

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS: VI

STUDY MATERIAL

Poem: The Story of Fidgety Philip

- Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann

About the poet:

Heinrich Hoffmann (June 13, 1809 – September 20, 1894) was a German psychiatrist, who also wrote some short works including ***Der Struwwelpeter***, an illustrated book portraying children misbehaving. This is a poem from the book *Struwwelpeter: Merry Tales and Funny Pictures* published in 1845 in Germany.

Short Summary of the poem:

In the title of the poem, the word 'Fidgety' means restless or uneasy. So this poem is about a boy named Philip who could not sit still at the dinner table. Here the poet is seeking answers from himself that let me see if Philip could be a gentleman while sitting at the dining table. Now, the poet introduces Philip's parents. He says that his father warned Fidgety to behave properly and meanwhile his mother was also looking quite and serious. But Fidgety being a restless child couldn't control himself and he giggled and wriggled and also rocked his chair back and forth like any rocking horse. So after watching patiently at Fidgety his father got annoyed. As Fidgety was rocking his chair he fell down and along with him all the crockery which was kept on the table broke into pieces. His parents were not able to see Philip as he was all covered with the table cloth. After watching all this incident Fidgety's parents got quite annoyed and worried.

fidgety – restless

boade – commanded

disgrace – a state of shame

4. **declare** – say strongly

5. **tilts** – moves to a slant position

6. **grave** – serious

7. **fret** - worry

Frame Sentences:

1. fidgety –
2. grave-
3. fret-
4. wonder-
5. frown

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What caused Philip’s chair to fall?

- A. Philip kicked the table over.
- B. Philip was standing on the chair.
- C. Philip was rocking the chair back and forth.
- D. Papa pulled the chair away from the table

2. What did Philip grab when he started to fall?

- A. Mamma
- B. The knives, forks, and spoons
- C. His chair
- D. The tablecloth

3. Who told Philip to behave?

- A. Papa
- B. Mamma
- C. The author
- D. No one

4. What meal was the family going to eat?

- A. Breakfast
- B. Lunch
- C. Tea
- D. Dinner

Character Match:

The poem has three characters: Philip, Papa, and Mamma. Write the correct character for each event below.

1. “did fret and frown” _____
2. “screams with all his might” _____
3. “look’d very grave” _____
4. “made such a face” _____
5. “wiggles and giggles” _____

Reference to context:

See the naughty restless child..... sad disgrace. (Stanza II)

Q.1 Name the poem and poet.

Q.2 Who is the speaker of the above lines?

Q.3 What caused Philip's chair to fall?

Q.4 What made Mamma fret and frown?

Q.5 Why was Philip in sad disgrace?

Q.6 Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

Vocabulary Building Exercise:

Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same way, but they have different meanings. Below are words from the poem that have two different meanings. Circle the letter of the meaning as used in the poem.

1. matters

A. to be important B. situations

2. cross

A. angry B. a mark of two lines that intersect

3. might

A. strength B. perhaps or maybe

4. grave

A. a place for burying B. serious

5. fret

A. worry or concern B. a bar on a guitar

HOTS

Q.1 The person who tells the story in the poem is not one of the characters; he is someone who is watching what is going on. Pick one of the characters: Mamma, Papa, or Philip. Then write the story from their point of view. What did the character see? How did the character feel? What did the character do?

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका- 6

कक्षा – सातवीं

संधि

[watch?v=xu42wXUDqPk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xu42wXUDqPk)

[watch?v=LCwjSn1qh1Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCwjSn1qh1Q)

संधि – का अर्थ होता है- मेल

जैसे-

भाव + अर्थ = भावार्थ

देव + आलय = देवालय

– दो वर्णों के मेल से जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे संधि कहते हैं।

संधि-विच्छेद – विच्छेद का अर्थ है- " अलग करना"

– संधि के द्वारा बने शब्दों को अलग-अलग करना संधि-विच्छेद कहलाता है।

जैसे-

हिमालय = हिम + आलय

दशानन = दश + आनन

संधि के भेद

1. स्वर संधि

2. व्यंजन संधि

3. विसर्ग संधि

(1) स्वर संधि

दो स्वरों के मेल से जो परिवर्तन होता है, उसे स्वर संधि कहते हैं।

जैसे-

गज+ आनन

अ+ आ= आ

अर्थात् गज + आनन = गजानन

पर + उपकार

अ + उ = ओ

अर्थात् पर + उपकार = परोपकार

स्वर संधि के भेद

दीर्घ संधि

गुण संधि

वृद्धि संधि

यण संधि

अयादि संधि

दीर्घ संधि -

जब अ/ आ के बाद अ/ आ आने पर "आ" हो जाए तथा इ/ ई के इ/ई आने पर "ई" हो जाए तथा उ / ऊ के बाद उ /ऊ आने पर "ऊ" हो जाए तो वहां दीर्घ संधि होती है।

आ + अ = आ

अ + अ = आ

अ + आ = आ

आ + आ = आ

इ + इ = ई

इ + ई = ई

ई + ई = ई

ई + इ = ई

उ + उ = ऊ

उ + ऊ = ऊ

ऊ + उ = ऊ

ऊ + ऊ = ऊ

जैसे-

गिरीश

गिरि + ईश

इ + ई = ई

अर्थात् गिरि + ईश = गिरीश

-सूक्ति = सु + उक्ति

उ + उ = ऊ

अर्थात् सु + उक्ति = सूक्ति

गुण संधि -

जब अ /आ के बाद इ/ ई आने पर " ए" हो जाए तथा अ/ आ के बाद उ/ ऊ आने पर " ओ" हो जाए तथा अ/ आ के बाद "ऋ" आने पर "अर्" हो जाए तो वहां गुण संधि होती है।

अर्थात्

अ + इ/ई = ए

आ + इ/ई = ए

अ + उ/ऊ = ओ

आ + उ/ ऊ = ओ

अ + ऋ = अर्

आ + ऋ = अर्

जैसे -

महेश = महा + ईश

आ + ई = ए

अर्थात् महा + ईश = महेश

देवर्षि = देव + ऋषि

अ + ऋ = अर्

= देव + ऋषि = देवर्षि

वृद्धि संधि-

जब अ/आ के बाद ए/ऐ आने पर "ऐ" हो जाए तथा अ / आ के बाद ओ / औ आने पर "औ" हो जाए तो वृद्धि संधि होती है।

अर्थात्

अ+ ए/ऐ = ऐ

आ+ ए/ऐ=ऐ

अ+ओ/औ=औ

आ+ओ/औ=औ

जैसे= परमौषध

परम + औषध

अ + औ = औ

अर्थात्= परम + औषध = परमौषध

महेश्वर्य = महा + ऐश्वर्य

आ + ऐ = ऐ

महा+ ऐश्वर्य =महेश्वर्य

यण संधि-

इ/ई के बाद तथा उ/ऊ के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो इ/ ई के स्थान पर “य्” तथा उ/ऊ के स्थान पर “व्” हो जाता है “ऋ” के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो “ऋ” के स्थान पर “र” हो जाता है।

इ या ई उ या ऊ ऋ
'य्' 'व्' 'र्'

जैसे -अत्यधिक= अति+ अधिक

इ + अ = य

अर्थात् = अति+ अधिक= अत्यधिक

स्वागत= सु + आगत

उ + आ = 'वा'

अर्थात्= स्वा + गत= स्वागत

अयादि संधि -

जब, ए,ऐ,ओ,औ के बाद कोई अन्य स्वर आए तो 'ए' का 'अय्' 'ऐ' का 'आय्' 'ओ' का 'अव्' तथा 'औ' का 'आव्' हो जाए तो वह अयादि संधि कहलाती है।

ए - अय्

ऐ - आय्

ओ - अव्

औ - आव्

जैसे - गायक = गै + अक
ऐ + अ = आय्
अर्थात् = गाय + अक = गायक

पावन = पौ + अन
औ + अ = आव्
अर्थात् = पाव् + अन = पावन

निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि बताइए।

Q.1) महा + ऋषि

- a. महार्षि
- b. महर्षि

Q.2) सप्त + ऋषि

- a. सप्तोर्षि
- b. सप्तर्षि

Q.3) जल + उर्मि

- a. जलोर्मि
- b. जलउर्मि

Q.4) महा + उर्मि

- a. महुर्मि
- b. महोर्मि

Q.5) महा + उदय

- a. महाउदय
- b. महोदय

Q.6) सूर्य + उदय

- a. सूर्योदय
- b. सूर्यदय

Q.7) राजा + इंद्र

- a. राजइंद्र
- b. राजेंद्र

Q.8) दिन + ईश

- a. दिनीश
- b. दिनेश

Revision Worksheet

Maths

CHAPTER-1-KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

1. Use the given digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers

- a) 2, 8, 7, 4 b) 9, 7, 4, 1 c) 4, 7, 5, 0
- d) 1, 7, 6, 0 e) 5, 4, 0, 3

2. Make the greatest and smallest 4 digit number using any one digit twice.

- a) 3, 8, 7 b) 9, 0, 5 c) 0, 4, 9 d) 8, 5, 1

3. Make the greatest and smallest 4 digit number using any four different digit with condition as given.

- a) digit 7 is always at ones place.

b) digit 2 is at hundreds place

Greatest				
Smallest				

4. Fill in the blanks:

a. 1 lakh = _____ ten thousand

b. 1 million = _____ hundred thousand

c. 1 crore = _____ ten lakh

d. 1 crore = _____ million

e. 1 million = _____ lakh

5. A bookstore sold books worth Rs 285891 in the first week and books worth Rs 400768 in second week of month. How much was the sale of two weeks together? In which week was the sale greater and by how much?

6. Find the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 6,2,7,4,3 each only once.

7. A merchant had Rs 78592 with her. She placed an order for purchasing 40 radio sets at Rs 1200 each. How much money will remain with her after the purchase?

PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

8. Find the HCF of

a. 21,45

b. 153,27

c. 38,361

d. 36,72,84

e. 75,25,120

f. 112,140,168

9. Find the LCM of

a. 32,48

b. 21,42

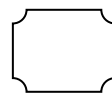
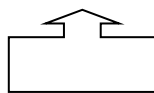
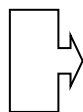
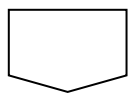
c. 25,75,50

d. 63,35,56

e. 72,56,63

SYMMETRY

10. Draw the lines of symmetry in the given figure



WHOLE NUMBERS

11. State the property represented by the following

a. $18 + 23 = 23 + 18$

b. $16 \times (9 + 41) = 16 \times 9 + 16 \times 41$

- c. $25 \times 31 = 31 \times 25$
 d. $(35 + 17) + 21 = 35 + (17 + 21)$
 e. $16 \times (29 - 41) = 16 \times 29 - 16 \times 41$
 f. $3 \times (5 + 9) = 3 \times 5 + 3 \times 9$

12. Fill in the blanks

- a. $210 \times \underline{\quad} = 0$
 b. $456 \div 456 = \underline{\quad}$
 c. $1971 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$
 d. $314 \times 18 = 314 \times 10 + 314 \times \underline{\quad}$
 e. $\underline{\quad} + 936 = 936 + 487$
 f. $8769 + 2000 + 135 = 135 + \underline{\quad} + 8769$

SCIENCE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeFvMmFs5kA>

-The food contains some components which are needed for our body. These components are called nutrients. The major nutrients in our body are:

- Carbohydrates
- Fats
- Proteins
- Vitamins
- Minerals

-Besides major nutrients, food also contains dietary fibres and water.

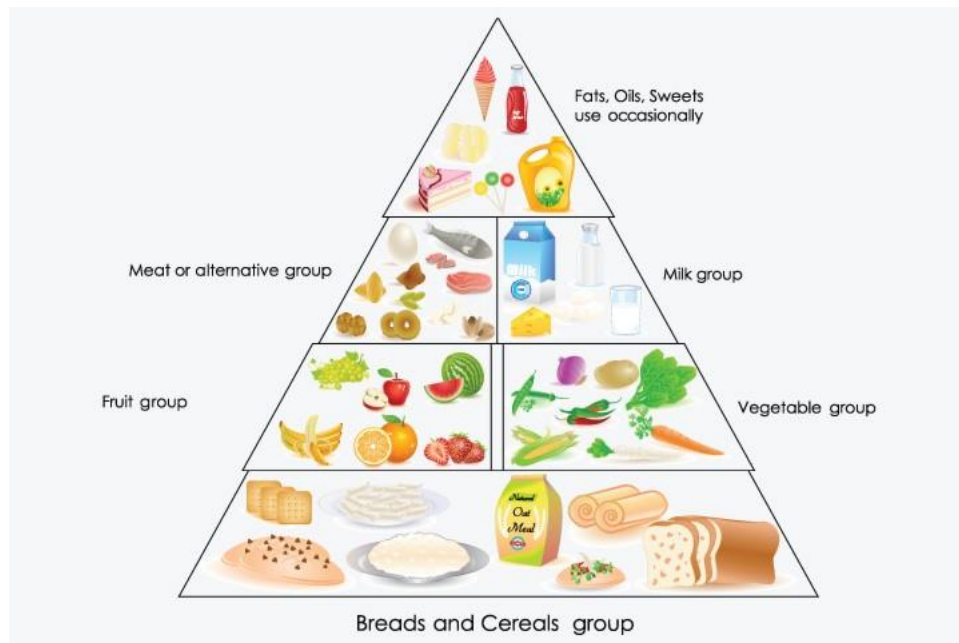
Nutrient	Function
Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates mainly provide energy to our body.
Fats	Extra energy is stored in the form of fats. Fats along with Carbohydrates are called Energy giving foods.
Proteins	Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. They are also called Body building foods.
Vitamins	Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.
Minerals	Minerals are essential to ensure the proper growth of the body. Minerals

	along with vitamins are called Protective foods.
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Nutrient	Test for the nutrient	Result
Carbohydrates (Starch)	Small quantity of food item + 2-3 drops of iodine solution	Blue black colour confirms the presence of starch
Proteins	Mashed food item + 10 drops of water + 2 drops of copper sulphate + 10 drops of caustic soda	Violet colour confirms the presence of proteins
Fats	Wrap a small quantity of the food item in a piece of paper and crush	An oily patch on the paper confirms the presence of fats

-Roughage gets rid of undigested food. Water helps with the absorption of nutrients from the food.

-A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health is known as a balanced diet.



-Eating the right kind of food is not enough. It should also be cooked properly so that its nutrients are not lost. -It can be very harmful to us to eat too much of fat-rich foods and we may end up suffering from a condition called obesity.

-Sometimes a person's diet may not contain a particular nutrient. If this continues for a long period of time, it can lead to some diseases or disorders in the body. These are called deficiency diseases.

Vitamin/Mineral	Deficiency disease	Symptoms
Proteins	Stunted growth	Thin and lean physique, slow growth of body
Vitamin A	Night blindness	Poor Vision, loss of vision in darkness, sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft, and bent
Calcium	Bone and tooth decay	Weak bones, tooth decay
Iodine	Goitre	Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in children
Iron	Anaemia	Weakness

Test your learning

Question 1: Tick the right answer:

- (a) Protein is a body building food.
- (b) Our body doesn't need dietary fibres and water.
- (c) Vitamin C gets easily destroyed by heat while cooking.

Question 2: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The diet rich in all nutrients is called _____.
- (b) Oily patch on the paper represents the presence of _____.
- (c) Eating too much fat rich food causes _____.
- (d) The essential components of food necessary for our body are called _____.

Question 3: Draw some sources of carbohydrates.

Question 4: Name the vitamins required for overall good health of a person.

Question 5: What is a balanced diet?

Question 6: Who needs more proteins: a growing child or a grown-up man? Why?

Question 7: Match the following:

A	B
(i) Obesity	(a) Iodine
(ii) Goitre	(b) Iron
(iii) Anaemia	(c) Vitamin D
(iv) Rickets	(d) Fats

Question 8: What happens when we eat a lot of fried food?

Question 9: Name the chemical used for testing the presence of carbohydrates.

Question 10: What is the role of water in our body?

Question 11: Name the diseases caused by the deficiency of: Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Vitamin D.

Question 12: What is obesity? How can you prevent it?

Question 13: What do you mean by deficiency diseases? How does a balanced diet prevent deficiency diseases?

Question 14: Name the following:

- (a) The nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.
- (b) The nutrients that are needed for the growth and maintenance of our body.
- (c) A vitamin required for maintaining good eyesight.
- (d) A mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.

SOCIAL STUDIES

TOPIC: DIVERSITY

- **Diversity**- Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.
- **Culture**- Set of features of a particular society or a social group.
- **Inequality**- Refers to a difference because of which some people do not have access to the same resources and opportunities that are available to the others.
- **Unity**- The state of being united or joint as a whole.
- **Occupation**- something that you do to earn money.
- **Diversity in India**- Language and religion, clothes, food, occupation, dance and music, diversity in family structures.
- **Creation of diversity**- it is done by two factors i.e., - historical factors geographical factor.
- **Unity in diversity**- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase unity in diversity to describe India's rich tradition for diversity.

ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Who coined the phrase "unity in diversity"?

- 2) Define inequality.
- 3) How many official languages are there in India?
- 4) List some classical dance forms of India.
- 5) Give an example of diversity in India.

TOPIC: WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

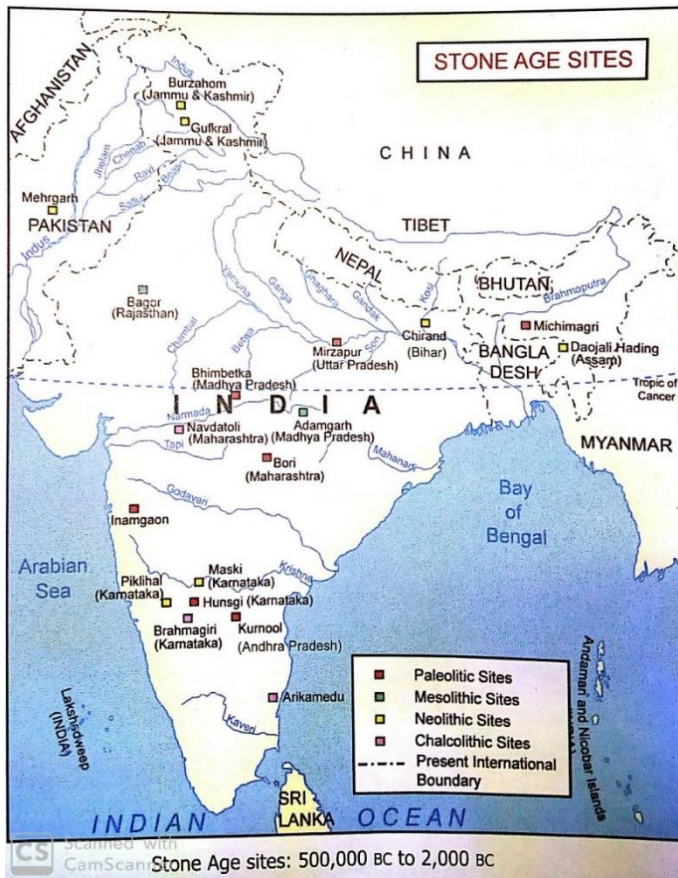
- **BC** – the period before the year Christ is believed to have born.
- **AD** – the period after Christ’s birth. It stands for Anno Domini.
- **Inscriptions** – writings or drawings on rocks, pillars, etc. The study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy.
- **Manuscripts** – texts written by hand. These were usually written on palm leaf.
- **Where did people live?**
 - i. **Narmada river**- Earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers
 - ii. **Sulaiman and Kirthar hills** - areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley
 - iii. **Garro hills and the Vindhyas**- The place where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.
 - iv. **River Ganga and Indus** - earliest cities flourished on the banks of these rivers



ASSIGNMENT

Multiple choice questions:-

- i. Megasthenes wrote about the Mauryas in his book
 - a. Indica
 - b. Shakuntala
 - c. Akbarnama



ASSIGNMENT

State whether true or false. Justify if false:-

- Perennial rivers are ever flowing rivers.
- Fire did not bring any change in man's life.
- Bhimbetka is located in present day Uttar Pradesh.
- Mesolithic age was a period of transition or change.
- Fishing developed after the development of grasslands.

COMBINED WORKSHEET

I. Fill in the blanks:-

- Fire was used as a source of _____.
- The Palaeolithic age was followed by the _____.
- An old handwritten document is known as _____.
- _____ is the study of coins.
- Bihu is a classical dance form of _____.
- _____ is known as spice garden of India.
- The difference in the opportunities available to someone is called _____.
- The study of celestial bodies and their movement is called _____.
- The shape of the earth is _____.
- _____ is the most popular and easily found constellation.

ACTIVITIES

1. 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.

2. Write 7 points about any historical monument of your choice. You can use the following hints:-

*Location

* It was built by whom?

*Its significance

*contribution of government to increase tourism

3. Make a collage on different regional practices found in India. The following hints can be used:-

- Types of clothes worn
- Language spoken
- Famous food/ preferred food
- Place of historical significance/ famous monuments

4. Draw a picture of solar system. Also find 2 interesting facts about the Sun, planets, satellites, etc., and mention them on the back side of the sheet.

ईस्ट पाइन्ट स्कूल

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

तृतीयः पाठः

शब्दपरिचयः-III

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

पाठ का परिचय (Introduction of the Lesson)

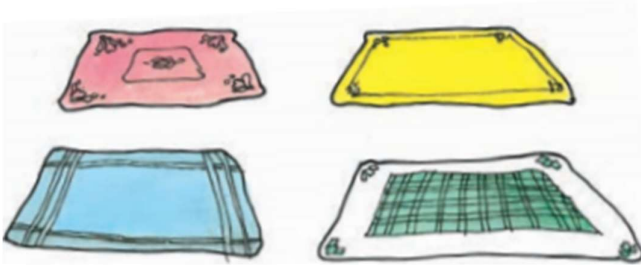
इस पाठ में अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दों से परिचय कराया गया है। वस्त्र, फल, क्षेत्र, अन्न, बसयान, धन आदि नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्द होते हैं। हम सीख चुके हैं कि संस्कृत में संज्ञा और सर्वनाम के रूप लिंग पर आधारित होते हैं। वचन के अनुसार भी उनमें रूपांतर आता है। संक्षेप में देखते हैं-

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
पुल्लिंग { संज्ञा सर्वनाम	{ बालकः सः/एषः/कः	बालकौ तौ/एतौ/कौ	बालकाः ते/एते/के
स्त्रीलिंग { संज्ञा सर्वनाम	{ बालिका सा/एषा/का	बालिके ते/एते/के	बालिकाः ताः/एताः/काः
नपुंसकलिङ्ग { संज्ञा सर्वनाम	{ पुस्तकम् तत्/एतन्/किम्	पुस्तके ते/एते/के	पुस्तकानि तानि/एतानि/कानि

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 फल , मधुराणि - मीठे ,

आम् - हां , पोषकाणि - पोषक।

1.

चित्रं दृष्ट्वा उत्तरं लिखत-

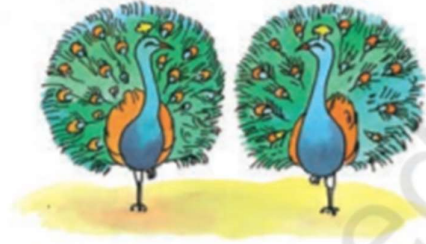
यथा- किं पतति?

.....



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