diseases caused due to waterlogging are another one of our concerns.

Therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the concerned authorities with the help of your newspaper. Hopefully, you will be able to help us in drawing their attention and resolving this matter at the earliest.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

signature

[Mr. XYZ]

Q:2 Imagine there is a girl named Varsha who wants to write a letter to her class teacher asking permission to remain absent from school for 2 days on account of her sister's marriage.

Sample Formal Letter for School

Varsha
ABC School,
6th Sector, 7th Road,
Banglore-500001

23rd January 2019

Class Teacher
VI-B Section,
ABC School,
6th Sector, 7th Road,
Banglore-500001

Subject: Application for leave for two days.

Respected Teacher,

I am Varsha from Class VI-B and I am writing this letter to inform you that I will remain absent for the next 2 days on account of my sister's marriage.

My sister's wedding ceremony will begin from 24th Jan to 25th January 2019 and as a younger sister, my presence at the wedding ceremony is unavoidable. As a sister, I have so many duties to be carried out in wedding and also, I am responsible to look after the arrangements for the wedding ceremony.

So, I kindly request you to grant me 2 days holiday that is on 24th and 25th of January. The wedding card is attached herewith for your perusal.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,
Varsha
[Signature]

REVISION

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN Name of a person, place, thing or idea. Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope - Mary uses a blue pen for her notes.	PRONOUN A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition. Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those - I want her to dance with me.
ADJECTIVE Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun - The little girl has a pink hat.	VERB Shows an action or a state of being. Examples: go, speak, eat, live, are, is - I listen to the word and then repeat it.
ADVERB Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when. Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too - Yesterday, I ate my lunch quickly.	PREPOSITION Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word. Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about - I left my keys on the table for you.
CONJUNCTION Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected. Examples: and, or, but, because, yet, so - I was hot and tired but still finished it.	INTERJECTION A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation. Examples: Ouch! Hey! Oh! Watch out! - Wow! I passed my English exam.

संस्कृत

शब्दरूप तत् (पुल्लिङ्ग) पुनरावृत्ति तथा अभ्यास कार्य

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	सः	तौ	ते
द्वितीया	तम्	तौ	तान्
तृतीया	तेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
चतुर्थी	तस्मै	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
पंचमी	तस्मात्	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
षष्ठी	तस्य	तयोः	तेषाम्
सप्तमी	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु

तत् (स्त्रीलिंग)

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	सा	ते	ताः
द्वितीया	ताम्	ते	ताः
तृतीया	तया	ताभ्याम्	ताभिः
चतुर्थी	तस्यै	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
पंचमी	तस्याः	ताभ्याम्	ताभ्यः
षष्ठी	तस्याः	तयोः	तासाम्
सप्तमी	तस्याम्	तयोः	तासु

तत् (नपुंसकलिंग)

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	तत्	ते	तानि
द्वितीया	तत्	ते	तानि
तृतीया	त्वेन	ताभ्याम्	तैः
चतुर्थी	तस्मै	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
पंचमी	तस्मात्	ताभ्याम्	तेभ्यः
षष्ठी	तस्य	तयोः	तेषाम्
सप्तमी	तस्मिन्	तयोः	तेषु

एतद् शब्दरूप

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	एतत्	एते	एतानि
द्वितीया	एतत्	एते	एतानि
तृतीया	एतेन/एनेन	एताभ्याम्	एतैः
चतुर्थी	एतस्मै	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
पंचमी	एतस्मात्	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
षष्ठी	एतस्य	एतयोः/एनयोः	एतेषाम्
सप्तमी	एतस्मिन्	एतयोः/एनयोः	एतेषु

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	एषा	एते	एताः
द्वितीया	एताम्	एते	एताः
तृतीया	एतया	एताभ्याम्	एताभिः
चतुर्थी	एतस्यै	एताभ्याम्	एताभ्यः
पंचमी	एतस्याः	एताभ्याम्	एताभ्यः
षष्ठी	एतस्याः	एतयोः	एतासाम्
सप्तमी	एतस्याम्	एतयोः	एतासु

एतद्/ एतत् पुल्लिङ्ग के रूप



विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	एषः	एतौ	एते
द्वितीया	एतम्/एनम्	एतौ/एनौ	एतान्/एनान्
तृतीया	एतेन/एनेन	एताभ्याम्	एतैः
चतुर्थी	एतस्मै	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
पंचमी	एतस्मात्	एताभ्याम्	एतेभ्यः
षष्ठी	एतस्य	एतयोः/एनयोः	एतेषाम्
सप्तमी	एतस्मिन्	एतयोः/एनयोः	एतेषु

अपठित गद्यांश

प्रातः भवति । पूर्व दिशायाम् सूर्याः उदयति । जनाः उत्तिष्ठन्ति । ते भ्रमण आय उद्यानं गच्छन्ति । आगच्छन्ति च । सर्वे : आनंदिता भवन्ति । ते परस्परम नमंति । कृषकाः : हलं गृहीत्वा क्षेत्रम प्रति चलन्ति । बालकाः पुस्तकानि नीत्वा विद्यालयां गच्छन्ति । सर्वे स्वकार्येषु सलंग्ना भवन्ति ।

प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें ।

- 1 सूर्य कस्य दिशायां उदयति सर्वे केषु सलंग्ना : भवन्ति
- 2 धातु चिनुत
- 3 कृषकाः किम कुर्वन्ति ?
- 4 सर्वनाम : चिनुत

SCIENCE

Chapter: Getting to know plants

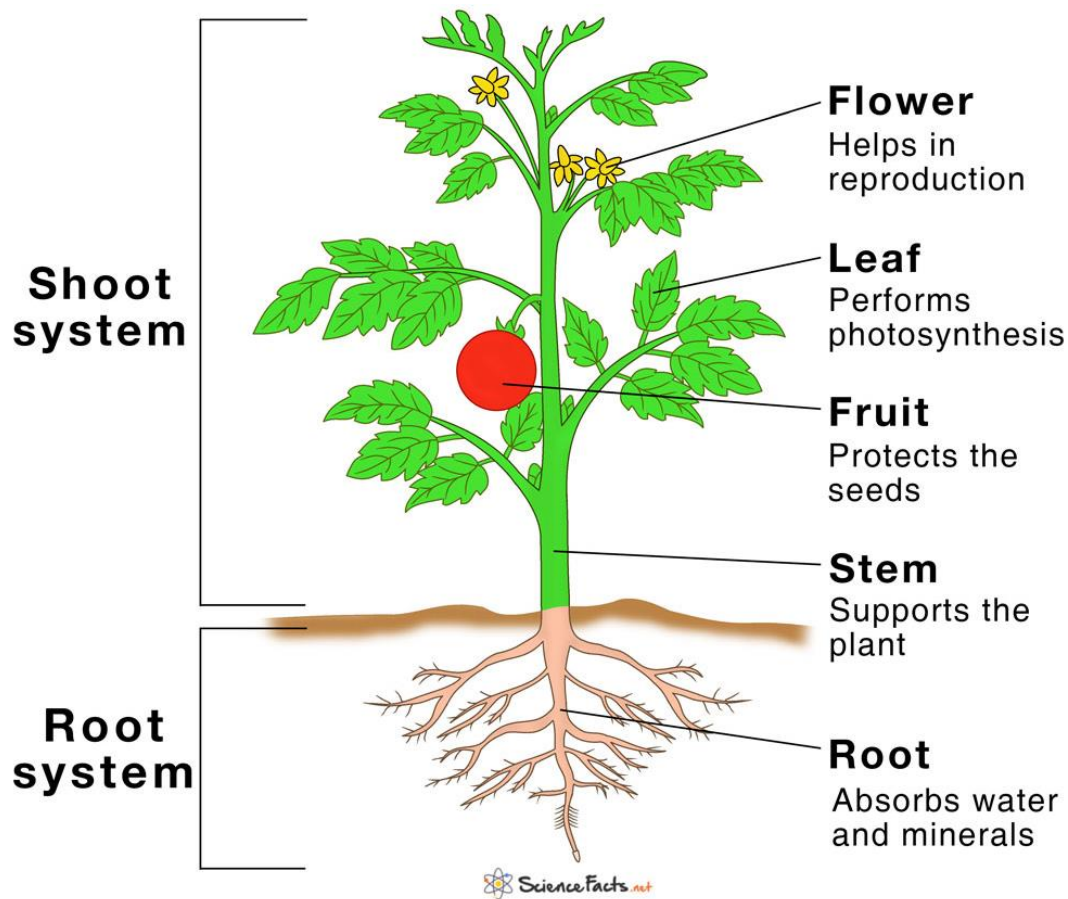
Video links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flA57wFCOPA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZNzQ6vznR68>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRLkU54RLss>

Parts of plants



Types of plants

1 Introduction

As we all know, Earth is the only planet in our solar system that has the viable conditions for life to exist. While the presence of water and oxygen is the main reason, we must also recognize that life would not have been possible if it weren't for the oxygen-emitting plants, life would not have been able to take shape on Earth. These plants are not only our source of oxygen but also the major source of the food that we eat.

2 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.

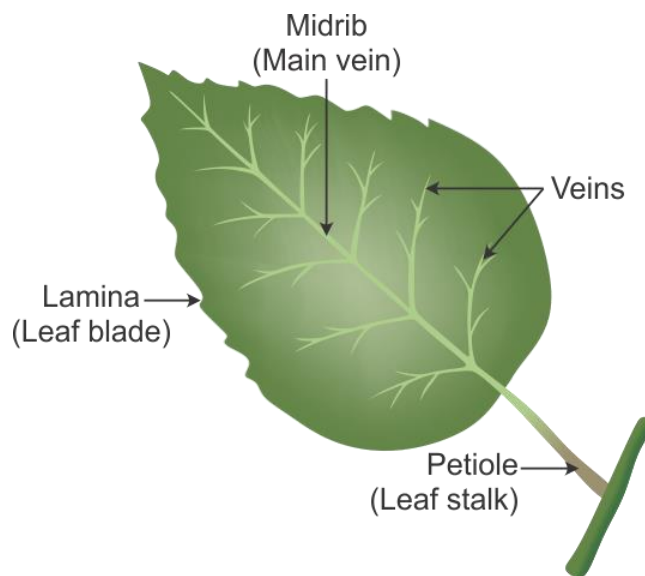
2. **Climbers:** These are also plants with soft and weak stems but instead of spreading on the ground they take support with a nearby object to climb up. Some common examples of creepers are cucumber, bean, grapevine, money-plant etc.

Table 7.1 Categories of plants

Plant name	Column 1 Height	Column 2 Stem				Column 3 Where do the branches appear		Column 4 Category of plant
		Green	Tender	Thick	Hard	At the base of the stem	Higher up on the stem	
Tomato	Short	Yes	Yes					Herb
Mango	Very tall			Yes	Yes		Yes	Tree
Lemon	About my height				Yes	Yes		Shrub



Parts of leaf:

The leaves of plants are majorly responsible for performing two essential functions for the plant’s survival and growth. These two functions are called transpiration and photosynthesis.



Types of venation

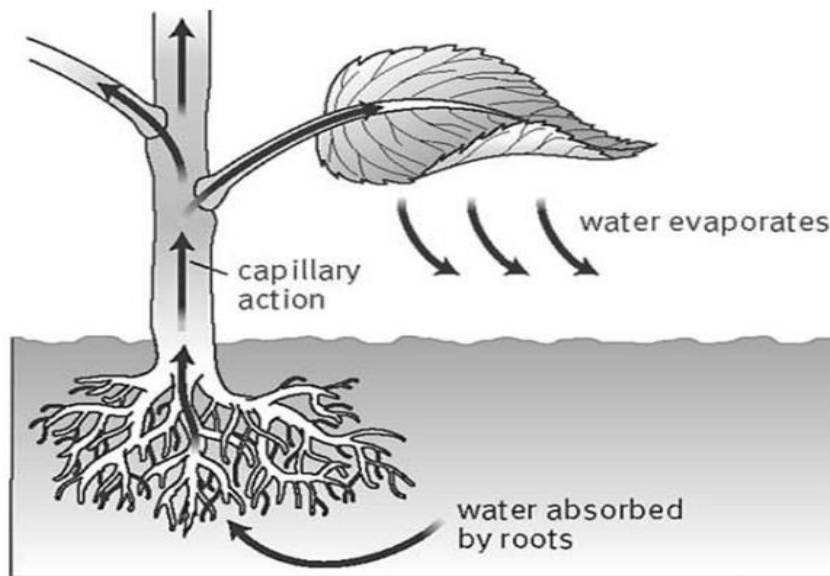
“LEAF Venation”

 <p><u>Parallel Venation</u> (Parallel Veins)</p>	 <p><u>Reticulate Venation</u> (Net-like Veins)</p>
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Transpiration

Transpiration is the process through which plants release the water vapour in the air. When the water travels via the stem to the leaves, some of it gets used up to prepare food, while the excess water is converted to water vapour due to the presence of the sun. Transpiration is important for the plants as it helps the plants to cool down. In the absence of transpiration, the temperature of the leaf becomes unregulated which may lead to the eventual death of the plant.

Transpiration



Transpiration
– evaporation
of water from
the leaves.

Transpiration
stream –
movement of
water
through the
plant.

Photosynthesis

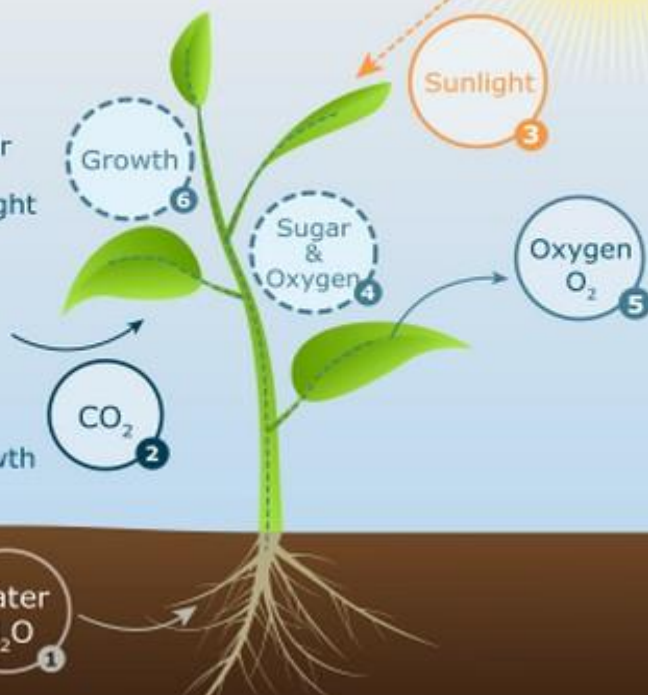
Photosynthesis is defined as the process that helps leaves prepare food for the plant with the help of carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis occurs in the presence of sun and is aided by the presence of a green pigment in leaves called chlorophyll. Plants also release oxygen in the process. The food prepared is stored in various parts of the plant. In absence of photosynthesis, the plant is unable to utilize the water and minerals to prepare food for its nourishment and gradually dies.



PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Photosynthesis:

1. The plant draws up water (H_2O) through its roots
2. The leaves take in CO_2 from the air
3. The leaves trap energy from sunlight
4. The plant uses the energy of sunlight to turn water (H_2O) and CO_2 into sugars and oxygen (O_2)
5. The plant releases oxygen (O_2) into the air
6. The plant uses the sugars for growth



EAST POINT SCHOOL

Activity work sheet

Class VI

Science

Activity 1: Follow the following steps to observe transpiration in a leaf:

- Enclose a leafy branch of the plant in a polythene bag and tie up its mouth.
- Keep the plant in the sun for a few hours.
- Note your observation.

Activity 2: Put a leaf under a white sheet of paper or a sheet in your notebook. Hold it in place. Hold your pencil tip sideways and rub it on the portion of the paper having the leaf below it. Note your observation.

Project work: make a herbarium file of different types of leaves collected by you.

Name the leaves and mention the venation of each leaf.

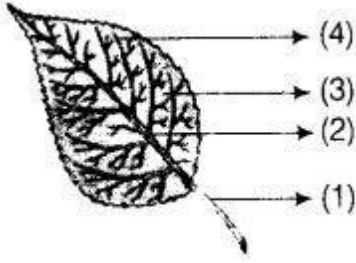
Practice questions

Question 1: Explain the main functions of leaf.

Question 2: Why are leaves generally green?

Question 3: Observe the figure and attempt the questions that follow it.:

- (a) Label the parts (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in the figure.



(b) What type of venation does the leaf has?

(c) What type of venation is seen in grass leaves?

HOTS

Name the plant parts that perform the following functions:

1. Anchoring
2. Transpiration
3. Conduction
4. Reproduction

Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/H5pFN-l5mAo> - पाठ 4 कविता

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

चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें

- शमशेर बहादुर सिंह

चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें कविता का सार: प्रस्तुत कविता हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रसिद्ध लेखक और कवि श्री शमशेर बहादुर सिंह द्वारा लिखी गई है। इस कविता में एक दस-ग्यारह साल की लड़की को चाँद से गप्पें लड़ाते हुए अर्थात् बातें करते हुए दिखाया गया है। वह चाँद से कह रही है कि यूँ तो आप गोल हैं, पर थोड़े तिरछे-से नज़र आते हैं। आपने इस तारों-जड़ित आकाश का वस्त्र पहना हुआ है तथा उसके बीच में से आपका केवल ये गोरा-चिट्टा और गोल-मटोल चेहरा ही दिखाई देता है।

वो चाँद से कहती है कि हम जानते हैं कि आपको कोई बीमारी है, तभी तो आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं और बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ते ही रहते हैं। आप ऐसा तब तक करते हैं, जब तक आप पूरे गोल नहीं हो जाते। वो आगे कहती है, पता नहीं क्यों आपकी ये बीमारी ठीक ही नहीं होती। इस तरह कवि ने चाँद के प्रति एक छोटी-सी बच्ची की भावनाओं का बड़ा ही रोचक और मनभावन चित्रण किया है।

व्याख्या सहित कविता

गोल हैं खूब मगर

आप तिरछे नज़र आते हैं ज़रा।

आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश

तारों-जड़ा;
सिर्फ मुँह खोले हुए हैं अपना
गोरा-चिट्टा
गोल-मटोल,
अपनी पोशाक को फैलाए हुए चारों सिम्त।

प्रथम पद: चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें कविता के प्रथम पद में बालिका चाँद से कह रही है कि यूँ तो आप गोल हैं, पर फिर भी थोड़े-से तिरछे दिखाई देते हैं। ये आकाश मुझे आपके वस्त्र की तरह नज़र आता है, जिसमें अनगिनत तारे जड़े हुए हैं तथा इस पूरे विशाल पोशाक-रूपी आसमान में आप अकेले ही गोल-मटोल और गोरे-चिट्टे-से अपनी आभा फैलाए हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं।

आप कुछ तिरछे नज़र आते हैं जाने कैसे

– खूब हैं गोकि!

वाह जी, वाह!

हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है!

हम समझते ही नहीं जैसे कि

आपको बीमारी है:

द्वितीय पद: चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें कविता के इस पद में लड़की चाँद से कहती है कि ये जो आप थोड़े-से तिरछे से नज़र आते हो, अच्छे तो लगते हो, पर हमको आप बेवकूफ़ ना समझना, हम सब जानते हैं कि आपका ये तिरछापन आपकी किसी बीमारी की वजह से है।

आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं,

और बढ़ते हैं तो बस यानी कि

बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं

दम नहीं लेते हैं जब तक बिल्कुल ही

गोल ना हो जाएँ,

बिल्कुल गोल ।

यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में...

आता है।

तृतीय पद: चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें कविता के इस अंतिम पद में बालिका चाँद से कहती है कि आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं और बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं। पता नहीं क्यों, आपकी ये बीमारी ठीक ही नहीं हो रही है। अतः छोटी बालिका चाँद के घटते और बढ़ते रूप को एक बीमारी समझ रही है।

कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ

- सिम्त - दिशाएँ
- नीरा - पुरा
- दम - साँस
- मरज - बीमारी
- बिलकुल गोल - पूरी तरह गोलाकार
- सुलभ - आसानी से प्राप्त किया जाने वाला

प्रश्न अभ्यास

(2×3=6)

प्रश्न.१. कविता में 'आप पहने हुए हो कुल आकाश' कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

प्रश्न.२. 'हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है', कहकर लड़की क्या कहना चाहती है?

प्रश्न.३. आशय बताओ: 'यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में आता है।'

गतिविधि

रचनात्मक लेखन -.

(5)

जैसे इस कविता में बच्ची चॉद से गप्पें लगा रही है, उसी प्रकार आप भी प्रकृति की किसी भी एक चीज़ जैसे पेड़, जंगल, पहाड़, पक्षी, नदी, आसमान, बरसात आदि से गप्पें लगाते हुए चित्र सहित एक स्वरचित कविता या लघुकथा लिखिए।

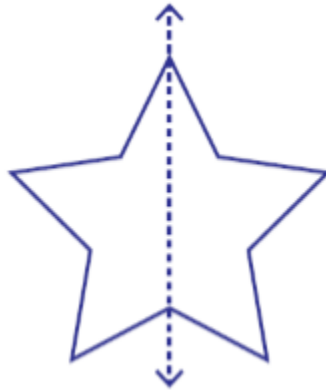
गतिविधि उद्देश्य :- काल्पनिक शक्ति का विकास।

शब्द भंडार में वृद्धि के साथ विचार- अभिव्यक्ति और भाषा का विकास।

MATHEMATICS

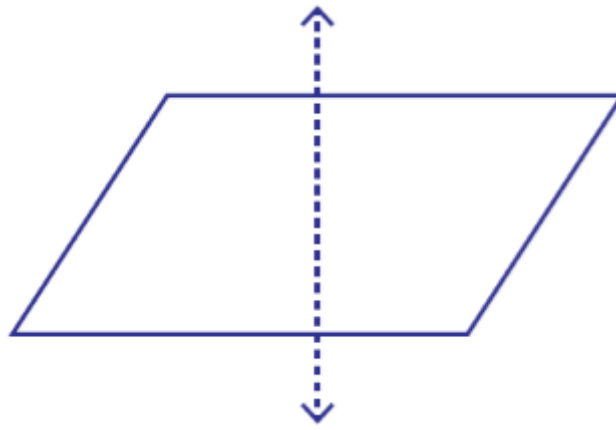
Symmetry

When we fold a paper in such a way that the picture is divided into two equal halves then the line which divides the picture into two halves is called a **Line of Symmetry**.



Here the line divides the star into two halves so it is the line of symmetry. It is also called the **Mirror Line** because if we place the mirror on that line then one side of the picture will fall exactly on the other side of the picture.

Non-symmetrical Figure



This figure is not symmetrical as if we fold the image from the dotted line then it does not divide it into two equal halves.

Making Symmetric Figures: Ink-blot Devils

To make an ink-blot pattern-

- Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.
- Put some drops of ink on one side of the paper.
- Then press the halves together.
- It will make a symmetric pattern with the fold as the line of symmetry.



Inked-string pattern

To make an inked string pattern-

- Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.
- Dip a string in different colours and arrange it on the one side of the paper.
- Press the two halves together and pull the string.
- It will make a symmetric inked string pattern with the fold as the line of symmetry.

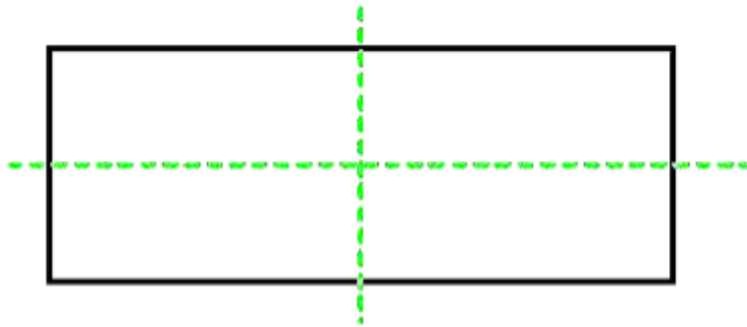


Two Lines of Symmetry

Some figures have two lines of symmetry.

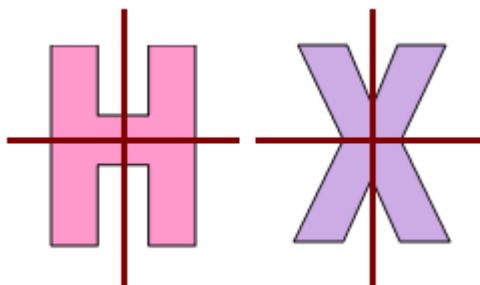
1. A Rectangle

Take a rectangular sheet and fold it horizontally in two equal halves and then again fold it vertically in two equal halves. After opening it, we get two lines of symmetry of the rectangular sheet.



2. More Figures with two Line of Symmetry

If we take a rectangular piece of paper and double fold it to make two lines of symmetry and cut it in some new shape then after opening it we will get a new image that too with the two lines of symmetry.

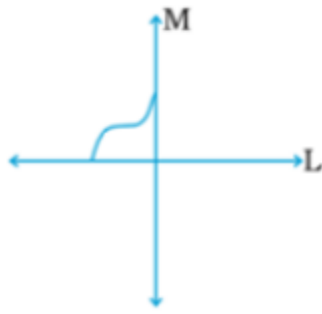


Construction of figure with two Lines of Symmetry

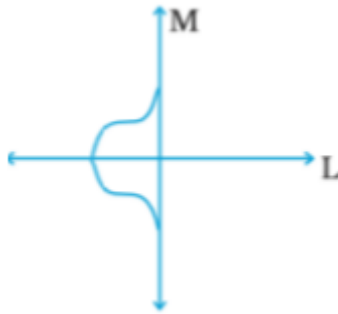
1. To draw a figure with two lines of symmetry, take one figure.



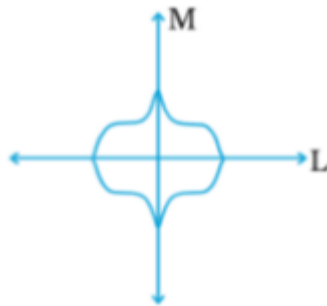
2. Let L and M be the two lines of symmetry.



3. Draw the figure in such a way that L is the line of symmetry,



4. Now complete the figure by drawing the remaining part so that M will also become the line of symmetry.

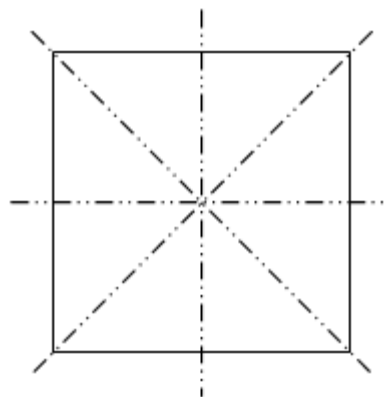


Hence this is the final figure with two lines of symmetry.

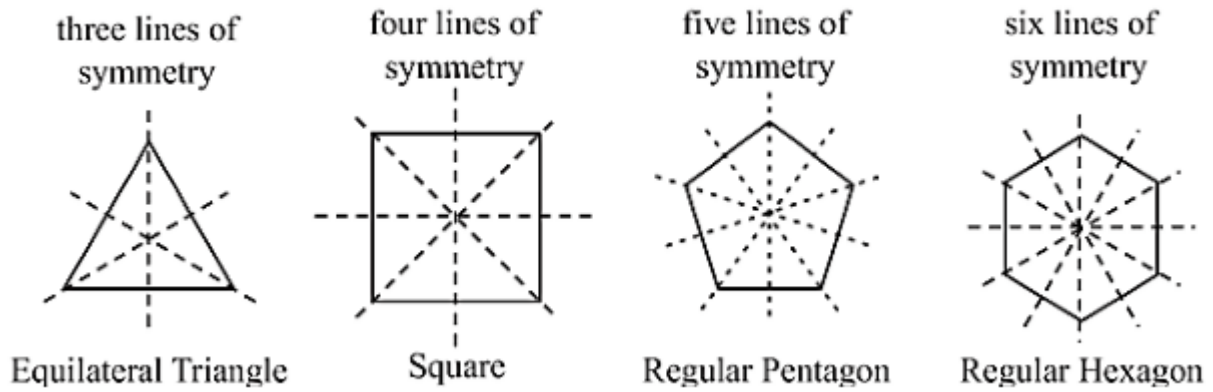
Multiple Lines of Symmetry

Take a square sheet of paper and fold it in two halves vertically and again horizontally .open it and fold it in two equal halves diagonally then again open it and fold it along another diagonal.

When you will open the paper you will see four imaginary lines and these lines are the lines of symmetry.

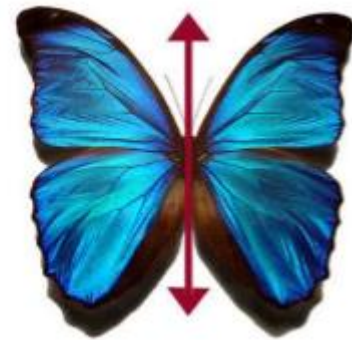
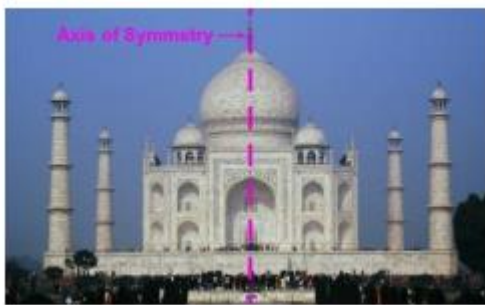


Some more images with more than two lines of symmetry



- Equilateral triangle will have three lines of symmetry.
- Square will have four lines of symmetry.
- Regular pentagon will have five lines of symmetry.
- Regular hexagon will have six lines of symmetry.

Some Real-life Examples of Symmetry



In Taj Mahal and the butterfly there is one line of symmetry and there are so many other things also in our daily life which are having one or more line of symmetry.

Reflection and Symmetry

The line of symmetry is also called **Mirror Line** because the mirror image of an object is symmetrical to the image. When we see an object in the mirror then there is no change in the length and angles of the object except one thing i.e. the image is opposite to the original image.



Some Examples of Reflection Symmetry

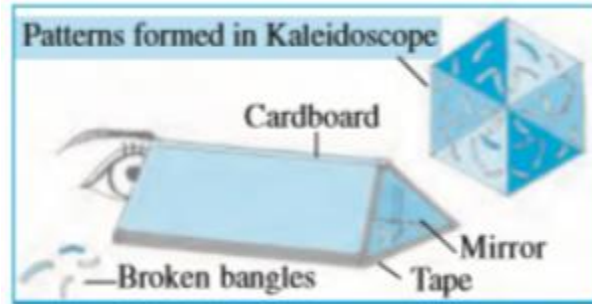
1. Paper Decoration

We can use a rectangular sheet to fold and create some intricate patterns by cutting paper.



2. Kaleidoscope

In Kaleidoscope, mirrors are used to create pictures having various lines of symmetry. Two mirrors strips forming a V-shape are used. The angle between the mirrors determines the number of lines of symmetry.



Example

Which alphabet will remain same after reflection symmetry? Check for R, C, N, A and T.

Solution

In the alphabet reflection symmetry, the alphabets look opposite in the mirror i.e. the alphabet written from right to left will appear as written from left to right.



Hence C, N and R will not look the same after reflection.

mirror

A		A
H		H
I		I
M		M
O		O
T		T

mirror

U		U
V		V
W		W
X		X
Y		Y

- Hence A and T will look same after reflection symmetry.

History - Chapter 2:

From Hunting-Gathering to Growing Food

The earliest people: why were they on the move?

We describe people who lived in the subcontinent 2 million years ago as **hunter-gatherers**. This name has been provided because they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs for their food.

Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place because of the following reasons:

1. If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources.
2. Animals move from place to place so these people had to follow their movements for hunting purposes.
3. People may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
4. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons from their places.

How do we know about these people?

Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter-gatherers made and used. They made and used tools of stone, wood and bone, of which stone tools have survived best.

- Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruit and roots.
- Other tools were used to chop wood.

Choosing a place to live in

People preferred to live in places having the following availability.

- They lived near to the sources of water, such as rivers and lakes.
- People tried to find places where good quality stone was easily available as it was important for hunting.

Finding out about the fire

Traces of ash show that the people at that time have invented the fire. It could have been used for many things:

1. as a source of light
2. to roast meat
3. to scare away animals

A changing environment

Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, which led to the development of grasslands in many areas. This also led to an increase in the number of animals that survived on the grass. So, people start thinking about herding and rearing these animals. Fishing also became important for people.

The beginning of farming and herding

With the development of grassland, people came to know about growing wheat, barley, rice in different parts of the subcontinent. This is how they started practising **farming**.

People also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog. Animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass. Often, people protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. This is how they became **herders**.