

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS: VI

ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL

Topics: PA-1 REVISION (Literature topics):

i) The Story of Fidgety Phillip

ii) How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

Unit 2: Section 3 – On the Grasshopper and the Cricket – John Keats (Introduction)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

i) To be able to read and appreciate the poem

ii) Develop creativity and imagination

iii) Identify the poetic devices

iv) To be able to recapitulate the summary of the topics taught and attempt the related questions too.

POEM

The Story of Fidgety Phillip

- 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. The poet introduces Philip's parents. He says that his father wants Fidgety to be a gentleman and throughout the poem we find him warning his son to behave properly. While on the other hand Fidgety's mother is being portrayed as a very quite and serious parent. In the poem we find that Fidgety being a restless child couldn't control himself and he giggles and wriggles while having his meal on the dining table. Also, he was found rocking his chair back and forth like any rocking horse. So, after watching patiently at Fidgety his father gets annoyed. Meanwhile, as Fidgety was rocking his chair he fell down and in order to get a support he pulled the table cloth. As he pulled it all the crockery which was kept on the table fell down and 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. In the end, Fidgety also realized his parents's agony and concern because of his careless attitude.

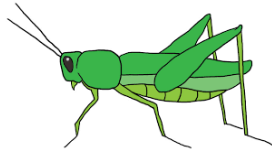
HOW I TAUGHT MY GRANDMOTHER TO READ
- **SUDHA MURTY**

Synopsis:

In this story, Sudha Murty shares one of her childhood experiences when her grandmother wanted to learn reading. The authoress tells about her grandmother's dedication to learn reading and the foundation of educating girls at her time. The grandmother, Krishtakka loved to listen to a novel named Kashi Yatre from her granddaughter. One day the authoress had to go to attend a marriage to another village. Unfortunately she had to stay there for a week. Her grandmother missed her badly and wanted to read the weekly magazine but she couldn't because she didn't know how to read. When the granddaughter came back home, she saw tears in her grandmother's eyes. She asked her the reason of crying. Her grandmother told her various reasons due to which she could not study while she was a child. Then the narrator decided to help her to read Kannada language. Krishtakka agreed and made a deadline to learn reading the language till Durga Pooja. It was her great hardwork and dedication to read Kannada which made this possible. On that day she bowed down to touch her granddaughter's feet as a respect for being her teacher. The narrator also gifted her novel Kashi Yatre.

On the Grasshopper and the Cricket (Poem)

- John Keats



URL : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pF9Qlkxcv80>

About the poet:

JOHN KEATS:

- **Born** – 31 October 1795, London England
- **Died** – 23rd February 1821, Rome
- He was one of the prominent figures in second generation of romantic poets.

Famous works :

- 1) “ode to autumn”
- 2) “La Belle Dame sans merci”
- 3) The eve of St. Egnés

ABOUT THE POEM

Like other poets Keats was also much moved by the nature. He here presents whatever the season is, **the music and poetry never ends**. Whether it is hot summer or it is cold winter, Poetry and music of earth never ends. Here in the poem, the grasshopper symbolises the summer season and the cricket symbolises the winter.

STRUCTURE OF THE POEM

The whole poem is an example of sonnet. It consists of 14 lines. The rhyme scheme of the poem is abba abba (octave) and cde cde (sestet). The first 8 lines are called Octave and rest six lines are called sestet.

Stanza wise Explanation of the Poem

Stanza 1

The poetry of earth is never dead:

When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,

and hide in cooling trees, a voice will run

From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,

That is the grasshopper’s – he takes the lead

In Summer luxury – he has never done

With his delights; for when tired out with fun

He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.

Reference : The above lines have been taken from John Keat’s poem ‘On the Grasshopper and Cricket’.

Context : The poet in these lines showcases before the readers the constant music of the nature, which he calls 'the poetry of earth.'

Explanation : The Stanza opens with the line, 'The poetry of earth is never dead', which becomes the central image or the metaphor that would be invoked in the entire poem. During the extreme warm weather of the summer, when the birds stop singing because of the hot and harsh sun and hide the shade of the cooling trees, what gives us comfort and pleasure is the poetry or music of nature. The poetry of nature is represented by the songs of the grasshopper. The nature is filled with elements that moderate the temperature to make the conditions liveable for the living creatures. Therefore, even during extreme heat, there are to be found in nature elements like the 'cooling tree' and 'pleasant weed.' The grasshopper sings tirelessly and provides ease to all those who had become restless under the workings of the 'hot sun'.

Stanza 2:

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:

On a long winter evening when the frost

Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills

The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,

And seems to one in drowsiness half lost;

The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

Reference : The above lines have been taken from John Keat's poem 'On the Grasshopper and Cricket'.

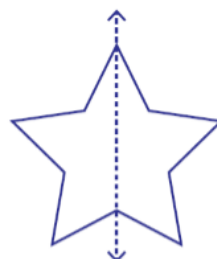
Context : The poet depicts in these lines how the earth endlessly creates sweet music, irrespective of the change of seasons or the movement of the day into night.

Explanation : In contrast to the extreme warm climate of stanza 1, stanza 2 opens with extreme cold climate indicative of winters. The elements of winter, such as frost, are at their best, casting a blanket of utterly miserable silence on all the surroundings. Even in such a climate, it becomes the domain of the cricket to spread ever increasing warmth through its song. The 'warmth' of the cricket's song balances out the extreme cold during the winter months. To many, the cricket's song has the same soothing effect that the grasshopper's song did during the summers. They are recovered from their drowsy sleep to listen to the endless music of the nature, "The poetry of the earth is ceasing never."

MATHEMATICS

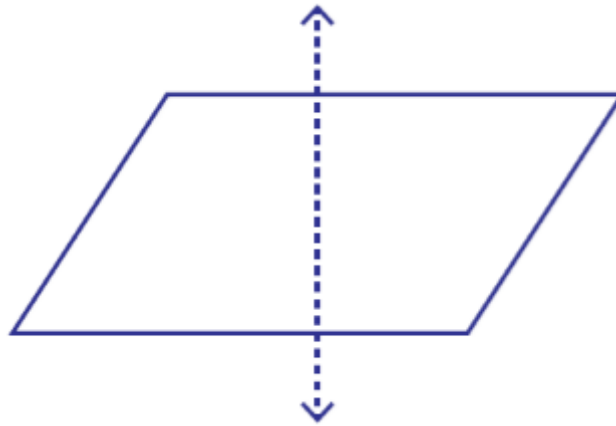
Symmetry

When we fold a paper in such a way that the picture is divided into two equal halves then the line which divides the picture into two halves is called a **Line of Symmetry**.



Here the line divides the star into two halves so it is the line of symmetry. It is also called the **Mirror Line** because if we place the mirror on that line then one side of the picture will fall exactly on the other side of the picture.

Non-symmetrical Figure



This figure is not symmetrical as if we fold the image from the dotted line then it does not divide it into two equal halves.

Making Symmetric Figures: Ink-blot Devils

To make an ink-blot pattern-

- Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.
- Put some drops of ink on one side of the paper.
- Then press the halves together.
- It will make a symmetric pattern with the fold as the line of symmetry.



Inked-string pattern

To make an inked string pattern-

- Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.
- Dip a string in different colours and arrange it on the one side of the paper.

- Press the two halves together and pull the string.
- It will make a symmetric inked string pattern with the fold as the line of symmetry.

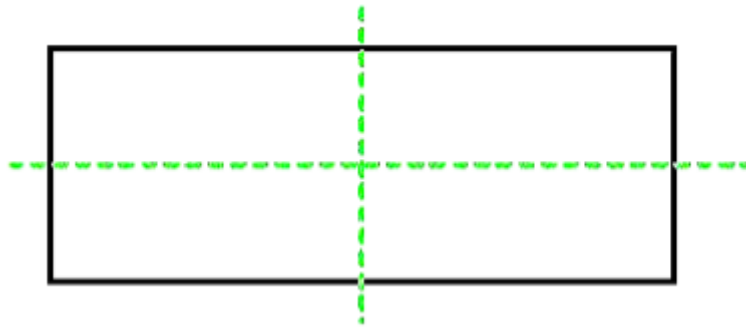


Two Lines of Symmetry

Some figures have two lines of symmetry.

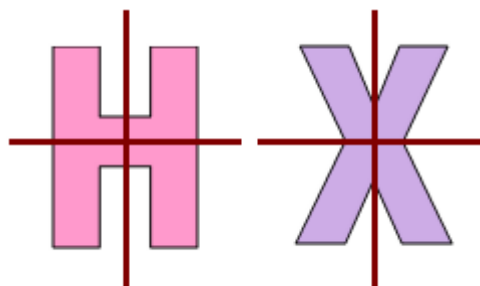
1. A Rectangle

Take a rectangular sheet and fold it horizontally in two equal halves and then again fold it vertically in two equal halves. After opening it, we get two lines of symmetry of the rectangular sheet.



2. More Figures with two Line of Symmetry

If we take a rectangular piece of paper and double fold it to make two lines of symmetry and cut it in some new shape then after opening it we will get a new image that too with the two lines of symmetry.

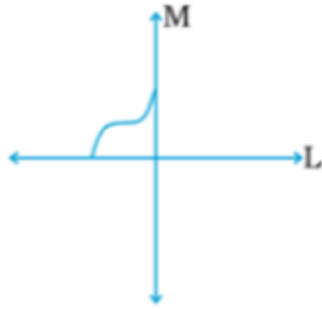


Construction of figure with two Lines of Symmetry (Only for understanding)

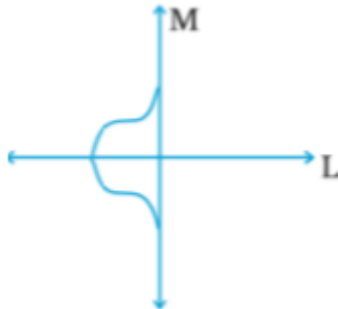
1. To draw a figure with two lines of symmetry, take one figure.



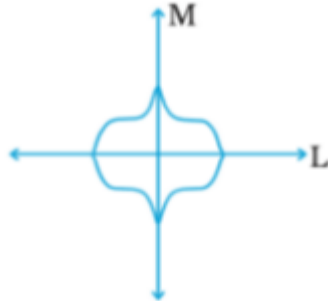
2. Let L and M be the two lines of symmetry.



3. Draw the figure in such a way that L is the line of symmetry,



4. Now complete the figure by drawing the remaining part so that M will also become the line of symmetry.



Hence this is the final figure with two lines of symmetry.

LAB ACTIVITY

AIM- TO DRAW LINES OF SYMMETRY IN THE GIVEN FIGURES

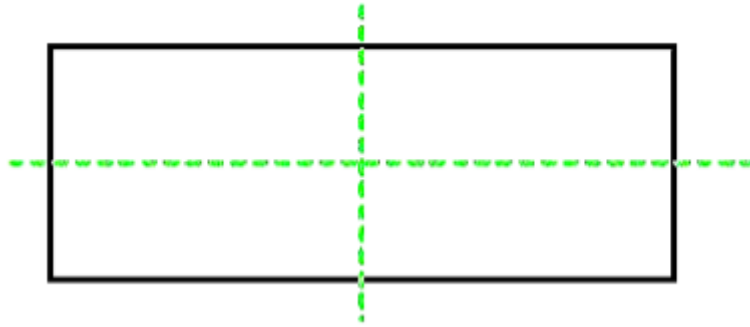
MATERIAL REQUIRED- ORIGAMI SHEET, FEVICOL, SCISSORS, RULER, PENCIL

PROCEDURE

1. Drawing Two Lines of Symmetry

1. A Rectangle

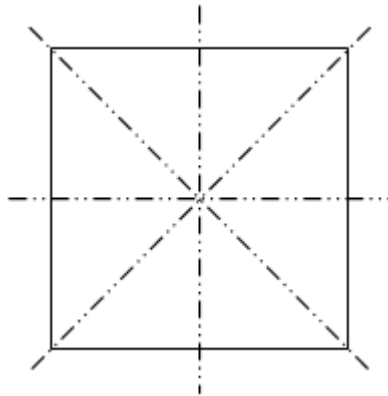
Take a rectangular sheet and fold it horizontally in two equal halves and then again fold it vertically in two equal halves. After opening it, we get two lines of symmetry of the rectangular sheet.



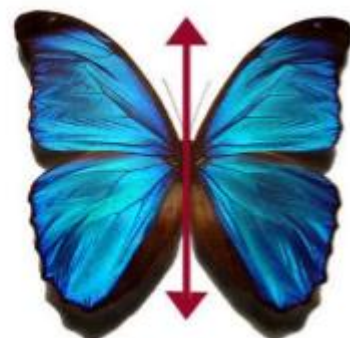
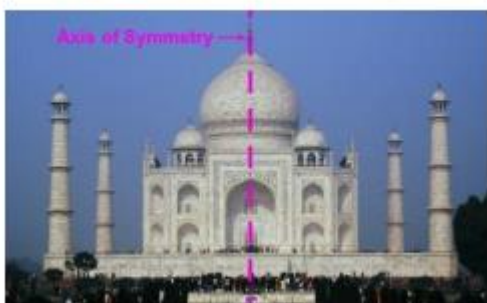
2. Drawing Multiple Lines of Symmetry

Take a square sheet of paper and fold it in two halves vertically and again horizontally .open it and fold it in two equal halves diagonally then again open it and fold it along another diagonal.

When you will open the paper you will see four imaginary lines and these lines are the lines of symmetry.



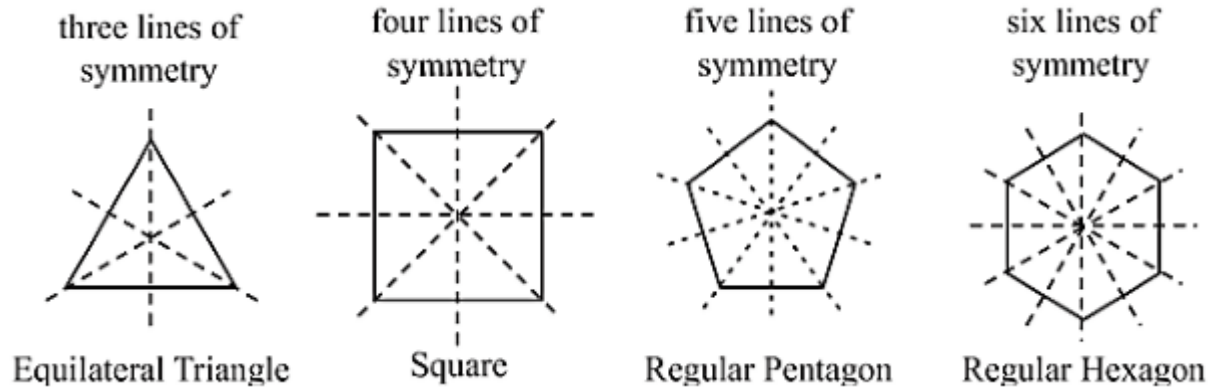
2. Some Real-life Examples of Symmetry



In Taj Mahal and the butterfly there is one line of symmetry and there are so many other things also in our daily life which are having one or more line of symmetry.

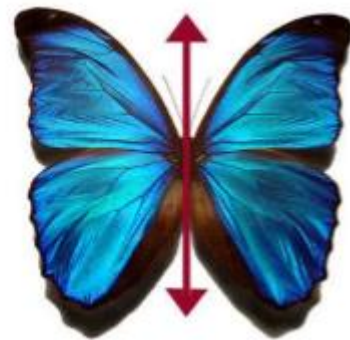
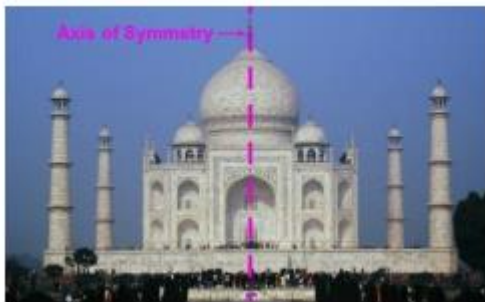
MAKE A PPT SLIDE SHOWING ATLEAST TWO FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF KENYA. DRAW THE LINE OF SYMMETRY OF EACH MONUMENT. ALSO WRITE THE NAMES OF THE MONUMENTS.

Some more images with more than two lines of symmetry



- Equilateral triangle will have three lines of symmetry.
- Square will have four lines of symmetry.
- Regular pentagon will have five lines of symmetry.
- Regular hexagon will have six lines of symmetry.

Some Real-life Examples of Symmetry



In Taj Mahal and the butterfly there is one line of symmetry and there are so many other things also in our daily life which are having one or more line of symmetry.

Reflection and Symmetry

The line of symmetry is also called **Mirror Line** because the mirror image of an object is symmetrical to the image. When we see an object in the mirror then there is no change in the length and angles of the object except one thing i.e. the image is opposite to the original image.



Some Examples of Reflection Symmetry

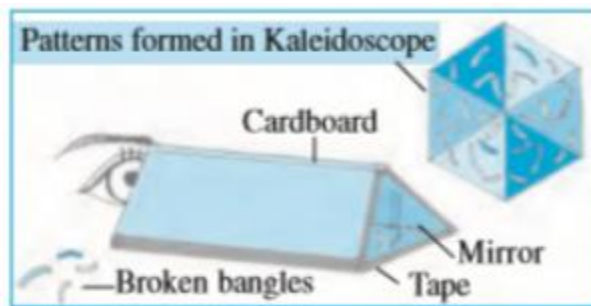
1. Paper Decoration

We can use a rectangular sheet to fold and create some intricate patterns by cutting paper.



2. Kaleidoscope

In Kaleidoscope, mirrors are used to create pictures having various lines of symmetry. Two mirrors strips forming a V-shape are used. The angle between the mirrors determines the number of lines of symmetry.



Example

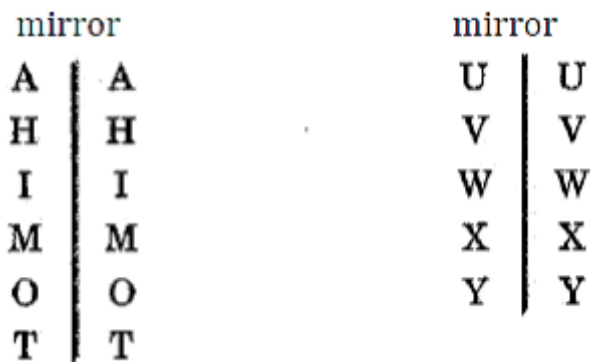
Which alphabet will remain same after reflection symmetry? Check for R, C, N, A and T.

Solution

In the alphabet reflection symmetry, the alphabets look opposite in the mirror i.e. the alphabet written from right to left will appear as written from left to right.



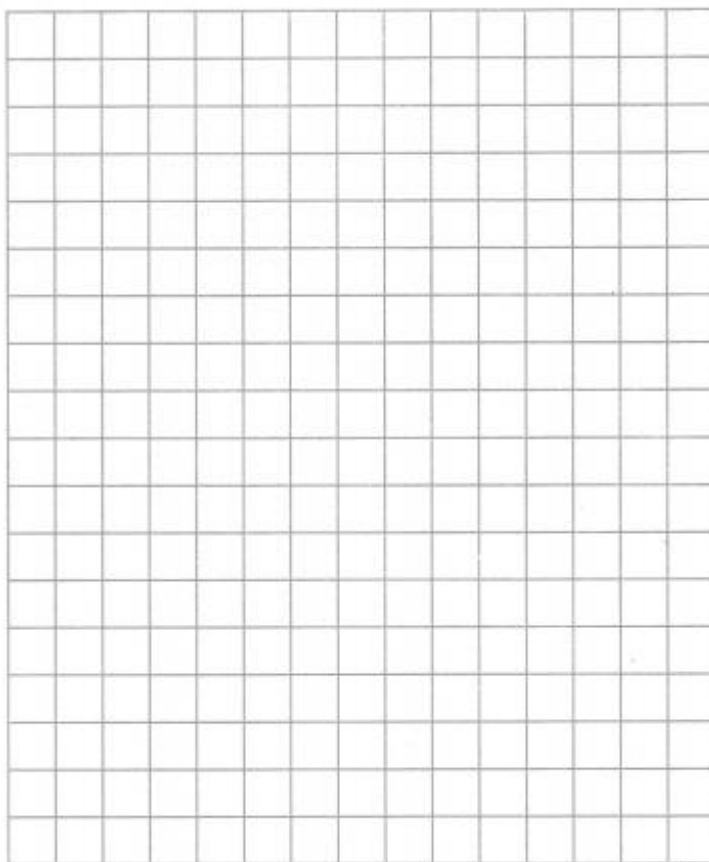
Hence C, N and R will not look the same after reflection.



1. Hence A and T will look same after reflection symmetry.

Class 6 Maths Symmetry Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)

1. Write all the capital letters of the English alphabets which have more than one lines of symmetry.
2. Draw the following shapes and find the number of lines of symmetry
 - (a) Equilateral triangle
 - (b) Rectangle
 - (c) Square
 - (d) Parallelogram
3. On Squared paper, sketch the following:
 - (a) A hexagon with exactly two lines of symmetry.
 - (b) A triangle that has no line of symmetry.

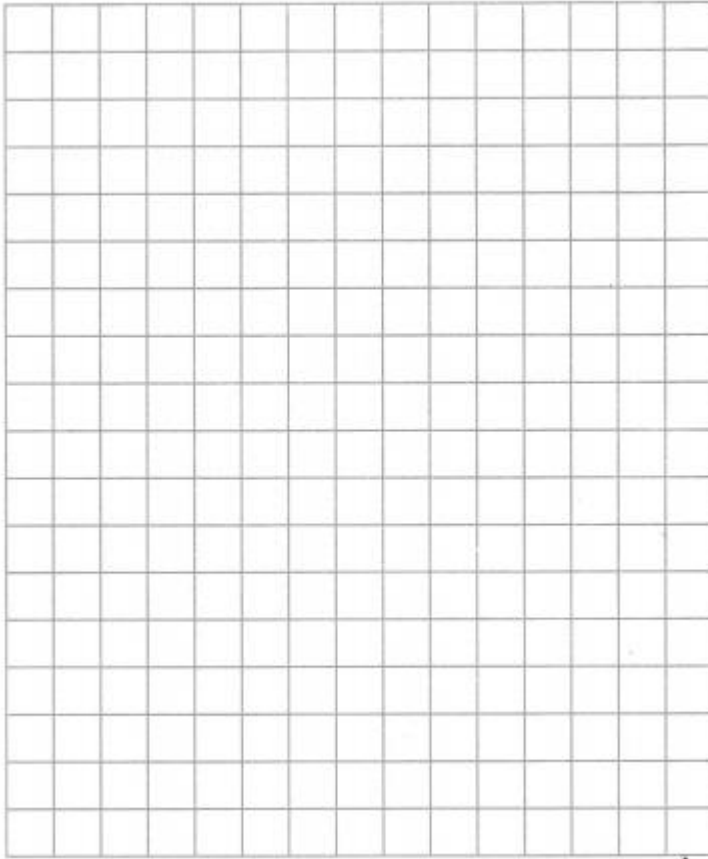


Long Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)

1. On Squared paper, sketch the following:

(a) A triangle with a horizontal line of symmetry but no vertical line of symmetry.

(b) A quadrilateral with a horizontal line of symmetry but no vertical line of symmetry.



2. Write the letters of the word 'MATHEMATICS' which have no line of symmetry.

3. Write the number of lines of symmetry in each letter of the word 'SYMMETRY'.

SCIENCE

Chapter summary

Food where does it come from

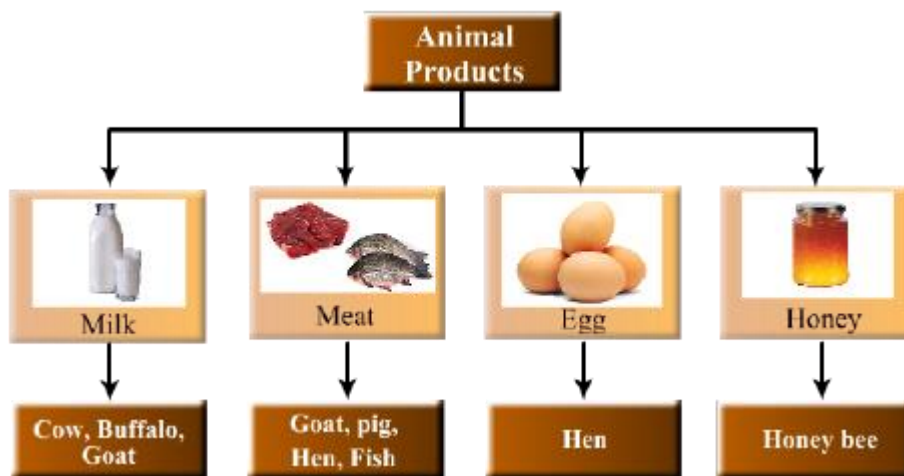
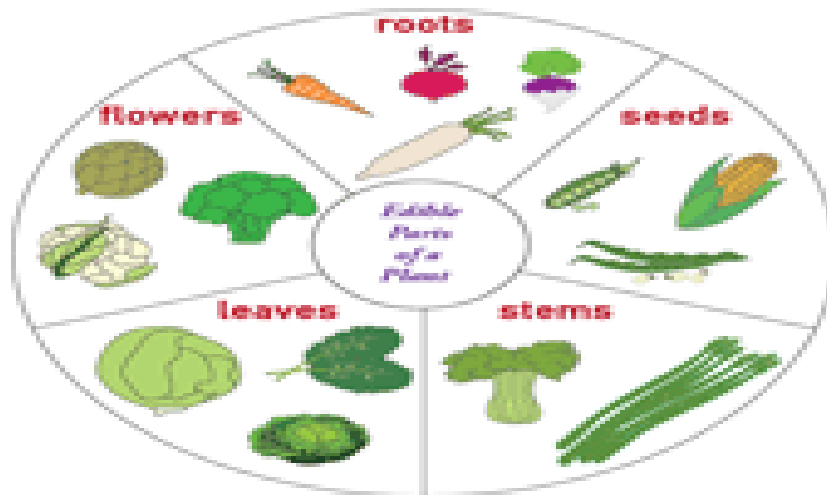
The components or materials required to prepare a food item are called as ingredients.

Sources of food

The main sources of our food are plants and animals. The food items, which we get from animals, are known as animal products. Some animal products are milk and milk products, fish, eggs, meat and honey. Different parts of plants are eaten as food.

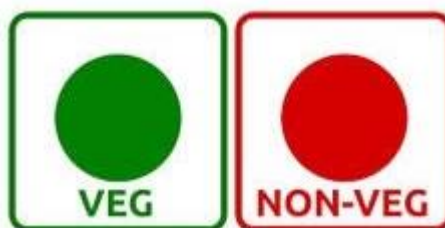
Plant products

Edible Parts of a Plant



How to identify vegetarian and nonvegetarian products in packaged food items.

To identify the packaged food item we have to find the identifying symbol for vegetarian and non vegetarian food on them.



Green dot on the food packet indicates that it is a vegetarian food product.
Red dot on the food packet indicates that it is a non vegetarian food product.

Types of animals on the basis of food:

-On the basis of food habits animals are classified as:

1. **Herbivores**- The animals that depend upon plants or plant products for their food are called herbivore animals. For example: Cow, Goat, Sheep, Deer, Zebra, Elephant etc.

2. **Carnivores**-The animals that depend upon other animals for their food are called carnivore animals. For example: Lion, Tiger, Cheetah, wolf, Eagle, Shark etc.

3. **Omnivores**--The animals that depend upon both plants and animals for their food are called omnivore animals. For example: Humans, Bear, Dog, Crow, Monkey etc.

4. **Scavengers**--Some animals eat dead bodies of animals. These are called Scavengers. For example: Raccoon, Hyena, Vulture, Jackal etc.
They play a important role in our ecosystem by keeping the ecosystem free of the bodies of dead animals and keep air clean from the bad smell of rotting bodies.

Chapter summary

Components of food

All living organisms such as plants and animals require food as it is essential for their survival. The food contains some components which are needed for our body. These components are called nutrients. Our food has five major nutrients. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are essential components of food and are called nutrients.

Nutrient

Function

Carbohydrates
Eg- Rice, chapati, Potato, Bread

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
Plant proteins
Animal proteins

Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. They are also called Body building foods.

Vitamins

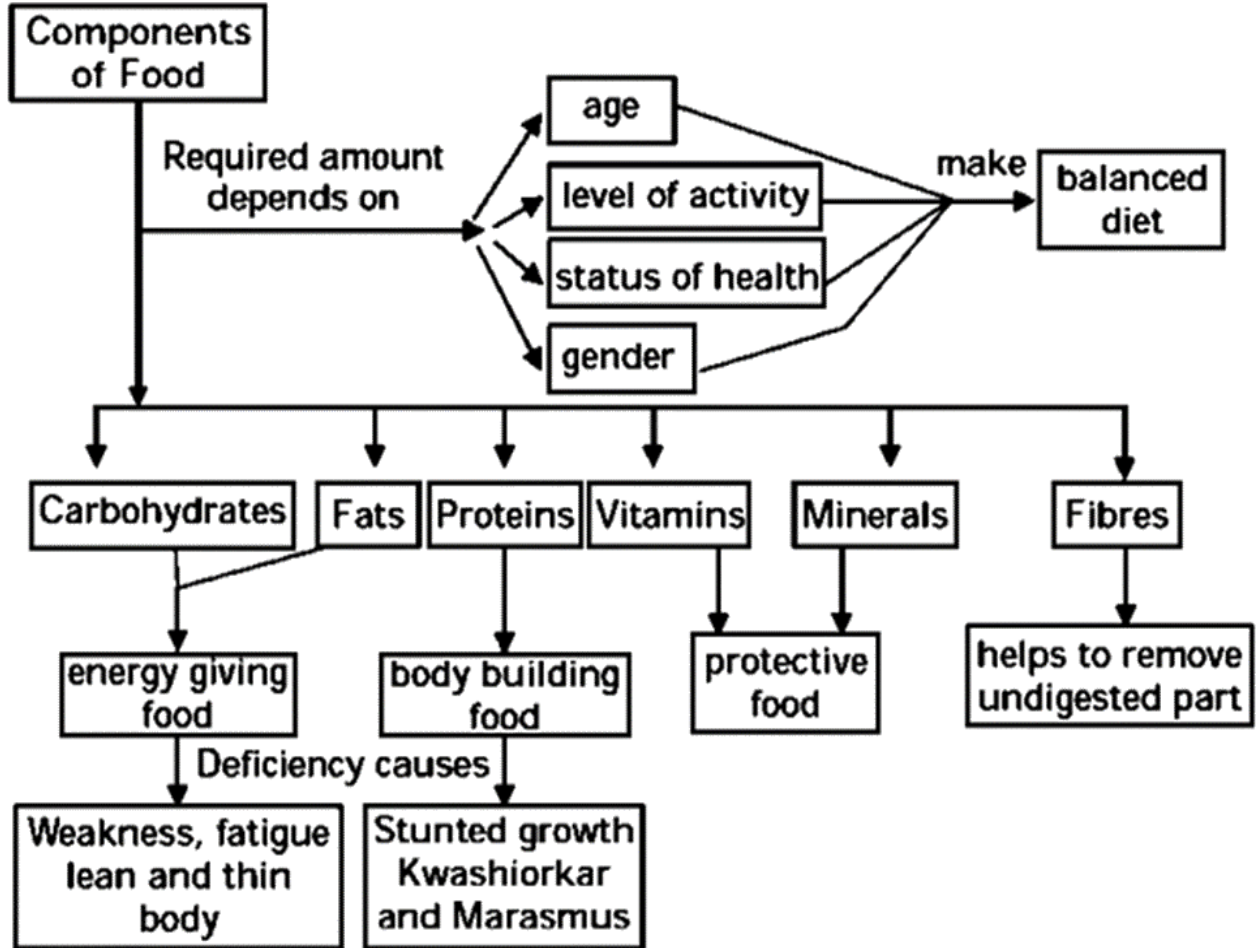
Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins

also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.

Minerals

Minerals are essential to ensure the proper growth of the body.

BALANCED DIET



A balanced diet is food intake that includes all the dietary needs of the organism in the correct proportions. It comprises of the components like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and enough water. Balanced diet keeps our body fit and resistant to diseases. Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period of time are called deficiency diseases.

FOOD TEST

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.

Deficiency diseases - Vitamins/minerals

Vitamin/Mineral	Deficiency disease	Symptoms
Proteins	Kwashiorkor, Marasmus	Thin and lean physique, slow growth of
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

Class 6 Hindi

<https://youtu.be/kAQgrKTUbo8> - पाठ 5

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

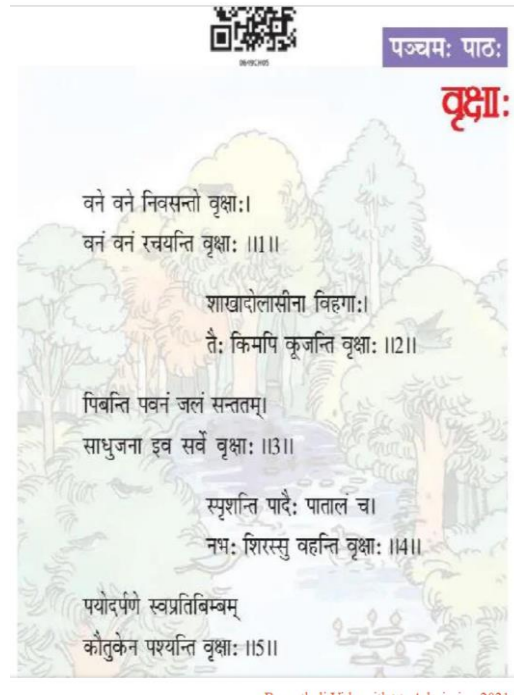
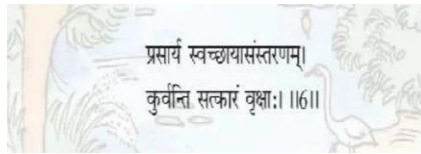
अक्षरों का महत्व

पाठ का सारांश

हमारे पृथ्वी लगभग 5 अरब साल पुरानी है। दो-तीन अरब साल तक पृथ्वी पर किसी प्रकार के जीव जंतु नहीं थे। फिर करोड़ों साल तक केवल जानवरों और वनस्पतियों का ही राज्य रहा। मानव ने इस पृथ्वी पर कोई 5 लाख साल पहले जन्म लिया। उनका विकास हुआ। प्रागैतिहासिक मानव ने पशुओं पक्षियों और आदमियों के चित्रों द्वारा अपने मन के भाव व्यक्त किए। उसके बाद इंसानों ने कोई 10 हजार साल पहले गांव को बसाना शुरू किया। फिर धीरे-धीरे वह खेती करने लगा। तब वह पत्थरों के औजारों का प्रयोग करता था। फिर उसने तांबे और काँसे के औजार बनाए।

इंसान अपने चित्रों के द्वारा मन के भाव को व्यक्त करने लगा। जैसे वृत्त के चारों ओर रेखाएं खींचने पर वह सूर्य का चित्र बन जाता था। बाद में वह ताप या धूप का प्रतीक बन गया। इस तरह चित्र संकेत से भाव संकेत बने और नए युग की शुरुआत हुई। लोग अपने-अपने हिसाब रखने लगे। तब से इंसान सभ्य कहा जाने लगा जब मानव ने लिखना प्रारंभ किया और तभी से इतिहास का प्रारंभ हुआ। इससे पहले के समय को प्रागैतिहासिक काल कहते हैं।

अक्षरों की खोज ना हुई होती, तो हम इतिहास को नहीं जान पाते और हम यह भी नहीं जान पाते कि हजारों साल तक इंसान ने अपना जीवन कैसे व्यतीत किया। मानव क्या-क्या सोचता था और उसने क्या-क्या कार्य किए। अक्षरों की खोज मनुष्य की बड़ी खोज है। वह अपने विचारों को लिखकर रखने लगा। इस प्रकार, एक पीढ़ी के ज्ञान का इस्तेमाल दूसरी पीढ़ी करने लगी। अक्षर की खोज से मानव सभ्यता का तेजी से विकास हुआ है। यह महत्व है अक्षरों का और उससे बने लिपियों का।



VIDEO LINK <https://youtu.be/Tjvd7cwou34>

History - Chapter 2: From Hunting-Gathering to Growing Food

The earliest people: why were they on the move?

We describe people who lived in the subcontinent 2 million years ago as **hunter-gatherers**. This name has been provided because they hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs for their food.

Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place because of the following reasons:

1. If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources.
2. Animals move from place to place so these people had to follow their movements for hunting purposes.
3. People may have moved from season to season in search of different kinds of plants.
4. People living on their banks would have had to go in search of water during the dry seasons from their places.

How do we know about these people?

Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter-gatherers made and used. They made and used tools of stone, wood and bone, of which stone tools have survived best.

- Stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skins), chop fruit and roots.
- Other tools were used to chop wood.

Choosing a place to live in

People preferred to live in places having the following availability.

- They lived near to the sources of water, such as rivers and lakes.
- People tried to find places where good quality stone was easily available as it was important for hunting.

Finding out about the fire

Traces of ash show that the people at that time have invented the fire. It could have been used for many things:

1. as a source of light
2. to roast meat
3. to scare away animals

A changing environment

Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, which led to the development of grasslands in many areas. This also led to an increase in the number of animals that survived on the grass. So, people start thinking about herding and rearing these animals. Fishing also became important for people.

The beginning of farming and herding

With the development of grassland, people came to know about growing wheat, barley, rice in different parts of the subcontinent. This is how they started practising **farming**.

People also attract and then tame animals by leaving food for them near their shelters. The first animal to be tamed was the wild ancestor of the dog. Animals such as sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig lived in herds, and most of them ate grass. Often, people protected these animals from attacks by other wild animals. This is how they became **herders**.