

Work of week - 6

Date - 11/05/2020

Class - VI

Subject - English Reader

Sub. T. - Miss. Kavita Sharma

Chapter - 4

The Perfect Life (Poem)

By - Ben Jonson

Word Meanings -

Word	Eng. Mea.	Hindi Mea.
bulk	large quantity	अधिक मात्रा (थोक)
oak	a forest tree	साइबलूत वृक्ष
log	a piece of wood	लकड़ी का लट्ठा
bald and sere	naked, leafless	नग्न व पत्तिरहित
proportions	the size, shape or level of something	आकृति व आकार / अनुपात
measures	ways of dealing any situation	उपाय

Question Answers -

Que 1 - What does the poet say about an oak tree?

Ans - The poet says about an oak tree that it grows tall and lasts for hundred of years but is of no use of anyone. By this, he

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wants to tell us that a short and meaningful life is far better than a life that is long and uneventful.

Que 2 - What do you mean by 'dry, bald and sere'?

Ans - The word dry, bald and sere mean that when an oak tree falls, it is dry, without leaves and withered.

Que 3 - Why is lily fairer far in May?

Ans - A lily is fairer far in May because it has a life of one day only and it dies the same day in the night. In May, it blossoms in morning and fades away in the night.

Que 4 - Why is lily called 'a flower of light'?

Ans - A lily is called 'a flower of light' because it gives out its beauty in the daytime and even though it doesn't live for a long time. It is perfect during its lifetime.

Que 5 - How can life be made perfect in short measures?

Ans - In short measures life can be made perfect to live it in only short, transient moments that often fade and die like a

lily flower instead of dull and long life like an oak tree.

Que 6 - Quality is better than quantity. - Justify the statement.

Ans - Quality and quantity are two separate things. Quality is more important than quantity, because the quality of people only decide whether they are an asset or liability to the nation. A well qualified population makes the resources of the country useful.

Explanation -

Stanza - 1

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred
year,

To fall a log at last dry, bald and
sere;

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem "The Perfect Life" composed by "Ben Jonson."

Context - In this stanza the poet tells us that a short and meaningful life is better than a long, dull and meaningless life.

Explanation — In this stanza the poet wants to tell us that our life should not long like an oak tree which has no charm or beauty. It neither blossoms nor does give fruits for us. And, in the end it becomes dry and bald and it falls down like a log. So we should not live such life. The poet wants to tell that the world is like a temporary and everyone should spend a short, meaningful life.

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Date - 11/05/2020

Class - VI

Sub. - संस्कृत

Sub. T. - Kavita Sharma

चतुर्थः पाठः

(सुभाषितानि)

शब्दार्थाः -

परमः	सबसे बड़ा
अपूर्वः	अनोखा
कौषः	खजाना
प्रदानेन	देने से या बोलने से
दुःख्यन्ति	प्रसन्न होते हैं
दरिद्रता	गरीबी
श्रोत्रम्	कान
पाणिः	हाथ
विभाति	अच्छा लगता है
विवादाय	विवाद के लिए
खलस्य	दुष्ट की
साधोः	सज्जन की
निवारयति	बचाता है
गूहति	छिपता है
यच्छति	छोड़ता है
परदारेषु	दूसरे की स्त्रियों में
पण्डितः	विद्वान्

प्रश्नोत्तरः -

(क) के मर्त्यलोके भारभूताः ?

उ० येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानम् ते मर्त्यलोके भारभूताः ।

(ख) कः परमोधर्मः ?

उ० अहिंसा परमोधर्मः अस्ति ।

(ग) प्रियवाम्य प्रदानेन काः दुष्यन्ति ?

उ० प्रियवाम्य प्रदानेन जन्तवः दुष्यन्ति ।

(घ) विद्याधनं कीदृशी धर्मः अस्ति ?

उ० विद्याधनं उत्तमः धर्मः अस्ति ।

अभ्यास

(क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद कीजिए-

1. सच्चा मित्र गुप्त बातों को छिपाता है।
2. अहिंसा सबसे बड़ा धर्म है।
3. मधुर बोलने से सभी मनुष्य प्रसन्न होते हैं।
4. करुणाशील मनुष्यों का शरीर परोपकार से सुन्दर लगता है।
5. संसार में कौन-सा मनुष्य विद्वान होता है।

सन्मित्रं गुह्यं निगूहति ।
अहिंसा परमोधर्मः अस्ति ।
प्रियवाक्य उदानेन सर्वे जन्तवः तुष्यन्ति ।
करुणापराणाम् कार्याः परोपकारैः विभ्राति ।
संसारे कः विद्वान् भवति ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

1. के मर्त्यलोके भारभूताः?
2. कः परमोधर्मः?
3. प्रियवाक्य प्रदानेन काः तुष्यन्ति?
4. विद्याधनं कीदृशी धर्मः अस्ति?

येषां न विद्या न तपो न दानम् ते मर्त्यलोके भारभूताः ।
अहिंसा परमोधर्मः ।
प्रियवाक्य प्रदानेन जन्तवः तुष्यन्ति ।
विद्याधनं उत्तमः धर्मः अस्ति ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों को अपने वाक्यों में प्रयोग करो -

चरन्ति = पशुनः क्षेत्रे चरन्ति ।
ज्ञानम् = साधुनः ज्ञानाय भवन्ति ।



संस्कृत-6

विद्यते = महापुरुषाणाम् वाणी सर्वत्र विद्यते !
 अपूर्वः = विद्या अपूर्वः कोषः अस्ति ।

(घ) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए-

श्रोत्रम् श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन,
 दानेन पाणिर्न कंकणेन
 विभाति कायः करुणापराणाम्
 परोपकारैः न तु चन्दनेन ।

(ङ) निम्नलिखित शब्द किस विभक्ति और किस वचन के हैं?

शब्द	विभक्ति	वचन
पापात्	पञ्चमी	एकवचन
विवादाय	प्रथमी	एकवचन
चन्दनेन	तृतीया	एकवचन
प्रदानेन	तृतीया	एकवचन
लोके	सप्तमी	एकवचन
मृगाः	उपमा	बहुवचन
धर्मः	उपमा	एकवचन

(च) निम्न पंक्तियों का अर्थ अपने शब्दों में लिखिए-

1. अहिंसा परमं धर्मं अहिंसा परमं सुखम्।
2. विभाति कायः करुणापराणाम्,
3. परोपकारैः न तु चन्दनेन।

अहिंसा परम धर्म है, अहिंसा परम सुख है।
 करुणावान लोगों का शरीर सुशोभित होता है।
 शरीर की सुंदरता परोपकार करने से है न चन्दन
 का लोप करने से नहीं।

Study material :- Week 6

class :- 6th

Subject :- Hindi-I

By :- Kajal Bhardwaj

Date :- 11/May/20 to 16/May/20

[हिमांशु जोशी का जीवन - परिचय]

हिमांशु जोशी का जन्म उत्तराखंड के चंपावल जिले के 'जोसयूडा' गाँव में 4 मई 1935 में हुआ था। उनके बचपन का लंबा समय 'खेतीखान' गाँव में बीता जहाँ से उन्होंने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बाद मिडिल स्कूल तक की शिक्षा प्राप्त की। इसके बाद 1948 में वो नैनीताल चले आए जहाँ से उन्होंने उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त की।

उनके पिता 'पूर्णानन्द जोशी' स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी थे। उनका संघर्ष जोशी के लिए प्रेरणा बना। आजीविका की तलाश में हिमांशु जोशी दिल्ली आए और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से एम. फिल किया।

जोशी ने पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के संपादन के साथ-साथ दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के लिए भी कार्य किया।

हिमांशु जोशी के उपन्यास 'सु-राज' पर आधारित फिल्म 'सु-राज' ने 'इंडियन पेनोरमा' के अंतर्गत अंतराष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों में भारतीय फिल्मों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया।

उनके चर्चित उपन्यास 'तुम्हारे लिए' पर दूरदर्शन द्वारावाहिक बना।

Chapter - 4

Harappan Civilisation : The Rise of Urbanism

Answer the following questions briefly.

Q.1 Where did the Harappan civilisation develop?

Ans Harappan civilisation developed on the bank of Ravi river in Montgomery district of west Punjab (now in Pakistan).

Q.2 Name some of the important buildings of the Harappan civilisation.

Ans The citadel, Great bath, Pillared Hall and Granary.

Q.3 Why is the Indus Valley Civilisation also called the Harappan culture?

Ans Indus Valley Civilisation is also called the Harappan culture because the most important evidence of the achievements of this civilisation have been excavated from a city called Harappa.

Q.4 Name any five cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans Mohenjo-daro, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rupar and Alamgirpur are five cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Q.5 Who brought the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro to light?

Ans Harappa was excavated in 1920 and 1921 by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Mohenjo-daro was excavated in 1922 by R.D. Banerji.

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.1 Write a brief note on the town planning of the Indus Valley people.

Ans. The Indus Valley people had a remarkable skill in town planning. They lived in well planned towns and led a luxurious urban life. The city was divided into two main parts - the citadel and the lower town.

Q.2 Describe the drainage system of Mohen-jodaro.

Ans. The drainage system of Mohen-jodaro was very good. They built an underground drainage system. The city streets were based on a grid system and oriented east to west. Wider drains were covered with limestone blocks.

Q.3 What were the chief occupations of the Indus Valley people?

Ans. Agriculture was the main occupation of the Indus valley people. They grew wheat, barley, mustard, sesamum, cotton, millets, vegetables, etc. Pottery, smithy, spinning and weaving were other occupations.

Q.4 What is the importance of the seals?

Ans. These seals were used by different guilds or merchants and traders for stamping purposes. They give us information about the artistic skill, religious beliefs, dresses, ornaments, trade contacts, commercial relations and the script of the Indus Valley people.

Q-5 What were the causes of the decay of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

Ans The causes of the decay of the Indus Valley Civilisation were -

- i) It might have been destroyed by regular floods.
- ii) An epidemic might have killed the people.
- iii) Due to deforestation on a large scale, the climate began to change and the region became dry.
- iv) The Aryans invaded their cities and destroyed them.

Q6 The Harappans can be called a great architects and engineers. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your argument.

Ans Yes, it is correct to say that Harappans can be called great architects and engineers. Because they built massive walls and gateways surrounded the city area which was done to protect the city from flood and illegal trade. Each city had a well built drainage system also.

Chapter-4

Cloth and cloth material

Answer the following questions in short.

Q.1 What did the primitive man use to wear?

Ans The primitive man wore skins of animals or bark of trees.

Q.2 Name the cloth materials used by the modern man.

Ans The modern man uses cotton, wool, silk and synthetic yarns for clothing.

Q.3 Why cotton cloth is preferred?

Ans Cotton cloth is preferred because these are comfortable to wear and ideal for summer season.

Q.4 How are silkworm kept and fed?

Ans Silkworms are kept in special containers and fed on mulberry leaves.

Q.5 Name two plant fibres. From where is jute obtained?

Ans Cotton and jute are plant fibres. Jute is obtained from the bark of the jute plant stem.

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.1 What types of soil and climate are suitable for cotton? Name the leading cotton producing countries.

Ans Alluvial and black soil are best suited for cotton plants. It requires cloud free sunny days and uniformly high temperature.

Leading cotton producing countries are China, U.S.A, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, Australia and Mexico.

Q.2 What are the sources of wool? How is wool finally woven into garments?

Ans The sources of wool are the coat of a sheep, goats and camels. After cleaning and oiling, wool fibres are twisted together to make yarn, which can then be woven into garments.

Q.3 How is silk obtained from silkworm?

Ans Extracting raw silk starts by cultivating the silkworm on mulberry leaves. Once the worms start pupating in their cocoons, these are dissolved in boiling water in order for individual long fibres to be extracted and fed into the spinning reel.

Q.4 What are man-made fibres? Why are they being used by the man?

Ans Man-made fibres are also known as synthetic fibre that is made artificially such as nylon and rayon. They are being used by the man because they are strong, resist wear and rotting. They need no ironing and drip dry.

Q.5 How are fibres separated from the flax plants?

Ans Harvesting flax for making linen is done by pulling the plants from the ground. The seeds are removed from stalks. Then, stalks are allowed to rot. Then stalks are beaten to separate the fibres which are ultimately spun.

Study Material : Week 6

CLASS - 6th

Subject : MATHEMATICS By: Nipun Bhardwaj

Chapter 1 : Number System

Ex- 1(D,E,F)

ESTIMATING THE SUMS

Example 1- Estimate the sum $(64+79)$ to the nearest ten.

Solution : 64 estimated to the nearest ten = 60

79 estimated to the nearest ten = 80

The required estimation = $(60+80) = 140$

Example 2- Estimate the sum $(274+143)$ to the nearest hundred.

Solution :

274 estimated to the nearest hundred = 300

143 estimated to the nearest hundred = 100

The required estimation = $(300+100) = 400$

NOTE: Similary we can estimate the difference

EXERCISE 1(D)

Estimate the sum to the nearest ten:

1. $(57+34)$
2. $(43+78)$
3. $(14+69)$
4. $(86+19)$
5. $(95+58)$
6. $(77+63)$
7. $(356+275)$
8. $(463+282)$
9. $(548+276)$

Estimate the sum to the nearest hundred:

10. $(236+689)$
11. $(458+324)$
12. $(170+395)$
13. $(3280+4395)$
14. $(5130+1410)$

Estimate the difference to the nearest ten:

15. $(53-18)$
16. $(97-38)$
17. $(409-148)$

Estimate the difference to the nearest hundred:

18. $(678-215)$
19. $(957-578)$
20. $(7258-2429)$

ESTIMATING THE PRODUCTS

Example 1- Estimate the product of 42×58 by rounding off each number to the nearest ten.

Solution : 42 estimated to the nearest ten = 40

58 estimated to the nearest ten = 60

The required estimation = $(40 \times 60) = 2400$

Example 2- Estimate the product of 367×231 by rounding off each number to the nearest hundred.

Solution :

367 estimated to the nearest hundred = 400

231 estimated to the nearest hundred = 200

The required estimation = $(400 \times 200) = 8000$

EXERCISE 1(E)

Estimate each of the following product by rounding off each number to the nearest ten:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (38×63) | 2. (54×47) | 3. (28×63) |
| 4. (42×75) | 5. (64×58) | 6. (15×34) |

Estimate each of the following product by rounding off each number to the nearest hundred:

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. (376×123) | 8. (264×147) | 9. (423×158) |
| 10. (509×179) | 11. (392×138) | 12. (271×339) |

ESTIMATING THE QUOTIENTS

Example 1- Find the estimated quotient of $627 \div 23$

Solution:

627 estimated to the nearest hundred = 600

23 estimated to the nearest ten = 20

The required estimation = $(600 \div 20) = 30$

Example 2- Find the estimated quotient of $76 \div 37$

Solution: 76 estimated to the nearest ten = 80
37 estimated to the nearest ten = 40 The
required estimation = $(80 \div 40) = 2$

NOTE: If DIVIDEND is a 3 digit number then it must be estimated to nearest hundred and if it is a 2 digit number then it will be estimated to nearest ten.

EXERCISE1(F)

Find the estimated quotient for each of the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. $985 \div 48$ | 2. $694 \div 68$ | 3. $87 \div 28$ |
| 4. $83 \div 17$ | 5. $62 \div 23$ | 6. $193 \div 24$ |
| 7. $275 \div 25$ | 8. $633 \div 33$ | 9. $849 \div 39$ |
| 10. $968 \div 38$ | 11. $799 \div 69$ | 12. $70 \div 9$ |

Week-6

Date- 11/5/2020 (Monday)

by

Meenakshi Jaiswal

Page

Sub- GK

Class - VI

Ch-4, Body Language-

Often we move our body parts to express an attitude, feeling or emotion.

Learn and write in your copy.

(A)

bite lips

shake head

wrinkle nose

clench fist

stamp foot

raise eyebrows

nod head

wrinkle forehead

click fingers

shrug shoulders

clench fingers

bite nails

bunch shoulders

brisk, erect walk

stroke chin

(B)

nervousness.

disagreement

dislike

fury

annoyance

astonishment

agreement

trying to remember

anxiety

unconcern

impatience

perplexity

dejection

confidence

trying to make a decision

(1)