

Class VI : Ch 7 – Adjectives

Ex 1- Pick out the adjective in the sentence....

1. Ripe= Adjective of quality.
2. Such = Demonstrative Adj.
3. Which= Interrogative Adj.
4. Several = Adj of number.
5. Intelligent = Adj of quality, all= Adj of number.
6. Certain= Demonstrative adj.
7. Japanese = proper adj, Cultural = Adj of quality.
8. Each, two= Adj of number.

Ex 3 Add -ous, -able, full, al or y to the following to form adjectives.

Air – airy glory – glorious enjoy – enjoyable music –musical

Nature – natural achieve- achievable health- healthy

Play – playable beauty – beautiful

Mystery – mysterious

Ex 4 – Fill in the blanks adjectives.....

1. He qualified for the national cricket tournament.
2. The teacher gave us valuable tips before our annual examination.
3. He had dressed in stylish yet comfortable clothes.
4. The birthday hat has a conical shape.
5. Mother always serves meals that are beneficial and wholesome.

_____M.L

English – I

Class- VI

From tablet to tablet (chapter- 1)

A. Tick the most appropriate options. Discuss your choices in class.

1. The main point the text makes is that writing

D.

2. The government accountant mentioned worked

C.

3. The author says the tablet is man's best digital friend because

D.

4. The author says young kids have not seen phones with keypads because

C.

5. Scientists are now exploring the brain and this can lead to gadgets that will help us to

A.

E. Write homophones for the words in column A. Then match the homophones with their meanings in column B.

a. New --- made or introduced recently

b. Daze --- rise up quickly in the air

c. Bored --- to lose interest and feel tired

d. Sure --- a confused state

e. A loud --- in a loud voice

f. Pause --- stop for a short time

Class 6 Science Chapter 2 - Components Of Food

Page No 16:

Question 1:What classes of nutrients are needed by our body?

ANSWER:Our body requires following classes of nutrients:

1. Carbohydrates 2. Vitamins 3. Minerals 4. Proteins 5. Fats

Question 2:If you need quick energy, what kind of food will you depend on—sugary food, starchy food or food full of vitamins ? Why ?

ANSWER:In order to obtain energy quickly, one should depend on sugary food. This is because sugary food act as instant source of energy, whereas starchy food release energy in a relatively slower manner. Vitamins, on the other hand, are required for the proper functioning of the body and do not provide much amount of energy.

Question 3:'Fats are used as an energy store by our body.' What do you understand by this statement?

ANSWER:Fats act as a stored form of energy. These nutrients have highest amount of energy and are preserved in the body in different tissues and organs. The basic function of fats is to provide energy when the carbohydrates are exhausted from the body. Thus, fats are used as a source of stored form of energy.

Question 4:Whose requirement of proteins per kilogram body weight is greater—a 10 year-old child or a 24-year-old adult? Why? Why is 'per kilogram body weight specified here'?

ANSWER:A 10 year-old student will have higher protein requirement per kilogram body weight as compared to a 24-year-old adult. This is because growing children require high amounts of proteins to perform growth of body. Per kilogram body weight is used to indicate that the protein requirements further depend on the weight of an organism. Thus, the protein requirement of an organism depends on the age as well as the weight of an organism.

Question 5:In which foods is roughage present—plant foods, animal foods or both? Give reasons.

ANSWER:Roughage is specifically present in the plant foods. It is an indigestible carbohydrate material and is present in plants only. Roughage forms an important component of the diet and is required for the proper functioning of the digestive system.

Page No 20:

Question 1:Name one deficiency disease that can arise due to the deficiency of the following in the diet.

- A. Proteins
- B. Vitamin A

ANSWER:A. The deficiency of proteins can lead to **Kwashiorkor** in children.

B. Vitamin A deficiency can result in **night blindness**.

Question 2:Identify the possible disease from the given symptoms, and the reason for the disease.

- A. A child has bow legs.
- B. A man has swollen and bleeding gums.
- C. A child looks pale and gets tired quickly.
- D. A woman has swelling in the neck.

ANSWER:A. A child with bowed legs can be suffering from **rickets**. Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of **vitamin D** in the diet.

B. Swollen and bleeding gums are the symptoms associated with the disease **scurvy**. This disease is caused due to the deficiency of **vitamin C**.

C. A pale looking child that gets tired quickly will be suffering from **anaemia**. The deficiency of **iron** is the reason for occurrence of anaemia.

D. Swelling in the neck is a symptom associated with **goitre**. This disease is caused because of **iodine** deficiency.

Page No 21:

Question 1:Which of these provides energy?

- (a) vitamins
- (b) minerals
- (c) carbohydrates
- (d) water

ANSWER:(c) carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are a source of energy. Carbohydrates are converted into energy by combining with oxygen obtained by respiration. The byproducts are water and carbon dioxide.

Question 2:Which of these is the quickest source of energy?

- (a) sugars
- (b) starch
- (c) proteins
- (d) fats

ANSWER:(a) sugars

Sugars are used by the body to generate energy most quickly.

Question 3:In which vitamin would your body be most deficient if you did not eat fresh fruits and green vegetables?

- (a) vitamin A
- (b) vitamin B
- (c) vitamin C
- (d) vitamin D

ANSWER:(c) vitamin C

Fresh fruits and green vegetables are a source of vitamin C. Not eating these will lead to a deficiency of vitamin C.

Question 4:Which mineral is necessary for the formation of strong bones and muscles?

- (a) iron
- (b) calcium
- (c) phosphorus
- (d) potassium

ANSWER:(c) phosphorus

Phosphorus is responsible for the formation of strong bones and muscles. It is a constituent of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), a molecule responsible for providing energy during muscle activity.

Question 5:Which of these forms most of our body weight?

- (a) proteins
- (b) fats
- (c) carbohydrates
- (d) water

ANSWER:(d) Water

Water constitutes nearly 70% of our body weight.

Question 6:Iron is a

- (a) mineral.
- (b) fat.
- (c) vitamin.
- (d) protein.

ANSWER:(a) mineral

Iron is a mineral. Fats, vitamins and proteins are classified as nutrients.

Question 7:Obesity occurs due to

- (a) overeating of carbohydrates and fats.
- (b) not eating enough carbohydrates and fats.
- (c) overeating of vitamins and minerals.
- (d) not eating enough vitamins and minerals.

ANSWER:(a) overeating of carbohydrates and fats.

Obesity is the retention of excess of fat in the body. If excess carbohydrates are consumed, then they are converted into fat and stored in the body. Excess consumption of fats also leads to fat accumulation in the body.

Question 8:In which of the following diseases will you advise the intake of iodized salt?

- (a) beri-beri
- (b) goitre
- (c) scurvy
- (d) rickets

ANSWER:(b) goitre

Goitre is caused by the deficiency of iodine in the diet, which leads to a swelling of the thyroid gland in the neck region. This disease can be overcome by the intake of iodized salt.

Question 9:For developing strong bones and teeth, which two minerals will you take more in your diet?

- (a) iron and sodium
- (b) iron and calcium
- (c) iodine and fluorine
- (d) calcium and phosphorus

ANSWER:(d) calcium and phosphorus

Calcium and phosphorus are the two minerals necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.

Question 10:Marasmus is caused due to diet insufficient in

- (a) proteins.
- (b) carbohydrates.
- (c) fats.
- (d) all of these

ANSWER:(d) all of these

Marasmus is caused by a severe deficiency of all major nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats. A person suffering from marasmus has a body weight 60% below normal for that gender and age.

Page No 21:

Question 1:Lack of nutrients leads to _____ diseases.

ANSWER:Lack of nutrients leads to deficiency diseases.

Question 2:Sugars provide energy faster than starch. True or false?

ANSWER:True, the body can convert sugar into energy more rapidly and easily than starch.

Question 3:The place where fats are mainly stored in the body is under the _____

ANSWER:The place where fats are mainly stored in the body is under the skin.

Question 4:Deficiency of which vitamin is likely to cause rickets in children?

ANSWER:Deficiency of vitamin-D is likely to cause rickets in children.

Question 5:Which mineral is vital for bones and teeth?

ANSWER:The mineral calcium is vital for bones and teeth. In addition, phosphorus is also an important mineral for bones and teeth.

Question 6:Which substance plays an important role as a solvent in the transport of materials, digestion of food and excretion of waste products?

ANSWER:Water plays an important role as a solvent in the transport of materials, digestion of food and excretion of waste products.

Question 7:A diet that contains the proper amounts of each nutrient is called a _____ diet.

ANSWER:A diet that contains the proper amounts of each nutrient is called a balanced diet.

Question 8:Meat does not contain roughage. True or false?

ANSWER:True, meat does not contain roughage. Roughage is a fibrous carbohydrate that cannot be digested.

Question 9:Fibre cannot be digested by the body, so it is better to eliminate it from food. True or false?

ANSWER:False, fibre is an important constituent of food although, it remains undigested but it prevents irritation of the bowels and minimizes constipation.

Question 10:Which vitamin is easily destroyed during cooking?

ANSWER:Vitamin C is easily destroyed during cooking.

Page No 22:

Question 1:Into which classes are nutrients divided? Which of these provide energy to the body?

ANSWER:Nutrients are divided into following classes depending upon the function they perform.

1. Energy giving nutrients
2. Body building nutrients
3. Protective nutrients

Energy giving nutrients, namely carbohydrates and fats provide energy to the body.

Question 2:What are protective foods?

ANSWER:Protective foods are foods that contain minerals and vitamins. The minerals and vitamins in the protective food protect the body against various diseases.

Question 3:How are the proteins important for the body?

ANSWER:

Protein is a body building nutrient. Proteins are important to generate new cells and to replace old and worn out cells. Hence, they play a role in growth of the body.

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Question 4:Mention two cooking methods that destroy nutrients in food.

ANSWER:The two cooking methods that destroy nutrients in food are:

1. Cooking food in excess water dissolves many nutrients, particularly water soluble vitamins, in the water. When the extra water is thrown away, the nutrients dissolved in the water are also lost.
2. Cooking food at high heat can destroy vitamin C.

Question 5:Name the two kinds of carbohydrates. Which of these provides us quick energy?

ANSWER:Sugars and starch are two kinds of carbohydrates. Sugars are easier to break down and they provide us with quick energy.

Question 6:Which nutrients are needed by our body in small quantities only?

ANSWER:Minerals are needed by our body in small quantities only.

Example iron is a mineral needed for formation of red blood cells in the body. However, an excess of iron can lead to iron poisoning, which may be fatal.

Question 7:Write the symptoms of rickets.

ANSWER: Ans

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Question 8:What are the symptoms of marasmus?

ANSWER:A child suffering from marasmus is underweight, often weighing 60% less than normal. The child suffers from muscle wastage and becomes so thin that loose folds of skin are seen all over the body.

Question 9:The incidence of goitre among the people living in the Himalayan region was quite high. Why?

ANSWER:The iodine content in the soil and water in the Himalayan region is very low. As a result, the incidence of goitre is quite high in people living in the Himalayan region.

Page No 22:

Question 1:

Explain the importance of the following vitamins for the body.

(a) vitamin A (b) vitamin C (c) vitamin D (d) vitamin K

ANSWER:(a) Vitamin A: It is necessary for normal growth and it keeps the eyes and skin healthy.

(b) Vitamin C: It is vital for normal growth and also for the development of strong blood vessels.

(c) Vitamin D: The body uses vitamin-D to utilise calcium for the formation of strong bones and teeth.

(d) Vitamin K: It is important for the clotting of blood.

Question 2:Explain the importance of the following minerals for the body.

(a) calcium
(b) sodium
(c) potassium
(d) iron

ANSWER:

(a) Calcium: Calcium is essential for the formation of healthy bones and strong teeth.

(b) Sodium: Sodium is essential for the proper functioning of the nervous system.

(c) Potassium: Potassium is essential for normal growth and also to keep cells and blood healthy.

(d) Iron: Iron is an important part of haemoglobin, which is the substance in red blood cells that carries oxygen to all the cells of the body.

Question 3: Why should you drink 6–8 glasses of water every day even when water does not provide any energy?

ANSWER: Water serves the following vital functions in our body:

1. Water helps in the absorption of nutrients in the body.
2. The nutrients obtained from food are transported throughout the body by water.
3. The wastes generated in cells are collected and transported by water.

Every day, we lose water by excretion, by sweating, etc. To replenish this water, we must drink at least 6–8 glasses of water each day.

Question 4: What do you mean by a balanced diet? Is it the same for everybody? Why

ANSWER: A balanced diet is a diet which supplies all the required nutrients for the healthy functioning of the body in the proper amounts.

A balanced diet is individual specific. It cannot be the same for everybody and varies depending upon the age, gender and type of work of an individual.

Example:

1. A growing child needs proteins to grow rapidly.
2. Nursing mothers and pregnant women need more proteins to feed a growing baby.
3. Labourers must consume more carbohydrates and fats as they need more energy.

Question 5: What are deficiency diseases? Name four deficiency diseases and the associated nutrients.

ANSWER: Individuals who are unable to consume a balanced diet and therefore do not get the required amount of nutrients from their diet suffer from deficiency diseases. Four deficiency diseases are:

1. Scurvy: It is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C.
2. Rickets: It is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D.
3. Anaemia: It is caused by the deficiency of iron.
4. Goitre: It is caused by the deficiency of iodine.

Question 6: Discuss the importance of roughage in our diet.

ANSWER: Roughage consists of undigestible carbohydrates found in fruits and vegetables and remains undigested in the entire digestive tract from mouth to anus. The roughage serves certain important functions:

1. It helps the muscles of the digestive tract in the formation of stools.
2. It prevents constipation and ensures proper bowel movement.
3. A diet that supplies adequate roughage is thought to reduce the incidence of heart diseases, bowel cancers and irritation of the bowels.

Page No 22:

Question 1: It is observed that constipation is common among people in the western countries who eat more meat and processed food than us. What can be the reason for this?

ANSWER: Processed food and meats contain very little roughage. The lack of roughage leads to constipation in people who consume foods deficient in roughage such as meat, processed flour, white flour and breads etc.

Question 2:An overworked computer software engineer works on the computer the whole day. He gets very tired after work. Somebody advised him to eat more carbohydrates and fats to get more energy. Do you think this will help him? Why?

ANSWER:A computer engineer works sitting at a place and he does not expend a lot of energy to work. In other words, his work is sedentary. In such case, consumption of carbohydrates and fats will cause him to put on weight and become obese. So, a diet rich in carbohydrates and fats will not be helpful, but may harm a sedentary worker like a computer engineer.

Question 3:Will you remain healthy if you only drink milk? Why?

ANSWER:

Milk contains most of the nutrients required. Therefore, milk is an example of a balanced diet. So, we can remain healthy by consuming mostly milk. However, milk is low in calorific value, so it may be difficult to meet all the energy requirements from a milk diet.

Question 4:Explorers going to the North or South Poles must carry green vegetables and fruit juices with them. Why is this necessary?

ANSWER:Explorers travelling to the north pole or the south pole will travel for a long time without access to fresh fruits or green vegetables. Not getting fresh fruits or vegetables for long periods can cause deficiency diseases such as scurvy. To prevent this, explorers going on long journeys to the north pole or the south pole carry with them large stocks of green vegetables and fruit juices.

Page No 22:

Question 1:A scientist prepared a table showing the percentage of protein, fat, carbohydrate and water in some food items. Unfortunately, he did not write the names of the constituents and labelled them as A, B, C and D.

Study the table and say which constituents are represented by A, B, C and D.

Food	A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)
Butter	0.5	16.5	0	83
Meat	25	55	0	20
Potatoes	2	82	16	0

ANSWER:

A – Protein B – Water C – Carbohydrates D - Fat

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Question 1:A large number of people in India, including children, do not get enough food to eat. For them, a balanced diet with all nutrients is a distant dream.

On the other hand, you may have seen people attending parties filling up their plates with more food than they can eat and wasting the food. Do you think this is justified? What message would you like to give to such people?

ANSWER:No, wasting of food in any manner is not justified.

We should try not to waste food as that wasted food can fill the stomachs of many poor and hungry people. The best way to avoid wasting food in parties etc. is to take little amounts of things you want to eat. Once you are finished you can have another serving without wasting the food. This would ensure that the food does not get wasted.

Chapter-12(Light, shadows and reflections)

A. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1.b 2.d 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.c 7.d 8.a

B. Very short answer questions.

1. Nothing can travel faster than speed of light in vacuum/free space. 2.non-luminous 3.luminous 4.true 5.no 6.new moon day 7.true 8.false 9.sun 10.translucent 11.image 12.no 13. Yes

C. Short answer questions.

1.The distance between earth and sun is 1485 lakh kilometres. Due to this, sunlight takes $8\frac{1}{4}$ minutes of time to reach earth. Thus, we see the sun rising $8\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after it has actually risen.

2.The two natural sources of light are sun and fireflies. Man-made light sources are the electric bulb and the candle.

3.When light falls on a non-luminous object, it reflects light in different directions. When this light reaches our eye, we are able to see the object.

4.Light travels along a straight line, this property of light is called as rectilinear propagation of light.

5.Translucent objects are the ones through which light is only partially transmitted. Butter paper and thin plastic sheets are translucent objects.

6.A shadow is formed when the light from a source is obstructed by an opaque object.

7.A solar eclipse occurs when the sun, the moon and the earth are in straight line, with the moon between the sun and the earth.

Therefore, during the solar eclipse, the dark side of the moon faces the earth. It occurs on a new moon day.

8. You can see an image in a plane mirror if an object is placed in front of the plane mirror.

D. Long answer questions.

1. We know that green plants prepare their food using sunlight, via photosynthesis. All animals including humans rely either directly or indirectly on plants for food. Thus, we depend upon light for food.

For fuel, we use either coal or petroleum. The former is the fossilized remains of plants and trees. These plants and trees store energy in them from sunlight. In the same way, the microorganisms that have turned into oil and petroleum, depended either directly or indirectly on sunlight. Thus, we also depend upon light for fuel.

2. Take three cardboard pieces of similar dimension and make a hole in the centre of each. Align these three cardboard parallel to each other in such a way that all the holes are exactly along the same line. Now, take a lit candle, align it at one end and view the candle from the other end.

You will only be able to see the candle if the holes in the cardboard are all in a straight line. Even if one cardboard is moved to the left or right, your view of the candle will be blocked. This shows that light travels in a straight line.

3. Three properties of a shadow are as follows:

(1) The shape of the shadow depends on the shape of the object and the position of the light source.

(2) The colour of the shadow is always black or grey, independent of object.

(3) Apart from shape of an object, no other detailing of the object can be viewed in the shadow.

4.The following diagram shows a solar eclipse and also indicates regions of partial and total eclipse.

Draw the figure no. 12.12 from page 143

5.

Image	Shadows
Image has the same colour as the object.	Shadow is always black or grey, independent of object.
An image has not only the same shape as an object but also all the details similar to that of the object.	The shape of shadow is similar to that of an object, but has no other details visible.

6.A pinhole camera showing the formation of the image of a distant tree is shown in the figure below:

Fig no. 12.15 from page 145

7.fig.12.17 from page 146.

CLASS—6

সীতা হরণের রামের বিলাপ

অতি সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর ধর্মী প্রশ্নাবলি:

1) সীতা কে? তাকে আর অন্য কি কি নামে অভিহিত করা হতো?

উত্তর: --সীতা হলেন মেনকার কন্যা এবং মিথিলার রাজা জনকের মানস কন্যা। ইনি অযোধ্যার রাজা দশরথের জ্যেষ্ঠপুত্র রামচন্দ্রের সহধর্মিণী।

সীতার অন্য নাম জানকী।

2) রামচন্দ্র কে? তিনি কোথায় বনবাসে গিয়েছিলেন?

উত্তর: রামচন্দ্র হলেন অযোধ্যার রাজা দশরথের জ্যেষ্ঠপুত্র।

রামচন্দ্র পঞ্চবটী বনে বনবাসে গিয়েছিলেন।

3) রামচন্দ্রের অন্যান্য ভাইদের নাম কি ছিল?

উত্তর: রামচন্দ্রের অপর তিন ভ্রাতা: ভরত, লক্ষ্মণ ও শত্রুঘ্ন।

4) সীতাকে কে হরণ করে নিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন?

উত্তর: সীতাকে লঙ্কার রাক্ষসরাজা রাবণ হরণ করে নিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন।

5) চন্দ্রকলা কী?

উত্তর: ষোল দিনে চন্দ্র পূর্ণাবয়ব লাভ করে। চন্দ্রের এক এক দিনের যে বৃদ্ধি তাকেই চন্দ্রকলা বলে।

6) রাহু কখন চন্দ্রকে গ্রাস করে রাহু গ্রাস করে?

উত্তর: চন্দ্রগ্রহণের সময় রাহু চন্দ্রকে গ্রাস করে।

7) রাতের আকাশে কাদের দেখা যায়?

উত্তর: রাতের আকাশে চাঁদ ও তারাদের দেখা যায়।

3) অর্থলেখ:

কমল—পদ্মফুলা।

পিপাসিত— তৃষ্ণার্ত।

দিবাকর—সূর্য।

নিশাকর — চাঁদ।

যদ্যপি— যেহেতু।

প্রয়াস— চেষ্টা।

তিমির— অন্ধকার।

তম— অন্ধকার।

বিলাপ— খেদোক্তি।

7) বিপরীত শব্দ লেখ:

দিবা— রাত্রি।

নিশা— দিন।

অন্ধকার— আলো।

অনুজ— জ্যেষ্ঠ।

তিমির— আলোক।

সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর ধর্মী প্রশ্নাবলি:-- (M---3)

- 1) 'মন বুঝিবারে' বলে রাম বোঝাতে চেয়েছেন, তার মন পরীক্ষা করার জন্য অর্থাৎ রাম তাঁকে প্রকৃতই ভালবাসেন কিনা এবং কতখানি ভালবাসেন, তা নির্ণয় করার জন্য সীতা হয়ত কাছাকাছি কোথাও আত্মগোপন করে আছেন।

সীতার আরেক নাম 'জানকী'।

মিথিলারাজ জনকের মানসী কন্যা সীতার অপর নাম 'জানকী'।2)

- 2) গোদাবরী একটি নদী এবং এটি দক্ষিণ ভারতে অবস্থিত।

'কমলমুখী' বলতে সীতাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে। সীতার মুখশ্রী পদ্মের মত সুন্দর, এইজন্য রাম তাঁকে 'কমলমুখী' বলেছেন।

এই পদ্যংশে কমলমুখী সীতা আর যে যে বিশেষণে ভূষিতা হয়েছেন, সেগুলি হল--

পদ্মমুখী, চন্দ্রকলা, রাজলক্ষ্মী, সৌদামিনী, কনকলতা প্রভৃতি।

3)ষোল দিনে চন্দ্র পূর্ণাবয়ব লাভ করে চন্দ্রের একদিনের যে বৃদ্ধি, তাকেই চন্দ্র তাকেই চন্দ্রকলা বলে।

রাহু এক দানবের নাম। এর পিতা বিপ্রাচিন্তি, মাতা সিংহিকা।

বিষ্ণু মোহিনী মূর্তি ধারণ করে সাগরমন্ডনজাত অমৃত দেবতাদের মধ্যে বন্টন করে দেন। তখন দৈত্য রাহু দেবতাদের মধ্যে দিয়ে অমৃত পানের চেষ্টা করে। সূর্য এবং চন্দ্র তাকে চিনতে পেরে বিষ্ণুকে জানিয়ে দিলে বিষ্ণু সুদর্শন চক্রের সাহায্যে রাহুর মস্তক ছিন্ন করেন। এর পর মস্তক- অংশ রাহু এবং খড় অংশ কেতু নামে প্রসিদ্ধ হয়। কঠাপর্যন্ত সুধা প্রবেশ করতে পেরেছিল বলে রাহুর মস্তক অমর থাকে। সূর্য ও চন্দ্রের শত্রুতার প্রতিশোধ নিতে আবহমানকাল ধরে রাহু সূর্য ও চন্দ্রকে গ্রাস করে থাকে।

3) রামের পত্নী সীতা পৃথিবীর 'আপন দুহিতা'।

সীতা পৃথিবীর দুহিতা --- একথা বলার কারণ, রাজা জনক ভূমিকর্ষণ কালে লাঙ্গল রেখায় সীতাকে লাভ করেছিলেন।

রামচন্দ্রের ধারণা, রাজ্যহীন রামের এবং তৎসহ পৃথিবী কন্যা সীতার বনবাস জীবনে দুঃখ কষ্টের সীমা পরিসীমা নেই। এইজন্য কন্যা -জামাতার প্রতি, বিশেষত কন্যার প্রতি সহানুভূতিবশত পৃথিবী নিজের কন্যাকে হরণ করেছেন এবং সেই জন্য রাম কোথাও তাকে খুঁজে পাচ্ছেন না।

4) কৈকেয় রাজকন্যা, ভারত- জননী অযোধ্যাপতি দশরথের মধ্যমা মহিষী, রামচন্দ্রের বিমাতা ছিলেন কৈকেয়ী।

কৈকেয়ীর 'মনোভীষ্ট' অর্থাৎ মনের অভিলাষ ছিল রামচন্দ্রের পরিবর্তে তাঁর গর্ভজাত পুত্র ভারত পিতৃরাজ্য লাভ করবেন এবং রামচন্দ্র চোদ্দ বছরের জন্য বনবাস- জীবন যাপন করবেন। স্বল্প কথায়, বিমাতা কৈকেয়ী রামচন্দ্রের সর্বপ্রকার অনিষ্ট কামনা করতেন।

পঞ্চবটা বনে বাসকালে রামচন্দ্র সীতাকে হারালেন। প্রান প্রতিম, জীবনসর্বস্ব সীতাকে হারিয়ে রামচন্দ্র সর্বস্বহারা হলেন। রামের জীবনে এর চেয়ে সর্বনাশ আর কি- ই বা হতে পারে। সুতরাং সীতা- বিচ্ছেদের মধ্যে দিয়ে কৈকেয়ীরলমনের ইচ্ছাই পূর্ণ হল পুরোপুরি।

5) সীতা মিথিলাপতি রাজর্ষি জনকের কন্যা। এই জন্য তাঁকে 'জনকদুহিতা' বলা হয়েছে।

কনক লতা স্বর্ণবর্ণ বিশিষ্ট। বৃক্ষকে আশ্রয় ও অবলম্বন করে বেঁচে থাকা। সীতা কনকলতা তুল্য তস্বী। তাঁর কান্তি ও স্বর্ণতুল্য। আর তিনি রামচন্দ্রকে আশ্রয় ও অবলম্বন করে বেঁচে আছেন। তাই 'কনকলতার প্রায় জনকদুহিতা' কথাগুলো বলা হয়েছে।

'প্রায় শব্দটির অর্থ এখানে তুল্য।

রচনাধর্মী প্রশ্ন:---

3) এই অংশটি কৃত্তিবাস ওঝার রচিত 'সীতাহরণের রামের বিলাপ' কাব্যংশ থেকে গৃহীত হয়েছে।

বক্তা হল শ্রী রামচন্দ্র।

চোদ্দ বছরের জন্য বনবাসে নির্বাচিত হয়ে পিতৃসত্য পালনের জন্য রামচন্দ্র গোদাবরী নদীর তীরে পঞ্চবটী বনে কুটির নির্মাণ করে স্ত্রী সীতা এবং অনুজ লক্ষ্মণ কে নিয়ে সুখে বাস করছিলেন। এমন সময় রাবণ সীতাকে একদিন জোর করে চুরি করে নিয়ে যান। রাম ও লক্ষ্মণ কুটিরে ফিরে এসে সীতাকে দেখতে পান না। তখন রামচন্দ্র আকুল হয়ে বিলাপ করতে করতে এই উক্তি করেন।

এখানে পদ্মালয়া শব্দটির দ্বারা লক্ষ্মী দেবীকে নির্দেশ করেছে।

সীতার মুখশ্রী পদ্মের মত। তাই তাঁকে 'পদ্মমুখী' বলা হয়েছে।

সীতার অন্তর্ধান সম্পর্কে রামচন্দ্রের নানা অনুমানের একটি এই যে, সীতা হয়ত কোন মুনি পত্নীর সঙ্গে গোদাবরীতীরে পদ্মবনে বেড়াতে গিয়েছিলেন। সীতা পদ্মাননা। লক্ষ্মী দেবীর প্রতি তাঁর নিবিড় অনুরাগ। তাই লক্ষ্মীদেবী একান্তে পেয়ে সুযোগমতো সীতাকে পদ্মবনে লুকিয়ে রেখেছেন।

6) পঞ্চবটী বনে লক্ষ্মাধিপতি রাক্ষসরাজ রাবণ কর্তৃক অপহৃত হলে কুটিরে ফিরে এসে রামচন্দ্র সীতা অন্তর্ধান প্রসঙ্গে নানা অনুমান করতে থাকেন। এইসময় লক্ষ্মণের প্রতি রাম এই উক্তি করেন।

'সৌদামিনী' শব্দের অর্থ বিদ্যুৎ।

এই পংক্তি দুটিতে একটি সুন্দর ও সার্থক উপমা - অলংকার ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। বিদ্যুতের সঙ্গে সীতার উপমা দেওয়া হয়েছে। সীতা বিদ্যুতের মতো উজ্জ্বলকান্তি।

রামচন্দ্র ভাবছেন, মেঘের আড়ালে যেমন বিদ্যুৎ লুকিয়ে থাকে, বিদ্যুৎরূপিণী সীতা ও তেমনি পঞ্চবটীর ঘন বনের আড়ালে আত্মগোপন করেছেন। সীতা তাঁর অতুলনীয় সৌন্দর্য এবং উজ্জ্বল কান্তির জন্য বিদ্যুতের সঙ্গেই তুলনীয়। আর পঞ্চবটী বন মেঘের মতই ঘনকৃষ্ণ। সুতরাং সীতার অন্তর্ধান সম্পর্কে রামচন্দ্রের এই ধারণা অযৌক্তিক নয়।

1) গোদাবরী তীরে পঞ্চপটী বনে কুটির থেকে লক্ষ্মাধিপতি রাক্ষসরাজ রাবণ সীতাকে চুরি করে নিয়ে যান। রামচন্দ্র লক্ষ্মণের সঙ্গে আশ্রম কুটিরে ফিরে এসে সীতাকে দেখতে না পেয়ে বিলাপ করতে শুরু করেন। এই বিলাপ অনেকটা স্বগতোক্তির মত প্রতিভাত হয়।

এরপরের অংশটি তোমাদের পাঠ্য বইয়ের 'মূলভাব' অংশটি দেখবে (Page no—101)

Class 6 English II

Chapter 3 Nouns

Exercise .1 pick out the nouns in the following sentences.

1. Virat Kohli is the captain of the team. He is an inspiring leader.
Virat kohli- proper noun, captain- common noun, team- collective noun.
2. A colony of ants has built a nest in the tree.
Nest and tree – common noun, colony , ants- collective noun
3. The deer grazing in the field were chased away by a pack of wolves.
Deer, wolves, field- common noun, pack- collective noun
4. Our principal has both wisdom and knowledge, but a short temper.
Principal- common noun, wisdom, knowledge- abstract noun
5. Doctors use thermometer to measure temperature.
Doctors, thermometer- common noun, temperature- abstract noun
6. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal at Agra in the memory of his wife.
Shah Jahan,Taj Mahal, Agra- proper noun, wife- common noun
7. Aleena visited her friend in the hospital and took a bouquet of flowers for her.
Aleena- proper noun, friend, flowers- common noun, bouquet- collective noun.

Exercise. 2 Form abstract noun

- (a) ness- greatness, kindness, happiness, laziness, darkness, blindness
- (b) ity- reality, equality, purity, ability, morality
- (c) dom- freedom, wisdom, kingdom
- (d) ship- friendship, hardship, leadership
- (e) th- growth , health, truth, depth, death, strength

Exercise. 4 solve the following puzzle.

Across

Down

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 2. A <u>shoal</u> of fish | 1.A <u>bundle</u> of sticks |
| 4. A <u>crowd</u> of people in a market | 2. A <u>suite</u> of rooms |
| 5. An <u>audience</u> at a concert | 3. A <u>bunch</u> of flowers |
| 6. A <u>float</u> of ships | 4. A <u>crew</u> of sailors |
| 8. A <u>bunch</u> of bananas | 7. A <u>team</u> of players |
| 11. A <u>swarm</u> of flies | 9. A <u>herd</u> of cattle |
| 12. An <u>army</u> of soldiers | 10. A <u>pack</u> of cards |
| 13. A <u>flock</u> of birds | |

Class -6

Subject – social studies (civics)

Chapter -1 (celebrating Diversity)

By sir - Milan

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. A. interesting.
2. C. 22
3. B. fish
4. B. equal importance
5. A. peace.

B. State true or false.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

C. following questions in brief. Answer the

1. The two different ways in which I am different from my friend is the languages we speak and the religions we follow.
2. Diversity is a range of many people , or things which are different from each other .
Diversity adds variety to our lives when we have more options to choose from .
3. The physical features of India that have brought about diversity are the northern mountain ranges , the vast plains , the Deccan plateau , the arid desert and the coastal plains.
4. India is a secular country , because people here have the freedom to follow any religion and have the right to celebrate their religious festivals.
5. People from Persia , central Asia , Greece , Afghanistan, Tibet and Myanmar have come and settled in our country.

D. Answer the following questions in details.

1. People from far away lands settling in India might have different reasons like the places they lived may have been very cold , where no crops could grow . Others may have moved looking for work etc.
2. People of India speak in many different languages and dialects likewise differences in physical features and climate have created regional diversity as well ,For example , people living in the mountainous regions of the North have a lifestyle different from people living in the coastal plains of the south.
3. A beautiful example of unity in diversity can be found in our struggle for freedom .The British ruled India for nearly two hundred years .The people of India , belonging to all religions , caste , races came together to fight against the British rule , and eventually to win freedom.

4. Intermingling of cultures shaped the lives of people in different ways . New languages , dance forms schools of music and painting , cuisines and religions emerged. Different cultures , thus , influenced one another and brought about diversity.
5. When our country became free in 1947, the new leaders had just one goal in mind ---- to make every Indian , from every state and religion , young or old ,rich or poor , feel proud of belonging to India and work tirelessly for its progress.

Page: 11

Section Two Robots Are a Boastful Lot

Class 6 English

Page : 15

B.

Answer 1: Debu was not happy with the amount of homework that he had to do. He was complaining that there was too much homework to complete and so he was unable to go and play with his friends. He also felt that the homework was difficult because he had to write things that he wasn't familiar with.

Answer 2: Debu is a boy who liked playing more than studying. In spite of having a lot of homework he wanted to go out and play. He also seemed to believe things very easily because he is convinced by Mika and asks him to do his homework. He is lazy and dependent as he always wants his father or Mika to help him with his homework without himself giving it a try. He is irritable, impatient, careless and easily loses his temper.

Answer:3: The little Robots are a boastful lot is ape as Mika, the robot, boasts that it can do a variety of things and is programme to answer many questions. He assures Debu that he will complete his homework although he had never written in a notebook. Late when Debu's father asks Mika if he can draw a picture for him, Mika readily and confidently agrees.

Answer 4: People boast when they start thinking too highly of themselves and consider others as worthless. The person who boasts thinks that he knows everything and is thus superior to all to gain admiration from others. No, I don't boast about myself in any situation but I am attentive and try to learn from experiences and things around me.

REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

Q1. What was Debu doing when his father came? Answer: Debu was sitting on a chair with a box like thing on his lap, when his father came.?

Answer: Debu was sitting on a chair with a box like thing on his lap, when his father came.

Q2. Why did Debu's father come in his room?

Answer: Debu's father came in his room to introduce their new robot helper Mike.

Q3. What were Debu's complaints about his homework? Why do you think he found it so difficult?

Answer: Debu was not happy with the amount of homework that he had to do. He was complaining that there was too much homework to complete and so, he was unable to go and play with his friends. He also felt that the homework was difficult because he had to write things that he wasn't familiar with.

Q4: What are the fields, robots are being used?

Answer: Robots are being used to perform surgery, to greet the customers in departmental stores and for household chores.

Question 5: Mika was programmed for which type of works?

Answer: Mika was programmed to person household chores.

Question 6: How did Mika do Debus homework?

Answer: Mika didn't know how to write so he scribbled only in Debu's homework notebook.

Question 7: How did Debu react on seeing his homework?

Answer : Debu got terrified and all his smile vanished from his face on seeing his homework.

Question 8: What is your impression of Debu?

Answer: Debu is a boy who liked playing more than studying. In spite of having a lot of homework he wanted to go out and play. He also seemed to believe things very easily because he is convinced by Mika and asks him to do his homework He is lazy and dependent as he always wants his father or Mika to help him with his homework without himself giving irritable, impatient careless and easily loses his tempers.

Question 9: Laziness never pays' who said this and why? What do you understand by this line?

Answer: Debu's father said this because he wanted to make him understand that laziness always draws you back and is not good for your success. You should always do your work by yourself and on time, only then you can be successful. You should also not rely on others for doing your work.

HINDI GRAMMAR

Chapter-2 वर्ण और वर्तनी

प्रश्नों उत्तर---

1. वर्ण किसे कहते हैं? हिन्दी में कितने प्रकार के वर्ण हैं?

उत्तर: भाषा की छोटी-से-छोटी ध्वनि को लिखने के लिए जिन चिहनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है उन्हें वर्ण कहते हैं। हिन्दी में वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं: स्वर और व्यंजन ।

2. स्वर और व्यंजन में क्या अंतर है?

उत्तर: स्वर वर्ण उच्चारण में किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता नहीं ली जाती है जबकि व्यंजन वर्ण के उच्चारण में स्वर वर्ण की सहायता ली जाती है। स्वर वर्णों की संख्या ११ होती है जबकि व्यंजन वर्णों की संख्या ३३ होती है।

3. वर्तनी किसे कहते हैं?

उत्तर: शब्दों को लिखने की रीति को वर्तनी कहते हैं।

1. सही विकल्प पर ✓ का चिह्न लगाइए।

क) निम्नलिखित में से कौन -सा स्वर नहीं है—

उत्तर: (iii) रि।

ख) निम्नलिखित में से कौन -सा व्यंजन नहीं है—

उत्तर: (ii) ऑ ।

ग) स्वर की परिभाषा है—

उत्तर: (iii) स्वरों को बोलते समय हवा बिना किसी रुकावट के मुख से बाहर निकलती है।

घ) 'क्ष' और 'ज्ञ' में जिन दो व्यंजनों का मेल है, वे हैं—

उत्तर: (ii) क् + ष तथा ज् + ञ।

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की शुद्ध वर्तनी पर ✓ का चिह्न लगाइए—

क) क्या✓ / क् या

ख) टर्क / ट्रक✓

ग) बुदढा / बुडढा ✓

घ) तयाग / त्याग✓

ङ) सवचछ/ स्वच्छ✓

च) ब्रहमा/ ब्रहमा✓

3. व्यंजन वर्णों में स्वर वर्णों की मात्रा जोड़कर शब्द बनाइए।

क) इ + र + अ + म् + अ = **इम** ।

ख) द्+ए+व्+अ+न्+आ +ग्+अ् +र+ई =**देवनागरी**।

ग) भ् + आ + ष् + आ = **भाषा**।

घ) व् +य् +आ +क् +अ+र्+अ+ण+अ= **व्याकरण**।

ङ) क् + अ + इ + ग् + अ + न + अ = **कंगन**।

4. नीचे दिए गए व्यंजन वर्णों को 'य' व्यंजन वर्ण के साथ जोड़कर संयुक्त वर्ण बनाइए।

ख् + य = **ख्याति**।

प् + य = **प्यास**।

त् + य = **त्याग** ।

क् + य = **क्यारी**।

5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए।

अहार= **आहार**।

कार्यकर्म= **कार्यक्रम**।

अतिथी= **अतिथि**।

विशिष्ठ= **विशिष्ट**।

क्योंकी= **क्योंकि**।

परेम= **प्रेम**।

Class 6

History

Chapter 1

When, where, and How

A. Tick the correct answer

1.C

2.A

3.B

4. C

5. C

B. Answer the following questions.

1.. How were literary sources transferred before they were written down?

Ans: literary sources include written records from the past. These are important as they tell us about the social ,political, and economic conditions of the times when they were composed. Many literary sources were transferred from one one to another orally, before they were written down.

2. What material did the people in the ancient period use to write manuscripts and why?

Ans: literary sources include all written and non written or oral texts containing information about our past. People had no knowledge of writing paper.so, they used the bark of the birch tree or palm leaves to write books. These texts , called manuscripts, are now preserved in monasteries or libraries.

3. Where are inscriptions found?

Ans: Inscriptions were found engraved on stone tablets, pillar ,metal plates , walls of caves etc.

4.where are the ancient manuscripts preserved today?

Ans: The ancient manuscripts are now preserved in monasteries or libraries.

5. What has acted as a natural barrier seperating India from central Asia?

Ans: The northern part of the subcontinent lies the Himalayan mountain range, separating India from the Central Asian countries.

C.Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Discuss the importance of coins as a sources of knowing our past.

Ans: coins give information on the social and economic conditions of a country. Their circulation gives an idea of the economic condition of the period when they were issued. They also tell us about the extent of a particular kingdom and its relations with distant areas.

2. History is an ongoing process of recording the past. Comments.

Ans:History is a continuous method of preserving the past, because it preserves what has occurred in the past. It document the people, the circumstances, the situation that subsisted , and the consequences of the events. History enable us to understand what had occurred and why it occurred.

3. How have monuments contributed to our understanding of the past?

Ans: Monuments and structures found during excavations at various sites tell us about the conditions of the times during which they were built. Most of these, such as temples, stupas , palaces , and private houses, were erected for religious or social purposes.

4. Why is it not possible to record all events that have occurred in the past?

Ans: It is not possible to record all events that occurred in the past because there, may not be available facilities to record. Moreover in the past there are no Cameras or other facilities. After the Britishers rule , that people burn more evidence of our country. Some records may vanished due to natural calamities etc.

5. How do we differentiate between sacred and secular literary texts?

Ans: sacred literature: Literary sources that deals with religious subjects are together called sacred literature.

Secular literature: Texts that are focused on subjects on social , political, and economic importance, and have little link with religion, are called secular literature.

D. state true or false

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False