

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
WEEK – 8 (13.07.2020)
CLASS – VI

CLASS - VI (Week 8)

English : Kindly see below

Hindi : Kindly see below

Mathematics : <https://youtu.be/rIEcWsidSEs>

Science : Kindly see below

S.St.: Kindly see below

Sanskrit : Kindly see below

Computer Science : Kindly see below

General Knowledge : Kindly see below

Moral Science : Kindly see below

Physical Education: https://youtu.be/Wk7mPmvI_kc

Music (Guitar): <https://youtu.be/T1j0FFWRN5A>

Music (Keyboard): <https://youtu.be/SkH6sYtTc2o>

Health & Sanitation: <https://youtu.be/-pVRP0yws08>

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

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ENGLISH READER
CLASS-VI
Unit – 2 : WILD DUCK

(B) ANSWERS

1. When the birds arrived, the boy barely spoke to the man and he only showed interest in the birds just because watching birds was his passion than anything.
2. Here the sky was covered by small wild ducks, they flew with one wing higher than the other changing the shape of the sky and blocking the light because of this the sky deepened and the water turned black.
3. The boy slowly raised his rifle, he aimed and fired the single speck out of the mass in the sky and the speck fell very fast and suddenly. The boy put down his rifle and took the paddle towards the direction where the bird fell, when they reached there they saw a lump floating on the water. On it was a broken wing he bent over the side and scooped it up. he felt frightened and sorry for what he had done.
4. The boy was feeling sorry and frightened after doing this and he wanted to save the duck and his father understood his feeling for the duck so he wanted the boy to look after the duck. No, I don't think the man expected the boy to react like this.
5. When the boy told his father he threw away the gun the boy's state of mind was like boldly refusing to obey. Yes, I agree with what the boy did because one have to do what they love .
6. The man got very angry with his son for throwing away the gun but soon his anger changed into peace and relief that the gun had gone, he might had the thought that thousands of birds will be saved by this.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

HINDI

CLASS - VI

Questions And Answers

पाठ 1 खड़ा हिमालय बता रहा है

अभ्यास

लिखित

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए

- (क) हमें किस बात से नहीं डिगना चाहिए?
उत्तर- हमें अपनी प्रण से नहीं डिगना चाहिए।
- (ख) हिमालय किन से सदा लड़ा?
उत्तर- हिमालय बाधाओं सदा से लड़ा।
- (ग) सफलता किसको मिलती है
उत्तर- सफलता अपने पथ पर अचल रहने वालों को मिलती है।
- (घ) कठिनाई में हमें क्या करना चाहिए?
उत्तर- कठिनाई में हमें हर मुश्किल का डटकर सामना करना चाहिए।
- (ङ) “ तो भारत के शीश चमकता, नहीं मुकुट सा जड़ा हिमालय” हिमालय को भारत का मुकुट क्यों माना गया है?
उत्तर- हिमालय ने भारत पर आने वाली हर मुश्किल को दूर किया है, इसलिए हिमालय को भारत का मुकुट कहा गया है।
- (च) सफलता पाने के लिए हमें हिमालय के किन गुणों को अपनाना चाहिए ?
उत्तर- सफलता पाने के लिए हमें हिमालय के समान हर मुश्किल का डटकर और निडर होकर सामना करना चाहिए।
- (छ) “इसलिए तो दुनिया भर में, हुआ सभी से बड़ा हिमालय” इस पंक्ति के आशय को स्पष्ट कीजिए?
उत्तर- इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि हिमालय ने अपने पथ में आने वाली हर बाधाओं का लड़कर मुकाबला किया इसलिए हिमालय को दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा कहा गया है।

पाठ 2 गिल्लू

2. इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख कर दीजिए-

- उत्तर(क) लेखिका ने गमले के पास की गिलहरी का एक छोटा सा बच्चा देखा।
- उत्तर (ख) लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू उनके पैरों के पास आता फिर सर्र से पर्दे पर चढ़ जाता था। उसके बाद वह पर्दे से उतरकर लेखिका के पास आ जाता था। यह सिलसिला तब तक चलता रहता था जब तक लेखिका गिल्लू को पकड़ने के लिए दौड़ न लगा देती थी
- उत्तर (ग) लेखिका ने गिल्लू को रुई की पतली बत्ती को दूध में भिगोकर उसे दूध पिलाया।
- उत्तर (घ) जब लेखिका अस्वस्थ थी तब गिल्लू उनके बालों को हौले-हौले सहलाता रहता था।
- उत्तर (ङ) गिल्लू की मृत्यु के बाद लेखिका ने उसकी समाधि सोनजूही की लता के नीचे बनाएं।
- उत्तर (च) हिंदू धर्म में ऐसी मान्यता है कि पितृपक्ष के समय हमारे पूर्वज कौवे के भेष में आते हैं। एक अन्य मान्यता है कि जब कौवा-काँव- काँव करता है तो इसका मतलब होता है कि घर में कोई मेहमान आने वाला है। इन कारणों से कौवे को सम्मान दिया जाता है लेकिन दूसरी और कौवे की काँव-काँव करने को अशुभ भी माना जाता है इसलिए कौवे को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी कहा गया है।
- उत्तर (छ) गिलहरी जातिवाचक संज्ञा है। इससे सभी गिलहरियों का बोध होता है। लेकिन गिल्लू एक गिलहरी का नाम है। जब लेखिका ने गिलहरी के बच्चे को गिल्लू नाम दिया तो यह व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा बन गई।
- उत्तर (ज) लेखिका ने गिल्लू की घायल अवस्था में उसका उपचार किया और उनको रुई की पतली बत्ती दूध में भिगोकर जैसे तैसे उसके नन्हे से मुंह में दूध डाला। उसे खाने के लिए बिस्कुट और काजू भी देती थी गिल्लू भी लेखिका की अस्वस्थता के समय तकिए पर सिरहाने बैठकर अपने नन्हें- नन्हें पंजों से लेखिका के सिर और बालों को इतने धीरे- धीरे से सहलाता रहता था। कि उसका हटना एक परिचारिका के हटने के समान लगता था इस प्रकार लेखिका और गिल्लू के बीच बहुत घनिष्ठ आत्मीय संबंध बन गया था।
- उत्तर (झ) गिल्लू इनमें अपवाद था इस संदर्भ में लेखिका कहती है कि मेरे पास बहुत से पशु-पक्षी हैं। सभी के साथ मेरा असीम लगाव है। लेकिन किसी को मेरे साथ मेरी थाली में खाने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई। इसलिए लेखिका कहती है कि गिल्लू इन सब से अलग था।

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

GENERAL SCIENCE

CLASS - VI

Questions And Answers

Chapter 1: FOOD :- Where it comes from

Long answer type questions :-

Answer :- 1 Yes, all the living things need food to perform their body functions. We need food for the reasons are as follows:-

- (a) It provides energy needed for various activities to be performed by us.
- (b) It is needed to grow and repair the worn out cells.
- (c) It controls various body functions.
- (d) It is required for protecting the body from various diseases and for keeping it fit and healthy.

Answer:- 2 The animals who eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores. The two examples are Lion and Tiger.

Answer:- 3 Green plant prepare (produce) their own food with the help of air, water, chlorophyll and sunlight. They are known as producers. Producers can make their own food where herbivores are depend upon producers for their food.

Chapter 2: Components of food

Short answer type questions:-

Answer :- 1 Calcium and phosphorus

Answer :- 2 Water soluble vitamins - vitamin B and vitamin C
Fat_soluble vitamins – vitamin A and D

Answer :- 3 Diseases that are caused due to lack of carbohydrates , protein, vitamins or minerals in the diet are called deficiency diseases. Examples- marasmus and kwashiorkor.

Answer :- 4 Food is cooked to make it easy to eat, digest and to kill germs.

Answer :- 5 i) Cooking results in the loss of certain nutrients.
ii) Vitamin C gets easily destroyed by heat during cooking.

Long answer type questions :-

Answer :- 1 Carbohydrates is very essential, but it's too much consumption causes obesity because carbohydrates are converted into fat and get deposited in the body. People become overweight and this condition of the body is called obesity.

Answer :- 2 Because they are only needed when we are not well and helps us to power and cure our body.

Answer :- 3 If the diet of a child deficient in protein the child become unhealthy and protein deficiency leads to disease kwashiorkor. The symptoms of this disease are swollen stomach , thin legs and ugly patched skin.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)
CLASS - VI

Chapter – 1 : An Introduction To History

Q1. Define

1. Archaeological evidences, 2. Monuments, 3. Manuscripts, 4. Inscriptions, 5. scripts

Answer.

1. Ancient remains of buildings, pottery tools images, seals tablets coins etc
2. Old buildings, whether excavated or standing
3. Hand written accounts
4. Writings engraved on stones, metals, rocks, pillars etc
5. The form in which a language is written

Q2. Name any two from each

1. **Literary sources of the history of Ancient India**

Answer. Veda and Ramayan

2. **Archaeological sources of the history of ancient India**

Answer. Inscriptions and Coins

3. **Religious books of the Buddhists**

Answer. Tripitakas and Jatakas

4. **Places where ancient paintings have been found**

Answer. Ajanta and Ellora

Q3 Answer these in 60 to 80 words

1. **What do you understand by history? What is its importance for us?**

Ans. History is the life story of man from the earliest period to the present day. History is not just a record of kings and queens. It comprises the study of human culture and civilization of all ages.

Importance

- 1 It helps to know our past
- 2 Study about the kings and statesmen as well as ordinary people who have shaped the pages of history
- 3 Helps us to know about the continuous development of man's culture and civilization.
- 4 Helps to know about the origin and evolution of different languages and the basic nature of our society.

2. **What is the importance of Vedas?**

Ans. The Vedas tell us a lot about the life and culture of the Aryans

3. **How important are the traveller's accounts in the study of history?**

Ans. They visited the country and have left valuable political and social accounts like Herodotus in his book has given information regarding the Perso-Greek Wars and the political connection of north-west India with Persia in the fifth century B.C.

4. **How do coins help us in the study of Indian history?**

Ans. Coins help us in fixing the dates of several dynasties coins also tell us about the economic condition of the period and the extent of the empire of the kings concerned

5. **Can you imagine how the lives of the kings were different from those of the farmers?**

Ans. 1 The kings, for instance, led a luxurious life in great palaces while farmers lived in ordinary houses and found it difficult to make the both ends meet
2 Where the kings kept a record of their battles, courts, leisure, and pleasures the ordinary people like the farmers did not keep a record of what they did.

Q4 Give reasons

1. History is not considered a mere record of kings and queens.

Ans It comprises the study of human culture and civilization of all ages.

2. India has faced many invasions from the northwest.

Ans India was invaded again and again from the north western side simply because of the presence of so many low-lying passes such as the Khyber, the Kunlun, the Gomal, Tirchi and the Bolan, etc in the north-west.

3. We add circa with any date.

Ans: If we add Circa with any date, it means that such a date is not the right or exact one but quite close to that. It is an approximate date.

4. We say that Indian civilization has spread throughout south-east Asia.

Ans. A very long coastline along the western and eastern coastal plains enabled the Indians especially the southern powers, to establish strong commercial relations both with the South-East Asian states as well as with the African and European countries.

Q5 Distinguish between

1. Archaeological sources and Literary Sources

Answer - Sources of History

1 Literary Sources – written sources like religious literature, secular literature and traveller's accounts etc.

These are opinion, include literature in the form of books, biographies etc

2 Archaeological sources include material things like artifacts, buildings, inscriptions, coins etc. These are evidence. These are non-written.

2. Manuscripts and Inscriptions

This I have already given in above q3 Defines see there no need to do it again in copy.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

SANSKRIT

CLASS - VI

तृतीयःपाठः सर्वनाम- परिचयः

अभ्यासाः

1. विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i). (ख)

(ii) (ग)

(iii) (ग)

(iv) (ख)

2. निम्नसर्वनामशब्दानां उचितं अर्थं कोष्ठकात् चित्वा लिखत -

(i) इसको

(ii) ये दो

(iii) तुमको

(iv) हम सब

(v) वे सब

3. अधोलिखिततालिकां पूरयत-

| एकवचनं | द्विवचनं | बहुवचनं |
|--------|----------|---------|
| सः | तौ | ते |
| एषः | एतौ | एते |
| सा | ते | ताः |
| एषा | एते | एताः |
| तत् | ते | तानि |

4. “एतत्” पदस्य उचितरूपेण रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

(i) एते

(ii) एताः

(iii) एतानि

(iv) एते

5. निम्नपदानां लिंगपरिवर्तनं कुरुत -

(i) सा

(ii) ते

(iii) इमे

(iv) कः

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
COMPUTER
CLASS - VI
LESSON – 4 : Charts

II. Fill in the blanks:

Answers: (i) Chart (ii) Illustration (iii) Excel Data
(iv) Layout tab (v) Chart Tools tab

III. Answer the following.

Q1. Define charts. Write its uses.

Ans1: CHART: The graphical representation of data is known as charts.

USES: To represent numeric data, functions or qualitative structure.

Q2. What are the sub tabs available in the Charts Tools tab?

Ans2: The sub tabs available in the Chart Tools tab are:

- (i) Design tab
- (ii) Layout tab
- (iii) Format tab

Q3. How will you set labels in a chart?

Ans3: From the Layout tab select the Labels group and click Data Labels Best Fit.

Q4. What is the use of Design tab and Format tab?

Ans4: Design tab: This tab is used to change the chart style.

Format tab: This tab is used to move a chart, change text colour of a chart, chart style.

IV. Answer the following

Q1. Write any six types of charts you have learnt in Word.

Ans1: The different types of charts in Word are: Column chart, Line chart, Pie chart, Area chart, Doughnut chart, Scatter chart.

Q2. Write down the uses of Format tab?

Ans2: The uses of Format tab are:

- (i) To Move a chart use Wrap Text option.
- (ii) To change text colour of a chart, select options from WordArt styles group.
- (iii) To change chart style, select options from Shape styles group.

Assignment: Section-I do it yourself in your textbook.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
CLASS – VI
Current Affairs

1. Who is the newly appointed district collector of Ajmer ?

Ans : Mr. Prakash Rajpurohit.

2. What is the name of the capital of Rajasthan?

Ans : Jaipur.

3. Who is Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of beawar ?

Ans : Mr. Jasmeet Singh Sandhu.

4. What is the name of the capital of India ?

Ans : New Delhi.

5. Who is Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan ?

Ans : Mr. Sachin Pilot.

6. Who is the Health and Family Welfare Minister of Rajasthan ?

Ans : Mr. Raghu Sharma

7. How many districts are there in Rajasthan ?

Ans . 33

8. How many divisions are there in Rajasthan ?

Ans : 7

9. Write the names of the districts lie in Ajmer division ?

Ans : Ajmer , Bhilwara , Nagaur , Tonk.

10. Which city is known as the Blue City of Rajasthan ?

Ans : Jodhpur

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

MORAL SCIENCE

CLASS-- VI

Chapter – 1

God – The Supreme Being

(A) Answers

1. **GOD IS LOVE -** God has made this earth and he loves us all. He is with us in happiness and in pain. God will always love and take care of us because he has created us.
- GOD IS ALMIGHTY -** Nothing is impossible for God. He is very powerful.
- GOD IS JUST -** God rewards the good and punishes the evil. Nobody can escape the punishment of God. He does justice to the poor and the rich.
- GOD IS MERCIFUL -** God is kind to those who admit their mistakes and take care not to repeat them again. God is willing to forgive us if we do not do the same mistake repeatedly.
- (2) Some other qualities of God mentioned in the lesson are God is perfect, God is unchangeable, God is all pervading, God is eternal.

(B) ONE WORD

1. Eternal
2. Almighty
3. Unchangeable
4. Just
5. Merciful
6. Pervading

(C) Short paragraph

God is unchangeable. He never goes from one condition to another. Change means getting something that you did not have earlier or losing something that you had before. God is perfect. He does not change. For example, A teacher does not gain or loss by giving a lesson, so also God does not gain or lose anything when he creates us.