

CLASS: VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN: (17/08/2020- 22/08/2020)

Topics: The Cherry Tree – R.K. Narayan

Diary Entry

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- 1. The students will be able to comprehend the story on their own and attempt the related comprehension exercises.**
- 2. Learners will be able to understand the purpose of keeping a diary.**
- 3. They will be able to describe the format of a diary entry.**
- 4. The students will be able to create a diary.**

Important Points: (From the Story)

Characters- Rakesh and his Grandfather

Setting - Outskirts of Mussoorie

Point of view- Third person , narrator or the author is telling the story.

Theme- Care for animals and plants . It has underlying themes of Struggle, Dedication, Pride, Growth and Responsibility

Mood- Feeling of love for nature and happiness

Plot- Rakesh plants a seed that faces a lot of difficulties before growing into a cherry tree.

New Words:

1. stunted- prevented full growth
2. promptly- immediately
- 3.tang- taste or smell that is sharp but pleasant
- 4.streaming- moving freely and smoothly
- 5.gumboots- rubber boots

- 6.intention- an aim or plan
- 7.tender- showing gentleness
- 8.grumpy- bad-tempered and irritable
- 9.minivets- small, slender birds with long tails
10. flitted- flew around

Comprehension Exercise:

I. Read the given extracts and answer the following questions:

1. ‘Nothing is lucky if you put it away. If you want luck, you must put it to some use.’

- a. Who said this and to whom?
- b. What was the speaker referring to?
- c. How did the person being spoken to ‘put it to some use?’

2.he could see the mountain striding away into the clouds.

- a. Who is referred to as ‘he’ in this line?
- b. From where could ‘he’ see the mountain?
- c. What does the expression ‘striding away into the clouds’ mean? .

3. How did Rakesh and his grandfather spend the winter evenings?

. 4. Rakesh thought that the cherry tree had died on two occasions. Narrate the incident briefly.

DIARY ENTRY

Diary entry is an informal and personal form of writing. A diary’ entry can be based on a personal experience, daily happenings or any important event of personal or public life. Most of the great men keep diaries in which they record their daily happenings and other important activities. In other words, diaries give a glimpse of the past incidents of a person’s life. In fact, we come to know about the lives of great people through the information recorded in their diaries.

Guidelines for Writing a Diary

- A diary is generally written at night. This way the day’s happenings can be recorded.
- The language and tone is generally informal and personal.
- Personal pronouns can be used.

SAMPLE (DIARY ENTRY)

Question 1:

Yesterday it was your first day in your new school. You made new friends. Teachers were good to you and you liked the infrastructure of the school. Write about your experiences and feelings about the new school in your diary.

Answer:

New Delhi
20th March, 20XX
Monday, 8:00 pm

Dear diary,

Today, I joined my new school. It was a very nice and exciting. My class teacher was very nice to me. She introduced me to the entire class. I sat with Neha, the monitor of the class. She helped me in every way possible. She gave me her notebooks, shared her lunch with me. She even helped me with my classwork.

The best thing I liked about the school was the library. It was big and spacious. I am a passionate reader and I found many books of my favourite authors. The computer lab was well equipped with the latest models of computers.

I look forward to going to school tomorrow. Now, I am not missing my old friends and my old school. Now, I am going to sleep as I have to get up early in the morning to get ready for school.

Babli

PRACTICE QUESTION:

Q.1 You are Raju/Ranjana of Salwan Public School, New Delhi. You are motivated by the ‘Clean India Campaign’ of the Prime Minister and participated in it in your own way in your colony. Taking help from the input write a diary entry on the subject.

Hints: • PM’s ‘Swachha Bharat Abhiyan’ • motivated millions of youngmen like me • called a meeting of all young boys and girls • volunteers • started removing dirt • bought new bins • distributed pamphlets • enlightened public • good results • appreciable change in the mindsets • I feel proud of myself and my companions.

Activity:

- Share your experience with the class regarding the problems faced by you while planting a sapling and how you tried to overcome that obstacle. (Speaking Activity)

Class 6 Hindi

https://youtu.be/MsrUoFGG_3M- 9999

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

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Maths Worksheet

Learning Objectives –

1. Identify the importance of negative numbers in daily life.
2. Arrange the integers in negative and positive integers in decreasing order.
3. Add and Subtract the integers

<https://youtu.be/nBu7m-EIMa0>

Activity –a. Measure the following objects. Write down their dimensions.

b. Draw the shapes of objects also showing the dimensions. You can use ruler or measuring tapes.

c. Also write whether you can express it as positive or negative integer

Objects to be measured–

1. **Length of your Maths register=_____**
Breadth of Maths register= _____
2. **Length, Breadth and height of**
 - a. **Refrigerator=_____ , _____, _____**
 - b. **Your Room**
3. **Length of pencil=_____**

Choose the correct option:-

Q1 The opposite of 10 km of north is

- a) 20km north
- b) 10km south
- c) -10km south
- d) None

Q2 The sum of two integers having negative sign is

- a) Zero
- b) Always negative
- c) Always positive
- d) Sometimes negative sometimes positive

Q3 Fill in the blank with correct symbol $>$, $<$, $=$

$$(-25)-(-42) \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad (-42)-(-25)$$

- a) $>$ b) $<$ c) $=$

Q4 Using the number line, write the integer which is

- a) 3 more than -1
- b) 4 less than 2
- c) 5 more than -2
- d) 3 less than -2

Q5 Write four negative integers greater than -16.

Q6 Write five integers less than -5.

Q7 Draw a number line and answer the following

- a) Which number will we reach if we move 3 steps to the right of -1?
- b) If we are (-5) on the number line, in which direction should we move to reach 3 ?

Q8 Solve the following

- a) $(-19) + 19$
- b) $(-24) + (-30)$
- c) $280 + (-170)$
- d) $2 + (-30) + (-5) + 5$
- e) $(-55) + (-11) + 6 + (-13)$
- f) $(-24) - 58$
- g) $(-7) - (-3) + 8$
- h) $(-10) + 6 - 13 + 6$
- i) $35 - (-16) + 19$
- j) $20 - (-13) + 11 - (-9)$

Q9 Find the value of

- a) $|-5 - 2|$
- b) $|-19 - 4|$
- c) $| - 11| - |3|$
- d) $15 + |-10|$

Q10 Give the additive inverse of

- a) -62

- b) $-7 + 8$
- c) 100
- d) $-(-3)$

Q11 Using number line solve the following

a) $(-3) + (-4)$

b) $(-6) + 4$

Q12 Arrange each of the following in increasing order

- a) 3, -7, 10, -2, 1, 0, -10
- b) 0, 2, -3, 5, -7, -1

Q13 Subtract the sum of 1280 and (-675) from (-419)

Q14 The sum of two integers is 71, If one of the integer is (-145) . Find the other.

Q15 Write all the integers between the given pairs (in increasing order)

- (a) -3 and 0 (b) -4 and 2 (c) -5 and -1 (d) -50 and -35

Q16 Write the opposite of following numbers as integers with appropriate signs:

- (a) A gain of Rs. 2000.
- (b) A loss of Rs. 500. (c) 150c above 00c.
- (d) 90c below 00c
- (e) 100 Km. above sea level
- (f) 5m. fall into a pit dug in the ground.

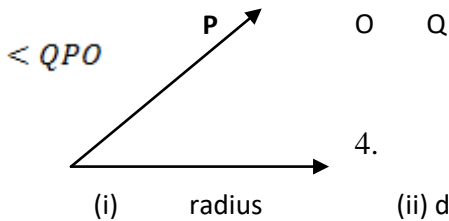
Fill in the blanks :

1. Circles having different radii but the same centre are called _____
2. Radius is _____ of the diameter.
3. The diameter of a circle is the _____ chord of the circle.
4. The Perimeter of a circle is called the _____.
5. A quadrilateral has _____ diagonals.
6. A triangle has _____ elements.
7. The interior of an angle together with the angle (boundary) itself is called the _____
8. In $\triangle PQR$, the side opposite to $\angle P$ is _____

9. Length of a diameter is _____ the radius of a circle.
10. All the radii of a circle are _____

Choose the correct answer :

1. The centre of a circle
- i) Lies in its interior ii) lies in its exterior
- iii) Lies on the circle iv) none of these
2. In quadrilateral PQRS, the two diagonal are
- i) PQ and RS
- ii) PR and RS
- iii) PS and PR
- iv) PR and QS
3. In the figure, the angle can be named as
- i) Angle OPQ ii) Angle POQ iii) Angle PQO iv) Angle QPO



4. A line segment joining any two points on the circle is called a _____
- (i) radius (ii) diameter (iii) chord (iv) secant

5. A closed figure bounded by three or more segments is called a _____
- Curve (ii) Polygon (iii) Circle (iv) None of these
6. A line intersecting a circle at two different points is called a _____ of a circle.
- (i) diameter (ii) Radius (iii) secant (iv) centre
7. A closed figure formed by joining three non-collinear points is called
- (i) a triangle (ii) an angle (iii) a curve (iv) none of these
8. An Angle has
- (i) One vertex and one arm

(ii) One vertex and two arms

(iii) Two vertex and two arms

(iv) None of these

9. A circle is

(i) a polygon (ii) an open curve

(iii) a closed curve (iv) none of these

10. A Point equidistant from all the Points on a circle is called the _____ of the circle.

(i) Centre (ii) Radius (iii) diameter (iv) None of these

11. Write all factors of each of the following numbers.

(i) 24 (ii) 300 (iii) 225

12. Write first five multiples of each of the following numbers

(i) 12 (ii) 36 (iii) 18

13. Write all prime numbers between

(i) 20 and 40 (ii) 80 and 100

14. Express each of the following numbers as the sum of two odd primes

(i) 45 (ii) 39

15. Express each of the following numbers as the sum of three odd primes

(i) 63 (ii) 53 (iii) 15

16. Express each of the following as the sum of twin primes

(i) 36 (ii) 84

17. Find prime factorization of each of the following numbers

(i) 1331 (ii) 1024 (iii) 148

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Fibre to Fabric

<https://youtu.be/q68kldOnEtk>

Learning Outcomes:

- To study different types of clothing materials.
- To understand the concept of fibres, fabric and yarn.
- To know different sources to get fibres.

2 Introduction

All cloth materials are made up of long, narrow, thin structures called **fibres**. Fibres are obtained from natural as well as man-made sources.

Natural Fibre	Synthetic Fibre
Natural fibres are fibres that are found in nature. Ex: Wool, Silk and Cotton etc.	These fibres are manmade or simply prepared in lab. Ex: Nylon, Teflon etc.
They are good absorbents and so able to absorb heat, temperature, cold, sweat etc. depending on conditions and nature of fibres.	They do not have such pores as they are made up of chemical and so do not act as good absorbents.
Comfortable in use.	Not as comfortable as natural fibres.
Their length is naturally obtained and it is not possible to change the fibre structure.	Their lengths can be controlled by man and the fibres can easily be changed to different structures.

3 Natural Fibres

Natural fibres are fibres that are found in nature. There two main sources of natural fibres:

1. Plant Fibres
2. Animal Fibres

3.1 Plant Fibres

All the plants have fibres in their body structure, e.g., cotton and mango have fibres on their seed, coconut on its fruit, jute in its stem and banana tree in its leaf. The fibres obtained from these sources are called **plant fibres**.

2.1.1 Cotton

Cotton plants are grown in fields usually at places having a **warm climate** and **black soil**. Some cotton producing Indian states are Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. Cotton plants bear fruits the size of a lemon called Cotton Balls which burst open upon maturing and the seeds wrapped up in cotton fibre become visible. Cotton is generally picked by hand from these balls.



Figure 1: A field of cotton

Ginning: Ginning of cotton can be defined as the process of separating cotton fibres from cotton seeds. Traditionally, ginning used to be done by hand but these days machines called double roller cotton ginning machines are widely in use.



Figure 2: Ginning of cotton

Test your learning:

Question 1: Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic: nylon, wool, cotton, silk, polyester, jute.

Question 2: State whether the following statements are 'true' or false':

- (a) Yam is made from fibres.
- (b) Spinning is a process of making fibres.
- (c) Jute is the outer covering of coconut.
- (d) The process of removing seeds from cotton is called ginning.
- (e) Weaving of yam makes a piece of fabric.
- (f) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.
- (g) Polyester is a natural fibre.

Question 3: Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Plant fibres are obtained from _____ and _____.
- (b) Animal fibres are _____ and _____.

3

Question 4: Explain the process of making yam from fibre.

Question 5: Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.

Question 6: What type of soil is used to grow cotton plants?

Activity:

Question 1: Take any two pieces of fabric. Pull the threads of the fabric and try to guess what it is made of. Paste the piece of fabric and the pulled-out threads on a piece of paper and answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the fabric made of?
- (b) Is it natural or synthetic fibre?
- (c) What is the source of the fibre?

Science Worksheet

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- (j) Jute is the outer covering of coconut.
- (k) The process of removing seeds from cotton is called ginning.
- (l) Weaving of yam makes a piece of fabric.
- (m) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.
- (n) Polyester is a natural fibre.

Question 3: Fill in the blanks:

- (c) Plant fibres are obtained from _____ and _____.
- (d) Animal fibres are _____ and _____.

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Question 6: What type of soil is used to grow cotton plants?

Activity:

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- (d) What is the fabric made of?
- (e) Is it natural or synthetic fibre?
- (f) What is the source of the fibre?

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC: MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

Video link-<https://youtu.be/FB3AMvxXLDA>



LEARNING OBJECTIVES-

Students will be able to-

- Understand two motions of the earth and their effects

KEYWORDS-

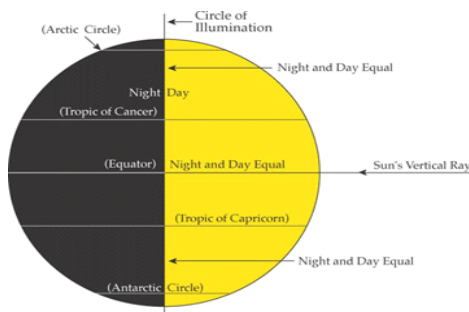
- **Rotation:** the spinning of the earth on its own axis once in every 24 hours
- **Revolution:** the motion of the earth around the sun in a fixed orbit in 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days or one year
- **Circle of illumination:** the circle that divides the day from night on the globe
- **Leap year:** a year occurring once every four years which has 366 days including 29 February
- **Elliptical orbit:** when an object moves around another object in an oval shaped path

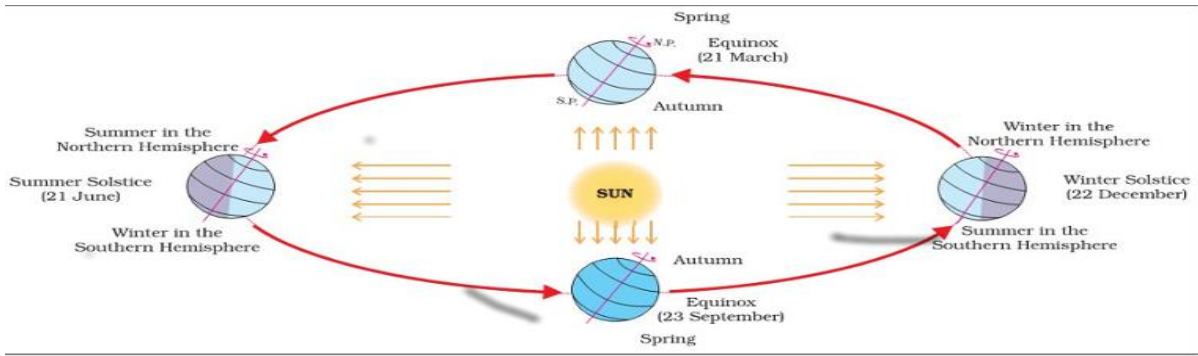
THE TWO MOTIONS

- Rotation is the movement of the earth on its own axis. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called revolution.
- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called circle of illumination. The circle takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation around its axis. The period of rotation is known as earth day. This is the daily motion of the earth.
- It takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days for earth to revolve around the sun. We add 6 hour of each year to every fourth year, which makes it a complete 1 day and it is added to the month of February. This year is called leap year and it has 366 days.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE EARTH DID NOT ROTATE?

The portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, thus bringing continuous warmth to the region. The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time.



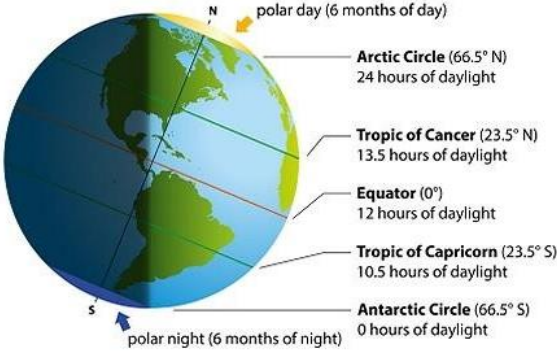
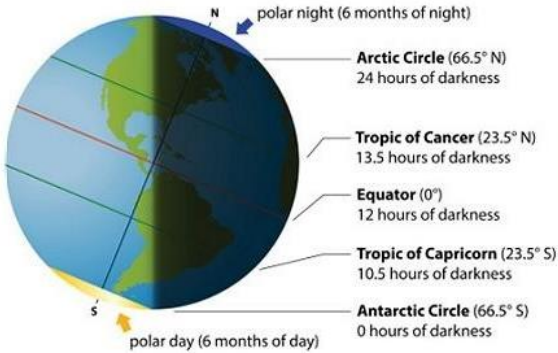


SUMMER SOLSTICE

On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer. As a result, these areas receive more heat. The areas near the poles receive less heat as the rays of the sun are slanting. The North Pole is inclined towards the sun and the places beyond the Arctic Circle experience continuous daylight for about six months. Since a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere is getting light from the sun, it is summer in the regions north of the equator. The longest day and the shortest night at these places occur on 21st June. At this time in the Southern Hemisphere all these conditions are reversed. It is winter season there. The nights are longer than the days. This position of the earth is called the Summer Solstice

winter solstice (December 21)

summer solstice (June 21)



WINTER SOLSTICE

On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn (23½° S), a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light. Therefore, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere with longer days and shorter nights. The reverse happens in the Northern Hemisphere. This position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice.

Summer Solstice	Winter Solstice
It is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.	It is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Tropic of Capricorn
In this position, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun.	In this position, the North Pole is tilted away from the Sun.
A larger portion of the Northern Hemisphere gets light from the Sun; hence, it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere.	A larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light from the Sun; hence, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.
During this period in the Northern Hemisphere, days are longer than nights.	During this period in the Northern Hemisphere, nights are longer than days.

EQINOX

On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox. On 23rd September, it is autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring season in the Southern Hemisphere. The opposite is the case on 21st March, when it is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere.

WORKSHEET

I. Fill in the blanks:-

1. A leap year has _____ number of days.
2. The daily motion of the earth is _____
3. The earth travels around the sun in_____
4. The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of_____ on 21st June.
5. Days are shorter during _____.

II. Tick the correct answers:-

1. The movement of the earth around the sun is known as
 (a) Rotation (b) Revolution (c) Inclination
2. Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on
 (a) 21 March (b) 21 June (c) 22 December
3. Christmas is celebrated in summer in
 (a) Japan (b) India (c) Australia

4. The cycle of the seasons is caused due to
(a) Rotation (b) Revolution (c) Gravitation
5. The earth revolves around the sun in a _____ orbit.
(a) elliptical orbit (b) round (c) straight

III. Match the following:-

Column A

- (i) Summer solstice
- (ii) Winter solstice
- (iii) Equinox
- (iv) Orbit
- (v) Rotation

Column B

- (a) Daily motion of the earth
- (b) 23rd September
- (c) Fixed path
- (d) 22nd December
- (e) 21st June

IV. Give answer for the following questions:-

1. Define rotation and revolution
2. Differentiate between summer and winter solstice
3. Why do the poles experience 6 months day and six months night?
4. How does a leap year occur?
5. What is an equinox?

V. Complete the following words (to enjoy):-

- R_t_t_o_
- E__in_x
- Eq_at__
- R_v_l_ti_n
- S_ls_i_e

ACTIVITY

- From your local newspaper record the timings of sunrise and sunset at your place for a week and find out how the length of the days of a week from day to day.

OR

- Take a ball/globe and a candle/torch. Now mark a point- town X on the ball and place it in such a way that town X is in darkness. Now rotate the ball from left to right. As you move the ball slightly, the town will have its sunrise. As the ball continues to move, the point X gradually gets away from the sun. This is sunset.

□□□□ - □□□□□□

□□□□ -VI

षष्ठः पाठः

समुद्रतटः

Link - https://youtu.be/u0_mPRPtg-g

संस्कृत में संज्ञा शब्दों के लिंग पूर्व निर्धारित होते हैं। अकारान्त शब्दों में कुछ पुल्लिंग और कुछ नपुंसकलिंग शब्द हैं। आकारान्त शब्द स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं। दोनों के रूप भिन्न हैं।



एषः समुद्रतटः। अत्र जनाः पर्यटनाय आगच्छन्ति। केचन तरङ्गैः क्रीडन्ति। केचन च नौकाभिः जलविहारं कुर्वन्ति। तेषु केचन कन्दुकेन क्रीडन्ति। बालिकाः बालकाः च बालुकाभिः बालुकागृहं रचयन्ति। मध्ये मध्ये तरङ्गाः बालुकागृहं प्रवाहयन्ति। एषा क्रीडा प्रचलति एव। समुद्रतटाः न केवलं पर्यटनस्थानानि। अत्र मत्स्यजीविनः अपि स्वजीविकां चालयन्ति।

अस्माकं देशे बहवः समुद्रतटाः सन्ति। एतेषु मुम्बई-गोवा-कोच्चि-कन्याकुमारी-विशाखापत्तनम्-पुरीतटाः अतीव प्रसिद्धाः सन्ति। गोवातटः विदेशिपर्यटकेभ्यः समधिकं रोचते। विशाखापत्तनम्-तटः वैदेशिकव्यापाराय प्रसिद्धः। कोच्चितटः नारिकेलफलेभ्यः ज्ञायते। मुम्बईनगरस्य जुहूतटे सर्वे जनाः स्वैरं विहरन्ति। चेन्नईनगरस्य मेरीनातटः देशस्य सागरतटेषु दीर्घतमः।

सरलार्थ :

यह समुद्रतट है। यहाँ लोग पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं। उनमें से कुछ लहरों से क्रीडा करते हैं। कुछ नौकाओं द्वारा जलविहार करते हैं। उनमें से कुछ गेंद से खेलते हैं। लड़कियाँ और लड़के रेत से घर बनाते हैं। बीच-बीच में लहरें रेत का घर बहा ले जाती हैं। यह खेल चलता ही रहता है। समुद्र तट केवल पर्यटन-स्थल नहीं। यहाँ मछुआरे भी अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं।

हमारे देश में बहुत से समुद्रतट हैं। इनमें मुम्बई, गोवा, कोच्चि, कन्याकुमारी, विशाखापत्तनम् तथा पुरी का तट बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। गोवा का तट विदेशी पर्यटकों को बहुत ज्यादा पसंद है। विशाखापत्तनम् का तट विदेशी व्यापार के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। कोच्चि का तट नारियल के लिए जाना जाता है। मुम्बई नगर के जुहू तट पर सब लोग अपनी इच्छानुसार विहार करते हैं। चेन्नई का मेरीना तट देश के सभी तटों में सबसे लंबा है।

भारतस्य तिसृषु दिशासु समुद्रतटाः सन्ति। अस्माद् एव कारणात् भारतदेशः प्रायद्वीपः इति कथ्यते। पूर्वदिशायां बङ्गोपसागरः दक्षिणदिशायां हिन्दमहासागरः पश्चिमदिशायां च अरबसागरः अस्ति। एतेषां त्रयाणाम् अपि सागराणां सङ्गमः कन्याकुमारीतटे भवति। अत्र पूर्णिमायां चन्द्रोदयः सूर्यास्तं च युगपदेव द्रष्टुं शक्यते।

सरलार्थ :

भारत की तीनों दिशाओं में समुद्रतट हैं। इसी कारण से भारत देश को प्रायद्वीप भी कहा जाता है। पूर्व दिशा में बंगाल की खाड़ी, दक्षिण दिशा में हिंद महासागर और पश्चिम दिशा में अरब सागर है। इन तीनों सागरों का संगम कन्याकुमारी के तट पर होता है। यहाँ पूर्णिमा के अवसर पर चन्द्रोदय और सूर्यास्त एक साथ ही देखा जा सकता है।

शब्दार्थः



समुद्रतटः	- समुद्र का किनारा	sea beach
पर्यटनाय	- घूमने के लिये	for excursion
तरङ्गैः	- लहरों से/ के साथ	with waves
नौकाभिः	- नौकाओं के द्वारा	by the boats
जलविहारम्	- जलक्रीडा	water game
बालुकाभिः	- बालुओं से	with sands
बालुकागृहम्	- बालू का घर, घरौंदा	sand-houselet

मध्ये-मध्ये	- बीच-बीच में	at some interval
प्रवाहयन्ति	- धो देते हैं, बहा देते हैं	wash out
प्रचलति एव	- चलती ही रहती है	keeps going on
पर्यटनस्थानानि	- घूमने की जगह	touristspot
मत्स्यजीविनः	- मछुआरे	fishermen
स्वजीविकाम्	- अपनी जीविका को	means of one's livelihood
चालयन्ति	- चलाते हैं	causing to move
अतीव	- बहुत अधिक	excessive

शब्दपरिचय:-III



एतत् किम्?
एतत् खनित्रम् अस्ति?
श्रमिका खनित्रं चालयति।

तत् किम्?
तत् विश्रामगृहम् अस्ति।
किम् अत्र भित्तिकम् अस्ति?
अत्र भित्तिकं न अस्ति।

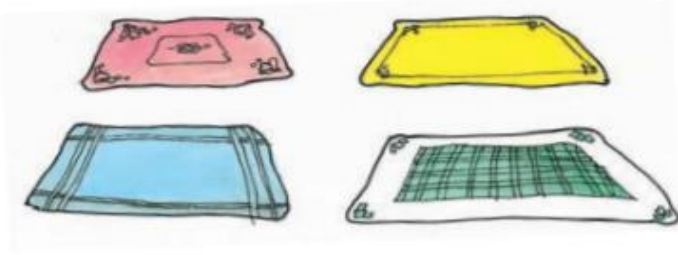


एते के?
एते अङ्गलीयके स्तः।
सुवर्णकारः अङ्गलीयके रचयति।



ते के?
ते बसयाने स्तः।
ते बसयाने कुत्र गच्छतः?
ते रेलस्थानकं गच्छतः।





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

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



1.

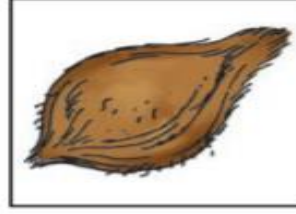
चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा पदानि उच्चारयत।



पर्णम्



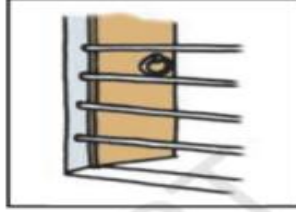
क्रीडनकम्



नारिकेलम्



सङ्गणकम्



वातायनम्



सोपानम्



उद्यानम्



उपनेत्रम्



कङ्कतम्

उचितपदानि संयोज्य वाक्यानि रचयत-

कोकिले

विकसति

पवनः

नृत्यन्ति

पुष्पम्

उत्पतति

खगः

वहति

मयूराः

गर्जन्ति

सिंहाः

कूजतः

वृक्षाः

1. वचनानुसारं रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-



	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
यथा-	वनम्	वने	वनानि
	.....	जले	.....
	बिम्बम्	.....	.....
यथा-	वृक्षम्	वृक्षौ	वृक्षान्
	.....	.....	पवनान्
	.....	जनौ	.....

2.

प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखत-

- (क) वृक्षाः कैः पातालं स्पृशन्ति?
- (ख) वृक्षाः किं रचयन्ति?
- (ग) विहगाः कुत्र आसीनाः।
- (घ) कौतुकेन वृक्षाः किं पश्यन्ति?

3.

भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत-

- (क) गङ्गा, लता, यमुना, नर्मदा।
- (ख) उद्यानम्, कुसुमम्, फलम्, चित्रम्।
- (ग) लेखनी, तूलिका, चटका, पाठशाला।
- (घ) आम्रम्, कदलीफलम्, मोदकम्, नारङ्गम्।

शब्दार्थः



वने वने	-	प्रत्येक वन में	in each forest
निवसन्तः	-	रहते हुए/रहने वाले	living
रचयन्ति	-	रचते हैं, बनाते हैं	make
शाखा	-	डालियाँ, टहनियाँ	branches
दोला	-	झूला	swing
आसीनाः	-	बैठे हुए	sitting
विहगाः	-	पक्षीगण	birds
किमपि	-	कुछ भी	anything/something
कूजन्ति	-	कूकते हैं/कूकती हैं	chirp

सन्ततम्	-	निरन्तर/लगातार	always
साधुजनाः	-	तपस्वी लोग/सज्जन	sages
इव	-	की तरह	like
पिबन्ति	-	पीते हैं	drink
स्पृशन्ति	-	स्पर्श करते हैं	touch
नभः	-	आकाश को	the sky
शिरस्सु	-	सिर पर	on head
वहन्ति	-	ढोते हैं	carry
पयोदर्पणे	-	जलरूपी दर्पण/आईने में	in mirror-like water
स्वप्रतिबिम्बम्	-	अपने प्रतिबिम्ब को	one's own image
पश्यन्ति	-	देखते हैं	see, look at

Computer

Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdBuBkJh7JE>

Microsoft PowerPoint 2010 Basics

6 What is Microsoft PowerPoint 2010?

Microsoft PowerPoint is part of the Microsoft Office suite of programs. It can be one of your most powerful tools for communicating ideas and information during presentations. In PowerPoint, you are able to place your content into a series of "slides" which can then be projected for your audiences, printed and distributed as handouts, or published online using different file formats.

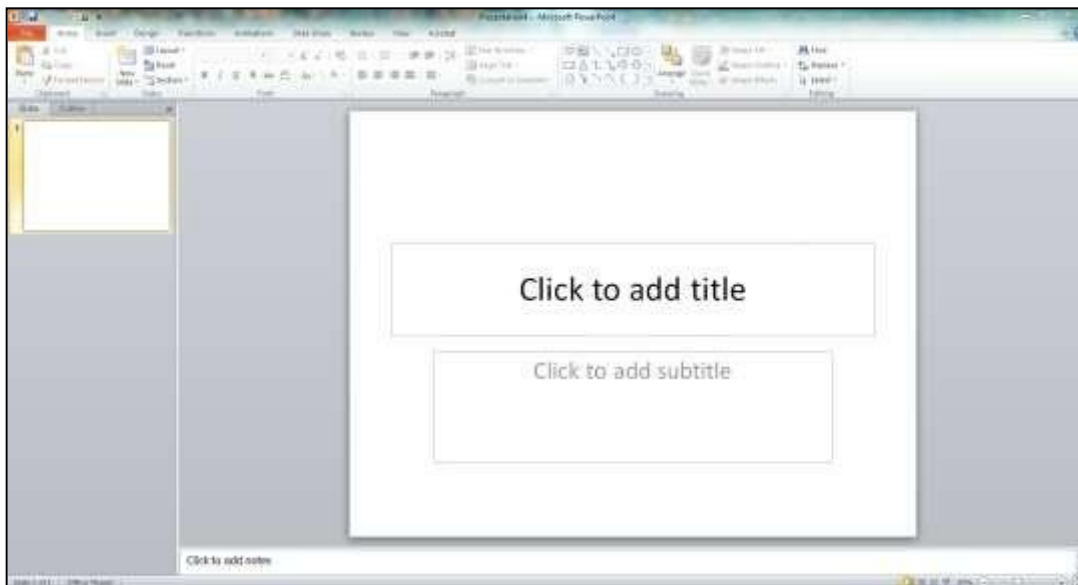
7 Getting Started

Let's open Microsoft PowerPoint. You can do this by clicking on the **Start Icon**,



All Programs > Microsoft Office > Microsoft PowerPoint.


7.1 [The PowerPoint Window](#)




7.2 [The Microsoft Office File Tab](#)

In the upper-left corner is the Microsoft Office file tab. When you click the tab, a menu appears. This feature is called the **Backstage View**. You can use the menu to create a new file, open an existing file, save a file, and perform many other tasks. You can also open a new or recent presentation, preview and print, and more from this tab.

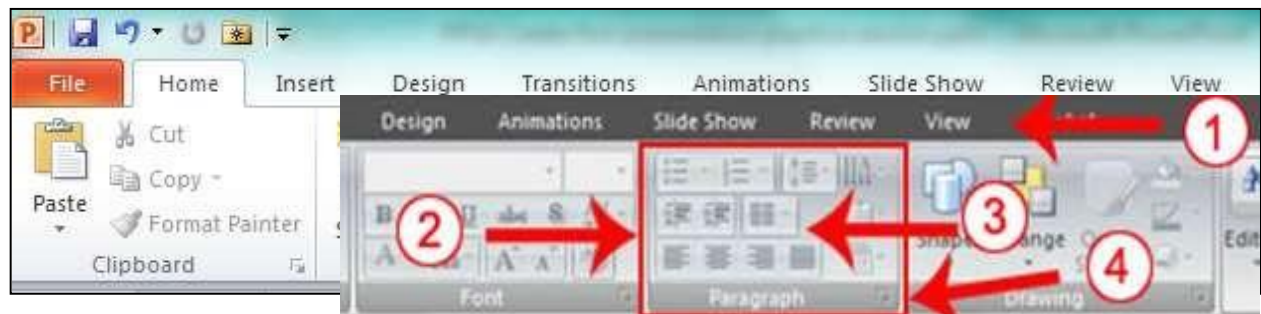
7.3 [The Quick Access Toolbar](#)

 Above the File tab is the Quick Access toolbar. The Quick Access toolbar provides you with access to commands you frequently use. Most common actions like, **Save**, **Undo**, and **Redo** appear on the Quick Access toolbar. You use **Save (Ctrl S)** to save your file, **Undo (Ctrl Z)** to rollback an action you have taken, and **Redo (Ctrl Y)** to reapply an action. You can customize this toolbar by selecting the dropdown icon next to it, or accessing it through **File > Options > Quick Access Toolbar**.

7.4 [The Title Bar](#)

 The Title bar is located at the top in the center of the PowerPoint window. The Title bar displays the name of the presentation on which you are currently working. By default, PowerPoint names presentations sequentially, starting with **Presentation1**. When you save your file, you can change the name of your presentation and the name will then display in the Title bar.

7.5 [The Ribbon](#)



WORKSHEET-1

1. _____ shortcut key is used for creating new presentation.(Ctrl+M/Ctrl+N)
2. _____ shortcut key is used to start slide show.(F5/Shift+F5).
3. Slide show view is used to view _____ slide at one time.(one/many)
4. Tables contains _____ & _____.

5. PowerPoint is used for creating _____.
6. MS PowerPoint is a part of _____.

Viewing the Ribbon

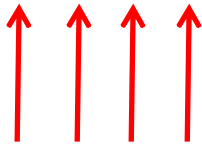
You can open or close the ribbon simply by clicking on the arrow located next to the help button on the top right.



Zoom Slider

On the bottom right of the window you will find the **Zoom Slider**. Clicking or dragging the **slider arrow** or + /-

icons with your mouse will enlarge or shrink the size of the slide in your window.



Viewing Pane

Also notice the four icons to the left of the slider. These are shortcuts to the **normal, sorter, slideshow, or**

reading pane view of your presentation.

Making a Slide Show

Slide 1: Title Slide

The first slide will be the **Title Slide**. You will notice, in the lower left corner of the screen, **Slide 1 of 1** is indicated. We are going to create a presentation on how to make a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.

Click in the **Click to add title** box. To insert a title, just type it in: **How to Make a Great PBJ**

Now, click in the second box and type:

A Gourmet Recipe (tap the Enter key) **From** (tap the Enter key) **Your Name**

Saving your work

To **save**, click on the **File tab**. Your first save will | you to name your file, choose a location, and defi (As"). By default you save in the latest PowerPoint version. Choosing to save in an older format can be done by selecting from the dropdown menu that is offered. After you make your selection, click **Save**. Notice the name will now appear in your



title bar.

Inserting a New Slide

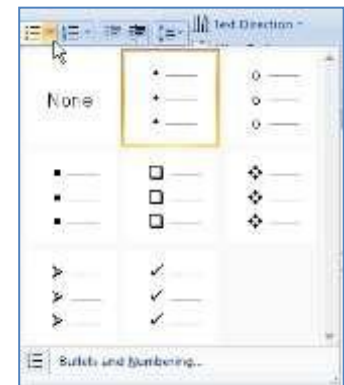
Let's add slide 2. From the **Ribbon** choose the **Home tab > Slides > New Slide**.



Slide 2: Title and Content Slide

Click in the **Click to add title** box and type: **Ingredients**.

Click in the bulleted • **Click to add text box** and type:



Inserting Animated Images

In PowerPoint 2010 you can add images that move! These are called **animated images**. You can insert an animated **Clip Art** image on any slide. You can move and size the image as you desire. To do this you'll need to click-on **Insert** in the Ribbon, and then click-on **Clip Art**. A new task pane will open up on the right of your screen.

On the Ribbon, go to **Insert > Clip Art**. You can limit the search through the drop down box in the clip art pane and only check "video".

This image gives specifics on the clip art picture you chose. If this is an animated image, you will see the animation moving in the left preview area. When you are finished looking at **Preview/Properties**, click on the **Close** button in the lower right corner.

Viewing your Slide Show

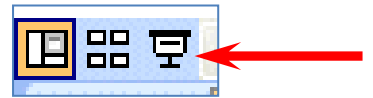
You have just completed the first stage of your presentation. Go back to the first slide and click on it. It will indicate Slide 1 of 7 in the status area in the lower left of your screen. You should recognize this slide as your first slide on "How to Make a Great PBJ".

If you would like to view how your slide show will look when you project it onto a screen or monitor, go to the Ribbon at the top and click on **Slide Show** Tab, then



click on **From Beginning** in the first group (**Start Slide Show**).

Or, you can click-on the small Slide Show button in the button bar at the lower right of the screen.



There are several ways to advance through your slide show. You can **tap the space bar, tap the Enter key, tap the right arrow key, or click the left mouse button** to move forward from one slide to the next during the show. When you get to the end of the show, the presentation will return to your slides if you continue to click.

Anytime you want **to end the show**, simply **tap the Esc key in the upper left corner of the keyboard or click the right mouse button and click on End Show in the pop up menu that appears**. If you end your show early you will be on the slide you were viewing when you tapped Esc or clicked-on End Show.

To **go backward** to a previous slide in your show, you can **tap the Backspace key, or the left arrow key**. If you are using the mouse to click through your presentation and desire to go back, click the **RIGHT mouse button** and you will see a menu screen appear that allows you to choose a **Previous slide or Go to any slide**.

WORKSHEET-1

- 1.Shortcut key to insert new slide is _____(Ctrl+N/Ctrl+M)
- 2._____ is a slide that stores the information about the themes applied.(Slide Master/Master Slide)
- 3.The _____ dot beside a selected picture is used to rotate it.(red/green)
- 4.To animate a slide,click on _____tab.(animations/transitions)
- 5._____ is a graphic way to represent your text in different layout and styles.(themes/smart art)
- 6._____tab is used to apply themes to the slides.(insert/design)
- 7.If you want to add an effect that makes an object moves in a specified pattern, select the effect from the _____(Entrance/Motion Paths).
- 8.Animation means to add a _____ effect to the slide or the objects of the slide.
- 9.MS Power Point is a part of _____office.
- 10.You can make your presentation more attractive by inserting _____.
- 11.Powerpoint is a software program that enhance _____.
- 12.A clip art is a single file including _____,_____,_____ or _____.

