

CLASS: VI (SA-1 REVISION)

TOPIC: GRAMMAR i) Adverbs & its kinds
ii) Subject-Verb Agreement

Learning objectives:

- i) Learners will be able to identify the adverbs in the sentence and state its kind.
- ii) They will be able to use the verb appropriately in the sentence.
- iii) Learners will be able to cite examples on their own.

Adverbs & its kinds

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

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Types of Adverbs

A. Adverb of Manner tells us how something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question 'how'.

Example: Rita sings **beautifully**.

B. Adverb of Place tells us where something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question 'where'.

Example: He kept his keys **somewhere**.

C. Adverb of Time tells us when something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question 'when'.

Example: We will leave **today**.

D. Adverb of Frequency tells us how often something happens. They answer the question 'how often'.

Example:

1. She likes to watch movie **every day**.
2. They **rarely** go for outing.
3. He **always** brush his teeth before he goes to bed.

E. Adverb of Degree tells us to show to what extent or how much has an action been done or will be done. They answer the question 'how much'. **Example:**

1. Dia **almost** finished the work.
2. She was **very** impressed with her results.
3. It is **extremely** cold today.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject Verb Agreement Rules

1 The subject and verb must agree in number.

He **goes** to work by bus.

They **visit** us every other week.



2 The words and phrases "with", "as well as", "together with", "along with" are not part of the subject and the verb agrees with the subject.

The **politician**, along with the newsmen, **is** expected shortly.

3 Two subjects joined by "and" are plural.

Mary **and** Joan **are** quite different.

Exceptions:

Bacon **and** eggs **is** my favourite dish.



4 With collective nouns, the verb might be singular or plural (UK), depending on meaning.

The **audience** **was** clearly enchanted by her performance.

The **audience** **are** strangely subdued, clapping politely after each song.

5 2 subjects joined by "or/not", "either...or/neither...nor", "not only...but also" take the verb that agrees with the subject closest to it.

Neither my mother **nor** my father **goes** to university.



6 In sentences beginning with "here" or "there", the true subject follows the verb.

There **is** a **bush** near the school playground.

7 The verb is singular if the subject is a singular indefinite pronoun such as each, either, no one, every one, etc.

Nobody **gets** rich from writing nowadays.

The verb is plural if the subject is a plural indefinite pronoun such as several, few, both, many.

Several villages **have been isolated** by the heavy snowfall.



Some indefinite pronouns may be either singular or plural, depending upon their use in a sentence.

Some of the **books** **are** out of place. Please put them in the right order. (Books are countable.)

Some of the **music** **was** weird. (Music is uncountable.)



8 Use a singular verb for expressions of measurement, time, money and weight when the amount is considered one unit.

Fifty dollars **seems** a reasonable price.

But: Five dollars **were** scattered on the ground.

9 Plural form subjects with a singular meaning take a singular verb such as mumps, measles, calisthenics, statistics, civics, etc..

Gymnastics **is** his favourite sport.

10 Titles of single entities (books, organizations, countries, etc.) are always singular.

Harry Potter **is** an interesting novel.



MATHS

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.

Solid Shapes or 3D Shapes

A solid shape or three-dimensional shape (3D shape) can be defined as the objects which can be measured in three directions i.e. length, breadth, and height. Examples of 3d shapes are cylinder, cube, cuboid, sphere, etc. Check out [three-dimensional shapes](#) to learn more about them and to get acquainted with the terms related to them.

Measuring line segments

The distance between the endpoints of a line segment is called its length.

⇒ Line segments can be measured by

- Comparison by observation
- Comparison by tracing
- Comparison using ruler and divider

Positioning error

To get the correct measure, the eye should be correctly positioned, just vertically above the mark. Errors can happen due to angular viewing.

Perpendicular Lines

Perpendicular Lines and perpendicular bisector

- When two lines intersect and the angle between them is a right angle, then the lines are said to be perpendicular.
- A perpendicular to a line segment that divides it exactly at the midpoint is called the perpendicular bisector.

Classification of Triangles

Classification of Triangles

- Triangles are those closed figures which have exactly three sides.
- Based on their sides and angles, they can be classified into different triangles.

Types of Triangles based on lengths of sides

Based upon the length of the sides, triangles are classified as:

- Scalene
- Isosceles
- Equilateral

Types of Triangles based on angles

Based upon the measure of the angles, triangles are classified as:

- Acute-angled
- Obtuse-angled
- Right-angled

Quadrilaterals

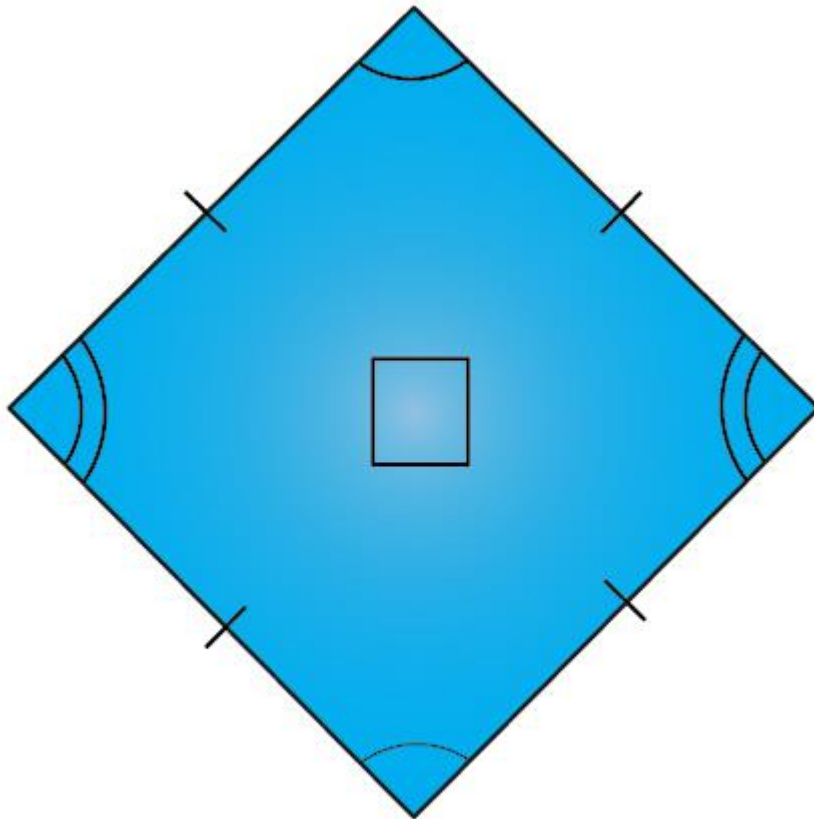
A quadrilateral is a polygon which has four sides.

Comparisons between different quadrilaterals

Different quadrilaterals can be classified based on the lengths of the sides and angles. To know more about Quadrilateral, [visit here](#).

Rhombus

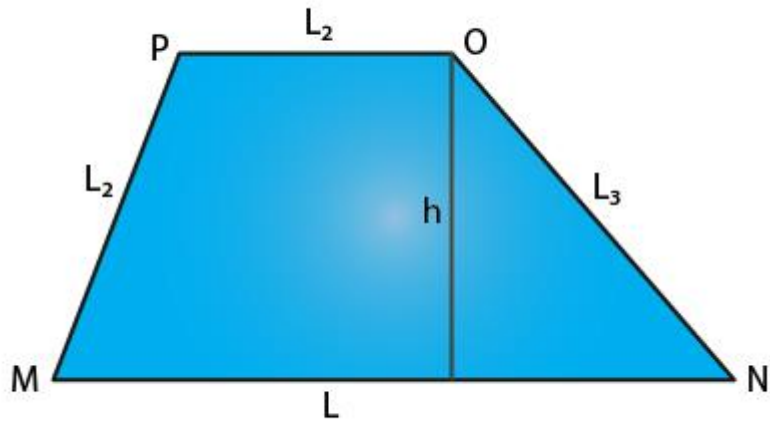
- A rhombus is a special type of parallelogram where all its sides are equal.
- The diagonals are perpendicular to each other. They also bisect the angles.



To know more about Rhombus, [visit here](#).

Trapezium

- A trapezium is a quadrilateral where only two sides are parallel to each other.
- No sides, angles and diagonals are congruent.



To know more about Trapezium, [visit here](#).

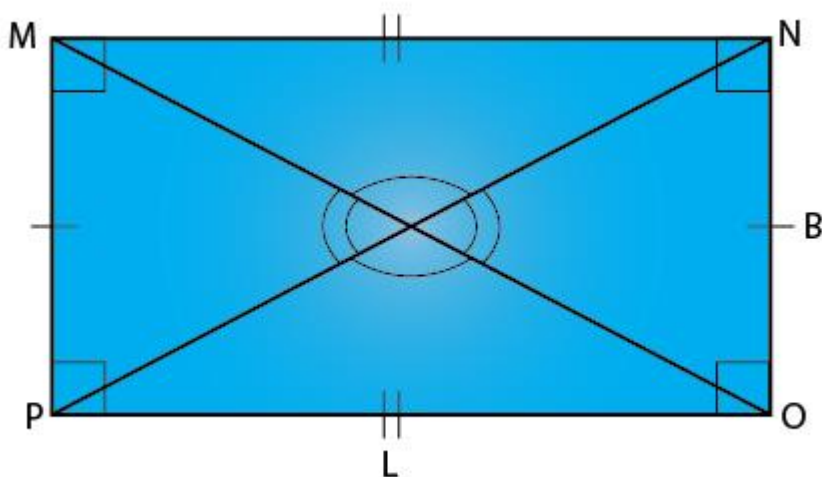
Polygons

- A polygon is a closed figure made up of line segments in two-dimension.
- Polygons are classified based on the number of sides.

Polygon	No. of Sides
Triangle	3
Quadrilateral	4
Pentagon	5
Hexagon	6
Heptagon	7
Octagon	8

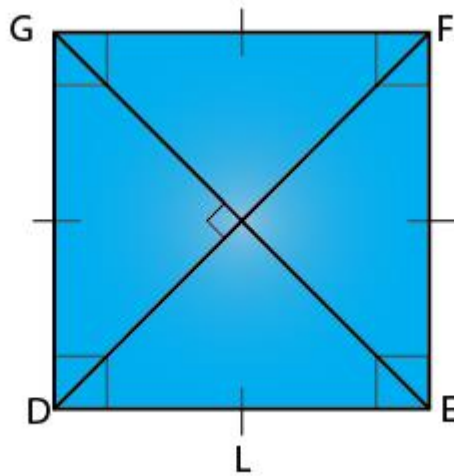
Rectangle

- A rectangle is a quadrilateral which has opposite sides equal and all angles are right angles.
- The diagonals are equal.



Square

- A square is a quadrilateral which has all sides equal and all angles are right angles.
- The diagonals are equal and perpendicular to each other.



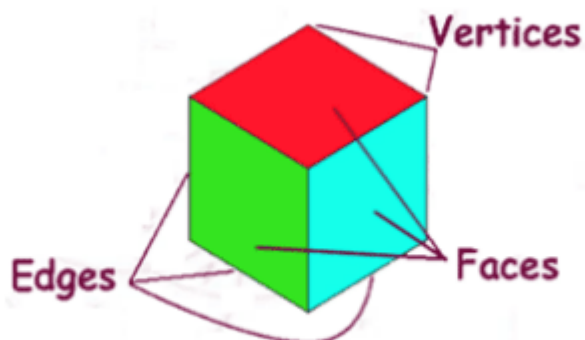
Three

Dimensional Shapes

- Three-dimensional shapes are those shapes that can be projected on paper but not drawn on paper.
- These shapes are also called solids.

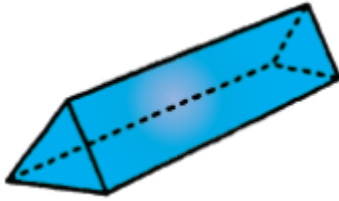
Faces, edges and vertices

- Each side of a three dimensional solid is called the face.
- Two faces meet at a line segment called an edge.
- Three edges meet at a point called a vertex.

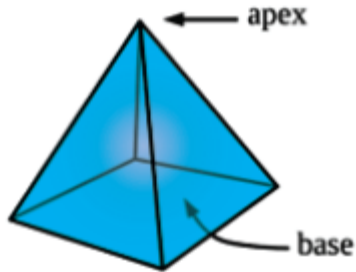


Special 3D shapes

- Solids such as the prism and pyramid are considered as special 3D shapes since their structure is very unique.
- A prism with a triangular base is called a triangular prism.



A pyramid with a rectangular base is called a rectangular pyramid



Angles

Angles

The amount of rotation about the point of intersection of two planes (or lines) is called angle.

Right, straight and complete angles

- Right angle is equal to 90° .
- Straight angle is equal to 180° .
- Complete angle is one complete revolution or equal to 360° .

Acute, obtuse and reflex angles

- Acute angle is lesser than 90° .
- Obtuse angle is greater than 90° .
- Reflex angle is greater than 90° .

Hindi

<https://youtu.be/MsrUoFGG 3M> - पाठ 9

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

पाठ का सारांश

राजप्पा के टिकट अलबम की लड़कों में बहुत पूछ थी। सब उसकी तारीफ करते थे। राजप्पा ने बड़ी मेहनत से सारे टिकट इकट्ठे किए थे। वह मीलों पैदल चलकर किसी दोस्त के घर जाता और अपने दो टिकट देकर बदले में एक दूसरा टिकट ले आता। स्कूल में उसका अलबम सबसे बड़ा था। उसके अलबम को देखकर सब तरसते रहते पर अब कोई उसके अलबम की बात नहीं करता। सब उसे फिसड्डी कहते हैं क्योंकि नागराजन के मामा ने सिंगापुर से उसके लिए एक बहुत सुंदर अलबम भिजवा दिया था। सब उसे देखने के लिए नागराजन को घेरे रहते। उस अलबम के पहले पृष्ठ पर मामा ने नागराजन का नाम लिखा था और उसके नीचे कुछ पंक्तियाँ लिखीं थीं, जिनका अर्थ था कि इस अलबम को चुराने वाला बेशर्म है और यह अलबम अनंतकाल के लिए नागराजन का है। लड़के और लड़कियों ने इन पंक्तियों को अपनी अलबम और किताब-कॉपियों में उतार लिया था। राजप्पा को इससे बहुत चिढ़ हुई। उसे अब स्कूल जाना अच्छा नहीं लगता था। टिकट की खोज में भी अब वह कहीं नहीं जाता। उसे अपना अलबम कूड़ा लगाने लगा।

एक दिन उसने तय कर लिया। वह नागराजन को उल्लू बनाकर अपने कुछ बेकार टिकट देकर उससे अच्छे टिकट ले लेगा। वह शाम को उसके घर गया और उसके कमरे में चला गया। नागराजन की बहन आई और उसने कहा कि वह शहर गया हुआ है। फिर उसने अलबम की बातें कीं और चली गई। राजप्पा वहाँ बैठा किताबें देख रहा था तभी उसने दराज पर ताला पड़ा देखा। चाबी ढूँढ़कर उसने ताले को खोला। अलबम रखा हुआ था। पहले पृष्ठ पर लिखी पंक्तियाँ उसने पढ़ीं। उसका दिल धड़कने लगा। उसने अलबम को कमीज के नीचे खोंस लिया और घर की ओर भागा। वहाँ जाकर उसने अलबम छिपा दिया। उसका पूरा शरीर जलने लगा। गला सूख रहा था। रात तक सभी दोस्तों में यह बात फैल गई कि नागराजन का अलबम खो गया है। राजप्पा से रात में खया नहीं गया। उसे नींद भी नहीं आ रही थी। अगले दिन अप्पू ने उससे पूछा कि नागराजन की बहन बता रही थी तुम उसके कमरे में गए थे। राजप्पा घबरा गया। अप्पू ने कहा नागराजन के पिता डी.एस.पी. के दफ्तर में काम करते हैं। वह शायद पुलिस को खबर करें। नागराजन कल रात से रो रहा है। अप्पू के जाने के बाद किसी ने दरवाजा खटखटाया। राजप्पा डर गया उसे लगा पुलिस है। वह अलबम लेकर ऊपर भागा। उसने सोचा अगर पुलिस तलाशी लेगी तो वह पकड़ा जाएगा। उसने बाथरूम में घुसकर दरवाजा बंद कर लिया और जलती अँगीठी में अलबम डाल दिया। उसकी आँखों से आँसू निकल आए। कितने प्यारे टिकट थे। तभी अम्मा ने आवाज दी। नागराजन आया था। राजप्पा उसके पास गया तो नागराजन अपने अलबम खोने की बात बताकर रोने लगा। राजप्पा झट से उठा। उसने अपना अलबम उठाकर नागराजन को दिया और कहा, इसे रख लो। नागराजन को यकीन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन राजप्पा बार-बार भरे गले से अपनी बात दोहरा रहा था। उसने नागराजन को जबरदस्ती अपना अलबम दिया और फूट-फूट कर रोने लगा। नागराजन कुछ समझ नहीं सका और अलबम लेकर नीचे उतर आया। पीछे-पीछे राजप्पा भी आया उसने नागराजन को रोकते हुए कहा—अलबम दे दो। मैं रात भर इसे देखना चाहता हूँ। कल सुबह दे जाऊँगा। नागराजन ने अलबम लौटा दी। राजप्पा ऊपर आया। उसने दरवाजा बंद किया और अलबम को छाती से लगा कर रो पड़ा।

प्रश्न-अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1. नागराजन ने अलबम के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर क्या लिखा और क्यों? इसका असर कक्षा के दूसरे लड़के-लड़कियों पर क्या हुआ?

प्रश्न 2. नागराजन के अलबम के हिट हो जाने के बाद राजप्पा के मन की दशा क्या हुई?

प्रश्न 3. अलबम चुराने के समय राजप्पा किस मानसिक स्थिति से गुजर रहा था?

प्रश्न 4. राजप्पा ने नागराजन का टिकट-अलबम अँगीठी में क्यों डाल दिया?

प्रश्न 5. लेखक ने राजप्पा के टिकट इकट्ठा करने की तुलना मधुमक्खी से क्यों की?

प्रश्न 6. राजप्पा को अपने अलबम से चिढ़ क्यों हो गई थी?

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) 'टिकट-अलबम' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

- (i) सुंदरा रामस्वामी
- (ii) भगवत शरण उपाध्याय
- (iii) जया विवेक
- (iv) अनुबंधोपाध्याय

(ख) नागराजन को अलबम किसने भिजवाया था?

- (i) उसके ताऊ ने
- (ii) उसके चाचा ने
- (iii) उसके मामा जी ने
- (iv) उसके दादा जी ने

(ग) नागराजन को लड़के क्यों घेरे रहते थे?

- (i) वह अच्छे-अच्छे चुटकुले सुनाता था।
- (ii) उसके पास सुंदर खिलौने थे।
- (iii) उसके पास काफ़ी मिठाई थी।
- (iv) उसके पास टिकट-अलबम था।

(घ) नागराजन के मामा कहाँ रहते थे?

- (i) सिंगापुर
- (ii) त्रिवेंद्रम
- (iii) तिरुचिरा पल्ली
- (iv) चेन्नई।

(ङ) नागराजन का अलबम किसने चुराया?

- (i) पार्वती ने
- (ii) उसके मित्र ने
- (iii) राजप्पा ने
- (iv) किसी पड़ोसी ने।

असाइनमेंट

प्रश्न 1. राजप्पा अलबम के जलाए जाने की बात नागराजन को क्यों नहीं कह पाता है? अगर वह कह देता तो क्या कहानी के अंत पर कुछ फ़र्क पड़ता? कैसे?

SANSKRIT STUDY MATERIAL

प्रश्न 1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रदत्त-प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत- (नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेदों को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए)

1. पितामही शयन-कक्षे गच्छति। सा ईश्वरं स्मरति। तत्पश्चात् सा शयनं करोति। प्रातः सा पञ्चवादने उत्तिष्ठति। सा स्नानं करोति। सस्नानस्य पश्चात् सा देवस्य पूजनं करोति। सा भक्ति-गानं गायति। सा सूर्यम् नमति। सा वदति-‘सूर्याय नमः।’ सूर्यः संसाराय जीवनं ददाति, अतः सः पूज्यः अस्ति।

(क) एकपदेन उत्तरत। (एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए।)

(क) पितामही कुत्र गच्छति?

(ख) सा कदा उत्तिष्ठति?

(ग) सा कम् नमति?

(घ) कः संसाराय जीवनं ददाति?

(ख) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (संपूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए।)

(क) पितामही कदा पूजनम् करोति?

(ख) सूर्यः किमर्थं पूज्यः अस्ति? ।

2. राहुलः जंतुशालाम् गच्छति। सः जनकेन सह गच्छति। तत्र सः सिंहम् पश्यति। सिंहः उच्चैः गर्जति। ततः सः मयूरं पश्यति। मयूरः उपवने शोभनं नृत्यति। सः वृक्षे वानरं दृष्ट्वा भयभीतः अस्ति। वानरः कदलीफलं खादति। एकः अन्यः वानरः अपि तत्र कूर्दति। जंतुशालायाम् अनेके मृगाः सन्ति। राहुलः सर्वान् मृगान् पश्यति प्रसन्नः च भवति। ततः सः गृहम् आगच्छति।

(क) . एकपदेन उत्तरत। (एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए।)

(क) राहुलः कुत्र गच्छति?

(ख) सः केन सह गच्छति?

(ग) कः उच्चैः गर्जति?

(घ) वानरः किम् खादति?

(ख) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (संपूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए। Answer in sentences.)

(क) मयूरः किं करोति?

(ख) राहुलः कदा भयभीतः अस्ति?

प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित शब्दों को प्रत्यय क साथ जोड़ के शब्द बनाइए।

1 पठ् + क्त्वा = _____

2. लिख् + क्त्वा = _____

3 हस् + क्त्वा = _____

4 धाव् + क्त्वा = _____

5 वद् + क्त्वा = _____

प्रश्न 3 निम्नलिखित शब्द की प्रकृति व प्रत्यय अलग कीजिये ।

1 सम्पठ्य = _____

2 उपगम्य = _____

3 आनीय = _____

4 परिभ्रम्य = _____

5 संदृश्य = _____

प्रश्न 4 उचित पद को चुन कर वाक्य निर्माण कीजिये ।

(मम , तव , आवयोः , युवयोः , अस्माकं , युष्माकं)

(क) एतत् _____ गृहं ।

(ख) _____ मैत्री ददा ।

(ग) एषः _____ विद्यालयः ।

(घ) एषा _____ अध्यापिका ।

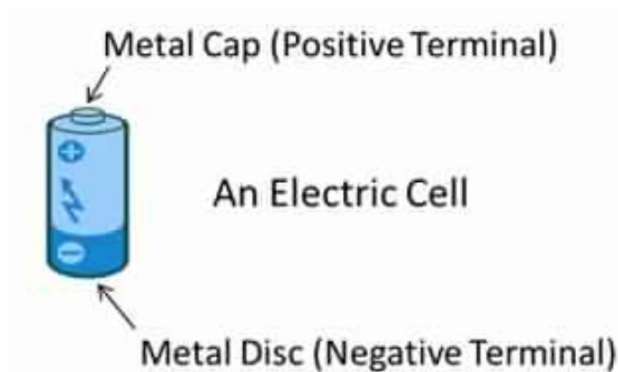
(ङ) भारतं _____ देशः ।

(च) एतानि _____ पुस्तकानि ।

Video links <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QewaGKDu4VE>

ELECTRIC CELL:

An electric cell is a device which produces electricity capable to run smaller appliances like torch, clock, camera, radio etc. An electric cell has two terminals – positive (+) and negative (-). Positive side of an electric cell has a metal cap. When the two terminals are connected to an electrical device, electric current flows through it.



ELECTRIC SWITCH:

Switch 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'.

ELECTRIC BULB:



An incandescent light **bulb** has a small thin wire with two bigger wires holding it up. This wire is called a **filament**. The **filament** is the part of the light **bulb** that produces light. **Filaments** in incandescent light **bulbs** are made of tungsten. Whenever an electric current goes through the **filament**, the **filament** glows.

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS:

A circuit is **the path that an electric current travels on**.

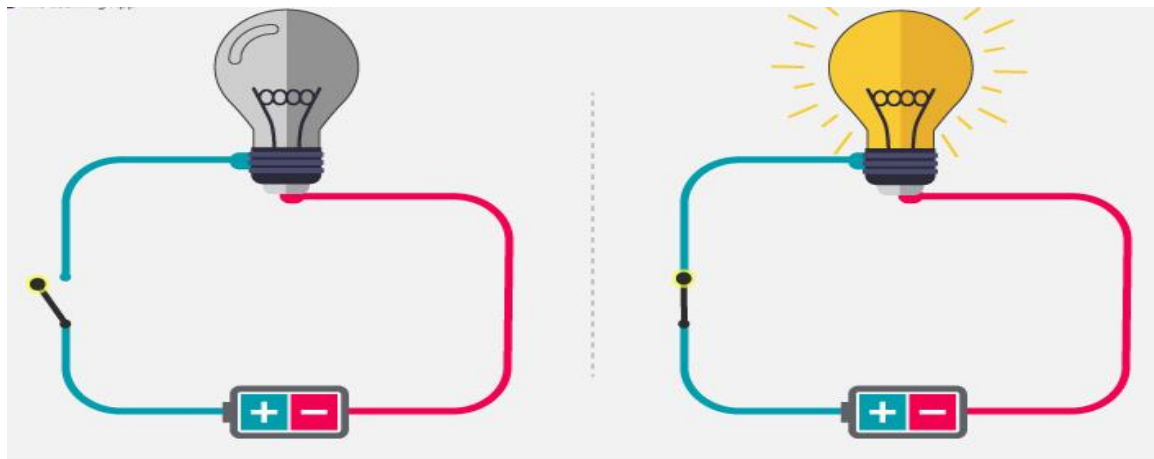
An arrangement of various electrical components such as a bulb, switch, wires, battery makes an **electric circuit**.

Jute, rubber, plastic and wood are bad conductors of electricity therefore if they are used in place of wires 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.

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








Open circuit

Closed circuit

ELECTRIC SYMBOLS:

It is really difficult to draw electric components as their image every time we want to represent a circuit. Therefore, instead of using component images, we use some symbols in their place. These symbols are called **electrical symbols**.

Component	Symbol	Purpose
Cell (Battery)		Provides electrical energy
Power supply		Can be used in place of cells
Wire		Allows current to pass through it
Bulb/light		Converts electrical energy into heat and light
Switch		Allows circuit to be opened or closed

Some electric symbols

ELECTRIC INSULATORS AND CONDUCTORS:

On the basis of passage of electricity, materials can be classified into two broad categories:

1. **Conductors:** Materials which allow electricity to pass through them are called electric conductors. Most metals are good conductors of electricity. For example: Electric wires are made using copper and iron. *Note: Our body is also a conductor of electricity.*

2. **Insulators:** Materials which do not allow electricity to pass through them are called electric insulators. Most non metals like wood and rubber are insulators of electricity. For example: Gloves for electricians are made using rubber.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Key Elements of a Democratic Government

What a democratic government means to all of us.

Participation

Through Voting

- People make the decisions in a democracy.
 - Through voting in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
- These representatives take decisions on behalf of the people.

Other ways of participation

By taking an interest in the work of the government

- People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticizing it when required.
- They can express their views by organising dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns etc.
- Newspapers, magazines and TV also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.

By Social Movements

- Another way for people to participate is by organizing themselves into social movements that seek to challenge the government and its functioning.

Resolving Conflict

- Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against.

Religious processions

- Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts.
- The police are responsible for ensuring that violence does not take place.

Rivers

- Rivers too can become a source of conflict between states.
- A river may begin in one state, flow through another and end in a third.
- The sharing of river water between different states that the river goes through is becoming an issue of conflict.

Equality and Justice

- Equality and justice are inseparable.
- The earlier practice of untouchability is now banned by law.
- The government makes special provisions for groups within society that are unequal.