EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

ONLINE CLASSES

WEEK – 29 (08.10.2020)

CLASS – VI

****

English: Kindly see below

Hindi: Kindly see below

Mathematics: Kindly see below

General Science: https://youtu.be/JRhxV2cO0_4

Social Studies: Kindly see below

Sanskrit: Kindly see below

Computer Science: https://youtu.be/Ji-2_x28_-M

General Knowledge: https://youtu.be/yIaxSFVDL6Y

Moral Science: Kindly see below

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

Music (Guitar): https://youtu.be/cwHAbftLXpQ

Music (Keyboard): https://youtu.be/gJTT6yL9ot4

Health & Sanitation: https://youtu.be/yPMozUpZq3A

Art Education: https://youtu.be/0sqJDX8WuM4

****

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

ENGLISH

CLASS – VI

Learn the Poem (Dust of Snow)

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI

CLASS – VI

पाठ - 5 संसार पुस्तक है

<u>अभ्यास</u>

<u>मौखिक</u>

1. इस पाठ से बताइए

उत्तर(क) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी पुत्री को ।

उत्तर (ख) अत्यधिक गर्म होने के कारण ।

उत्तर (ग(एक छोटा सा रोड़ा

उत्तर (घ) समुंद्र , पहाड़ों और दूसरी चीजों से।

<u>लिखित</u>

सही उत्तर पर (√) का चिन्ह लगाइए-

(क) i

(ख) iv

(ग) i

(घ) iii

2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए-

उत्तर (क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू को अपनी पुत्री इंदिरा से पत्र के माध्यम से इसलिए बात करनी पड़ रही थी क्योंकि इंदिरा उनसे दूर मंसूरी में थी।

उत्तर (ख) जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इंदिरा को यह संबंधी को कहा कि जान सिर्फ पुस्तकों से ही प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता बल्कि प्रकृति स्वयं एक पुस्तक है।

उत्तर (ग) पहाड़, समुंद्र ,सितारे, नदियाँ,जंगल, जानवरों की पुरानी हड्डियां और इसी तरह की और भी कितनी ही चीजें हैं जिनसे हमें दुनिया का पुराना हाल मालूम हो सकता है।

उत्तर(घ) चट्टान का टुकड़ा किसी पहाड़ के दामन में पड़ा रहा जब पानी आया तो उसे बहा कर छोटी घाटी तक ले गया ।

उत्तर (ड़) करोड़ों वर्ष पहले धरती बहुत गर्म थी इस पर कोई जानदार चीज नहीं थी ।

उत्तर (च) गोल और चमकीला दिखाई देने वाला रोड़ा पहले ऐसा नहीं था। पहले वह चट्टान का टूटा हुआ नुकीला खुरदरा टुकड़ा था। बारिश के पानी में बहकर वह छोटी घाटी तक आया। पानी के साथ निरंतर ढकेले जाने के कारण वह छोटे दरिया से बड़े दरिया में पहुँचा।इस बीच वह दरिया के पेंदे में लुढ़कता रहा उसके किनारे घिस गए और इस तरह वह खुरदुरा पत्थर चमकीला, चिकना और गोल हो गया।

उत्तर (छ) इस पत्र के माध्यम से जवाहरलाल नेहरू अपनी पुत्री इंदिरा को यह प्रेरणा देना चाहते हैं कि अगर एक छोटा सा रोड़ा तुम्हें इतनी बातें बता सकता है तो पहाड़ों और दूसरी चीजों से जो हमारे चारों तरफ है इन सब से हमें कितनी बातें मालूम हो सकती है।

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

MATHEMATICS

CLASS – VI

Chapter - 3

Playing With Numbers

(Ex. 3.7) Solutions

Q 3.The length, breadth and height of a room are 825 cm, 675 cm and 450 cm respectively. Find the longest tape which can measure the three dimensions of the room exactly.

Solution:

The longest tape required to measure the three dimensions of the room = HCF of 825, 675 and 450

Prime factorisations of 825, 675 and 450 are

825 = 3 x 5 x 5 x 11

675 = 3 x 3 x 3 x 5 x 5

450 = 2 x 3 x 3 x 5 x 5

3 | 825
5 | 275
5 | 55
11 | 11
| 1

3 | 675
3 | 225
3 | 75
5 | 25
5 | 5
| 1

2 | 450
3 | 225
3 | 75
5 | 25
5 | 5
| 1

Here, common factors are 3, 5 (two times).

∴ HCF of 825, 675 and 450 = 3 x 5 x 5 = 75

Hence, the required longest tape = 75 cm.

Q 5. Determine the greatest 3-digit number exactly divisible by 8, 10 and 12.

Solution:

To find the LCM of 8, 10 and 12, we have

2 | 8, 10, 12
2 | 4, 5, 6
2 | 2, 5, 3
3 | 1, 5, 3
5 | 1, 5, 1
| 1, 1, 1

∴ LCM of 8, 10 and 12 = 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 5 = 120

The greatest 3-digit number = 999

∴

```
        8
120 ) 999
    -960
      39
```

∴ Multiple of 120 just below 999 is 960.

Hence, the required number is 960.

Q 7. Three tankers contain 403 litres, 434 litres and 465 litres of diesel respectively. Find the maximum capacity of a container that can measure the diesel of the three containers exact number of times.

Solution:

Maximum capacity of the required measure is equal to the HCF of 403, 434 and 465.

Prime factorisations of 403, 434 and 465 are

403 = 13 × 31

434 = 2 × 7 × 31

465 = 3 × 5 × 31

13 | 403
31 | 31
| 1

2 | 434
7 | 217
31 | 31
| 1

3 | 465
5 | 155
31 | 31
| 1

Common factor = 31.

So, the HCF of 403, 434 and 465 = 31.

Hence, the maximum capacity of the required container = 31 litres.

Q 9. Find the smallest 4-digit number which is divisible by 18, 24 and 32.

Solution:

The smallest 4-digit number = 1000.

To find the LCM of 18, 24 and 32, we have

2	18, 24, 32
2	9, 12, 16
2	9, 6, 8
2	9, 3, 4
2	9, 3, 2
3	9, 3, 1
3	3, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 = 288
Since, 288 is the smallest number which is exactly divisible by 18, 24 and 32.
But it is not a 4-digit number.

$$\therefore \quad 288 \overline{)\,1000\,} \quad 3$$
$$-864$$
$$136$$

So, the multiple of 288 just above 1000 is: 1000 – 136 + 288 = 1152.
Hence, the required number is 1152

Q 10. Find the LCM of the following numbers:
(a) 9 and 4 (b) 12 and 5 (c) 6 and 5 (d) 15 and 4
Observe a common property in the obtained ' LCMs. Is LCM the product of two numbers in each case?
Solution:
(a) To find the LCM of 9 and 4, we have

2	9, 4
2	9, 2
3	9, 1
3	3, 1
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 = 36.
The product 9 and 4 = 9 x 4 = 36.
Hence, the LCM of 9 and 4 = Product of 9 and 4.

(b) To find LCM of 12 and 5, we have

2	12, 5
2	6, 5
3	3, 5
5	1, 5
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 2 x 3 x 5 = 60.
The product of 12 and 5 = 12 x 5 = 60.
Hence, the LCM of 12 and 5 = Product of 12 and 5.

(c) To find the LCM of 6 and 5, we have

2	6, 5
3	3, 5
5	1, 5
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 3 x 5 = 30.
The product of 6 and 5 = 6 x 5 = 30.
Hence, the LCM of 6 and 5 = Product of 6 and 5.

(d) To find the LCM of 15 and 4, we have

2	15, 4
2	15, 2
3	15, 1
5	5, 1
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 2 x 3 x 5 = 60.
Product of the numbers 15 and 4 = 15 x 4 = 60.
Hence, the LCM of 15 and 4 = Product of 15 and 4.

Q 11. Find the LCM of the following numbers in which one number is the factor of the other.
(a) 5, 20 (b) 6, 18 (c) 12, 48 (d) 9, 45
What do you observe in the results obtained?
Solution:
(a) To find the LCM of 5 and 20, we have

2	5, 20
2	5, 10
5	5, 5
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 2 x 5 = 20.
Hence, the LCM of 5 and 20 = 20.

(b) To find the LCM of 6 and 18, we have

2	6, 18
3	3, 9
3	1, 3
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 2 x 3 x 3 = 18.
Hence, the LCM of 6 and 18 = 18.

(c) To find the LCM of 12 and 48, we have

2	12, 48
2	6, 24
2	3, 12
2	3, 6
3	3, 3
	1, 1

LCM = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 = 48.
Hence, the LCM of 12 and 48 = 48.

(d) To find the LCM of 9 and 45, we have

3	9, 45
3	3, 15
5	1, 5
	1, 1

∴ LCM = 3 x 3 x 5 = 45.
Hence, the LCM of 9 and 45 = 45.
From the above examples, we observe that the LCM of the two numbers, where one number is a factor of the other, is the greater number.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES
CLASS – VI
Chapter 18 Globe - A Model Of The Earth

Question and Answers

Q1. Tick the correct answer.
1. The heat zone that lies between the Tropic of Cancerand the Tropic of Capricorn is the
Answer - (b) Torrid zone
2. The Tropic of Capricorn is situated at an angular distance of
Answer - (c) 231/2degree S
3. Longitudes help us to find the
Answer - (c) Time
4. The frigid zone lies near the
Answer - (c) Poles

Q2. Fill in the blanks.
1. The Parallels of Latitude of are ----------in number.
2. The meridians of Longitude are ------- in number.
3. The Standard Meridian of India is ----------.
4. It takes ---------- minutes to pass through 1° longitude.
Answer – 1. 180 2. 360 3. $82^{1/2}$°E 4. 4

Q3. Match the following.

1. Tropic of cancer	-	6
2. Longitude	-	3
3. 82°30’	–	4
4. Latitude	–	2
5. North Pole and South Pole	–	1
6. Prime Meridian	–	5

Q4. Answer the following questions
1. What is a globe?
Answer - The model showing the accurate shape of the earth is called a globe.

Q2. What is the Prime Meridian?
Answer - It is the first Meridian, also called 0° longitude, which passes through Greenwich in England.

Q3. What is the Standard Meridian of India?
Answer - In India , the local time of 82 $^{1/2}$°E longitude is used as the Standard Time for the whole country.

Q4.What is a Standard Time ? How is it useful?
Answer - In a particular country ,the local time of a particular or rather a central place is adopted as the uniform time for the whole country. It is called the Standard Time of that country or that area.As the local time differs from place to place it causes great inconvenience for the country,to solve this problem it is useful.

Q5. How do the Parallels of Latitude and the Meridians of longitude help us in locating a place on the globe ?
Answer - They are imaginary lines drawn around earth. They are used to find out positions of East-west form agrid on earht’s surface which is formed by the longitudes . Meridians of longitude are an imaginary semi – circle which runs in north south direction and helps in locating position of North- South form a grid .

Q6. Why is it 5.30 p.m. in India when it is noon in the United Kingdom?
Answer - The Indian Standard Time is 82 ½ ° × 4 minutes = 330 minutes or 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of the Greenwich time.Thus the watches in India will show 5: 30 p.m. when it is noon in England.

Q5 Define the following

1 Latitude 2. Longitude 3. Poles (See key terms after the end of this chapter) 4. Greenwich

Answer - Greenwich Mean Time is clock time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. It is the same all year round and is not affected. 5. Globe(Already written above q1.)

Q6. Distinguish between

1. Local Time and Standard Time

Answer - The local time of a particular place refers to the time determined under the basis of the suns apparent movement. On the other hand , the standard time refers to the fixed time of several places in a given region that fall under the same standard meridian .

2.Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn

Answer- Besides the equator, other important parallels of latitude are the Tropic of Cancer , situated at an angular distance of 23 ½ degree N in the Northern Hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn , situated at an angular distance of 23 ½ degree in the Southern Hemisphere .

3.Parallels of Latitude and Meridians of Longitude .

Answer.

Parallels of Latitude	Meridians of Longitude
1. The parallels of latitude are drawn in between the two poles and are parallel to equator.	1. These are drawn joining the North pole and south pole.
2. These are drawn in east – west direction	2. These are drawn in north- south direction
3. These are not equal in size.	3. These are equal in size .
4. These are 180 in number.	4. These are 360 in number

Map work: (Do it in map with the help of book page number 120 and 121)

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT

CLASS – VI

अष्टमः पाठः अव्ययपदानि

विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i).घ (ii).घ

(iii).ग (iv)क

2.प्रदत्त-अव्ययपदानां हिन्दीभाषायां अर्थं लिखत-

(i)जोर से (ii)तेज (iii)आज

(iv)सब जगह (v) सदैव (vi)कब

3.मञ्जूषातःउचितं अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत

(i)कुत्रः

(ii) सदैवः

(iii) कदापि

(iv) नीचैः

(v)च

4.अधोलिखितवाक्यानां संस्कृतभाषायां अनुवादं कुरुत-

(i)एकता उच्चैः वदति।

(ii) राहुलः कुत्र भ्रमति।

(iii) त्वं अत्र किमर्थम् आगच्छसि ?

(iv)कोकिला:कदा कूजन्ति ?

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

MORAL SCIENCE

CLASS – VI

Ch.: 7 – Self Discipline and Fortitude

A. Fill in the blanks

1 . William Jackson of Birkenhead, a member of the British **Parliament.**
2. He was diligent and he **succeeded** at it.
3. You should **faith** in your capabilities.
4. A boy without self – control is just like a **wild** runaway horse.
5. An ancient fable tells us about three **merchants** crossing a desert.

B. From the action given below, can you name the qualities I have ?

1 . I like to share my things with others. I am **:- GENEROUS**
2. I am not afraid of anything. I am :- **BOLD**
3. I talk a lot wherever I go. I am :- **Talkative**
4. I always stand for justice. I am :- **Justice lover**
5. I follow all rules and regulations. I am :- **disciplined person**

C. Answer the following questions

1 .What is the meaning of the word ' fortitude' ?
Ans. : Patience

2. How did Williams Jackson of Birkenhead become famous ?
Ans. : Williams Jackson work at docks from 6 in the morning to 9 at night. He studied at night. Later he put himself to a trade. He was diligent and he succeeded at it.

3 . How can we be successful in life ?
Ans. : You should have faith in your capabilities, Only then will you be able to achieve success in life.

4. How did the three merchants understand the words : " At daylight you will be both happy and sorry. "
Ans. : When in the light of the Sun they found that the pieces of rocks they had picked up were precious stones. Then they understood the words that they were happy that they were rich but regretted he did not raise more stone.

D. Write in brief the importance of :

1 . Self discipline :- Self discipline is the ability you have to control and motivates yourself, stay on track and do what is right.
2. Self – Control :- Self – Control is the ability to control one self, in terms of having ability over one's desires and appetites.

D. Your resolutions : (Tick if you agree, cross if you disagree.)

(1) ☑ **(6)** ☑
(2) ☑ **(7)** ☑
(3) ☑ **(8)** ☑
(4) ☑ **(9)** ☑
(5) ☑ **(10)** ☑