

### SALWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL **CLASS - NURSERY** Weekly Planning

01 August 2022- 12 August 2022

1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 2022 (Monday)	Literacy I (English):  • Recap of letter 'f ' (Worksheet)  • Language Development • Physical Development • Fence  • Frog	EVS Use bits of paper to decorate the lotus. (Worksheet)  Language Development Aesthetic Development	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug 2022 (Tuesday)	Literacy I (English): Recap of letter 'a-f' (Worksheet)  • Language Development	Shape Recognition of Square shape Do Leaf printing within the outline of the Square (Worksheet )  • Language Development • Aesthetic Development	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 2022 (Wednesday)	Numeracy Introduction to curve Trace on the dotted lines and make rightward curves. (Worksheet)  • Cognitive Development	Har Ghar Tiranga Colour the National Flag ( Colour of Joy )  Language Development	

4 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022	Literacy II (Hindi):	Aesthetic Development     Colour of Joy
(Thursday)	अक्षर 'ज की पहचान (Worksheet) चित्र को देखें एवं उसका वर्णन करें और रंग भरें   (Worksheet)  • Language Development  • Aesthetic Development	Trace the pattern and draw some rain.  • Aesthetic Development
5 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022	Literacy II (Hindi):	Colour Day Celebration
(Friday)	Recap अक्षर 'ज' चित्र को देखें एवं रंग भरें (Worksheet)  • Language Development	Orange colour day celebration Activities related to the colour  • Aesthetic Development
8 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022 (Monday)	Literacy I (English): Introduction to letter 'g' Vocabulary building	The students will dress up as the great personalities of our country
	<ul> <li>Language Development</li> </ul>	Aesthetic Development

10 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022 (Wednesday)	Literacy I (English): Recap of letter 'g' Activity related to the letter 'g'	Raksha Bandhan Celebration  Rakhi Making Activity
12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022 (Friday)	Numeracy Introduction to curve Trace on the dotted Trace on the dotted lines and make leftward curves.	Independence Day Celebration
	Materials Required:  • Materials required for Rakhi making Events & Celebrations  • Orange Colour Day Celebration  • Dress up and Talk  • Raksha Bandhan Celebration  • Independence Day Celebration	am

#### SALWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASS-KG

Weekly Planning 1st August-6th August, 2022

August	1, 2022
(Monda	ay)

#### Literacy 1 (English)

- Introduction to Q, R, S, T
- Phonic sound & action
- Vocabulary
- Writing

#### Literacy II (Hindi)

- पुनरावृत्ति 'च' वर्ग
- व्यंजन गीत

**Areas of Development: Language Development** 

Physical Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development Presentation on National Symbol

#### **EVS**

• Nature Walk



**Areas of Development: Aesthetic Development** 

Physical Development

**Socio-emotional Development** 

# August 2, 2022 (Tuesday)

#### Literacy 1 (English)

- Introduction to U, V, W, X
- Phonic sound & action
- Vocabulary
- Writing

#### Literacy II (Hindi)

- पुनरावृत्ति 'ट' वर्ग
- व्यंजन गीत

**Areas of Development: Language Development** 

Physical Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development • Group Activity (Cultural Dance)

#### EVS

- Seed Germination
- Worksheet No. 53



**Areas of Development: Aesthetic Development** 

Aesthetic Development Physical Development

**Socio-emotional Development** 

August 3, 2022 (Wednesday)	Literacy 1 (English)  • Introduction to Y, Z  • Recap 'A-Z'  • Phonic sound & action  • Vocabulary  • Writing  Numeracy:  • Introduction to Number 10  • Recap '1-10'	Craft Work :  • Tiranga Making by Bindi Printing  EVS  • Seeds • Worksheet No. 56
	Areas of Development: Language Development Physical Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development	Areas of Development: Aesthetic Development Physical Development Socio-emotional Development Cognitive Development
August 4, 2022 (Thursday)	Literacy II (Hindi)  • पुनरावृत्ति 'त' वर्ग  • व्यंजन गीत  Numeracy:  • Introduction to Number-9  • Writing of Number-9	Patriotic Singing  Art: COJ Pg 19  PATRIOTIC SONGS
	Areas of Development: Language Development Physical Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development	Areas of Development: Language Development Physical Development Socio-emotional Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development

Literacy II (Hindi) August 5, 2022 **Orange Colour Day** (Friday) Recap: **Pumpkin Making** • Worksheet 42-47 **Areas of Development: Language Development Areas of Development: Language Development Physical Development Physical Development Cognitive Development Cognitive Development Aesthetic Development Aesthetic Development August 6, 2022 PTM** (Saturday) Parent Teacher School
Meeting



# **Week –I August 1, 2022 – August 6, 2022**

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Date/Day	CA	НА
August 1, 2022 (Monday)	English- Introduction to 'Pronouns' through a video, activity and discussion.  Hindi- क मात्रा परिचय  Mathematics-Textbook- pg no. 32  EVS- Reading of Ch-6 (Food We Eat), pg no. 23 and 24.	Mathematics- Textbook -pg no. 33
August 2, 2022 (Tuesday)	English- Concept Map of pronouns in notebook.  Hindi- ऊ मात्रा बारहखड़ी  Mathematics-Subtraction in notebook.  EVS- Reading of Ch-6 (Food We Eat), pg no. 25 and 26.	Hindi- 3 की मात्रा से सम्बंधित अपनी मनपसंद वस्तु का निर्माण करने के लिए बेकार की वस्तुओं का उपयोग करेंगे। जैसे: गुल्लक, गुड़िया, कठपुतली, मुकुट आदि बनाएँ व उसके बारे में दो वाक्य कक्षा में बोलें। EVS- Draw/paste pictures of any 3 each, plants based food and animals based food in notebook.

August 3, 2022 (Wednesday)	English-Recapitulation along with grammar book page number 31.  Hindi- ऊ मात्रा पाठ पठन व पुस्तक अभ्यास कार्य  Mathematics-Textbook page no. 35  EVS- Vocabulary of Ch-6 (Food We Eat )in notebook.	Mathematics-Textbook pg no. 34
August 4, 2022 (Thursday)	English-Recapitulation along with grammar book page number 32, part A.  Hindi- ऊ मात्रा संबंधित चित्र बनाना व उनके नाम लिखना  Mathematics-Textbook pg no. 37,38  EVS- Worksheet 21,pg no. 29 and 30	English- Grammar book page number 33, part B and C
August 5, 2022 (Friday)	English- Recapitulation along with workbook, worksheet number 16, page number 21  Hindi- अक्षरों में ऊ मात्रा लगाकर नए शब्द बनाना  Mathematics-Properties of Zero in notebook.  EVS- Worksheet 23, pg no. 33.	Mathematics- Textbook pg no. 36  English- Worksheet 1 and 2 pg no 1 and 2
August 6, 2022 ( Saturday)	PTM	

Regards Team SPS



### Salwan Public School, Gurugram Grade II Week - 1

August 1, 2022 – August 6, 2022

Date/Day	CA	Concept Revision
August 1, 2022 (Monday)	Mathematics: Addition of 3 digit number without regrouping in Math notebook. English: Revisiting the Pronouns. Recap Activity in Grammar Notebook. हिंदी: पाठ 16 उपकारी पेड़ पठन (पुस्तक)	Mathematics- Math workbook(pg no 27)
	<b>EVS</b> : Discussion of Ch-17, Plants Are Useful, with the help of video followed by doing 'Fun Time' at page 98	
August 2, 2022 (Tuesday)	Mathematics:Story sums in Math workbook English: Page 36 in Tune into Grammar book. हिंदी: पुस्तक अभ्यास (पुस्तक) EVS: Back exercise of textbook page 100 (A, C & D)	Hindi- कविता याद करें  https://youtu.be/goRF635GiIs https://youtu.be/i8456 CPyrM वर्कबुक अभ्यास पत्रिका -20 पूर्ण करें   यदि 'पेड़ पौधे न होते तो क्या होता' चार से पाँच वाक्य लिखें   EVS: Complete the back exercise of chapter-17, Plants Are Useful
August 3, 2022 (Wednesday)	Mathematics: Addition of 3 digit number without regrouping in Math workbook. English: Attempt Page 37 in Tune into Grammar book. हिंदी: कठिन शब्द लेखन (notebook)	(Page 100 & 101)  Mathematics- Story Sums in notebook. Q1) Sania picked 54 flowers on Monday,44 flowers on Tuesday and 16 flowers on Wednesday. How many flowers did she pick altogether?

	<b>EVS</b> : Discussion on different types of food groups with the help of video followed by worksheet-14 in the workbook.	Q2) In the park, there were 29 girls and 35 boys. How many children were there in total?
August 4, 2022	Mathematics: Addition of 2 digit number with	English- Attempt Page 39(A) in
(Thursday)	regrouping in Math textbook.	Tune into Grammar book.
	English: Attempt Page 38 in Tune into	
	Grammar book.	
	हिंदी : शब्दार्थ व श्रुतलेख लेखन, नन्हा बीज पाठ	
	का श्रुतलेख (notebook)	
	EVS: Notebook work	
August 5, 22	Mathematics: Enhancement worksheet and	Mathematics-Activity worksheet
(Friday)	magic square in Math workbook.	4 in Math textbook.(Pg no 58)
	English: Attempt Page 39(B) in Tune into	
	Grammar book.	
	हिंदी : प्रश्नोत्तर लेखन (नोटबुक)	
	<b>EVS</b> : Golden food habits followed by a draw	
	and speak activity in the class.	
August 6, 2022	PTM	<b>EVS:</b> Do worksheet-10 and
(Saturday)		worksheet-11 in the workbook.
GK	Worksheet-5 in workbook	Revise the classwork

Dear Parents

Kindly note- Mathematics competition is planned on August 20, 2022. Topic: Math-A-Tale Regards



# Salwan Public School Gurugram

(Session 2022-23) Home Learning Plan

Class III (1st Aug to 6th Aug )

# Dear Parent Greetings!

Please refer to the Event Planner for Holidays and Activities planned for the month.

Students are required to bring the following items for Bookmark Activity on Wednesday, 3rd August, 2022.

- Coloured Sheets
- Sketch Pens
- Decorative Stickers

	English	
Concept:	Lesson 3: Anna's Diary and Diary Entry	
What will I learn?	<ul> <li>New words and expressions</li> <li>Vocabulary building</li> <li>Dictionary skills</li> <li>Comprehension of the given text.</li> <li>Attempting comprehension-based exercises</li> <li>Framing grammatically correct sentences.</li> <li>Define 'a diary entry' as a means of expression.</li> <li>Explain the importance of diary writing and state the benefits of inculcating a habit of writing diary.</li> <li>Apply the correct format and include all the essential elements while writing a diary entry.</li> <li>enhance their creativity and imaginative skills.</li> </ul>	

To Read &	Pages from the Literature TextBook. Pages from the workbook	
Understand:	to be covered for Diary Entry.	
To Do:		
CA:		
Day 1	Reading and explaining of the chapter.	
Day 2	Writing the Word Bank of new words covered in the literature	
	notebook. Discussing the theme of the lesson.	
Day 3	Questions and Answers to be done in the notebook by the subject	
	teacher.	
	QI. Why did mother move Anna's bed to the window?	
	Q2.Who suggested Anna to keep a diary and why?	
	Q3.What did Anna note about Mrs James' house in her diary?	
	Q4.Why do you think Mrs James called Anna a clever girl?	
Day 4	Reading of the lesson by the students stressing on pronunciation and	
	fluency.	
Day 5	Reference to Context	
	"What a clever girl! I'll phone the police and tell them."	
	Q1. Who is the speaker?	
	Q2. Who is clever according to the speaker?	
	Q3.What did the girl do after the conversation?	
Day 6	Completion of the pending work and checking of the completed work in notebooks.	
HA:	Reading of the lesson at home 3 times, revising questions given at the back of the text.	
Hindi		
विषय:	हिंदी	
पाठ:	• विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता	
	<ul> <li>पाठ ७ पेड़ और पौधे</li> </ul>	
शिक्षण उद्देश्य	• छात्रों में आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न करना	
	1	

	<ul> <li>भाषा के के प्रति प्रेम उत्पन्न करना</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>वाचन कौशल को मजबूत बनाना</li> </ul>
	• प्रकृति के महत्त्व को समझना
	• प्रदूषण के प्रति सजगता उत्पन्न करना
To Do	• विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता
	<ul> <li>पाठ 7 पठन</li> </ul>
	• कविता लेखन ,चित्र निर्माण
	<ul> <li>पठित पद्यांश ,वाक्य निर्माण</li> </ul>
	• मूल्यपरक प्रश्न
	• कक्षा गतिविधि
	• गृहकार्य
कक्षा कार्य	
Day 1	• पाठ परिचय और व्याख्या
	<ul> <li>(कक्षा के उपरांत विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता भी ली जाएगी )</li> </ul>
Day 2	• भाषा की बात
	• (कक्षा के उपरांत विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता भी ली जाएगी )
Day 3	<ul> <li>पठित पद्यांश करवाया जाएगा</li> </ul>
C/X	<ul> <li>कक्षा के उपरांत विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता भी ली जाएगी</li> </ul>
Day 4	• मूल्यपरक प्रश्न करवाया जाएगा
	<ul> <li>कक्षा के उपरांत विज्ञापन प्रतियोगिता भी ली जाएगी</li> </ul>
Day 5	• कक्षा में पाठ 7 से सम्बंधित गतिविधि करवाई जाएगी I
Day 6	<ul> <li>अध्यापिका द्वारा एक बार फिर पाठ 7 पर चर्चा की जाएगी</li> </ul>
गृहकार्य	• लेखन पुस्तिका में कविता लेखन और चित्र निर्माण

	• वाक्य निर्माण
	<ul> <li>शब्द -प्रदूषण ,पथिक, उपकार ,हिरयाली</li> </ul>
	Mathematics
Concept:	Subtraction
	Multiplication
What will I	Subtraction practice
learn?	Multiplication
To Read &	Multiplication as repeated subtraction
Understand:	Recap of Tables till 10
	Properties of multiplication
To Do:	
CA:	
Day 1	Subtraction with mental maths, pg 59 in textbook
Day 2	Extra practice questions on subtraction.
Day 3	Introduction to Multiplication, pg 64 and 65 in textbook.
Day 4	Multiplication as repeated addition
Day 5	Writing tables 4 to 8
Day 6	Writing tables 9 to 12
HA:	Revise tables
	Pg 73 in textbook
	EVS (Science)
Concept:	CHAPTER 5 PLANTS
What will I	Importance of plants
learn?	Kind of plants
	Plants and climate
(2)	Plants are our Friends
	New plants
To Read &	•
Understand:	
Subject	•
Enrichment	
Activity	
To Do:	QUESTION ANSWERS
	• WORKSHEET

Day 1	QUESTION ANSWERS  OLIECTION ANSWERS
Day 2	QUESTION ANSWERS
Day 3	• WORKSHEET
Day 4	• WORKSHEET
Day 5	ACTIVITIES/ VIDEOS FOR REVISION
Day 6	ACTIVITIES/VIDEOS FOR REVISION
HA	• Revise the chapter at home
	ICT
<b>Concept:</b>	Windows operating system
What will I	Managing files and folders
learn?	
To Read &	How folders are different from file
Understand:	
To Do:	Practice making folder on desktop
CA:	
Day 1	Demonstrating the concept of files and folders
Day 2	Practice making folder on desktop and saving Ms paint file in
	that folder.



# Salwan Public School Gurugram

(Session 2022-23) Home Learning Plan

Class IV (1st August - 6th August )

# Dear Parent Greetings!

Please refer to the Event Planner for Holidays and Activities planned for the month.

Students are required to bring the following items for Bookmark Activity on Wednesday, 3rd August, 2022.

- Coloured Sheets
- Sketch Pens
- Decorative Stickers

English	
Concept:	Literature - Chapter 2 - A Grain of Rice , Grammar -
	Adjectives / Pronouns (Continued)
What will I	Read the story loudly, clearly and distinctly.
learn?	<ul> <li>Learn new words and their meanings.</li> </ul>
	• Understand the plot of the story and answer the questions that
	follow independently.
	<ul> <li>Locate the unfamiliar words from the dictionary.</li> </ul>
	Enrich my vocabulary by using new words in verbal and
	written communication.
	Connect the moral derived from the story to real life
	instances.
To Read &	Reading and explanation of Chapter - 2 A Grain of Rice - Pages
Understand:	(23-26).

To Do:	Activity (Frame it up)- Put on your thinking caps and frame up a beautiful story based on the pictures given on page 33 of English Connection book.
CA:	• Textual exercises Pages (29-32) of Chapter - 2 A Grain of Rice.
	• Question /Answers of the chapter will be done in the class and
	children will write the answers independently.
	• Frame Sentences with the following words:- (Chapter - 2 A
	Grain of Rice.)
	1. modest
	2. Trickled
HA:	Read (Chapter - 2 A Grain of Rice ) and frame sentences with the
	following words:-
	<ol> <li>miserably</li> <li>indulge</li> </ol>
	Prepare Chapter - 2 A Grain of Rice for dictation on 5.08.22 i.e.
	Friday.
	Hindi
	Tillul
विषय:	परिवेश पाठ्यपुस्तक
पाठ:	पाठ -4 लालची बंदर
शिक्षण उद्देश्य	<ul> <li>छात्रों के आत्मविश्वास व मौखिक कौशल का विकास होगा ।</li> </ul>
	🍑 • छात्रों के लिखित कौशल का विकास होगा l
	छात्रा क लिखित काशल का विकास होगा ।     छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।
CAN	• छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा l
SP	छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।     छात्र सोच समझ कर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे ।
To Do	• छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा l
To Do कक्षा कार्य	छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।     छात्र सोच समझ कर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे ।
	<ul> <li>छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।</li> <li>छात्र सोच समझ कर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे ।</li> <li>दोहा अभ्यास ,कविता वाचन</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।</li> <li>छात्र सोच समझ कर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे ।</li> <li>दोहा अभ्यास ,कविता वाचन</li> <li>दोहा वाचन प्रतियोगिता हेतु चयन किया जाएगा ।</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>छात्रों में श्रावण कौशल का विकास होगा ।</li> <li>छात्र सोच समझ कर काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होंगे ।</li> <li>दोहा अभ्यास ,कविता वाचन</li> <li>दोहा वाचन प्रतियोगिता हेतु चयन किया जाएगा ।</li> <li>पाठ -4 कविता का पठन -पाठन व सरलीकरण</li> </ul>

	• पठित पद्यांश
	• मूल्यपरक प्रश्न
	``
	<ul> <li>शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य निर्माण करना ।</li> </ul>
गृहकार्य	<ul> <li>अपने पसंदीदा जानवर का चित्रांकन करें ।</li> </ul>
	Mathematics
Concept:	Chapter 7 - Division
What will I	Properties of Division
learn?	<ul> <li>Division by 1-digit number</li> </ul>
	Checking of Division
	<ul> <li>Division by 10 and 100</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Division by 10 and 100</li> <li>Division by 2- digit number</li> </ul>
	Division by 2- digit number
To Read &	• Read page no. 59-63
Understand:	
Activity:	•
To Do:	Revise Tables
CA:	D (CD)
	• Properties of Division
	• Ex 24 Q6, Q8, Q9
	• Ex 24 Q14, Q15
	• Ex 25 Q6, Q7, Q11, Q15, Q19
HA:	• Ex 24 Q2, Q3, Q5, Q10
	• Ex 25 Q3, Q4, Q17, Q18, Q20
	• Revise Tables
	EVS (Science)
Concept:	Revision of chapter 3 & 4
What will I	<ul> <li>Plants &amp; their classification based on lifestyle</li> </ul>
learn?	<ul> <li>Adaptations shown by plants and animals.</li> </ul>
To Read &	Content from the book( Chapter - 3 & 4)
Understand:	
To Do:	Explore more about adaptation in plants and animals
CA:	Oral revisions, quiz, written revisions, discussions
HA:	Sharing of facts related to plants and animals in class.

EVS (Social Science)	
Concept:	My Idea Of Fun
What will I	The students will learn about some of the common sports
learn?	played in India
	They will also learn about other recreational activities.
To Discuss:	A classroom discussion on recreational activities in daily life
	will be done
CA:	Q/Answers after the explanation of the lesson will be done
HA:	Students will read the entire lesson at home.
ICT	
Concept:	Ch. 2: Internet Application
What will I	Students will learn about Cyber Safety and Netiquettes
learn?	
To Read &	Read the content shared in the ICT Google classroom.
Understand:	
To Do:	Practice the activities given in the chapter's PDF
CA:	Practical Activity
	<ul> <li>Explanation and class discussion on Cyber Safety and</li> </ul>
	Netiquettes
	Tyenqueues
HA:	Find out the history of Internet and create a document on it
HA:	



# Salwan Public School Gurugram

### (Session 2022-23) Home Learning Plan

Class V (1st Aug to 6th Aug)

# **Dear Parent Greetings!**

Please refer to the Event Planner for Holidays and Activities planned for the month.

Students are required to bring the following items for Bookmark Activity on Wednesday, 3rd August, 2022.

- Coloured Sheets
- Sketch Pens
- Decorative Stickers

English	
Concept:	<ul> <li>Poem- The Duck and the Kangaroo (Contd.)</li> <li>Kinds of Adjectives</li> </ul>
What will I learn?	<ul> <li>The students will be able to:</li> <li>Read and recite the poem with proper intonation</li> <li>Understand kinds of adjectives</li> <li>Apply the grammatical concepts accurately</li> </ul>
To Read & Understand:	<ul> <li>Read the poem- The Duck and the Kangaroo</li> <li>Page 49,50 and 51</li> </ul>
To Do:	
CA:	<ul> <li>Poem- Recitation and Explanation</li> <li>Question- Answers</li> <li>Kinds of Adjectives-Page 51( Ex. ' learn')</li> <li>Page 52/53- Ex. A, B, C</li> <li>Page 54/55- Ex. 'learn', A, B</li> </ul>
HA:	• Page 56 (Ex. C)

	Hindi
विषय:	हिंदी
पाठ:	<ul> <li>परिवेश पाठ -8 वृक्ष कविता</li> <li>हिंदी प्रतियोगिता हेतु वाचन गतिविधि</li> </ul>
शिक्षण उद्देश्य	<ul> <li>छात्रो का वाचन कौशल का विकास होगा ।</li> <li>बीज से वृक्ष बनने की प्रक्रिया एवं प्रकाश संश्लेषण प्रक्रिया से पिरचित होंगे  </li> <li>वृक्षारोपण व पर्यावरण सरंक्षण का महत्त्व जानेंगे  </li> <li>वृक्षों से प्राप्त होने वाली चीज़ों व उनके लाभ से पिरचित होंगे  </li> </ul>
TO DO	परिवेश पाठ -8 वृक्ष कविता पढ़े।
कक्षा कार्य	<ul> <li>कक्षा कार्य -1(परिवेश पाठ -8 वृक्ष किता किता पठन और चर्चा)+ वाचन गतिविधि</li> <li>कक्षा कार्य -2 परिवेश पाठ -8 वृक्ष किता किता लेखन +वाचन गतिविधि</li> <li>कक्षा कार्य -3 परिवेश पाठ -8 वृक्ष किता किता अभ्यास कार्य +वाचन गतिविधि</li> <li>कक्षा कार्य -4 मूल्यपरक प्रश्न ++वाचन गतिविधि</li> <li>कक्षा कार्य -5 वर्कशीट में कार्य करवाया जाएगा ।</li> </ul>
गृहकार्य	गृहकार्य - (किताब से परे)  निम्निलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।  1. बीज को विकसित होने में किन -िकन तत्वों की आवश्यकता होती है? चित्र बनाकर लिखिए ।  2. बीज एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर कैसे पहुँच जाता है ?  3. बगीचों में अपने आप वृक्ष कैसे उग जाते हैं?

	4. बीज को वृक्ष बनने के लिए किन -किन चीज़ों की
	आवश्यकता होती है?
	Mathematics
Concept:	Factors & Multiples
What will I learn?	<ul> <li>Rules of Divisibility</li> <li>Finding factors and multiples of various numbers</li> <li>Prime and Composite Numbers.</li> <li>Prime factorization.</li> </ul>
To Read & Understand: To Do:	<ul> <li>Rules of Divisibility- Pg 45,46</li> <li>Prime and Composite Numbers, Prime factorization - Pg 47</li> </ul>
CA:	<ul> <li>Group Activity - Rules of Divisibility</li> <li>Text book - Ex. 19 Q1-b,c,d, Q2, Q3c,d, Q4 to Q8-2 numbers from each question.</li> <li>Text book - Ex. 19</li></ul>
HA:	<ul> <li>Text book - Ex. 19</li> <li>Q1-a, e; Q3a,b; Q4 to Q8-remaining parts</li> <li>Ex. 20 - Q3,Q4 &amp; Q5-remaining parts</li> </ul>
	EVS (Science)
Concept:	Chapter-1 (The Ecosystem)
What will I learn? To Read & Understand:	<ul> <li>Flow of energy in ecosystem</li> <li>How plants make their own food</li> <li>Chapter-1</li> </ul>
To Do:	Role play on food chain and food web-Class Activity
CA:	Book exercise and Question answers of Agriculture
HA:	Read Ch-1
	EVS (Social Science)
Concept:	Our Rich Heritage
What will I learn?	<ul> <li>Monuments of India</li> <li>Taking care of the monuments</li> </ul>

To Read & Understand:	Importance of monuments
To Do:	
CA:	Explanation in the class
	<ul> <li>Virtual visit to monuments</li> <li>Sharing the experiences of visits to monuments</li> </ul>
HA:	Enjoy the virtual tour of Red Fort, Delhi <a href="https://www.touristtube.com/Things-to-do-in-Delhi/The-R">https://www.touristtube.com/Things-to-do-in-Delhi/The-R</a> ed-Fort-360
	ICT
Concept:	Google docs
What will I	Using collaboration feature in Google doc
learn?	Using Speech to text feature
	Formatting in Google docs
To Read & Understand:	Read the content shared in the ICT Google classroom.
To Do:	
CA:	Write an article in Google docs on Endangered animals and
	do the required formating
HA:	Students to work in groups (collaboration mode ) and write an
	article on different types of computer viruses (using Speech to
	text tool).



### Salwan Public School, Gurugram Session: 2022 – 2023

### PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

### MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (1-12 August 2022) Class VI

### **Pre-Class Content**

Subjects	Unit
English	Literature:
	Chapter 3: The Shepherd's Treasure
	Read the text from your textbook or from the given link. <a href="https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fepw103.pdf">https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fepw103.pdf</a>
	<b>Summary:</b> The Shepherd's Treasure is a story of a poor shepherd who lives in a village. He is not educated but a very wise and helpful man. His helping nature and wisdom make him quite famous in his village. He becomes so popular that the king comes to know about him. So, the king meets him in disguise. When the king meets him, he learns that the man is quite wise, affectionate and thoughtful. This impresses the king so much that he appoints him as the Governor of a small district. Ultimately, he also wins the heart of people. This makes the other governors jealous and they spread rumours that he collects a part of the tax in his iron chest. However, when the king opens the chest, they find just an old blanket. Thus, the king makes him the governor of an even bigger district.
	<b>Message:</b> One must always remain humble even if fortunes change. Wealth is temporary and fortunes may fluctuate easily.
	Poem: Beauty
	Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder. It is the attitude of a person. Beauty is everywhere. It can be seen in the Sunlight, the trees, the birds, the growing crops, people who dance to show their happiness when their crops are ready.
	Beauty is a thing to be felt. It can be heard means one can listen to it. Like one can hear its sound when night falls, when the wind blows and creates a sound, when rain falls on the earth, when a singer sings. One can even feel it in the sincere and honest conviction of a person.
	Beauty is not always external or visible. It is within and it can be abstract also. One's views, good acts, one's wishes which one even imagine in dreams.

Beauty can be one way of work or even the style of taking rest. Thus, beauty is very vast. It can not be confined to one thing, rather it is there in everything. We just need eyes and a heart to see it.

#### **Biographical Sketch**

A Biographical Sketch is an account of the life and activities of a person. It would include information about the person, his/her name, place of residence, education, occupation, life and activities, as well as other important details. It is the story of the person, always written by someone else and never by the person about whom it is written.

#### **Value points:**

#### A biography tells the story of a person's character, life and achievements.

- A biographical sketch is shorter and much more specific.
- Word limit 100-120 words.
- We may define a biographical sketch as the description of a person, his physical appearance, work, temperament, habits, achievements and other salient traits.
- A bio-sketch is always written by someone else except the person on whom it is written. It includes a person's age, education, profession, disposition and attributes.
- It presents facts about a person's life and provides an overview of the life of the person.
- It is usually written in the third person.

#### Sample:

- Poonam has joined your school recently. She is your classmate. Write her biographical sketch in about 100-120 words with the help of the points given below.
  - a. Age: 12 years
  - b. School: Salwan Public School, Delhi
  - c. Appearance: Tall and pretty
  - d. Family background: Lives with parents in Gurugram. Has a younger sister named, Radhika. Her father works at a motorbike company
  - e. Languages known: German, English and Hindi
  - f. Hobbies: Basketball and traveling
  - g. Fond of: Listening to music
  - h. Aim: famous singer

#### **Answer:**

• Poonam is 12 years old. Our school's name is Salwan Public School which is in Gurugram. She is tall and pretty. She lives with her parents in the city. She has a younger sister named Radhika. Her father works at a

motorbike company. She can fluently speak German, Hindi and English and loves assisting her friends who are keen to learn German. Her hobbies are playing Cricket and traveling and she is fond of listening to music. Poonam enjoys going for Basketball classes every evening after, she loves traveling with her parents and friends and exploring new places. Music has become her passion, she has started composing songs, raps etc. Poonam's aim is to become a famous singer and make everyone feel proud of her.

#### Hindi

#### सर्वनाम

संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
सर्वनाम के भेद- सर्वनाम के मुख्य 6 भेद है
पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम- उत्तम पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष, अन्य पुरुष
निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
निजवाचक सर्वनाम

#### लिंग

**ਹ**चन

हिंदी भाषा में दो प्रकार के लिंगों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। स्त्रीलिंग - स्त्री शब्दों का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कहते हैं। पुलिंग– पुरुष शब्दों का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को कॉलिंग कहते हैं।

## हिंदी में दो प्रकार के वचनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

एकवचन- एक वस्तु का बोध करवाने वाले शब्दों को एकवचन वाले शब्द कहते हैं।

बहुवचन- एक से अधिक वस्तु का बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को बहुवचन शब्द कहते हैं।

#### पाठ-टिकट अलबम

राजप्पा नागराजन दोनों से सहपाठी थे। राजप्पा के पास डाक टिकटों का एक सुंदर अलबम था। उसके अलबम की लड़कों में काफी तारीफ हो रही थी परंतु जब से नागराजन के मामा ने सिंगापुर से उसके लिए अलबम भेजा था तब से

राजप्पा के अलबम को कोई नहीं पूछता था। नागराजन अपना अलबम सब को दिखाता था पर किसी को छूने नहीं देता था। लड़कियों द्वारा मांगे जाने पर नागराजन ने अलबम पर कवर चढ़ा दिया। काफी मेहनत से तैयार की गई राजप्पा के अलबम की कोई तारीफ नहीं करता। अब राजप्पा मन ही मन ईर्ष्या करने लगा। लड़कों के सामने जाने में शर्म आने लगी थी। पहले वह टिकट की खोज में घूमा करता था परंत् अब घर में रहने लगा । उसे नागराजन के अलबम से चिढ़ होने लगी थी। वह नागराजन के घर की तरफ चल पड़ा। राजप्पा ने सोच लिया था कि वह अपने फालतू के टिकट से नागराजन के अच्छे टिकट बदल देगा। उसे अपने पर विश्वास था क्योंकि उसने पहले भी ऐसा कई बार किया था। वह नागराज उनके घर पहुंचकर ऊपर चला गया थोड़ी देर बाद नागराजन की बहन कामाक्षी ऊपर आई। उसने बताया नागराजन शहर गया। उसने भी अपने भाई के अलबम की तारीफ की। थोड़ी देर बाद अलबम को चुरा लिया और अलमारी के पीछे छूपा दिया। रात को सहपाठी आया, जिसने उसे बताया कि नागराजन का अलबम चोरी हो गया। उस रात उसे नींद नहीं आई। सुबह को वह सहपाठी दोबारा आया और राजप्पा को बताया कि शायद नागराजन पुलिस में जाएगा। उसके पापा डीएसपी के दफ्तर में काम करते हैं ,राजप्पा के पापा दफ्तर चले गए। राजप्पा बिस्तर पर बैठा था। दरवाजे पर दस्तक हुई राजप्पा घबरा गया। पुलिस आई है। पकड़े जाने के डर से उसने नागराजन का अलबम अंगीठी में डाल दी तभी अम्मा की आवाज आएगी। नागराजन उससे मिलने आया है। नागराजन ने राजप्पा को बताया कि उसका अलबम चोरी हो गया है। नागराजन बहुत मायूस था। राजप्पा ने उसे अपना अलबम देकर कहा कि वह रख ले। नागराजन, मैंने सोचा है मजाक कर रहा है परंतु राजपा बार-बार वही बात कह रहा था ।जब राजप्पा, नागराजन का अलबम ले जाने लगा तब राजा ने कहा कि वह उसे रात भर देखना चाहता है, स्बह लौटा देगा।

#### शब्दार्थ

चबेना- चबाने के लिए भुने हुए चने आदि

अगुवा- नेता

पगडंडी -पैदल चलने के लिए बना कच्चा रास्ता

टीपना- नकल करना

घुड़की देना- धमकाना

बघारना- अपनी होशियारी दिखाने के लिए किसी बात की चर्चा करना

कोरस- एक साथ मिलकर
खलना- बुरा लगना
सांकल खटकी- कुंडी की आवाज आना
सांस ऊपर की ऊपर और नीचे की नीचे रहना - घबरा जाए
आग में घी डालना- गुस्से को और अधिक बढ़ाना
चेहरा उतरा हुआ होना - निराश होना

#### Sanskrit

### ६- समुद्रतटः

#### ७-बकस्य प्रतिकारः।

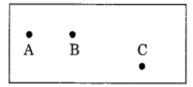
इस पाठ में शियार तथा सारस के माध्यम् से बतलाया जाता है कि जैसे को तैसा जवाब देना बहुत आवश्यक् है। क्योंकि दुष्ट के साथ दुष्टता हि सही रहती है।

ਗੈ ते सः तौ तम् तान् तैः तेन ताभ्याम् तेभ्यः तस्मै ताभ्यम् तेषाम् तस्य तयोः तस्मिन तयोः तेषु

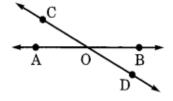
#### **Mathematics**

#### **Chapter 4 - Basic Geometrical Shapes**

- 1. Basic Geometrical Elements are points, lines and planes.
- 2. Point determines a location. It does not have length, breadth and thickness. It is usually denoted by a capital letter.



- 3. Line segment is the shortest distance between two points. Line segment joining points A and B is denoted by AB. AB and BA denote the same line segment.
- 4. When a line segment is extended on both sides infinitely we get a line.
- 5. A ray is a portion of line starting at a point and extending in one direction endlessly.
- 6. Two distinct lines which meet at a point are called intersecting lines.



Two distinct lines which do not meet at any point, are called parallel lines and denoted by  $\parallel$  i.e.,  $AB\parallel CD$ 

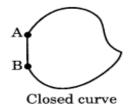




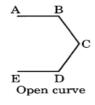
8. Any drawing (straight or non-straight) drawn without lifting the pencil is called a curve.



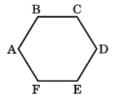
- 9. Simple curve does not intersects itself.
- 10. If the end points of a simple curve are joined, then it is called as closed curve.



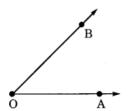
11. If the end points of a curve are not joined, then it is called as open curve.



12. Polygon is a simple closed curve made up of line segments.



13. An angle is made up of two rays starting from a common end point. It is read as  $\angle BOA$  or  $\angle AOB$ .



14. Angle has three regions: On the angle, the interior of the angle and the exterior of the angle.

#### **Chapter - 5 Understanding Elementary Shapes**

All the shapes we see around us are formed using curves or lines. We organize them into line segments, angles, triangles, polygons, and circles. We can see that they do not have the same measure. So it is necessary to develop tools to compare their sizes.

#### **Measuring Line**

This can be done in several ways:

- Comparison by observation
- Comparison by tracing
- Comparison using a ruler and a divider.

There are four main directions. They are North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W).

The turn from north to east is by a right angle. The turn from north to south is by two right angles. It is called a straight angle.

If we turn by two straight angles or four right angles in the same direction, then it makes a full turn and we reach our original position. This one complete turn is called one revolution. The angle for one revolution is a complete angle.

We can see such revolutions on clock faces. When the hand of a clock moves from one position to another, it turns through an angle. Suppose the hand of a clock starts at 12 and goes around until it reaches 12 again. Clearly, it has made one revolution. It has turned through one complete angle or two straight angles or four right angles.

#### **Angles** – Acute, Obtuse, and Reflex

An angle is called an acute angle if it is smaller than a right angle. An angle is called an obtuse angle, if it is larger than a right angle, but less than a straight angle.

An angle is called a reflex angle if it is larger than a straight angle.

#### **Measuring Angles**

To compare two angles exactly, we need the measures of the angles. This is done with the help of a protractor. One complete revolution is divided into 360 parts. Each part is called a degree. The measure of the angle is called 'degree measure'. We write 360 degrees as 360°.

#### Classification of Triangles-

We know that a triangle is a polygon with the least number of sides. There are different types of triangles.

Triangles can be classified on the basis of their angles as follows:

• If each angle of a triangle is acute, it is called an acute-angled triangle.

- If anyone angle of a triangle is a right angle, it is called a right-angled triangle.
- If anyone angle of a triangle is obtuse, it is called an obtuse-angled triangle.

The triangles can also be classified on the basis of the lengths of their sides as follows:

- If all the three sides of a triangle are of unequal length, it is called a scalene triangle.
- If any two of the sides of a triangle are equal, it is called an isosceles triangle.

If all the three sides of a triangle are of equal length, it is called an equilateral triangles

#### Science

#### **Chapter - 7 Getting to know plants**

- Students will explore about the following terms Leaf, Venation, Transpiration, Photosynthesis, Taproot system, Fibrous root system, Creepers and Climbers.
- Students will note the differences between herbs, Shrubs and Trees and in their structure.

#### HERBS VS SHRUBS VS TREES

Herbs are seedproducing, annual, non-woody plants

Have non-woody, soft stems

Stems do not have branches

Short

Annual, biennial or perennials

Add flavor to food and provide medicines Shrubs are woody plants that contain several main stems arising near the ground

Have thick, but not hard woody stems

Have branches at their bases

Tall

Mainly perennials

Have a medicinal value, and can be used in gardening

Trees are woody, perennials with a single trunk, growing to a considerable height

Have thick, hard, and brown woody stems

Have branches in a single stem

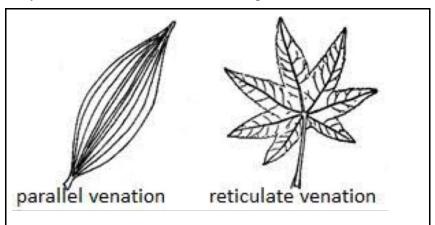
Tallest

Perennials

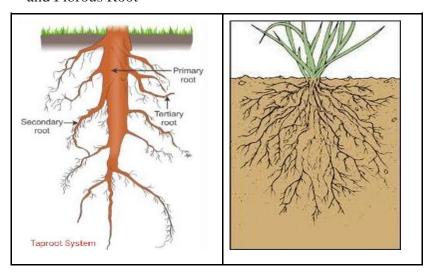
Prevent soil erosion, maintain the carbon dioxide content in the air, and provide wood

Visit www.pediaa.com

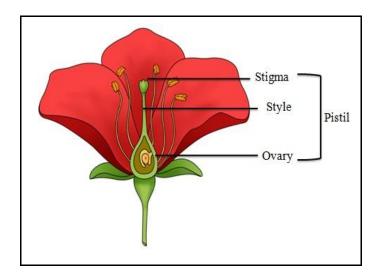
• They will note the difference between parallel and reticulate venation.



• They will know about the structure of types of root systems: Tap Root and Fibrous Root



• They will learn about various parts of a flower.



**Activity :** Students will collect the specimens of five different types of leaves and categorize them as presence of Reticulate and Parallel venation

#### **Social Science**

#### **Political Science-**

#### **Chapter 3: What is Government?**

- Need and functions of a Government
- Levels of government

#### What is the need of a government?

- Government is needed to make decisions and to get things done. The government takes decisions on various matters; like how and where to build roads, schools and railway lines, how to improve the public healthcare system, how to improve the supply of drinking water, etc.
- The government needs to take decisions on various social issues. For example; government formulates programmes on helping the poor people. Government takes decisions when there is some conflict between two social groups.
- The government is also required to protect the boundaries of the country. It also needs to maintain cordial relations with other countries.
- The government has to ensure that all its citizens get enough to eat. In case of a natural disaster, the government carries out relief operations to help affected people.
- The government also needs to maintain the rules and regulations so that everyone can live in harmony.

## There are different levels of government. Different levels of the government are as follows:

Centre Level or National Level: This is the topmost level of government. The Central Government looks after topics of national interest. The Prime Minister is the head of the Central Government. The Central Government operates from the national capital New Delhi

State Level: Different states have their own level of government. The State Government is headed by the Chief Minister of that state. The State Government looks after the state subjects.

District Level: At the district level, the governance is in the hands of government officials who are known as civil servants. The government officials look after the implementation of various programmes.

Village Level: At the village level, the government is headed by the Sarpanch. The government at the village level is called the Gram Panchayat. It looks after topics of local interest.

While the Central Government is called the national government, all other levels are called local levels of government.

#### There are two main types of government, viz. monarchy and democracy.

Monarchy: When the head of the government is a king, this is called a monarchy. The king enjoys supreme power. Power is transferred from one king to another on the basis of inheritance. This means that the son or daughter of a king becomes the next king or queen. In this system, people have no say in the selection of government. Monarchy is still being practiced in a handful of

countries, e.g. Bhutan and Saudi Arabia.

Democracy: In a democratic government, the rulers are elected by people. Democracy is defined as the government by the people, for the people and of the people. In this system, power is transferred from one ruler to another on the basis of people's choice.

#### Activity- Voting in classroom to elect a monitor in class

Link- https://youtu.be/gESGVI637dM

#### **History-**

#### **Chapter :4 What Books and Burials Tell Us**

- Books-Rig Veda and how historians study it.
- Cattle, horses and chariots
- Words to describe people
- Silent guards- The Megaliths
- Finding social differences through burials

There are 4 types of Vedas:

- 1. The Rigveda
- 2. The Samaveda
- 3. The Yajurveda
- 4. The Atharvaveda

Let's learn about each of them in detail.

#### The Rigveda

It is the oldest Veda and was composed about 3500 years ago. The Rigveda includes more than a thousand hymns, called **sukta** or "well-said". These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses. Three gods are especially important, which are:

- 1. **The Agni**, the god of fire
- 2. **Indra**, a warrior god
- 3. Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared

Most of the hymns were composed, taught and learnt by men. A few were composed by women. The Rigveda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit. The Rigveda was recited and heard rather than read. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed and printed less than 200 years ago.

#### How historians study the Rigveda?

Some of the hymns in the Rigveda are in the form of dialogues. This is part of one such hymn, a dialogue between a sage named Vishvamitra, and two rivers, (Beas and Sutlej) that were worshipped as goddesses.

#### Cattle, horses and chariots

There are many prayers in the Rigveda for cattle, children (especially sons), and horses.

- 1. Horses were used in battles.
- 2. Battles were fought for land, water, and to capture people and cattle. There was no regular army, but there were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace. Most men took part in wars and also chose leaders.
- 3. Wealth was kept by the leaders, some were given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.

#### Words to describe people in Rigveda

Let us see some of the words used to describe people found in the Rigveda.

There are 2 groups who are described in terms of their work –

**The priests:** who were also called brahmins. They used to perform various rituals.

**The rajas:** They did not have capital cities, palaces or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas.

Two words were used to describe the people or the community as a whole:

- 1. One was jana
- 2. The other was vish

The people who composed the hymns described themselves as **Aryas** and called their opponents Dasas or Dasyus. The term **dasa means slave**. Slaves were women and men who were often captured in war.

#### Silent sentinels – the story of the megaliths

Big stones are known as megaliths, which were arranged by people and were used to mark burial sites. The practice of erecting megaliths began about 3000 years ago and was prevalent throughout the Deccan, south India, in the northeast and Kashmir. All burials have some common features. The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Black and Red Ware.

#### **Occupations at Inamgaon**

Archaeologists have found seeds of wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas and sesame. So, these have been cultivated in agriculture. Cuts in the bones of many animals show that they have been used as food. Fruits such as ber, amla, jamun, dates and a variety of berries were used as fruits.

Activity- Case Study: Inamgaon(Students will prepare the Case Study of Inamgaon in a colored A-4 sheet and paste related pictures)

Link- https://youtu.be/AzqnrO63sb8

#### **Chapter: 5 Kingdoms, Kings and Early Republics**

- Idea of Kinship
- Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

- Taxes
- Changes in Agriculture
- · Case Study: Bihar, Magadha and Vajji

#### How some men became rulers

Around 3000 years ago, we found some changes had taken place in the ways in which rajas were chosen. Some men were then recognised as rajas by performing very big sacrifices. **Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice was** one such ritual in which a horse was let loose to wander freely and it was guarded by the raja's men. If the horse wandered into the kingdoms of other rajas and they stopped it, they had to fight. If they allowed the horse to pass, it meant that they accepted that the raja who wanted to perform the sacrifice was stronger than them. These rajas were then invited to the sacrifice. The raja who organized the sacrifice was recognised as being very powerful and all those who came brought gifts for him.

#### Janapadas

The rajas who performed big sacrifices were then recognised as being **rajas of janapadas** rather than janas. The word janapada means the land where the jana set its foot and settled down. Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in these janapadas such as Purana Qila in Delhi, Hastinapura near Meerut, and Atranjikhera near Etah.

- 1. They found that people lived in huts, and kept cattle as well as other animals.
- 2. They also grew a variety of crops such as rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard.
- 3. They made earthen pots. One special type of pottery found at these sites is known as Painted Grey Ware.

#### Mahajanapadas

About 2500 years ago, some janapadas became more important than others, and were known as **mahajanapadas**. Most mahajanapadas had a capital city, many of these were fortified which means that huge walls of wood, brick or stone were built around them.

#### **Changes in agriculture**

There were two major changes in agriculture around mahajanapadas time.

**Growing use of iron ploughshares:** This means heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare so that more grain could be produced.

People began **transplanting paddy.** This meant that instead of scattering seed on the ground, saplings were grown and then planted in the fields.

**Activity-** Marking 8 Mahajanapadas on the Political Map of India

Link- https://youtu.be/VCkZbkvbJLw

Computer	Language Processors – Compilers, Interpreters and Assembler
Science	Software - Types of software
	Operating System?
	Types of Operating System – GUI, CUI
	Functions of Operating System
	Mobile Operating System
	Read the content from the chapter's PDF uploaded in GCR (code- hmy6ncq)
	Page 14 of 19

# POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit		
English	Chapter 3: The Shepherd's Treasure		
	Textual Questions: Do the Comprehension Check Questions (Page 10) in the Note Book:		
	Poem: Beauty		
	Do the Comprehension Check Questions in the Note Book:		
	1. Can you see beauty in your surroundings?		
	2. Why did people start dancing in the poem?		
	3. Find synonym for the word 'harvest'.		
	(a) sunlight		
	(b) produce		
	(c) dark		
	(d) dance		
	4. What were the actions of the wind and rain?		
	5. Find synonym for the word 'earnest'.		
	(a) senior		
	(b) chant		
	(c) earn		
	(d) serious		
	Biographical Sketch		
	1. Using the hints given below, write the biographical sketch of your grandmother in 100-120 words.		
	• Umadevi		
	• 70 years		
	Complete white hair		
	Slightly hunched back		
	<ul> <li>Always counting beads of her rosary</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Feeds birds and dogs</li> </ul>		
	Very religious and kind to all		
	2. Given below is a profile of Mr. Raj, the school gardener. Write a biographical sketch of Mr. Raj in about 100- 120 words.		
	• Age-around 50		
	Height/weight-six feet/75 kg., solid built		

- Family-large-six children: four boys, two girls
- Education-Middle school
- His likes/dislikes-plants, nursery, organic manure
- Works all day in the hot sun
- Why he is popular/unpopular-believes children are like young saplings.

### Hindi

# प्रश्न 1. नागराजन के अलबम के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर क्या लिखा था और क्यों? इसका असर कक्षा के दूसरे लड़के-लड़कियों पर क्या हुआ?

उत्तर- नागराजन के अलबम के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर उसका नाम लिखा था-ए.एम. नागराजन और नीचे ये पंक्तियाँ लिखी थीं-'इस अलबम को चुराने वाला बेशर्म है। ऊपर लिखे नाम को कभी देखा है? यह अलबम मेरा है। जब तक घास हरी है और कमल लाल, सूरज जब तक पूर्व से उगे और पश्चिम में छिपे, उस अनंत काल तक के लिए यह अलबम मेरा है, रहेगा।

इन पंक्तियों को लिखने का उद्देश्य यह था कि उस अलबम को कोई चुराए नहीं। लड़के-लड़कियों को यह पंक्तियाँ इतनी पसंद आईं कि उन्होंने इसे अपने किताब-कॉपी और अलबम पर उतार लिया।

# प्रश्न 2. नागराजन के अलबम के हिट हो जाने के बाद राजप्पा के मन की क्या दशा हुई?

उत्तर- नागराजन के अलबम के हिट हो जाने के बाद राजप्पा कुढ़ने लगा। उसका स्कूल जाने का मन न होता। दोस्तों से भी वह दूर रहने लगा। टिकट संग्रह में भी उसकी रुचि पहले जैसी न रही। वह हर वक्त अपना अलबम हाथ में लिए बैठा रहता। उसे अपने अलबम से चिढ़ होने लगी। जो टिकट उसने इतनी मेहनत से एकत्र किए थे, वही उसे कूड़ा लगने लगे।

## प्रश्न 3.अलबम चुराते समय राजप्पा किस मानसिक स्थिति से गुजर रहा था?

उत्तर- अलबम चुराते समय राजप्पा का दिल तेजी से धड़क रहा था। अलबम कमीज के नीचे खोंसकर वह भागता हुआ अपने घर पहुँचा। उसका शरीर जल रहा था। गला सूख गया था और चेहरा तमतमा रहा था। रात का खाना भी वह नहीं खा सका उसकी सूरत भयानक हो गई थी। घर के लोग उसे देखकर चिंतित हो गए थे। रात में उसे ठीक से नींद भी नहीं आई। अलबम को तिकए के नीचे रखकर ही वह सो पाया।

	प्रश्न 4.राजप्पा ने नागराजन का टिकट-अलबम अँगीठी में क्यों डाल दिया? ।		
	उत्तर- नागराजन के पिता डी.एस.पी. के दफ्तर में काम करते थे। अप्पू ने		
	राजप्पा को बताया था कि वह अलबम खोने की सूचना पुलिस को देने वाले		
	हैं। राजप्पा यह सोचकर डर गया कि पुलिस के तलाशी लेने पर वह पकड़ा		
	जाएगा इसलिए घबराहट में उसने नागराजन का अलबम अँगीठी में डाल दिया।		
	प्रश्न 5. लेखक ने राजप्पा के टिकट इकट्ठा करने की तुलना मधुमक्खी से		
	क्यों की?		
	उत्तर- जिस तरह मधुमक्खी रात-दिन एक करके अपना शहद इकट्ठा करती है,		
	उसी तरह राजप्पा भी सब कुछ भूल कर टिकट इकट्ठा करने के पीछे पड़ा		
	रहता। वह सुबह आठ बजे ही टिकट की खोज में निकल जाता। मीलों पैदल		
	चलकर वह अपने टिकट इकट्ठा करने वाले दोस्तों के पास जाती और दो		
	टिकट देकर एक दूसरा टिकट लेता। उसकी इसी धुन के कारण लेखक ने		
	उसकी तुलना मधुमक्खी से की है।		
Sanskrit	प्रश्न १ - ६ पर्यन्तं पाठस्य अभ्यास कार्यं करणीयम्।		
	१- शृगालस्य मित्रं कः आसीत्?		
	२-शृगालस्य स्वभावः की दृशः आसित्?		
	३-स्थालीतः कः भोजनम् अखादत्?		
Mathematics	Chapter 4: Basic Geometrical Shapes		
	C F		
	E G		
	1. Please find below based on above figure		
	<ul><li>(a) A pair of intersecting lines</li><li>(b) A pair of parallel lines</li></ul>		
	(c) Intersecting points		
	(d) Write down two line segments in the figure (e) Represent all the lines in the figure		
	2. A flat surface which extends indefinitely in all directions is called		
	3. An angle is made up of two starting from a common endpoint		

	Chapter 5: Understanding Elementary Shapes		
	1. Fill up the following:		
	a) Measure of a complete angle iso.		
	b) The triangle in which sides are equal is called isosceles triangle.		
	2. How many right angles do you make if you start facing south and turn clockwise to west?		
	3. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 3 to 6.		
	4. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 12 to 3?		
	5. All equilateral triangles are isosceles, but all isosceles triangles are not equilateral. Justify the statement.		
Science	Chapter - 7 Getting to know plants.		
	Q1. Draw a well labeled diagram of parts of a plant.		
	Q2. Differentiate between the following terms :		
	a) Shrubs and Trees		
	b) Tap Root system and Fibrous Root system		
	c) Parallel and Reticulate venation		
	d) Creeper and Climber		
	Q3. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?		
	Wheat, tulsi, maize, grass, coriander, china rose.		
	Q4. State the functions of roots in a plant.		
	Q6. Draw a well labeled diagram of a leaf structure.		
Social Science	Political Science-		
	Chapter 3: What is Government?		
	Q.1 What do you understand about the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.		
	Q.2 What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?		
	Q.3 Distinguish between Monarchy and Democracy.		
	Q.4 Describe the three levels of Democratic government.		
	Q.5 Write short notes on features of a democratic country.		

- Q.7 Rohan and Mohan were once discussing elections which take place after a certain period of time. Rohan told Mohan that elections occur after every 5 years.
  - a. Is Rohan right?
  - b. Why do you think elections take place in a fixed period?

#### History-

#### **Chapter: 4 What Books and Burials Tell Us**

- Q.1 What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?
- Q.2 In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a dasa or dasi?
- Q.3 Write short notes on the following- Rigveda, megaliths.
- Q.4 Mention some of the important features of the Rigveda.
- Q.5 Give a brief account of major features of a Special Burial found at Inamgaon.
- Q.6 Describe different classes or categories of people as referred to or described in Rigveda.

### **Chapter: 5 Kingdoms, Kings and Early Republics**

- Q.1 Write short note on-
  - Janapadas, Mahanapadas, ashvamedha, varnas
- Q.2 Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas? Why?
- Q.3 Discuss the four Varnas of the later vedic period.
- Q.4 Why were taxes imposed by the rulers on the people of Mahajanapadas?
- Q.5 What archaeological excavations tell about the 'janapadas' settlements?
- Q.6 'Magadha was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas.' Discuss the important geographical features that were responsible to make it the most powerful Mahajanapada.

# Computer Science

### **Integrated Project (Art Integration)**

Make a mind map for:

- 1. Computer Languages
- 2. Computer Software
- \*\*to be uploaded in GCR



### Salwan Public School, Gurugram Session: 2022 – 2023

### PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

## MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (1-12 August 2022) Class VII

### **Pre-Class Content**

Subjects	Unit	
English	Honeycomb- Trees (Poem)	
	Summary: The trees are used by birds. They live in the trees and build their nests. Trees are used by children. They love to make tree houses and use them as swings. Children love to play hide and seek behind the trees. Not just children, even grown ups have fun around the trees. They have their tea parties under the shade of the trees. The strong winds that blow through the trees provide relief to passersby. During extreme summers, trees provide shade. During winters, trees do not provide shade and allow people to bathe in the sun. People get to eat delicious fruit like apples and pear. Trees are useful even when they are chopped down. We get timber which is used to make furniture. To some, trees are like beautiful pictures that they would love to paint and to others they are profitable as even their shattered leaves could be put to great use.	
	An Alien Hand-	
	Chapter 5: Golu Grows a Nose (Pleasure Reading)	
	The story Golu Grows a Nose is regarding Golu, a baby elephant that has a bulgy nose. Golu lived at a time when elephants were without trunks. Furthermore, Golu was a curious elephant who had a lot of questions. Golu was interested in knowing crocodiles and their eating habits. Finally, Golu meets a crocodile who asks Golu to come close to the river. The crocodile then takes advantage of the opportunity and catches Golu by the nose. The crocodile then pulls Golu in and tries to eat him. A python tries to help Golu to help him escape from the crocodile. However, something remarkable happens during this struggle. During this intense struggle of pulling and pushing, the nose of Golu grows very long. Ultimately Golu comes to realize the dangers of trusting strangers. Moreover, he also learns about the benefits of having a long nose.	

### **Chapter 5. Quality**

Read the text from your textbook or from the given link.

### https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/gehc105.pdf

**Summary:** In the story 'quality' the author John Galsworthy feels that even if a shoe-maker has the same skill, pride and respect for his trade he can also be called an artist. In the story "Quality" Mr. Gessler, a German shoe-maker had settled in London. He lived with his elder brother in the West End. The shop was named 'Gessler Brothers'. The author knew him since his young hood because he made his father's boots.

**Message:** Dedication and commitment towards one's work. One should remain true to themselves and their work, despite suffering heavy losses.

### **Creative Writing: Article**

An <u>article</u> is a piece of writing written for a large audience. The main motive behind writing an article is that it should be published in either newspapers or magazines or journals so as to make some difference to the world.

An article must be organized in a proper way so as to draw the attention of the readers. The basic outline for an article writing format is

- 1. Heading / Title
- 2. A line having the writer's name
- 3. Body (the main part of the article, 2-3 paragraphs)
- 4. Conclusion (Ending paragraph of the article with the opinion or recommendation, anticipation or an appeal)

Ingredient of Writing an Article

Title of the Article

Writer's name

Body (main part of the article)

Introductive Paragraph

Descriptive Paragraph

Additional Information (if needed)

Conclusion (ending part of the article)

**Sample 1.** Water is one of the most precious gifts of nature. But it is unfortunate that we don't understand its worth and over-exploit this resource for our selfish purposes. It is a matter of serious attention that water must be conserved at all costs. Write an article (120-150 words) for your school magazine, urging fellow students to save water. You are Mohit/Mohita.

### Save Water, Save Life

### -Mohit

Water is that 'Amrit' which daily sustains our life on the earth. We need water for daily use at home and for agriculture. Drinking water is however limited. We get it mainly from the clouds and glaciers. If this resource is used wisely, then there will be no problem. But unfortunately, it is being over-exploited.

Our ever-increasing population has created scarcity of water. It is predicted that by 2025, nearly two billion people will live in absolute water scarcity. This is a signal to be cautious enough in the use of water. Every drop of water is precious and it must not go in vain.

Water shortage is a grim reality for the cities as well as villages. We need to wake up to it now rather than be sorry later. We must think about the ways to conserve this precious resource. We must conserve water in ponds and tanks. We should be rational to¬ wards using it.

We should try our best to use water cautiously for our sale. If we continue to use it recklessly, we will have to face dire consequences. By saving water we will save ourselves.

#### Hindi

### वसंत पाठ - शाम एक किसान

- जाड़े की शाम का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य
- II. प्रकृति का मानवीकरण
- III. कवि की उत्कृष्ट कल्पनाशीलता
- IV. पलाश के फूलों का सौंदर्य
- V. किसान के लिए सर्दी की शाम बिताने हेतु चिलम एक सुलभ साधन किंतु चिलम पीने के नकारामक प्रभावों से अवगत कराना
- VI. सूर्यास्त का सौंदर्य व पिक्षयों की बोलियाँ। (उपर्युक्त बिंदुओं से विद्यार्थियों को अवगत कराना)

### शब्दार्थ -

- 1. साफ़ा पगड़ी
- 2. चिलम हुक्के के ऊपर रखने वाली वस्तु
- 3. चादर-सी चादर के समान
- दहक रही है जल रही है
- 5. पलाश एक प्रकार का वृक्ष जिस पर लाल रंग के फूल लगते हैं
- 6. सिमटा दुबका ह्आ
- 7. गल्ले-सा समूह के समान
- 8. औंधी उलट गई
- 9. सूरज डूबा सूर्यास्त हो गया

### बाल महाभारत - दयूत क्रीड़ा, वन पर्व

युधिष्ठिर द्वारा राजसूय करने का संकल्प करना, जरासन्ध का वृतान्त तथा उसका वध, राजसूय के लिए अर्जुन आदि चार पाण्डवों की दिग्विजय यात्रा, राजसूय यज्ञ, जरासंध वध, शिशुपालवध, द्युतक्रीडा।

युधिष्ठिर की द्यूत में हार और दुर्योधन ने पांडवों को दोबारा जुआ खेलने के लिए बुलाया तथा इस बार शर्त रखी कि जो जुए में हारेगा, वह अपने भाइयों के साथ तेरह वर्ष वन में बिताएगा जिसमें अंतिम वर्ष अज्ञातवास होगा। इस बार भी दुर्योधन की ओर से शकुनि ने पासा फेंका तथा युधिष्ठिर को हरा दिया। शर्त के अनुसार युधिष्ठिर तेरह वर्ष वनवास जाने के लिए विवश हुए और राज्य भी उनके हाथ से जाता रहा। वन पर्व में पांडवों का बारह वर्ष के वनवास में सिद्धियाँ प्राप्त करना, वन में आई कठिनाईयों से जूझते हुए अज्ञातवास में विराट नगरी तक जाना।

### संवाद लेखन -

संवाद लेखन की परिभाषा - जब दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच होने वाले वार्तालाप को लिखा जाता है तब वह संवाद लेखन कहलाता है। संवाद लेखन काल्पनिक भी हो सकता है और किसी वार्ता को ज्यों का त्यों लिखकर भी संवाद लेखन किया जा सकता है।

### पत्र लेखन -

पत्र लेखन का अर्थ- पत्र लेखन एक ऐसी कला है, जिसके माध्यम से दो व्यक्ति या दो व्यापारी जो एक दूसरे से काफी दूरी पर स्थित हों, परस्पर एक दूसरे को विभिन्न कार्यों अथवा सूचनाओं के लिए पत्र लिखते हैं । पत्र लेखन का कार्य पारिवारिक जीवन से लेकर व्यापारिक जगत तक प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। पत्र लेखन का कार्य अत्यंत प्रभावशाली होता है, क्योंकि इस साधन के द्वारा अनेकों लोगो से संपर्क स्थापित करने में भी स्विधा रहती है।

विलोम शब्द - किसी शब्द का विपरीत या उल्टा अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द कहते है। जैसे - (अमृत - विष), (एक - अनेक), (सफल - असफल), (दिन - रात) आदि। अपठित गद्यांश

### Sanskrit

६- सदाचार्ः।

### ७- संकल्पःसिद्धिदायकः।

अस्मिन् पाठे मन्ष्याणां संकल्पस्य विषये उक्तं अस्ति। तथैव अत्रापि पार्वती

	स्व संकल्प बलेन शिवं प्राप्नोति। तथैव अस्माभिः अपि स्व जीवने दृढ संकल्पेन सर्वं साधनीयम्।			
Mathematics	Chapter 6: The Triangle And Its Properties			
Wathematics	Value Points:			
	<ul> <li>The line segment joining a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of its opposite side is called a median of the triangle. A triangle has three medians.</li> </ul>			
	• The perpendicular line segment from a vertex of a triangle to its opposite side is called an altitude of the triangle. A triangle has three altitudes			
	• The measure of the exterior angle of the triangle = sum of the measures its two interior opposite angles.			
	• The sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°.			
	• The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is always greater than the length of the third side			
	• In a right angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the su of the squares of the other two sides.			
Science	Chapter -5 Acids, Bases and Salts continued			
	Students will understand the terms :Neutral, Neutralisation, Salt			
	• Students will understand the process of neutralization in detail and the application in daily life			
	<ul> <li>Chapter 6: Physical and Chemical Changes:</li> <li>Students will understand the terms such as Chemical change, Chemical reaction, Physical change, Crystallization, Galvanisation, Rusting</li> </ul>			
	CHEMICAL CHANGE vs PHYSICAL CHANGE  Combustion Rotting Melting Shredding  Rusting Digestion Boiling Chopping  Students will understand the phenomena of RUSTING. The factors			

Students will explore various methods of preventing rusting.



**Activity:** Burning of MAGNESIUM RIBBON activity will be demonstrated by the teacher in class.

### **Social Science**

#### **Political Science**

Chapter: 4: Growing up as Boys and Girls ( To be done as a class activity on gender sensitivity)

Learning Goals:

- Gender role
- Boys and girls
- Gender Inequality
- Value of house work
- Situation of domestic worker

The term *gender* is an often heard term by all of us. It is something all of us experience on a daily basis. It, for example, determines who we are, what we will become, where we can and cannot go and so on. Our understanding of gender is based on our family and society. For example, men generally go out to work and women are at home. But the general perception of these different roles differs across communities around the world. Most societies value men and women differently

**Activity:** Learners will discuss with the teacher common notions and will do a small activity on gender neutral terms, occupations and toys.

### **Chapter-5: Women Change the World**

Learning objectives to understand and analyze:

- Status of women
- Education and Opportunity
- Breaking Stereotypes

The work opportunities available for men and women are not equal. Because of the demands of the family and society, a woman has to make many sacrifices. Moreover, many job opportunities are considered to be more relevant for men than women.

We live in a society where children are pressured by people around them. The pressure could be from

- Adults of the family
- Other children of the same age group

An example of pressure specific to gender is the disapproval regarding boys crying in front of others. Boys are forced by the elders in the family to take up full time mainstream jobs thus discouraging them from pursuing their passion in the field of art, music, etc.

There are several reasons why children leave school. Some of them are:

- 1. In rural and poor areas, there are neither proper schools nor teachers.
- 2. Schools are often far away from people's homes and there is no transport like buses or vans available for girls. So, parents are not willing to send their girls to school.
- 3. Many families are poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. In this situation, boys get preference.
- 4. Many children face discrimination from their teacher and classmates.

#### Women's Movement

Women and girls now have the right to study and go to school. Their situation has improved in other spheres like legal reform, violence and health. Women individually, and collectively have struggled a lot to bring these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's Movement. Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice for women. Here are some glimpses of this struggle.

### **Geography**

#### Chapter-4: Air

Learning Objectives:

- Describe the composition of air
- List the features of the layers of atmosphere and draw its diagram
- Analyze the role of gasses
- Evaluate the role of the atmosphere

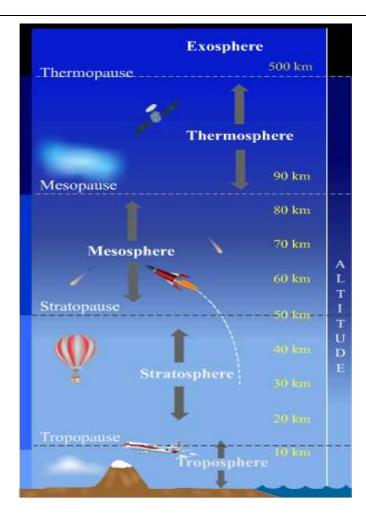
**Atmosphere:** The thick envelope of air surrounding the earth is called the atmosphere. It is one of the natural components of the environment. The survival of all the living beings on this planet depends on the atmosphere.

### **Functions of Atmosphere:**

It provides us with the air we breathe.

It protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays.

It prevents the earth from becoming too hot or too cold.



The atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. These layers are—Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

The troposphere is the layer in which the air we breathe exists. Almost all weather phenomena occur here.

The stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas.

The mesosphere extends up to the height of 80 km. Meteorites burn up in this layer on entering from space.

Thermosphere helps in radio transmission.

Exosphere is the uppermost layer, where the air is very thin.

**Climate:** The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time is known as the climate of a place.

**Temperature:** The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.

**Isolation:** Isolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

Air pressure: The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface is known as air pressure.

**Wind:** Wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure area to low pressure areas.

**Moisture:** Water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as moisture.

**Humidity:** Moisture in the air is known as humidity.

**Cloud:** It is a mass of water droplets.

#### **Type of Wind:**

1. **Permanent Winds** - The winds that blow constantly throughout the year are called Permanent Winds. They also blow constantly in a particular direction. There are types of permanent winds:

**Trade Winds** – These are permanent winds flowing from east-to-west. It flows in the Earth's equatorial region (between 30°N and 30°S latitudes).

Easterlies – It is a prevailing wind blowing from the east. The trade winds in tropical regions and the prevailing winds in the polar regions are easterlies.

**Westerlies** – These are prevailing winds that flow from the west towards the east. It flows in the Earth's middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees latitude. Also called as anti-trades, these winds originate from the high-pressure areas in the horse latitudes and trend towards the poles and steer extratropical cyclones in this general manner.

### **Type of Wind** – Seasonal Wind

The winds that change their direction with onsets of different seasons. These are hence called Seasonal Winds. A monsoon is a type of seasonal wind in low-latitude climates that seasonally changes direction between winter and summer. **Monsoon** is prevalent in India.

### **Type of Wind** – Local Wind

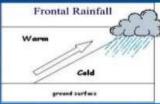
These blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example, land and sea breeze. The types of local wind are given below:

- 1. **Land Breeze** It is a wind that flows from the land towards the sea. It flows often at night.
- 2. **Sea Breeze** It is a wind that blows towards land from the direction of a large water body. Sea breeze develops due to differences in air pressure created by the differing heat capacities of water and dry land.
- 3. **Anabatic Winds** These Winds are upslope winds driven by warmer surface temperatures on a mountain slope than the surrounding air column.
- 4. **Katabatic Winds** Katabatic winds are downslope winds created when the mountain surface is colder than the surrounding air and creates a downslope wind.

# The 3 Types Of Rainfall.

- Relief rainfall The moist air is forced to rise over the mountains, as the air rises, it cools, condenses and rain falls.
- Frontal rainfall This happens when a mass of warm air meets with a mass of cooler air, warm air is lighter then cooler air and is forced to rise.
- Convectional rainfall The sun warms up the ground, which warms up the air above it, the warm air rises, it cools and condenses so rain falls.







# Computer Science

### **Topic 2: Managing Google Drive (Contd...)**

- Moving/Renaming/Deleting files or folders
- Sharing Rights
- Checking Trash Version History

Read the content from the chapter's PDF uploaded in Google Class Room.

# POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit		
English	Honeycomb- Trees (Poem)		
	Do the following questions in notebook:		
	1. Give two example of trees that have a number of uses in everybody's life.		
	2. What are the advantages of trees for children?		
	3. What happens when the winds blow?		
	4. Comment on the tone of the speaker when he says, "Trees are for no shade in winters."		
	5. Who reaps the benefits when the wind blows through the trees?		
	(a) birds		
	(b) passers-by.		
	(c) adults		
	(d) all of these		
	An Alien Hand- Chapter 5: Golu Grows a Nose (Pleasure Reading)		
	Do the following questions in notebook:		
	1. What was 'advantage number one'?		
	2. What were the benefits of having a long trunk?		
	3. Name two things the elephant can do with his trunk, and two he cannot.		
	Honeycomb Chapter 5. Quality		
	Textual Questions: Do the Comprehension Check Questions in the NoteBook:		
	Comprehension Check (page 78)		
	Creative Writing: Article Writing		
	Q1. Education is a boon to humanity. It builds up our confidence. But it is shocking that in our country a lot of children don't get even basic education. Prepare an article (120-150 words) on the topic 'Need of Education for All'. You are Rahul/Rajni.		

	Q2. Recently CBSE has introduced a new pattern of assessment of students' performance in schools. This system aims at overall growth of students' personality. Do you think this system is comfortable with the students of your class? Write an article (120 -150 words) on the issue 'CCE: A way to New Education'. You are Ruchi/Ruhan.			
Hindi	शाम एक किसान -			
	अति लघु उत्तरात्मक प्रश्न			
	1. 'शाम-एक किसान' कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं?			
	2. पहाड़ को किस रूप में दर्शाया गया है ?			
	3. चिलम के रूप में किसका चित्रण किया गया है?			
	4. पहाड़ के चरणों में बहती नदी किस रूप में दिखाई देती है?			
	5. कौन-सी अँगीठी दहक रही है?			
	6. चिलम आधी होना' किसका प्रतीक है?			
	7. भेड़ों के झुंड-सा अंधकार कहाँ बैठा है?			
	8. सूरज डूबते ही क्या हुआ?			
	9. अचानक कौन बोला?			
	गतिविधि - सूर्योदय का चित्र बनाकर स्वरचित कविता अथवा अनुच्छेद लेखन कीजिए ।			
	बाल महाभारत - अभ्यास प्रश्न			
	संवाद लेखन - आगामी परीक्षा की तैयारी के विषय में दो विद्यार्थियों के बीच हुई बातचीत को संवाद रूप में लिखिए ।			
	पत्र लेखन - चचेरे भाई के विवाह में जाने के लिए दो दिन के अवकाश हेतु प्रधानाचार्या जी को प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए ।			
	विलोम शब्द - कार्य पुस्तिका में 1-30 विलोम शब्द लिखिए । अपठित गद्यांश संबंधी अभ्यास कार्य ।			
Sanskrit	६- सदाचार्ः।			
	७- संकल्पःसिद्धिदायकः।			
	१ - ७ पर्यन्तं सर्वेषां प्रश्नानां उत्तरं दातव्यं।			
	१- पार्वती किं कर्तुं ऐच्छत?			

	२- तपस्यार्थं प	२- तपस्यार्थं पार्वती कुत्र अगमत?		
	३- शिव निन्दां श्रुत्वा पार्वती क्रुद्धा सित कि अवदत्?			
	व्याकरण-			
	कविः।	कवी।	कवयः	
	कविं।		कवीन्	
	कविना।			
	कवये। .	कविभ्याम्		
	कवे।		कविभ्यः	
	कवेः।	कव्योः।	कवीनां	
	कवौ।	कव्योः।	कवीषु	
Mathematics	Chapter 6: The Triangle And Its Properties			
	<b>Ex. 6.2:</b> Q1 (i, ii, iv, vi), Q2 (i, ii, iv, vi)			
	<b>Ex. 6.3:</b> Q1 (i, ii, iii, v)			
	Try These Page 123 Q1(iii, iv, viii, ix)			
	<b>Ex. 6.5:</b> Q1, Q2, Q4			
	Questions to do from Worksheet of Chapter 6			
Science	The following q	uestions to be done	e in the science note book:	
	1. A farmer was unhappy because of his low crop yield. He discussed the problem with an agricultural scientist and realized that the soil of his field was either too acidic or too basic. What remedy would you suggest for the farmer to neutralize the soil?			
	2. Explain two i			
	3. Give reason:			
		C	ne soil either too acidic or too basic.	
	b. Organic matter is added to a basic soil or base rich soil.			
	c. Factory wastes kill aquatic organisms.			
	<ul><li>4. Define physical and chemical changes.</li><li>5. Differentiate between physical and chemical changes on the basis of their</li></ul>			eir
	properties.	pagaram c		
		6. What is rusting? How does the process of rusting take place on iron objects? Explain with a chemical equation.		
	7. State the met	thods to prevent rus	ting of iron objects.	

	8. Why is it considered dangerous to look for a long time at the burning magnesium ribbon? How will you identify that a chemical reaction has taken place by observing the changes?		
Social Science	The following questions to be done in the Social Science register :		
	Political Science		
	Chapter: 4: Growing up as Boys and Girls		
	Will be done as an enrichment activity		
	Chapter-5: Women change the World		
	Q1. With reference to the story of Laxmi Lakra what lesson do we get?		
	Q2. Examine the ways adopted by women to lead their movement?		
	Q3. Analyze the reasons for children leaving school. Support your answer with suitable real life examples.		
	Q4. What is a stereotype? Assess how it affects the girls.		
	Q5. List one reason why learning the alphabet was so important to women like Rashsundari Devi, Ramabai, and Rokeya.		
	Geography		
	Chapter-4: Air		
	Q1. Explain the effects of global warming.		
	Q2. Name the layers of the atmosphere.		
	Q3. Which is the most important layer of the atmosphere? Evaluate it importance.		
	Q4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of the layers of the atmosphere. Discuss the characteristics of Stratosphere, Mesosphere and Thermosphere.		
	Q5. Categorize the types of winds with the help of suitable examples.		
	Q6. Define the following terms:		
	1) climate 2) insolation 3) humidity 4) precipitation		
	Q7. 'Based on the mechanism of rainfall, it can be of three types'. Justify the statement with the help of diagrams.		
	Q8. Why do jet planes leave a white trail behind them?		
Computer	Group Activity:		
Science	Create a Google Doc/Google Slides mentioning top ten Google Drive features		
	Present the same before the classmates		



### Salwan Public School, Gurugram Session: 2022 – 2023

### PRE & POST CLASS CONTENT (SUBJECT-WISE)

## MONTH – AUGUST 2022 (1-12 August 2022) Class VIII

### **Pre-Class Content**

Subjects	Unit		
English	<u>Honeydew</u>		
	Lesson 5 – The Summit Within		
	Read the lesson from your textbook or through the given link.		
	https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hehd105.pdf		
	• Summary: In the year 1965, the expedition to Mount Everest was the first successful expedition. Edmund Hillary and Major Ahluwalia were also a part of this expedition. This chapter is a reminisce of this expedition by Major Ahluwalia. He says that standing on the peak of Mount Everest he felt humbled and joyful though he was physically tired. He felt that this joy will remain with him all his life and was thus thankful to God. Also, he was sad somewhere. Though he was not sure about the reason, he thought that it was because now there is no higher peak to climb. In spite of climbing this summit, he thinks that there is also another summit that we need to climb. It is the summit of our minds. As per his observation, he said that a person requires three qualities to climb any summit. Endurance, persistence, and will power be the three qualities which a person needs to overcome the obstacles of his life. Every person thus enjoys overcoming the obstacles.		
	• <b>Message:</b> Endurance, persistence, and will power, are the three qualities which a person needs to overcome the obstacles of his life. Every person enjoys overcoming the obstacles.		
	Poem – The School Boy		
	Read the poem from your textbook or through the given link. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hehd105.pdf		
	• <b>Summary:</b> The School Boy poem is about an unhappy schoolboy. He likes the summer mornings and is fond of seeing the trees and the birds.		

We know that morning time is full of hopes and aspirations. He finds the distant sound of the huntsman's horn pleasant. Also, he wishes to sing with the skylark. In short, he enjoys being in the company of nature. As he has to go to the school, his morning hours pass unhappily. As a result, his life at school is also worrisome. He is not interested in studies and books. Even the teacher's lecture bore him. The teacher also keeps a strict eye on all the students so that they follow all the rules and regulations. Thus, his day is spent in distress and sadness. Also, he loses all his joy. The poet compares the school with a tree under which children sit and learn. The boy says he does not find peace sitting under this tree also.

• **Message:** The poem has a message for parents that they should take due care of their children by giving them happiness, joyfulness and freedom.

### Poem: The Last Bargain

Read the poem from your textbook or through the given link.

https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/hehd104.pdf

- Summary: The Last Bargain is a poem written by the famous and renowned Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore. It is a poem about a person looking for a job. The speaker in the poem is searching for a job in which he does not have to lose his freedom. He receives the first proposal from a King. The king offers him power in return for his labour. But he refuses the king's offer. He receives the second offer from a rich man. He offers the speaker lots of gold in return for his labour. But the speaker refuses his offer also. He receives the third offer from a beautiful girl. She says that she will give him smiles in return for his labour. The speaker refuses her offer too. In the end, he finds a child playing on the seashore. The child says that he will offer him nothing in return for his services. The speaker accepts the child's offer as he can still be a free man.
- Message: For real and everlasting happiness, we do not need power, money, or beauty. Freedom and innocence can make a person's life happy and contented.

#### Hindi

शब्द विचार

प्रत्येक शब्द का कुछ न कुछ अर्थ अवश्य होता है। शब्दों का वर्गीकरण पाँच आधारों पर किया जाता है।

- 1. स्रोत या उत्पत्ति के आधार पर
- 2. रचना के आधार पर
- 3. प्रयोग के आधार पर
- 4. अर्थ के आधार पर
- 5. विकार के आधार पर

### 1. स्रोत या उत्पत्ति के आधार पर -

उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्दों को चार भागों में बाँट सकते हैं

- (i) तत्सम
- (ii) तद्भव
- (iii) देशज
- (iv) विदेशी
- (i) तत्सम शब्द तत्सम शब्द तत् + सम शब्द से मिलकर बना है। तत् का अर्थ है उसके तथा सम का अर्थ है समान यानी उसके समान। संस्कृत के वे शब्द, जो हिंदी में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं, वे तत्सम शब्द कहलाते हैं; जैसे दुग्ध, रात्रि, जल, कवि, गुरु, फल आदि।
- (ii) तद्भव शब्द 'तद् + भव' यानी उससे (संस्कृत से) पैदा हुए। ये सभी शब्द संस्कृत शब्दों से विकसित हुए हैं; जैसे- दुग्ध से दूध, अग्नि से आग, सर्प से साँप, पत्र से पता।
- (iii) देशज शब्द जो शब्द देश में भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों की आम बोलचाल की भाषा से हिंदी में आए हैं; वे देशज शब्द कहलाते हैं; जैसे- पगड़ी, थैला, डिबिया आदि।
- (iv) विदेशी शब्द विदेशी भाषाओं से लिए गए शब्द विदेशी शब्द कहलाते हैं। हिंदी में अंग्रेजी, तुर्की, फारसी, अरबी, पुर्तगाली, आदि भाषाओं के शब्द प्रयोग हो रहे हैं। जैसे

अंग्रेज़ी - स्कूल, टेलीफोन, कार, रेडियो, पेन, स्टेशन, सिनेमा, पैंट, कोट, डॉक्टर आदि।

तुर्की - कैंची, चाकू, तोप, क्रता, लाश आदि।

फ़ारसी - फौज, कागज, हजार, दुकान आदि।

अरबी - आदमी, औरत, किताब, मकान आदि।

**कुछ अन्य तत्सम -** तद्भव शब्द

तत्सम	तद्भव
सर्प	साँप
अर्ध	आधा
चंद्र	चाँद
कपोत	कबूतर
मुख	मुँह
नव	नया
वध्	बह्
ग्राम	गाँव
उलूक	उल्लू
दंत	दाँत
अग्नि	आग
पक्षी	पंछी
हस्त	हाथ
कर्म	काम
कृषक	किसान
कुपुत्र	कपूत
<b>उ</b> ज्ज्वल	<b>उ</b> जाला
कर्म	काम
गृह	घर
हास	हँसी
शिक्षा	सीख

- 2. रचना के आधार पर शब्द के भेद -रचना या बनावट के आधार पर शब्दों के तीन भेद होते हैं
- (i) रूढ़ शब्द
- (ii) यौगिक शब्द
- (iii) योगरूढ़ शब्द

- (i) **रूढ़ शब्द -** जो शब्द किसी अन्य शब्द के मेल से न बने हों और उनका खंड करने पर खंडों का कोई अर्थ न निकलता हो, वे रूढ़ शब्द कहलाते हैं; जैसे, दाल, घर, जल आदि।
- (ii) यौगिक शब्द योग का अर्थ है- 'जुड़ना', जो शब्द दो या अधिक शब्दों के मेल से बने होते हैं, उन्हें यौगिक शब्द कहते हैं। इन शब्दों में एक रूढ़ शब्द होता है तथा उसके अतिरिक्त एक अन्य शब्द या शब्दांश होता है। जैसे-
  - अनपढ़-अन उपसर्ग पढ़ शब्द
  - गुणवान-गुण शब्द वान प्रत्यय

### यौगिक शब्दों की रचना उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय तथा समाज के द्वारा होती है।

(iii) योगरूढ़ - कुछ यौगिक शब्द ऐसे होते हैं जिसका अर्थ रूढ़ हो गया है तथा वे व्यक्ति विशेष या वस्तु विशेष के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें योगरूढ़ शब्द कहते हैं।

जैसे-चारपाई – चार + पाई यानी चार पाँव वाली 'खाट'। अतः यह शब्द योगरूढ़ है।

पंकज - पंक (कीचड़) अज (जन्मा) यानी 'कमल' जिसका जन्म कीचड़ से हुआ है। अतः यह योगरूढ़ शब्द है।

3. प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द के भेद -

जब हम अपने विचार बोलकर या लिखकर प्रकट करते हैं तो शब्दों को कभी-कभी ज्यों का त्यों प्रयोग करते हैं, कभी-कभी कुछ बदलकर। कुछ शब्द लिंग, काले तथा वचन से प्रभावित होते हैं तो कुछ नहीं।

इसी आधार पर शब्दों के दो भेद होते हैं

- (i) विकारी शब्द
- (ii) अविकारी शब्द
- (i) विकारी शब्द लिंग, वचन, कारक, काल, पुरुष के आधार पर जिन शब्दों का रूप बदल जाता है या जिनमें विकार आ जाता है, उन्हें विकारी शब्द कहते हैं; जैसे
  - लड़की खेलती है।
  - लड़िकयाँ खेलती हैं।

ऊपर दिए गए वाक्यों में लड़की' का रूप बदलकर क्रमशः लड़कियाँ हो गया है। अतः यह विकारी शब्द है। (ii) अविकारी शब्द - लिंग, वचन, पुरुष, कारक आदि के आधार पर जिन शब्दों के रूप नहीं बदलते यानी जिनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आता, उन्हें अविकारी शब्द कहते हैं। क्रियाविशेषण, समुच्चयबोधक, विस्मयादिबोधक तथा संबंधबोधक अविकारी शब्द होते हैं; जैसे -

क्रियाविशेषण - ऊपर, वहाँ, कल, तेज आदि।

सम्च्ययबोधक - और, तथा, इसलिए, कि आदि।

विस्मयादिबोधक - ओह! हाय! शाबाश! आदि।

संबंधबोधक - के नीचे, के बिना आदि।

4. अर्थ के आधार पर शब्द भेद -

### अर्थ की विविधता के आधार पर शब्दों के 6 भेद हैं।

- (i) एकार्थी शब्द जिन शब्दों का केवल एक ही अर्थ होता है, उन्हें एकार्थक शब्द कहते हैं। मित्र, पहाड़, नदी आदि।
- (ii) अनेकार्थी शब्द- जो शब्द एक से अधिक अर्थ देते हैं, वे अनेकार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे-पत्र-पता, चिट्ठी भेद-रहस्य, प्रकार घट-घड़ा, शरीर

(iii) पर्यायवाची शब्द- समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्द पर्यायवाची शब्द कहलाते हैं; जैसे

दिवस – वासर, वार, दिन, अन आदि।

(iv) विलोम शब्द- जो शब्द एक-दूसरे का विपरीत अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं, उन्हें विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।

जैसे - आय x व्यय

वरदान x अभिशाप

(v) श्रुतिसमिभन्नार्थक शब्द- जो शब्द सुनने में एक जैसे लगते हैं परंतु भिन्न अर्थ देते हैं और वर्तनी में भी सूक्ष्म अंतर होता है, वे श्रुतिसमिभन्नार्थक शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे - अवधि-समय, सीमा, अवधी-भाषा का नाम

अन्न – अनाज

अन्य – दूसरा

(vi) अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द- जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग वाक्यांश अथवा अनेक शब्दों के स्थान पर किया जाता है, वे वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द अथवा

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द कहलाते हैं।

जैसे -भगवान विष्णु का उपासक - वैष्णव

जिसे कभी बुढ़ापा न आए - अजर

5. विकार अथवा व्याकरण के आधार पर शब्द भेद

व्याकरण की दृष्टि से भाषा में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले शब्दों के दो भेद होते हैं

- (i) विकारी शब्द
- (ii) अविकारी शब्द
- (i) विकारी शब्द विकार या परिवर्तन/जो शब्द वाक्य में प्रयोग किए जाने पर लिंग, वचन, कारक, काल के कारण अपना रूप बदल लेते हैं, वे विकारी शब्द कहलाते हैं।

### इसके चार भेद हैं-

- सर्वनाम
- विशेषण
- संज्ञा
- क्रिया

प्रयोग के आधार पर इनका रूप बदल जाता है; जैसे

संज्ञा - बच्चा, बच्चे, बच्चों आदि।

सर्वनाम - वह, वे, उनका, उन्होंने आदि।

विशेषण - मोटा-मोटी, ऊँची-ऊँची आदि।

क्रिया - आता है, आते हैं, आएँगे, आए थे आदि।

- (ii) अविकारी शब्द 5 + विकार यानी जिसमें परिवर्तन न हो जिन शब्दों के रूप में लिंग, वचन, कारक, काल आदि के कारण कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता, वे अविकारी शब्द कहलाते हैं। इसके भी चार भेद होते हैं
  - संबंधबोधक
  - क्रियाविशेषण
  - समुच्चयबोधक
  - विस्मयादिबोधक

क्रियाविशेषण - धीरे-धीरे, बाहर, जल्दी आदि।

संबंधबोधक - से पहले, के बाद, के साथ आदि।

समुच्चयबोधक - किंतु, परंतु अथवा आदि।

विस्मयादिबोधक - अरे ! ओह ! वाह ! क्या! आदि।

### काल

क्रिया के जिस रूप से काम होने के समय का बोध हो, उसे काल कहते हैं।
काल के भेद

काल के तीन भेद होते हैं-

- 1. भूतकाल
- 2. वर्तमान काल
- 3. भविष्यत काल
- 1. भूतकाल बीते हुए समय को भूतकाल कहते हैं। जैसे-
  - कल विद्यालय बंद था।
  - बबीत ने खाना खाया।
- 2. वर्तमान काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके वर्तमान समय में होने का बोध हो, उसे वर्तमान काल कहते हैं।
  - धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है।
  - अक्षत बाज़ार जा रहा है।
- 3. भविष्यत काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से कार्य के आगे आने वाले समय में होने का बोध हो उसे भविष्यत काल कहते हैं;

### जैसे-

- हम कल विद्यालय जाएँगे।
- स्नीता अंतरिक्ष में गई।

### भूतकाल के छह उपभेद हैं -

- 1. सामान्य भूतकाल जब क्रिया सामान्य रूप से भूतकाल में संपन्न होती है, तब वह सामान्य भूतकाल कहलाती है; जैसे
  - अक्षत ने पत्र लिखा।
  - वर्षा हुई।
- 2. आसन्न भूतकाल क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया कुछ देर पहले समाप्त हुई है, उसे आसन्न भूतकाल कहते हैं।

### जैसे-

- कल वर्षा हुई थी।
- मैंने पाठ पढ़ा था।
- 3. पूर्ण भूतकाल क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह ज्ञात हो कि क्रिया को हुए बहुत समय बीत गया है, उसे पूर्ण भूतकाल कहते हैं।
- 4. अपूर्ण भूतकाल क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह पता चले कि क्रिया भूतकाल में हो रही थी, परंतु समाप्त नहीं हुई थी, उसे अपूर्ण भूतकाल कहते है। जैसे-वर्षा हो रही थी।
- 5. संदिग्ध भूतकाल भूतकाल की जिस क्रिया के करने या होने के संदेह का बोध हो, उसे संदिग्ध भूतकाल कहते हैं।

### जैसे-

- अजय ने खाना खाया होगा।
- बच्चे स्कूल गए होंगे।
- 6. हेतु हेतुमद् भूतकाल यदि भूतकाल में क्रिया के होने या न होने पर दूसरी क्रिया का होना या न होना निर्भर करता है, उसे हेत् हेत्मद भूतकाल कहते हैं।
  - यदि त्म आते तो काम पूरा हो जाता।
  - यदि वर्षा रुक जाती तो बाढ न आती।

### वर्तमानकाल के भेद - वर्तमान काल के तीन भेद हैं

- 1. सामान्य वर्तमान काल
- 2. अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल
- 3. संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल
- 1. सामान्य वर्तमान काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से क्रिया का वर्तमान समय में सामान्य रूप से होने का पता चले उसे सामान्य वर्तमान काल कहते हैं।
  - रजत खाना खा रहा है।
  - रजनीश पढ़ता है।
- 2. अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से वर्तमान काल में उसके पूर्ण न होने का बोध हो, उसे अपूर्ण वर्तमान काल कहते हैं।
  - कोमल नाच रही है।
  - वह विद्यालय जा रहा है।

- 3. संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके वर्तमान समय में होने में संदेह का बोध हो, उसे संदिग्ध वर्तमान काल कहते हैं; जैसे
  - अंशु आ रही होगी।
  - सुनीता पढ़ रही होगी।

भविष्यत काल के भेद - भविष्यत काल के दो भेद हैं

- 1. सामान्य भविष्यत् काल
- 2. संभाव्य भविष्यत काल
- 1. सामान्य भविष्यत् काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से यह पता चले कि क्रिया का व्यापार आने वाले समय में सामान्य रूप से होगा, उसे सामान्य भविष्यत् काल कहते हैं।
- 2. संभाव्य भविष्यत् काल क्रिया के जिस रूप से किसी काम के भविष्य में होने की संभावना प्रकट हो, उसे संभाव्य भविष्यत् काल कहते हैं।
  - शायद वर्षा होगी।
  - शायद वह तुम्हारे घर आए।

#### **Mathematics**

### **Chapter 6: Square and Square Roots (continued)**

<u>Value Points:</u> Students will explore the concept of inverse of a squared number by going through the pages of the NCERT textbook.

- Square Root is the inverse operation of square.
- There are two integral square roots of a perfect square number.

#### **Chapter 7: Cube and Cube Roots**

<u>Value Points:</u> Students will explore the concept of inverse of a squared number by going through the pages of the NCERT textbook.

- The cube root of a number x is the number whose cube is x.
- Cubes of the numbers ending the digits 0,1,4,5,6 and 9 end with digits 0,1,4,5,6 and 9 respectively.
- Cube of the number ending in 2 ends in 8 and cube root of the number ending in 8 ends in 2.
- Cube of the number ending in 3 ends in 7 and cube root of the number ending in 7 ends in 3

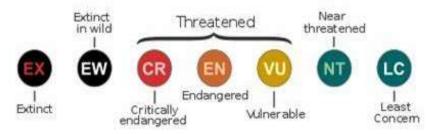
#### Science

#### **Chapter 7: Conservation of Plants and Animals**

- Students will explore the terms: Conservation, Desertification, Deforestation, species, biodiversity, Flora and Fauna.
- They will observe the video link depicting the endangered species :

https://youtu.be/\_WLcGRMNj0U

• They will note the difference between the types of species :



Extinct Species	Endangered Species  1. These are the species which are in danger of extinction.	
<ol> <li>These are the species which are not found after search of known or likely areas where they may accrue.</li> </ol>		
Example: Asiatic Cheetah, Pink Headed Duck.	2. The examples of such species are black buck, crocodile.	

	National Park	Sanctuary	
(i)	It is meant for protection of both flora and fauna.	It is meant for protection of fauna only.	
(ii)	Grazing is allowed.	Grazing is not allowed.	
(iii)	Private ownership is permitted.	Private ownership is not permitted.	
(iv) E.g., Jim Corbett National Park, Yellowstone Park etc.		E.g., Vellode Bird Sanctuary, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary.	

The students will note the names of the protected regions of Pachmarhi biosphere reserve in the given map.



**Activity:** Students will be given the task to prepare recycled paper from old newspaper/ waste paper at home and prepare a bag and card from it.

### **Social Science**

### **History**

### Chapter 4: Tribals, Dikus and the vision of Golden Age

### **Learning Objectives:**

- Discuss how the tribals lived.
- Analyze the impact of British rule on the tribal way of life.
- List various tribal rebellions
- Evaluate the role of Birsa Munda in empowering the tribals.

### **How Did Tribal Groups Live?**

The tribal people of India were involved in a variety of activities by the nineteenth century.

### Some were jhum cultivators

Some tribal people practised jhum cultivation, that is, shifting cultivation. This cultivation is done on small patches of land and the planters cut down the treetops to allow sunlight to reach the ground, and burnt the vegetation to clear it for cultivation. After the crop was ready and harvested they were shifted to another field. Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India. These tribal people moved freely within the forests and that's the reason they practised shifting cultivation.

### Some were hunters and gatherers

Tribal groups in many regions survived on hunting animals and gathering forest produce. The Khonds were a community who survived on collective hunts and divide the meat amongst themselves. This community ate fruits and roots and used oil extracted from the seeds of the sal and mahua to cook food. Shrubs and herbs were used from forests for medicinal purposes.

These forest people exchanged goods with the things they needed in return for their valuable forest produce. When the forest production shrank, tribal people had to wander out in search of work as laborers. Tribal groups were dependent on traders and moneylenders because they often needed money to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. But, the interest charged on the loans was very high.

#### Some herded animals

Herding and rearing was also an occupation for many tribal groups. They were pastoralists who moved with their herds of cattle or sheep according to the seasons.

#### Some took to settled cultivation

Tribal groups, even before the nineteenth century, began settling down. The land for the Mundas of Chota Nagpur belonged to the clan as a whole. All members of the clan were regarded as descendants of the original settlers, who had first cleared the land. British officials saw settled tribal groups as more civilized than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.

#### How Did Colonial Rule Affect Tribal Lives?

During British rule, the lives of tribal people changed.

### What happened to tribal chiefs?

Before the British arrived, the tribal chiefs were important people. They enjoyed economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories. But, their functions and powers changed under British rule. They lost their administrative powers and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

#### What happened to the shifting cultivators?

The British wanted tribal groups to settle down as it was easier to control and administer settled peasants. The British introduced land settlements to get regular revenue sources for the state. Land settlement means the British measured the land, defined the rights of each individual to that land, and fixed the revenue demand for the state. The British effort to settle jhum cultivators was not very successful. Facing widespread protests, the British had to ultimately allow them the right to carry on shifting cultivation in some parts of the forest.

### Forest laws and their impact

Tribal lives were directly affected by the changes in forest laws. Some forests were classified as Reserved Forests as they produced timber which the British wanted. The British people stopped the tribal people entering the forests but they faced a problem of getting laborers. So, the colonial officials came up with a solution. The colonial officials decided to give jhum cultivators small patches of land in the forests and allow them to cultivate. In return, those who lived in the villages had to provide labour to the Forest Department. Many tribal groups disobeyed the new rules, continued with practices that were declared illegal, and at times rose in open rebellion.

#### The problem with trade

During the nineteenth century, traders and moneylenders started coming into the forest more often. They wanted to buy forest products, offered cash loans, and asked tribal groups to work for ages. In the eighteenth century, the demand for Indian silk was high in European markets. The silk market expanded so the East India Company encouraged silk production. The Santhals of Hazaribagh reared cocoons and the traders dealing in silk gave loans to the tribal people and collected the cocoons. The middlemen made huge profits.

#### The search for work

From the late nineteenth century, tea plantations started coming up and mining became an important industry. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work at the tea plantations of Assam and the coal mines of Jharkhand.

### **Chapter 5: When People Rebel**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- Analyse the socio economic causes which led to the First battle of independence.
- Evaluate the reasons for the sepoy mutiny.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 holds an important place in the history of the freedom movement in India. This was the first struggle against British rule to have support of a large section of the public and was spread over a large area of the country. In this lesson, you will read about factors which incited people's anger to an extent that people shook the British Empire when the right time came. You will also read about the dramatic changes in the equation of British rule in India after this revolt.

### Nawabs lose their power

Nawabs and rajas lost their authority and power since the mid-eighteenth century. In order to protect their interests, many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. But, the Company turned down these pleas.

#### The peasants and the sepoys

Peasants and zamindars from the countryside resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection. Many lost their lands as they failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders.

### **Responses to reforms**

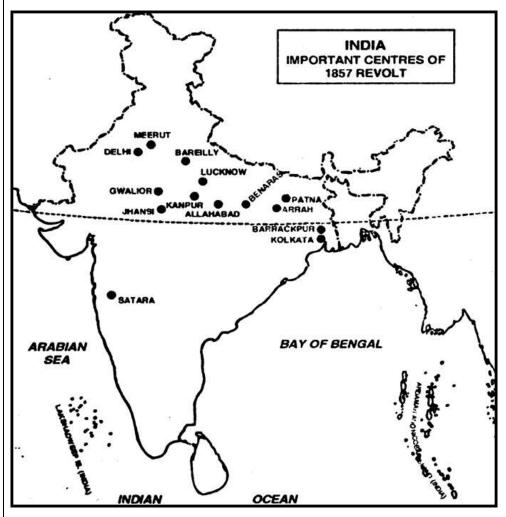
The British reformed Indian society by passing laws to stop the practice of Sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows. English education was widely promoted. After 1830, Christian missionaries were allowed to function freely in its domain and own land and property. A new law was passed in 1850, to convert into Christianity easier. The law allowed Indian Christians to inherit the property of their ancestors.

### A Mutiny Becomes a Popular Rebellion

A large number of people believed that they had a common enemy and rose up against the enemy at the same time. For such a situation to develop people have to organize, communicate, take initiative and display the confidence to turn the situation around.

In May 1857, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion. In several places, sepoys mutinied beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion. It is considered as the biggest armed resistance to colonialism in the nineteenth century.

### **Important Centers of Revolt**



### Sanskrit

# षष्ठपाठः- गृहं शून्यं सुतां विना।

अस्मिन् पाठे महिलायाः विषये विचारः कृतः अस्ति । ताषां सम्माननं तथा गौरवस्य विषये चर्चा वर्तते अत्र। तथा श्लोक माध्यमेन प्रोक्तं यत् यत्र नारीणां पूजा भवति तत्र देवताः निवासं कुर्वन्ति इति।

### ७- भारतजनताहं।

अस्मिन् पाठे विशेषेण अस्माकं भारतदेशस्य गौरवस्य विषये प्रतिपादितं अस्ति। तत्रउक्तं यत् अस्माकं देशः कीदृशः अस्ति अत्रत्याः जनता कथं च वर्तते। विज्ञान कलाभिः परिपूर्णा भरत जनता अस्माकं। तथा उत्सवप्रियाः, श्रमप्रियाः,रस भरिता,भारतजनाताहं।

### व्याकरण-

त्वम् युवाम् यूयम् त्वाम् युवाम् यूष्मान् त्वया युवाभ्याम् युष्माभिः

तुभ्यम्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मभ्यम्
त्वत्	युवाभ्याम्	युष्मत्
<b>त</b> व	युवयोः	युष्माकं
त्वयि	युवयोः	युष्मासु

# Computer Science

### Read:

Google Forms is a survey administration software included as part of the free, web-based Google Docs Editors suite offered by Google.

Google Forms is only available as a web application. The app allows users to create and edit surveys online while collaborating with other users in real-time. The collected information can be automatically entered into a spreadsheet.

Google Forms is a questionnaire tool that allows users to create fillable forms, quizzes, applications, and other documents that require user input. A variety of question types, including multiple-choice, short-answer, paragraph, and file uploads can be included in your Google Forms, allowing for a diverse set of data to be collected. Once the form is created, it can be shared with users across several platforms.

The tool is web-based, and accessible on any device with an Internet browser. Completed forms are available in a user's Google Drive.

# POST-CLASS CONTENT (Subject-wise)

Subjects	Unit	
English	<u>Lesson 5 – The Summit Within</u>	
	• <b>Textual exercises</b> (To be done in the book only after discussion in the class)	
	<ul><li>Comprehension check (Page 79)</li></ul>	
	❖ Working with the text (Ex 2)	
	❖ Working with language (Ex 1, 2 and 3)	
	<ul> <li>Working with the text (Ex 1 – To be done in the notebook after discussion in the class)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Long Question</b>	
	• Write a paragraph (100-120 words) on the topic 'Visit to the Hills' or any place which you found beautiful and inspiring.	
	Poem – The School Boy	
	Working with the poem (to be done in the notebook)	
	Poem: The Last Bargain	
	<ul> <li>Working with the poem (to be done in the notebook)</li> </ul>	
Hindi	कक्षा पश्चात अभ्यास कार्य	
	अभ्यास -बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न	
	1. वर्गों का सार्थक समूह कहलाता है	
	(i) वर्ण	
	(ii) शब्द	
	(iii) वाक्य	
	(iv) वर्णमाला	
	2. व्युत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्द होते हैं	
	(i) चार प्रकार के	
	(ii) दो प्रकार के	
	(iii) तीन प्रकार के	
	(iv) पाँच प्रकार के	

3. सार्थक शब्द का उदाहरण है
(i) सुंदरता
(ii) पचम
(iii) मकच
(iv) কল <b>্</b> জ
*
4. इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द निरर्थक है?
(i) भाई
(ii) अचप
(iii) अचल
(iv) अटल
5. जो शब्द संस्कृत भाषा से ज्यों के त्यों हिंदी भाषा में प्रयोग किए जाने लगे
(i) <b>देशज</b>
(ii) विदेशी
(iii) तत्सम
(iv) <b>तद्भव</b>
6. उत्पत्ति के आधार पर शब्दों के भेद हैं
(i) तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, विदेशी
(ii) रूढ़, यौगिक, योगरूढ़
(iii) एकार्थी, अनेकार्थी, विलोम, पर्यायवाची
(iv) विकारी, अविकारी
7. 'तद्भव शब्द' किस आधार पर शब्द का भेद है
(i) अर्थ
(ii) प्रयोग
(iii) रचना
(iv) उत्पत्ति
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8. 'उज्ज्वल' का सही तद्भव शब्द है
(i) उजियारा
(ii) उजला
(iii) उजागर
(iv) उजवलता
बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न
1. क्रिया के होने या करने के समय का पता चलता है.
(i) संज्ञा से
(ii) काल से
(iii) कर्म से
(iv) कर्ता से
2. काल के कितने भेद होते हैं
(i) पाँच
(ii) चार
(ii) तीन
(iv) दो
3. जो क्रिया बीते समय में हो चुकी है, उसे कहते हैं
(i) वर्तमान काल
(ii) भविष्यतकाल
(iii) भूतकाल
(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं
4. क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके अभी-अभी पूरा होने का पता चले वह कहलाता है
(i) अपूर्ण भूत
(ii) आसन्न भूत
(iii) संदिग्ध भूत
(iv) सामान्य भूत
Page 19 of 23

### 5. बच्चे मैदान से खेलकर चले गए।

- (i) वर्तमान काल
- (ii) भविष्यत काल
- (iii) भूतकाल

### 6. आपको दिल्ली जाना होगा।

- (i) वर्तमान काल
- (ii) भूतकाल
- (iii) भविष्यत् काल

पुस्तक के अभ्यास व अभ्यास पुस्तिका पर अभ्यास विद्यार्थी स्वयं करेंगे.

### **Mathematics**

### **Chapter 6- Square and Square Roots**

Do the questions of the following exercises after the discussion of value points and the examples

Ex 6.3, Ex 6.4

### **Chapter 7- Cube and Cube Roots**

Do the questions of the following exercises after the discussion of value points and the examples

Ex 7.1, Ex 7.2

### **Extra Practice Questions-** (To be done in the practice notebook)

- 1. By what smallest number should 216 be divided so that the quotient is a perfect square. Also find the square root of the quotient.
- 2. Is 176 a perfect square? If not, find the smallest number by which it should be multiplied to get a perfect square.
- 3. Find the least square number which is exactly divisible by 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.
- 4. Find the number of plants in each row if 1024 plants are arranged so that the number of plants in a row is the same as the number of rows.
- 5. Find the smallest number by which 1323 may be multiplied so that the product is a perfect cube.
- 6. What is the smallest number by which 2916 should be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube?
- 7. Check whether 1728 is a perfect cube by using prime factorisation.
- 8. Using prime factorisation, find the cube root of 5832.

<u> </u>	<del>_</del>		
	<ul> <li>9. Show that <sup>3</sup>√27 × <sup>3</sup>√125 = <sup>3</sup>√27 × 125</li> <li>10. Three numbers are in the ratio 1:2:3 and the sum of their cubes is 4500. Find the numbers.</li> </ul>		
Science	Chapter 7: Conservation of Plants and Animals		
	Q1 Describe how deforestation leads to desertification.		
	Q2 Differentiate between the following.		
	(a) Wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve		
	(b) National park and wildlife sanctuary		
	(c) Endangered and Extinct species		
	(d) Flora and fauna		
	Q3 Define Biodiversity. Why should we conserve it?		
	Q4 Discuss about the common species of flora and fauna found in Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.		
	Q5 How can we help the environment by doing paper recycling? State two reasons for it.		
	Q6 What is a Red Data Book? Name the organization that publishes it.		
	Q7 Define the term migration and briefly discuss it in relation to Siberian birds.		
Social Science	<u>History</u>		
	Chapter 4: Tribals Dikus And The Vision of Golden Age		
	Q1. Evaluate the impact of Forest Laws on the tribals.		
	Q2. What were the conditions of the chiefs of Tribals before and after the British? How did the British impose the rules and laws on tribal chiefs?		
	Q3. Who were Jhum cultivators and what was the way they adopted for their livelihood?		
	Q4. In what ways was the Movement led by Birsa significant?		
	Chapter-5: When People Rebel		
	Q1. What happened to the Nawabs when the British established political power in India?		
	Q2. Analyze the socio -economic, religious and military causes that led to The Revolt of 1857.		
	Q3. Which were the two British Acts that interfered with the Indian customs and religion?		
	Q4. What were the important changes that were introduced by the British after		

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	- Sh	<ul> <li>Share a link of your Google form in ICT Google Classroom. Copy the link of your form and paste in Google classroom assignment. Submit</li> </ul>		
Computer Science	Task 1: Create a Personality Check Form and collect data of your 10 friends.  - (Use Google form to collect data).			
C	मिय	आवयोः	अस्मासु	
	मम	आवयोः	अस्माकं	
	मत्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मत्	
	महयम्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मभ्यम्	
	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः	
	माम्	अवाम्	अस्मान्	
	अहम्	अवाम्	वयम्	
	व्याकरण-			
	४-अहं कुत्र	३-मम सहजा प्रकृति का? ४-अहं कुत्र सदा दृश्ये?		
	३-मम सह			
	१- अहम् वसुन्धरां किं मन्ये? २-भारतजनताहं कैः परिपुरिता?			
	प्रश्नानां उत्	<u>श्नानां उत्तराणि लिखत।</u>		
	पाठ ५,६ वे	न पीछे दिए गए अभ	यास 2- 7 तक कीजिए	
		कक्षा पश्चात् अभ्यास कार्य		
Sanskrit		·		
	(v) Jh (vi) B	areilly		
	(iv) Kanpur			
	(iii) B	ihar		
	(i) Meerut (ii) Delhi			
		Q6. On an outline map of India represent the following centers of Revolts:-		
	Q5. Why did the revolt of 1857 fail? Give reasons.			

### Task 2: Create a Google Form considering following points:

- Make a Product Promotion Survey using 7-8 Questions. Ensure to include following elements:
- Short Answer Question
- Long Answer Question
- MCQ
- Check Boxes
- Uploading a file (In any format i.e. doc, pdf, image, video)
- Submit the link in Google Classroom ICT folder.

Complete the Revision Assignment for Topic 1 & 2:

https://forms.gle/9wjoWYvbuPAoCmbdA