

# EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS : VI

ENGLISH

UNIT – 1 HOW DADDY PLAYED PING – PONG

- ALEXANDER RASKIN

## About the Author

- **Alexander Raskin** was a famous Russian author and poet. His stories are very interesting , realistic and funny. They go from when he was a boy to when he became a young pioneer. One of his widely recognized works is When Daddy was a Little Boy, a largely autobiographical book about his childhood. So, the story How Daddy Played Ping – pong is a collection of this work only.

## Summary of the story

How Daddy Played Ping-Pong is one of the story from Alexander’s famous work ‘When Daddy was a Little Boy’. It’s an autobiographical book about his childhood. These stories were about him when he was a child. He used to narrate these stories and tell about his childhood to his daughter when he was sick. The main characters of the story are Narrator( the one who is telling the story , basically the author), Little Daddy( imaginative character chosen by the narrator to write his story), parents or grandparents, friends, teacher, professor and Narrator’s sister.

In this story the narrator is explaining how Little Daddy got fascinated with a new game called ping- pong during his schooldays. He said that people were so fond of that game that they used to play it from morning till night and wherever they find a place like in every school, courtyard, on tables, benches, grand pianos etc. He also mentioned that many kids forgot that anything else existed except ping-pong. There used to be ping – pong matches in Little Daddy’s school everyday. Every class played each other to determine the school champion, and later they played for district and then the final winners appear for a city tournament. So, this is how people developed such a keen interest in this game.

Earlier Little Daddy couldn’t understand that what is so interesting about this game as people just keep bouncing a little white ball back and forth with little paddles. Gradually after few days little daddy also got persuaded by one of his

friend and he took a real interest in this game. In the beginning he was not able to hit the ball but finally he managed to do so and thought that it was most fascinating game in this world. However, his parents felt that this is going to be the darkest days for Little Daddy and them too. As he developed interest for this game, on the other hand he became completely ignorant and casual towards his academics. He began playing better but his marks kept getting worse and worse. He was also reminded by one of his teacher that 'There's a limit to everything'. Although he became the best ping-pong player of the school but his teachers were concerned about his studies. So, one day a teacher wrote a letter to his grandparents but Little Daddy pulled it out of the mail box and tore it into pieces which was a very shameful act. Then again they wrote a letter to his parents but to their surprise Little Daddy again tore into still tinier bits. So by witnessing such behaviour of Little Daddy they once more decided to write a third letter to his parents however after this incident Little Daddy decided that there is no point going to school. So, now instead of keeping books in his bag he used to keep ping-pong paddles, a net and threeballs. He made up his mind for winning Moscow Tournament. As Daddy's parents didn't turn up to meet the teacher's and they couldn't find him in the class so they went to meet him. Later, Daddy's parents discovered that their son had been playing hooky and they got shocked. Then they decided to take him to a professor who has been treating crazy people so long. So, Little Daddy had a long conversation with the professor where he talked about his interest, why he had dropped the school and many more. After this interaction professor came to the conclusion that Little Daddy will resume to school in September once his team wins the Moscow Tournament. However, Little Daddy didn't stand first but his team managed to win second position. Later, Little Daddy realized that he committed a biggest mistake on his part by dropping the school just for a ping-pong ball game. Now, his old paddle lies still on the top of the shelf and his parents still shudder at the sight of it but Little Daddy looks at it fondly.

As the narrator is narrating this story to his daughter he discovers that she is also very fond of this game so he gets worried and thinks how his parents would have thought in the same way when they were also going through the same situation. However, the narrator is relieved to see that his daughter is not going to drop out of school rather she will manage the time accordingly.

**Moral of the story:** We realize our parents' concern, when we become parents.

## **UNIT – 1 ( NEW WORDS)**

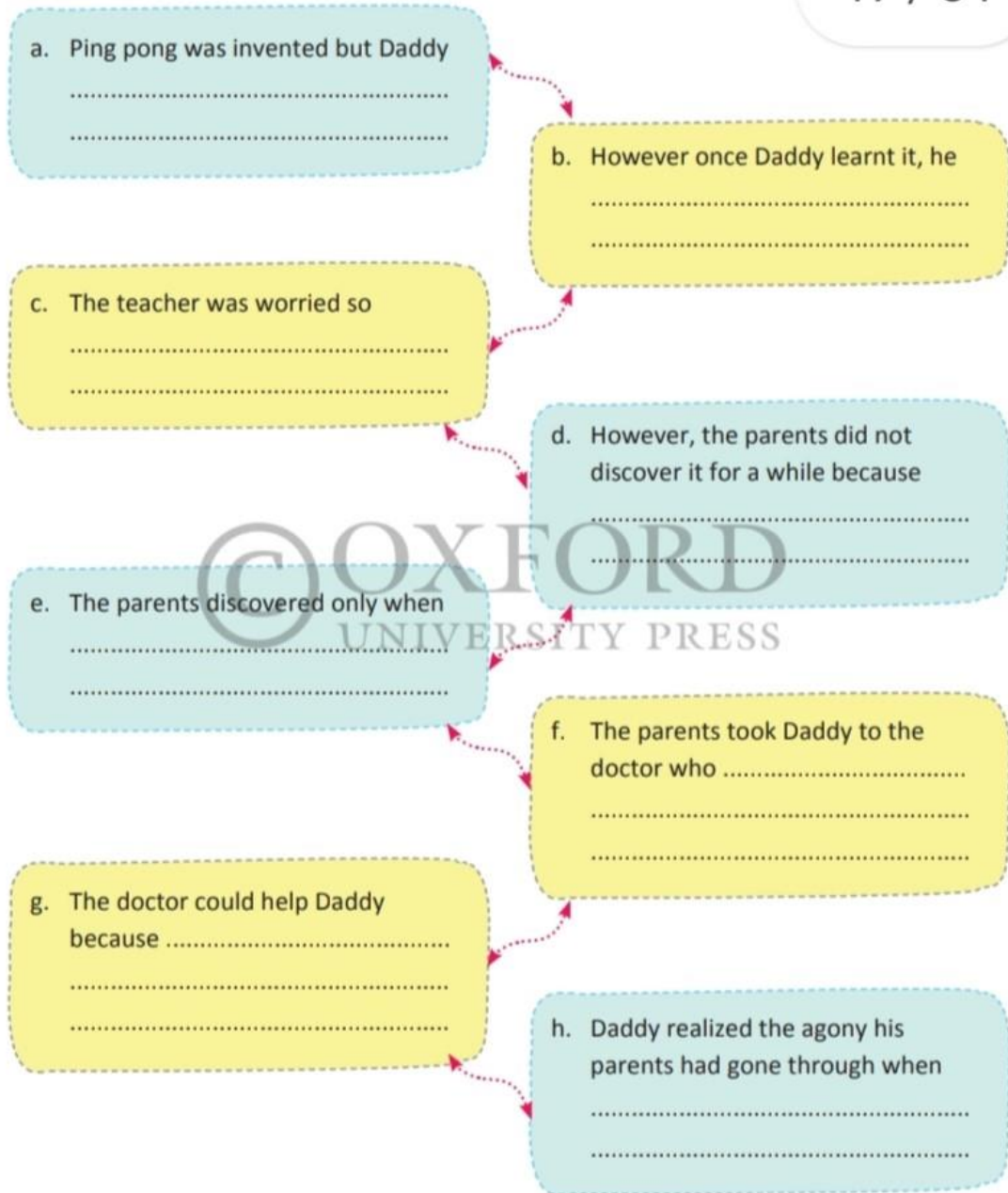
- 1. ping – pong - another term for table tennis**
- 2. invented – create or design**
- 3. amazed – greatly surprised**
- 4. the end of him – his downfall**
- 5. fascinated – strongly attracted and interested**
- 6. thunderstruck – surprised or shocked**
- 7. shrugged – disregard**
- 8. summoned – order someone to be present**
- 9. playing hooky – to avoid or skip school or work without permission**
- 10. awful – very bad or unpleasant**

### **Home Assignments:**

## Reading 2

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1. Fill in the boxes below to complete the summary of the chapter.



Answer the following questions: ( To be discussed in the class)

**Q.1** How did Daddy's view on ping-pong change? What brought about this change?

**Q.2** I said 'One bright day', but little Daddy's parents considered it to be one of the darkest of their lives. Why was the day considered bright for little Daddy and dark for his parents?

**Q.3 What did Daddy lose because of his obsession and what did he gain?**

**Q.4 How did the teacher try to help Daddy? Why did she not succeed at first?**

**Q.5 What doctor did the parents take Daddy to? What did the doctor first presume was wrong with Daddy?**

**Q.6 How did the doctor help Daddy?**

### HOTS Questions

**Q.1 Do you think Grandma and Grandpa were justified in worrying for Daddy? Why/Why not? ( Answer in 20 – 30 words)**

**Q.2 Which part of the story did you enjoy the most. Give reasons to support your answer. ( 30 – 40 words)**

### **Activity:**

- Write any one incident about your childhood which somehow taught you a great lesson in life.( 30 – 40 words)

## Hindi

<https://youtu.be/H5pFN-l5mAo>- पाठ4कविता

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

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## 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-

जडित 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-जडा;

सिर्फ मुँह खोले हुए हैं अपना

गोरा-चिट्टा

गोल-मटोल,

अपनी पोशाक को फैलाए हुए चारों सिम्ता।

**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 - पूरा
- दम - साँस
- मरज - बीमारी
- बिल्कुल गोल - पूरी तरह गोलाकार
- सुलभ - आसानी से प्राप्त किया जाने वाला

### प्रश्न अभ्यास

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

संवाद लेखन-

कोरोना वायरस के बारे में बात करते हुए दो मित्रों के बीच संवाद लिखिए |

### Maths Worksheet

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BM8d\\_iMoxFk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BM8d_iMoxFk)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7rb6ku0hEM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCaEcUGWAD8>

**Prime Numbers-** The numbers that can be divided only by 1 and the number itself are called Prime numbers.

**Composite numbers-** Numbers that are divisible by any number other than 1 and itself are called Composite numbers.

**Activity-** To find Prime numbers using Sieve of Eratosthenes.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20  |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30  |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40  |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50  |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60  |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70  |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80  |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90  |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

Step 1-Draw the table and write all numbers from 1 to 100.

Step 2- Circle 1 and Cross 2 , Colour all the multiples of 2 other than 2 itself.

Step 3- Cross 3 and Colour all the multiples of 3 other than 3 itself .

Step 4-Cross 5 and colour all multiples of 5

Step 5-Continue this process till all the numbers in the list are either crossed or coloured. (The first two lines are done for You.)

All the circled numbers are **Prime** and coloured numbers are **Composite**.

**Prime Factorisation- The method of finding the prime factors of a composite number is called Prime Factorisation.**

**Prime Factorisation of 100**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{\underline{2 \mid 100}} \\
 \underline{\underline{2 \mid 50}} \\
 \underline{\underline{2 \mid 25}} \\
 \underline{\underline{5 \mid 5}} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \mid 1
 \end{array}$$

### WORKSHEET

- Find the common factors of the given numbers and circle the highest factor.
  - 99,33
  - 25,45
  - 24,42
  - 35,20,45
- Write the prime factorisation of following
  - 72
  - 108
  - 160
  - 216
  - 305
  - 920
- Write the Prime factorization of the greatest 3 digit number.
- Complete the prime factorization of the given numbers
  - $235 = 5 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
  - $396 = 2 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 11$



c.  $462 = 2 \times \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$

d.  $975 = 3 \times \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$

5. Check whether the prime factorization of each of the following numbers is

correct or not

a.  $294 = 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11$

b.  $455 = 3 \times 7 \times 13$

c.  $924 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11$

d.  $175 = 3 \times 5 \times 7$

6. A number is divisible by 2 if the digit at ones place is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.

7. Tick the numbers which are divisible by 2

a. 2464

b. 6549

c. 744

d. 1298

8. A number is divisible by 3 if sum of all the digits is divisible by \_\_\_\_\_

9. Check whether the given numbers are divisible by 3 or not

a. 8712 – Sum of all digits  $8 + 7 + 1 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$ .

Is the sum divisible by 3.

Therefore 8712 is/is not divisible by 3.

b. 753216

10. A number is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Check whether the given numbers are divisible by 6 or not

a. 47538

b. 2362

c. 38287

d. 1824

12.A. A number is divisible by 9 when the sum of its digits is divisible by \_\_\_\_\_

B. Check whether the given number is divisible by 9 or not

a. 8640

b. 2106

c. 8880

East Point School

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Sorting Materials into Groups

<https://youtu.be/gFGpyqZicOo>

## 1 Introduction

The process of sorting and grouping objects/things according to some basis is called Classification. It makes study of large number of objects of different type easier, simple, systematic and convenient.

Objects around us have different shapes, colours and uses. Some of the objects are found in nature while others are man-made. Objects are made of materials. Materials are the substances used to make things. For example, wood pulp is the material from which paper is made. Same material can be used to make different types of objects. For example, glass can be used to make bowls, bulbs, window panes etc. The same object can be made of different kinds of materials. For example, a chair is made of wood, plastic or iron. Some objects are made up of a combination of several materials. For example, a wooden knife and a plastic knife.

Material can be classified as naturally occurring materials and man-made materials. Naturally occurring materials are found in nature. E.g., cotton, marble etc. Man-made materials are prepared by human beings. For example, plastic, steel, polyester etc.

Note: Objects are made of materials.

## 2 Properties of materials

Based on the different properties, materials can be differentiated into their respective groups. These are as follows:

### 2.1 Appearance

In appearance materials usually look very different from each other. The appearance of wood is different from iron. Similarly, appearance of iron is different from copper or aluminium.

Some materials when freshly cut appear shiny where as others have no shine Metals shine in their pure state. This shining property of metal is called metallic lustre.



Figure 1: Lustrous vs Non-lustrous materials

### 2.2 Solubility

Some of the solid substances dissolve when placed in a container containing water and stirred where as some remain undissolved. The solid substances that dissolve in water are called soluble

substances e.g. salt, sugar etc. The solid substances that remain undissolved are called insoluble substances. e.g. sand, saw dust etc.

### 2.3 Hardness

On the basis of hardness materials can be classified as soft or hard. Soft materials are those which can be easily compressed or scratched. E.g.: Cotton, sponge. Hard materials are those which are difficult to compress. E.g.: Iron, stone, wood, diamond, etc.

### 2.4 Transparency

Transparent objects are those objects through which things can be seen (i.e. they allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Glass, water, air, some plastics etc. Translucent materials are those materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly. E.g.: Oiled paper. Opaque objects are those objects through which you are not able to see (i.e. they do not allow the light to pass through them). E.g.: Metals, cardboard, wood etc.

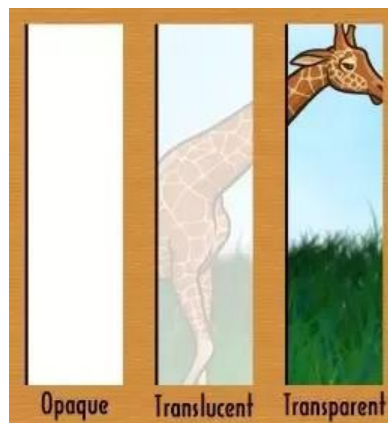


Figure 2: Transparent vs Translucent vs Opaque materials

### 2.5 Density

Depending on their density, objects may float on the surface of the water or they might sink to the bottom. The objects with lower density float on the surface. E.g.: Wood, tree leaves etc. The objects with higher density sink to the bottom. E.g.: Pebbles, iron rod etc.

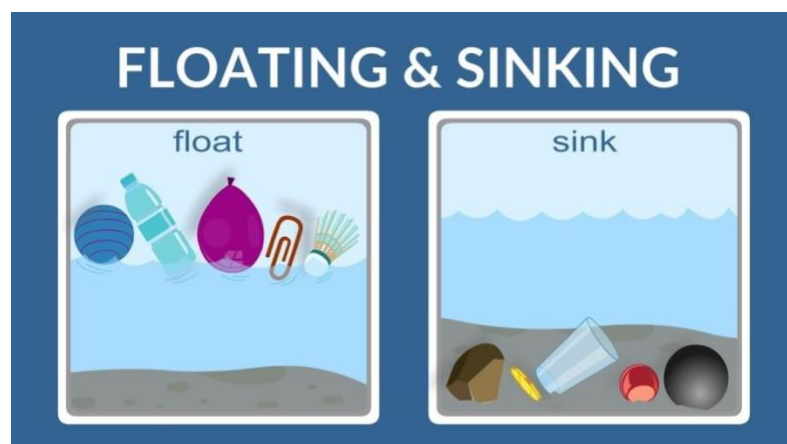


Figure 3: Floating vs Sinking objects

Table 1 shows the summary of various properties of materials.

Table 1: Properties of materials

| Appearance  | Solubility   | Hardness   | Transparency   | Density   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Materials look different from each other.               | <b>Soluble:</b> Materials which dissolve completely in water.<br><b>Insoluble:</b> Materials which do not dissolve in water.         | <b>Soft:</b> Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily.<br><b>Hard:</b> Materials which are difficult to compress. | <b>Transparent:</b> Materials through which things can be seen clearly.<br><b>Translucent:</b> Materials through which things can be seen, but not clearly.<br><b>Opaque:</b> Materials through which things cannot be seen. | <b>Float:</b> Some materials float on the surface of the water.<br><b>Sink:</b> Some materials sink to the bottom of water. |
| Example: Metals have lustre, wood does not have lustre. | <b>Soluble:</b> Example: Sugar and salt dissolve in water.<br><b>Insoluble:</b> Example: Sand and sawdust doesn't dissolve in water. | <b>Soft:</b> Example: Cotton and rubber. <b>Hard:</b> Example: Iron and steel.   | <b>Transparent:</b> Example: Glass.<br><b>Translucent:</b> Example: Wax paper.<br><b>Opaque:</b> Example: Wood.  | <b>Float:</b> Example: Tree leaves.<br><b>Sink:</b> Example: Pebbles.   |

**Test your learning:**

**Question 1: Why do we need to group materials?**

**Question 2: Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.**

**Question 3: Which is the hardest material among the following?**

- (a) Sponge
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Iron
- (d) Wood

**Question 4: The substance which dissolves completely in water is:**

- (a) Sand
- (b) Chalk powder
- (c) Sugar
- (d) Stone

**Question 5: The material which floats on the surface of water is:**

- (a) A piece of wood
- (b) A piece of glass
- (c) Iron nails
- (d) Stone

**Question 6: The materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called:**

- (a) Transparent
- (b) Translucent
- (c) Opaque
- (d) None of these

**Question 7: Based upon transparency materials can be grouped as**

\_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 8: A substance which is used in making different objects is called**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 9: Materials made by man are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.**

**Question 10: \_\_\_\_\_ is called universal solvent.**

**Question 11: Name:**

- (a) Two liquids soluble in water
- (b) Two substances that sink in water

**Activity:**

**Question 1: Take a sheet of paper and look through it towards a lighted bulb. Make a note of your observation. Now, put 2-3 drops of some oil and spread it on the sheet of paper. Look again towards the lighted bulb through that portion of the paper on which the oil has been spread. What do you observe?**

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### CHAPTER 2:- ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

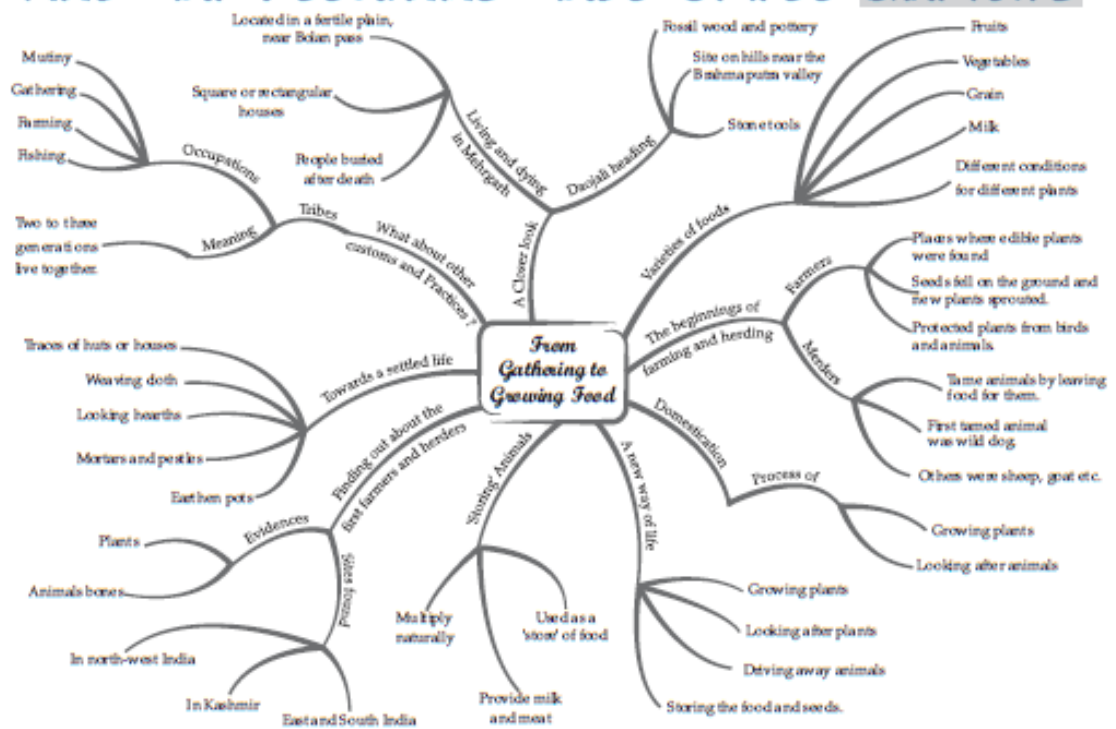
[http://youtu.be/aI75\\_EoUUKA](http://youtu.be/aI75_EoUUKA)

<http://youtu.be/6vj9MQ0yz-8>

#### KEYWORDS:-

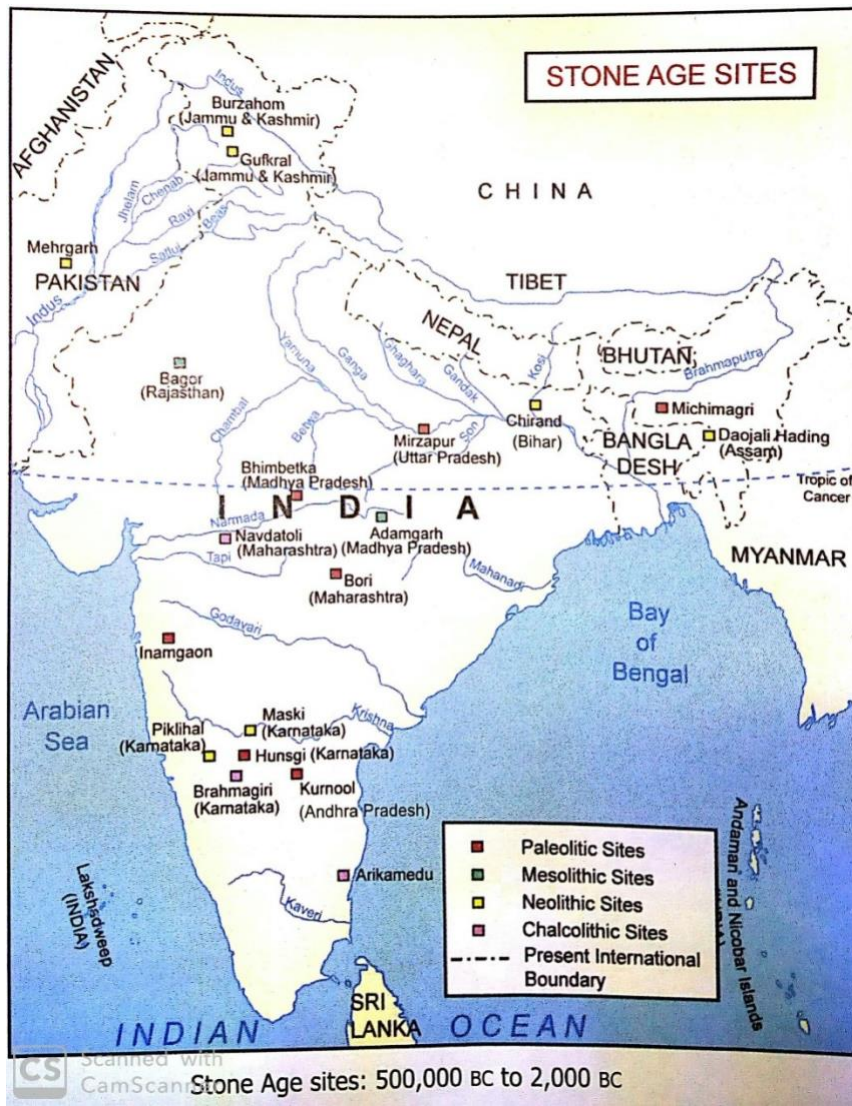
- **Sites**-Places where remains of early humans or civilisations have been found.
- **Palaeolithic period**- The early stone age when man led the life of a food- gatherer and a wanderer.

## MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-3



### STONE AGE

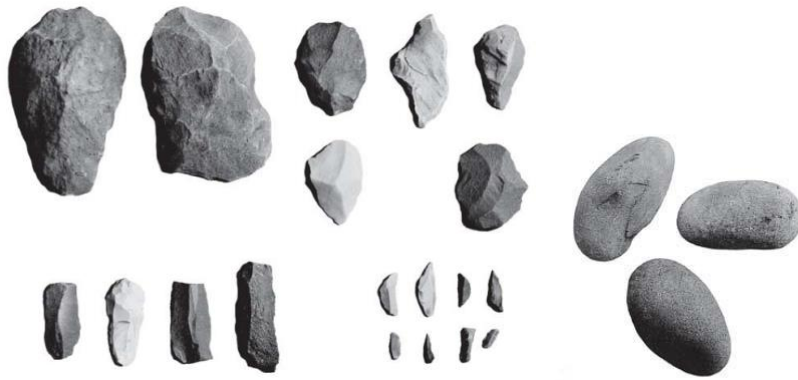
- **Palaeolithic or old stone age:** This was the period when humans used crude tools of stone.
- **Mesolithic or middle stone age:** Smaller, but sharper and more efficient stone tools called microliths were used.
- **Neolithic or new stone age:** Humans began using more specialised and polished tools with fine edges, such as axes and sickles.
- **Chalcolithic age:** This was the time when humans began making tools with copper in addition to stone.



## WHY DID PEOPLE MOVE FROM PLACE TO PLACE?

- If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore, they would have had to go elsewhere in search of food.
- Animals move from place to place — either in search of smaller prey, or, in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why those who hunted them had to follow their movements.
- Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
- People, plants and animals need water to survive. Water is found in lakes, streams and rivers. While many rivers and lakes are perennial (with water throughout the year) others are seasonal. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons (winter and summer).

## USE OF STONE TOOLS



Some of these stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruit and roots, to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to chop wood, which was used as firewood. Wood was also used to make huts and tools.

### IMPORTANT SITES

- Places where good quality stone was easily available were known as *factory* sites.
- Usually, we find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect. Sometimes, people lived here for longer spells of time. These sites are called *habitation-cum-factory* sites.

### MAKING STONE TOOLS

Stone tools were probably made using two different techniques:

- The first is called stone on stone. Here, the pebble from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.
- Pressure flaking: Here the core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped into tools.

### DISCOVERY OF FIRE

Fire brought a great change in the life of people. It was used to scare away animals, to keep warm in the cold season, to get light in the cave. Later on, it was used to roast food. It was one of the most important discoveries made by man.

### DISCOVERY OF WHEEL

The invention of wheel changed man's life in a number of ways. It allowed him to travel faster from one place to another. It also allowed him to travel faster from one place to another. It also allowed him to transport objects more easily.

CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions. In many areas, this led to the development of grasslands. This in turn led to an increase in the number of deer, antelope, goat, sheep and cattle, i.e. animals that survived on grass.



Those who hunted these animals now followed them, learning about their food habits and their breeding seasons. It is likely that this helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals themselves. Fishing also became important.

This was also a time when several grain bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally in different parts of the subcontinent. Men, women and children probably collected these grains as food, and learnt where they grew, and when they ripened. This may have led them to think about growing plants on their own.

### HOME ASSIGNMENT

#### I. Multiple choice questions:-

1. Places where people lived were known as
  - a. Factory
  - b. Habitation
  - c. Habitation-cum-factory
2. This age was a period of transition or change
  - a. Palaeolithic
  - b. Neolithic
  - c. Mesolithic
3. Early humans may have used fire to
  - a. Light caves
  - b. Keep themselves
  - c. Warm both
4. Bhimbetka is located in present day
  - a. Uttar Pradesh
  - b. Madhya Pradesh
  - c. Kerala
5. Tools in Hunsgi were made up of
  - a. Stone
  - b. Limestone
  - c. Wood

#### II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Techniques used for making stone tools were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Fire was used as a source of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Palaeolithic age was followed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The climate of the world changed to \_\_\_\_\_ conditions around 12,000 years ago.
5. Tools became smaller and more refined in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### III. State whether true or false. Justify if false:-

1. Fire did not bring any change in man's life.
2. The most important invention of that age was that of wheel.
3. Perennial rivers are ever flowing rivers.
4. The sites where hunters and gatherers lived were close to the source of water.
5. Fishing developed after the development of grasslands.

#### IV. Match the following:-

| A  | B                             |
|--|-------------------------------|
| i. A Neolithic site in north India                                     | P a l a e o l i t h i c a g e |
| ii. A method of making stone tools                                     | B h i m b e t k a             |
| iii. Ostriches were found in India during the                          | B u r z a h o m               |
| iv. The period from 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago is called the | P r e s s u r e f l a k i n g |
| v. A Palaeolithic site in Central India                                | P a l a e o l i t h i c a g e |

### **ACTIVITY**

Justify how “the discovery of wheel” were turning points in human evolution.

**OR**

We use fire for many purposes today. Find out some important uses of fire. Also find out what precautions we must take when using fire.

ईस्ट पाइन्ट स्कूल

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

तृतीयः पाठः

## शब्दपरिचयः-III

Link- <https://youtu.be/03xmGYU72fk>

ते के?

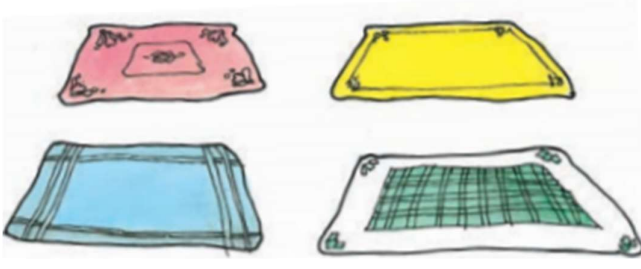
ते बसयाने स्तः।

ते बसयाने कुत्र गच्छतः?

ते रेलस्थानकं गच्छतः।



ते - वे दो , के - कौन हैं , बसयाने - दो बसें , कुत्र -कहां, गच्छतः - जा रहे हैं, रेलस्थानकं - स्टेशन।



एतानि कानि?  
एतानि करवस्त्राणि सन्ति।  
किम् एतानि पुराणानि?  
न, एतानि तु नूतनानि।

एतानि - ये सब , कानि -क्या , करवस्त्राणि , सन्ति -हैं , पुराणानि -  
पुराने , न - नहीं , तु - तो , नूतनानि - नये ।

तानि कानि?  
तानि कदलीफलानि सन्ति।  
किं तानि मधुराणि?  
आम्, तानि मधुराणि पोषकाणि च।



तानि - वे सब , कदलीफलानि - केले के फ़ल , मधुराणि - मीठे ,  
आम् - हां , पोषकाणि - पोषक ।

1.

चित्रं दृष्ट्वा उत्तरं लिखत-

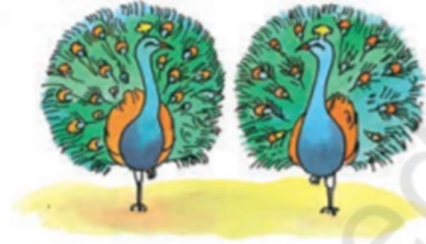
यथा- किं पतति?

.....



मयूरौ किं कुरुतः।

.....



एते के स्तः?

.....



बालिकाः किं कुर्वन्ति?

.....



कानि विकसन्ति?

.....



2.

उचितपदानि संयोज्य वाक्यानि रचयत-

कोकिले

विकसति

पवनः

नृत्यन्ति

पुष्पम्

उत्पतति

खगः

वहति

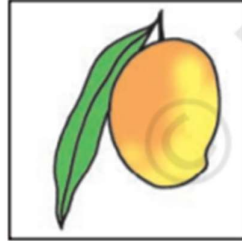
मयूराः

गर्जन्ति

सिंहाः

कूजतः

3. चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा संस्कृतपदानि लिखत-



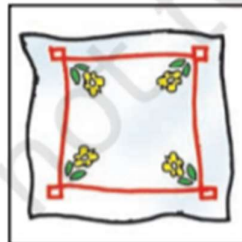
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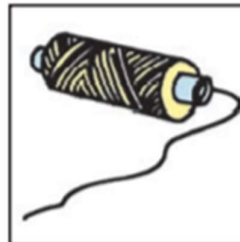
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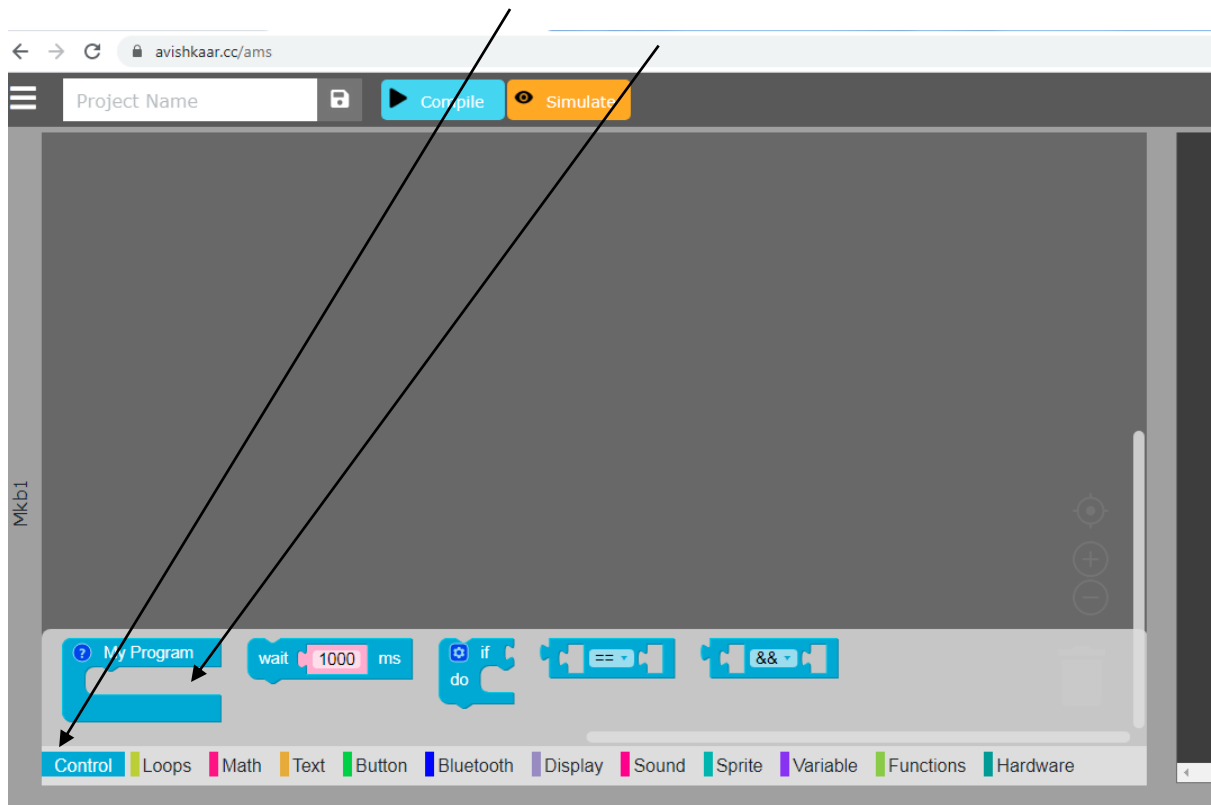


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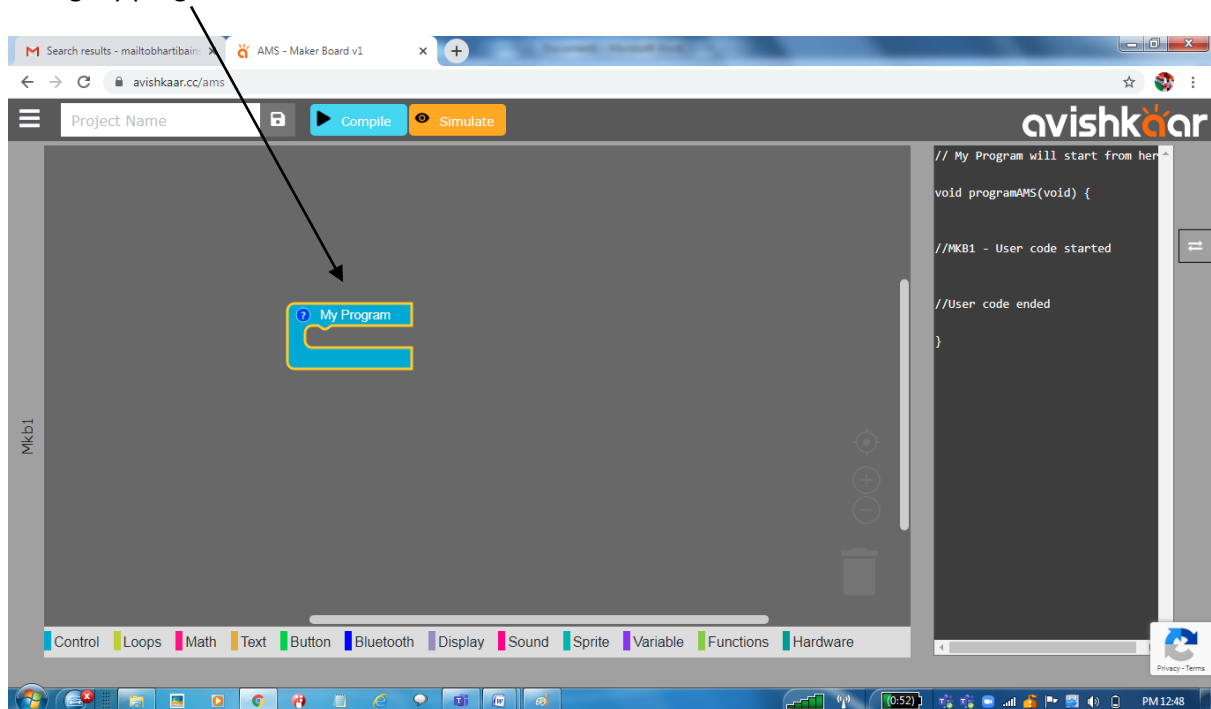
## Program :Displaying Hello message in the Simulator

Running first program using Avishkaar Maker Studio

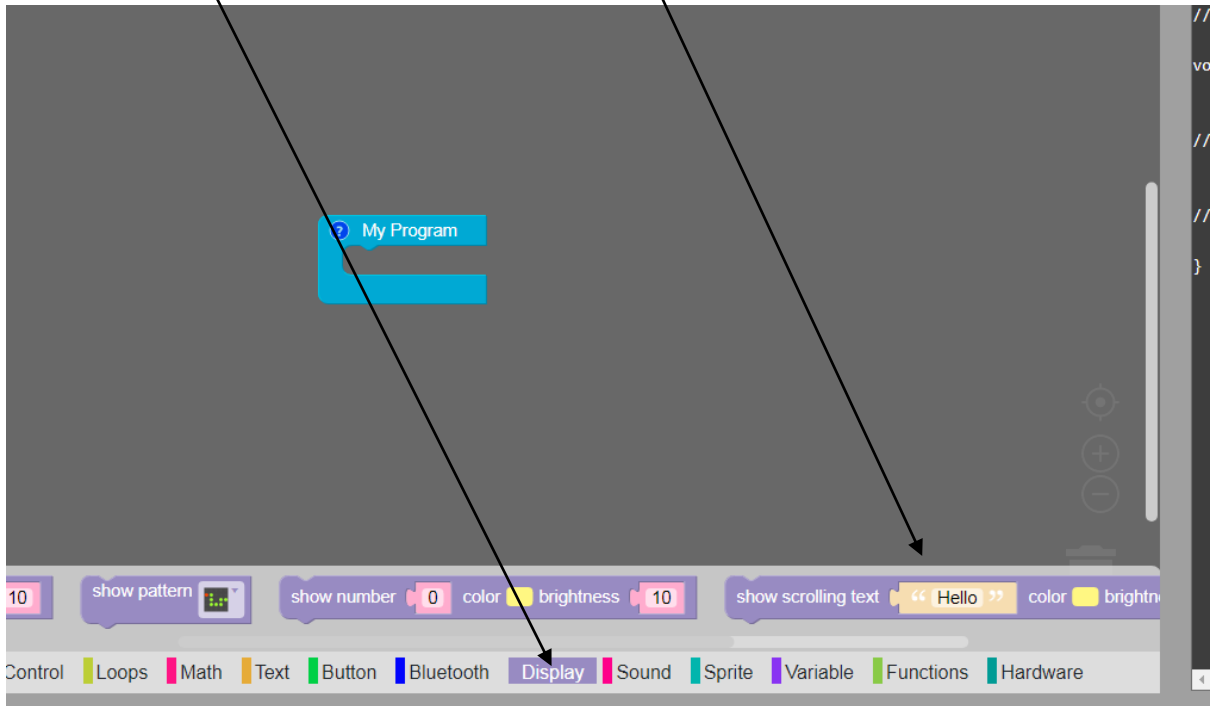
- 1.Click on avishkaar.cc/ams(Register yourself by clicking on sign up)
- 2.This widow will be shown. Now click on control. My program block will be appear.



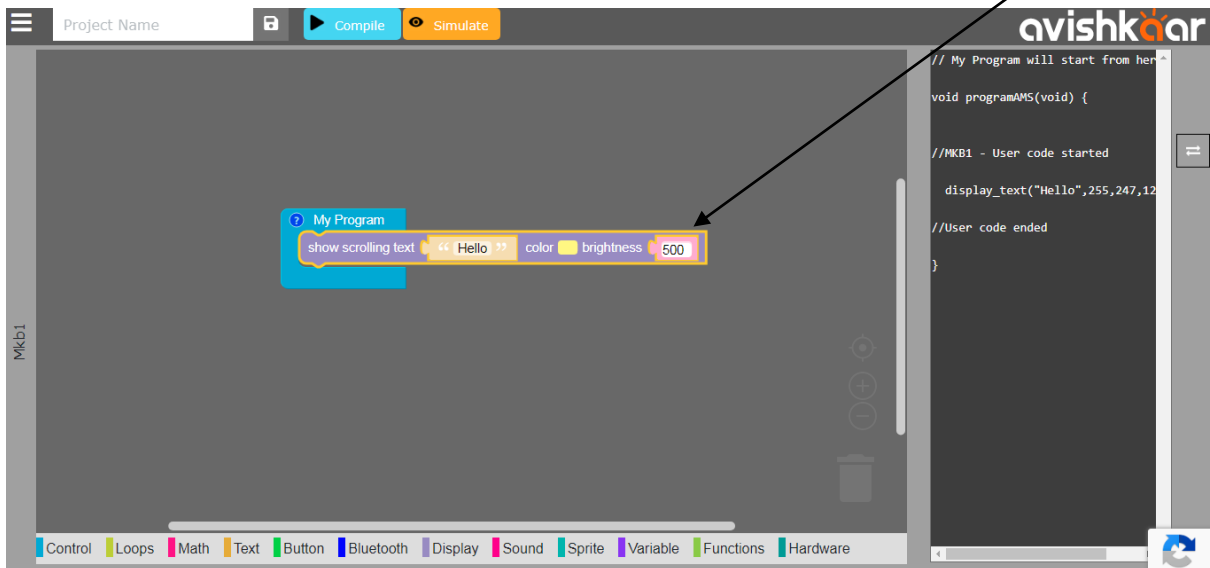
- 3.Drag my program block here.



4 Now click on Display button. Take mouse on show scrolling text.

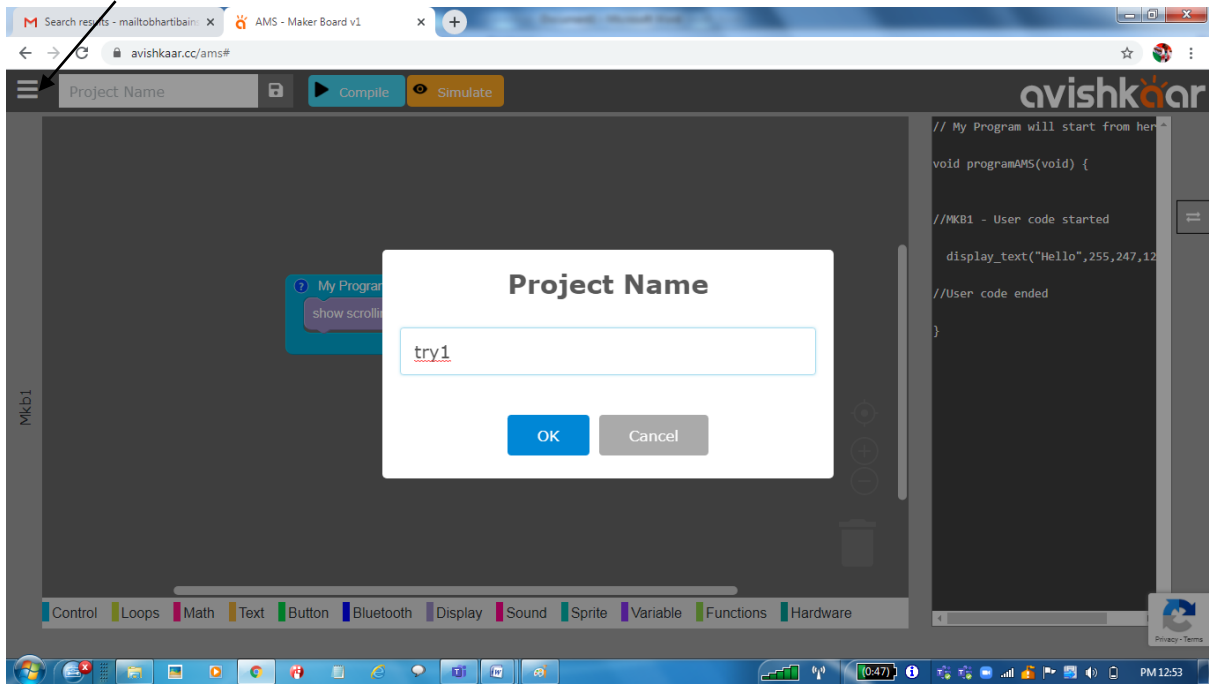


5. Drag show scrolling block in My program as shown below. Now change brightness to 500.

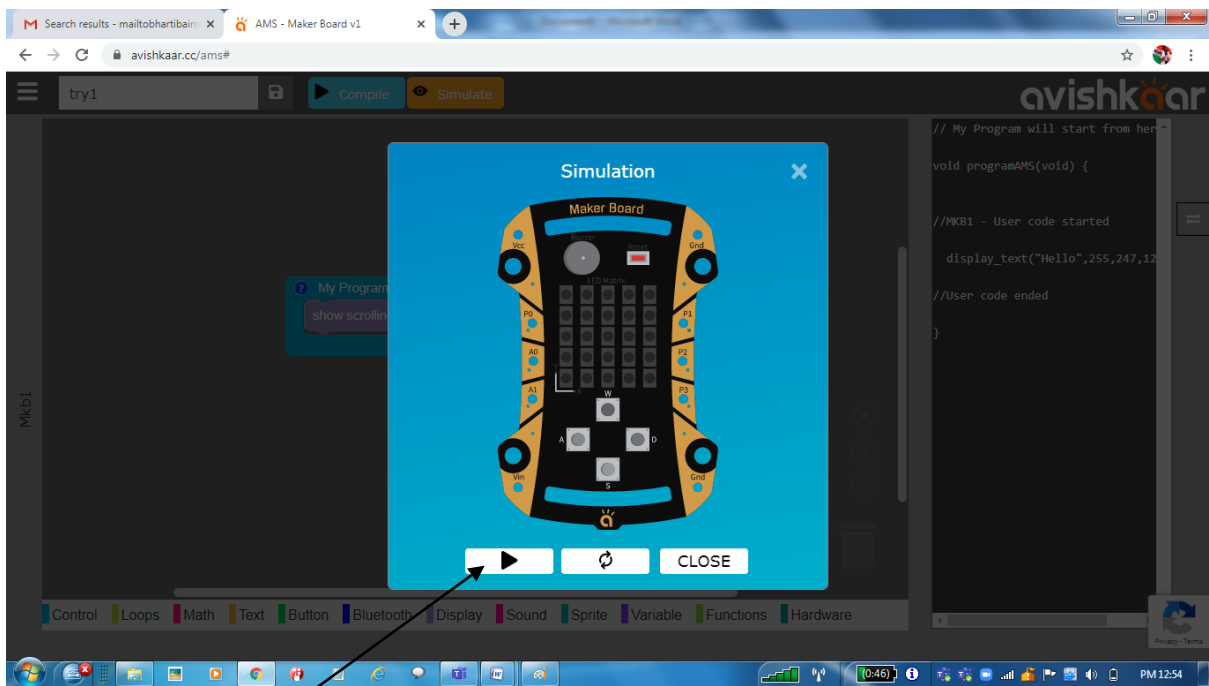




6. Click on this. Select save button. It will be saved in the cloud.



7. After saving, click on compile button. Then click on Simulation.



Now Click on this.

8. Output will display “Hello” message in the simulator. In this way you can make different program by reading chapters at [www.avishkaar.cc](http://www.avishkaar.cc) as beginners.

