ENGLISH WEEKLY STUDY MATERIAL

TOPIC: Section -2 Attila -R.K. Narayan

About the Author:

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami (10 October 1906 – 13 May 2001), commonly known as **R. K. Narayan**, was an Indian writer known for his work set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. He was a leading author of early Indian literature in English. Narayan's greatest achievement was making India accessible to the outside world through his literature.He gave his readers something to look forward to with Malgudi and its resident and is considered to be one of the best novelists India has ever produced. He brought small-town India to his audience in a manner that was both believable and experiential. Also, his collection of stories Swami and Friends is one of his many famous works.

Characters in the story:

Family:

i) Youngest son (Defender)

ii) Eldest son

iii) Mother (Criticize)

"Attila" is a brilliant short story, written by the famous Indian author, R.K. Narayan. R.K. Narayan has depicted the story of a guard dog in this literary work.

Summary

Attila is actually the name of the guard dog of a family. The family is worried that their dog might be not a good security guard material. They have had entrusted him with the role of protecting their property in their absence. However, Attila has turned out to be a pet dog with very timid and generous nature. He is easily wooed with good behaviour or treat. But to his fortune, the young member of the family is hellbent on supporting the innocent dog and likes to think him to be an actual guard dog.

↓

The story takes a turn when the thief, Ranga, robs off the entire property of the family and runs off without getting a scratched from the supposed guard. If anything, Attila follows Ranga to his shelter and becomes Ranga's faithful pet. Much to Ranga's annoyance, the dog stays rooting for him wherever he goes.

↓

The story reaches its end when the young defender of Attila sees him on the street accidentally. He thinks that the snooping detective instinct in the dog has followed the thief so that he would get caught. Attila is rewarded and honoured for his achievement even though it was not the case. Attila never wanted Ranga to be caught, in fact, he has never understood that Ranga may have done something wrong. The dog is too innocent for his own good. But, fortune helps him anyhow to regain his place in the family.

Activity:

1. A society called ‘ Friends of Animals’ decides to honour Attila at their function called ‘ Unsung Heroes’. Design a certificate or momento to be given to Attila for the same. (Art Skill will be enhanced)

2. Speaking Activity: Each child will enact a good deed they would do in the given situation. For Example:

a) An elderly neighbour is in need of help, but there is nobody around.

b) There is a new student in a class and he looks lost and scared.

CLASS 6

MATHS STUDY MATERIAL

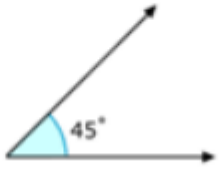
Understanding Elementary Shapes Introduction

https://youtu.be/KPVODrQPIBA

LEARNING OUTCOMES:Students will be able to

1. Identify 2 D and 3 D shapes
2. Measure angles of a triangle and differentiate between different types of triangles.

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.

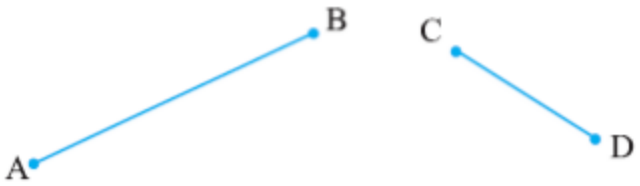


Measuring Line Segments

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.

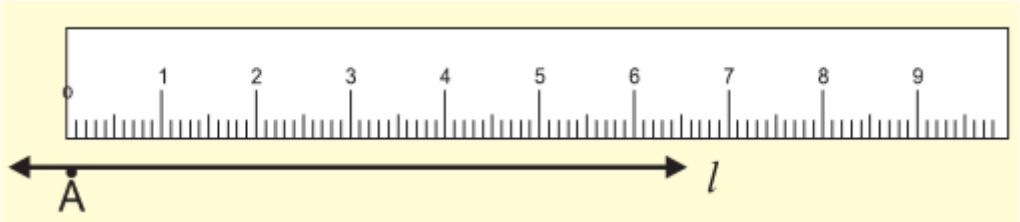
2. Comparison by Tracing

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.

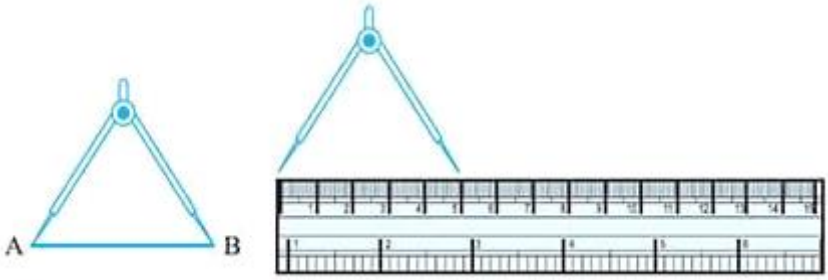
3. Comparison using Ruler and a Divider

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.

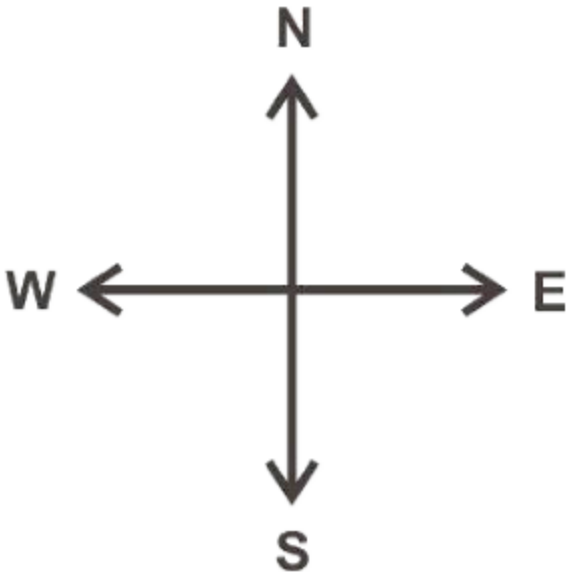


a. Put the one end of the divider on point A and open it to put another end on point B.
b. Now pick up the divider without disturbing the opening and place it on the ruler so that one end lies on "0".
c. Read the marking on the other end and we can compare the two line.

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.

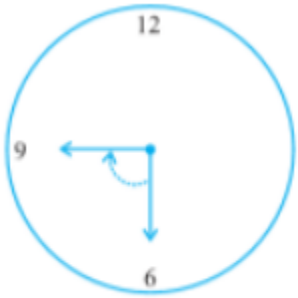


When we move from North to East then it forms an angle of 90° which is called **Right Angle**.
When we move from North to South then it forms an angle of 180° which is called **Straight Angle**.
When we move four right angles in the same direction then we reach to the same position again i.e. if we make 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

$\frac{1}{2}$ revolution

2 right angles



From 6 to 9

$\frac{1}{4}$ revolution

1 right angle

From 1 to 10

$\frac{3}{4}$ revolution

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.	

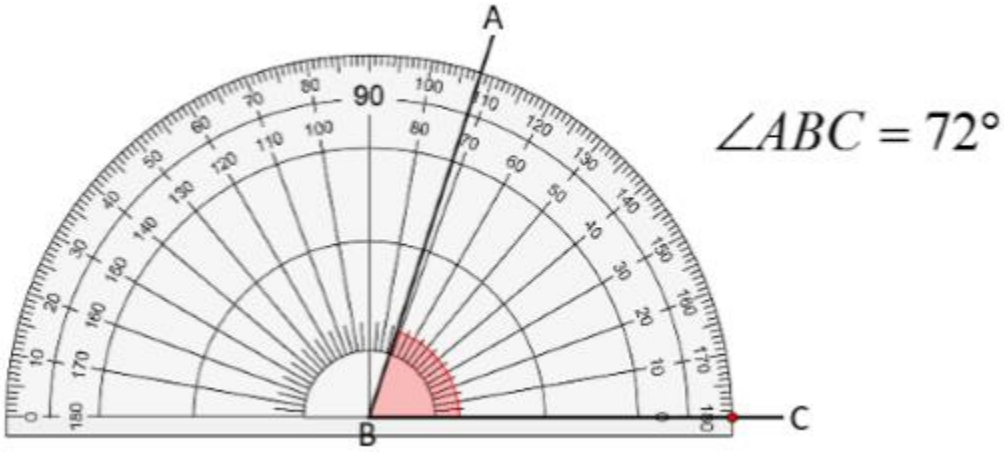
Obtuse Angle	An angle greater than a right angle and less than straight angle is called Obtuse angle.	
Reflex Angle	Angle greater than the straight angle is called Reflex angle.	

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.



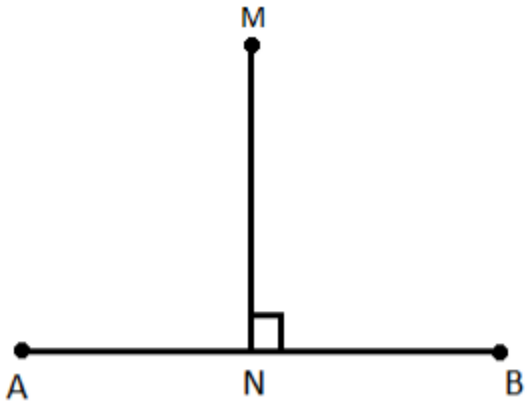
To measure an angle using protractor-

- 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.



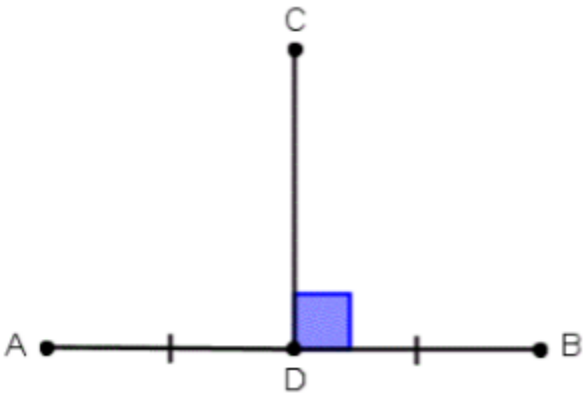
Here AB and MN are intersecting at point N and form a right angle. We will write it as

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°

Chapter: Electricity and circuits

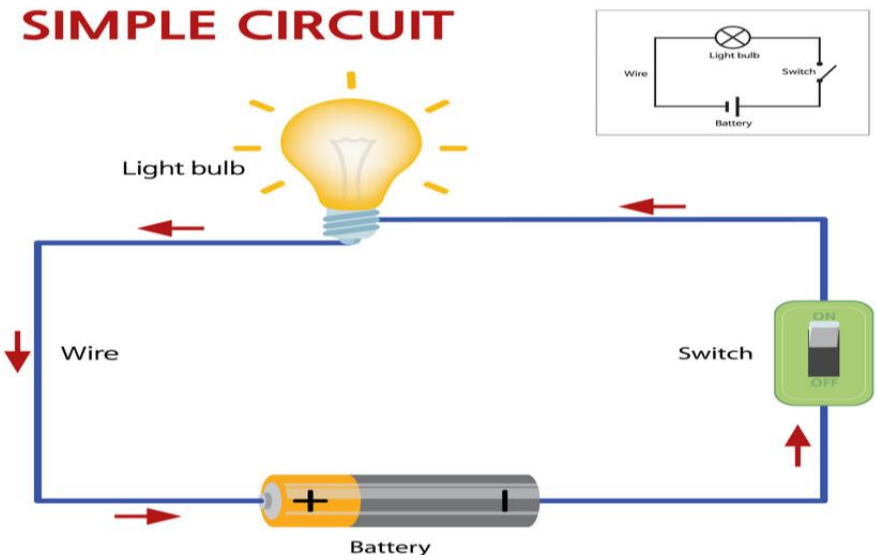
Video links https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vlotVbzrwxg

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS-

A circuit is **the path that an electric current travels on**, and a simple circuit contains three components necessary to have a functioning electric circuit, namely, a source of voltage, a conductive path, and a resistor. Circuits are driven by flows.

An arrangement of various electrical components such as a bulb, switch, wires, and battery makes an **electric circuit**. Just random arrangement of these components is not an electric circuit. The arrangement must be logical and should allow the electric current to flow through it.

As **Jute is bad conductor of electricity** therefore if jute string is used to make an electric circuit, then the current will not flow through it.

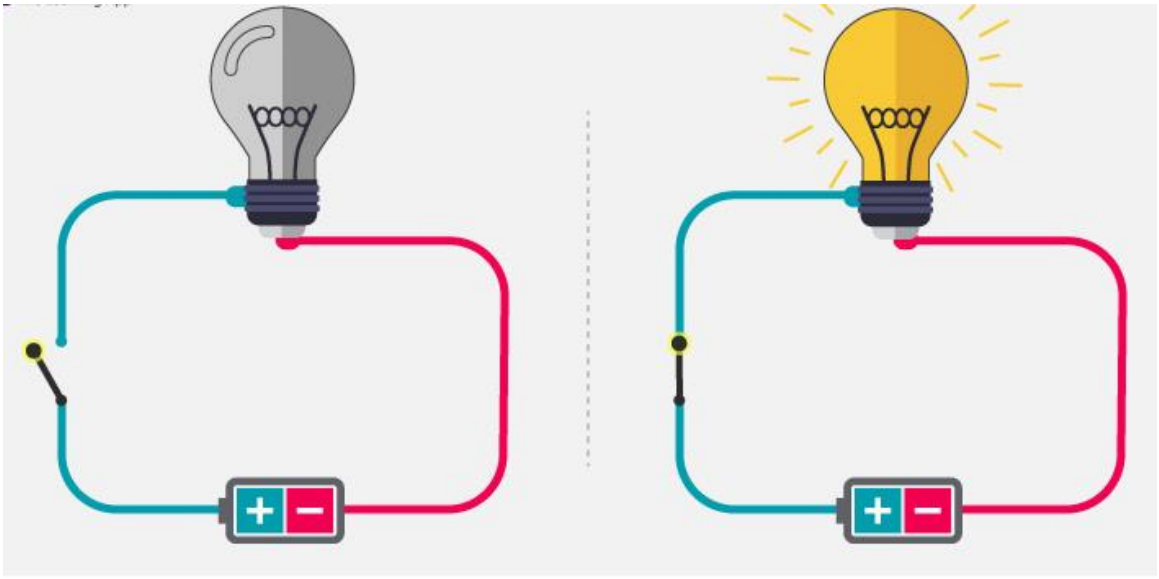


There are two kinds of electric circuits:

1. **Open circuit:** A circuit which does not allow the current to pass through it is called an open circuit.

When we have a fused bulb in a circuit, **the circuit gets open (or broken) and electricity cannot pass through it**. A fused bulb has a broken filament which stops the current to pass in the circuit. Since no electricity passes through a fused bulb does not light up even if it connected properly to a cell.

2. **Closed circuit:** A circuit which allows the electric current to pass through it is called a closed circuit.



Open circuit Closed circuit

Model making activity (simple circuit)

Things required to build a Circuit

- Small light bulb or an LED
- 2 batteries (with the correct voltage for your light bulb)
- 2 alligator clip wires or aluminum foil*
- Paper clips.
- Electrical tape (Scotch®tape also works)
- Bulb holder (optional)
- Battery holders (optional**)

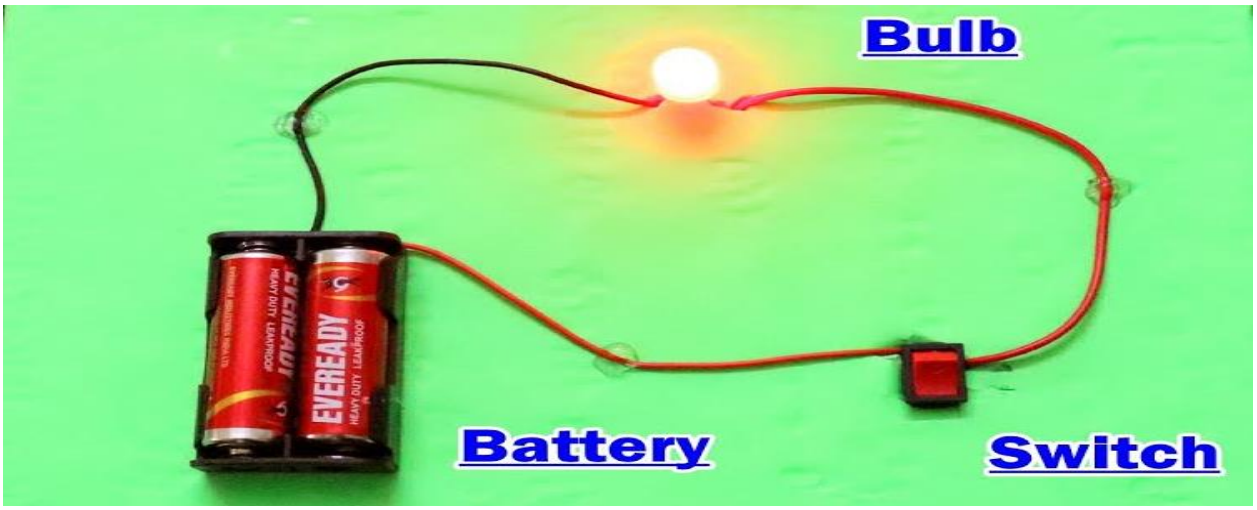


Figure: Simple circuit

How will the circuit work:- An electrical circuit is composed of a source of electrical power, **two wires that can carry electric current, a switch and a light bulb**. One end of both the wires is attached to the terminal of a cell while their free ends are connected to the light bulb and the switch as shown in the simple circuit figure. The electrical circuit is broken when the bulb is switched off.

ELECTRIC SWITCH-

A switch is defined as a device that is used for **making and breaking of electric current in a circuit**. It is used to turn on and turn off daily used equipment like television, washing machine, fan, light, etc.

Switch is an integral part of an electric circuit. It is a simple device which breaks or completes a circuit. When the switch is ‘on’, the circuit is complete. When the switch is ‘off’, current does not flow in the circuit. So an electric appliance will only work if the switch is ‘on’.

Figure: On switch vs off switch

कक्षा 6 हिंदी व्याकरण
उपसर्ग

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGS63OJuHto

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

अधिगम बिंदु: उपसर्ग पदों का ज्ञान ।
शब्दांशों में मूल शब्द और उपसर्ग की पहचान के साथ नए शब्द निर्माण के ज्ञान में वृद्धि
छात्र पुस्तक में आए उपसर्ग पदों की पहचान कर सकेंगे ।

उपसर्ग

परिचय :

उपसर्गों का प्रयोग नए शब्दों की रचना के लिए किया जाता है। नए शब्द बनाने के लिए मूल शब्दों के आरंभ में या उनके आगे कुछ शब्दांशों को जोड़ दिया जाता है। इससे मूल शब्द के अर्थ में बदलाव आ जाता है। ऐसे ही शब्दांशों को उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

परिभाषा :

भाषा के वे अर्थवान छोटे-छोटे खंड जो शब्दों में आगे जुड़कर नए शब्द बनाते हैं और उनके अर्थ में बदलाव लाते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

उदाहरण –

मूल शब्द	नए शब्द	शब्द-रचना
योग	प्रयोग	(प्र + योग)
हार	आहार	(आ + हार)
कार	अधिकार	(अधि + कार)
कूल	अनुकूल	(अनु + कूल)

यहाँ 'प्र', 'आ', 'अधि', 'अनु' उपसर्ग हैं।

मूल शब्दों के साथ उपसर्ग का प्रयोग करने से –

(क) नया शब्द बनता है।
(ख) मूल शब्द के अर्थ में बदलाव आ जाता है। कभी-कभी अर्थ में बदलाव न आकर विशेषता आ जाती है।
(ग) उपसर्गों का प्रयोग स्वतंत्र अर्थ में नहीं किया जाता है।

❖ उपसर्गों के प्रकार-हिंदी में चार प्रकार के उपसर्गों का प्रयोग किया जाता है –

(क) संस्कृत के उपसर्ग

1. अति उपसर्ग : अति का अर्थ होता है ज़्यादा या अधिक।

उदाहरण : अतीन्द्रिय , अत्युक्ति , अत्युत्तम , अत्यावश्यक , अतीव

2. अनु उपसर्ग : अनु का अर्थ होता है बाद में या क्रम में।

उदाहरण : अनुरूप , अनुपात , अनुचर , अनुकरण , अनुसार , अनुशासन|

3. अ उपसर्ग : अ का अर्थ होता है अभाव , अन , निषेध , नहीं , विपरीत।

उदाहरण : अथाह , अनाचार , अलौकिक , अस्वीकार , अन्याय |

4. अप उपसर्ग : अप का अर्थ होता है बुरा , अभाव , विपरीत , हीनता या छोटा।

उदाहरण : अपव्यय , अपवाद , अपकर्ष , अपहरण , अपप्रयोग |

5. अभि उपसर्ग : अभि का अर्थ होता है सामने , पास , ओर , इच्छा प्रकट करना , चारों ओर।

उदाहरण: अभिनन्दन , अभिलाप , अभीमुख , अभ्युत्थान ,अभियान , अभिसार |

(ख) हिंदी के उपसर्ग

1. दु उपसर्ग : दु का अर्थ होता है बुरा , हीन , दो , विशेष , कम।

उदाहरण: दुबला , दुर्जन , दुर्बल , दुलारा , दुधारू , दुसाध्य , दुरंगा |

2. अध् उपसर्ग : अध् का अर्थ होता है आधा।

उदाहरण: अधपका , अधमरा , अधक्च्चा , अधकचरा , अधजला , अधखिला , अधगला , अधनंगा आदि।

3. अन उपसर्ग : अन का अर्थ होता है अभाव , निषेध , नहीं।

उदाहरण: अनजान , अनकहा , अनदेखा , अनमोल , अनबन , अनपढ़ |

4. उन उपसर्ग : उन का अर्थ होता है एक कम।

उदाहरण: उनतीस , उनचास , उनसठ , उनहत्तर , उनतालीस , उन्नीस , उन्नासी आदि।

5. कु उपसर्ग : कु का अर्थ होता है बुरा , हिन्।

उदाहरण: कुचाल , कुचैला , कुचक्र , कपूत , कुढंग , कुसंगति , कुकर्म |

(ग) आगत या विदेशी उपसर्ग

1. हाफ उपसर्ग : हाफ का अर्थ होता है आधा।

उदाहरण: हाफ पेंट , हाफ बाड़ी , हाफटिकट , हाफरेट , हाफकमीज आदि।

2. सब उपसर्ग : सब का अर्थ होता है अधीन , नीचे

उदाहरण: सब पोस्टर , सब इंस्पेक्टर , सबजज , सबकमेटी , सबरजिस्टर आदि।

3. चीफ उपसर्ग : चीफ का अर्थ होता है प्रमुख

उदाहरण: चीफ मिनिस्टर , चीफ इंजीनियर , चीफ सेक्रेटरी आदि।

4. जनरल उपसर्ग : जनरल का अर्थ होता है प्रधान , सामान्य

उदाहरण: जनरल मैनेजर , जनरल सेक्रेटरी , जनरल इंश्योरेंस आदि।

(घ) उर्दू एवं फ़ारसी उपसर्ग :

1.दर उपसर्ग : दर का अर्थ होता है में , मध्य में।

उदाहरण: दरकिनार , दरमियान , दरअसल , दरकार , दरगुजर , दरहकीकत आदि।

2. कम उपसर्ग : कम का अर्थ होता है थोडा , हीन , अल्प।

उदाहरण: कमजोर , कमबख्त , कमउम्र , कमअक्ल , कमसमझ , कमसिन आदि।

3. ला उपसर्ग : ला का अर्थ होता है नहीं , रहित।

उदाहरण: लाइलाज , लाजवाब, लापरवाह , लापता ,लावारिस , लाचार ।

4. ब उपसर्ग : ब का अर्थ होता है के साथ , और , अनुसार।

उदारहण: बखूबी , बदौलत , बदस्तूर , बगैर , बनाम , बमुश्किल आदि।

❖ "उपसर्ग वह शब्दांश या अव्यय है, जो किसी शब्द के आरंभ में जुड़कर उसके अर्थ में (मूल शब्द के अर्थ में) विशेषता ला दे या उसका अर्थ ही बदल दे।"

जैसे-

- अभि + मान = अभिमान
- प्र + चार = प्रचार आदि।

उपसर्ग की तीन गतियाँ या विशेषताएँ होती हैं-
1. शब्द के अर्थ में नई विशेषता लाना।

जैसे-

- प्र + बल = प्रबल
- अनु + शासन = अनुशासन

2. शब्द के अर्थ को उलट देना।

जैसे-

- अ + सत्य = असत्य
- अप + यश = अपयश

3. शब्द के अर्थ में, कोई खास परिवर्तन न करके मूलार्थ के इर्द-गिर्द अर्थ प्रदान करना।

जैसे-

- वि + शुद्ध = विशुद्ध
- परि + भ्रमण = परिभ्रमण

उपसर्ग शब्द-निर्माण में बड़ा ही सहायक होता है। एक ही मूल शब्द विभिन्न उपसर्गों के योग से विभिन्न अर्थ प्रकट करता है।

जैसे-

- प्र + हार = प्रहार : चोट करना
- आ + हार = आहार : भोजन
- सम् + हार = संहार : नाश
- वि + हार = विहार : मनोरंजनार्थ, यत्र-तत्र घूमना
- परि + हार = परिहार : अनादर, तिरस्कार
- उप + हार = उपहार : सौगात
- उत् = हार = उद्धार : मोक्ष, मुक्ति

Chapter 4

Maps

Maps

• A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. But it is impossible to flatten a round shape completely.

Different Types of Maps

Physical Maps

• Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called physical or relief maps.

Political Maps

• Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

Thematic Maps

• Some maps focus on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing the distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps.

Components of Maps

Distance

• Maps are two-dimensional drawings. It reduces the entire world or a part of the world on a small sheet of paper. While making a map, cartographers pay attention to properly represent the distance between two places. This helps us in finding the actual distance between the two places.

• Small Scale Map: When a large area is shown on a small map, such a map is called a small scale map. Example; map of a country or state.

• Large Scale Map: When a small area such as a village is shown on a map, such a map is called a large scale map. A map of a neighbourhood is another example of a large scale map. A large scale map gives more details compared to a small scale map.

Direction

• A map also contains information about directions.

• On most of the maps, you will usually see an upward arrow and the letter 'N'. This shows the north direction. Once we know the north, we can easily find the other directions. North, South, East and West are the four major directions. These are called Cardinal Directions.

• Some maps also show the intermediate directions, viz. north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

Compass

• Compass is very useful for finding directions at a place.

• This is a small circular box with a magnetic needle inside.

• The needle of the compass always points in the north-south direction.

• Compass has been used by travellers and sailors for ages.

Symbols

• Cartographers also need to show various details; like important structures, landmarks, etc. on a map. These things are shown by some standard symbols on the map.

• While using colours to show different themes and items on a map; certain conventions are followed. Mountains are usually shown in brown colour, plains in the green, water body in blue and plateau is shown in yellow.

Sketch

• A drawing based on memory is called a sketch. A sketch is not made to scale. A sketch map is useful when you need to show directions to your house to your friend.

Plan

• Drawing a small area on a large scale is called a plan. Architects usually make plans to show the layout of a house.