

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK - 33 (22.10.2020)
CLASS - VI

English: Kindly see below

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: Kindly see below
Mathematics: <https://youtu.be/5r2DDaVtkjM>

General Science: <https://youtu.be/a2bsvCrtNz0>

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/EGWuq3aGPGs>

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/MLqVFSQqEIQ>

Moral Science: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/ey-1F87L5Ws>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/sPkAciPknAQ>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/vCINHO0y2EU>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/DPfH02dHffM>

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/SQzaT9fxJ8E>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ENGLISH
CLASS – VI
The Banyan Tree

Answer these

1. In this context the speaker refers the tree as shaggy headed which means that its upper portion is thick with many branches and any leaves hanging from them.
2. The poet is comparing himself with a bird by asking the tree “have you forgotten the child , like the birds, that have nested in your branches and left you.
3. In stanza three and five women would come to fill their jars in the pond and this Banyan tree's shadow would wriggle on the water and two ducks swam by the weedy margin above their shadows. Here it shows a positive vibrant situation.
4. The child sits and think just because he is delighted to do so and now he is not there and he is longing to come back.
5. In stanza two the boy is asking the tree if the tree remember a child who use to say at the window and wondered at the tangle of roots. In sixth stanza he longed to be the wind and blow through the tree's branches.
6. A.the memories he recalls are deeply personal and very richly detailed.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI

CLASS – VI

पाठ -7 भोलाराम का जीव

अभ्यास

मौखिक

1. इस पाठ से बताइए

(क) कर्म और सिफारिश के आधार पर

(ख) पाँच दिन पहले

(ग) ठेकेदारों ने

(घ) वजन अर्थात रिश्वत

लिखित

1. सही उत्तर पर सही का चिन्ह लगाइए-

(क) iv (ख) iv (ग) ii (घ) i (ङ) ii

2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए-

उत्तर (क) ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ था कि जीव देह त्यागने के बाद भी यमलोक ना पहुँचा हो।

उत्तर (ख) राजनीतिक दलों के नेता विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को उड़ा कर कहीं बंद कर देते हैं।

उत्तर (ग) धर्मराज ने चित्रगुप्त को कहा कि उसके रिटायर होने की उम्र हो गई है।

उत्तर (घ) नारद को भोलाराम का जीव पेंशन दरखास्तों की फाइल में मिला

उत्तर (ङ) साहब नारद की वीणा अपनी बेटी को अच्छा संगीत सिखाने के लिए लेना चाहते थे।

उत्तर (च) इन पंक्तियों में लेखक ने सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली पर व्यंग्य किया है।

उत्तर (छ) धर्मराज नरक में निवास स्थान की समस्या के संदर्भ में कह रहे हैं कि वह समस्या नरक में पिछले साल बड़े गुणी कारीगरों, इंजीनियरों व ठेकेदारों के आने से हल हो गई।

उत्तर (ज) इन पंक्तियों में वजन शब्द वर्तमान में चल रही रिश्वतखोरी की व्यवस्था पर व्यंग्य है।

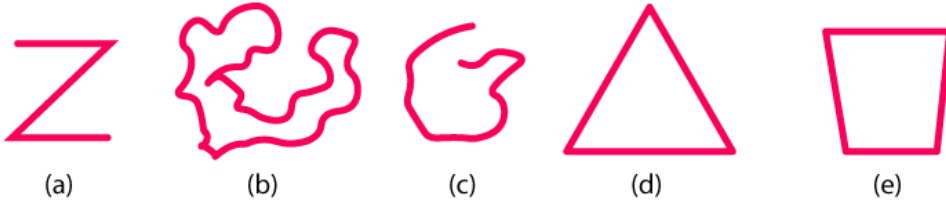
उत्तर (झ) भोलाराम की पेंशन रुकी हुई थी इसलिए उसका जीव पेंशन की दरखास्त में अटका था।

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MATHEMATICS
CLASS – VI

Chapter 4 : Basic Geometrical Ideas

Exercise 4.2 Solutions

1. Classify the following curves as (i) Open or (ii) Closed



.3

Solutions:

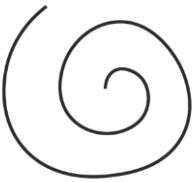
- (a) The given curve is an open curve
- (b) The given curve is closed curve
- (c) The given curve is open curve
- (d) The given curve is closed curve
- (e) The given curve is closed curve

2. Draw rough diagrams to illustrate the following:

- (a) Open curve
- (b) Closed curve

Solutions

- (a) The below figure is the open curve



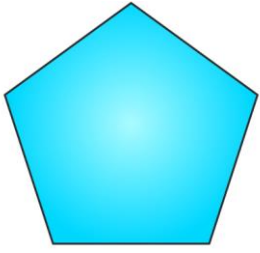
- (b) The below figure is the closed curve



3. Draw any polygon and shade its interior.

Solutions:

The below figure is the polygon with interior shade



4. Consider the given figure and answer the questions:

(a) Is it a curve?

(b) Is it closed?



Solutions:

(a) Yes, it is a curve

(b) Yes, it is closed curve

5. Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram:

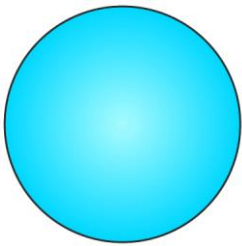
(a) A closed curve that is not a polygon.

(b) An open curve made up entirely of line segments.

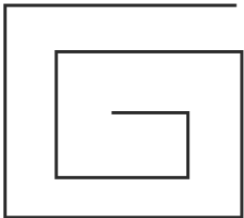
(c) A polygon with two sides.

Solutions:

(a) The below figure is the closed figure but not a polygon



(b) The below figure is an open curve made up entirely of line segments



(c) No its not possible, as the polygon having least number of sides is a triangle which has three sides.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS – VI

Chapter 4 – The first Cities

Question and answers

Q1. Tick the correct answer.

Answers – 1. Humped bull

2. 1500 B.C.

3. Hwang Ho

4. 2

Q2. Fill in the blanks

Answers – 1. Punjab

2. Mud

3. Granary

4. Upper

Q3. Right and wrong statement.

1. Wrong

2. Right

3. Right

4. Right

Q4. Answer the following questions:

Answer 1. When and where did the Harappan Civilization flourish?

Answer The Harappan Civilization flourished from 2500 to 1500 B.C. This civilization flourished over a vast area, comprising the whole of Sindh and the Punjab, the bulk of Kathiawar, the valley of North West frontier province and a part of the Gangetic basin.

Q2. When did the earliest cities come into existence? Give the names of any five such cities.

Answer 2. The very first cities were founded in Mesopotamia after the Neolithic Revolution, around 7500 BCE. Many historians think that cities and towns were first formed in Sumer around 5000 B.C. Such as Byblos, Athens, Sidon, Jerusalem and Damascus.

Q3. When and by whom were the remains of the cities of Mohen-jo-Daro and Harappa discovered?

Answer 3. In 1922 By Rai Bahadur Daya Ram, and by R.D. Banerjee the remains of the cities of Mohen-jo-Daro and Harappa were discovered.

Q4. Describe the plan of the city of Mohan-jo-Daro.

Answer 4. Town planning:-

1. The streets were quite broad.

2. The streets and roads were straight and cut each other at right angles.

3. No structure was permitted to be built beyond the desired limits.

4. Every house had its own dustbin.

5. Every street had a lightning system.

Q5. Throw some light on the town planning of the Indus Valley people.

Answer 5. Town planning:-

1. Cities were divided into two parts, one part was built on a raised ground called citadel.

2. It included public buildings, places of worship, workshop and granaries.

3. In case of any emergency people used to take shelter in the citadel.

4. Other part, which included the main city, was much larger.
5. It was the lower part of the city.

Q6. What is the importance of the Harappan seals?

Answer6 - An idea of the dress, ornaments, hair style, etc of the Indus Valley can be derived from the figures engraved on these seals. These seals also throw a good deal of light on the religious faiths and commercial activities of the Indus Valley people.

Q7. What were the causes of the decay of the Indus Valley Civilisation?

Answer7 - Causes of the decay of Indus Valley civilization are:-

1. The fertile land was encroached upon by the neighbouring desert, making it unfit for cultivation.
2. Floods in the Indus river might have destroyed the area.
3. The Aryan invasion resulted into the destruction of native people.
4. Earthquakes and other epidemics could have been the cause for the abrupt end of the civilization

Q8 Compare the Indus Valley and Aryan Civilisation.

Answer 8 - (See on Page no – 31 above key terms 5 black dots points all 5 you have to write from The Aryan to chariot- racing of the Aryans.

Q5. Give reasons why

1. We say that the Indus Valley Civilisation flourished beyond the Indus valley.

Answer It flourished in the basins of the Indus river, which flows through the length of Pakistan, and along a system of perennial, mostly monsoon- fed, rivers that once coursed in the vicinity of the seasonal Ghaggar-Hakra river in northwest India and eastern Pakistan.

2. The people of Mohen-jo –Daro were well – versed with town planning.

Answer Mohen-jo-Daro has a planned layout with rectilinear buildings arranged on a grid plan .Most were built of fired and mortared brick, some incorporated sun-dried mud-brick and wooden superstructures. Sites were often raised, or built on man- made hills. This could be to combat flooding in the near by areas.

3. We say that trade existed between Indus Valley and Sumer.

Answer. Numerous seals of Indian origin with Indus script and Brahmani bulls have been found at various Sumerian sites. Likewise, various imports from Sumer, recovered in the Indus Valley, clearly indicate trading between India and Sumer in ancient times.

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SANSKRIT

CLASS – VI

दशमः पाठः कर्ता कारकः (प्रथमा विभक्तिः)

अभ्यासाः

1=उचितम् उत्तरं (✓) इति चिह्नेन चिह्नानितं कुरुत-

(i)ख

(ii)क

(iii)क

(iv)क

2.निम्नकर्तृपदानि उचितक्रियापदैः सह मेलयत

“ क ”

“ ख ”

पुष्पाणि।

विकसन्ति

बालिके।

पठतः

त्वम्।

गायसि

बाला।

गायसि

अहं।

वदति

फलानि।

पतन्ति

3.कोष्ठकात् शुद्धं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) पाठयतः।

(ii) मृगः।

(iii) बकाः

(iv) आवां।

(v) अहं

4.निर्देशानुसारं उचितम् पदं लिखित-

(i)सः।

(ii) वयं।

(iii) युवां

(iv)ताः।

(v) माम्

5.अधोलिखितानां वाक्यानां हिन्दीभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

(i) हिरण दौड़ते हैं।

(ii) फूल खिलता है।

(iii) तुम बोलते हो।

(iv) हम दोनों जाते हैं।

(v) तुम सब नाचते हो।

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MORAL SCIENCE

CLASS – VI

Revision for Ch. : 4 – Development through Games

Fill in the blanks :-

1. Games help in the overall development of the body.
 2. The child who takes part in games regularly will soon develop into a strong and energetic man.
 3. A wonderful lesson to lead a good life.
 4. Physical exercise is good but excess of it is bad.
 5. A player who wants to win, will be very punctual in his regular practice.
-

Revision for Ch. : 5 – Will power and Determination

Fill in the blanks :

1. Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.
 2. In Mexico and the tropical zones of South America.
 3. If a human mind is determined to do so some task, it will surely succeed.
 4. Always be ready and enthusiastic to work towards your cause.
 5. Trying to have control over your will is a continuous effort.
-

Revision for Ch. : 6 – Do keep all Promises

Fill in the blanks :

1. They sent Attilius as their messenger or peace to Rome.
 2. Attilius entered Rome with great eagerness.
 3. He prepared to go back to Carthage as he had not secured peace.
 4. It is not good to make false promises.
 5. Shame lived with her parents on the bank of a river.
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