

MATHEMATICS

Class – VI

Dear Students

Hope you all are safe and healthy at your respective places.

We all are going through a challenging time during the present crisis of lock down. This is the time we need to ensure ourselves that our time is well managed both in our curriculum as well as in other productive activities.

Study material for chapter 1 & 2 were uploaded in the website in the first and second week of April 2020 respectively. Thereafter, all the students were expected to attempt all the exercise questions in their Maths register.

There was another upload of revision videos and worksheet in the following week. Hope that teachers were clear enough in making you understand the topics. We are sincerely expecting all the students to go through the videos thoroughly and solve the work sheet.

We are not giving you any new assignments this time as the already given assignments are enough for the upcoming test.

This is to be noted by all the Students that the Online Assessment test will be held on 12th May 2020.

Therefore, practice all the questions thoroughly for the test.

“REMEMBER THAT THE ONLY WAY TO LEARN MATHEMATICS IS TO DO MATHEMATICS”.

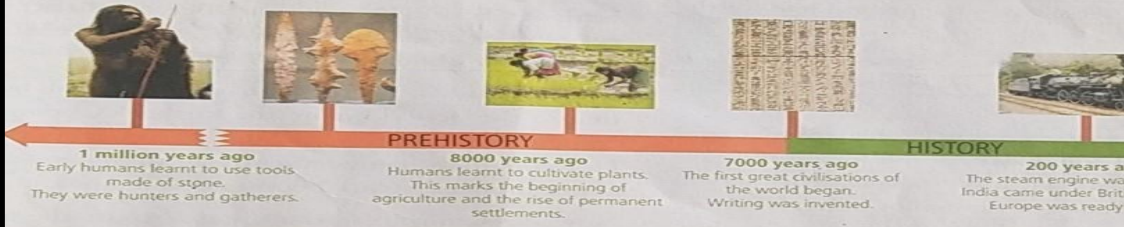
For re-cap of Chapter 1 & 2, please go through the link below:

KNOWING OUR NUMBERS: <https://youtu.be/uced5Krq6yg>

WHOLE NUMBERS: <https://youtu.be/-GSQtI3eFY>

All the very best

When, Where and How

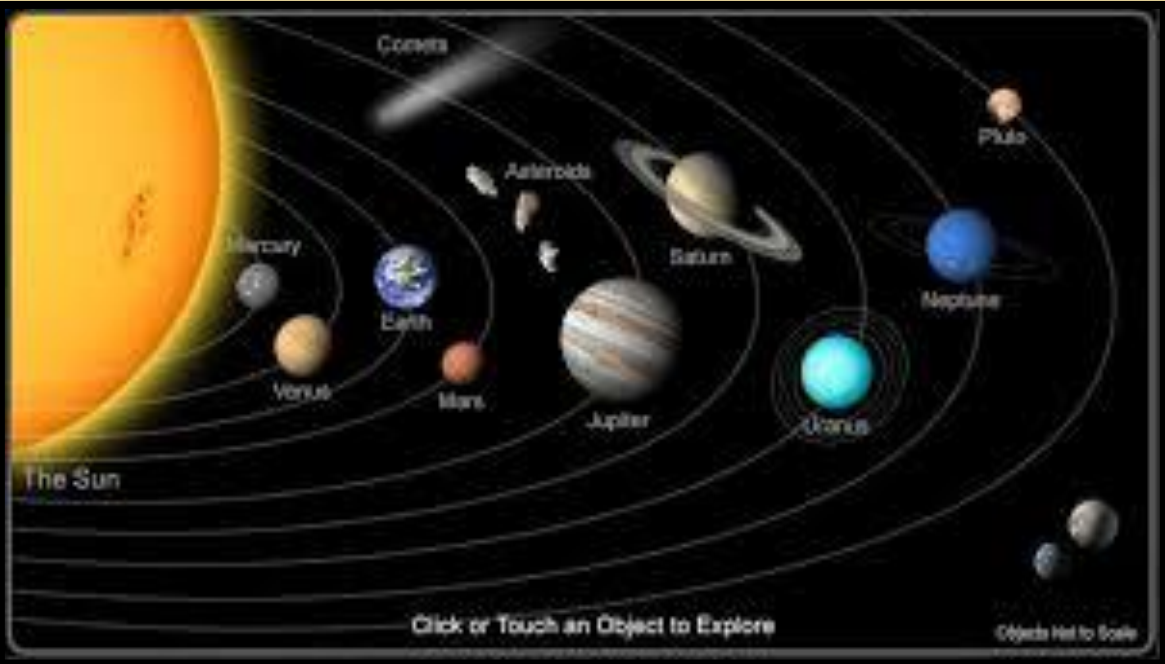


This is a timeline. A timeline is one way of depicting events of the past. The timeline shows you at a glance a few major events that happened over the past 1 million years. Timelines are therefore, useful tools for the study of history. When, what is history?



WHAT IS HISTORY?

CLASS VI SOCIAL STUDIES REVISION



GEOGRAPHY - RECAP

THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

LETS SUMMARIZE:

- The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called **Celestial bodies**.
- Group of stars that are visible in definite pattern are called **Constellations**. Ursa Major (Big Bear also called as Saptarishi), the Ursa Minor (Small Bear), etc. are some well-known constellations. The Pole star indicates the North direction.
- The **Sun** is a huge ball of extremely hot gases and is the centre of the solar system, around which all planets revolve.
- **Planets** are the celestial bodies that do not have their own heat and light. There are eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Planets move around the sun in its orbit. Venus is called Earth's Twin.
- Most planets have **satellites**, which are celestial bodies that revolve around a particular planet. Ex-Moon is the only satellite of the Earth
- **Asteroids** are large number of tiny celestial bodies which move around the sun and are mainly present in the belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. **Meteoroids** are small pieces of rocks which circle the Sun and sometimes enter the Earth.
- A night when the moon is visible from the earth as a full sphere is called the **Full Moon night (Poornima)** and it occurs once a month. The fifteenth night after the Full Moon night when the moon is not visible at all in the sky is called the **New Moon night (Amavasya)**
- The shape of the earth is called a **Geoid**. A geoid is spherical except for the flattening at two places diametrically opposite to each other.
- **DRAW DIAGRAM OF SOLAR SYSTEM (In Geography Copy)**

HISTORY - RECAP

WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN

LETS SUMMARIZE:

- **Archaeologist** are the people who study the objects made and used in the past. They explore and excavate to find old objects.
- The first crops like **wheat** and **barley** were first grown in Sulaiman and Kirthar hills (present day Pakistan). **Rice** was first grown in the north of the Vindhya.
- The people who study the past are the **historians**. They look for information found from manuscript and inscription, which they call source.
- **Manuscript** were hand written matter usually written on palm leaf or the bark of the birch tree. They are helpful in revealing our past.
- Manuscripts were written on palm leaves in **Sanskrit, Prakrit** and **Tamil**.
- **Inscriptions** are an engraved form of writing on hard surfaces such as stone or metal. They were used for various purposes.
- The people who gathered their food were called as **skilled gatherers**. They have lived on the banks of the **Narmada** for several hundred thousand years.
- The word **India** comes from the **Indus** known as **Sindhu** in Sanskrit.
- The name **Bharat** referred to those people who lived in North West part of India, also mentioned in Rigveda. Later this name was used for the country.
- Keeping track of dates: **BC (Before Christ)** or BCE (Before common era) means 200 BC is 200 years ago before the birth of Christ. **AD (Anno domini)** or CE (common era) means 300 AD is 300 years after the birth of Christ.

CIVICS (SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE) - RECAP

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

LETS SUMMARIZE:

- **Diversity** is the sense of variety that exist in the traits, looks, behaviour, culture, religion, language, abilities, resources, and opportunities related to different people is said to be diversity. It means that we all are different in various ways.
- **Inequality** comes about among people when they have different access to resources and opportunities. The caste system, religion, financial well being, education, etc. are various forms of inequality in the society.
- **India** is a country of many **diversities**. We speak different languages, wear different types of dresses, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practice different religions. But actually we stand united.
- **Ladakh** is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered with snow. People here keep sheep and goats. They produce **Pashmina wool**. Most of the population follows **Buddhism**. It is also called **Little Tibet**.
- **Kerala** is a state in the southwest corner of India. A number of **spices** like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown here and attracted traders . The fertile land and climate are suited to growing **rice** and a majority of people here eat rice, fish and vegetables.
- The book '**The Discovery of India**', written by **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** says that 'Indian unity is something deeper and within its fold. Nehru coined the phrase, "**Unity in Diversity**" to describe the country.

Dear Students,

Follow the following points for utilizing your time in fruitful and constructive way.

- ❖ **Read your chapters regularly atleast one page a day from your S.ST book.**
- ❖ **Read and learn Key Terms/ Difficult Words given in book at the end of each chapter.**
- ❖ **Learn and write Question and Answers in rough copy to memorize them properly. It also helps in improving handwriting.**
- ❖ **Students set your own reading goals. This can help you take action in building reading skills and you will be more mindful of how to improve.**
- ❖ **Prepare yourself for the upcoming Online Self Assessment Test of 20 marks. So study thoroughly. It will be an objective type paper and you have to choose the correct option. Read questions carefully before you choose your answer as you can only attempt assessment once.**

Click this video link to understand the recap of all the three lessons covered in Social Studies.

<https://youtu.be/YXwH8OsSTgQ>

NOTE: If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device, kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox.

CLASS VI - ENGLISH

External link for detailed study

<https://youtu.be/lkchvQwSCmQ>

Note: If you are not able to open any link please copy the link in your browser.

Dear students,

Hope all of you are safe and healthy. We all are passing through a very difficult time but we should remember that "Every cloud has a silver lining." All the students should utilize this lockdown period to excel their reading, writing and listening skills.

Follow the instructions given below:

1. Read books and learn five new words daily with their spellings and meanings.
2. Go through this link to learn Spoken English.

https://youtu.be/_46X_VC5uHA

PART I

WRITING SECTION

ARTICLE WRITING

ARTICLE

- An article is a piece of writing written for a large audience.
- The main motive: it should be published in either magazine or newspapers.
- The topic: may be related to some current issues or of writer's interest.
- The tone and language can be either serious or not-so-serious.

OBJECTIVES

- The article provides information on the topics.
- It offers suggestions and piece of advice.
- It influences the readers and urges them to think.
- It discusses various stories, persons, locations, rising issues and technical developments.

INGREDIENTS

- **Heading**
- **The Writer's name**
- **Body:** the main part of the article(2/3 paragraphs)
- **Conclusion:** the ending paragraph(opinion or recommendation or an appeal)

FORMAT

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE

WRITER'S NAME

BODY(main part of the article)

1. Introduction
2. Description
3. Additional information(if needed)
4. Conclusion

SAMPLE ARTICLE

QUESTION:

Cruelty to animals is growing day by day due to human greed. This is not good for the ecosystem. Animals too are a part of our life. You have been asked to write an article 'Live and Let Live' in order to create awareness. You are Rohit.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

—Rohit

God created the world not only for the benefit of mankind. No doubt man today is the master of the Earth. He has tamed even tigers, elephants and king cobras. But his superiority does not give him the right to hunt down all kinds and species of animals.

Animals normally live in forests. They don't attack us unless we provoke them or encroach in their territory. They are as a rule afraid of us. They serve some useful purposes. Animals can be of great importance in human life. They can be used for protection(dogs), transport (horse /camel) etc. They can be used as companions to humans. All animals have important roles in the ecosystem. So killing them for pleasure or for their skin and bones is a crime.

We need to learn to live together not only with our fellow beings but also with all the creatures created by God. In other words, we should live ourselves as well let others also live in peace. War, hunting and violence are against the will of God and the law of the land. Coexistence should be our motto.

Question for practice:

Suppose you are Mohit. Write an article for your school magazine, urging the fellow students to save water. As water is one of the most precious gifts of nature. But it is unfortunate that we don't understand its worth and over-exploit this resource for our selfish purposes. It is a matter of serious attention that water must be conserved at all costs.

Note: Do in your English copy.

PART II
READING SECTION

COMPREHENSION


An Introduction to Comprehension:

- The word comprehension means the ability to understand what you listen or what you read. It is an exercise which aims at improving or testing one's ability to understand a language.
- In a comprehension test, you are given a passage or a few paragraphs.
These paragraphs show the idea or mood, main issues and even the author's solutions to those issues. Your main task is to answer the questions asked, based on the passage.

Important Strategy to Solve Comprehension

Passages:

- Read the passage as fast as possible.
- Get involved with the paragraph to understand it.
- Underline important lines or parts of the passage to answer the questions. It will also help to understand the main idea of the passage and the tone or mood of the author.
- Try to translate a complex line in your own words and your own language.

- 
- Underline or mark the keywords. These will help you to discover the logical connections in the passage and help in understanding it better.
 - Try to understand the unfamiliar words by reading the line/lines thoroughly. The theme of the line will make you understand the word-meaning.
 - Determine the main idea, tone or mood, logic and other details from the paragraph.
 - Do not assume anything based on your personal belief or previous knowledge, until asked to do so.

- Look back at the paragraph whenever you are in doubt.
 - Read the questions and all the alternatives provided and choose the most appropriate one.
 - Ensure that you understand the meaning of the question, before writing the answer.
 - Read the paragraph/ lines before and after the line in which you think your answer is, sometimes the answers are not direct.
-

QUESTION

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions (in your English copy).

We must do all we can to stop conflicts and civil war. Most conflicts happen in poor countries, especially which are badly governed or where power and wealth are not distributed fairly between different tribal or religious groups. So the best way to check fighting is to make a political arrangement in which all groups have their representatives. The need is to ensure human rights and economic development of all.

Continued..

Continued..

The next fundamental freedom is one that is not mentioned in the UN Charter and even the leaders could not imagine that such a situation would arise. That is the freedom of future generations to live on this planet.

Even now many of us have not understood its importance. We are using up the limited resources for our present use. We are over-using and even wasting them. We are, in fact, robbing our children of their right to live. We must preserve our forests, fisheries and wildlife. All of these are collapsing because of our own habit of consuming or destroying them.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- a) Why do most conflicts happen in poor countries?
- b) What is the best way to check conflicts?
- c) What is meant by 'the freedom of future generations to live'?
- d) How are we robbing our children of their basic right?
- e) What must we preserve for our children?

2. Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

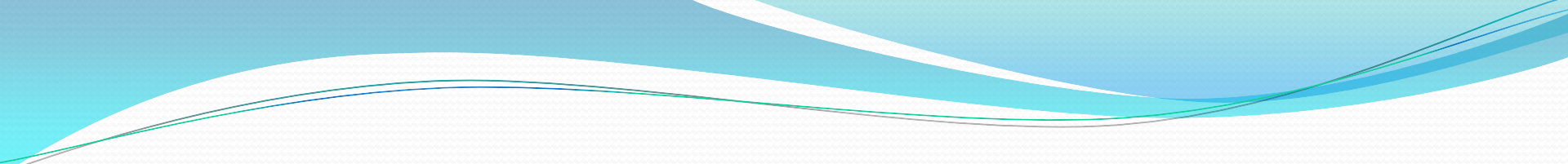
- a) fighting
- b) keep safely
- c) coming to end
- d) a central/primary rule

3. Write the antonyms of the following:

- a) fairly
- b) freedom
- c) destroy

4. State whether the statements are true or false:

- a) We must enjoy the nature fully without thinking about the future generation.
- b) There is a connection between every thing in the world.
- c) Humans can maintain the harmony of the Universe.
- d) We can check conflicts and wars by forming a good Governing body which includes the representatives of every group.



NOTE : The link of 'ONLINE SELF ASSESSMENT TEST' will be updated soon. Students are advised to prepare themselves with the syllabus covered till now.

THANK YOU

SCIENCE FOR CLASS 6





*Recapitulation Of Syllabus Of
I Periodic Test*

Click on this link to understand chapter more



Ch-1 https://youtu.be/zr_HMrguck

Ch-2 <https://youtu.be/qSqazn699TA>

Ch-3 <https://youtu.be/6JV3HtVSZII>

If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device. Kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in internet explorer, Mozilla firefox.

Ch - 1

Food: Where does it come from?

- All living organisms need food to survive & perform different activities.
- There is a lot of variation in the food eaten in different region of India.
- The main source of food are **plants and animals**.
- Animals which eat only plants are called **herbivores**.
- Animals which eat only animals are called **carnivores**.
- Animals which eat both plants and animals are called **omnivores**.
- Animals which mainly consume dead bodies of animals are called **scavengers**.
- **Parasites** are small animals that depend upon other animals for their food.



Ch – 2 Components of Food

- Nutrients are the chemical substances in food that your body needs.
- Nutrients in food can be grouped under the classes- **Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.**
- **Food contains dietary fibres (roughage) and water which are also essential for our body.**
- Carbohydrates and fats provide energy to the body.
- Proteins are needed for muscle- building and for repairing worn-out tissues.
- Vitamins and Minerals are needed for the normal functioning of our body.
- **A balanced diet** is a diet that contains all the essential nutrients in a proper amount.

- Deficiency of carbohydrates causes lack of energy and stamina.
- Deficiency of proteins causes kwashiorkor whereas combined deficiency of proteins and carbohydrates causes marasmus.
- Deficiency of vitamins can cause night blindness, beri-beri, anaemia, scurvy and rickets.
- Deficiency of minerals can cause rickets, anaemia, and goitre.
- Deficiency of water can cause **dehydration**.

Ch – 3 Separation of substances

- A substance which is made up of same kind of particles is called **pure substance**.
- All elements and compounds are pure substances.
- When two or more substances mix with each other is known as **mixture**.
- Mixtures may be **heterogeneous or homogeneous**.
- The purpose of separation is to remove an undesirable substance and to obtain a useful and pure substance.
- The various methods used to separate the components of mixture are : **handpicking, threshing, winnowing, sieving, magnetic separation, filtration, sedimentation, decantation, loading, evaporation, and condensation**.

- A solution is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances.
- A solution consists of a **solute and solvent**.
- A solution in which no more substance can be dissolved at that temperature is called a **saturated solution**.
- Water is called the “**universal solvent**”.

Note :

The link of ‘ **ONLINE SELF ASSESSMENT TEST** ’ will be updated soon. Students are advised to prepare themselves with the syllabus covered till now.

Thank you



Computer Class - VI

Click on the link to understand more:

Introduction/Recall points : <https://youtu.be/GKfkULKeSK4>

Explanation of a lesson : https://youtu.be/hxHH_kdATuI

Chapter -2 : More on Windows 7

Lets recall

- ❖ We studied about technologies used in different generation of computers.
- ❖ Artificial Intelligence is the ability of a machine or computer to think or take decisions like human being.
- ❖ Number system is a technique to represent and work with numbers.
- ❖ Decimal number system is the most common number system. It is a base 10 number system having ten digits from 0 to 9.
- ❖ Other popular number system include binary number system, Octal number system etc.
- ❖ We also studied about binary rules.
- ❖ **To convert decimal into binary number system:**
 1. Divide the number by 2.
 2. Get the integer quotient.
 3. Get the remainder for binary digit.
 4. Repeat the steps until the quotient is equal to zero.

Windows 7



As you have already learned about Operating System in the last class. Operating System is a software that communicates with the hardware and allows other programs to run or we can say it is the manager of the Computer System without which a Computer cannot start.

Windows 7 is an Operating system that was produced by Microsoft. It was released to manufacturing on 22nd July 2009 and became generally available on 22nd October 2009.

It was one of the version of Microsoft Windows OS for Desktop Computers for use on Personal Computers, including home and business desktops, laptops, netbooks, tablets PCs and Media center PCs.

Features of Windows 7

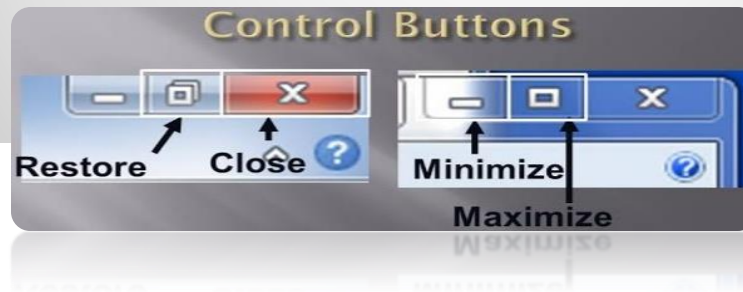
Some of the new features included in Windows 7 are :

- Speed
- Lower hardware requirements
- Search and Organisation
- Taskbar and Search Menu
- Compatibility



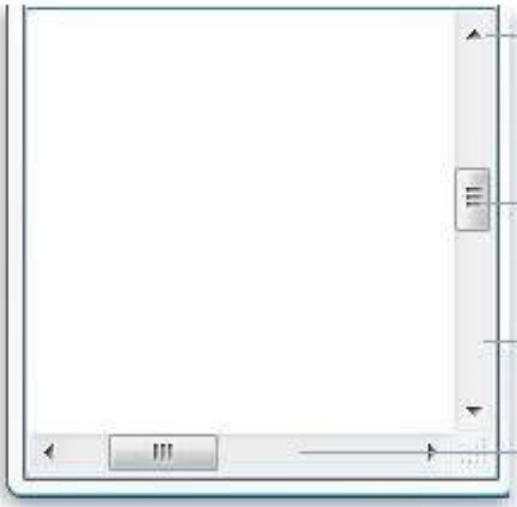
COMPONENTS OF WINDOWS 7

Control buttons : The **Minimize button** shrinks the window and places it on the taskbar while leaving the program running. The **Maximize button**, which looks like a small window, is used to enlarge a window to cover the entire desktop. After a window is maximized, the Maximize button changes to the **Restore button**.



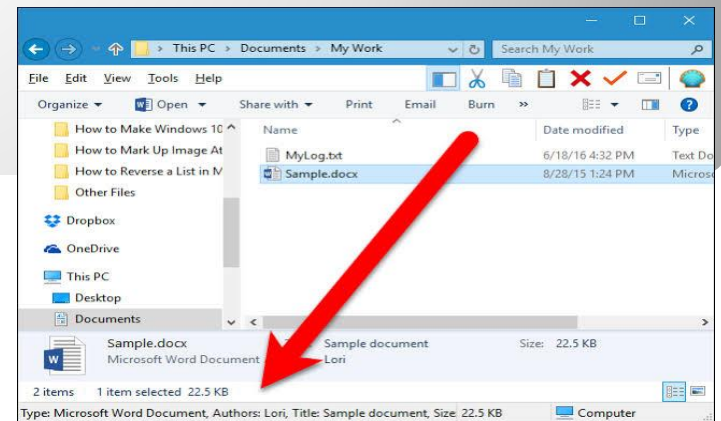
Address bar : It refers to the text field that identifies the user's location on the web and allows them to access different websites. It is also known as Location bar.





Scroll bar : A **vertical** or **horizontal bar** commonly located on the far right or bottom of a window that allows you to move the window viewing area up, down, left or right.

Status bar : It shows you the status of how many items you have selected in the current window.



Back & Forward buttons : They are used for navigating through visited web pages.



Back



Forward

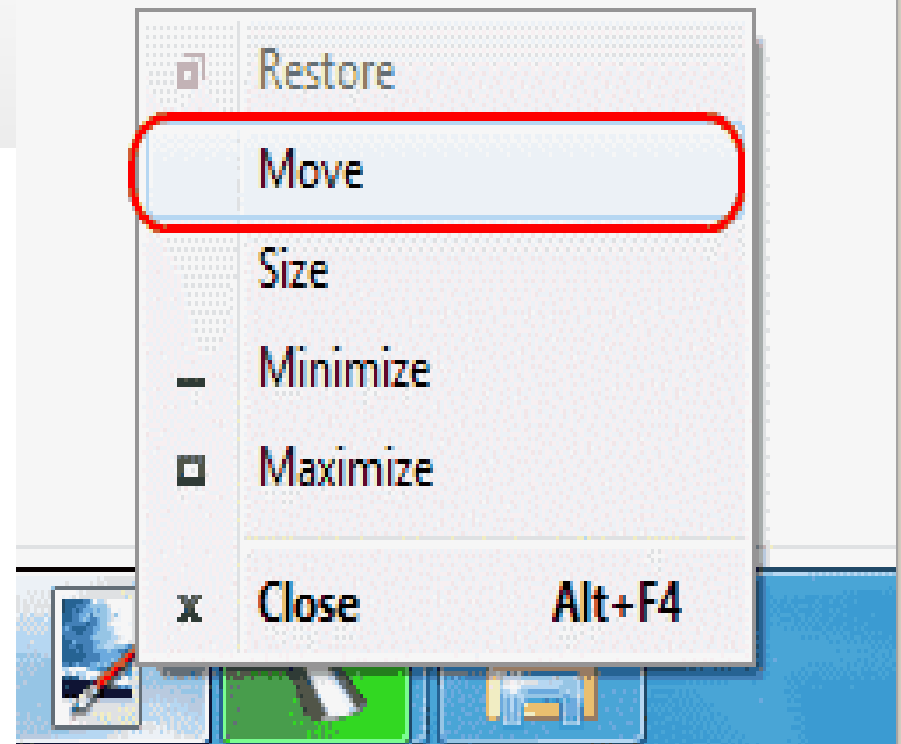
Moving a window

STEPS TO MOVE A WINDOW ARE :

- ❑ Press **Alt+Spacebar** key.
A menu will appear.
- ❑ Click on **Move option** to move the window to the desired option.

OR

- ❑ You can also hold the title bar and drag it to the desired location.



Resizing a window

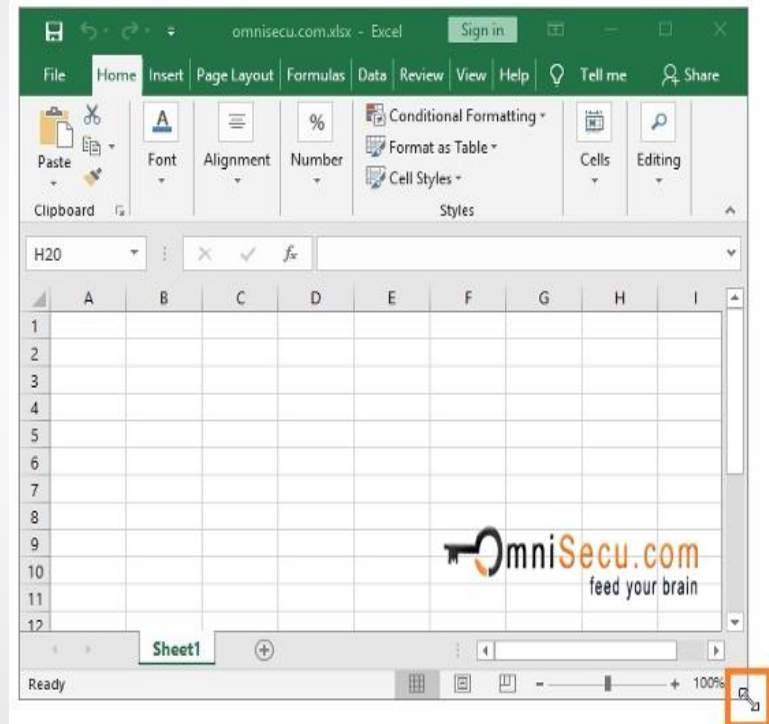
STEPS TO RESIZE A WINDOW ARE :

- ❑ Press **Alt+Spacebar** key.
A menu will appear.

OR

Click on the top left corner of the window. A menu will appear.

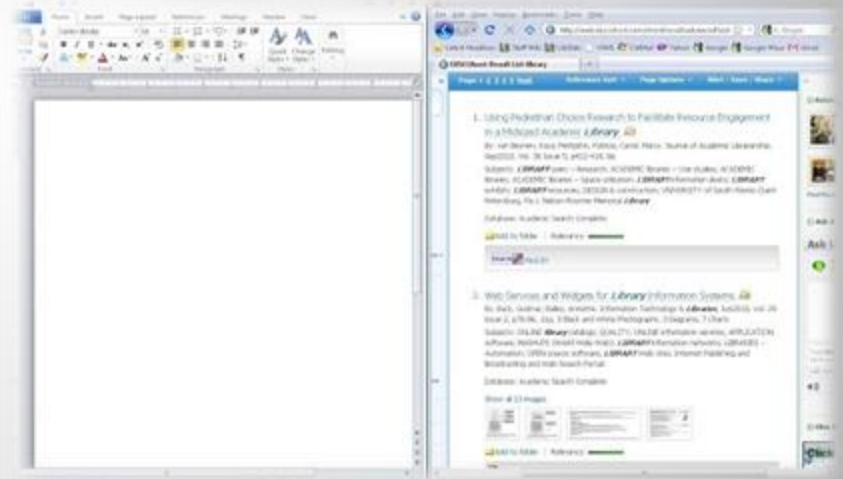
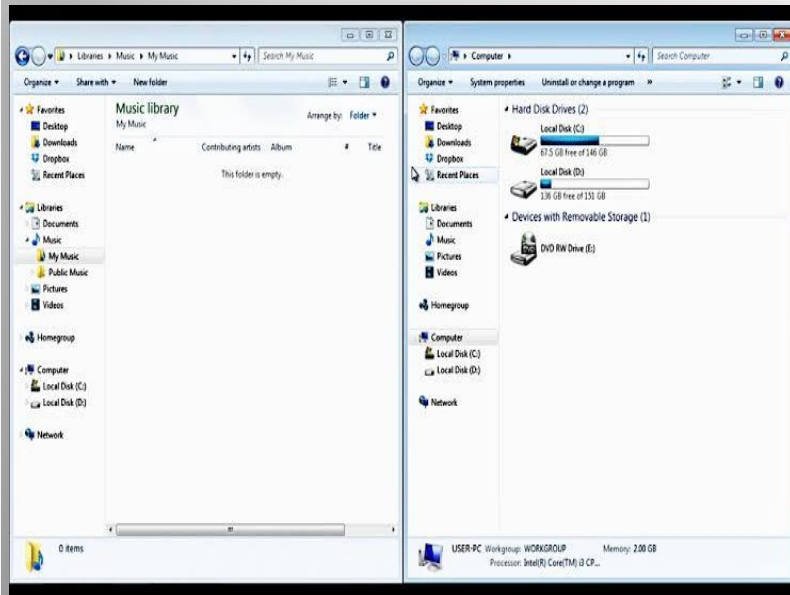
- ❑ Click on **Size option**. Now, resize the window to the desired size using the arrow keys.
- ❑ To finish, Press **Enter key**.



Window Resize cursor

Displaying window side by side

- ❖ Open two or more windows or application programs.
- ❖ Right click on the taskbar.
- ❖ Select Show windows side by side option.



Exercise

1. Who is the CEO of Microsoft?
2. Name the types of scroll bars in a window.
3. Write any three features of Windows 7.
4. Explain the Control buttons of a window?
5. What is the shortcut key to move a window?
6. Define Operating System.
7. Draw a Window and label its components.
(refer page no-15)

REVISION

CH- 1 : INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

- ❑ Computer is an electronic machine which makes our work easier. It follows IPO cycle, it takes data from the user through input devices and process it in CPU and gives the result through output devices.
- ❑ Features of computer are :
 - Speed
 - Accuracy
 - Diligence
 - Versatility
 - Large memory etc.

❑ Limitations of Computer

- No intelligence
- No emotion or feelings
- Can't think and decide like human beings

❑ Computers are divided into 5 generations.

❑ AI is a technique through which a machine thinks and decide like human beings.

❑ Decimal number system, Binary number system, Octal number system are the popular number systems.

<https://youtu.be/typv4ZGalws>

**Prepare for Self Assessment
test on chapter 1.
Online Self Assessment link
will be updated soon.**

**For more query, Please contact or mail at
email id : mailmearti4@gmail.com**

कक्षा - छठी

पाठ - २

नील

पाठ परिचय -

<https://youtu.be/LYj4tqOnXUM>

(इस लिन्क को अवश्य खोले)

Copy paste the link in browser to watch the video

पाठ (नीलू) में लेखिका (महादेवी वर्मा) ने नीलू की माँ लूसी से जुड़े अनभवों का तथा नीलू की सहृदयता व विवेकशीलता का सजीव रूप में चित्रण किया है ।

- लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा का जीवन परिचय

महादेवी वर्मा का जन्म - 20 मार्च 1907 में फर्रुखाबाद में हुआ था । महादेवी वर्मा हिन्दी की सर्वाधिक प्रतिभावन कवयित्रियों में से हैं । वे हिन्दी साहित्य में छायावादी युग के चार प्रमुख स्तंभों में से एक मानी जाती हैं । आधुनिक हिन्दी की सबसे सशक्त कवयित्रियों में से एक होने के कारण आधुनिक मीरा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है । इनका निधन 11 सितंबर 1987 में प्रयागराज में हुआ ।

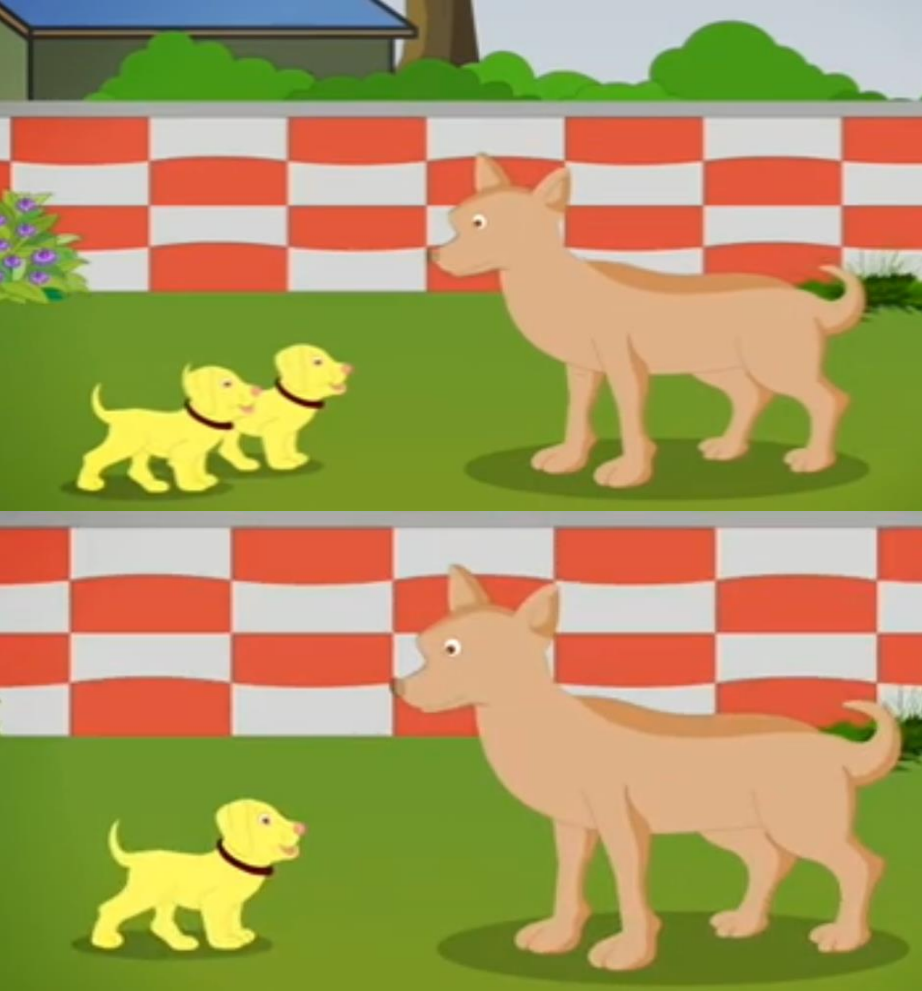


इस पाठ का मूल उद्देश्य जीवों के प्रति दया का विकास करना है ।

नील के विषय में कहने से पूर्व उसकी माँ लूसी के विषय में जान लेना आवश्यक है -

लूसी के शरीर पर काला आभास देने वाले भूरे - पीले रोम थे । बुद्धिमानी का पता देने वाली काली छोटी आँखें थी । उत्तरायण के निवासी लूसी के गले में रुपये व सामान की सूची के साथ एक बड़ा सा थैला या कपड़ा बाँधकर उसे सामान लाने भेजते थे । बर्फीले रास्ते को पार करती हुई लूसी उनका सामान लेकर सकुशल वापस आ जाती थी ।





- लूसी ने दो बच्चों को जन्म दिया । उनमें से एक तो शीत के कारण मर गया तथा दूसरे को लेखिका ने बचा लिया । नीलू स्फूर्तिवान था । वह उँची दीवार को एक छलाँग में पार कर लेता था । वह किसी की अवज्ञा सहन नहीं कर पाता था । यदि कोई उसे उसका प्रिय खाद्य पदार्थ उपेक्षा के साथ देता , तो वह उसे भी नहीं खाता था ।
- कुत्ते भाषा नहीं जानते , ध्वनि पहचानते हैं । नीलू से कुछ कहना भाषा जानने वाले के समान था ।

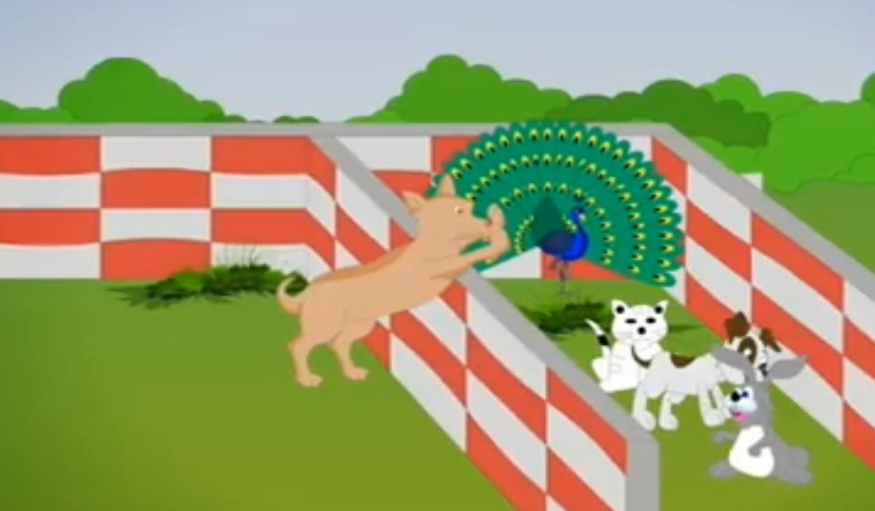
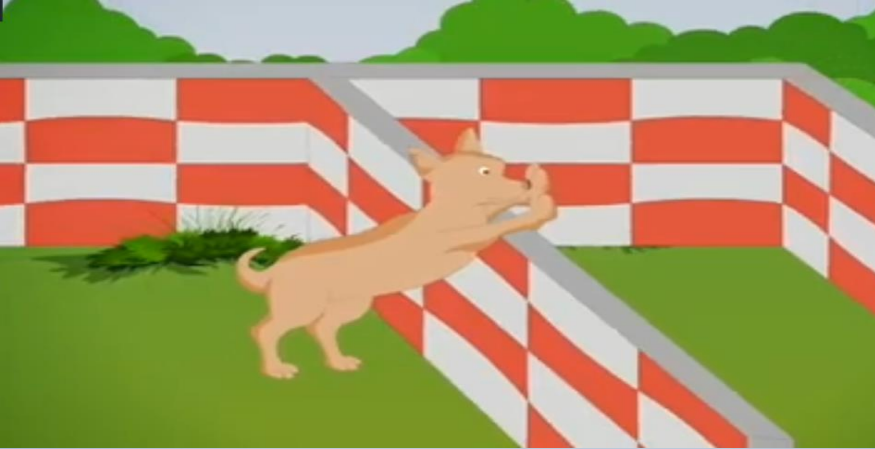


नीलू



नीलू में हिंसा प्रवृत्ति नहीं थी ।
वह उन पक्षी - शावकों की
सतर्कता से रक्षा करता था जो
उड़ नहीं पाते थे ।





बिल्ले से लेखिका के
खरगोशों की रक्षा के लिए
नीलू सारी रात ओस में
भीगता हुआ सुरंग के द्वार
पर खड़ा रहा । सर्दी लगने
से उसे न्यूमोनिया हो गया
।

• लेखिका के बीमार होने पर नीलू उदास हो गया । उसने तीन दिन तक कुछ नहीं खाया । तब लेखिका ने डॉक्टर से अनुमति लेकर उसे अस्पताल बुला लिया । वह तब तक उसके पलंग के चारों तरफ घूमता रहा तब तक उसे यह अनुमान नहीं हो गया कि लेखिका ठीक है। उसके बाद बहुत समझाने पर वह घर वापस आया ।

• नीलू चौदह वर्ष तक जिया ।



निर्देशः

अपनी हिन्दी पाठ्य पुस्तक में से “नीलू”
पाठ को पढ़े और दिए गए अभ्यास कार्य
को हिन्दी की कॉपी में करें।

शब्द अर्थ

स्वीकार

मानना

नवीनता

नयापन

उपरांत

बाद में

विद्युत

बिजली

सामग्री

सामान

उष्णता

गरमी

अधबुने

आधा
बुना

सुरंग

गुफ़ा

विशिष्ट

विशेष
/खास

अनादर

अपमान

निरीक्षण

जाँच

हिंसक

बेरहम

मौखिक

प्रश्न 1: प्रस्तुत अवतरण किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है?

उत्तर : महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा लिखा गया है ।

प्रश्न 2: नीलू की माँ का क्या नाम था ?

उत्तर : नीलू की माँ का नाम लूसी था ।

प्रश्न 3: किसी आगंतुक के आने की सूचना नीलू कैसे देता था ?

उत्तर : किसी आगंतुक के आने की सूचना देने के लिए नीलू लेखिका के कमरे के दरवाज़े पर आकर धीरे - से खड़ा हो जाता था ।

प्रश्न 4: नीलू किस अवस्था तक जिया ?

उत्तर : नीलू चौदह वर्ष तक जिया ।

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1 : लूसी कौन थी ? उसका नीलू के साथ क्या संबंध था ?

उत्तर : लूसी अल्सेशियन जाति की कतिया थी । उसने नीलू को जन्म दिया था वह उसकी माँ थी ।

प्रश्न 2 : लूसी ने कितने बच्चों को जन्म दिया और उनका क्या हुआ ?

उत्तर : लूसी ने दो बच्चों को जन्म दिया । उसके दोनों बच्चों में से एक तो ठंड के कारण मर गया था और दूसरे बच्चे को लेखिका ने बहुत कोशिश करके ठंड से बचा लिया ।

प्रश्न 3 : नीलू की बनावट तथा रंग - रूप का वर्णन कीजिए ।

उत्तर : बड़े होने पर नीलू बहुत सुंदर दिखता था । उसके रोम भरे , पीले और काले रंग के थे , जो धूप - छाँही जैसे दिखते थे । कान चौड़े और नकीले थे । उसकी आँखें काली कोर वाली तथा शहद के रंग जैसी दिखाई देती थी ।

प्रश्न 4 : नीलू पक्षी - शावकों की रक्षा किस प्रकार करता था ?

उत्तर : नीलू उन पक्षी - शावकों का सतर्क पहरेदार बन जाता था , जो उड़ने के प्रयास में नीचे गिर जाते थे । नीलू के भय से कोई भी जानवर उन पक्षी - शावकों को हानि पहुँचाने का साहस नहीं करता था ।

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1 : लूसी लोगों को सामान पहुँचाने का काम कैसे करती थी ?

उत्तर : उत्तरायण के निवासी लूसी से सामान मँगवाने के लिए रूपये व सामान की सूची एक बड़े से कपड़े में बाँधकर उसके गले में लटका देते थे । दुकानदार उसके गले से कपड़ा निकालता और सूची व पैसे लेकर सामान उसी कपड़े में रखकर वापस उसके गले में बाँध देता था । वह सामान को लेकर बर्फीले रास्ते से सकुशल लौटकर लोगों का सामान पहुँचाती थी ।

प्रश्न 2 : नीलू के स्वभाव की क्या विशेषताएँ थी ?

उत्तर : नीलू का स्वभाव अनोखा व गर्वीला था । वह बड़ा स्वाभिमानी कुत्ता था । अगर उसके प्रिय खाने को भी अनादर के साथ दिया जाता था तो वह उसकी ओर देखता भी नहीं था । यदि उसे किसी बात पर डांट दिया जाता , तो बिना मनाए वह लेखिका के सामने नहीं आता था ।

प्रश्न 3 : नीलू का ध्वनि ज्ञान कैसा था ?

उत्तर : कुत्ते भाषा नहीं जानते , केवल ध्वनि पहचानते हैं । नीलू का ध्वनि ज्ञान इतना गहरा और विस्तृत था कि उससे कुछ कहना भाषा जानने वाले मनुष्य के समान हो जाता था ।

प्रश्न 4 : नीलू ने खरगोश को कैसे बचाया और इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

उत्तर : नीलू ने पत्तियों की सरसराहट से सजग होकर चारदीवारी के उस तरफ देखा तो उसने खरगोश के संकट को पहचान लिया । चारदीवारी के उस तरफ कूद कर उसने बिलाव को तो भगा दिया । परंतु खरगोश को सुरंग से बाहर निकलने से रोकने के लिए वह सारी रात ओस में भीगता हुआ सुरंग के बाहर बैठा रहा जिसके कारण उसे न्यूमोनिया हो गया ।

प्रश्न 5 : लेखिका के बीमार होने पर नीलू ने क्या किया ?

उत्तर : लेखिका के बीमार होने पर नीलू उदास हो गया । उसने तीन दिन तक कुछ नहीं खाया । तब लेखिका ने डॉक्टर से अनुमति लेकर उसे अस्पताल बुला लिया । वह तब तक उसके पलंग के चारों तरफ घूमता रहा तब तक उसे यह अनुमान नहीं हो गया कि लेखिका ठीक है। उसके बाद बहुत समझाने पर वह घर वापस आया ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पाठ में से ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर का सही विकल्प चुनिए –
कुत्ते भाषा ----- देखा था ।

1. कुत्ते क्या पहचानते हैं ?

- ध्वनि रूप भाषा

2. नीलू का ध्वनि ज्ञान कैसा था ?

- संकीर्ण विस्तृत तथा गहरा नहीं था

3. नीलू लेखिका को किस नाम से जानता था ?

- स्वाभिमानी गुरु दोनों

4. नीलू का दीर्घ जीवन कितने वर्ष का था ?

- तेरह चौदह बारह

(घ) स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए -

1. नीलू की माँ का नाम लूसी था ।
2. कुत्ते भाषा नहीं जानते ।
3. लेखिका घायल होकर अस्पताल पहुँच गई थीं ।
4. नीलू ने खरगोश को जंगली बिल्ले से बचाया था ।

भाषा की बात

(क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लिंग परिवर्तन कीजिए -

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. लेखिका - लेखक | 2. खरगोश - मादा खरगोश |
| 3. कुत्ता - कुतिया | 4. बिल्ली - बिलाव |

(ख) वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए -

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. दरवाजे पर पहरा देने वाला | - पहरेदार |
| 2. दूसरे का हित चाहने वाला | - हितैषी |
| 3. परोपकार करने वाला | - परोपकारी |
| 4. जिसके आने की तिथि न हो | - अतिथि |

(ग) नीचे दिए गए उपसर्गों से दो - दो नए शब्द बनाइए -

1. प्र - प्रचार, प्रदान
2. सद् - सद्भाव, सद्गुण
3. प्रति - प्रतिकूल, प्रतिरोध
4. उप - उपदेश, उपहार

अपने पालतू जानवर की फोटो के साथ
विशेषता और नाम भेज सकते हैं 😊
seema.balhara@gmail.com

कक्षा - 6

हिंदी

पुनरावृत्ति - लिंक देखें

<https://youtu.be/0TtqPj6cnx0>

हिंदी व्याकरण (संज्ञा और सर्वनाम)

अरहुल – पाठ -1 (कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती)





संज्ञा



संज्ञा के भेद

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



सर्वनाम



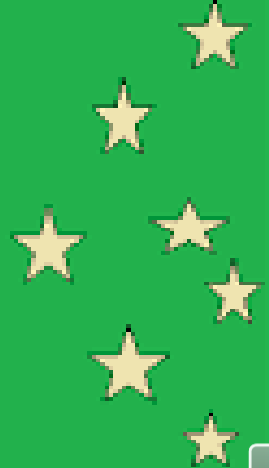
shutterstock.com • 60159682



सर्वनाम और उसके भेद



- (1) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम
- (2) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
- (3) अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
- (4) संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
- (5) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
- (6) निजवाचक सर्वनाम





कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती

● सोहनलाल द्विवेदी

आत्म मूल्यांकन परीक्षा (Self Assessment Test)



CLASS VI

SANSKRIT

पाठ –

1. संस्कृत वर्णमाला,
2. संस्कृत शब्द परिचय,
3. संस्कृत धातु परिचय ।

Pls. click the below link to revise above topic :

<https://youtu.be/Sa IWhH1Az0>

If you are not able to open the given link in mobile device , kindly copy the link in Google Browser , else try to browse in Internet Explorer , Mozzila Firefox...

kindly go through previous study material and view this video to prepare yourself for online self assessment test.

The link for Online assessment test will be updated soon.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

CLASS – VI

WATER PLANTS

Water Hyacinth-

- ❖ This free-floating perennial aquatic plant is native to tropical south America.
- ❖ It has feathery, freely hanging purple-black roots and beautiful purple and pink flowers.
- ❖ It grows vigorously and can double its population in two weeks.



Floating Heart-

- ❖ These floating plants have small flowers with five yellow or white petals.
- ❖ Some species of these plants are aquatic weeds.



Giant Kelp-

- ❖ These giant sea plants are actually a species of large brown algae found in the Pacific Ocean and in the Southern oceans near South America, South Africa, and Australia.
- ❖ They grow in dense stands known as kelp forests, which are home to many water animals.



Water cabbage-

- ❖ This floating plant has huge spongy leaves without stem ,and roots hanging submerged beneath the floating leaves.
- ❖ They are found in nearly all tropical and subtropical freshwater bodies.



Duckweed-

- ❖ This free-floating water plant grows commonly in stagnant water.
- ❖ It is an aggressive invader that may kill other plants in the habitat by blocking sunlight.



Waterwheel plant-

- ❖ This is a rare species of water plant that feeds on small aquatic insects.
- ❖ It traps its prey with its leaves, which are arranged in whorls around a central, free-floating stem.



NATURE'S FURY

An earthquake-

- ❖ Earthquake is the sudden shaking of the ground caused due to the change in position of rocks below the surface of the earth.
- ❖ The movement of rocks produce powerful shock waves that can destroy cities, break dams, and cause tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions.



A flood-

- ❖ Floods are the most frequent type of natural disaster and occur when an overflow of water submerges land that is usually dry.
- ❖ Floods are often caused by heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt or a storm surge from a tropical cyclone or tsunami in coastal areas.



Drought-

- ❖ A drought is an event of prolonged shortages in the water supply.
- ❖ They cause water shortage, crop damage, and depletion of groundwater.

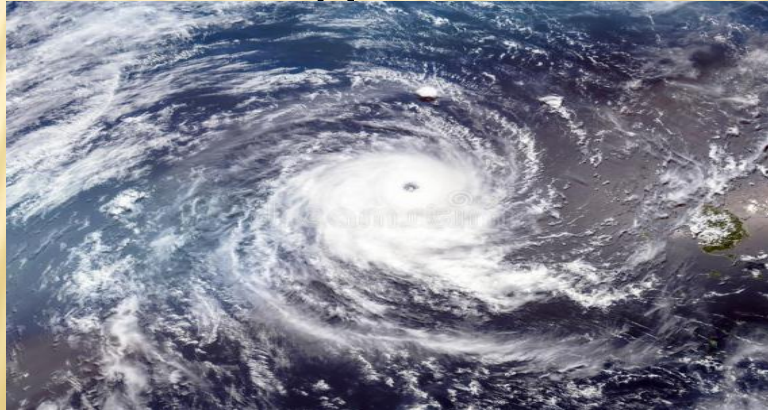
TYPES OF DROUGHT-

1. Permanent drought
2. Seasonal drought
3. Unpredictable drought
4. Invisible drought



Cyclones –

- ❖ A cyclones refers to any low pressure area with winds spiralling inwards.
- ❖ Cyclones rotate clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ❖ They are also called typhoons and hurricanes.



A tsunami-

- ❖ Tsunami is a huge water wave triggered by underwater earthquakes and volcanic eruptions .
- ❖ The sudden force vertically displaces the water column in a water body, resulting in large waves.



A tornado-

- ❖ The most violent tornadoes come from supercells, large thunderstorms that have winds already in rotation.
- ❖ Tornadoes form when warm, humid air collides with cold, dry air.
- ❖ The denser cold air is pushed over the warm air, usually producing thunderstorms.



Home work

Answer the following question:

- What is a disaster?
- What causes Tsunami?
- A place where an earthquake originates is called?
- What is the scientific equipment that measures the size of an earthquake called?
- Where is National Institute of Disaster Management located?

Current Affairs

- IIT-D team develop COVID-19 dashboard 'PRACRITTI'.
- Nation celebrates 'Ayushman Bharat Diwas' on 30th April.
- NASA creates "VITAL" high-pressure ventilator to fight COVID-1.
- Veteran Bollywood Actor Rishi Kapoor and Padma Shri award winning Actor Irrfan Khan passes away in April 2020.
- World Malaria Day being observed on 25 April.
- Former Australian all-rounder Graeme Watson passes away.
- Former finance secretary Rajiv Kumar becomes new chief of PESB(Public Enterprises Selection Board).

THANK YOU

Click here:

[*https://youtu.
be/jBy1Imp3cBA*](https://youtu.be/jBy1Imp3cBA)

Note- If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device, kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox.....