

Class VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL

(01/03/2021 – 05/03/2021)

TOPIC: 1) NOTICE WRITING

2) ARTICLE WRITING

3) FORMAL LETTER WRITING

Learning Outcomes:

1. Learners will be able to frame notice about any event.
- 2.They will be able to identify important information in any given notice.
- 3.Students will be able to use appropriate style and format to write a NOTICE effectively.
- 4.Analyse and assess the information and ideas gathered from a variety of print and electronic sources.
5. Recognize and demonstrate use of appropriate vocabulary, style and tone in *formal letters*.

WRITING SKILLS

Notice Writing (Introduction)

INTRODUCTION:

A Notice is information regarding an important event that is about to happen. It is publicly displayed - a kind of information for others to know and follow. The notice must contain complete information. It should be written in a formal tone.

A notice should contain all the necessary details such as:

1. Name of the issuing agency (school, institution etc)
2. Subject and date of issue/release of the notice
3. The notice must answer the question: WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, HOW.
4. State clearly the event.
5. Mention the name of the body/ organisation – organising the event.
6. Authorized signatory: Name and signature.

Important points:

1. Use formal tone and register.
2. Always put the notice in a box.
3. Do not exceed the Word limit of 50 words

Name of Institution / Organisation Notice
Date : <i>date /month /year</i> <i>E.g. - 1 October ,2019</i>
Heading Body / Content
Signature Name Designation (<i>means post of person</i>)

Notice Writing Topics

The topics for notice writing could be as follows –

- ❖ **A competition**
- ❖ **An excursion trip**
- ❖ **A lost and found notice**
- ❖ **An inauguration to take place**
- ❖ **An exhibition**
- ❖ **A blood donation camp to be held**
- ❖ **Or any such type of event or information to be issued in public interest.**

RUBRICS:

Format - 01 mark
Content - 02 marks
Expression - 01 mark
Total = 04 marks

ARTICLE WRITING

An article is a piece of writing written for a large audience. The main motive behind writing an article is that it should be published in either newspapers or magazines or journals so as to make some difference to the world.

Objectives of Article Writing

An article is written with the following objectives

- It brings out the topics or the matter of interest in the limelight
- The article provides information on the topics
- It offers suggestions and pieces of advice
- It influences the readers and urges them to think
- The article discusses various stories, persons, locations, rising-issues, and technical developments

The Format of Article Writing

An article must be organized in a proper way so as to draw the attention of the readers. The basic outline for an article writing format is

1. Heading / Title
2. A line having the writer's name
3. Body (the main part of the article, 2 – 3 paragraphs)
4. Conclusion (Ending paragraph of the article with the opinion or recommendation, anticipation or an appeal)

Steps for Article Writing Format

Think of the topic you want to write the article about. Only after you've decided your topic you can go ahead and undertake the further steps in the process one by one:

- Target Audience: Identify the concerning reading group
- Purpose: Find the objective or aim of writing the article
- Collect & Select: Gather as such information as possible. Also, identify the details that are most significant
- Organize: Arrange the information and the facts in a logical way

RUBRICS:

Necessity	Marks
Format (Heading and Writers name)	1 Mark
Content	2 Marks
Expression	3 Marks
Grammatical accuracy, relevant words, and spellings.	1.5 M
Consistency and significance of ideas and style.	1.5 M
Total	6 Marks

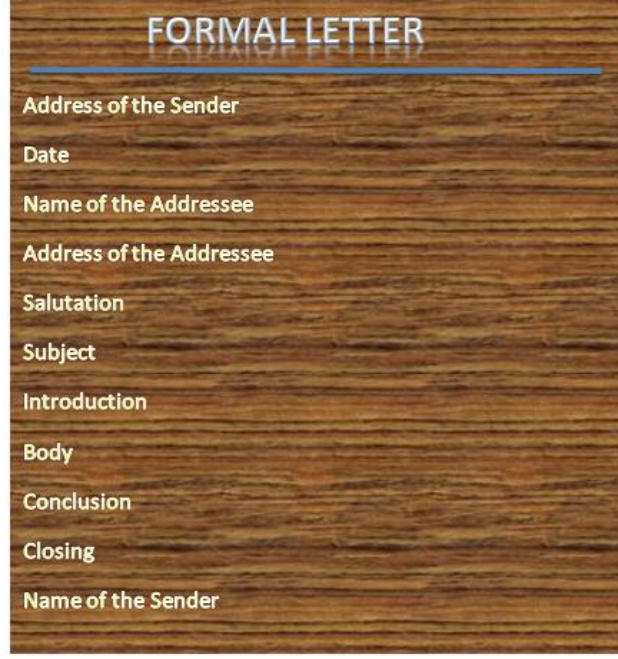
Formal Letter

A formal letter is one written in an orderly and conventional language and follows a specific stipulated format. These letters are written for official purposes only, such as writing a letter to the manager, to the HR manager, to an employee, to the Principal of the college or school, to a teacher, etc. But we do not use formal letters for personal use such as writing it to our family, relatives or friends.

How to Write a Formal Letter?

To write a formal letter follow the below-given tips:

- Address or greet the concerned person properly like Dear Sir/Madam
- Always mention the subject of writing the letter
- Be concise in your letter. Write the reason for writing the letter in the first paragraph itself. Do not stretch the letter too much.
- The tone of the letter should be very polite and not harsh
- Write in a proper format and take care of the presentation of a letter
- Mention the address and date correctly.
- Mention the name and designation of the recipient correctly
- The closing of the letter should be with gratitude. Use “Thank you” for consideration of the letter and then at last mention “Yours sincerely or truly” along with your name and signature.



RUBRICS:

- Format – 1 mark
- Content – 3 marks
- Expression – 2 marks

TOTAL - 6 MARKS

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

1. You are Kiran, School Captain of Kabir Model School, Rohtak. Write a notice informing the students about a debate competition to be held on 25th September.
2. Suppose yourself to be Tarun/ Aruna. Write an article on Impact of Technology on Children in about 100-150 words.
3. Write an application to the principal of your school seeking permission to stage a drama in the school auditorium.

Class 6 Hindi

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास पत्रिका

पाठ – 16 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 नालीकर
- (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

पाठ – 17 साँस-साँस में बाँस

प्रश्न 1. साँस- साँस में बाँस पाठ किसके द्वारा लिखित है ?

(1)

प्रश्न 2. बाँस को बूढ़ा कब कहा जाता है ? बूढ़े बाँस में कौन सी विशेषताएं होती हैं जो युवा बाँस में नहीं होती ? (3)

प्रश्न 3. बाँस की बुनाई मानव के इतिहास में कब आरंभ हुई होगी ?

(3)

बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

(1 X 10 = 10)

1. इनमें से किस राज्य में बाँस बहुतायत में नहीं पाया जाता है ?

(क) असम

(ख) त्रिपुरा

(ग) नागालैंड

(घ) केरल

2. इनमें से कोण सी चीज़ बाँस से नहीं बनती ?

(क) चटाई

(ख) टोकरी

(ग) जूते

(घ) अचार

3. बूढ़ा बाँस कैसा होता है ?

(क) मुलायम

(ख) सख्त

(ग) कमजोर

(घ) लचीला

4. चंगकीचंगलनबा कौन था?

(क) कारीगर

- (ख) बाज़ीगर
- (ग) जादूगर
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. किन पक्षी के घोंसले से टोकरी बनाने की तरकीब सूझी होगी ?

- (क) कबूतर
- (ख) बया
- (ग) गौरैया
- (घ) कौआ

6. बांस से बना मछली पकड़ने का जाल क्या कहलाता है ?

- (क) जकाई
- (ख) अकाई
- (ग) चटाई
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

7. किस मौसम में लोग बांस की वस्तुएँ अधिक बनाते हैं ?

- (क) जाड़ा
- (ख) गरमी
- (ग) बसंत
- (घ) बरसात

8. बांस की खपच्चियाँ किस हथियार से तयार की जाती हैं ?

- (क) दाओ
- (ख) चाकू
- (ग) हथोड़ी
- (घ) तलवार

9. खपच्चियों की चौड़ाई कितनी रखी जाती है ?

- (क) एक सेंटीमीटर
- (ख) एक फुट
- (ग) एक इंच
- (घ) आधा इंच

10. खपच्चियों को काले रंग से रंगने के लिए किस पेड़ की छाल का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

- (क) गुड़हल

- (ख) इमली
(ग) गुलाब
(घ) आम

चित्र वर्णन

प्रश्न दिए गए चित्र को देखकर अपने मन में आए विचारों को 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए।



Grade 6 Maths
MATHEMATICS ASSIGNMENT (CLASS VI)

<https://youtu.be/2NiXgfMp9Mw>

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. 2 subtracted from 7 gives:

- (a) -9
- (b) 5
- (c) -5
- (d) 9

2. 5 added to - 5 gives:

- (a) 10
- (b) -10
- (c) 0
- (d) -25

3. The number 3 less than -2 is:

- (a) -1
- (b) 1
- (c) 5
- (d) -5

4. What is the place value of 5 in the given decimal 924.75?

- (a) ones
- (b) tens
- (c) tenth
- (d) hundredth

5. What is the decimal expansion of $\frac{5}{10}$?

- (a) 0.5
- (b) 5.0
- (c) 0.05
- (d) 0.005

Class 6 Maths Integers Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Represent +5 and -3 on the number line.
2. Write five negative integers greater than -10.
3. How many integers lie between -5 and 4?
4. Write the following integers in ascending order:
-5, -7, -2, 3, 0, 7
5. Find the sum $(-7) + (-9) + 4 - 16$.
6. Find : $50 - (-40) + (-20)$.

Class 6 Maths Integers Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write opposite of the following:
 - (a) Increase in height
 - (b) Loss of ₹ 500

- (c) 10 Km. South
 (d) 50 m below sea level
2. A man is standing at -5 on the number line. In which direction and how many steps should he move to reach at -11?
3. In the following pairs, which number is to the right of the other on the number line?
 (a) 0 and -3
 (b) -7 and 7
 (c) -1000 and 4
4. Solve without using the number line.
 (a) $(-7) - 8 - (-23)$
 (b) $4 - (-8) + (-7) - (-8)$

Class 6 Maths Integers Long Answer Type Questions

1.
 (a) Subtract -31 from 50.
 (b) Subtract 50 from -31.
2. Subtract the sum of -16 and -26 from the sum of 25 and -40.
3. Simplify :
 $1 + (-3) + 5 + (-7) + 9 + (-11) + 13 + (-14)$

Rules for combination of signs

1. If there are two same signs, then they are replaced by +

- - replaced by +

+ + replaced by +

2. If there are two different signs then they are replaced by -

+ - replaced by -

- + replaced by +

3. Subtracting two integers

$$(-12) - (-8)$$

$$= -12 - -8$$

$$= -12 + 8$$

$$= -4$$

STUDY MATERIAL

SCIENCE

CLASS VI

Motion and Measurement of Distances

-Least count: A scale is marked in centimetres and millimetres. With the scales of this kind we can measure correctly up to one millimetre, that is one-tenth of a centimetre. This is called the least count of a (15 cm) scale.

-Combination of two or more types of motions: In some situations, the motion of an object may be a combination of two or more of the above-mentioned types of motion.

-Examples:

Motion of a ball on the ground. Here, the ball is rotating about an axis but the axis itself is moving along a straight line. Thus, the ball executes a rectilinear motion as well as rotational motion.

Motion of earth—earth executes rotations on its axis and also revolves around the sun.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (1 MARK EACH)

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Measurement is the comparison of an unknown quantity with some _____ quantity.
- ii. 1 km = _____ m.
- iii. Standard unit of length is _____.
- iv. The length of curved line can be measured using a _____.
- v. _____ is the distance between two points or ends of an object.
- vi. _____ means the change in position of an object with time.

Q2. True/False

- i. The choice of device used for the measurement depends on the type of measurement to be made.
- ii. Our senses are reliable for accurate measurement.
- iii. 1m = 100cm.
- iv. 5km = 5000cm.
- v. Motion of a child on a swing is periodic motion.

Q3. Which measuring device can be used to measure the girth of a tree?

Q4. Write the type of motion in which a body moves along a straight path.

Q5. Which unit of length is used to measure a large distance?

Q6. Write one example of circular motion.

Q7. Write one example of rectilinear motion.

Q8. Write one example of periodic motion.

Q9. Name the type of motion in which a body moves along a curved path.

Q10. Name the type of motion in which motion repeats after equal time interval.

Q11. The distance between Ria's house and temple is 1340 m. Express this distance in kilometre.

-SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (2 MARKS)

1. What are the reasons for which SI system is recommended?
2. Would the distance of the stone from your hand will be same when you whirl it around? Give reason.

-CRITICAL THINKING BASED QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS)

1. Ishika was asked by her teacher to measure the length of the line drawn on the blackboard. She immediately took out her scale to measure the line. But she noticed that the end of her scale is broken. She felt very sad and said to the teacher that she would not be able to measure the length of the line. Teacher consoled her and taught her a new method of measuring line using the same scale.

- (a) What is a scale?
- (b) Name devices that can be used to measure length.
- (c) What new method of measuring line by using a broken scale was taught by Ishika's teacher?

2. Can you think of some objects which are exhibiting more than one type of motion? Also mention the type of motion in them.

SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY MATERIAL

REVISION TOPICS:-

- Rural livelihood
- Major Landforms Of The Earth
- New empires and kingdoms

Samudragupta's policies towards different rulers:-

Rulers of Aryavarta

Samudragupta's policies towards the rulers of Aryavarta were very strict. There were 9 rulers who were brutally defeated and their kingdoms were made a part of Samudragupta's empire.

Rulers of Dakshinapatha

Samudragupta maintained a submissive attitude towards the rulers of Dakshinapatha. There were 12 rulers who surrendered to Samudragupta after being defeated and he then allowed all of them to rule again.

QUESTION BANK

Very short Answer Questions-

1 mark questions

I. Tick the correct answer:-

- (a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of
(i) elevation

- (ii) slope
- (iii) aspect

(b) Glaciers are found in

- (i) the mountains
- (ii) the plains
- (iii) the plateaus

(c) Terrace farming is practiced in the following states except-

- i. Gujarat
- ii. Nagaland
- iii. Meghalaya

(d) The Deccan plateau is located in

- i. Kenya
- ii. Australia
- iii. India

(e) The first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who adopted the grand title of maharaj- adhiraja was

- i. Samudragupta
- ii. Chandragupta
- iii. Skandhagupta

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of _____ types of mountains.
2. The two important ruling dynasties in south India during this period were the _____ and the _____.
3. Movement of people from one place to another is called _____.
4. The Raichur Doab was situated between the rivers _____ and _____.
5. Which one is not a farming activity
 - (i) Ploughing
 - (ii) Basket weaving
 - (iii) Harvesting

III. Match the following:-

A	B
1. Ravikirti	Court poet of Pulakeshin II
2. Aryabhata	Court poet of Harshavardhan
3. Jog falls	Court poet of Samudragupta
4. Banabhatta	An astronaut
5. Harishena	India

Short Answer Questions-

1. Describe few ways how mountains are useful to us?
2. Who was Samudragupta?
3. Define erosion. Why the river plains are thickly populated?

Long Answer Questions-

1. Differentiate between the way in which he treated the rulers of Aryavarta and Dakshinapatha.
2. Explain the three types of mountains giving one example of each.
3. Describe the importance of mountains, plateaus and plains for us.
4. Pulakeshin- II was known as the best ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. Explain
5. List three situation in which crops can be ruined.

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

लता - स्त्रीलिङ्गम् (शब्द रूप)

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	लता	लते	लताः
द्वितीया	लताम्	लते	लताः
तृतीया	लतया	लताभ्याम्	लताभिः
चतुर्थी	लतायै	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
पञ्चमी	लतायाः	लताभ्याम्	लताभ्यः
षष्ठी	लतायाः	लतयोः	लतानाम्
सप्तमी	लतायाम्	लतयोः	लतासु
सम्बोधन	हे लते !	हे लते!	हे लताः !

किम् (क्या) पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द रूप

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	कः	कौ	के
द्वितीया	कम्	कौ	कान्
तृतीया	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्मात्	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

किम् नपुंसकलिङ्ग के रूप

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	किम्	के	कानि
द्वितीया	किम्	के	कानि
तृतीया	केन	काभ्याम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्मात्	काभ्याम्	केभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	कयोः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	कयोः	केषु

किम् (कौन) स्त्री० -

विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	का	के	काः
द्वितीया	काम्	के	काः
तृतीया	कया	काभ्याम्	काभिः
चतुर्थी	कस्यै	काभ्याम्	काभ्यः
पंचमी	कस्याः	काभ्याम्	काभ्यः

षष्ठी	कस्याः	कयोः	कासाम्
सप्तमी	कस्याम्	कयोः	कासु

लट् लकार, वर्तमान काल - धातु रूप संरचना

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	ति	तः	अन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	सि	थः	थ
उत्तम पुरुष	आमि	आवः	आमः

हस् धातु (हँसना)

लट् लकार (वर्तमान काल)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	हसति	हसतः	हसन्ति

मध्यम पुरुष	हससि	हसथः	हसथ
उत्तम पुरुष	हसामि	हसावः	हसामः

गम् धातु (जाना)

लट् लकार (वर्तमानकाल)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	गच्छति	गच्छतः	गच्छन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	गच्छसि	गच्छथः	गच्छथ
उत्तम पुरुष	गच्छामि	गच्छावः	गच्छामः