

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 9 (16.07.2020)
CLASS – VI

English: Kindly see below

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: Kindly see below

General Science: Kindly see below

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: Kindly see below

General Knowledge: <https://youtu.be/Vp36aOjVTL4>

Moral Science: <https://youtu.be/mTWp9OTLb2g>

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/NbzCGN3qaps>

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/7vAuvpTRPf8>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/AB9C8N6142A>

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

Art Education: <https://youtu.be/PLT9V8GYXE>

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ENGLISH
CLASS – VI

UNIT 1: Meeting Cezanne

ANSWERS

- 1) A famous man the inn's best customer is going to visit. Yes, he was someone important because by the news of his visit there was an excitement among the people at the inn.
- 2) The man who left does a drawing on the tablecloth as a tip for her papa if he likes his meal and without knowing that the boy threw that tablecloth in the fire. So she tried to remove the tablecloth from the fire.
- 3) Yes she thought her father will be angry and will scold her so she was crying and trying to remove the tablecloth from the fire.
- 4) The boy was the speaker and he thought the girl was going to lie because she was frightened that her father will scold her.
- 5) The speaker was going to make Amandine happy so he was about to work out exactly what and how to do it.
- 6) A) Initially he thought that he was an ordinary man who came to the inn but later he realized that he was a famous painter who is very old but still his eyes was very young, vibrant, bright and searching
B) the painter was sitting alone when the boy visited him. he approached silently as he could but somehow he must have disturbed the old man . he looked up shading the eyes against the sun. Then they started talking and realized that he was not ordinary man indeed a famous painter.
- 7) When the old man showed him the sketch of four sailing boats were racing over the sea out and beyond the lighthouse he compared it with the scene that he saw in Brittany. And he was very surprised that they were so similar.
- 8) Actually the boy thought the painter was Cezanne but he was not Cezanne but the famous painter Picasso instead of being famous when boy asked him you were not Cezanne but Picasso.. the old man said that I wish it was.

Poem :- Dust Of Snow

ANSWERS

1. Dust of snow came from a hemlock tree .When the speaker was on the way a crow shook down dust of snow from hemlock tree.
2. The speaker was in very bad mood but then happened some small incident in nature which made him feel better.
3. a. The chance act of a bird causing the snow to fall on him
4. b. Felt a sense of companionship with nature, which cheered him up.

Unit – 3 : The Starting Point

ANSWERS

A.

1. (b) All the cheering from friends and strangers alike.
2. (a) He had never before run a 400 meter race
3. (a) Decide that he wanted to run for India and make his country proud.
4. (a) He had run the race with India's best athletes
5. (b) He wanted to be a champion in the 400 m race.

B.

1. The reward of getting a glass of milk was the big treat Milkha Singh was looking forward to. He call it a big treat because he had suffered a great want and deprivation in his childhood.
2. Yes, it was merely luck that helped Milkha Singh that day because he used to rest awhile when he felt tired and then run again when he saw others catching up.
3. Gurudev was a serious and direct reserved man who doesn't speak much. He was instructor of him who had been with the army for about fifteen years. He would run with the recruiters during the training session prodding the danda shouting run boys, run. Milkha singh believed that he was instrumental in motivating him to strive to become a world class athlete.
4. The speaker used to run six miles every day. So, running a quarter mile seemed far easy. he continued to practice for many days to improve his time and soon he was running a quarter mile in less than a minute.
5. The speaker was talking about the athletes who had represented India in international sporting events. They wore vests with 'India' written on them in bold letters. Hence they seemed to have an air of power and prestige about them.
6. The rule of thumb Milkha Singh followed in practicing for the 400 m race was he used to run one round at the highest speed possible, rest for a while and then run another. He don't know the techniques needed to run a 400 m race but followed a practical way, based on experience, though it may not be technically correct. So, he call it as a rule of thumb.
7. Milkha Singh's meeting with brigadier , SP Vohra changed his life because when the vohra came to know about Milkha Singh's hard work and dedication to became an athlete he ordered Milkha Singh to not do fatigue duty anymore. He got more time to practice. He was given better facilities, a nutritious diet and a special attention was paid to his grooming. This incident opened up completely a new world for him which offered innumerable opportunities.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI

CLASS – VI

पाठ - 3 : स्वावलंबन

3. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर –

उत्तर(क) स्वावलंबन शब्द “स्व” और अवलंबन इन दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है।

उत्तर(ख) सफलता का मूल मंत्र स्वावलंबन है।

उत्तर(ग) चिड़िया को विश्वास था क्योंकि किसान फसल काटने के लिए पड़ोसियों के भरोसे था।

उत्तर(घ) बोपदेव संस्कृत भाषा के विद्वान थे।

उत्तर(ङ) सिकंदर के सेनापति का नाम सेल्यूकस था।

उत्तर(च) आत्मविश्वास, स्वाभिमान, उत्साह और कर्मठता स्वावलंबन रूपी महानदी की सहायक नदियाँ हैं।

उत्तर(छ) स्वावलंबन के माध्यम से ही बोपदेव संस्कृत के महान विद्वान बने तथा वरदाचार्य के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुए। तथा गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने जब भील बालक एकलव्य को धनुष विद्या सिखाने से इंकार कर दिया तो वह स्वयं ही धनुर्विद्या का अभ्यास करके एक दिन कुशल धनुर्धर बन गए।

उत्तर(ज) विद्यार्थी के जीवन में स्वावलंबन का विशेष महत्व है क्योंकि इसका पालन करने वाला विद्यार्थी अपने अध्ययन में कभी भी पीछे नहीं रहता है तथा उसके सारे कार्य समय से पूर्ण हो जाते हैं और वह जीवन की हर परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होता है।

उत्तर(झ) अपना काम स्वयं अपने हाथ से करने से कार्य में सफलता प्राप्त होती है औरत इसी के सहारे व्यक्ति को जीवन में सफलता मिलती है। इसलिए स्वावलंबन सफलता का मूलमंत्र है।

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
MATHEMATICS
CLASS – VI
Chapter – 3 : Playing With Numbers
(Ex. 3.1) Solutions

Question1. Write all the factors of the following numbers:
(a) 24, (b) 15, (c) 21, (d) 27, (e) 12, (f) 20, (g) 18, (h) 23, (i) 36

Answer:

(a) $24 = 1 \times 24 = 2 \times 12 = 3 \times 8 = 4 \times 6 = 6 \times 4$
∴ Factors of 24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24

(b) $15 = 1 \times 15 = 3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$
∴ Factors of 15 = 1, 3, 5, 15

(c) $21 = 1 \times 21 = 3 \times 7 = 7 \times 3$
∴ Factors of 21 = 1, 3, 7, 21

(d) $27 = 1 \times 27 = 3 \times 9 = 9 \times 3$
∴ Factors of 27 = 1, 3, 9, 27

(e) $12 = 1 \times 12 = 2 \times 6 = 3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$
∴ Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

(f) $20 = 1 \times 20 = 2 \times 10 = 4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$
∴ Factors of 20 = 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

(g) $18 = 1 \times 18 = 2 \times 9 = 3 \times 6$
∴ Factors of 18 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

(h) $23 = 1 \times 23$
∴ Factors of 23 = 1, 23

(i) $36 = 1 \times 36 = 2 \times 18 = 3 \times 12 = 4 \times 9 = 6 \times 6$
∴ Factors of 36 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

Question 2. Write first five multiples of:
(a) 5, (b) 8, (c) 9

Answer: (a) $5 \times 1 = 5$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$
 $5 \times 4 = 20$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
∴ First five multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25.

(b) $8 \times 1 = 8$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $8 \times 3 = 24$
 $8 \times 4 = 32$
 $8 \times 5 = 40$
∴ First five multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40.

(c) $9 \times 1 = 9$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $9 \times 4 = 36$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
∴ First five multiples of 9 are 9, 18, 27, 36, 45.

Question 3. Match the items in column 1 with the items in column 2:

Column 1	Column 2
(i) 35	(a) Multiple of 8
(ii) 15	(b) Multiple of 7
(iii) 16	(c) Multiple of 70
(iv) 420	(d) Factor of 30
(v) 10	(e) Factor of 50

Answer: (i) \rightarrow (b), (ii) \rightarrow (d), (iii) \rightarrow (a), (iv) \rightarrow (c), (v) \rightarrow (e)

Question 4. Find all the multiples of 9 up to 100.

Answer: Multiples of 9 up to 100 are:
9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

GENERAL SCIENCE

CLASS – VI

Chapter 3: Fibre to fabric

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-

- Q.1 Which of the following is a synthetic fibre? **Answer:-** (C) Rayon
Q.2 Fruit of cotton plant is known as **Answer:-** (B) Boll
Q.3 Which of these is not the property of jute? **Answer:-** (C) Smoothness
Q.4 Which of the following fabrics will you prefer to wear in hot and humid conditions? **Answer:-** (A) Cotton
Q.5 Which Indian hand-woven cloth is made from cotton **Answer:-** (C) Khadi
Q.6 Which of the following is a plant fibre **Answer:-** (D) silk cotton
Q.7 Which of these is not a natural fibre? **Answer:-** (A) Nylon
Q.8 Which type of soil is the best for growing cotton? **Answer:-** (B) Black soil
Q.9 Historians believe that cotton clothes were worn in **Answer:-** (B) Egypt
Q.10 Which one of the following is not true with reference to cotton?
Answer:- (B) Its is grown all over the world

FILL IN THE BLANKS :-

- Answer 1. Synthetic fibre Answer 2. Retting Answer 3. Black Answer 4. Rainy
Answer 5. Cocoon Answer 6. Seeds Answer 7. Animal bones Answer 8. Natural

STATE TRUE(T) OR FALSE(F) AGAINST THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS :-

- Answer 1. False Answer 2. True Answer 3. True Answer 4. True Answer 5. False
Answer 6. True Answer 7. True Answer 8. False Answer 9. False

MATCH THE ITEMS OF COLUMN A WITH THOSE OF COLUMN B:-

Answer:-

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1. Spinning	(e) The process of making yarn from fibres
2. Ginning	(d) A process of separating cotton fibre from seeds
3. Synthetic fibres	(b) Nylon, rayon , polyster etc.
4. Khadi	(c) A coarse, hand-woven cloth made from cotton.
5. Boll	(a) Green fruit of cotton plant.

DIFFERENTIATE THE FOLLOWING :-

- Answer:-
- Ginning and retting**
Ginning:- A process used to separate the cotton fibre from seeds.
Retting:- A process used to obtaining plant fibres from the stem of the jute plant.
 - Jute fibre and cotton fibre**
Jute fibre:- Jute is produced from the bark of jute plants.
Cotton fibre:- Cotton is produced from fruit ball of cotton plant. Cotton is a natural polymer made up of pure cellulose.
 - Silk-cotton and silk:-**
Silk-cotton fibre:- It is obtained from the fluffy yellowish fibres surrounding the seeds of the silk-cotton plant.
Silk fibre:- It is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm.
 - Fabrics and fibre**
Fabrics:- Fabrics are made from yarns, which in turn are made from fibres.
Fibres:- A material or a substance that is made from natural or artificial threads.
 - Synthetic and natural fibres**
Synthetic fibre:- Fibres that are made by humans through chemical synthesis.
Natural fibre:- Fibres that are produced by plants and animals.

GIVE REASON:-

- Answer 1. Because it observes sweat and moisture.
Answer 2. Silk is very expensive because its production is very laborious and land intensive.
Answer 3. Because this type of cloth are not comfortable and do not absorb sweat and catch fire easily.
Answer 4. Because it is light and water repellent.

Answer 5. Because it is a durable and soft fibre and tend to wrinkle and shrink easily.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION :-

Answer 1 :- Wool fibre

Answer 2 :- The cotton fibre .

Answer 3 :- Jute fibre.

Answer 4 :- Synthetic fibre

Answer 5 :- Jute

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION(I):-

Answer 1. Clothes are important because they protect us from heat, cold, wind and rain . they also keep us cool during summers.

Answer 2. (A) Plant fibres-cotton and hemp (B) Animal fibres -wool and silk.

Answer 3. The three synthetic fibre are :-rayon, nylon and polyester. It is advised that not to wear synthetic clothes while working in kitchen because synthetic fibres melt on heating. If they catch fire, they melt and stick to the body of the person wearing them.

Answer 4. Fruit

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (II) :-

Answer 1:- It is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm. There are four stages in the life cycle of a silk worm- egg, larva, pupa and adult.

Answer 2:- Cotton, jute, silk and wool are used to make clothes and Nylon and polyester are not fibres but are used to make clothes.

Answer 3:- Four reasons- 1) Clothes protect us from heat and cold.
2) Clothes protect us from wind and rain.
3) Clothes protect us from insect bites.
4) Clothes keep us warm during winter and keep us cool during summer.

Answer 4:- Silk was trade to India, Middle East and Europe. This route Between Asia and Europe is named as Silk Route.

Answer 5:- Four properties of synthetic clothes are- 1) Synthetic clothes are durable and easy to maintain.
2) they do not wrinkle easily.
3) They are mainly made from chemicals obtained petroleum.
4 they are strong and long lasting.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION :-

Answer 1:- Jute is cultivated during the rainy season and harvested at the flowering stage. The stems of the plant are tied into bundles and soaked in pond water for a few days this process is known as retting. During the sinkage, the gummy substances holding the jute fibres to the stem, rot and the fibre separate out. The fibres are washed in clear running water and dried in the sun.

Answer 2:- Benefits of natural fibre :-

- (i) cotton fibres are soft, absorb sweat, let air in and can be used in all seasons.
- (ii) woollen fibres trap air in between them and thus retain the body heat.
- (iii) silk clothes have a natural shine and can be made into expensive dresses.
- (iv) natural fibres are used as a protective covering for our body.

Answer 3:-

(A) Sisal - These fibres are made from sisal plants. Sisal fibres are used in the production of ropes and matting

(B) Ramie – This fibre is obtained from the stem of ramie plant. Ramie fibres are used in making canvas , parachutes , fishing nets etc.

(C) Hemp – It is obtained from the stem of hemp plant and are used in production of ropes, carpets, nets, clothes and paper.

(D) Silk cotton - It is obtained from the fluffy yellowish fibres surrounding the seeds of silk-cotton plant. It is used in making floss, life-preservers, stuffing materials and insulation.

Answer 4:- The process of making yarn from fibre is called spinning. In this process the cotton fibres are pulled to make them straight and then twisted. This makes the yarn stronger. Spinning is done with the help of simple devices like takli or charkha.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)
CLASS – VI
Chapters – 2 : The Earliest Societies

Q3. Answer the following in 30 to 40 words each:

Q1. Why was the Early Man always in search of new places?

Answer- The Early Man was always in search of new places because of the following reasons:
1 They need food.
2 They were depend on trees for food so they move according to the season.
3 In search of animals to hunt.
4 They need water.

Q2. How did the Early Man cover his body?

Answer - He covered his body only to protect himself against cold and rain. He wore barks or leaves of trees and skins of the animals whom he hunted for food.

Q3. Why did the Stone Age man make implements of flint?

Answer- It was so because flint, though hard, could be shaped easily by the Early Man into sharp knives, choppers, hand-axes, flake-implements and other tools and weapons.

Q4. How did the Early Man discover fire?

Answer- In ancient time there was no light after the sunset. The early man use to live in dark nights without any light. By rubbing two stones accidentally he discovered fire.

Q4. Give reasons.

1. Early man was afraid of thunder and lightning.

Answer - The early man was afraid of thunder and lightning because he did not know what caused them. He thought that they were perhaps the expression of some divine anger.

2. Men, women and children stayed and moved together.

Answer - Men, women and children stayed together, because it was safer to live in groups rather than to wander about all alone.

3. The Stone Age is called so.

Answer - The tools and weapons used by early man were made of stone; so the period, when these people lived on earth, is known as the Stone Age.

Q5. Answer the following in 60 to 80 words.

1 How did the Early Man manage to kill wild animals?

Answer- They used sharp stones which they had shaped into knives ,axe- heads choppers, etc. to kill animals, to remove their skins, to fell trees , to dig the earth and to shape wood and stone. When these animals moved from one place to place in search of grass and leaves men had also to move with them in order to hunt them.

2 Describe any two tools or weapons of Early Man. Write down their use also.

Answer- 1 Hand-axe: It was a pear –shaped tool with sharp edges on all sides. It was used for cutting certain objects or for smashing certain things .
2 Chopper: It was made by sharpening the thinner edge of the stone. It was mainly used for chopping meat.

3 Why do we call the Old Stone Age man a ‘food –gatherer’?

Answer- We call the Old Stone Age man a ‘ food- gatherer’ because the old stone age man did not farm or grow food. He hunted and gathered food .And also he discovered different ways of collecting food such as agricultural practices and hunting.

4 Why were the Early Men nomads? Why were they always on the move?

Answer- The Early Men were nomads because they did not have any permanent and safe place to live. And had to hunt wild animals and gather fruits, nuts and seeds in order to survive. They were always on move because they had no means to grow food and needed to search for food, water and shelter.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT CLASS – VI

चतुर्थः पाठः धातु (क्रिया) - परिचयः

अभ्यासः

1. विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –

उत्तर

(i) – (ग)

(ii) – (ख)

(iii) – (ग)

(iv) – (ग)

2. धातुभिः सह तेषां हिन्दी – अर्थं मेलयत –

(i) हस् - हँसना

(ii) नम् - नमस्कार करना

(iii) पश्य - देखना

(iv) नृत् - नाचना

(v) पठ् - गिरना

3. निर्देशानुसारं धातूनाम् उचितं रूपं लिखत –

(i). – पठसि

(ii). – गच्छन्ति

(iii). – खेलथः

(iv). – हसथ

(v). – भ्रमामः

4. निम्न तालिकां पूरयत –

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	गच्छति	गच्छतः	गच्छन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	गच्छसि	गच्छतः	गच्छत
उत्तम पुरुष	गच्छामि	गच्छावः	गच्छामः

5. अधोलिखित वाक्यानि उचितक्रियापदैः पूरयत –

(i). – लिखति

(ii). – नमसि

(iii). – पठावः

(iv). – वदावः

(v). – धावतः

6. मंजूषाया उचितं कर्तापदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –

(i) - पुष्पाणि

(ii). - आवाम्

(iii) - युवां

(iv) - सा

(v) - त्वं

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWARE
COMPUTER
CLASS – VI
Assignment Of Lesson-1

Q1. Choose the correct answer.

- (i) _____ provides the framework for systematic problem solving.
(a). LPT (b). PLT (c). TPL
- (ii) The set of symbols in a flowchart represents _____
(a) Flow (b) Chart (c) Instruction
- (iii) The symbol used to insert comments in a flowchart is _____
(a) Decision (b) Annotation (c) Process
- (iv) The person types data into a database system. This is an example for:
(a) Input (b) Process (c) Output

Q2. State True or False.

- (i) A flowchart is a diagram which is used to represent a set of programs. (_____)
- (ii) PLT stands for Programming Logic and Tactics. (_____)
- (iii) You can use the Process symbol to do calculation. (_____)
- (iv) A flowchart will start with a start symbol. (_____)

Q3. Match the following:

1	Instruction boxes	Terminator
2	Start symbol	Flow lines
3	Display values	Flowchart
4	Check condition	Data
5	Arrows in flowchart	Decision

Q4. Answer the following:

- (i) Define Program?
- (ii) What is Input? Give an example.
- (iii) Draw a flowchart to prepare lemonade.
- (iv) Write about two types of connectors used in flowchart.
- (v) Explain PLT.
- (vi) What is an output? Give example.