

**ST. GREGORIOS SCHOOL  
SECTOR - 11, DWARKA  
CLASS – VI  
MATHEMATICS**

**STUDY MATERIAL**

**CHAPTER – 1 KNOWING OUR NUMBERS**

**Instructions:** Please read the instructions for each section and accordingly complete the work. You can use any note book or A4 sheets available at your home. Please maintain the index with proper chapter heading and date. We will check the same once school re-opens.

**SECTION: I**

- A. Understand below questions and solutions as given and write them neatly in your note book or A4 sheets.
- B. Complete all questions given in the exercises of Chapter 1 – Knowing our Numbers from NCERT Textbook. (Exercises 1.1 and 1.3)

**EXERCISE-1.2 (NCERT BOOK, PAGE 16) QUESTIONS & SOLUTIONS**

**1. A book exhibition was held for four days in a school. The number of tickets sold at the counter on the first, second, third and final day was respectively 1094, 1812, 2050 and 2751. Find the total number of tickets sold on all the four days.**

**Solutions:**

Number of tickets sold on 1st day = 1094

Number of tickets sold on 2nd day = 1812

Number of tickets sold on 3rd day = 2050

Number of tickets sold on 4th day = 2751

Hence, number of tickets sold on all the four days =  $1094 + 1812 + 2050 + 2751 = 7707$  tickets

**2. Shekhar is a famous cricket player. He has so far scored 6980 runs in test matches. He wishes to complete 10,000 runs. How many more runs does he need?**

**Solutions:**

Shekhar scored = 6980 runs

He want to complete = 10000 runs

Runs need to score more =  $10000 - 6980 = 3020$

Hence, he need 3020 more runs to score

**3. In an election, the successful candidate registered 5,77,500 votes and his nearest rival secured 3,48,700 votes. By what margin did the successful candidate win the election?**

**Solutions:**

No. of votes secured by the successful candidate = 577500

No. of votes secured by his rival = 348700

Margin by which he won the election =  $577500 - 348700 = 228800$  votes

∴ Successful candidate won the election by 228800 votes

**4. Kirti bookstore sold books worth Rs 2,85,891 in the first week of June and books worth Rs 4,00,768 in the second week of the month. How much was the sale for the two weeks together? In which week was the sale greater and by how much?**

**Solutions:**

Price of books sold in June first week = Rs 285891

Price of books sold June second week = Rs 400768

No. of books sold in both weeks together = Rs 285891 + Rs 400768 = Rs 686659

The sale of books is the highest in the second week

Difference in the sale in both weeks =  $Rs\ 400768 - Rs\ 285891 = Rs\ 114877$

∴ Sale in second week was greater by Rs 114877 than in the first week.

**5. Find the difference between the greatest and the least 5-digit number that can be written using the digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 each only once.**

**Solutions:**

Digits given are 6, 2, 7, 4, 3

Greatest 5-digit number = 76432

Least 5-digit number = 23467

Difference between the two numbers =  $76432 - 23467 = 52965$

∴ The difference between the two numbers is 52965

**6. A machine, on an average, manufactures 2,825 screws a day. How many screws did it produce in the month of January 2006?**

**Solutions:**

Number of screws manufactured in a day = 2825

Since January month has 31 days

Hence, number of screws manufactured in January =  $31 \times 2825 = 87575$

Hence, machine produce 87575 screws in the month of January 2006

**7. A merchant had Rs 78,592 with her. She placed an order for purchasing 40 radio sets at Rs 1200 each. How much money will remain with her after the purchase?**

**Solutions:**

Total money the merchant had = Rs 78592

Number of radio sets she placed an order for purchasing = 40 radio sets

Cost of each radio set = Rs 1200

So, cost of 40 radio sets = Rs 1200 × 40 = Rs 48000

Money left with the merchant = Rs 78592 – Rs 48000 = Rs 30592

Hence, money left with the merchant after purchasing radio sets is Rs 30592

**8. A student multiplied 7236 by 65 instead of multiplying by 56. By how much was his answer greater than the correct answer?**

**Solutions:**

Difference between 65 and 56 i.e (65 – 56) = 9

The difference between the correct and incorrect answer = 7236 × 9 = 65124

Hence, by 65124, the answer was greater than the correct answer

**9. To stitch a shirt, 2 m 15 cm cloth is needed. Out of 40 m cloth, how many shirts can be stitched and how much cloth will remain?**

**Solutions:**

Given, Total length of the cloth = 40 m

= 40 × 100 cm = 4000 cm

Cloth required to stitch one shirt = 2 m 15 cm

= 2 × 100 + 15 cm = 215 cm

Number of shirts that can be stitched out of 4000 cm = 4000 / 215 = 18 shirts ( Show the long division here )

Hence, 18 shirts can be stitched out of 40 m and 1m 30 cm of cloth is left out

**10. Medicine is packed in boxes, each weighing 4 kg 500g. How many such boxes can be loaded in a van which cannot carry beyond 800 kg?**

**Solutions:**

Weight of one box = 4 kg 500 g = 4 × 1000 + 500

= 4500 g

Maximum weight carried by the van = 800 kg = 800 × 1000

= 800000 g

Hence, number of boxes that can be loaded in the van = 800000 / 4500 = 177 boxes (show long division here)

**11. The distance between the school and a student's house is 1 km 875 m. Everyday she walks both ways. Find the total distance covered by her in six days.**

**Solutions:**

Distance covered between school and house = 1 km 875 m = 1000 + 875 = 1875 m

Since, the student walk both ways.

Hence, distance travelled by the student in one day =  $2 \times 1875 = 3750$  m

Distance travelled by the student in 6 days =  $3750 \text{ m} \times 6 = 22500 \text{ m} = 22 \text{ km } 500 \text{ m}$

$\therefore$  Total distance covered by the student in six days is 22 km and 500 m

**12. A vessel has 4 litres and 500 ml of curd. In how many glasses, each of 25 ml capacity, can it be filled?**

**Solutions:**

Quantity of curd in the vessel = 4 l 500 ml =  $4 \times 1000 + 500 = 4500$  ml

Capacity of 1 glass = 25 ml

$\therefore$  Number of glasses that can be filled with curd =  $4500 / 25 = 180$  glasses (show long division here)

### Expanding brackets

$$ax(b+c) = (axb)+(axc)$$

**Example:**  $19 \times 105 = 19 \times (100+5)$

$$=(19 \times 100)+(19 \times 5)$$

$$=1900+95$$

$$=1995$$

**Example:**  $23 \times 97 = 23 \times (100-3)$

$$= (23 \times 100) - (23 \times 3)$$

$$=2300-69$$

$$=2231$$

## SECTION: 2

Solve below worksheet and write them neatly in your note book or A4 sheets.

# WORKSHEET

### 1. Rewrite the number name of the following in International place value system.

( first write number and put commas with proper periods)

- a. Fifty seven crore eighty thousand nine hundred one.
- b. Seven crore fifteen lakh thirty five thousand two.
- c. Ninety four crore three lakh seventy two thousand four hundred five.
- d. Eighty crore four lakh five thousand six hundred twenty.

### 2. Write the number name of the following in Indian place value system.

- a. Three hundred fourty two million seventy thousand eight hundred fourty four.
- b. Sixty million four thousand fifty one.
- c. Three hundred six million two hundred seventeen thousand thre hundred twenty five.
- d. Fourty five million four thousand seven hundred sixty two.

### 3. Write the expanded form of the following.

- a. 543209412
- b. 300500608
- c. 408403212
- d. 99099099

### 4. How many numbers in all can have with

- a. 3 digits

Ans :  $999 - 100 + 1 = 900$  numbers.

- b. 5 digits
- c. 8 digits
- d. 4 digits

**5. Find the successor of**

- a. 80599
- b. 1234067
- c. 435700
- d. 2399999

**6. Find the predecessor of**

- a. 2340010
- b. 3870090
- c. 9000000
- d. 6587321

**7. Write the successor of eight million eight hundred eight thousand seven.**

**8. Find the sum of the successor and the predecessor of 19900.**

**9. Arrange 31586, 35816, 3581, 35861, 358116 in ascending order.**

**10. Make the greatest and the smallest 5 digit number by using any five different digits such that**

- a. Digit 6 is always in the tens place
- b. Digit 2 is always in the hundreds place.
- c. Digit 5 is always in the thousands place.

**11. Write the smallest 6 digit number using all different digits.**

**12. Find the difference between the greatest five digit number and the greatest five digit number with all different digits.**

**13. Find the difference between the place value and the face value of 6 in 4563103.**

**14. Which digit in 3925758 has the same face value and place value ?**

**15. Find the product of the two place values of 5 in 1650715.**

**16. Write the next three natural numbers after 1009999.**

**17. What must be added to 3452629 to make it equal to 6 crore?**

**18. A tin of biscuits has 14kg of biscuits. Express the weight in milligrams.**

**19. There are 785 students on roll in a public school. If the annual fee per student is Rs. 62606. What is the total fee collected annually by the school?**

20. Mangoes are packed in boxes, each weighing 5kg500g. How many such boxes can be loaded in a mini truck which cannot carry more than 900kg load?
21. Estimate first to the nearest thousands , and then find the value of
- a.  $27348-1267$
  - b.  $55663+3465$
  - c.  $8999 \times 4172$
22. Find the rough estimate ( nearest hundreds ) and closer estimate ( nearest tens)
- a.  $1314+272$
  - b.  $9893-5164$
23. A man sold a book for XCIX rupees and make a profit of XLIV rupees. For how much rupees he bought the book ? ( express the answer in roman numerals)
24. LXVII workers are working on painting a fence. If each worker can paint V meters of fence in an hour, how many metres can the workers paint all together in an hour? Express the answer in roman numerals.
25. Arrange the following in descending order.  
XCIX , LX , CCVII , XIX.
26. Find the value by expanding brackets.
- a.  $17 \times 95$
  - b.  $29 \times 102$
27. How many lakhs make a million?
28. How many thousands make 10 crore?
29. How many hundreds make 100 million?

**Syllabus for PT – I**  
**Class – VI (Social Science)**

**Civics**

Chapter – 3

What is Government?

**Geography**

Chapter – 1

The Earth in the Solar System

**History**

Chapter – 1

What, Where, How and When?

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 3 (Civics)**  
**What is Government?**

What is Government

- A government can be defined as a group of people who govern a community, unit or nation.
- This political system lays down rules, make major policies and decisions and helps in smooth working of a society.

Need for the Government

- Every country needs a government to make decisions and to get things done.
- The interests and problems of the people living in a country cannot be the same. The clash of interest among the people or groups causes conflicts and lawlessness.
- So to restore law and order and to ensure cooperation among the people government is needed.

Functions of the Government

- Making and maintaining law and order.
  - It ensures law and order within the country. It makes and implement laws for this purpose.
- Providing basic facilities
  - The government works for the welfare of the people. It provides basic facilities to the people like education, healthcare, transportation etc.
  - controlling the price of commodity, providing job opportunities.
- Action on Social Issues
  - Government make several laws on various social issues (like; child labour etc.) and implement them for the welfare of the people.
- Protects the boundaries
  - It protects the boundaries of a country from foreign invasions. Maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
- Undertake relief measures
  - It provides relief facilities to the people when natural calamities (like; earthquake, tsunami) occur or an epidemic broke.
- Maintaining peace and harmony in the country
  - Treating everyone equal among the law. It takes action against the person who is responsible for disturbing the peace of the country.

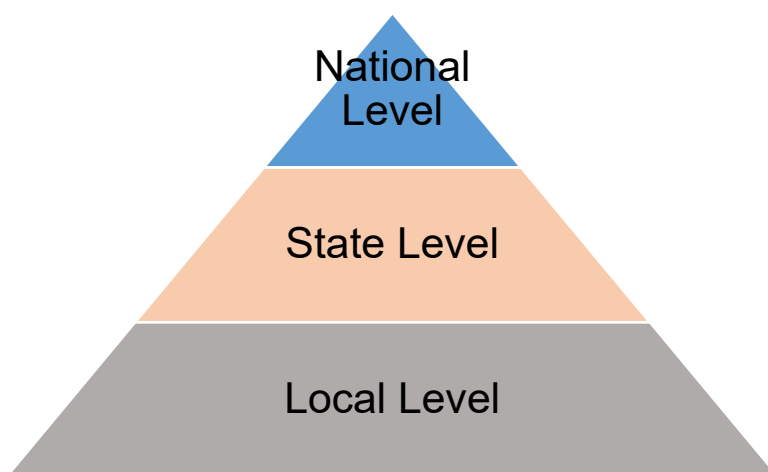
## Levels of Government

The government is responsible for doing so many different things. It manages to do work at different levels.

- Local Level : It deals with the problems and welfare of the people living in villages, towns and cities. It includes Panchayats, Municipal Corporations.
- State Level : It deals with the welfare and administration of the entire State. It includes State Governments.
- National Level : It relates to the entire country. It includes Union or Central Government.

## Laws and the Government

- Law means a set of rules laid down by the government for the proper functioning of the country.
- The government makes the law and everyone has to follow. This is the only way the government functions or work. It has the power to make the law and to enforce it.
- The government functions through three main organs.
  - The Legislature: It is the law -making organ of the government.
  - The Executive: It enforces the law made by the legislature and see whether it is followed by the people.
  - The Judiciary: This organ ensures that the government functions according to the laws, settle disputes and safeguard people against unjust rule.



## Types of government

*Who gives the government this power to make decisions and enforce laws?*

- The power of the government depends on the type of the government.
- There are different types of government such as; Monarchy, Democracy and Dictatorship.
- Monarchy: In a Monarchy the head of the royal family is the head of the nation. Monarchs are hereditary. He can be a king or a queen. He makes all the decisions and runs the country. He has a small group of ministers or advisors, but the final

decision is of the monarch. The kings or queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.

- Democracy: In a democracy, people are supreme. It is the people who give the government the power to make decisions and enforce law. The government is answerable to the people for its decisions.

#### Features of Democratic form of government

- In Democratic form of government, the people have the power to elect their leaders for a set period of time. These elected representatives make decisions for the entire population. It is referred as representative democracy.
- Universal Adult franchise. It means all the adult citizens of the country above 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections. The right to vote is referred to as suffrage or franchise.

#### Suffrage movement

- During the war many men were away fighting and because of this, women were called upon to do work that was earlier considered men's work. So, women began to be seen equally capable of making decisions and demanded the right to vote for all women.
- All over Europe and USA women and the poor have had to fight for participation in the government. This movement is called the women's suffrage movement because the suffrage usually means right to vote.
- American women got their right to vote in year 1920 while women in UK got in year 1928. But in India the first general elections were held in 1952 based on the principle of Universal Adult Franchise.

Q. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is Government?
2. Why do we need government?
3. What are the various functions of the government?
4. Write any four differences between Monarchy and Democratic form of government.
5. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
6. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise.
7. Name two essential features of Democratic form of government.
8. What are the three levels of the government?
9. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws. Give reasons.

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 1 (Geography)**  
**The Earth in the Solar System**

### Celestial Bodies

- The sun, the moon and all other objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
- The moon, stars and planets cannot be seen during the daytime because the very bright light of the sun does not allow us to see them.

### Stars

- Stars are celestial bodies that are very big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. The sun is also a star.
- Constellations are various patterns formed by different groups of stars. For example, Ursa Major or Big Bear.
- The North Star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star. It always remains in the same position in the sky. We can locate the Pole Star with the help of Saptarishi.

### The Solar System

- The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the Solar System.

### The Sun

- The Sun is in the centre of the solar system. It is huge and made up of extremely hot gases.
- It provides the pulling force that binds the solar system.
- It is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system.

### Planets

- Planets are celestial bodies that do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of stars. Earth is a planet too. It gets all its heat and light from the Sun, our nearest star.
- They move around the sun in fixed elongated paths called orbit.
- There are eight planets in our Solar System – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

## Dwarf Planets

- Apart from eight planets, there are some planets in the solar system. They are also known as dwarf planets. Pluto is the second largest dwarf planet.
- In 2006 Pluto was excluded as a planet because of its
  - very small mass
  - its orbit is intersecting the orbit of Neptune
  - small size

## The Earth

- It is the fifth largest planet by size and is slightly flattened at the poles.
- It is third nearest planet to the sun.
- Its shape is described as a Geoid which means an Earth like shape.
- It is a unique planet in the solar system because:
  - Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth.
  - It is neither too hot nor too cold.
  - It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival.
  - The air has life supporting gases like oxygen.
- From the outer space, the Earth appears blue because its two-thirds surface is covered by water. It is, therefore, called blue planet.

## Satellite

- It is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.
- A human-made satellite is an artificial body. It is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe or for communication.
- It is carried by rocket and placed in the orbit around the earth.
- Some of the Indian satellites are IRS, EDUSAT, INSAT etc.

## The Moon

- The Moon is a satellite and moves around the Earth.
- The only natural satellite of Earth.
- Its diameter is only one-quarter that of the earth.
- It moves around the Earth in about 27 days and takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. Hence, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.
- It has mountains, plains and depressions on its surface.

- The moon does not have favourable conditions for survival of life. It has neither air nor water.
- The moon appears at different times in different shapes and at different positions.
- The Full Moon can be seen only once in about a month's time on the Full Moon night or Poornima.
- A fortnight later, it cannot be seen at all. It is the new Moon night or Amavasya.

### Asteroids

- These are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the Sun-like stars, planets and satellites.
- They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

### Meteoroids

- These are small pieces of rocks which move around the Sun.
- Sometimes they come near the earth and tend to drop upon it.
- During this process due to friction with the air, they get heated up and burn, causing a flash of light.
- Sometimes a meteor without being completely burn falls on the earth and creates a hollow.

### Galaxy

- It is huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases.
- Our Solar System is a part of the Milky Way galaxy also known as Akash Ganga.
- Millions of such galaxies make up the Universe.

Q. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is meant by the 'Solar System'?
2. Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.
3. What is the Universe?
4. Which planet is called the earth's sister?
5. Name any two artificial satellites of India.
6. Why is the earth called the blue planet?
7. "The earth is a unique planet." Explain the statement.
8. Differentiate between Planets and Stars (any four).
9. Which star is known as pole star?
10. Geoid means .....
11. The sun is about ..... Km away from the earth.
12. Name any two dwarf planets.

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 1 (History)**  
**What, Where, How and When?**

What is History?

- The word, 'history' is derived from the Greek word, 'historia' which means inquiry or research.
- History is a study of the past.
- History is a record of the people, places and events of the past arranged in a chronological order.

What can we know about the past?

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

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

Where did people live?

- People have lived along the banks of the Narmada river for several hundred thousand years. These people stayed on the bank of Narmada river as they knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests. They used to collect roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food They were skilled gatherers .Sometimes they also hunted animals.
  - The areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley was about 8000 years ago.
  - People also began to look after animals like sheep, goat, and cattle and used to live in villages.
  - The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhya.
  - About 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries, and along the sea coasts.
- In ancient times, the area along the Ganga and its tributary rivers, to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha which is now lying in the state of Bihar. Men and women moved in search of livelihood and also to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts. These movements of people enriched our cultural traditions. People have shared new ways of carving stone, composing music, and even cooking food over several hundreds of years.

## Names of the land

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

## Finding out about the past

- There are several ways of finding out about the past. One is to search for and read books that were written long ago. These are called manuscripts, because they were written by hand (this comes from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand).
- These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.
- Many of these were written in Sanskrit, others were in Prakrit (languages used by ordinary people) and Tamil.

## Inscriptions

- These are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them.
- Process of reading and understanding the script used in inscriptions is called 'decipherment'.
- There are other kinds of inscriptions as well, where men and women (including kings and queens) recorded what they did. For example, kings often kept records of victories in battle.

## Archaeologists

- An archaeologist is a person who studies the people and what they did in the past by the things they left behind.
- They look for artefacts, which are the things made by the people and these artefacts reveal more about the past. They also carry on excavations (Digging the surface of the earth)
- Archaeologists also study bones of animals, birds and fish to find out the food habits of the people of past. They even study the plant remains, but the plant remains barely survive for so long.
- The evidences found by the Archaeologists are called Sources.

## Historians

- Historians are scholars who study the past.
- They gather information from historical sources.

## One past or many

- The word 'pasts' in plural is used to draw attention to the fact that the past was different for different groups of people. For example, the lives of herders or farmers were different from those of kings and queens, the lives of merchants were different from those of crafts persons, and so on. It is even true today as people followed different practices and customs in different parts of the country.
- Archaeology did not help us to know more about the ordinary people in the past because they did not keep records of what they did. Whereas, kings used to keep the records of their victories and the battles they fought.

## Why did people travel?

- People in the past travelled for one part of the subcontinent to another for following reasons:
  - For livelihood : People travelled to different places in search of livelihood.
  - To escape from Natural Disasters like; droughts or floods.
  - To capture land : At times, men marched in groups and armies to conquer lands of the others.
  - For Trade : The merchants also made their trips carrying valuable goods in caravans or ships from place to place.
  - To Preach : Religious teachers moved from village to village, town to town and stopped on the way to guide and advise people.
  - For Adventure : Some People travelled with a spirit of adventure. They wanted to discover new and exciting places.

## What do dates mean?

- CE (Common Era) or AD Anno Domini, means in the year of Lord. BCE (Before Common Era) or BC-Before Christ.
- All the dates before the birth of the Christ are counted Backwards.

Q. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Define Archaeologists, Historians.
2. Differentiate between Inscriptions and Manuscripts?
3. Why did people travel in the ancient times?
4. Mention some archaeological sources of history?
5. What is AD and CE?
6. Why was it so that ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of their deeds?

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 1 (History)**  
**What, Where, How and When?**

**Answer Key**

Q1. Define Archaeologists, Historians.

Ans. An archaeologist is a person who studies the people and what they did in the past by studying the things they left behind like; ruins of the buildings, excavating the historical sites.

Historians are scholars who study the past. They gather information from historical sources like; books or other research works. They do not excavate the historical sites.

Q2. Differentiate between Inscriptions and Manuscripts.

Ans.

<u>Manuscripts</u>	<u>Inscriptions</u>
Manuscripts are books written by hand on a soft surface like; bark or birches.	Inscriptions are writings or carvings on hard surfaces like; walls, stones, pillars etc.
They decompose easily so only few manuscripts survived	They do not decompose or get ruined easily .
They were found mostly in temples or museums.	They were found mostly on huge pillars , walls of caves or buildings.
The y were generally the records or long poems written in praise of kings.	They were generally the orders of the kings, preachings or victories e.t.c. Nb

Q3. Why did people travel in the ancient times?

Ans. People travel in the ancient times for the following reasons:

- In search of livelihood.
- To escape from Natural Disasters like; droughts or floods.
- At times, men marched in groups and armies to conquer lands of the others.
- The merchants also made their trips carrying valuable goods in caravans or ships from place to place.
- Religious teachers moved from village to village, town to town and stopped on the way to guide and advise people.
- Some People travelled with a spirit of adventure. They wanted to discover new and exciting places.
- In search of food, water and land.

Q4. Mention some archaeological sources of history?

Ans. The evidences found by the Archaeologists are called Sources. Some archaeological sources of history are:

- (i) The things made by the people like utensils, jewels, toys, coins, clothes.
- (ii) Bones of animals, birds and fish to find out the food habits of the people of past.
- (iii) They even study the plant remains like; grains, seeds and roots of plants etc.
- (iv) Ruins of the buildings.
- (v) They study the paintings to know more about the culture.
- (vi) Manuscripts and inscriptions add more to the information.

Q5. What is AD and CE?

Ans. AD stands for Anno Domini. It means in Latin the year of the Christ. These years are counted forward.

CE stands for Common Era.

Q6. Why was it so that ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of their deeds?

Ans. The ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of their deeds because of the following reasons.

(i) They were too busy to earn their meals.

(ii) They were unaware of maintaining records.

(iii) They did not have the means to maintain records of their deeds.

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 1 (Geography)**  
**The Earth in the Solar System**

**ANSWER KEY**

Q1. What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

Ans. The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the Solar System.

Q2. Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.

Ans. There are eight planets in the solar system. They are

- (i) Mercury 58 million kilometres
- (ii) Venus 108 million kilometres
- (iii) Earth 150 million kilometres
- (iv) Mars 228 million kilometres
- (v) Jupiter 778 million kilometres
- (vi) Saturn 1427 million kilometres
- (vii) Uranus 2869 million kilometres
- (viii) Neptune 4496 million kilometres

Q3. What is the Universe?

Ans. The universe is a vast space consisting of galaxies, billions of stars, clouds of dust and gases.

Q4. Which planet is called the earth's sister?

Ans. Venus is often known as earth's twin or sister.

Q5. Name any two artificial satellites of India.

Ans. The two artificial satellites of India are IRS, INSAT or EDUSAT

Q6. Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?

Ans. The three fourth of earth's surface is covered by water so it appears blue from the outer space. It is, therefore, called a blue planet.

Q7. "The earth is a unique planet." Explain the statement.

Ans. The earth is known as a unique planet because it has the conditions which support life. They are

- (i) Right temperature – it has right temperature which makes life possible. It is neither too hot or nor too cold.
- (ii) Water – it has water which is also essential for sustaining life. It is available in all the three forms for eg vapours (gaseous) water (liquid) ice (solid)
- (iii) Atmosphere -It has life supporting gases like oxygen, nitrogen, carbon.

Q8. Differentiate between Planets and Stars (any four).

Ans.

<u>Planets</u>	<u>Stars</u>
Some planets are made up of solid material like rocks and stones, while some are made up of gases or ice.	A star is made up of hot burning gases.

They do not have their own light.	They have their own light. They twinkle.
They move around the sun in fixed elongated paths called orbit.	They are fixed at one place.
Most of the planets cannot be seen with naked eyes.	Stars can be seen with naked eyes.
There are 8 planets in our solar system.	There are billions of stars in the universe.

Q9. Which star is known as pole star?

Ans. North star is known as pole star.

Q10. Geoid means .....

Ans. Geoid means Earth – like shape.

Q11. The sun is about ..... Km away from the earth.

Ans. The sun is about 150 million Km away from the earth.

Q12. Name any two dwarf planets.

Ans. The two dwarf planets are Ceres (2003) and Eris.

**Class – VI**  
**Chapter – 3 (Civics)**  
**What is Government?**

**Answer Key**

Q1. What is Government?

Ans: A government can be defined as a group of people who govern a community, unit or nation. This political system lays down rules, make major policies, decisions and helps in smooth working of a society.

Q2. Why do we need government?

Ans. We need government to make decisions and to get things done. The people living in a country cannot be same. They belong to different religion, caste, race etc., so to avoid any conflict we need government to restore law and order among the people.

Q3. What are the various functions of the government?

Ans. The government has various functions such as:

(a) It makes and implement laws for the welfare of the people living in the territory. It sees that these laws are obeyed properly.

(b) It is the primary function of the government to provide basic facilities to the people like education, healthcare, transportation, etc.

(c) It controls the price of commodities and provide job opportunities.

(d) It maintains and constructs roads, bridges, parks and other entertainment facilities.

(e) The government makes several laws on various social issues (like; child labour etc.) and implement them for the welfare of the people.

(f) It is the responsibility of the government to maintain healthy relations with its neighbouring countries. For example, to make laws related to import and export.

(g) It protects the boundaries of a country from foreign invasions.

(h) It provides relief facilities to the people when natural calamities (like; earthquake, tsunami) occur or an epidemic broke.

(i) Treating everyone equal among the law. It takes action against the person who is responsible for disturbing the peace of the country.

(j) It punishes the guilty according to the law of our country.

(k) Imposing and collecting the various taxes.

Q4. Write any four differences between Monarchy and Democratic form of government.

Ans.

<b>Democracy</b>	<b>Monarchy</b>
People have the power to elect their leaders.	The monarch is a hereditary leader.
People rule themselves by participating in the making of those rules.	They have a small group of people to advice but king takes the final decision.
People can challenge the decision of the government.	The decision is taken by king only. No one can challenge the decision of the monarch .
Representatives are elected for fixed tenure.	Monarch remains the leader for the whole life.

Q5. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?

Ans. During the first world war the women work in place of men. But they did not have any participation in the government. They demanded equality. They started their struggle to vote. This struggle got strengthen and is called women's suffrage movement. The suffragettes chained themselves to railings in public places. They went on hunger strikes and were imprisoned in order to get their demands heard. It was only after that women in America got the right to vote in 1920 and in UK in year 1928.

Q6. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means right to vote. All the citizens those who have attained the age of 18 years and above have a right to vote irrespective of any discrimination.

Q7. Name two essential features of Democratic form of government.

Ans. The two essential features of Democratic form of government are :

- (i) The elected representatives govern the people. (Representative Democracy)
- (ii) Universal Adult Franchise – People have the right to elect their representatives.

Q8. What are the three levels of the government?

Ans. The government works at three levels. They are (i) National level; (ii) State level and (iii) Local level.

Q9. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws. Give reasons.

Ans. It is one of the important function of the government to frame law for the welfare of the people. The government has to make laws for everyone. It has to look after the welfare of the people belonging to different religion, race etc. caste, economic status. Everyone citizen should enjoy equal rights and duties irrespective of any discrimination.

## CLASS VI

### SUMMARY OF LESSON 3- FIBRE TO FABRIC

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

History of clothing materials: In ancient times people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skins and furs to cover themselves. The early Indians wore fabrics made up of cotton that grew in the regions near the rivers. Flax is also a plant that gives natural fibres. In those days, stitching was not known. People simply draped the fabric around different parts of their body. With the invention of the sewing needles, people started stitching fabrics to make clothes. A large variety exists in fabrics and clothing items.

#### **VARIETY OF FABRICS**

There is an enormous variety in fabrics. However, most of the fabrics are variants or blends of silk, cotton, linen or wool however fabrics can also be made by using nylon, acrylic polyester etc. or a blend of cotton-polyester, wool-acrylic etc. Textile technology is that branch of science which deals with the study the technology behind manufacturing of these fabrics and textile chemistry deals with the study of clothing materials.

#### **FIBRE**

Fabrics are made up of loose threads or yarns. Yarn is a technical term used for thread. The thin strands of yarn or thread are made up of still thinner strands called fibres. Thus we can say fabrics are made up of yarns and yarns are further made up of fibres. The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. Natural fibres may be either of plant or animal origin. The fibre which are made from chemicals are called synthetic or manmade or artificial fibres.

Eg. Plant fibre: cotton, jute, linen

Eg. Animal fibre: Silk and wool

Eg. Synthetic fibre: Nylon, polyester

## **COTTON**

Cotton seeds are sown in early spring and usually grown at places, having black soil and warm climate. The fruits of the cotton plant (cotton bolls) are about the size of lemon. After maturing, the bolls burst open and the seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. Cotton field looks like a field covered with snow.

From these bolls, cotton is usually hand picked. Fibres are then separated from seeds by combing. This process is called ginning of cotton. The fibrous material left after removing seeds from cotton bolls is called lint. Ginning was traditionally done by hand. These days machines are also used for ginning. Raw cotton is then shifted to textile factories. Only a small amount of seeds are stored for planting in the next season.

Spinning cotton yarn; The fibres are drawn out from a mass of cotton bolls. After cleaning the fibres, they are made into long thread like strands. These strands are spun together to form a yarn. The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. A simple device used for spinning cotton is a hand spindle or takli. Another hand operated device used for spinning is charkha.

### **Yarn to fabric:**

The two main processes by which fabrics are made from yarn are weaving and knitting. The fabric can be made up of two or more sets of yarn, arranged together. The process of arranging two sets of yarn on the loom to make a fabric is called weaving. Looms are either manually or electrically operated.

Socks, sweaters and many other clothing materials are made up of knitted fabrics. In knitting a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric. For example, if we pull a yarn from a sock, then the yarn is pulled out continuously until the fabric gets unwind. Knitting can be done by hands (knitting needles) or by machines. Generally knitting method is applied for wool yarns and acrylic yarns, as we observe in sweaters. But knitted tops(made of cotton yarns) are being manufactured.

### **Uses of cotton**

1. Cotton fibres are used for every type of clothing from jackets to normal shirts.
2. In homes, it finds its use in bed sheets and curtains
3. Its seed is used in food and cosmetics.
4. Its seeds are fed to cattle.
5. Cleaned cotton is used to fill pillows mattresses, quilts etc
6. Cleaned and sterilized cotton is used by doctors
7. It is also used to make wicks for lamps.

### **Jute**

Jute fibres are obtained from the bark of jute plant. Alluvial soil is best for jute plants. Jute is a rainy season crop. In India, jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam. The plants are usually harvested after they flower and before the flower become seeds. The stems of harvested plants are immersed in water about 15-20 days. The stems rot after absorbing water and fibres are separated by hands. The jute fibres thus obtained are dried and cleaned and made into small bundles for further use. All these fibres are first converted in to yarn, then yarns into fabrics.

### **Uses of jute**

1. Jute yarn is used to make gunny bags or sacks and for wrapping packages,

2. Jute fibres are spun into ropes
3. They are used cushions.
4. Some fine jute fibres are used to make fabric for clothes.

## **SYNTHETIC FIBRES**

Many synthetic fibres like nylon, rayon, terylene etc. have been developed which are used in the manufacture of synthetic clothing. Synthetic clothing is more durable and easier to maintain. Synthetic clothes do not absorb much water, dry up fast and do not form wrinkles. They are not attracted by moths also. As synthetic clothes do not absorb water/sweat they are not comfortable to wear during hot and humid weather, like summer and rainy season.

## **History of clothing**

In the pre historic era people used the bark and bid leaves of trees or animal skins and fur to protect/cover their bodies. As civilization advanced and people began to settle in agricultural communities, they learnt to weave grasses and twigs into mats and baskets.

They learnt to twist wool, animal hair or fleece into long strands. The early Indians wore fabrics made out of cotton that grew in the Ganga Basins. They simply draped the fabrics around their bodies as people did not know how to stitch. The simplest tool, the needle, was invented in 4000BC, after which people gradually learnt the art of stitching clothes as per their needs. Since then the art of stitching has undergone significant changes with the advent of sewing machines etc. Textiles and fashion are a very big industry all across the world today.

## **Answer the following:**

### **Fill in the blanks:-**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ fibres do not absorb water.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are made from cotton.
3. Yarn is made up of \_\_\_\_\_

4. Fabric can be made from yarn by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Flax and cotton are \_\_\_\_\_ fibres.
6. All clothes are made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Name the following:-**

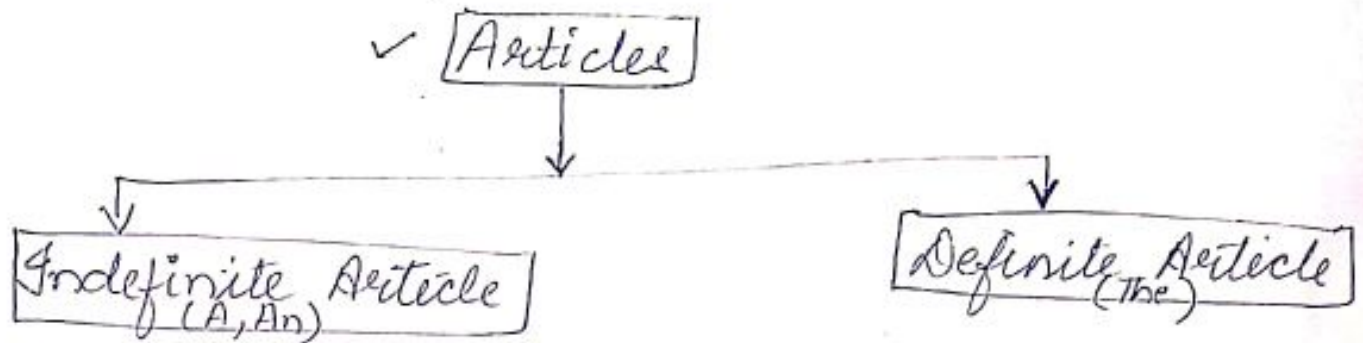
1. The fruit of the cotton plant.
2. The process of separation of cotton fibre from seeds.
3. A thread made by spinning fibre
4. A device both hand and electrically operated, used for weaving cloth from the yarn.
5. The process of twisting fibre to make a yarn stronger.
6. Two natural fibres
7. Two artificial fibres.

**ACTIVITY:- Stick samples of different fabrics and mention their use in daily life in A4 size sheets.**

# English Grammar (Class VI.)

## Articles

- ✓ A, an and the are Articles and they are used with Nouns. They are used to point out people, things, animals and places.



1. 'A' and 'an' are called indefinite articles as they are used when we are not talking of any person or thing in particular.
2. 'A' and 'an' are always before COUNTABLE NOUNS in the singular number.

Article	Function	Examples
I) a	i) used before a countable noun in the singular number beginning with a consonant sound	a toy, a pen
	ii) Used before any word that begins with a vowel but is pronounced with a consonant sound	a university, a one-eyed monster
II) an	i) used before a countable noun in the singular number beginning with a consonant sound	an egg
	ii) used before abbreviations if the consonant begins with a vowel sound	an MP
	iii) used before words beginning with letter h (silent)	an hour

## Uses of 'A' and 'An'

'A' and 'an' are used to indicate

1) one person or thing

Eg: A puppy came running towards me.

(A single puppy is the subject of a sentence.)

2) to show a kind, a class or a species

Eg: I have a bonsai tree.

3) to show a certain quantity [words like quarter, thousand, hundred, lot are preceded by a]

Eg: There are a dozen oranges.

4) Sometimes, article 'a' is used to show rank or profession.

Eg: a nurse, a teacher

## Use of Article 'The'

1) When we refer to a particular person or thing

Eg: I saw the lady who is your neighbour.

2) with a common name when it represents the whole class

Eg: The peacock is the National bird of India.

3) with Nouns which are unique

Eg: the Earth

4) with superlatives

Eg: the oldest man

5) with words like first, last, third, next

Eg: the first row, the next room

6) with the names of rivers, seas and oceans

Eg: the Indian Ocean, the Yamuna, the Red Sea

7) with mountain ranges

Eg: the Alps

- 8) with newspaper  
Eg the Hindustan Times
- 9) with historical monuments  
Eg the Red Fort
- 10) with the directions  
Eg the east
- 11) before an adjective when it represents the class  
Eg the rich
- 12) with countries (if the name contains common nouns like states, Kingdom)  
Eg the U. S. A.
- 13) with holy books and scriptures  
Eg the Quran
- 14) with the name of trains, ships and aeroplanes.  
Eg the British Airways
- 15) before the names of musical instruments  
Eg he plays the flute.
- 16) before certain proper nouns  
• names of families or nationalities  
Eg the Guptas, the French

## Omission of Articles

Articles a, an and the are omitted:

1. before names of substances and Abstract Noun used in a general sense  
Eg Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.
2. before most Proper Noun such as names of people, name of continents, countries, cities  
Eg India is densely populated.
3. before names of meals used in general sense  
Eg Breakfast is ready.
4. before languages  
Eg Ms. Sharma teaches Hindi.
5. when a noun is used in general sense  
Eg Cotton is a natural fibre.
6. before names of languages  
Eg They speak Bengali at home.
7. before names of academic subject  
Eg I like to study science.
8. before names of days, months and seasons  
Eg Monday is the first working day of the week.

### Exercise

I. Use appropriate Articles wherever necessary.

Put 'x' wherever they are not required.

1. It took almost \_\_\_\_\_ hour for us to reach the mall.
2. I invited him for \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ English is my favourite subject.

4. Teena was selected as \_\_\_\_\_ best performer of the year.

5. His son is \_\_\_\_\_ genius.

6. I must go to \_\_\_\_\_ shop to buy \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.

7. There was \_\_\_\_\_ one-rupee coin in his pocket.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Amazon and \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi are beautiful rivers.

II Some Articles are missing in the dialogue.

Fill in the articles where you think they are missing. The number of articles missing in each sentence is indicated.

Mrs Gupta: Good evening! Ajay seems to have misplaced the dictionary I bought for him. May I borrow Preeti's dictionary for him, please?

Number of missing articles

①

Mrs Sharma: Certainly! Come inside while I look for dictionary

②

Mrs Gupta: Thank you. Ajay has come across lot of new words ever since I've started buying ebooks for him.

①

Mrs Sharma: What are ebooks?

Mrs Gupta: Ebooks are electronic books that have story in both written and audio form with sound and music

①

III Tick the correct Articles:-

1. India has (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ ancient heritage.

2. (A/The) \_\_\_\_\_ people of India celebrate many festivals.

3. (A/The) \_\_\_\_\_ chief festival of Tamilians is Pongal.

4. Pongal is (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ harvest festival which is

celebrated after (a/the) — winter harvest.

5. (A/The) — festival is (a/an) — expression of  
(an/the) — farmer's joy at (a/the) —  
bountiful harvest.

[Note: The students have to write down only the  
definition and exercises in the notebook.]



## 1. वह चिड़िया जो

वह चिड़िया जो—

चोंच मारकर

दूध-भरे जुंडी के दाने *अनाज*

रुचि से, रस से खा लेती है

वह छोटी संतोषी चिड़िया *संतोष (संतुष्ट)*

नीले पंखोंवाली मैं हूँ

मुझे अन्न से बहुत प्यार है।

वह चिड़िया जो—

कंठ खोलकर

बूढ़े वन-बाबा की खातिर

रस उँडेलकर गा लेती है

वह छोटी मुँह बोली चिड़िया

नीले पंखोंवाली मैं हूँ

मुझे विजन से बहुत प्यार है।



2  वसंत

वह चिड़िया जो-  
चोंच मारकर  
चढ़ी नदी का दिल टटोलकर  
जल का मोती ले जाती है  
वह छोटी गरबीली चिड़िया  
नीले पंखोंवाली मैं हूँ  
मुझे नदी से बहुत प्यार है।



□ केदारनाथ अग्रवाल  
13 अप्रैल - 1911  
22 जून 2000

### पाठ के बारे में

कवि ने बताया है कि उसके स्वभाव में नीले पंखोंवाली एक छोटी चिड़िया है। वह संतुष्ट है, अन्न से बहुत प्यार करती है, वह अपनेपन के साथ कंठ खोलकर पुराने घने वन के बेरोक गाती है, मुँहबोली है, एकांत में भी उमंग से रहती है। वह उफनती नदी के किनारे में जानकर भी जल की मोती-सी बूँदों को चोंच में भर लाती है। उसे स्वयं पर गर्व है। साहसी है। उसे नदी से लगाव है। कवि ने अपने भीतर की कल्पित चिड़िया के माध्यम से मनुष्य के महत्त्वपूर्ण गुणों को उजागर किया है।

### प्रश्न-अभ्यास

#### कविता से

1. कविता पढ़कर तुम्हारे मन में चिड़िया का जो चित्र उभरता है उस चित्र को कागज पर बनाओ।
2. तुम्हें कविता का कोई और शीर्षक देना हो तो क्या शीर्षक देना चाहोगे? उपयुक्त शीर्षक सोचकर लिखो।
3. इस कविता के आधार पर बताओ कि चिड़िया को किन-किन चीजों से प्यार है।

# WORKSHEET

DATE: 24 04 2020

पाठ-1 वह चिड़िया जो (कविता)

(केदारनाथ अग्रवाल)

प्रश्न :- निदेशानुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें :-

प्रश्न (1)

पद्यांश पढ़कर उत्तर दें।

वह चिड़िया जो -

चोंच मारकर

दूध-भरे जुंडी के दाने

राचि से, रस से खा लेती है

वह छोटी संतोषी चिड़िया

नीले पंखों वाली मैं हूँ

मुझे अन्न से बहुत प्यार है।

(क) इसके कवि और कविता का नाम लिखिए।

उत्तर

(ख) चिड़िया को क्या खाना पसंद है ?

उत्तर

(ग) चिड़िया को संतोषी क्यों कहा गया है ?

प्रश्न-2 :- कविता के आधार पर चिड़िया में कौन-कौन से गुण हैं ?

प्रश्न-3 :- कविता में चिड़िया के माध्यम से कवि किस को संदेश दे रहा है ?

प्रसंग - यह कविता की पंक्तियाँ हमारी पाठ्य पुस्तक 'वसंत' के पाठ 'वह चिड़िया जो' में से ली गई हैं। इसे कवि केदारनाथ अग्रवाल ने लिखी है। इस कविता के माध्यम से कवि अपने भीतर के मानवीय गुणों को उजागर करता है।

भावार्थ

- इन पंक्तियों में कवि कह रहा है कि वह चिड़िया जो बाजरे-जो के दूध भरे दानों को बड़े चाव से मिठास लेते हुए खाती है। उसे खाकर संतुष्ट हो जाती है। ऐसी सतोषी चिड़िया, जो नीले पंखों वाली है। वह मैं हूँ, मुझे अन्न से बहुत प्यार है।

\*

इन पंक्तियों में कवि कहता है कि वह चिड़िया जो निर्भय होकर झुग्गी से बड़े घने वन में मधुर स्वर से गाती है। वह छोटी-स्वयं को प्यार करने वाली चिड़िया जो नीले पंखों वाली है। वह मैं हूँ, मुझे संकलित से बहुत प्रेम है।

\*

इन पंक्तियों में कवि चिड़िया के माध्यम से कहता है कि वह चिड़िया जो उफनती (पानी से लबालब भरी) नदी के बीचोंबीच जाकर मानो उसका दिल टलोलकर अपनी चौंच में जल रूपी मोती ले आती है। ऐसा सादस भरा कार्य कर के उसे स्वयं पर गर्व होता है। ऐसी गल्लीली चिड़िया जो नीले पंखों वाली है, वह मैं हूँ मुझे नदी से बहुत प्यार है।

प्रश्नोत्तर

DATE: 23/04/2020

पाठ-1 वह चिड़िया जो

प्रश्न 1 - कविता पढ़कर तुम्हारे मन में चिड़िया का जो चित्र उभरता है उस चित्र को कागज पर बनाओ।

प्रश्न 2 - तुम्हें कविता का कोई और शीर्षक देना हो तो क्या शीर्षक देना चाहोगे? उपयुक्त शीर्षक सोचकर लिखो।

उत्तर :- मैं इस कविता को 'नीले पंखों वाली चिड़िया' शीर्षक दूंगी।

प्रश्न 3 :- इस कविता के आधार पर बताओ कि चिड़िया को किन-किन चीजों से प्यार है?

उत्तर :- चिड़िया को दूध भरे अन्न के दाने, रुकांत से और नदी से प्यार है।

प्रश्न 4 :- आशय स्पष्ट करो:-  
(क) रस उंडेलकर गा लेती है।

उत्तर:- इस पंक्ति का आशय यह है कि चिड़िया खुश होकर गाती है। उसके स्वर में माधुर्य है। ऐसा लगता है, जैसे उसने वातावरण को रसमय बना दिया है।

(ख) चटी नदी का दिल टटोलकर  
जल का मोती ले जाती है।

DATE:  .  .

उत्तर :- इस पंक्ति का आशय है कि चिड़िया ठफनती (पानी से लबालब) नदी से जल की बूंद को अपनी चोंच में लेकर आती है। (मरी) वह अपने साहस और दृढ़शक्ति का परिचय देती है।

## अनुमान और कल्पना

प्रश्न 1 - कवि ने नीली चिड़िया का नाम नहीं बताया है। वह कौन सी चिड़िया रही होगी ?

- नीलकंठ
- छोटा किलकिला
- कबूतर
- बड़ा पतारिंगा

उत्तर :- इन पक्षियों में से यदि हमें किसी एक नाम को देना होता तो वह नीलकंठ ही उपयुक्त लगता है क्योंकि उसके शरीर का ज्यादातर भाग नीला होता है और आवाज भी मीठी होती है।

प्रश्न 2 :- नीचे लिखे पक्षियों के नाम के आगे उसके किस हिस्से का रंग कैसा है ? सब लिखो।

- 1 मैना - मैना हल्के काले रंग की होती है।
- 2 कौवा - इसका काले रंग का होता है। कहीं-कहीं इसके पंख गहरे नीले रंग के होते हैं।
- 3 बतख - इसका रंग सफ़ेद होता है। इसकी चोंच व पाँव हल्के पीले रंग के होते हैं।
- 4 कबूतर - यह सलेटी रंग का होता है। इसकी गरदन पर हल्का काला व सतरंगी रंग देखने को मिलता है।

DATE:

प्रश्न 3 - कविता का हर बंध 'वृद्ध चिड़िया जो' से शुरू होता है और 'मुझे बहुत प्यार है' पर खत्म होता है। तुम भी इन पंक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अपनी कल्पना से कविता में कुछ नए बंध जोड़ो यानि कविता लिखो।

उत्तर - यह कार्य अपनी कल्पना से स्वयं करिए। (कम से कम दो पद्यांश यानि 8-10 पंक्तियाँ)

प्रश्न 4 - तुम भी ऐसी कल्पना कर सकते हो कि 'वृद्ध पूल का पौधा जो पीली पंखुड़ियों वाला - सड़कर हा है - मैं हूँ'। इसकी विशेषताएँ मुझ में हैं ----। पूल के बदले किसी दूसरी चीज भी हो सकती है।

उत्तर :- यह कार्य अपनी कल्पना के आधार पर स्वयं लिखो। (कम से कम दो पद्यांश)

भाषा की बात :-

1. पंखों वाली चिड़िया  
नीले पंखों वाली चिड़िया

ऊपर वाली दराज  
सबसे ऊपर वाली दराज

## भाषा की बात

1. पंखोंवाली चिड़िया  
नीले पंखोंवाली चिड़िया

ऊपरवाली दराज  
सबसे ऊपरवाली दराज

- यहाँ रेखांकित शब्द विशेषण का काम कर रहे हैं। ये शब्द चिड़िया और दराज संज्ञा की विशेषता बता रहे हैं, अतः रेखांकित शब्द विशेषण हैं और चिड़िया, दराज विशेष्य हैं। यहाँ 'वाला/वाली' जोड़कर बनने वाले कुछ और विशेषण दिए गए हैं। ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरणों की तरह इनके आगे एक-एक विशेषण और जोड़ो-

.....	मोरोंवाला बाग
.....	पेड़ोंवाला घर
.....	फूलोंवाली क्यारी
.....	स्कूलवाला रास्ता
.....	हँसनेवाला बच्चा
.....	मूँछोंवाला आदमी

2. वह चिड़िया..... जुंड़ी के दाने रुचि से..... खा लेती है।  
वह चिड़िया..... रस उँडेलकर गा लेती है।

- कविता की इन पंक्तियों में मोटे छापे वाले शब्दों को ध्यान से पढ़ो। पहला वाक्य में 'रुचि से' खाने के ढंग की और दूसरे वाक्य में 'रस उँडेलकर' के ढंग की विशेषता बता रहे हैं। अतः ये दोनों क्रियाविशेषण हैं। नीचे दिए वाक्यों में कार्य के ढंग या रीति से संबंधित क्रियाविशेषण छाँटो-

- (क) सोनाली जल्दी-जल्दी मुँह में लड्डू ठूसने लगी।  
(ख) गेंद लुढ़कती हुई झाड़ियों में चली गई।  
(ग) भूकंप के बाद जनजीवन धीरे-धीरे सामान्य होने लगा।  
(घ) कोई सफ़ेद-सी चीज़ धप्प-से आँगन में गिरी।  
(ङ) टॉमी फुर्ती से चोर पर झपटा।  
(च) तेजिंदर सहस्रकर कोने में बैठ गया।  
(छ) आज अचानक ठंड बढ़ गई है।