<u>Literature</u>

<u>Section-1 The Giant Roc</u>

-<u>A retold story from The Arabian Nights</u>

<u>Learning objectives:</u>

<u>i</u>) Learners will be able to read and comprehend the story in their own words.

ii) Their dramatization skills will also be enhanced through role play.

iii) They will be encouraged to attempt the related exercises on their own.

<u>Short Summary:</u>

Sindbad is one of the characters from the Arabian Nights, a collection of Middle Eastern stories narrated by Scheherazade, the wife of a Persian king named Shahryar. The tale is about a merchant called Sindbad (also spelled Sinbad), who lived during the third Islamic caliphate. The stories of Sindbad's adventures are filled with details of giant birds, sea monsters, whales as big as an island, goddesses, and evil fictional characters that are appealing to children and even adults.

The Second Voyage – The Giant Roc

Sindbad was a merchant's son who travelled to many distant lands buying and selling goods. On one of the many voyages, the merchant ship stopped at a beautiful, tree-covered island where Sindbad decided to take a nap.

When he awoke he discovered that the ship had set sail without him! Looking for a way to get off the island he saw a large white dome. Just then a huge shadow fell over him. Looking up Sindbad saw a huge bird, called a Roc, and he realised that the white dome was actually the bird's egg. A brilliant idea came to him. "Let me tie myself to this bird's legs!" he thought. "Then, I can leave this island."

At daybreak when the Roc flew away over the sea, it carried Sindbad too. When it touched down Sindbad untied himself quickly before the Roc flew off again. He found himself in a valley full of diamonds, surrounded by steep mountains. Large serpents hid from the Roc in caves during the day and came out at night.

"Thud! Thud!!" Sindbad saw big chunks of meat landing on the valley floor. Merchants who wanted the diamonds were throwing them down from the ridges. They waited for the eagles to pick up the chunks of meat with the diamonds stuck on them, and take them to their nests from where the merchants would get the diamonds. Sindbad tied a piece of meat to himself. An eagle picked him up and carried him to its nest and in this way Sindbad escaped from the Valley of Diamonds.

ACTIVITY 1: WORD SEARCH

Dragon Word Search

ADVENTURE	DREAM	MYSTICAL
AWE	FIRE	MYTH
BEHEMOTH	FLYING	REPTILE
CASTLE	GIANT	SCALES
CAVE	GREEN	SORCERER
CLAWS	HOWL	SPELL
COLOSSAL	KINGDOM	TAIL
CONQUER	LEGEND	TREASURE
CUNNING	MAGICAL	VANISH
CURSE	MEDIEVAL	WINGS
DRAGON	MONSTER	WRINKLED

```
Z  L  O  D  B  E  H  E  M  O  T  H  S  Q  Y  F  X  H  R
E  E  L  T  S  A  C  Y  H  D  R  E  A  M  C  K  W  I  A
L  N  Z  H  Y  P  T  R  E  A  V  L  D  E  D  O  X  V  G
I  M  O  B  Q  H  W  X  N  A  C  A  V  D  B  H  I  O  W
T  L  Y  G  Z  S  L  F  C  D  J  C  E  I  H  E  B  G  K
P  R  A  S  A  M  I  V  G  N  B  I  N  E  S  O  N  C  W
E  L  E  Z  T  R  K  Y  L  E  D  G  T  V  C  I  W  J  R
R  Y  G  A  E  I  D  P  L  G  M  A  U  A  I  N  Y  L  I
W  I  N  G  S  M  C  A  S  E  R  M  R  L  X  J  J  M  N
E  S  R  U  C  U  S  A  E  L  A  L  E  N  G  Y  O  P  K
E  I  P  Q  N  S  R  N  L  L  E  P  S  H  L  D  X  Z  L
Z  G  I  Y  O  F  J  E  A  N  Q  G  W  M  G  D  B  H  E
P  V  N  L  L  W  W  V  C  S  E  L  N  N  M  J  C  F  D
V  R  O  Y  N  D  Y  H  S  J  L  E  I  I  H  T  O  X  B
U  C  I  S  W  L  S  K  A  R  I  K  R  O  N  R  N  Z  P
J  N  A  J  W  I  M  D  A  C  A  V  S  G  T  N  Q  W  G
G  B  A  E  N  A  F  D  R  E  T  S  N  O  M  Z  U  F  G
E  W  L  A  O  U  L  J  R  E  R  E  C  R  O  S  E  C  S
E  C  V  U  N  F  P  C  X  T  X  T  N  A  I  G  R  D  G
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ACTIVITY 2: STORY WRITING PROMPTS

Name: _____

Once Upon a Time...
there was a magic door that could
take someone anywhere.

Where would you choose to go? Why would you pick that time
or place? What would you do when you got there? Tell about
your adventure in the magic door on the lines below. Draw
pictures about what happens there in the spaces.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
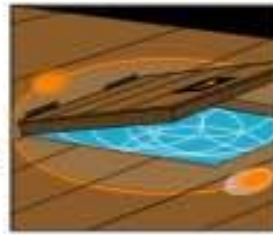
MATHS

Understanding Elementary Shapes Introduction

https://youtu.be/KPVODrQPIBA

LEARNING OUTCOMES:Students will be able to

1. Measure line segment
2. Measure and identify angles
3. Identify angles in the surrounding.

There are so many shapes around us made up of lines and curves like line segments, angles, triangles, polygons and circles etc. These shapes are of different sizes and measures.
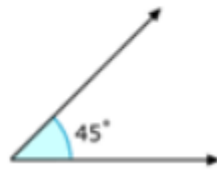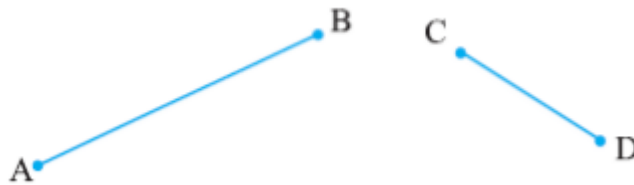
Measuring Line Segments

A line segment is a fixed part of the line, so it must have some length. We can compare any line segment on the basis of their length.

1. Comparison by Observation

We can tell which line segment is greater than other just by observing the two line segments but it is not sure.

Here we can clearly say that AB > CD but sometimes it is difficult to tell which one is greater.

2. Comparison by Tracing

In this method we have to trace one line on paper then put the traced line segment on the other line to check which one is greater.

But this is a difficult method because every time to measure the different size of line segments we have to make a separate line segment.
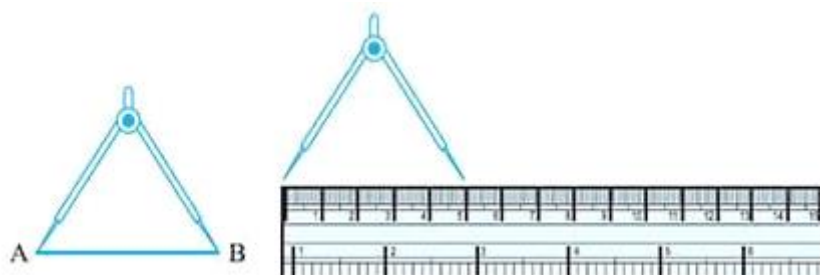
3. Comparison using Ruler and a Divider

We can use a ruler to measure the length of a line segment.
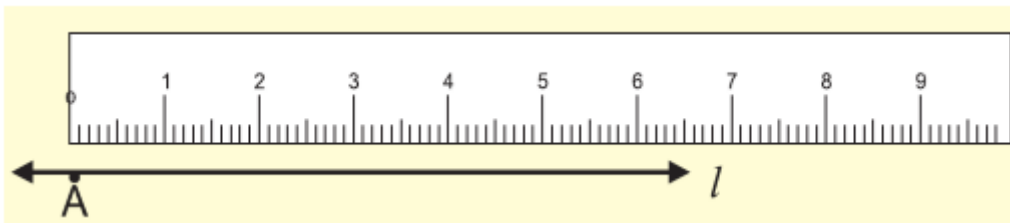
Put the zero mark at point A and then move toward l to measure the length of the line segment, but it may have some errors on the basis of the thickness of the ruler.

This could be made accurate by using a Divider.

a. Put the one end of the divider on point A and open it to put another end on point B.

b. Now pick up the divider without disturbing the opening and place it on the ruler so that one end lies on "0".
c. Read the marking on the other end and we can compare the two line.

Angles – "Right" and "Straight"

We can understand the concept of right and straight angles by directions.

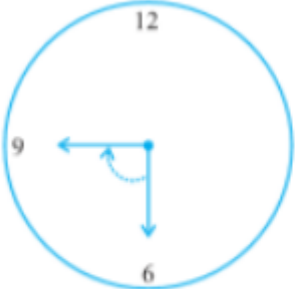There are four directions-North, South, East and West.
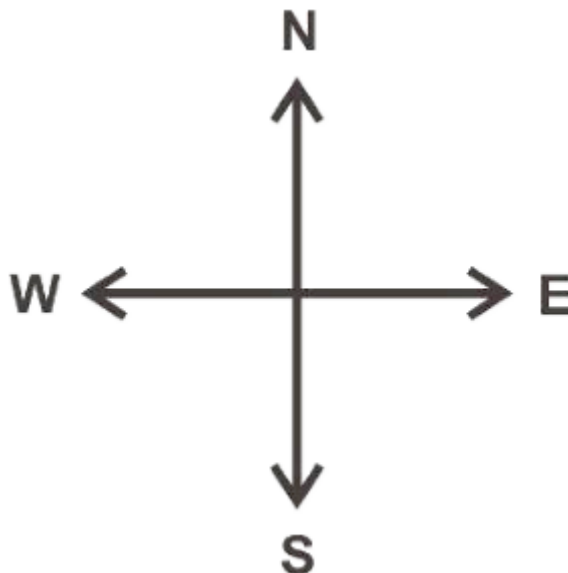
When we move from North to East then it forms an angle of 90° which is called **Right Angle**.

When we move from North to South then it forms an angle of 180° which is called **Straight Angle**.

When we move four right angles in the same direction then we reach to the same position again i.e. if we make a clockwise turn from North to reach to North again then it forms an angle of 360° which is called **a Complete Angle**. This is called one revolution.

In a clock, there are two hands i.e. minute hand and hour hand, which moves clockwise in every minute. When the clock hand moves from one position to another then turns through **an angle.**

When a hand starts from 12 and reaches to 12 again then it is said to be completed **a revolution**.

From 12 to 6	From 6 to 9	From 1 to 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ revolution	$\frac{1}{4}$ revolution	$\frac{3}{4}$ revolution
2 right angles	1 right angle	3 right angles

Acute, Obtuse and Reflex Angles

There are so many other types of angles which are not right or straight angles.

Angles	Meaning	Image

|		
Acute Angle	An angle less than the right angle is called Acute angle.	
Obtuse Angle	An angle greater than a right angle and less than straight angle is called Obtuse angle.	
Reflex Angle	Angle greater than the straight angle is called Reflex angle.	

Measuring Angles

By observing an angle we can only get the type of angle but to compare it properly we need to measure it.

An angle is measured in the "**degree**". One complete revolution is divided into 360 equal parts so each part is one degree. We write it as 360° and read as "three hundred sixty degrees".
We can measure the angle using a ready to use device called **Protractor**.

It has a curved edge which is divided into 180 equal parts. It starts from 0° to 180° from right to left and vice versa.


$$\angle ABC = 72°$$
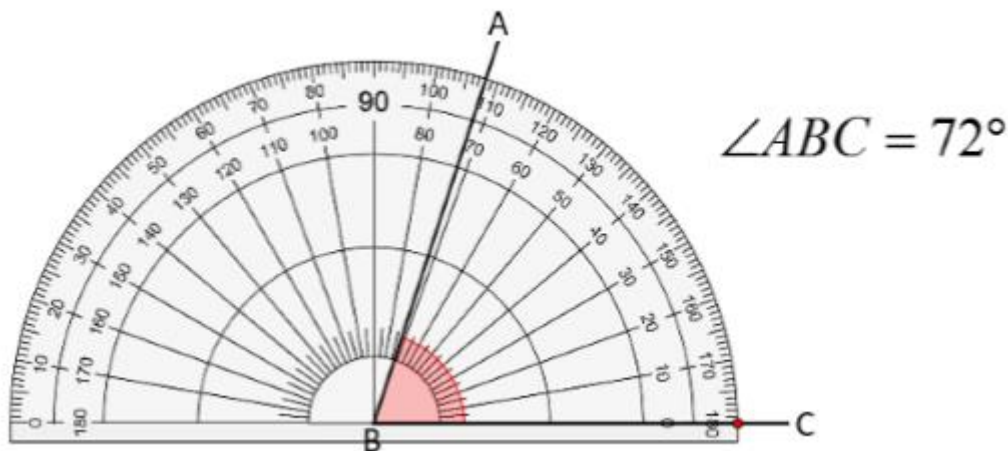
To measure an angle using protractor-

- Place the protractor on the angle in such a way that the midpoint of protractor comes on the vertex B of the angle.
- Adjust it so that line BC comes on the straight line of the protractor.
- Read the scale which starts from 0° coinciding with the line BC.
- The point where the line AB comes on the protractor is the degree measure of the angle.

Hence, ∠ABC = 72°

Perpendicular Lines

If two lines intersect with each other and form an angle of 90° then they must be perpendicular to each other.
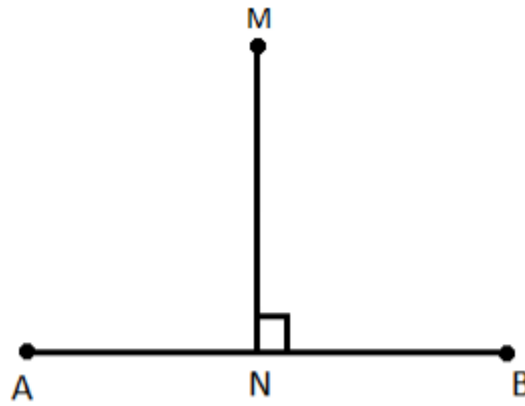
Here AB and MN are intersecting at point N and form a right angle. We will write it as

AB ⊥ MN or MN ⊥ AB

Reads as AB is perpendicular to MN or MN is perpendicular to AB.

Perpendicular Bisector

If a perpendicular divides another line into two equal parts then it is said to be a perpendicular bisector of that line.
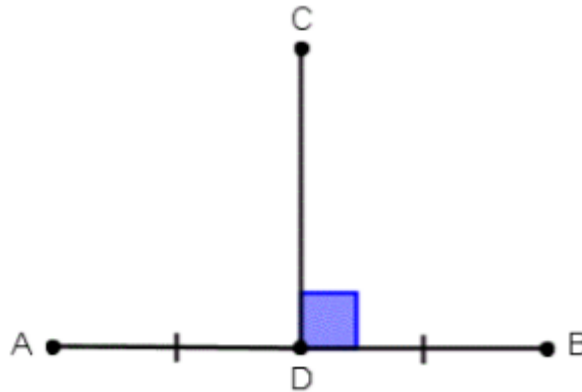
Here, CD is the perpendicular bisector of AB as it divides AB into two equal parts i.e. AD = DB.

Class 6 Maths Understanding Elementary Shapes True (T) or False (F)

1. Each angle of a rectangle is a right angle.
2. The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.
3. The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to one another.
4. All the sides of a rhombus are of equal length.
5. The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.

Class 6 Maths Understanding Elementary Shapes Match the following

Measures of Triangles	Type of Triangle

1. 3 sides of equal length	i. Scalene
2. 2 sides of equal length	ii. Isosceles right angled
3. All sides are of different length	iii. Equilateral
4. 3 acute angles	iv. Acute angled
5. 1 right angles with two sides of equal length	v. Isosceles

Class 6 Maths Understanding Elementary Shapes Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name a polygon with number of sides as
(a) 4
(b) 8
2. What shape is
(a) Tube light
(b) Earth?
3. Give an example of an object showing:
(a) an acute angle
(b) straight angle
4. Name the three types of triangles based on sides.
5. Classifying the following angles:
(a) 210°
(b) 78°

SCIENCE
Chapter: Getting to know plants

Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZdbJFmEFtY
Types of plants

1. **Herbs:** These are plants that have green and frail stems. Usually, these are small plants with not many branches. Some common examples of herbs are Basil, Coriander, Mint, Oregano, Thyme, Parsley, Rosemary etc.

2. **Shrubs:** These are plants with hard but not exactly thick stems. Their branches generally originate from the base of their stems. These are much taller than herbs but usually shorter than trees. Some common examples of shrubs are Aloe Vera, Rose plant, Jasmine plant, Blackberry plant etc.

3. **Trees:** These are plants which are very tall and have a thick and hard stem. The branches originate from the upper part of the tree and are very high above the ground. Some common examples of trees are Margosa, peepal, coconut tree, mango tree etc.

4. **Creepers:** These are plants which have soft, weak and green stems and hence cannot stand straight and instead spread on the ground. Some common examples are sweet potato, watermelon, pumpkin etc.

5. **Climbers:** These are also plants with soft and weak stems but instead of spreading on the ground they take support with a nearby object to climb up. Some common examples of creepers are cucumber, bean, grapevine, money-plant etc.

VENATION IN LEAVES

Parallel venation	Reticulate venation
Veins run parallel to one another from the base to the tip of the leaf.	Veins are arranged in a net-like pattern on both sides of the midrib.
This is a characteristic feature of monocot plants.	This is a characteristic feature of the dicot plants.
E.g. Banana, Bamboo.	E.g. Hibiscus, mango

"LEAF Venation"
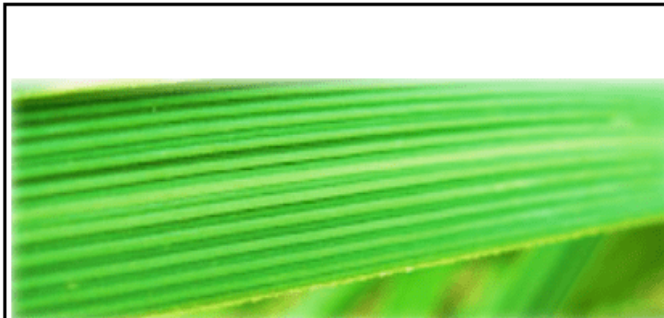
Parallel Venation
(Parallel Veins)

Reticulate Venation
(Net-like Veins)

Root

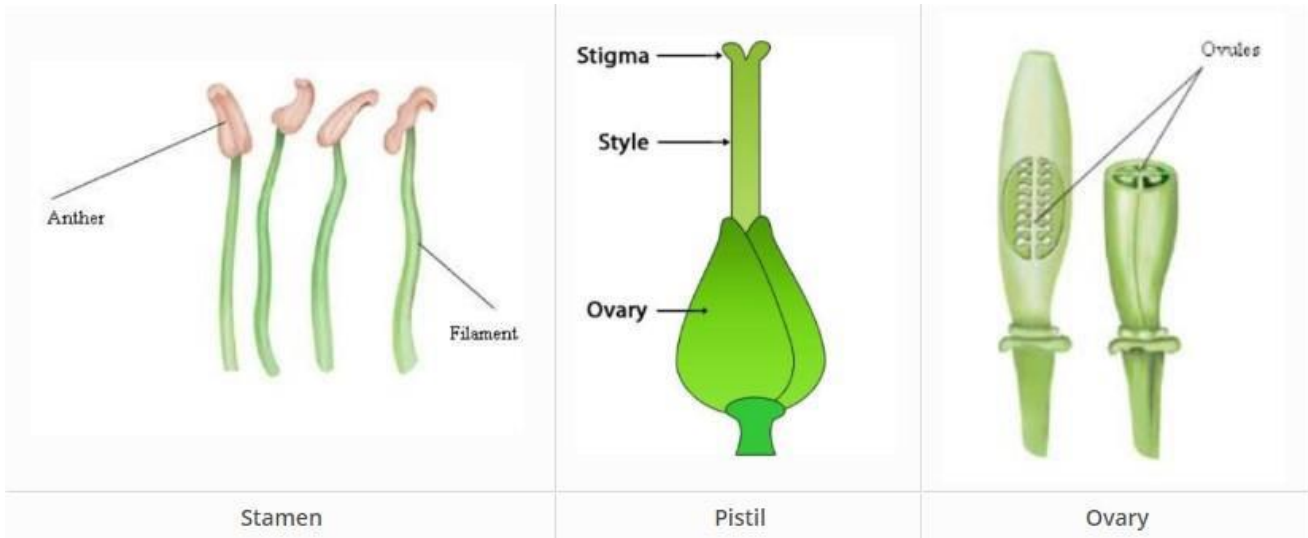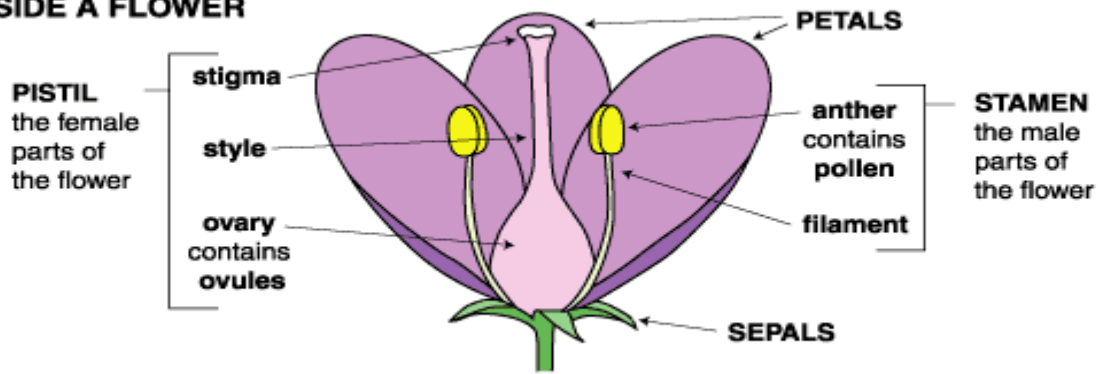There are two major types of roots that exist in plants and these are:

© 2006 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Tap root	Fibrous root
This type of root system develops from the radicle and continues as the primary root which gives off lateral roots.	A cluster of slender, fiber-like roots arises from the base of the radicle and plumule which constitute the fibrous root system.
Taproots make a plant hard to pull out of the ground since they reach far underground for water.	These roots spread in the soil, each tip covered with root hairs.
e.g. gram, china rose,	e.g. maize, grasses, wheat

FLOWER

The flowers are the colourful, seed-bearing parts of the plant that grows at the end of the stem. A typical flower exhibits the following structure:
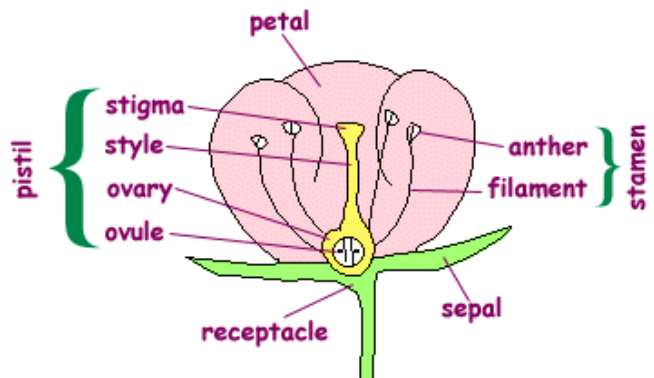
• **Petals:** These are bright, colourful and broad parts of the flower. Taken together, the petals of the flower form what is called a Corolla.

• **Sepal:** This is the green, leaf-like structure of the flower that encloses the petals and is responsible for protecting the flower when it is in its bud form and supporting it when it is in its bloom stage.

• **Stamen:** These are the long and slender parts of the flower that become visible upon removing the petals and sepal of a flower. Typically, a stamen consists of an anther i.e. the head of the stamen and a filament i.e. the long cream-colored stick. The stamen is also known as the male reproductive part of the plant.

• **Pistil:** This is the innermost part of the flower, typically consisting of a stigma i.e. the head of the pistil, a style, which is the long sticky part that attaches the stigma to the ovary i.e. the small and swollen sphere at the base of the pistil. Pistil is the female reproductive part of any flower. The ovary contains small bead-like structures which are called ovules.

INSIDE A FLOWER

PETALS

PISTIL
the female
parts of
the flower

- stigma
- style
- ovary contains ovules

STAMEN
the male
parts of
the flower

- anther contains **pollen**
- filament

SEPALS

Stamen	Pistil	Ovary
Anther, Filament	Stigma, Style, Ovary	Ovules

| A complete flower has all four parts.	
A complete flower has all four parts. 1. Sepal 2. Petal 3. Stamen 4. Pistil	petal, pistil {stigma, style, ovary, ovule}, stamen {anther, filament}, sepal, receptacle
Male flower • Male Stamen – Anther: produces pollen	stamen {anther, filament}
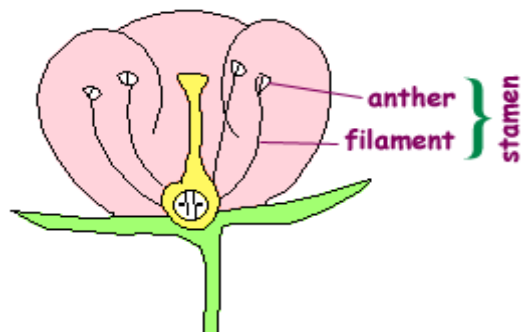
- Female Carpel/Pistil
    - Inner most part
    - Ovary: within the base
        - Contains eggs
        - Grows into fruit when fertilized
    - Stigma: sticky tip, collects pollen
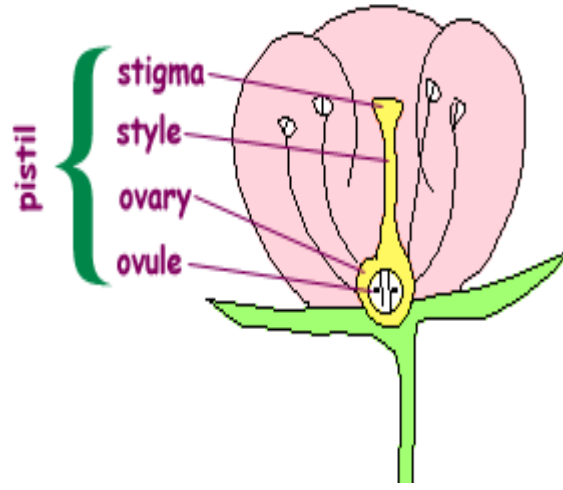
Pollination
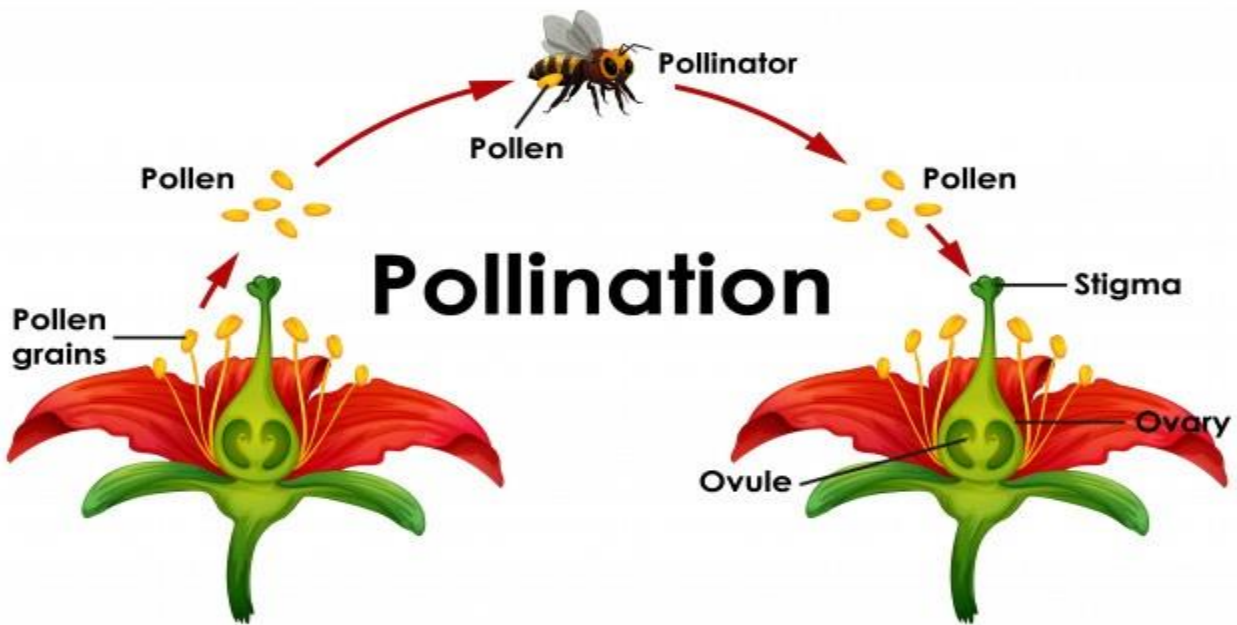
Pollination is the process that allows plants to reproduce.

Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. The goal of every living organism, including plants, is to create offspring for the next generation.

Seeds and fruits are formed as the result of pollination.

संस्कृत

पाठ 9 क्रीडास्पर्धा : VIDEO LINK

https://youtu.be/fhs4S1-SqtQ

क्रीडास्पर्धा

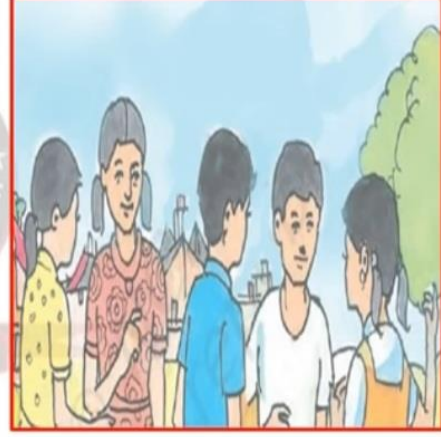हुमा — यूयं कुत्र गच्छथ ?

इन्दरः — वयं विद्यालयं गच्छामः।

फेकनः — तत्र क्रीडास्पर्धाः सन्ति। वयं खेलिष्यामः।

रामचरणः — किं स्पर्धाः केवलं बालकेभ्यः एव सन्ति ?

प्रसन्ना — नहि, बालिकाः अपि खेलिष्यन्ति।

रामचरणः — किं यूयं सर्वे एकस्मिन् दले स्थ ? अथवा पृथक्–पृथक् दले ?

प्रसन्ना — तत्र बालिकाः बालकाः च मिलित्वा खेलिष्यन्ति।

फेकनः — आम्, बैडमिंटन–क्रीडायां मम सहभागिनी जूली अस्ति।

प्रसन्ना — एतद् अतिरिक्तं कबड्डी, नियुद्धं, क्रिकेटं, पादकन्दुकं, हस्तकन्दुकं, चतुरङ्गः इत्यादयः स्पर्धाः भविष्यन्ति।

इन्दरः — हुमे ! किं त्वं न क्रीडसि ? तव भगिनी तु मम पक्षे क्रीडति।

हुमा — नहि, महां चलचित्रं रोचते। परम् अत्र अहं दर्शकरूपेण स्थास्यामि।

फेकनः — अहो ! पूरनः कुत्र अस्ति ? किं सः कस्यामपि स्पर्धायां प्रतिभागी नास्ति ?
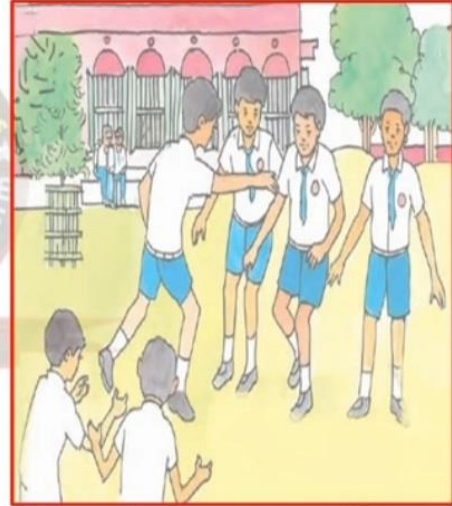
Class 6 Hindi Grammar

- वचन

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter before answering the following assignment

वचन

<u>वचन की परिभाषा</u> – एक या एक से अधिक वस्तुओं का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को वचन कहते हैं।

जैसे – लड़का, कलम, घर, आम, पुस्तक आदि।

वचन के भेद या प्रकार

हिंदी व्याकरण में वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं –

1 . एकवचन

2 . बहुवचन

1 . एकवचन

परिभाषा – जिस शब्द से एक वस्तु का बोध हो, उसे एकवचन कहते हैं।

जैसे – लड़का, घोड़ा, नदी, किताब आदि।

2 . बहुवचन

परिभाषा – जिस शब्द से एक से अधिक वस्तुओं का बोध हो, उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं।

जैसे – लड़के, घोड़े, नदियाँ, किताबें आदि।

कुछ उदाहरण नीचे दिए जा रहे है –

एकवचन	बहुवचन
पत्ता	पत्ते
बेटा	बेटे
लड़का	लड़के
आँख	आँखें
किताब	किताबें
तिनका	तिनके
बहन	बहनें
तस्वीर	तस्वीरें
ऋतु	ऋतुएँ
बच्चा	बच्चे
कपड़ा	कपड़े
बात	बातें
पुस्तक	पुस्तकें
रुपया	रुपए
भेड़	भेड़े
घोड़ा	घोड़े
कमरा	कमरे

भाषा	भाषाएँ
अध्यापिका	अध्यापिकाएँ
वस्तु	वस्तुएँ

सेना	सेनाएँ
कविता	कविताएँ
लता	लताएँ
बुढ़िया	बुढ़ियाँ
चुहिया	चुहियाँ
कहानी	कहानियाँ
कुरसी	कुर्सियाँ
मिठाई	मिठाइयाँ
अलमारी	अलमारियाँ
बोली	बोलियाँ
सलाई	सलाइयाँ
चिड़िया	चिड़ियाँ
गुड़िया	गुड़ियाँ
घड़ी	घड़ियाँ
दवाई	दवाइयाँ
छुट्टी	छुट्टियाँ
सहेली	सहेलियाँ
डिबिया	डिबियाँ

था	थे
वह	वे
यह	ये
है	हैं
कवि	कविगण
छात्र	छात्रगण
अध्यापक	अध्यापकगण
गुरु	गुरुजन

SOCIAL SCIENCE

What is Government?

• Government is the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

Work of a Government

• It makes decisions and gets things done.

• The government also takes action on many social issues.

• It does other important things such as running postal and railway services.

• Protecting the boundaries of the country and maintaining peaceful relations with other countries.

• It is responsible for ensuring that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.

• It is the government that mainly organizes aid and assistance for the affected people during a tsunami and earthquakes.

• If there is a dispute or if someone has committed a crime you find people in a court, a part of the government.

How various tasks are performed by the Government

• Governments do this on behalf of their people by exercising leadership, taking decisions and implementing these among all the people living in their territory.

Levels of a Government

• Local Level: Governments in village, town or locality.

• State Level: Governments that covers an entire state like Haryana or Assam.

• National Level: Government for the entire nation.

Laws and the government

• The government makes laws and everyone who lives in the country has to follow these.

• Without these laws the government's power to make decisions is not of much use.

Types of Government

Monarchy

• This is a form of government in which the king or queen has the power to make decisions and run the government.

• The monarch has a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.

Democracy and Democratic government

• Democracy is ruled by the people.

→ The basic idea is that people rule themselves by participating in the making of these rules.

Representatives Democracies

• It is a type of democracy in which people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process.

Voting Rights

• In their earliest forms governments allowed only men who owned property and were educated, to vote.

Universal adult franchise

• A government cannot call itself democratic unless it allows what is known as a universal adult franchise.

• This means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.