

DEWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL INTERNATIONAL, MEERUT

CLASS 6TH (SESSION 2020-21)

ENGLISH COURSEBOOK

CHAPTER-1

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the content carefully.
- Do the chapter related questions in a notebook. (not compulsory in new notebook)

Subject teacher : Ms. Deepanjali (contact no: 9899031229)

Warm-up activity(not compulsory, not to be written in notebook):

Let us make a paper doll.

Materials required: cardboard like a cornflakes box, scraps of fabric or coloured paper, small buttons, bits of wool, googly eyes, a marker, glue stick or fevicol, a pair of scissors

This is how we make a doll.

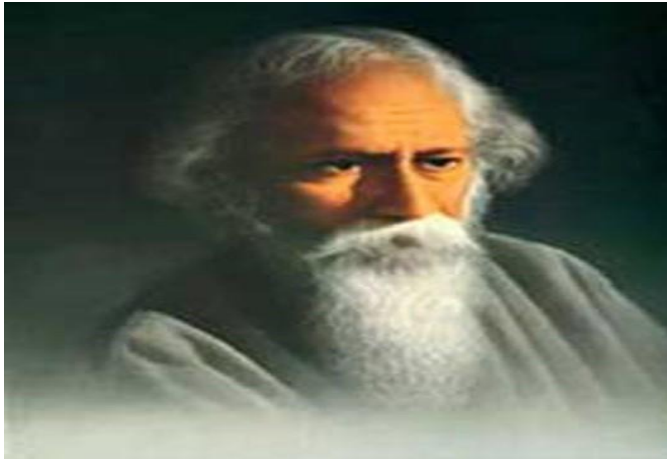
- Draw a very basic doll shape on a cardboard and cut it out.
- Now, you have to decorate the doll.
- Use wool to make the hairs.
- Cut the fabric/coloured paper according to the doll to make a dress or a pair of shorts and a shirt, and stick it on the cut-out. Use black cloth/paper to make shoes.
- Add buttons for decoration. Stick the googly eyes.
- Cut out small circles from a pink coloured paper and stick them on the face to make cheeks.

(Your doll is ready. You may gift it to anyone.)



Link to create and learn : <https://happyhooligans.ca/doll-crafts/>

- * Could you recognise this famous Nobel prize winner?



I am sure you have, well he is Rabindranath Tagore.

Let's read more about him:

NAME: Rabindranath Tagore

DATE OF BIRTH: 7 May 1861

PASSED AWAY ON: 7 August 1941

PLACE OF BIRTH: Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British India

DEATH PLACE: Calcutta (Kolkata)

OCCUPATION: Writer and Painter

LIFE SUMMARY

Rabindranath Tagore was an eminent personality of Bengali Literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He wrote the famous book Gitanjali and was the first non-European who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in the year 1913.

He was also referred to as "the Bard of Bengal". Tagore introduced new techniques of prose and verse forms in his writings unlike the previous writers who emphasised on the classical Sanskrit only. Thus, he gave Bengali form of writing the status of a separate genre altogether.

- * Students today we will study about one of his most acclaimed work i.e. "The New Doll"
- * read it thoroughly, if there are any queries regarding the story, contact the teacher via Whatsapp.
- * Don't copy the story in notebook.

content borrowed from link :

https://www.parabaas.com/rabindranath/articles/gBhaswati_newdoll.html

Characters in the plot:

- Master craftsman(old man/grandfather)
- Kishanlal
- Subhadra (granddaughter)
- Old man's daughter and son-in-law

There was a master craftsman who made dolls as playthings for little girls of the royal family.

Every year, a doll fair was held in the palace courtyard. All other artisans accorded the master the highest honour at the fair.

When he was nearly eighty years old, there came a new craftsman. Youthful in age and fresh in his style, he was called Kishanlal.

Of the dolls he made, some he would finish, others he would leave incomplete. Some he would colour, others he wouldn't. It appeared the dolls hadn't been finished yet and never would be.

Young people said, "This man is brave."

The old-timers said, "You call it courage? This is impudence."

However, new times meant new demands. Today's princesses say, "We want these dolls."

The followers of old times said, "Arre! What bad taste!"

This made the younger lot more determined.

Crowds didn't flock the old man's stall this year. His dolls sat inside the basket and kept gazing wistfully like people waiting for a boat to reach the other shore.

A year passed by, then two; everyone forgot the old man's name. Kishanlal became the master craftsman at the royal doll fair.

The old man became heartbroken and was soon out of work. At last, his daughter suggested, "Come, stay with me."

His son-in-law said, “Eat hearty, rest well, and keep an eye on our vegetable patch to chase away the cattle trying to enter it.”

The old man’s daughter would forever be busy with housework. His son-in-law made earthen lamps, which he ferried to the town.

Just like he didn’t understand that times had changed, the old man seemed oblivious to the fact that his granddaughter was now a girl of sixteen.

Sitting under a tree, as the old man guarded the vegetable patch, often dozing off, his granddaughter would come and put her arms around his neck from behind. This made the old man very happy. He would say, “What is it, *Dadi*, what do you want?”

The granddaughter would say, “Make me a doll; I will play with it.”

The old man would ask, “Now, why would you like my doll?”

“Does anyone make better dolls than you?” the granddaughter would reply.

The old man would say, “Why, Kishanlal does.”

“Not a chance!” the girl would say.

After countless rounds of this same argument, the old man would take out his raw materials from his cloth bag and fix his thick, round glasses to his eyes.

To his granddaughter he would say, “But, *Dadi*, the crow would eat up the corn.”

She would reply, “*Dada*, I shall chase the crow away.”

The days went by like this; the sound of oxen drawing water from the well reached them; the granddaughter chased the crows away, and the old man made dolls.

Important Keywords of the chapter with

Synonyms: (write them in notebook, read them thoroughly; use a dictionary for help)

1. craftsman- artist, tradesman
a worker skilled in a particular craft.
2. accorded- give, grant, vouchsafe
give or grant someone (power, status, or recognition).
3. artisans- craftsperson, smith
a worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand.
4. impudence- audacity, disrespect
the trait of being rude and impertinent

5. wistfully- pensive, sad
having or showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing
6. oblivious- unaware, ignorant
not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one
7. heeded- **pay attention to, take notice of**
8. flailing- wave, swing
to wave around
9. Mohur- **a former gold coin of India and Persia equal to 15 rupees**

Questions for practice:

A. Choose the right option:

- i. Every year, a doll fair was held
 - ❖ In the village
 - ❖ In the heart of the city
 - ❖ In the palace courtyard
 - ❖ In the artist's house
- ii. All the girls' liked Kishanlal's dolls because
 - ❖ They were very pretty
 - ❖ They had lovely clothes
 - ❖ There was something new and different about them
 - ❖ They were inexpensive

NOTE : Next part of the story and related content will be available to you shortly.

Mathematics

Ch-1 Numbers System

DAY 1

Numbers

Numbers are used for calculating and counting.

These counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are called **Natural numbers**. We use the symbol '0' called *zero*.

The number '0' together with the natural numbers gives us the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, which are called **Whole numbers**.

We know,

In order to represent any numbers, we use ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. These ten symbols are called **digits or figures**.

A group of digits denoting a number is called a numeral.

For example, 1237, 70156, 100758 etc. are **numerals**.

Note:

Hereafter, we shall be using the words, number and numeral, as the same thing.

*The method of representing a number in digits or figures is called **notation**.*

Numeration is known as the method of expressing a number in words.

Ex:

- (i) 6,15,30,807 = Six crore fifteen lakh thirty thousand eight hundred seven
- (ii) 6,60,60,060 = Six crore sixty lakh sixty thousand sixty

Thus in numbers we will learn how to read and write large numbers, comparison of numbers, estimation etc.....

Commas in Indian numeration:

As per Indian numeration, the first comma is placed after the hundreds place. Commas are then placed after every two digits. Ex:

(i) 88,76,547

The number can be read as eighty-eight lakh seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

(ii) 5,67,89,056

The number can be read as five crore sixty-seven lakh eighty-nine thousand and fifty-six.

Use the following place value chart to identify the digit in any place in the Indian system.

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten-;	Ones	Tens	Ones	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tense	Ones

Commas in international system:

As per international numeration, the first comma is placed after the hundreds place. Commas are then placed after every three digits.

Ex: (i) 8,876,547

The number can be read as eight million eight hundred seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

(ii) 56,789,056

The number can be read as fifty-six million seven hundred eighty-nine thousand and fifty-six.

Billions			Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

• Use the following place value chart to identify the digit in any place in the international system.

Ex: (i) 6,254,745- Six million two hundred fifty-four thousand seven hundred forty-five

(ii) 31,286,271 - Thirty-one million two hundred eighty-six thousand two hundred seventy-one

Comparison of the Indian and the international numeration systems:

Indian Numeration	Creore	Ten Lakh	Lakh	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Ones
Numbers	10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	0
International Numeration	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Tens	Ones

Assignment 1:

RS AGGARWAL

Page No 5:

Question 1:

Write the numeral for each of the following numbers:

- (i) Nine thousand eighteen
- (ii) Fifty-four thousand seventy-three
- (iii) Three lakh two thousand five hundred six
- (iv) Twenty lakh ten thousand eight
- (v) Six crore five lakh fifty-seven
- (vi) Two crore two lakh two thousand two hundred two
- (vii) Twelve crore twelve lakh twelve thousand twelve
- (viii) Fifteen crore fifty lakh twenty thousand sixty-eight

Question 2:

Write each of the following numbers in words:

- (i) 63,005
- (ii) 7,07,075
- (iii) 34,20,019
- (iv) 3,05,09,012
- (v) 5,10,03,604
- (vi) 6,18,05,008
- (vii) 19,09,09,900
- (viii) 6,15,30,807
- (ix) 6,60,60,060

WEB LINK (CHAPTER 1 NUMBER SYSTEM)

<https://youtu.be/i7AFqlaZmZA>

HISTORY

CHAPTER1 - WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN

EDUCATIONAL CONTENT: Day 1:

What can we know about the past?

There are several things we can know about our past such as:

1. What people used to eat, the type of clothes they used to wear, the houses in which they lived.
2. How were the lives of hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians, and scientists?
3. The games children used to play, the stories they have heard, the songs they sang.

Where did people live?

People have lived along the banks of the Narmada river for several hundred thousand years. These people stayed on the bank of Narmada river as they knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests. They used to collect roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. Sometimes they also hunted animals.

1. The areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley was about 8000 years ago.

2. People also began to look after animals like sheep, goat, and cattle and used to live in villages.
3. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhya.
4. About 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries (Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a larger river), and along the sea coasts
5. In ancient times, the area along the Ganga and its tributary rivers, to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha which is now lying in the state of Bihar. Men and women moved in search of livelihood and also to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts. These movements of people enriched our cultural traditions. People have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music, and even cooking food over several hundreds of years.

Names of the land

Our country is known by both words i.e India and Bharat.

1. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago called it the Hindos or the Indos, and the land to the east of the river was called India.
2. The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda, the earliest composition in Sanskrit (dated to about 3500 years ago). Later it was used for the country.

Class Videolink: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nchqJu5T3h0>

EXERCISE:

- Q1. Where Do people live several thousand years ago?
- Q2. When did agriculture begin?
- Q3. Name any two animals that people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.
- Q4. What do you understand by tributaries?
- Q5. Name one tributary of Ganga.
- Q6. Where does the word India come from?
- Q7. Why do people move in ancient times?
- Q8. Where are Garo hills located?

For any query Contact: Ms. Rishabha Jain at whatsapp no. 6396535742

CHAPTER1 - WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN

EDUCATIONAL CONTENT:

DAY 2:

Finding out about the past

One way through which we can find out about our past is by reading the books that were written long ago. These books are called manuscripts because they were written by hand. These were written on palm leaves, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas. These books dealt with all kinds of subjects: religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicine and science. Besides, there were epics, poems, plays as well.

Inscriptions

Inscriptions are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. In the past, when kings wanted their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them, they used inscriptions for this purpose, Eg-Ashoka's inscription has been found from Kandahar. There are other kinds of inscriptions as well, where men and women (including kings and queens) recorded what they did. For example, records of victories in battle.

Archaeologists

An archaeologist is a person who studies the remains of buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and excavate to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins. They also look for bones of animals, birds, and fish to find out what people ate in the past.

Historians use the word source to refer to the information found from manuscripts, inscriptions and archaeology. Once sources are found, learning about the past becomes an adventure. So *historians and archaeologists are like detectives, who use all these sources like clues to find out about our pasts.*

Class Videolink: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nchqJu5T3h0>

EXERCISE:

Q9.How could anyone know what had happened so many years ago?

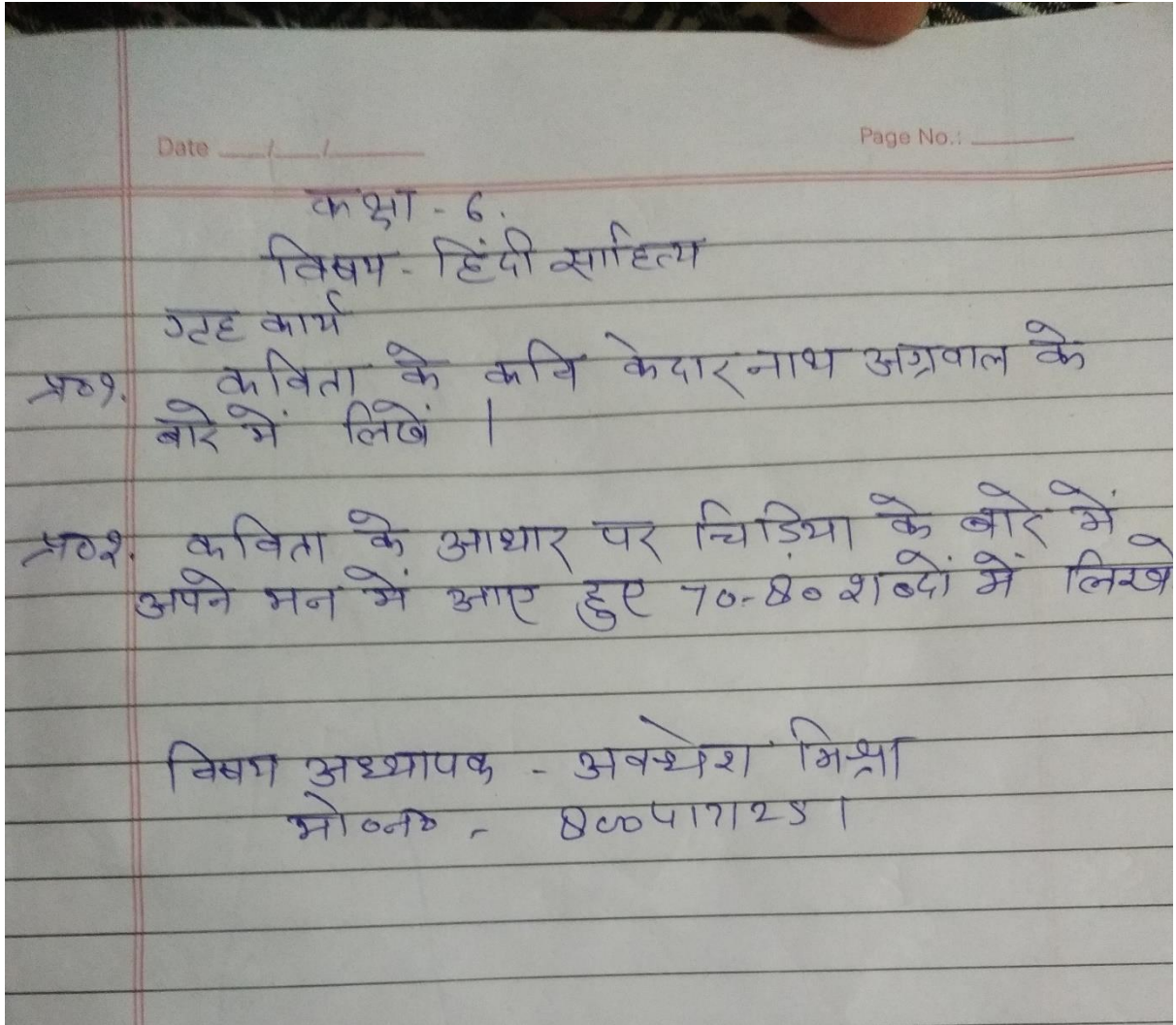
Q10.Where were manuscripts preserved?

Q11.List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Q12.Who are archaeologists and historians?

Q13. Make a list of all objects that archaeologists may find. Which of these could be made of stone?

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SCIENCE

CHAPTER-1(Food where does it come from)

CONCEPT-1

(Food and its importance)

Day-1

Faculty – Ms. Shalu Sharma

Contact no. 7351199774

Video link- https://youtu.be/wMLJ_64AnAQ

Food- food is any substance normally eaten or drunk by us. Food is the main source of energy and nutrition for animals.

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD

- Food provides us energy to do work.
- It is necessary for growth and repair of the body.
- It keeps the immune system healthy.
- It is essential for all functions of the body such as breathing, digesting food, keeping warm.

CONCEPT-2

(Food Variety and Ingredients of food)

1. People live in different region eat different kinds of food. Our meals always include a variety of food items. We eat different kinds of food in different meals.

NAME OF THE MEAL	FOOD ITEMS
Breakfast	Pasta, poha, sandwich.
Lunch	Rice, roti, pulses, vegetables
Evening Snacks	Biscuits, tea, coffee,
Dinner	Khichdi, roti, rice, pulses

There seems to be so much variety in the food that we eat

2. We need different ingredients to prepare a dish.

(INGREDIENTS- raw materials required to prepare food)

Activity-1 Choose some of the items from different region of India in following table and try to find out what ingredients are used to prepare these by discussing with your friends and elders at home.

Regions	Food items	Ingredients
Uttar Pradesh		
Gujarat		
Punjab		
Coastal regions		

CONCEPT-3

(Sources of food)

- So where do the ingredients come from?
- The two common sources of most of the ingredients of food items are **Plants and Animals.**
- Plants ingredients

Vegetables, fruits, cereals, spices, Oil,
Sugar, Pulses

- Animals ingredients

Activity-2 Ingredients used to prepare food

Honey, Egg, Milk, Ghee, Flesh

<u>Food Items</u>	<u>Ingredients</u>
Chicken curry	
Kheer	
Idli	

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ASSIGNMENT

Q-1 Define the term ingredients.

Q-2 Why do organisms need food? Write two reasons.

Q-3 Whether plants or animals give us more varieties of food? Explain.

Q-4 Name two ingredients in our food that are not obtained from plants or animals.

CHAPTER1 - WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN

EDUCATIONAL CONTENT:

DAY3:

One past or many?

The title of this book is Our Pasts – I. The word ‘pasts’ in plural is used to draw attention to the fact that the past was different for different groups of people. For example, the lives of herders or farmers were different from those of kings and queens, the lives of merchants were different from those of crafts persons, and so on. It is even true today as people followed different practices and customs in different parts of the country.

Archaeology did not help us to know more about the ordinary people in the past because they did not keep records of what they did. Whereas, kings used to keep the records of their victories and the battles they fought.

What do dates mean?

The years are counted from the date to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity. All dates before the birth of Christ are counted backwards and usually have the letters BC (Before Christ) added on. In this book, we will refer to dates going back from the present, using 2000 as our starting point. 2000 means 2000 years after the birth of Christ.

Class Videolink: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nchqJu5T3h0>

EXERCISE:

Q14. Write the full form of BCC, CE and AD.

Q15. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

Q16. Describe at least 2 ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

For any query Contact: Ms. Rishabha Jain at whatsapp no. 6396535742