

**CLASS:6**

**English Revision ( PT-3 Topics)**

**Topics:** 1) Unseen Passage

2) Mary Kom: Never Say Die!

3) Quality

4) Indian Weavers

5) Grammar - Adjectives & Prepositions

**Learning Objectives:**

i) Students will be able to recapitulate the previously taught topics.

ii) They will be able to attempt the related questions.

**Q.1 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:**

**( 1 x 6=6)**

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

**1. The 16th century was an age of great \_\_\_\_\_ exploration.**

a) cosmic

b) land

c) mental

d) common man

e) None of the above

**2. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political \_\_\_\_\_.**

a) entanglement

b) discussion

c) negotiation

d) problem

e) None of the above

**3. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction.**

a) north and south

b) crosswise

c) easterly

d) south east

e) north and west

**4. One of Magellan's ships explored the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America for a passage across the continent.**

a) coastline

b) mountain range

c) physical features

d) islands

e) None of the above

**5. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern \_\_\_\_\_.**

a) coast

b) inland

c) body of land with water on three sides

d) border

e) None of the above

**6. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ now called the International Date Line.**

a) imaginary circle passing through the poles

b) imaginary line parallel to the equator

c) area

- d) land mass
- e) None of the above

**Q.2 Answer in one word:**

**( 1x5=5)**

- a) What inspired Mary to take up boxing?
- b) How did the author know Mr.Gessler?
- c) Mary Kom proved that with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ we can overcome any obstacles.
- d) What do the weaver's weave in the chilly moonlight?
- e) What is Mary Kom's advice to women?

**Q.3 Answer the following questions:**

**( 2x3 =6)**

- a) " I think we need to change our attitude towards the sports itself." Why does Mary think so?
- b) What did Gessler feel about the big firms?
- c) Which three stages of life does the poem speak of?

**Q.4 Choose the correct option:**

**( 1 x8=8)**

- i) Tokyo is a big city. Here big is an .....

  - a) adjective of quality
  - b) adjective of quantity
  - c) adjective of number

- ii) She ate some rice. Here some is an .....

  - a) adjective of quality
  - b) adjective of quantity
  - c) adjective of number

- iii) Each hand has five fingers. Here five is an .....

  - a) adjective of quality
  - b) adjective of quantity
  - c) adjective of number

- iv) You must be back \_\_\_ four o'clock.

  - A) to
  - B) by
  - C) for
  - D) in

v) Workout is necessary \_\_\_\_\_ health.

A) by

B) in

C) for

D) to

vi) Women is looking \_\_\_\_\_ her diamond ring.

A) at

B) to

C) in

D) inside

vii) Women is holding a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ her hands.

A) by

B) in

C) at

D) on

viii) What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ coming Sunday ?

A) on

B) from

C) in

D) to

## Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/zqMP7Bb10j4> - पाठ – 16

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

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\_\_\_\_\_ वन के मार्ग में

प्रश्न 1. नगर से बाहर निकलकर दो पग चलने के बाद सीता की क्या दशा हुई?

(2)

प्रश्न 2. 'अब और कितनी दूर चलना है, पर्नकुटी कहाँ बनाइएगा'-किसने, किससे पूछा और क्यों ?

(2)

प्रश्न 3. राम ने थकी हुई सीता की क्या सहायता की?

(2)

### बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(1 X 5 = 5)

(क) 'वन के मार्ग में' पाठ के कवि कौन हैं?

- (i) विष्णु प्रभाकर
- (ii) जयंत विष्णु नार्लीकर
- (iii) तुलसीदास
- (iv) सुमित्रानंदन पंत

(ख) रघुबीर की वधू कौन थी?

- (i) गीता
- (ii) सीता
- (iii) द्रौपदी
- (iv) कुंती

(ग) राम की आँखों में आँसू क्यों आ गए?

- (i) वन के कष्टों के कारण
- (ii) घर की याद आने से
- (iii) सीता की व्याकुलता देखकर
- (iv) अपने पिता को याद करके

(घ) पर्नकुटी किस चीज़ से बनती है?

- (i) पत्थर से
- (ii) पानी से
- (iii) पत्तों से
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ङ) राम और सीता के साथ कौन बन गया?

- (i) लक्ष्मण
- (ii) भरत
- (iii) शत्रुघ्न
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

**HOTS**

प्रश्न .दोनों सवैयों के प्रसंगों में अंतर स्पष्ट करो।

(5)

## गतिविधि

प्रश्न 1.पाठ के आधार पर वन के मार्ग का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में करो।

(5)

प्रश्न 2.अपनी कल्पना व कविता के आधार पर पर्णकुटी का सुंदर चित्र बनाइए।

(5)

➤ गतिविधि उद्देश्य

लेखन कौशल व विचार अभिव्यक्ति के साथ शब्द भंडार में वृद्धि

### मूल्य परक प्रश्न

प्रश्न . राम एक आदर्श पुत्र थे, जो अपने पिता का वचन पूरा करने के लिए वन जाने के लिए तैयार हो गए। यदि आप राम की जगह होते तो क्या करते और क्यों ? अपने विचार सुंदर भाषा शैली में लिखिए।

(5)

### Maths Study Material

#### Mensuration

Please watch the video on the given link

<https://youtu.be/JAi1rsxntno>

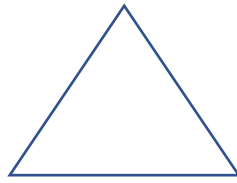
#### Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to

1.To apply the formulae for area and perimeter for solving word problems

2. To use the concept of Area and perimeter to solve daily life problems.

**Area of equilateral triangle=  $\frac{1}{2}$  x base x height**



**Perimeter of Equilateral triangle= side+ side+ side**

**= 3 x side**

**Perimeter of Isoceles triangle= equal side+ equal side+  
unequal side**

**= 2 equal side+ Unequal side**

**Perimeter of a regular Pentagon= side+side+side+side+side**

**= 5 x side**

**Perimeter of a regular hexagon= side+side+side+side+side**

**= 6 x side**

## **Question Bank**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Leena bent a wire 132cm long into a square. What is the length of the side of a square?
2. Find the perimeter of a triangle whose sides are 5cm, 7cm and 10cm.
3. Find the perimeter of a regular pentagon with each side measuring 7cm.

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Find the cost of fencing a rectangular park of length 450m and breadth 300m at the rate of ₹ 32 per meter.
2. How much distance does a jogger cover if he runs 5 times around a

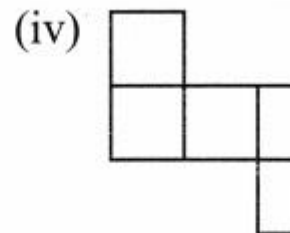
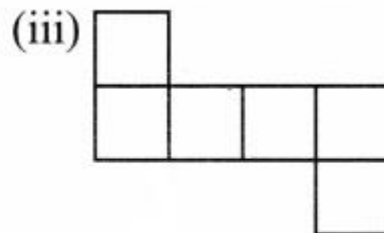
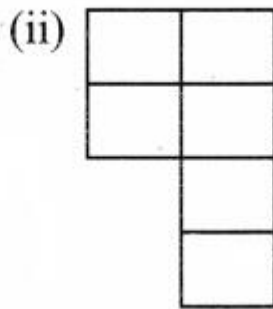
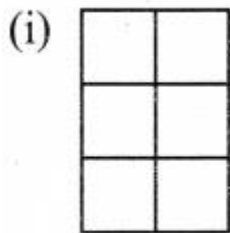
rectangular Park 76m long and 35m wide?

4. Sweety runs around a square park of side 75m. Bulbul runs around a rectangular park with length 60m and breadth 45m. Who covers less distance?

### Class 6 Maths Mensuration Long Answer Type Questions

1. How much would it cost to lay a wall to wall carpet in a room 10m long and 7m wide, with a carpet that costs ₹ 115 per m<sup>2</sup>.

2. Following figures are formed by joining six unit squares. Which figure has the smallest perimeter?



Hots

1. A piece of string is 30 cm long. What will be the length of each side if the string is used to form:

- (a) a square?
- (b) an equilateral triangle?
- (c) a regular hexagon?

2. How many tiles of 10cm by 6cm will be needed to pave a rectangular path of 5m by 3m?

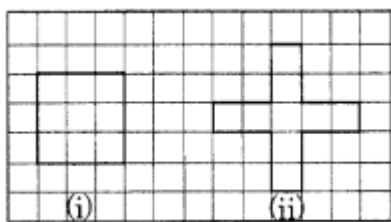
### Activities

Avneet buys 9 square paving slabs, each with a side of 17 m. He lays them in the form of a square.

- (a) What is the perimeter of his arrangement [Fig. (i)]?
- (b) Shari does not like his arrangement. She gets him to lay them out like a cross. What is the perimeter of her arrangement [Fig. (ii)]?
- (c) Which has greater perimeter?
- (d) Avneet wonders, if there is a way of getting an even greater perimeter. Can you



find a way of doing this? (The paving slabs must meet along complete edges, i.e., they can not be broken).



#### Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Fun with magnets

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKahoS0mUr4>

#### Learning Outcomes:

- To study about the discovery of magnet.
- To learn about the property of magnetism and magnetic and non-magnetic materials.

#### Discovery of Magnets

According to a legend, the first magnet was discovered by a Greek shepherd named Magnes. It is said that the nails in his shoes and the iron tip of his staff got stuck to a large black rock on which he was standing. Greeks named this strange type of rock 'magnetite'. The Chinese also knew about magnets. Ancient Chinese sailors used magnets for navigation.

#### Magnets

Magnets are made of materials that attract objects made of certain substances like iron, cobalt, and nickel.

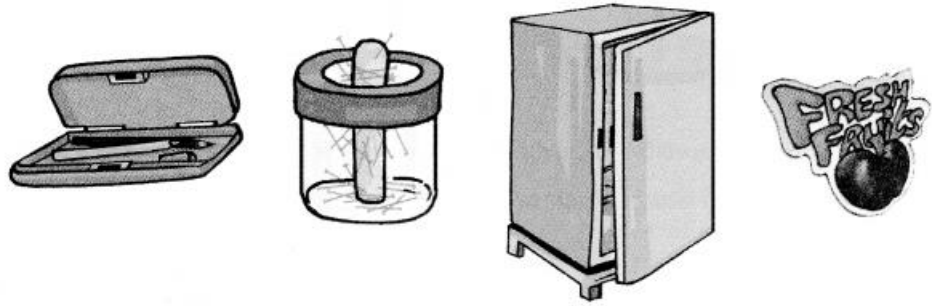
Magnets come in various shapes and sizes (Fig. 12.1). They can be found as horseshoe, ring, cylindrical, or bar shape.

Not all objects are attracted to magnets. Objects that are attracted by a magnet are said to be magnetic, e.g., iron and nickel. Objects that are not attracted by a magnet, are said to be non-magnetic, e.g., wood and plastic.

#### Natural Magnet:

Magnetite is called natural magnet.

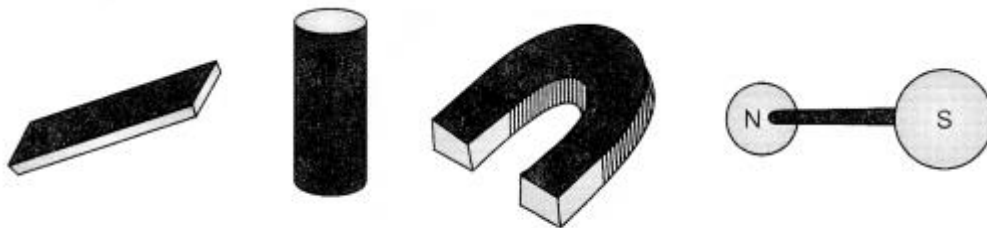
Uses of a Magnet: A magnet finds its use at a number of places. For example, refrigerator's door, some pencil boxes, many toys, magnetic stickers, soap stand, pin stand, all make use of a magnet for their functioning.



Uses of magnet

### Shapes of Magnets:

Magnets are made of different materials and in different shapes.



Shapes of magnets

### Effect of a magnet on materials:

A magnet attracts certain materials, whereas some do not get attracted towards magnet.

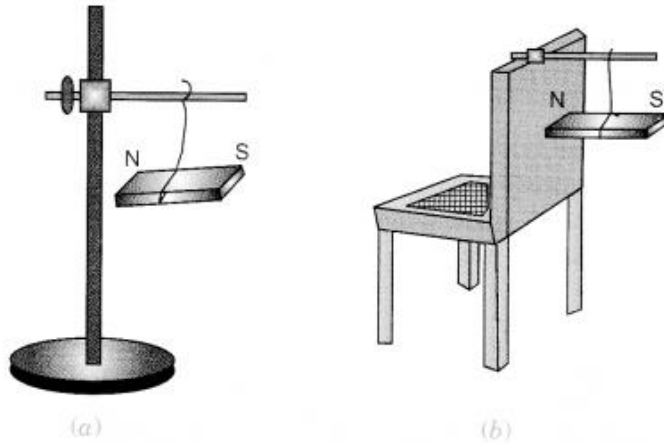
### Magnetic materials:

The materials which get attracted towards the magnet are known as magnetic materials, e.g., iron, nickel, cobalt.

### Non-magnetic materials:

The materials which are not attracted towards the magnet are known as non-magnetic materials, e.g., leather, plastic, cloth, paper. Magnetic poles: Magnetic attraction is maximum near the ends of the magnet. These ends are called magnetic poles.

When suspended freely, magnet always aligns in north-south (N-S) direction.



A freely suspended magnet always comes to rest in the north-south direction

Attraction between two poles: Opposite poles of two magnets attract each other. It is called attraction.

Repulsion between two poles: Similar poles of two magnets repel each other. It is called repulsion.

## QUESTION BANK:

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)**

1. Who discovered magnet?
2. What are non-magnetic substances?

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS EACH)**

1. How many poles are there in a magnet?
2. Can an ordinary vessel (lota) be magnetised?

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)**

1. When do two magnets attract each other?
2. Are both poles of a magnet similar?

**CRITICAL THINKING BASED/HOTS/VALUE BASED QUESTIONS: (3 MARK EACH)**

1. Do magnetic poles exist separately like charges? Explain
2. Bhawana witnessed an interesting game at the fair. A duck was floating in a tub. When a plate containing some grains of rice was brought close to the duck, the duck moved towards the plate. But, when a plate containing some pebbles was brought close to the duck, it moved away from the plate. Explain how this could have been possible.

### ACTIVITY:

1. Make a list of objects from daily life that contain magnets.
2. Tie a magnet with a thread and try to attract small objects such as coins, pins etc. through it. Also, find out in which industries magnets are used for lifting heavy weights. Record your observations.

## TOPIC- NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

Video link: <https://youtu.be/71lm4gg5oAY>

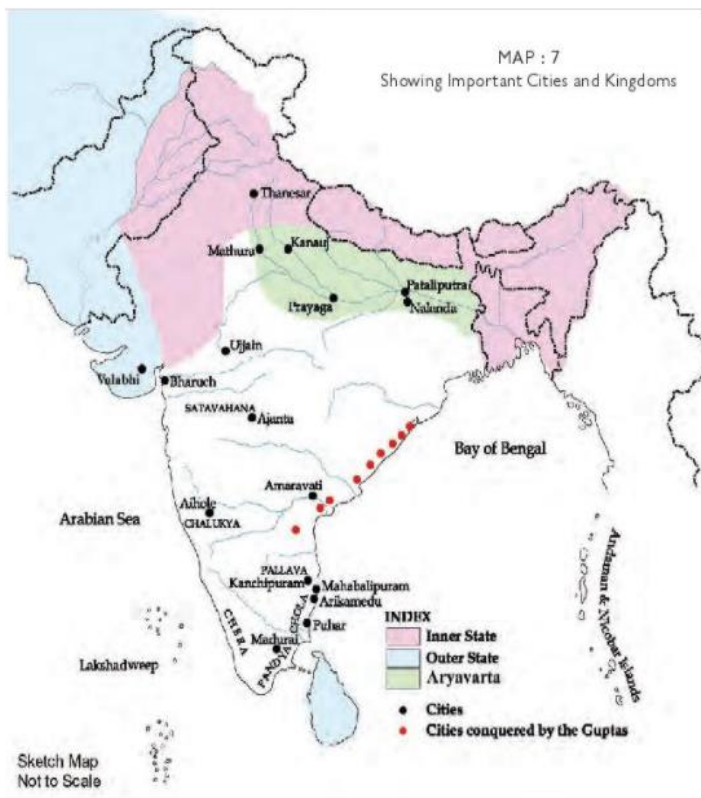
### LEARNING OBJECTIVE-

Students will be able to:-

- Explain the development of different administrative systems
- Introduce the idea that strategies of expansion and their logic differ

### SAMUDRAGUPTA'S PRASHASTI

- Prashasti means inscription of a special kind
- Samudragupta's prashasti praised him as-
  - i. a great warrior
  - ii. won many battles
  - iii. the best poet



The king who played the veena.  
Some other qualities of Samudragupta are shown on coins such as this one, where he is shown playing the veena.

### SAMUDRAGUPTA'S POLICIES TOWARDS DIFFERENT KINDS OF RULERS

- **Rulers of Aryavarta:** - covered the area of Kannauj, Mathura, Prayag, Patliputra, Nalanda, uprooted 9 rulers and their kingdom was made a part of Samudragupta's empire.
- **Rulers of Dakshinapatha:** - comprised of 12 rulers who were defeated by Samudragupta
- **Rulers of neighbouring states:** - included Bengal, Assam, Nepal, N-W area, the rulers followed Samudragupta's orders
- **Rulers of outlying areas:** - these were the descendents of Kushanas & Shakas and rulers of Sri Lanka.

### SAMUDRAGUPTA'S COURT

- His court was full of learned people like- **Kalidasa** (the poet), **Aryabhata** (the astronomer)

### **HARSHAVARDHANA AND THE HARSHACHARITA**

- Harshavardhana's court poet **Bhanabhatt** wrote his biography Harshacharita in Sanskrit
- **Xuan Zang**, left an account of his court
- Harsha was king of **Thanesar**, he also conquered Magadha & Bengal

### **PALLAVAS & CHALUKYAS**

These two were the most important ruling dynasty of the South India.

- **Aihole**, the capital of Chalukya was an important trading centre
- **Pulakeshin-II**, best known Chalukya ruler

### **ADMINISTRATION OF KINGDOMS**

- Administrative posts were hereditary
- One person held many posts. For example:- Harishena was a decision maker, important minister, minister of war & peace
- People were able to put forward their views

## **WORKSHEET**

### **Very Short Answer Questions-**

### **1 mark questions**

I. Tick the correct answer:-

(i) Puhar was an important port on the

- (a) West coast
- (b) East coast
- (c) Malabar coast
- (d) None of the above

(ii) The most fertile river valley was

- (a) Kaveri
- (b) the Yamuna
- (c) Ganga
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The capital of the Pandyas was

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Mudumalai
- (c) Patliputra
- (d) Ujjain

(iv) The Satavahanas became an Important dynasty In

- (a) Northern India
- (b) Eastern India
- (c) Southern India
- (d) Western India

(v) The rulers who ruled over central Asia and north-west India around 2000 years ago were

- (a) Pandyas

- (b) Cholas
- (c) Kushanas
- (d) Cheras

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Gold, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were in abundance in South India.
2. Gautamiputra Shri Satakami and other Satavahana rulers were known as lords of the \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most famous Buddhist monastery.
4. The two major centres of power of the Kushanas were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
5. The images of deities were placed within special homes or places known as \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Match the following:-

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
(i) Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni	(a) A poet who wrote a biography of the Buddha
(ii) Mahayana	(b) Satavahanas
(iii) Ashvaghosha	(c) Controlled the Silk Route
(iv) Bhakti	(d) A new form of Buddhism
(v) The Kushanas	(e) It emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess

**Short Answer Questions-**

**2 mark questions**

1. Who was Kanishka? Mention one of his achievements.
2. Mention the important feature of later Hinduism.
3. Name the countries where the worship of Bodhisattvas became popular.

**Long Answer Questions-**

**3 mark questions**

1. Describe the significance of silk route.
2. Why did the Bhakti movement become so popular?

**CRITICAL THINKING**

1. Why do you think the caste system continued from the vedic period till the age of Harshavardhana?



2. Who was Samudragupta? Differentiate between the way in which he treated rulers of Aryavarta and Dakshinapatha.
3. Identify the picture and answer the questions :-



- a) Which king is shown in the above image?
- b) Which activity is he engaged in?
- c) Describe him according to his prashasti.

**ACTIVITY**

1. On an outline map of India, locate the cities under the control of Aryavarta rulers.

2.

विषय - संस्कृत

3.

कक्षा -VI

4.

पुनरावृत्ति (पाठ -7, 10,12)

5. Link - <https://youtu.be/1rkF0gI-00s> , <https://youtu.be/OrvyxDXWNT0> ,  
[https://youtu.be/NVPLk8Mgh\\_E](https://youtu.be/NVPLk8Mgh_E)

दशमः पाठः

कृषिकाः कर्मवीराः

6.

7.

सूर्यस्तपतु मेघाः वा वर्षन्तु विपुलं जलम्।

कृषिका कृषिको नित्यं शीतकालेऽपि कर्मठौ ॥1॥

सरलार्थः

चाहे सूरज तपाये या बादल अत्यधिक बरसें किसान तथा उसकी पत्नी सदा सरदी में भी काम में लगे रहते हैं।

8.

9.

ग्रीष्मे शरीरं सस्वेदं शीते कम्पमयं सदा।

10.

हलेन च कुदालेन तौ तु क्षेत्राणि कर्षतः ॥2॥

गरमी में शरीर पसीने से भरा हुआ होता और ठंड में कंपनयुक्त अर्थात् काँपता रहता है किंतु फिर भी वे दोनों हल से अथवा कुदाल से खेतों को जोतते रहते हैं।

11.

पादयोर्न पदत्राणे शरीरे वसनानि नो।

12.

निर्धनं जीवनं कष्टं सुखं दूरे हि तिष्ठति ॥3॥

13.

पैरों में जूते नहीं, शरीर पर कपड़े नहीं, निर्धन, कष्टमय जीवन है, सुख सदा दूर ही रहता है।

14.

गृहं जीर्णं न वर्षासु वृष्टिं वारयितुं क्षमम्।

तथापि कर्मवीरत्वं कृषिकाणां न नश्यति ॥4॥

घर टूटा-फूटा (पुराना) है, वर्षा के समय बारिश (अर्थात् बारिश का पानी अंदर आने से) रोकने में असमर्थ है। तो भी किसानों की कर्मनिष्ठा नष्ट नहीं होती अर्थात् वे कृषि के काम में लगे रहते हैं।

15.

तयोः श्रमेण क्षेत्राणि सस्यपूर्णानि सर्वदा।

16.

धरित्री सरसा जाता या शुष्का कण्टकावृता ॥5॥

17.

**सरलार्थ :**

उन दोनों (किसान तथा उसकी पत्नी) के परिश्रम से खेत सदा फसलों से भर जाते हैं। धरती जो पतली सूखी व काँटों से भरी थी अब हरी-भरी हो जाती है।

18.

शाकमत्रं फलं दुग्धं दत्त्वा सर्वेभ्य एव तौ।

19.

क्षुधा-तृषाकुलौ नित्यं विचित्रौ जन-पालकौ ॥6॥

वे दोनों सब को सब्जी, अन्न, फल-दूध (आदि) देते हैं (किन्तु) स्वयं भूख-प्यास से व्याकुल रहते हैं। वे दोनों विचित्र (अनोखे) जन पालक हैं। (यह एक विडंबना है कि दूसरों की भूख मिटाने वाले स्वयं भूख का शिकार हैं।)

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

सप्तमः पाठः

**बकस्य प्रतीकारः**

28.

29. 1.



अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तरं लिखत-

- (क) शृगालस्य मित्रं कः आसीत्?  
(ख) स्थालीतः कः भोजनं न अखादत्?  
(ग) बकः शृगालाय भोजने किम् अयच्छत्?  
(घ) शृगालस्य स्वभावः कीदृशः भवति?

30.

31.

32. 2.

मञ्जूषातः उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत-

अद्य अपि प्रातः कदा सर्वदा अधुना

- (क) ..... भ्रमणं स्वास्थ्याय भवति।  
(ख) ..... सत्यं वद।  
(ग) त्वं ..... मातुलगृहं गमिष्यसि?  
(घ) दिनेशः विद्यालयं गच्छति, अहम् ..... तेन सह गच्छामि।  
(ङ) ..... विज्ञानस्य युगः अस्ति।  
(च) ..... रविवासरः अस्ति।

33.

34.

35.

36.

37.

38.3.

पाठात् पदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितानां विलोमपदानि लिखत-

यथा- शत्रुः मित्रम्

सुखदम्	.....	दुर्व्यवहारः	.....
शत्रुता	.....	सायम्	.....
अप्रसन्नः	.....	असमर्थः	.....

39.

द्वादशः पाठः

दशमः त्वम् असि

40. 1.

प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत-

- (क) कति बालकाः स्नानाय अगच्छन्?
- (ख) ते स्नानाय कुत्र अगच्छन्?
- (ग) ते कं निश्चयम् अकुर्वन्?
- (घ) मार्गे कः आगच्छत्?
- (ङ) पथिकः किम् अवदत्?

41.

42. 2.

मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

गणयित्वा श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा कृत्वा गृहीत्वा तीर्त्वा

- (क) ते बालकाः ..... नद्याः उत्तीर्णाः।
- (ख) पथिकः बालकान् दुःखितान् ..... अपृच्छत्।
- (ग) पुस्तकानि ..... विद्यालयं गच्छ।
- (घ) पथिकस्य वचनं ..... सर्वे प्रमुदिताः गृहम् अगच्छन्।
- (ङ) पथिकः बालकान् ..... अकथयत् दशमः त्वम् असि।
- (च) मोहनः कार्यं ..... गृहं गच्छति।

43.

44. 3.

चित्राणि दृष्ट्वा संख्यां लिखत-

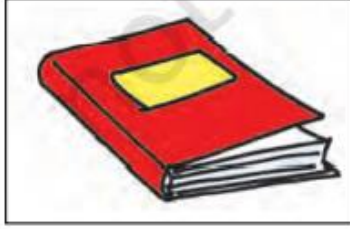


..... कन्दुकानि।

45.

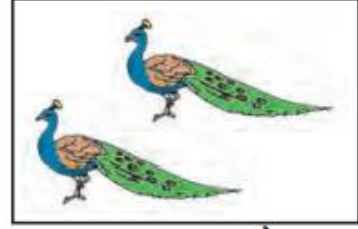


..... चटकाः।



..... पुस्तकम्।

46.



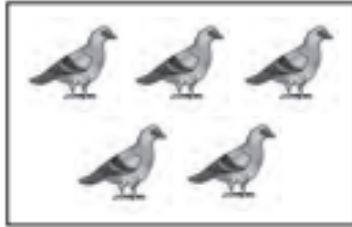
..... मयूराः।



..... बालिके।



..... तालाः।



..... कपोताः।

47.



..... पत्राणि।