



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*be humble,
be teachable
and always
keep learning*

STUDENTS STRUCTURE AND CULTURE

DISCIPLINE
VALUES AND ETHIC
LEADERSHIP
FLEXIBLE SCHEDULE
RESPONSIBLE
INVOLVEMENT IN DECIS
MAKING



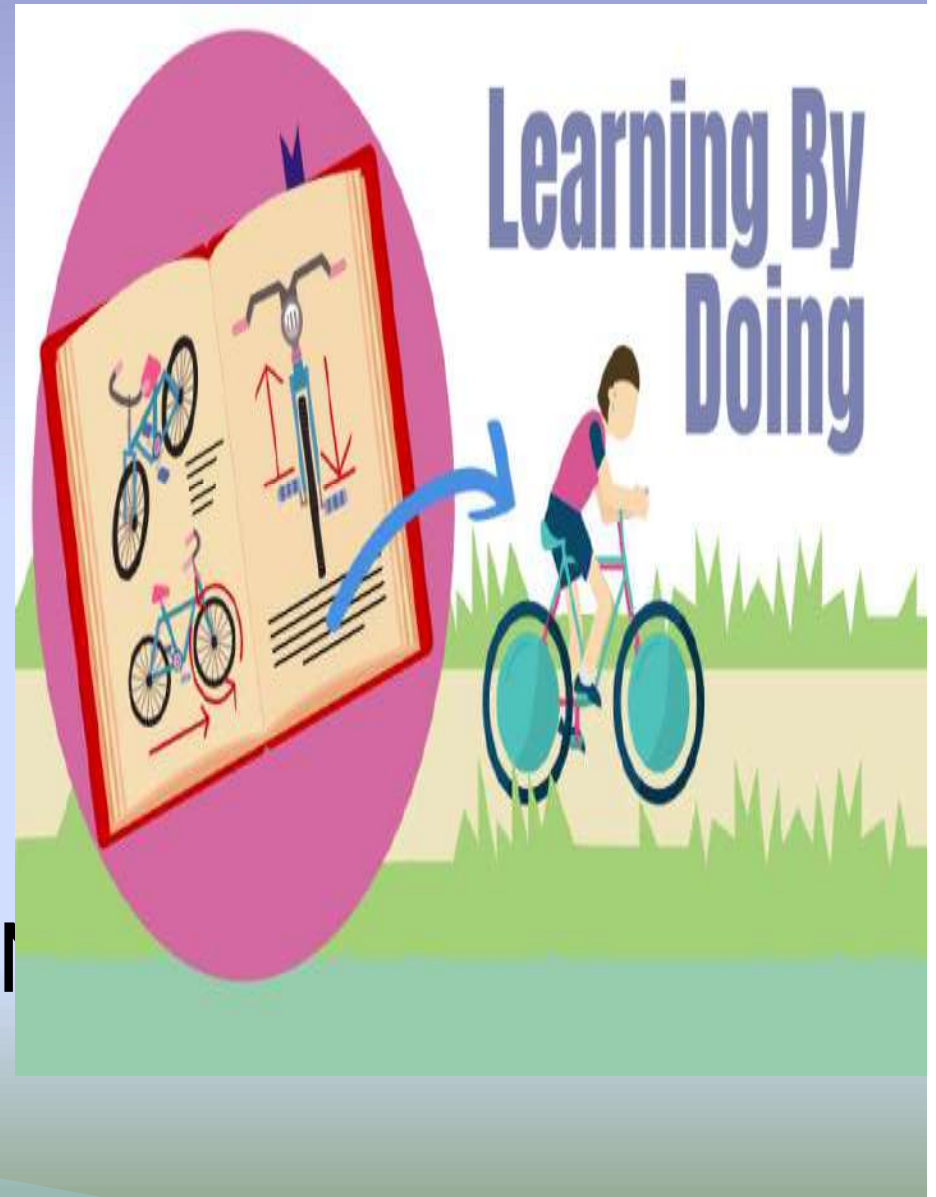
FIVE STRATEGIC AREA FOR THE STUDENTS

- EVALUATING– TRACKING PROCESS
- ENSURING– STUDENTS INVOLVEMENT
- INCREASING– SUCCESSFUL TRANSITIONS
- PROMOTING– POSITIVE CONNECTION

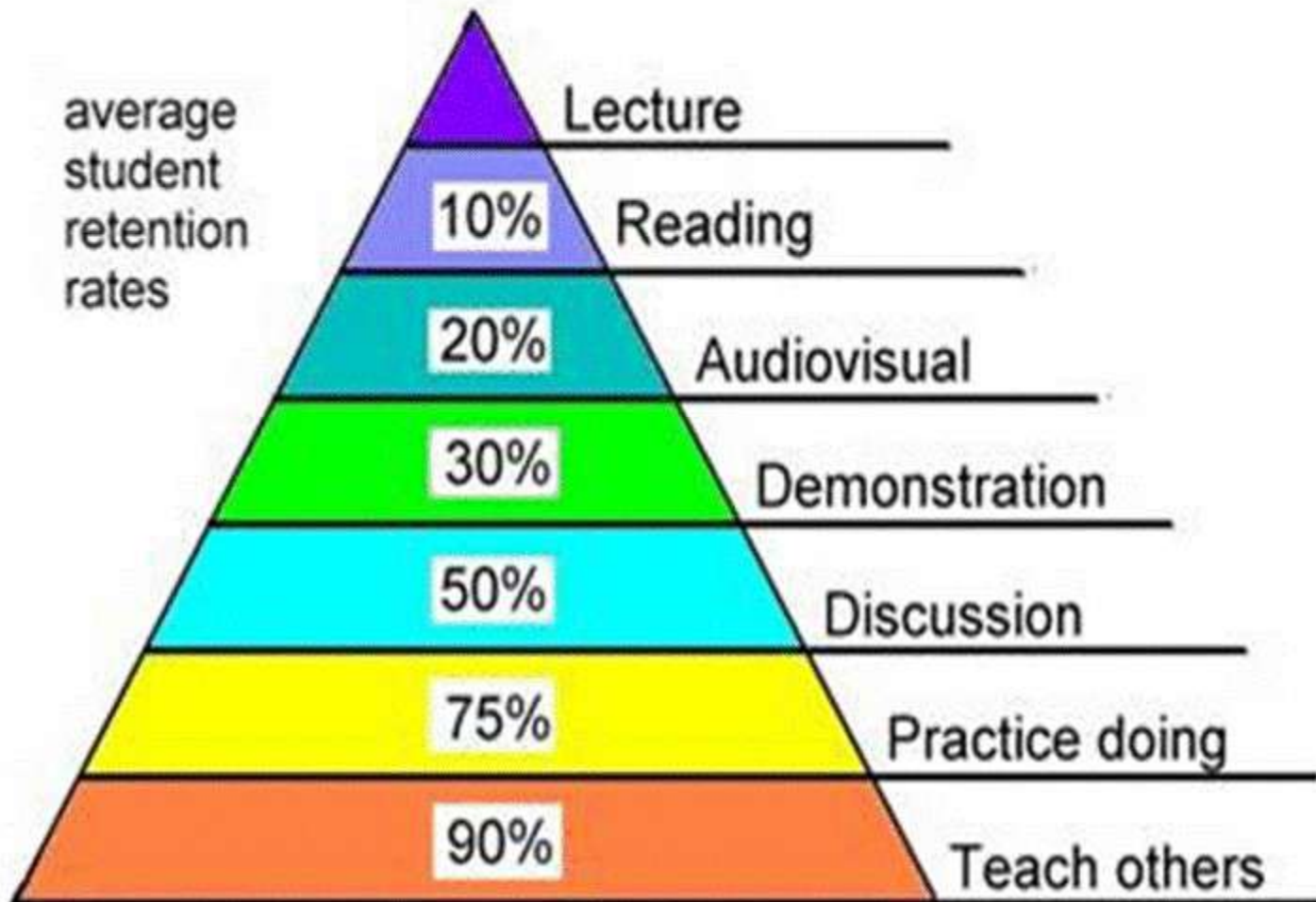


KEY OF TEACHING TECHNIQUE

- INTRODUCTION
- LEARNING PYRAMID
- ENGAGE
- VARIETY
- ACTIVE LEARNING
- RECAPITULATION
- EVALUATION
- LEARNING BY DOING



Learning Pyramid

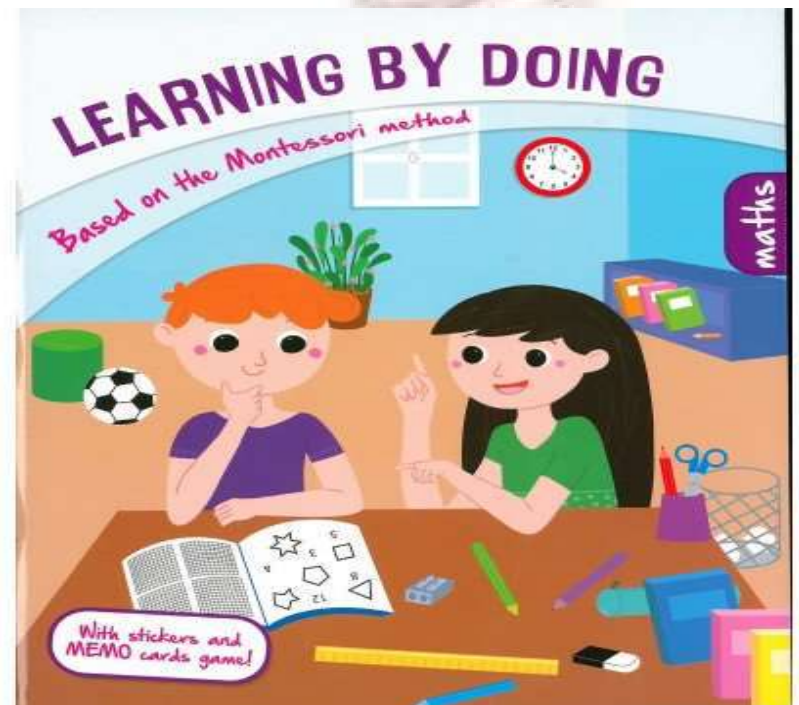


Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine

PYRAMID LEARNING OF STUDENTS

GROUP TEACHING

- PROJECT METHOD
- FIELD TRIP
- PROBLEM SOLVING LEARNING
- ROLE PLAY
- NARRATIVE
- STORY TELLING
- MODEL BUILDING
- BUZZ SESSION
- DOUBT SESSION
- REAL LIFE LEARNING



**GRADE- VI
PROJECTION OF
SEPTEMBER -
OCTOBER
2019-2020**

SUBJECTS

- ▶ ENGLISH
- ▶ MATHS
- ▶ SCIENCE
- ▶ HINDI
- ▶ SOCIAL SCIENCE
- ▶ GUJARATI
- ▶ SANSKRIT
- ▶ COMPUTER

Syllabus for the month of October

❖ HONEYSUCKLE – PROSE AND POETRY

Unit-7. Fair Play

Unit-8. A Game of Chance (Prose)

Vocation (Poem)

❖ A PACT WITH THE SUN

L- 7. The Wonder Called Sleep

L-8. The Pact With The Sun

❖ GRAMMAR GEAR

L-16. Conjunctions

L- 17. Prepositions – Kinds and Object of the
Preposition

L-18. Phrases – Kinds

L-19. Voice – Active and Passive

L-16. CONJUNCTIONS

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

1. COORDINATING CONJUNCTION
2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions



A conjunction is a joining word. We use conjunctions to join two words, phrases or clauses together to make one long sentence.

Types of Conjunctions

- 1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions:** (Joining the equal rank or important sentences or clauses)
- 2. Subordinating Conjunctions:** (Joining the unequal rank or important sentences or clauses)

Examples of Subordinate Conjunctions

a) After: "Call me after you arrive at work"

b) Although: "Although she was tired, she couldn't sleep"

c) As: "As we explained last class, coordinating conjunctions are sentence connectors"

d) Because: "I painted the house because it was a horrible color"

L-17. Prepositions – Kinds and object of the preposition

- Preposition of position
- Preposition of time
- Preposition of direction



on



under



next to



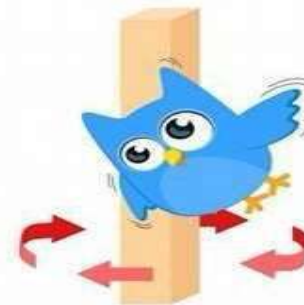
in front of



behind



between



around



through

Phrase Definition and Examples

**Noun
Phrase:**

the tiny
mouse



**Verb
Phrase:**

was reading



**Adjective
Phrase:**

very tall



**Adverb
Phrase:**

only
occasionally



**Prepositional
Phrase:**

on the table



Phrase: a group of two or more words functioning as a meaningful unit within a sentence or clause.

Active & Passive Voice



Use to focus on
to focus on re

ACTIVE VOICE / PASSIVE VOICE

FORMULA OF ACTIVE VOICE PASSIVE VOICE

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present Tense	Sub + <u>V¹</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Past Tense	Sub + <u>V²</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Future Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + V ¹ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>be</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Continous Tense	Sub + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Continous Tense	Sub + <u>was/were</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Continous Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>be</u> + V ¹ + <u>ing</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>being</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>have/has</u> + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>have/has</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>had</u> + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>had</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>have</u> + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + <u>have</u> + <u>been</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun

ACTIVE VS PASSIVE VOICE EXAMPLES

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	The boys <u>eat</u> the pie.	The pie <u>is eaten</u> by the boys
Present progressive	The boys <u>are eating</u> the pie	The pie <u>is being eaten</u> by the boys
Present perfect	The boys <u>have eaten</u> the pie	The pie <u>has been eaten</u> by the boys
Past	The boys <u>ate</u> the pie	The pie <u>was eaten</u> by the boys
Past progressive	The boys <u>were eating</u> the pie	The pie <u>was being eaten</u> by the boys
Past perfect	The boys <u>had eaten</u> the pie	The pie <u>had been eaten</u> by the boys
Future	The boys <u>will eat</u> the pie	The pie <u>will be eaten</u> by the boys
Future	The boys <u>are going to eat</u> the pie.	The pie <u>is going to be eaten</u> by the boys
Future perfect	The boys <u>will have eaten</u> the pie	The pie <u>will have been eaten</u> by the boys

HONEYSUCKLE

Unit- 7 Fair Play

LEARNING / UNDERSTANDING – Information about the Writer , Real Life Experience, moral values.

RECAPITULATION– Listening comprehension, Dictation, Interactive Learning

SPEAKING - Class room Discussion based on Chapter explanation, Questionnaire to check the knowledge about the chapter

READING - Reading lesson to improve reading skills, pronunciation of new words

LESSON BASED L, S,R,W – Experiencing the characters, Role Play

Key points

- *Jumman Chaudhary and Algu were good friends.*
- *Jumman's aunt transferred her property to Jumman on the condition that he would take care of her entire life.*
- *Jumman 's and his wife's behavior changed after a couple of years.*
- *Aunt demanded an allowance to meet her daily needs.*
- *Jumman refused and insulted her .*
- *She took the case to the Panchayat.*
- *She nominated her head Panch.*
- *Algu favoured the path of truth and justice and gave verdict in aunt's favour.*
- *Jumman became his enemy and wanted his revenge.*
- *Algu was in a problem after some time.*
- *Samjhu Sahu nominated Juman as his head Panch.*
- *Jumman realized the situation and the responsibility of Panch.*
- *He gave verdict in Algu's favour forgetting his revenge.*
- *This was the victory of the Panchayat.*
- *It is proved "the voice of Panch is the voice of God".*
- *Both became friends again*

Activity

- Students will set up a scene of panchayat. They will choose their head and tell their problems. The head of the panch will listen and get the solution.
- Students will learn the value of justice and honesty.
- Value and respect the elderly family members

Key Points

- Sleep is a state of unconscious rest.
- It gives rest to our body and mind.
- When we sleep
- Our body recovers from tiredness caused by the day's activities.
- Our temperature and blood pressure fall down.
- Our heart beat becomes slower.
- The activities of the brain also slow down.
- Dream is an activity of the mind which takes place when we are asleep
- It helps us to sleep through noise or other disturbances.
- It reveals much about one's problems.
- It provides solutions to those problems.
- Dream can never tell the future.



The Pact With The Sun(SR)

L-7 The Wonder Called Sleep

- ▶ **LEARNING / UNDERSTANDING** – Information about the Writer , Real Life Experience, moral values.
- ▶ **Recapitulation** – Listening comprehension, Dictation, Interactive Learning
- ▶ **SPEAKING** - Class room Discussion based on Chapter explanation, Questionnaire to check the knowledge about the chapter
- ▶ **READING** - Reading lesson to improve reading skills, pronunciation of new words
- ▶ **LESSON BASED L, S,R,W** – Experiencing the characters

The Pact With The Sun(S.R)

L-8. The Pact With The Sun

LEARNING / UNDERSTANDING – Information about the Writer , Real Life Experience, moral values.

RECAPITULATION – Listening comprehension, Dictation, Interactive Learning

SPEAKING - Class room Discussion based on Chapter explanation, Questionnaire to check the knowledge about the chapter

READING - Reading lesson to improve reading skills, pronunciation of new words

LESSON BASED L, S,R,W – Experiencing the characters, Role Play

Key Points

- ▶ Saeeda's mother lives in a small, dark room and is always ill.
- ▶ She was too poor to consult a specialist. She sold off her ornaments to pay doctor's fees
- ▶ A good physician gives her effective medicine and sound advice to spend more time in sunshine and fresh air.
- ▶ She acted on doctor's advice.
- ▶ But when the sky remains overcast with clouds, Saeeda makes a special pact with the sunrays to help her mother get well.
- ▶ She recovered fully in few days.

Format-

Sender's address

43Z-Ashok Vihar
Mathura-2812005

Date

11 April, 2011

Address of the addressee
(Receiver's designation
and
Address)

The Editor
The Times of India
New Delhi

Salutation

Subject:-
Sir.

Subject Line to focus
attention

Body of the letter: 1. Introduction
2. Main Content
3. Conclusion

Body

Complimentary close

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely/faithfully/truly,

Sender's Name

Designation (if
applicable)

Raghav
(Designation)

Sample of Leave Letter

From,
Avinash Desar
304 Pali Towers,
Pali Hill,
Bandra

18/09/2019

To,
The Principal,
Mumbai Grammar School,
Worli

Subject: Leave letter for sister's marriage

Respected sir/madam

Please be informed that my son Abhishek Desar is studying in grade 6 in your school. My sister's wedding ceremony is to be held on 25th September. So my son will not be able to attend school from 24th September to 27th September.

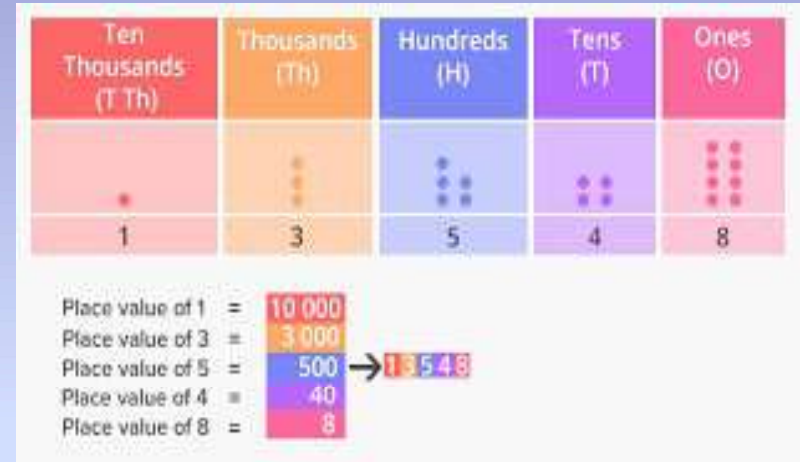
Request you to grant him leaves during this period. He will take notes from his friends and complete the school work before rejoining. I shall be very thankful to you for granting leaves.

Thanking you,

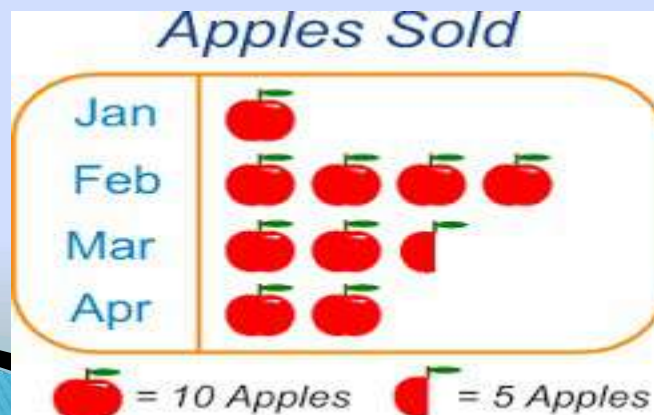
Yours sincerely,
Avinash Desar – Father of Abhishek Desar
Grade 4 – roll number 25.

SYLLABUS OF CLASS 6 FOR OCTOBER MONTH

TOPIC → 1) DECIMALS



2) DATA HANDLING



❖ TOPIC → DECIMAL

SUB:-TOPIC

- 1) COMPARING DECIMAL
- 2) USING DECIMAL IN MONEY, LENGTH, WEIGHT
- 3) ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF NUMBERS WITH DECIMAL

❖ TOPIC → DATA HANDLING

❖ SUB:-TOPIC

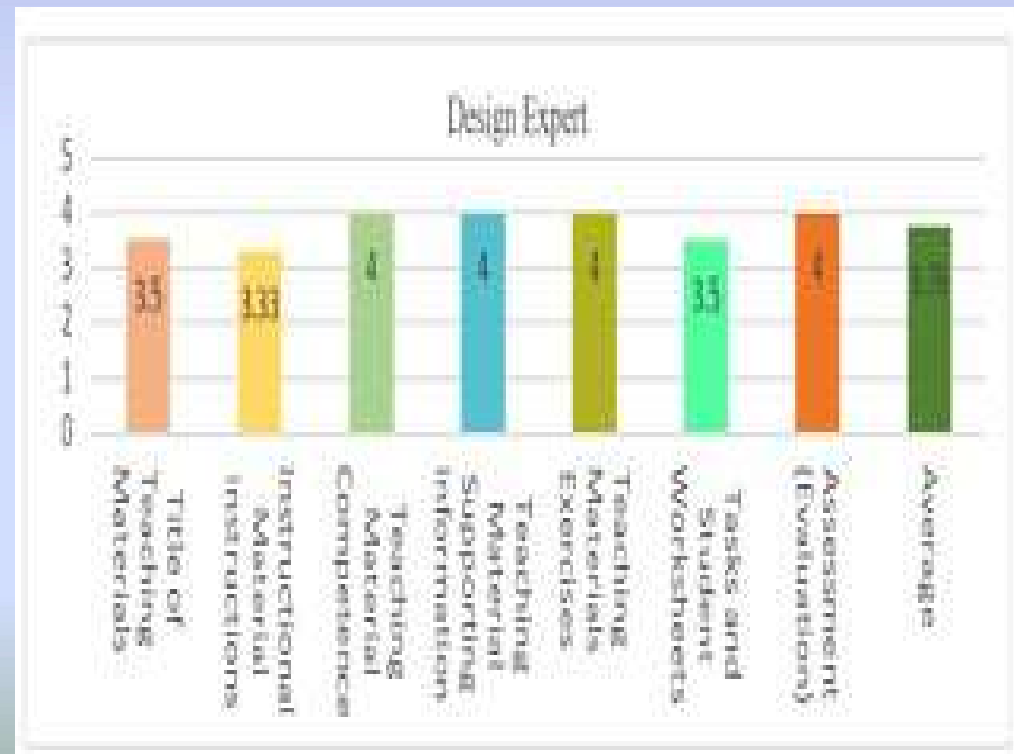
1. ORGANISATION OF DATA
2. PICTOGRAPH
3. BAR GRAPH

TEACHING METHODOLOGY





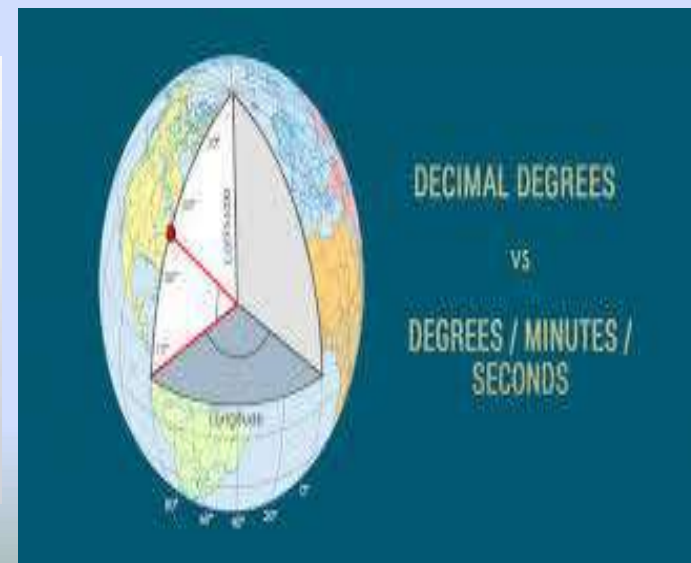
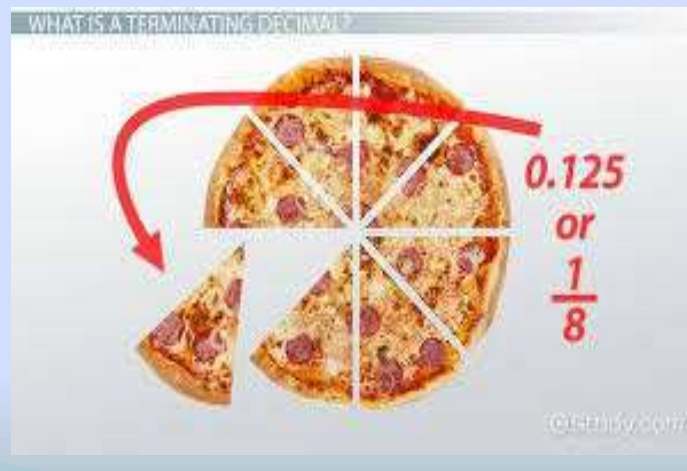
TEACHING MATERIAL
SCALE
COLOUR BOX
THREAD
FLASH CARD
BOOK SHELF
TOYS
COLOUR PENCILS



OBJECTIVE OF DECIMAL

Objectives. After this lesson, students will be able explain how to use decimal points to write numbers less than one; describe the relationship ...

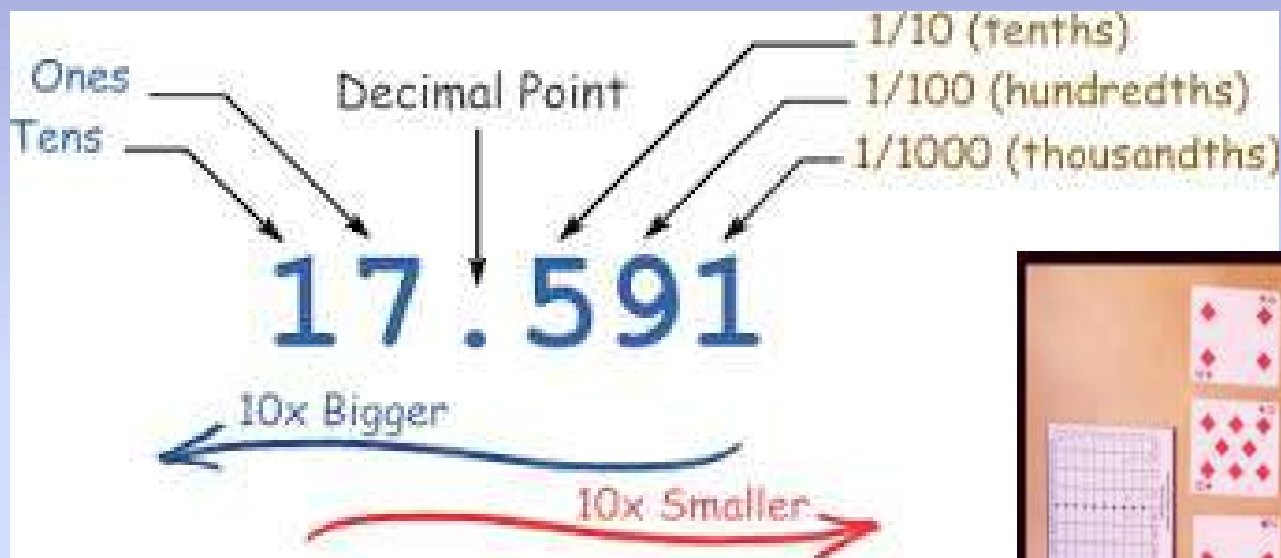
Identify place value for a decimal number, Write decimals in words, Write decimals in standard form



OBJECTIVE OF DATA HANDLING

- ▶ **Objectives** The students will be able to identify data and its types identify class intervals and its types solve histogram solve circle graph solve probability.
- ▶ **Pupils will be taught to use bar graphs to read and display data.**
- ▶ **Organization and Representation of data.**
- ▶ **Students will learn to construct bar and picture graphs for data they collect.**

HOW TO EXPLAIN DECIMAL TO THE STUDENTS ?



COMPARING DECIMAL

- ▶ **Comparing Decimals and Fractions. A decimal number and a fractional number can be compared. One number is either greater than, less than or equal to the other number. ... If one decimal has a higher number in the tenths place then it is larger and the decimal with less tenths is smaller**

www.Teacher-of-Primary.co.uk

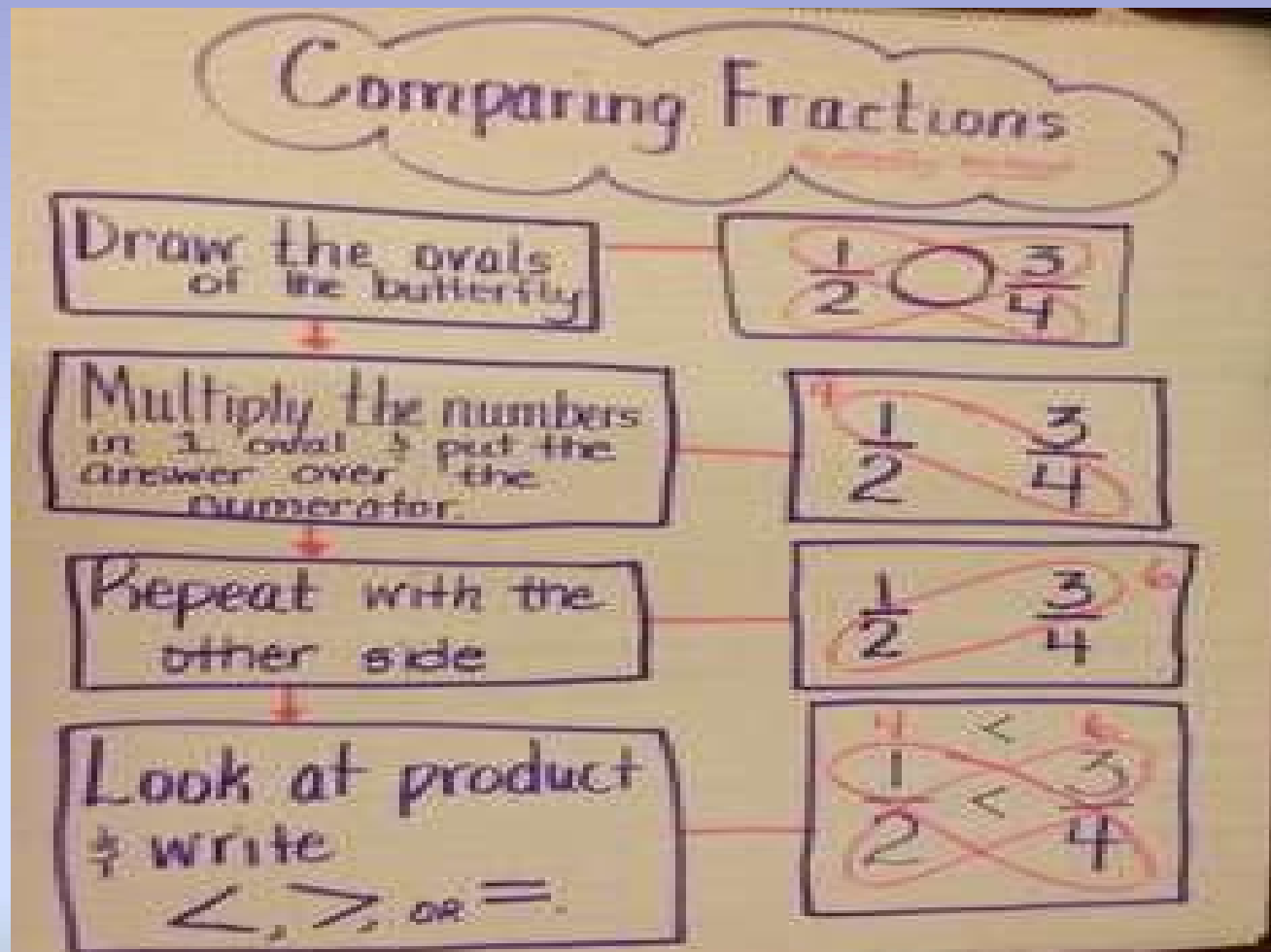
Comparing Decimals

Year 4 - Number - fractions (including decimals)

2.61 < 2.75

Maths Teaching Resources TES.com

EXPLANATION OF COMPARING DECIMALS BY FOW CHART



ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF NUMBERS WITH DECIMALS



A handwritten calculation on a piece of paper showing the addition of three amounts in Indian Rupees (₹). The numbers are 37.50, 208.75, and 326.00. A horizontal line is drawn under the second and third numbers, and the sum, 572.25, is written below it.

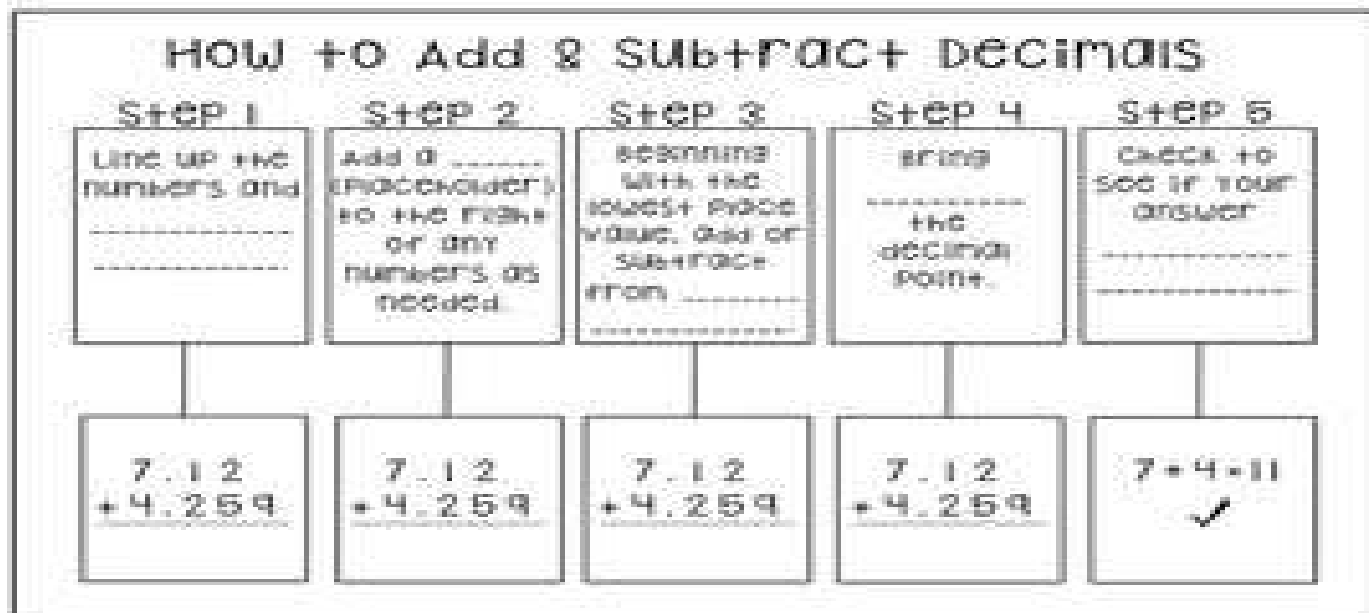
$$\begin{array}{r} ₹\ 37.50 \\ + ₹\ 208.75 \\ + ₹\ 326.00 \\ \hline ₹\ 572.25 \end{array}$$

- ▶ Adding and Subtracting Decimals
- ▶ Decimal number
- ▶ A decimal number is a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. For example, the fraction $\frac{4}{10}$ can be written in decimal form as 0.4, where:
- ▶ The dot is called the decimal point.
- ▶ The number to the right of the decimal point denotes the numerator of the fraction, that is, the fractional part.
- ▶ The number to the left of the decimal point denotes the whole number part of the fraction.
- ▶ For example $4\frac{3}{10}$ is expressed as 4.3, where 4 is the whole number part and 0.3 is the fractional part.
- ▶ The decimal point separates the whole number part from the fractional part.
- ▶ Steps to add or subtract Decimals:
- ▶ Convert decimals to like decimals (Decimals that have the same number of digits after the decimal point are like decimals).
- ▶ Write the decimals one below the other as per the places of the digits.
- ▶ Add or subtract starting from the rightmost digit and moving towards the leftmost digit.
- ▶ Place the decimal point under the decimal point in the answer.
- ▶

CORRECT METHOD FOR ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF DECIMALS

Adding & Subtracting DECIMALS

FLOW CHART + NOTE PAGE



Multiplying with Decimals



Move decimal to right

Number of zeros = Number of place you move

Examples:

$$* 87.6 \times 100 = 8,760.0$$





Answer: 8,760.0 or 8,760

$$* 0.005 \times 1,000 = 5.0$$

Answer: 5.0 or 5

PICTOGRAPH

- ▶ A pictograph is the representation of data using images. Pictographs represent the frequency of data while using symbols or images that are relevant to the data.

Blood Type	Number of People
Type A	
Type B	
Type AB	
Type O	

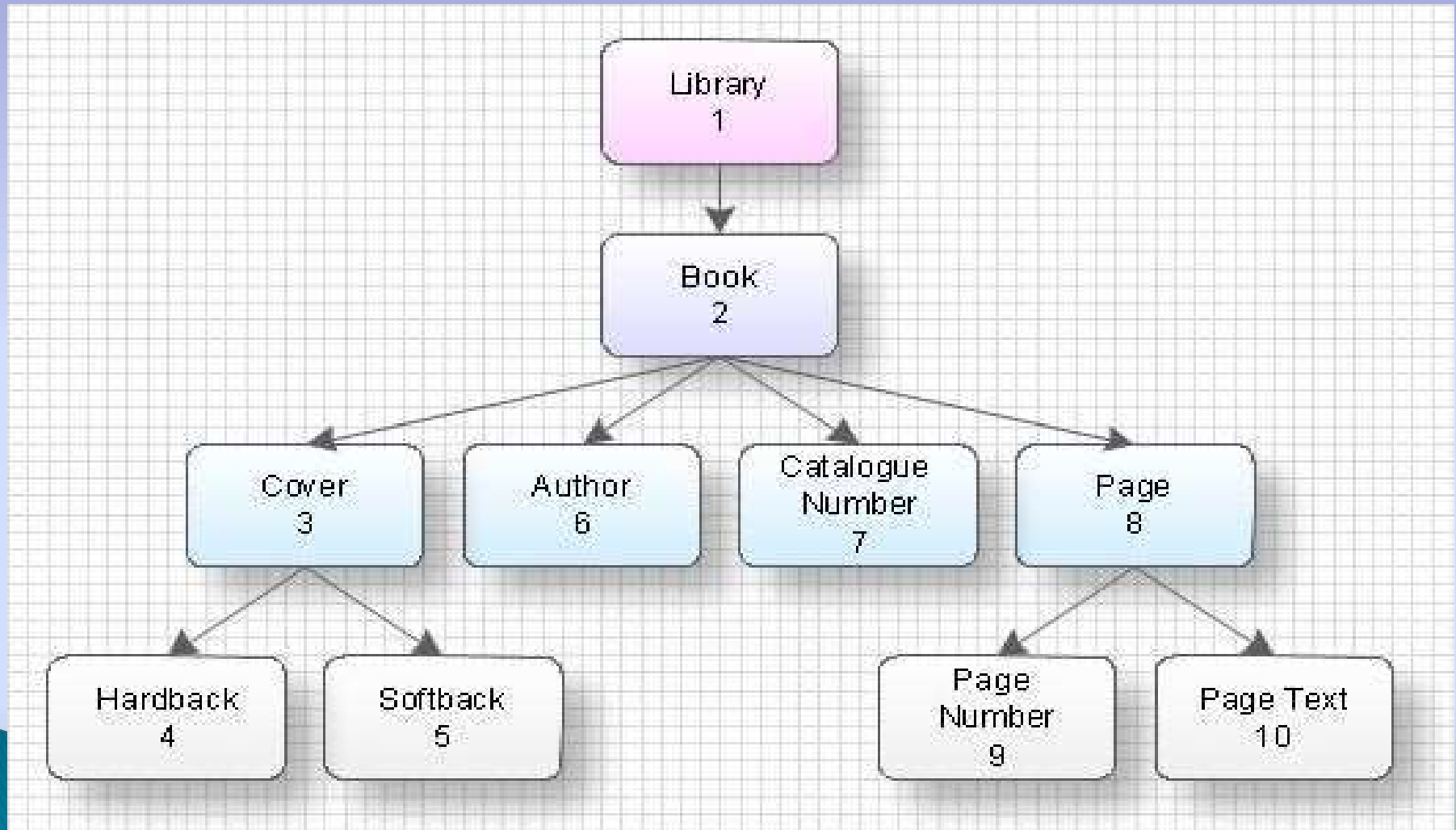
 = 5 people

BAR GRAPH

- ▶ A bar chart or bar graph is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they have



HOW TO ORGANISE RAW DATA IN ORGANISED FORM

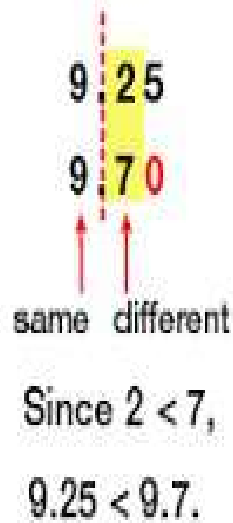




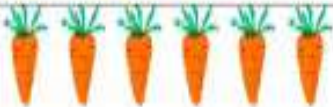


EXPLANATION OF BAR GRAPH WITH SOME ACTIVITY

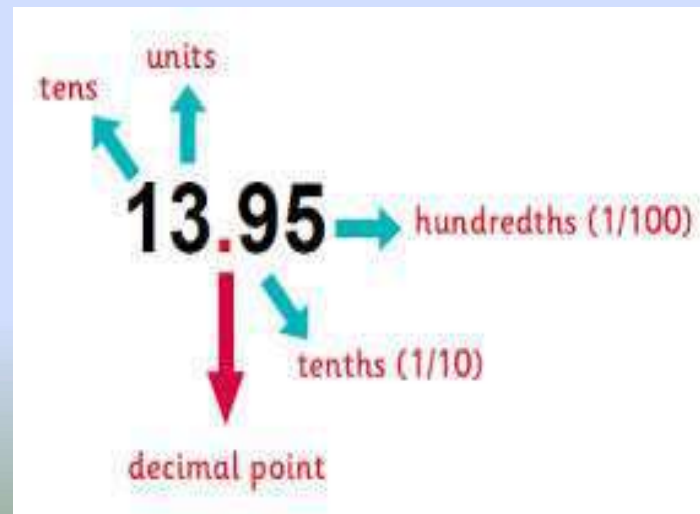
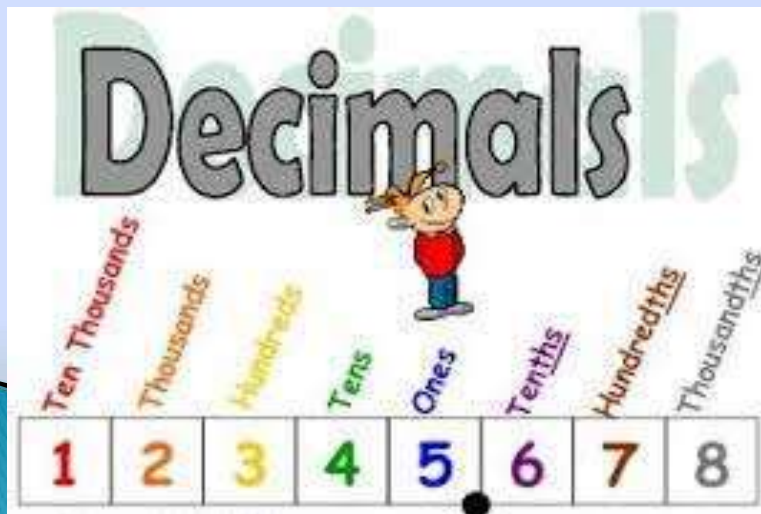


RECAPITULATION OF DECIMAL AND DATA HANDLING

1. Align the decimal points.
2. Fill in place values with zeros.
3. Compare digits from left to right until they are different.



Tomato	
Capsicum	
Carrot	
Mushroom	
Potato	



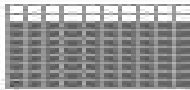
ASSESSMENT OF STUDENT

Fractions & Decimals Assessment Task

Name:

Date:

1. What is the fraction of the shaded part?




$\frac{70}{100}$ $\frac{90}{100}$
 $\frac{80}{100}$ $\frac{95}{100}$

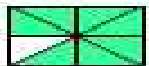
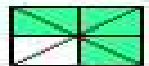
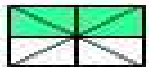
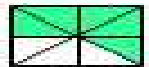
2. $\frac{30}{100}$ is equal to $\frac{\square}{10}$.

3. $\frac{3}{10}$ is equal to.
- 0.3 0.003
 0.03 other

4. Which is not equal to one half?
- $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{8}$
 $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{2}{6}$

5. Which shaded fraction is the same as:

 $\frac{3}{4}$

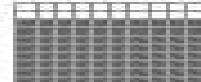
6. $0.5 + 0.4 - 0.3 =$

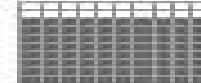
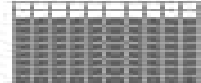
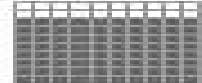
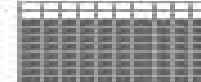
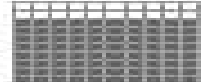
0.5 0.7
 0.6 0.12

7. Which is the smallest amount?
- 0.099 0.156
 0.34 0.74

8. $134\text{cm} + 247\text{cm} =$

0.381m 3.81m
 38.1m 3.81cm

9.  Is equal to: $\frac{\square}{5}$

10.  +  + 
 +  + = $\frac{\square}{500}$

Result:

REMEDIAL FOR DECIMALS

WEEKLY TEST

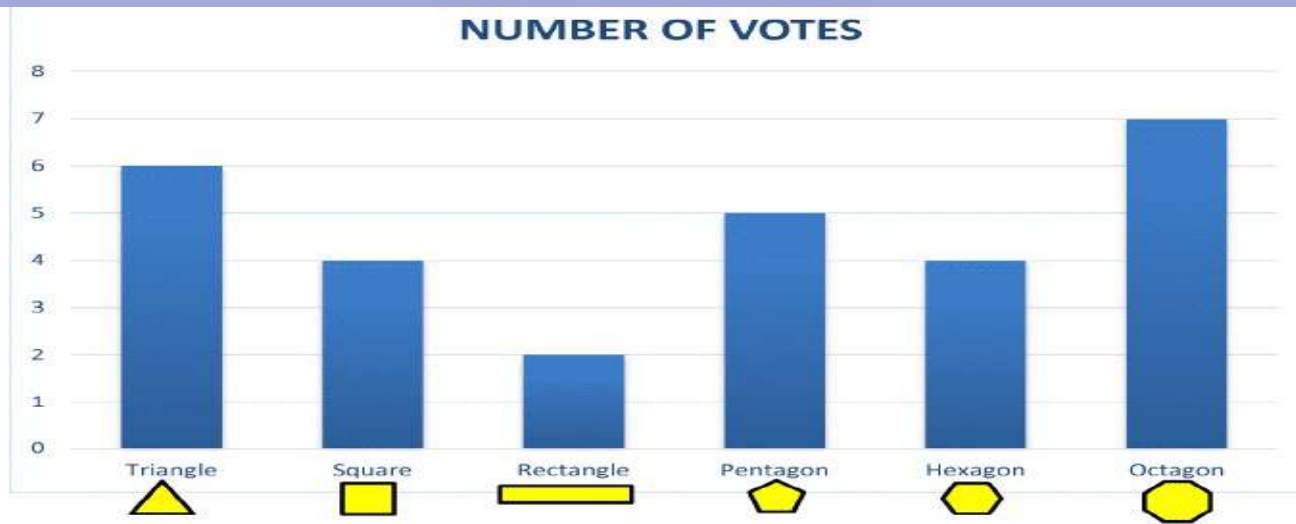
Round each number to the nearest tenth.






- 1) 7.16 _____
- 2) 7.86 _____
- 3) 8.29 _____
- 4) 7.55 _____
- 5) 5.54 _____

Round each number to the nearest tenth.

- 1) 7.832 _____
- 2) 5.572 _____
- 3) 4.843 _____
- 4) 4.314 _____
- 5) 3.469 _____

REMEDIAL FOR BAR GRAPH WEEKLY TEST [2 -MARKS]



- 1) Which shape was the most popular? _____
- 2) How many votes did the square get? _____ 
- 3) How many votes did the triangle get? _____ 
- 4) How many votes did the pentagon get? _____ 
- 5) How many votes did the hexagon get? _____ 
- 6) How many votes did the octagon get? _____ 
- 7) Which shape got the fewest votes? _____

Science

CHAPTER-9:

**THE LIVING ORGANISMS
AND THEIR
SURROUNDINGS**

MONTH-OCTOBER

Living Organism

- A living organism may be defined as a complex unit of physicochemical materials that is capable of self-regulation, metabolism, and reproduction.
- Furthermore, a living organism demonstrates the ability to interact with its environment, grow, move, and adapt.

Habitat

- The surroundings where an organism lives is known as its habitat.
- There are 2 components of a habitat :
 1. Biotic components.
 2. Abiotic components.

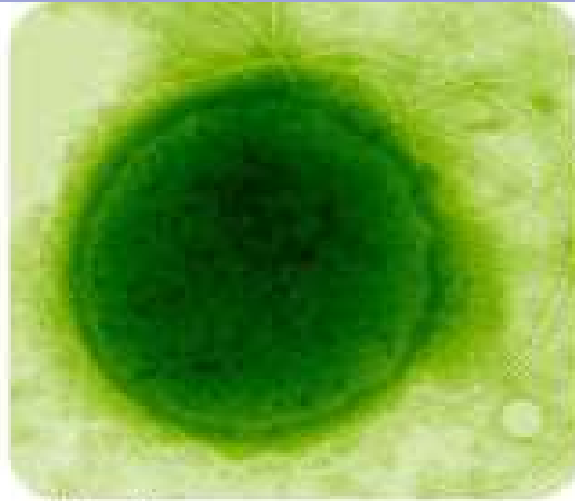
Adaptations

- The presence of certain specific features or habits which enables a plant or an animal to adjust and live in its surroundings is known as adaptations.

Living organism



a) bacteria



b) archaea



c) protist



d) fungus



e) plant



f) animal

Biotic Vs. Abiotic

Biotic

Organic Matter
Living things
Oysters
Blue Crabs
Zooplankton
Phytoplankton
Jellyfish

VS

Abiotic

Climate
Nonliving things
Sunlight
Temperature
Nutrient Enrichment
Humidity
Soil

Marine Animals

The ocean is home to tens of thousands of species from many different types of animals. Sponges are ancient, simple, and made of only a few types of cells.

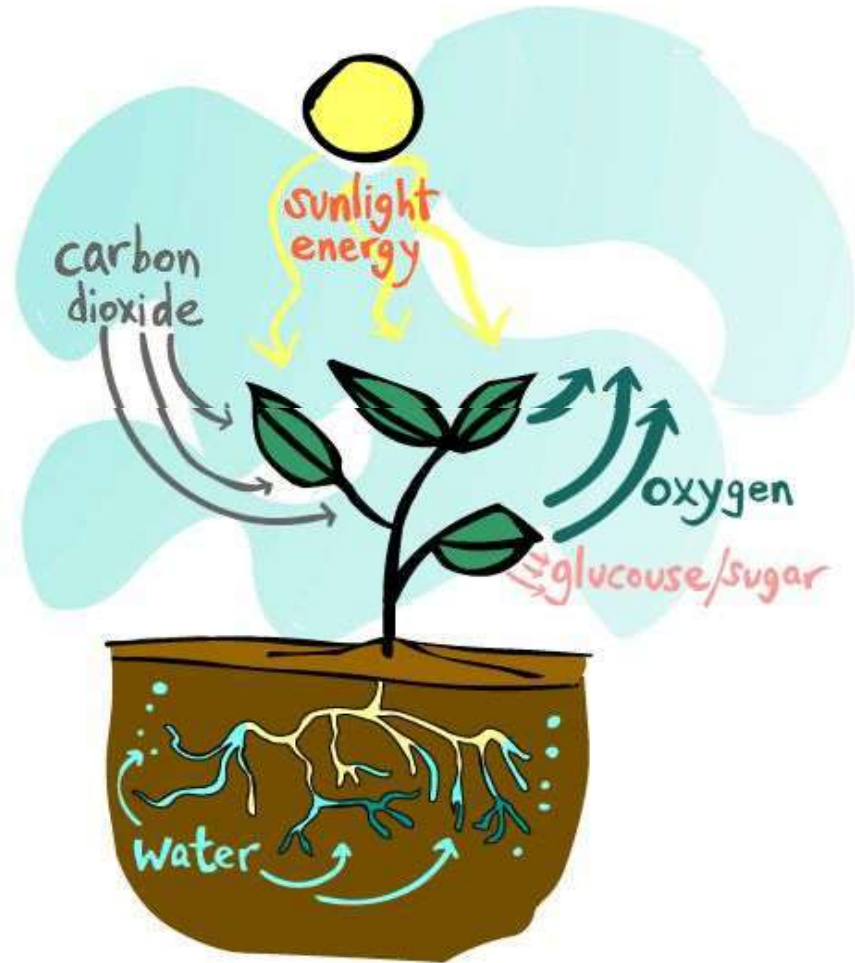


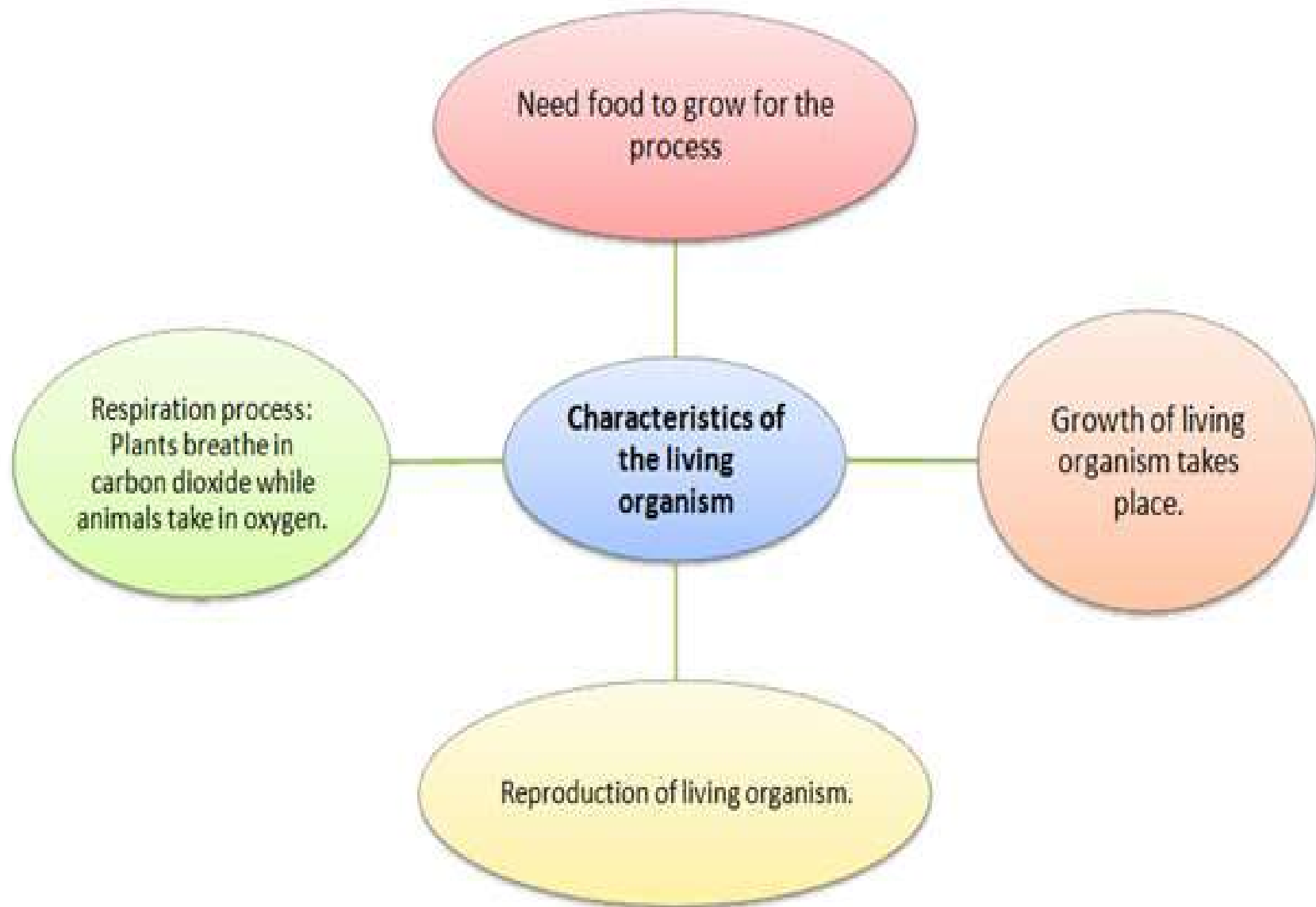
Animal Adaptation in Grassland

- Some animals are very small such as mice, dogs, snakes, lizards and insects. These animals can hide easily in the grasses.
- There are also large animals such as elephants, lions, zebra, giraffes, cheetah, etc. These animals are too large to hide in the grasses, so they protect themselves in other ways, such as by speed or camouflage. Some animals like elephants, giraffes and rhinos are so large that predators cannot easily attack a healthy adult.
- Many animals live in large groups. This gives protection from predators .There are more eyes to spot danger, & strong members surround

Excrete Wastes

All organisms use and obtain energy and then get rid of waste products.





SuccessCDs

इसरा (भाग-1)

पाठ-11

जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते
(हेलेन कैलर)



पाठ-12 संसार पुस्तक है
(पत्र)

-जवाहरलाल नेहरू



लेखक-परिचय

हेलेन केलर

हेलेन एडम्स केलर (27 जून 1880 - 1 जून 1968)

एक अमेरिकी लेखक, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता और आचार्य थीं।

- * वह कला स्नातक की उपाधि अर्जित करने वाली पहली बधिर और दृष्टिहीन थी। ऐनी सुलेवन के प्रशिक्षण में 6 वर्ष की अवस्था से शुरू हुए 89 वर्षों के साथ में हेलेन सक्रियता और सफलता की ऊंचाइयों तक पहुँची।
- * ऐनी और हेलेन की चमत्कार लगने वाले कहानी ने अनेक फिल्मकारों को आकर्षित किया। हिंदी में 2009 में संजय लीला भंसाली ने इसी कथानक को आधार बनाकर थोड़ा परिवर्तन करते हुए ब्लैक फिल्म बनाई।

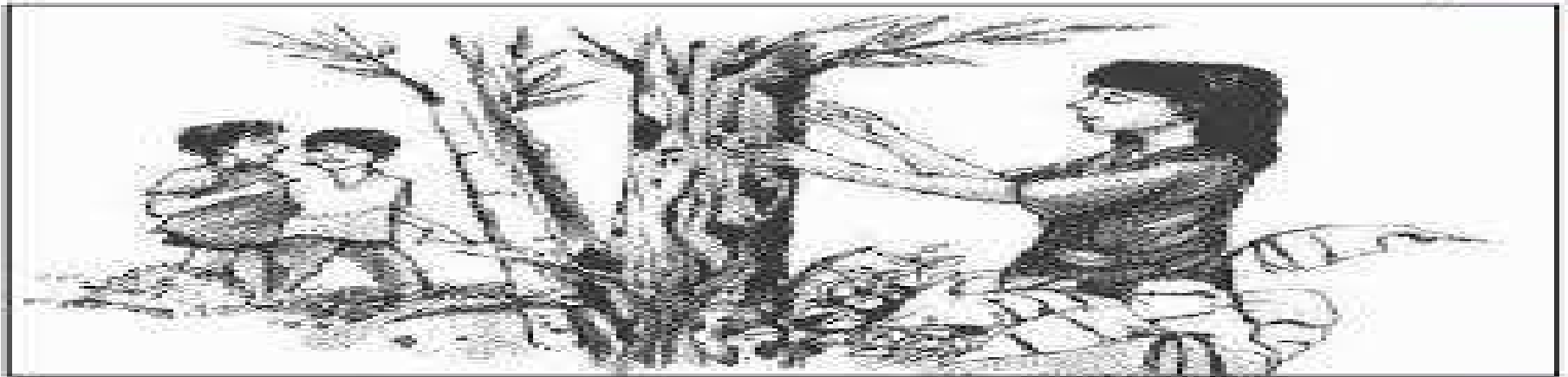
पाठ-सार

पाठ का सारांश

यह कथा एक ऐसी महिला ने लिखी है, जो डेढ़ वर्ष की आयु में ही अपनी देखने-सुनने की शक्ति खो चुकी थी। कभी-कभी वह अपने दृष्टिसंपन्न मित्रों की परीक्षा यह जानने के लिए लेती है कि वह अपनी दृष्टि का कितना उपयोग करते हैं। जंगल की सैर से लौटी अपनी एक मित्र से वह पूछती है कि उसने क्या-क्या देखा, तो वह उत्तर देती है कि कुछ खास नहीं। यह सुनकर उसे आश्चर्य नहीं होता है क्योंकि अक्सर ही उसे ऐसे जवाब मिला करते हैं। वह मानती है कि आँखों वाले लोग अक्सर कुछ भी नहीं देखते। क्या यह संभव है कि घंटाभर जंगल में घूम कर भी कोई कुछ भी खास न देख सके। वह स्वयं अपनी बात कहती है कि प्रकृति में विद्यमान सैकड़ों रोचक चीजों को वह छूकर पहचान सकती है जैसे—पेड़ों की पत्तियाँ, फूलों की घुमावदार बनावट आदि। इनके स्पर्श से इन्हें अत्यंत खुशी होती है। चिड़िया के मधुर स्वर, झरने के बहते पानी को उँगलियों के बीच महसूस करना और बदलता हुआ मौसम उन्हें अपार खुशी देते हैं। कभी-कभी वह प्रकृति की इस सुंदरता को देखने के लिए बेचैन हो जाती है। वह कहती है कि आँखों वाले लोग इन चीजों को इस तरह क्यों नहीं देखते। मनुष्य कभी उन चीजों की कदर नहीं करता है, जो उसके पास है। दृष्टि का आशीर्वाद जीवन को रंगों से भर सकता है, हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिए।

शब्दार्थ—पृष्ठ संख्या—80 : परीक्षा लेना—जाँचना। परखना—निरीक्षण करना। सैर—भ्रमण, घूमना—फिरना। हाल ही में—कुछ ही पहले। खास—विशेष। जवाब—उत्तर। अचरज—आश्चर्य। आदी होना—आदत लग जाना। विश्वास—यकीन। रोचक—दिलचस्प। स्पर्श—छूना। मखमली सतह—मुलायम परत। महसूस करना—अनुभव करना। अपार—बहुत।

पृष्ठ संख्या—81 : आनंद—खुशी। अहसास—अनुभव। खुशनसीब—भाग्यशाली। मधुर—मीठे। स्वर—आवाज। आनंदित—खुश। समाँ—वातावरण। मचलना—बेचैन होना। मुग्ध होना—मोहित होना। संवेदना—अनुभूति, चेतना। क्षमता—गुण, ताकत। कदर करना—मान देना, इज्जत करना। आस लगाना—इंतजार करना। दृष्टि—देखने की शक्ति। नियामत—ईश्वरीय उपहार। इंद्रधनुषी रंग—इंद्रधनुष के सात रंग।



अभ्यास

- ▶ कठिन शब्दों का उच्चारण।
- ▶ पाठ का विद्यार्थियों द्वारा वाचन।
- ▶ पाठ का वाचन करते हुए समझाना।
- ▶ बच्चों में प्राकृतिक महत्व को समझने की भावना को बढ़ाना।



व्याकरण



बच्चे चटाई पर बैठते हैं।

वर्तमानकाल

बच्चे चटाई पर बैठे।

भूतकाल

बच्चे चटाई पर बैठेंगे।

भविष्यतकाल

पाठ-सार

- ▶ यह पत्र जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा उनकी बेटी इंदिरा को लिखा गया है।
- ▶ जब इंदिरा दस वर्ष की थीं, नेहरू जी ने उन्हें कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं।
- ▶ इस में बताया गया है कि पृथ्वी की शुरुआत कैसे हुई और मनुष्य ने अपने आप को कैसे धीरे-धीरे समझा-पहचाना।
- ▶ इस पत्र में प्राकृतिक महत्व और उसकी सुंदरता पर प्रकाश डाला है।

अभ्यास

- ▶ कठिन शब्दों का उच्चारण।
- ▶ पाठ का विद्यार्थियों द्वारा वाचन।
- ▶ पत्र का वाचन करते हुए समझाना।
- ▶ बच्चों में प्राकृतिक महत्व को समझने की भावना को बढ़ाना।



हिन्दी व्याकरण में विराम चिन्हों का परिचय

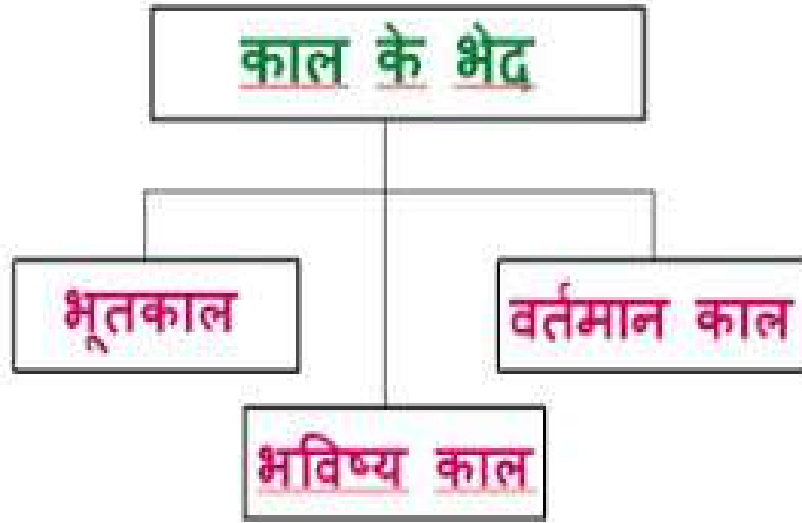


विराम चिन्ह के प्रकार -

विराम चिन्ह का नाम	विराम चिन्ह
पूर्ण विराम	
अल्प विराम	।
उप विराम	।
अर्द्ध विराम	।
योजक चिन्ह	-
कोष्ठक चिन्ह	() {} []

व्याकरण पुनरावतन

काल के भेद



काल

बच्चे घटाई पर बैठते हैं।

वर्तमानकाल

बच्चे घटाई पर बैठे।

भूतकाल

बच्चे घटाई पर बैठेंगे।

भविष्यकाल

Tenses	Indefinite (V _{1st})	Continuous (V _{1st} + ing)	Perfect (V _{3rd})	Perfect Continuous
Present	ता है, ती है, ते है, Do/does	रहा है, रही है, रहे है, रहा हूँ Is/am/are	चूका है, चुकी है, चुके है has/have	रहा होगा, Has/have been
Past	ता था, ती थी, ते थे Did	रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे Was/were	चूका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे Had	रहा होगा Had been
Future	गा, गी, गे Shall/will	रहा होगा, रही होगी, रहे होंगे Shall be/will be	चूका होगा, चुकी होगी, चुके होंगे Shall have/will have	रहा होगा Will/shall have been

क्रिया कलाप



क्रिया कलाप

इन सब चीजों को सुनकर, चखकर, सूँघकर, छूकर
आप क्या महशूस करते हैं लिखिए ।

सुनकर	चखकर	सूँघकर	छूकर
कोयल का मधुर स्वर, कौए की कर्कश आवाज, माँ की नाराजगी भरी पुकार, गीत सुनकर गायक की पहचान	सेब या आम की मिठास, अचार की खटास, मिर्च का तीखापन, इमली का चटपटा स्वाद स्वादिष्ट भोजन, कड़वी दवा	फूलों का गंध, पक रहे भोजन की गंध, गैस का रिसाव	बर्फ की ठंडक, आग की गर्मी, कपड़े के प्रकार की जानकारी, शरीर का तापमान



साप्ताहिक परीक्षा

- ▶ टेस्ट
- ▶ गतिविधि
- ▶ मौखिक प्रश्न-उत्तर
- ▶ वर्कशीट



Class - 6

Subject – Social Science

(Geography)

Chapter-6

Major Domains of the Earth

(Civics)

Chapter-6 ,7

Rural Administration

Urban Administration

(History) Chapter-7,8,9

Ashoka, The Emperor who gave up war

Vital Village Thriving Towns

Traders ,Kings and Pilgrims

Topic– Major Domain of the Earth

- ▶ Key terms
- ▶ Define the words
- ▶ Answer in words
- ▶ Answer in one sentences
- ▶ Answer in brief
- ▶ Answer in detail
- ▶ Activity based on chapter

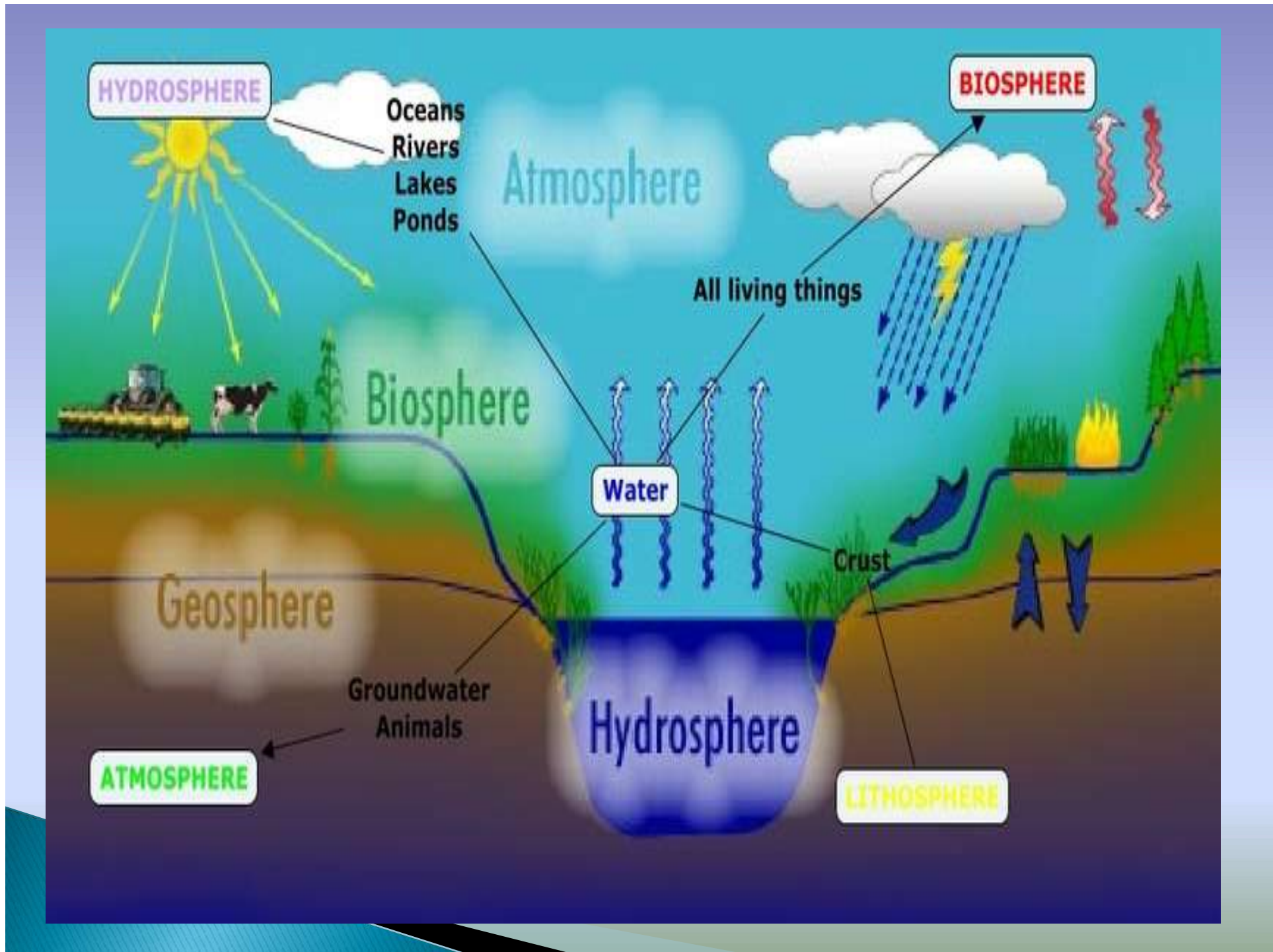
Teaching aids

- ▶ Video
- ▶ PPT
- ▶ Flow chart
- ▶ Flash card

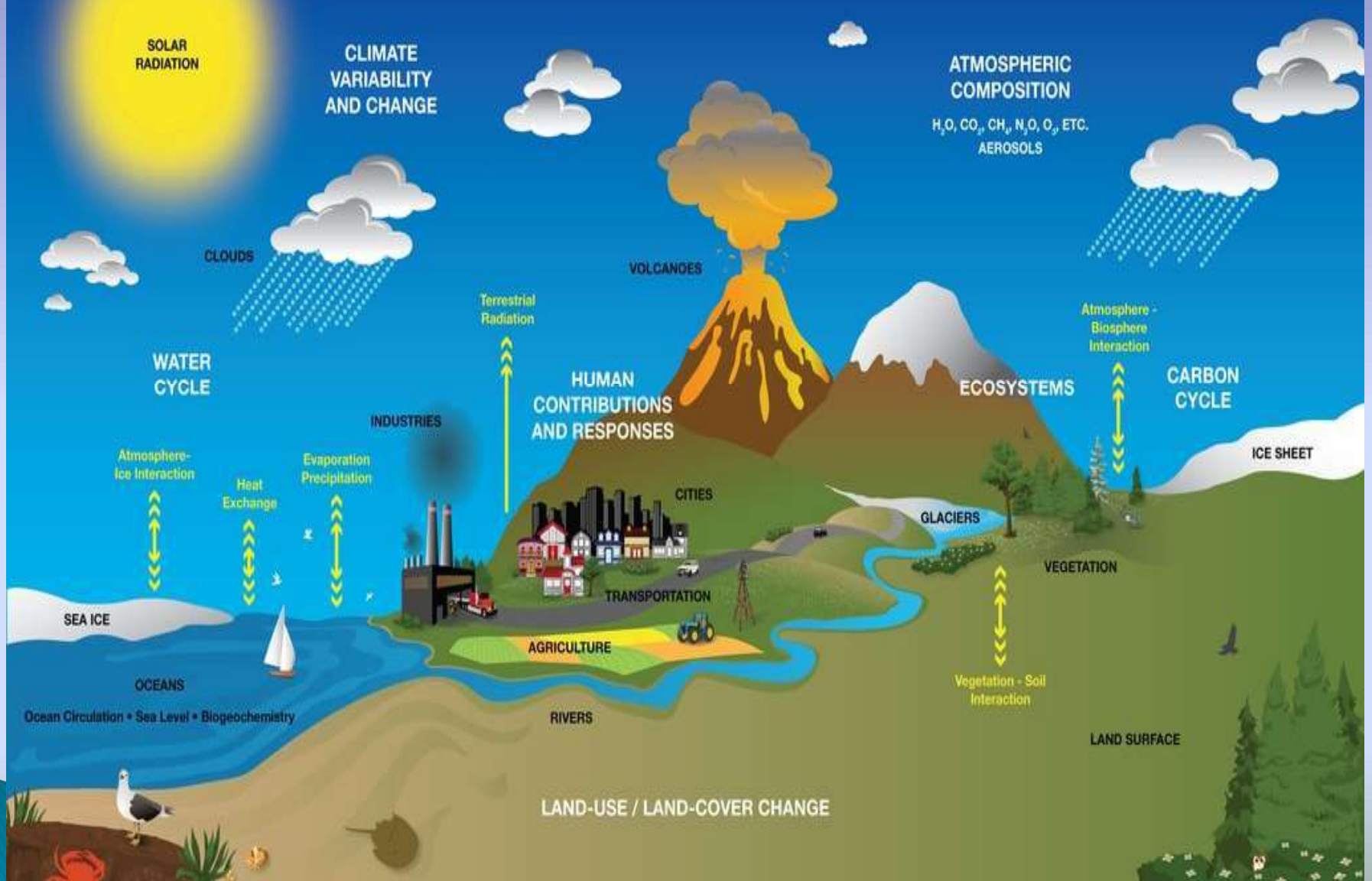
Objectives

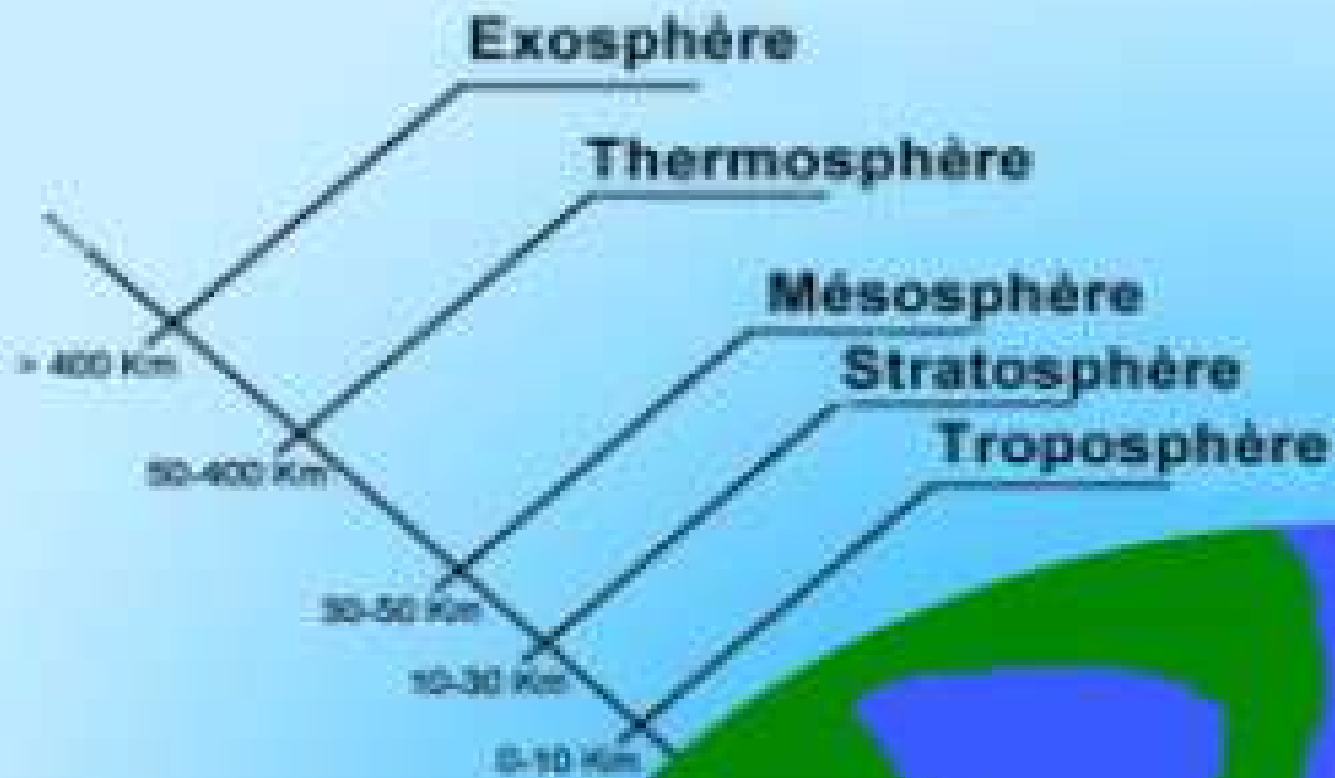
In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- ▶ Lithosphere
- ▶ Atmosphere
- ▶ Hydrosphere
- ▶ Biosphere
- ▶ Continents
- ▶ Ocean basins
- ▶ Global warming
- ▶ Animal Kingdom



Earth as a Complex Interrelated System







Ministry of Urban Development
Government of India

National Urban Water Awards 2011-12

Recognizing the exemplary performance of

***Urban Administration and Development
Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh &
City Managers' Association — Madhya Pradesh***

WINNER

Communication Strategy and Awareness Generation

*in contributing to the improvement of the
quality of life in urban India through
Urban Water Management*

 9th March, 2012

Secretary
Ministry of Urban Development
Government of India

Knowledge Partner



Administrative Staff College of India

Importance of Rural Development

Rural development is a dynamic process, which is mainly concerned with the rural areas. These include-

Agricultural growth, putting up of economic and social infrastructure, fair wages as also housing and house sites for the landless, village planning, public health, education and functional literacy, communication etc.

Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in India

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India

150
YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE
OF INDIA



**THIS ENVIRONMENT
DAY,**

**PLEDGE THE
POLLUTION AWAY**

**WORLD
ENVIRONMENT
DAY 2019**



Administrative Division				Common & Chinese Names
Province (No longer administered)			Special Municipality	City 市 shì
County		Provincial City		County 縣 xiàn
Rural Township	Urban Township	County Controlled City	District	Township 鄉 xiāng 鎮 zhèn
Rural Village	Urban Village			District 區 qū
Neighborhood				Village 村 cūn 里 lǐ
				Nbhd. 鄰 lín

Urban Administration

- A city is much bigger than a village.
- A city has larger population and greater number of public facilities.
- All of these need to be managed properly to ensure a smooth life for the people.
- The civic amenities in a city are provided by the municipality.

Minister, Urban Development Deptt.



Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development Deptt.



Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Development Deptt.



Secretary, Urban Development Deptt.



Deputy Secretary, Urban Development Deptt.



Under Secretary, Urban Development Deptt.

index

1) Urban administration

2) Municipal corporation
and ward councillor

5) Functions of
municipal council
and corporation

3) Municipal
council

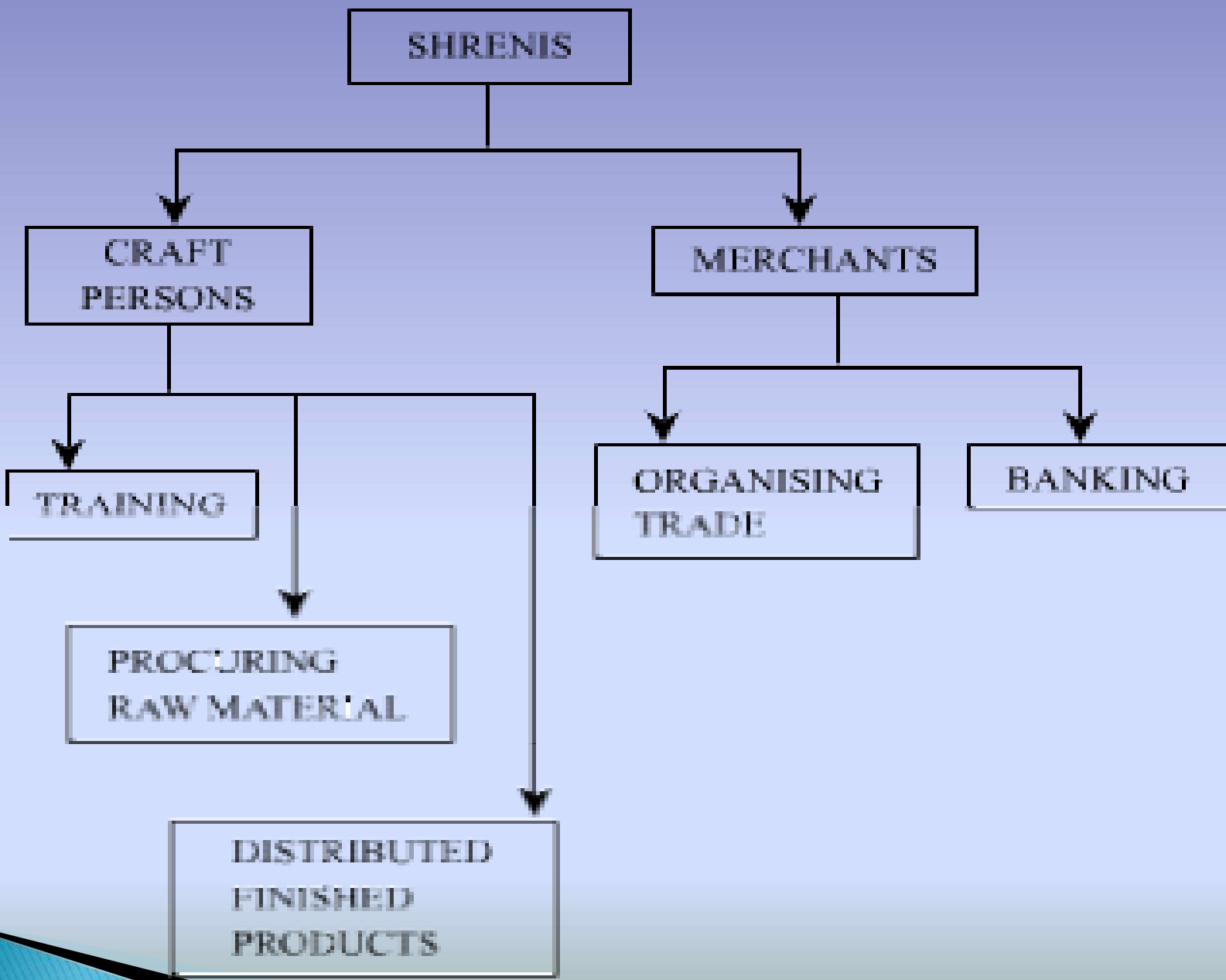
4) Role and functions
of municipal council
and municipal
corporation

6) Test

Urban administration

- ▶ Municipal corporation , works for bigger cities.
- ▶ Municipal council , works for smaller towns.
- ▶ Urban area administration gets money from taxes that people pay to government for their property.





Emperor Ashoka



Ashoka was one of the most *outstanding personalities in the history of India*. A person who had great *organizational skills* and truly excelled in whatever he did, be it the expansion and governance of his empire or his incredible work in spreading Buddhist teachings. He spent a fantastic amount of energy *propagating his new ideas and beliefs* throughout the empire. As a person, as a ruler and as a preacher Ashoka has had few *equals in Indian history*. He is said to have died sometime around 233 BC.



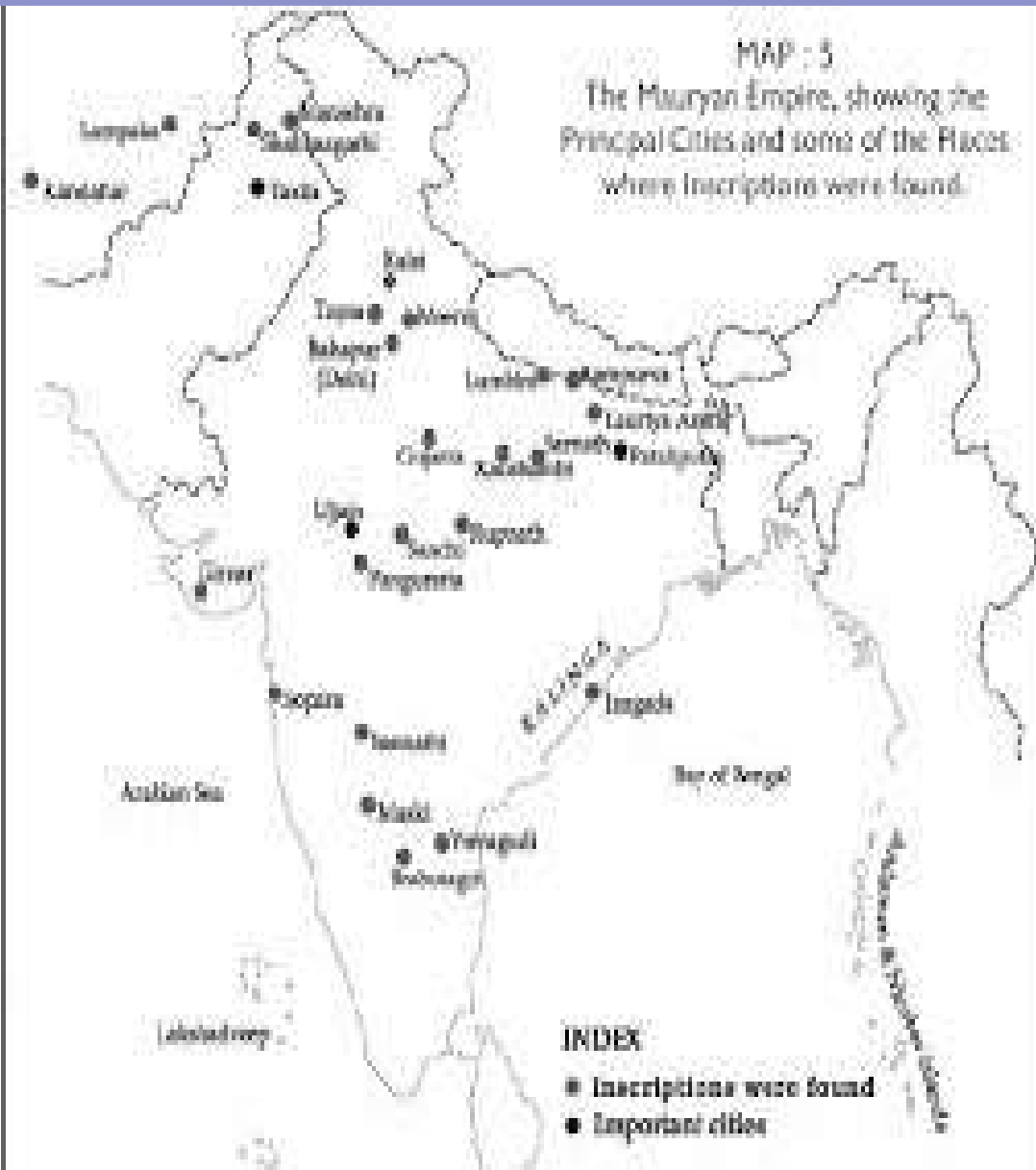
Ashoka, the emperor who gave up war

officially **renounced war** in 186BCE
It was originally placed atop
the **Asoka Column** at the
important **stupa** site of **Kushinagara** by
the **Maurya Empire**, in about 250 BCE
the Asoka Column, is still in its original
location, but the Lion Capital is now in
the **British Museum**

The **capital** is carved out of a single
block of polished **granite**
It features four **lions** standing
back to back.
They are mounted on an **abacus** with
a **horse** carrying sculptures in
high **relief** of an **elephant**, a
galloping **horse**, a **bull**, and a lion,
separated by intervening spoked
chariot-wheels

SANGAM LITERATURE

- *It was composed around 2300 years ago.*
- *It was written in TAMIL.*
- *They were supposed to have been composed and compiled in assemblies known as sangams of poets that were held in the city of MADURAI.*



Battle of Kalinga



Ashoka soon developed an interest in the teaching of Buddhism, but initially did not express much enthusiasm for joining the faith. This finally did happen, *when he visited Bodh Gaya* (the place where Buddha reached enlightenment) and interacted with the monks over there. The experience finally made up his mind and Ashoka *took up the religion with tremendous zeal.* He soon began the process of travelling across the country *spreading the ideas of Dharma* and asking people to live their life with strong moral values.

THE QUEST OF THE PILGRIMS

- Pilgrims also accompanied traders on long journeys through caravans and ships.
- Famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrims: Fa Xian(1600 yrs ago), Xuan Zang (1400 yrs ago) and I-Qing (1350 yrs ago)
- Xuan Zang carried back statues of Buddha made of gold, silver and sandalwood and over 600 manuscripts.



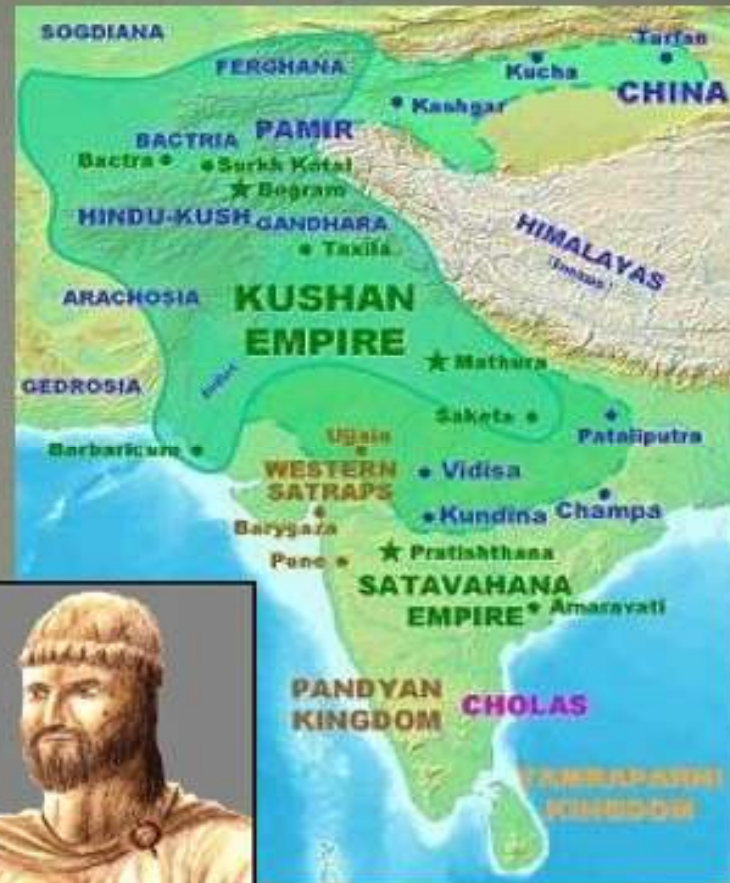
NEW FORM OF BUDDHISM

- Mahayana Buddhism:-
 - Earlier, symbols were used to depict Buddha's presence. Now statues of Buddha were made, found in Mathura and Taxila. They started worship of Buddha through elaborate rituals.
 - Earlier, bodhisattvas (followers of Buddha who attained enlightenment) meditated in isolation. Now, they went out to the open world to teach and help other people.
 - It became popular in Central Asia, China, Korea and Japan.



THE SPREAD OF BUDDHISM

- Kushana ruler Kanishka organised Buddhist councils where scholars met and discussed important matters.
- Ashvaghosha, a poet in Kanishka's court wrote Buddhacharita in Sanskrit.



THE BEGINNING OF BHAKTI

- Bhakti is a person's devotion to his or her chosen deity. Anyone, rich or poor, high or low caste, man or woman, could follow the path of bhakti.
- Such devotion encouraged worship of certain deities like Shiva, Vishnu and Durga, who became central features of later Hinduism.
- Individual worship of deities were encouraged instead of elaborate sacrifices or yagnas.
- The idea of bhakti is also included in the Bhagavad Gita.



THE STORY OF SILK ROUTE

- Silk extraction was found in China 7000 yrs ago but it was a closely guarded secret.
- The path on which people from China carried silk for trade is called silk route.
- Silk was very popular in Iran, West Asia and Rome.
- In India, Kushanas controlled the silk route and collected taxes from the travelers.
- Their major centres of power were Peshawar, Mathura and Taxila.
- Kushanas were the first Indian rulers to issue gold coins used by traders along the silk route.

NEW KINGDOMS ALONG THE COAST

- CHOLAS, CHERAS AND PANDYAS: Kingdoms in south India which controlled river valleys (Kaveri) and long coastlines became rich and powerful.
- These three chiefs and kings are called *muvendar* in Tamil
- They had 2 centres of power: one inland and one on the coast.
- Kaveripattinam or Puhar, port of Cholas and Madurai, capital of Pandyas are important.



EVIDENCES FOR EARLY CITIES

- Sculptures used to decorate railings, pillars and gateways of buildings.
- Cities which were capitals of mahajanapadas, which had massive fortification walls.
- Ring wells, used as toilets, drains and garbage dumps.
- Palaces, markets and homes of ordinary people.
- Accounts of sailors and travellers who visited.



- A coastal settlement between 2200 and 1900 years ago where ships unloaded goods.
- A warehouse made of brick was found.
- Pottery like amphorae and Arretine ware originating from the Mediterranean region found.
- Amphorae: tall double handled jars containing wine or oil.
- Arretine ware: stamped red glazed pottery made by pressing wet clay into stamped mould.

Weekly Test

- Key terms
- Define the terms
- Answer in one word
- Answer in one sentence

Remedial

- Extra classes to be conducted
- Additional time to be provided to needy students
- Show more related examples to make the understand better

SUBJECT-GUJARATI SEM-2

પાઠ -7 પત્ર લખવાની મજા !
કાવ્ય - 8 હું તો પૂછું

પાઠ-૪

પત્ર લખવાની મજા !
વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પત્ર કેવી
લખાય, તેના મહત્વ વિશે
જાણો.

- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પાઠનાં લેખક[ડો.ઈશ્વર પરમાર] વિશે જાણે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પત્ર કેવી રીતે લખાય તેના વિશે સમજે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પાઠનાં સવાલ-જવાબ સમજે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પાઠનું વ્યાકરણ સમજે.

પાઠનાં લેખક વિશે જાણકારી.

- ડો.ઈશ્વર પરમાર પોતે પુનાના વતની હતા.
- તેઓ ભણવામાં ખુબ જ હોંશિયાર હતાં
- નાનપણથી જ તેમને ભણવામાં ખુબજ રસ હતો.
- તેઓ પુના નાં જાણીતાં ઉદ્યોગપતિ છે.
- તેઓ તેમના પુરા શૈક્ષણિકકાળમાં હંમેશા પ્રથમ નંબરે આવતાં.



- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પાઠનાં 'એક વાક્યમાં જવાબ આપો' વિશે જાણો.
- સવાલ : અશોકભાઈ બાળકોને કેવી રીતે શીખવતા હતાં?
- : દિવાળીમાં શું ખાઈને મજા કરવાની છે?
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ પાઠના 'સવિસ્તાર જવાબ લખો' તેના વિશે જાણો
- સવાલ : પત્ર લેખનમાં શી કાળજી રાખવી જોઈએ?
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરી વાક્ય બનાવતા શીખે
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ વાક્યો કોણ બોલે છે તે સમજે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો તે સમજે.

- નીચેના શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરી વાક્ય બનાવો.
- ટપાલી : ટપાલી ટપાલ વેચે છે.
- કમ્પ્યુટર : કમ્પ્યુટર ખુબ જ ઉપયોગી સાધન છે?
- નીચેના વાક્યો કોણ બોલે છે તે લખો.
- “સાહેબ, પત્ર કેવી રીતે લખાય?”

વાક્ય : આ વાક્ય વસંત બોલે છે.

- “બાલ દોસ્તો , વેકેશનમાં શું કરશો?

વાક્ય : આ વાક્ય અશોકભાઈ બોલે છે?

- નીચેના શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો.
- કોઈને બોલાવવા માટે વપરાતો શબ્દ - સંબોધન
- આદર સાથે -સાદર
- ભાષાને લગતી - ભાષાકીય

प्रवृत्ति

धरेशी सरस मञ्जनां पत्र बनावी
लाववा.

કાવ્ય-૯

હું તો પૂછું

[વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ભગવાને

બનાવેલી દરેક

વસ્તુઓ વિશે જાણે.]

mediapro



پالو

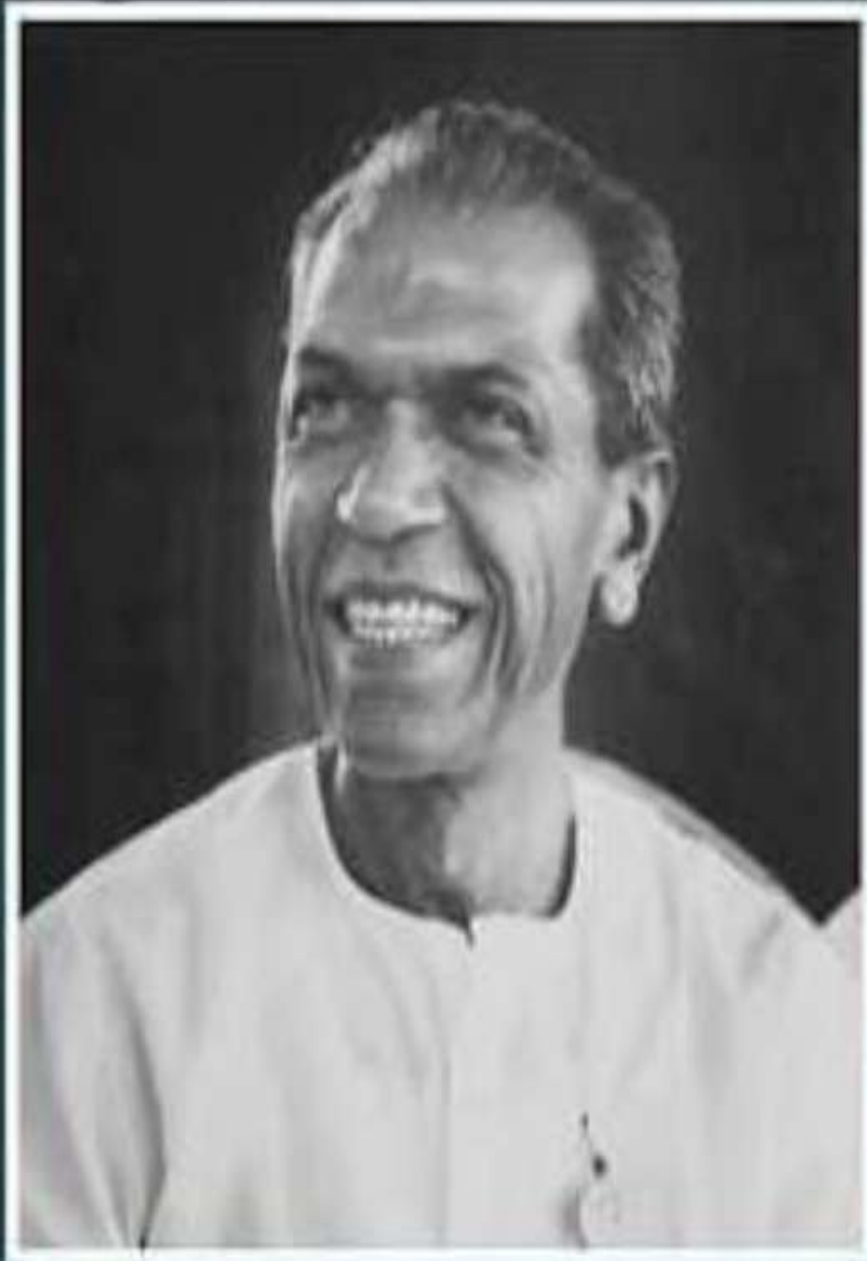
پالو



- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનાં કવિ વિશે જાણે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનો અર્થ સમજે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનાં સવાલ-જવાબ સમજે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનું વ્યાકરણ સમજે.

પાઠનાં કવિ વિશે જાણકારી.

- કવિ સુંદરમ્ નું પુરું નામ ત્રિભુવન દાસ લુહાર હતું.
- તેમનો જન્મ સન-1908 માં થયો હતો.
- તેમનું મૃત્યુ સન-1991 માં થયું હતું.
- તેમણે ઘણાં સારાં-સારાં કાવ્યો લખ્યાં છે.
- ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં તેમનું ખુબ જ મોટું પ્રદાન છે.



सुंदरम्

त्रिभुवन दास लुडार

□ जन्म : १९०८

□ मृत्यु : १९८१

S.G.BHATT

- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનો અર્થ સમજે.
- આ કાવ્યમાં કવિ એ સમજાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે કે આપણી આસપાસ જે પણ વસ્તુઓ છે તે કોણે અને કેવી રીતે બનાવ્યું હશે.
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનાં સવાલ-જવાબ સમજે.
સવાલ : મોરલાની પીંછીમાં શું જડેલું છે?
: કવિનો હાથ ક્યાં પહોંચતો નથી?
- વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યનું વ્યાકરણ સમજે.

- ❑ વિધ્યાર્થીઓ શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરી વાક્ય બનાવતા શીખે.
- ❑ વિધ્યાર્થીઓ કાવ્યમાં વપરાયેલા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- ❑ ઉદાહરણ
મોર = મોરલો
ગાય = ગાવડી
- ❑ વિધ્યાર્થીઓ શબ્દોની સરખામણી કરતા શીખે.
- ❑ વિધ્યાર્થીઓ શબ્દને શબ્દકોશ પ્રમાણે ગોઠવતા શીખે.

Month- October

विषय-संस्कृत

कक्षा-षष्ठ

पाठः-नवम्

पाठः-दशम्

नवमःपाठः

क्रीडास्पर्धाः
(क्रीडा-खेल स्पर्धा)

दशमः पाठः

कृषिकाः कर्मवीराः
(कर्मवीर किसान)

अध्ययन पध्धति

- ▶ पाठ वांचन
- ▶ पाठ समजूति
- ▶ शब्दार्थः
- ▶ प्रश्नोतरी
- ▶ अभ्यासकार्य
- ▶ व्याकरण
- ▶ साहित्य
- ▶ प्रवृत्ति



नवमःपाठः

कीडास्पर्धा

(कीडा-खेल स्पर्धा)



पाठ का परिचय

- ▶ विद्यालय के बारे में बातचीत
- ▶ विद्यालय में रमत-गमत प्रतियोगिता
- ▶ कबड्डी, जूडो, क्रिकेट, फुटबाल, वालीबॉल, चैस इत्यादि स्पर्धाएँ
- ▶ लडके-लडकियाँ मिलकर खेलेंगे
- ▶ रामचरण कि स्कूल में खेल के लिए प्रबंध नहीं है ।
- ▶ प्रिंसिपल से मिलना , खेल के मेदान के लिए बात करना

शब्दार्थः

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ▶ यूयम् | - तुम सब |
| ▶ वयम् | - हम सब |
| ▶ विद्यालय | - स्कूल |
| ▶ क्रीडास्पर्धा | - खेल-प्रतियोगिता |
| ▶ पृथक् | - अलग |
| ▶ सहभागिनी | - साथी |
| ▶ पदकंदूकं | - फुटर्बाल |
| ▶ अस्माकम् | - हमारा |
| ▶ क्रीडितुम् | - खेलने के लिए |

अध्ययन-सामग्री

▸ रमत-गमत मेदान



क्रिकेट का मैदान



व्याकरण

वाक्यनिर्माण कुरुत

- ▶ एतत् मम गृहम्।
- ▶ आवयोः मैत्री दृढा।
- ▶ एषः अस्माकम् विद्यालय्।
- ▶ एषा तव अध्यापिका।
- ▶ भारतम् अस्माकम् देशम्।
- ▶ एतानि अस्माकम् पुस्तकानि।

अध्ययन प्रवृत्ति

- ▶ मूल्यांकन, प्रश्नोत्तरी
- ▶ रमत गमत खेल के मेदान में
- ▶ विद्यालय में रमत गमत में भाग ले
- ▶ खेल के अलग- अलग नाम जाने
- ▶ रमत-गमत मेदान की मुलाकात

दशमः पाठः

कृषिकाः कर्मवीराः

(कर्मवीरकिसान)



पाठ का परिचय

- ▶ इस पाठ में हमारे अन्नदाता किसानों की कर्मठता और उनके संघर्षमय जीवन के विषय में बताया गया है।
- ▶ सर्दी-गर्मी के कष्टों को सहन करते हुए वे हम सब के लिए अन्न का उत्पादन करते हैं।
- ▶ अत्यधिक परिश्रम करने के उपरांत भी उन्हें निर्धनता का जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ता है।

शब्दार्थः

- ▶ सूर्यस्तपतु - सूर्य तपाये
- ▶ कृषिका - किसान की स्त्री
- ▶ सस्वेदम - पसीने से युक्त
- ▶ कुदालेन - कुदाल से
- ▶ कर्षत - जुताई करते हैं
- ▶ वर्षन्तु - बरसाएँ
- ▶ पदत्राणे - जूते
- ▶ जीर्णम् - पुराना
- ▶ वारयितुम् - रोकने के लिए
- ▶ शुष्का - सूखी

कर्मवीर किसान



मेहनती किसान



व्याकरण

क्रं समानार्थक पदानि

- ▶ वसनानि - वस्त्राणि
- ▶ सूर्यः - रविः
- ▶ तृषा - पिपासा
- ▶ विपुलम् - अधिकम्
- ▶ जीर्णम् - जर्जरम्
- ▶ धरित्री - पृथ्वी

क्रं विलोम पदानि

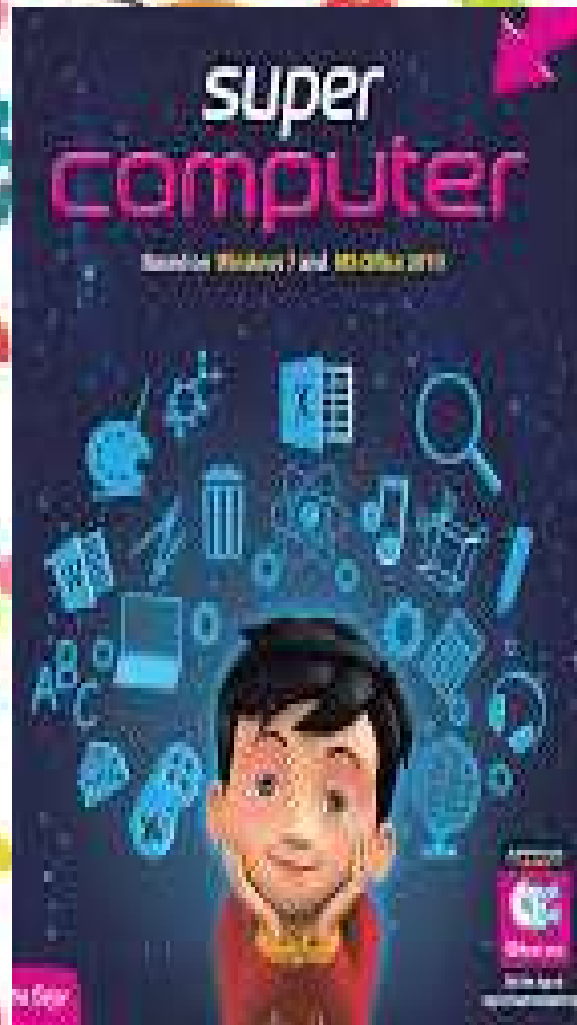
- ▶ सुखम् - दुःखम्
- ▶ दर - पार्श्वे
- ▶ निर्धनम् - धनिकम्
- ▶ क्षमम् - अक्षमम्
- ▶ ग्रीष्मे - शीते
- ▶ सरसा - नीरसा

अध्ययन सिद्धांत

- ▶ किसान कितना खेतों में परिश्रम करते हैं वो बात जानें
- ▶ गर्मी में शरीर पसीने से भरा हुआ होता और ठंड में कांपता रहता है फिर भी वे दानो हाथ से हल से खेतों को जोतते रहते हैं। वो जानें
- ▶ पैरों में जूते नहीं, शरीर पर कपड़े नहीं, निर्धन कष्टमय जीवन है फिर भी वो कृषि के काम लगे रहते हैं वो बात जानें
- ▶ खेत में सब्जी, अन्न, फल-फूल सब उगाया जाता है वो जानें

अध्ययन प्रवृत्ति

- ▶ मल्यांकन, प्रश्नोत्तरी
- ▶ किसान के बारे में दश वाक्य लिखो।
- ▶ खेत में क्या-क्या उगाया जाता है नाम लिखो।
- ▶ खेत की मुलाकात



Class – 6 Computer

October 2019–20
Lesson Plan

Chapter 6:–
FORMATTING IN MS
EXCEL 2010

Teaching Aids



MULTIMEDIA

FLIP CARDS



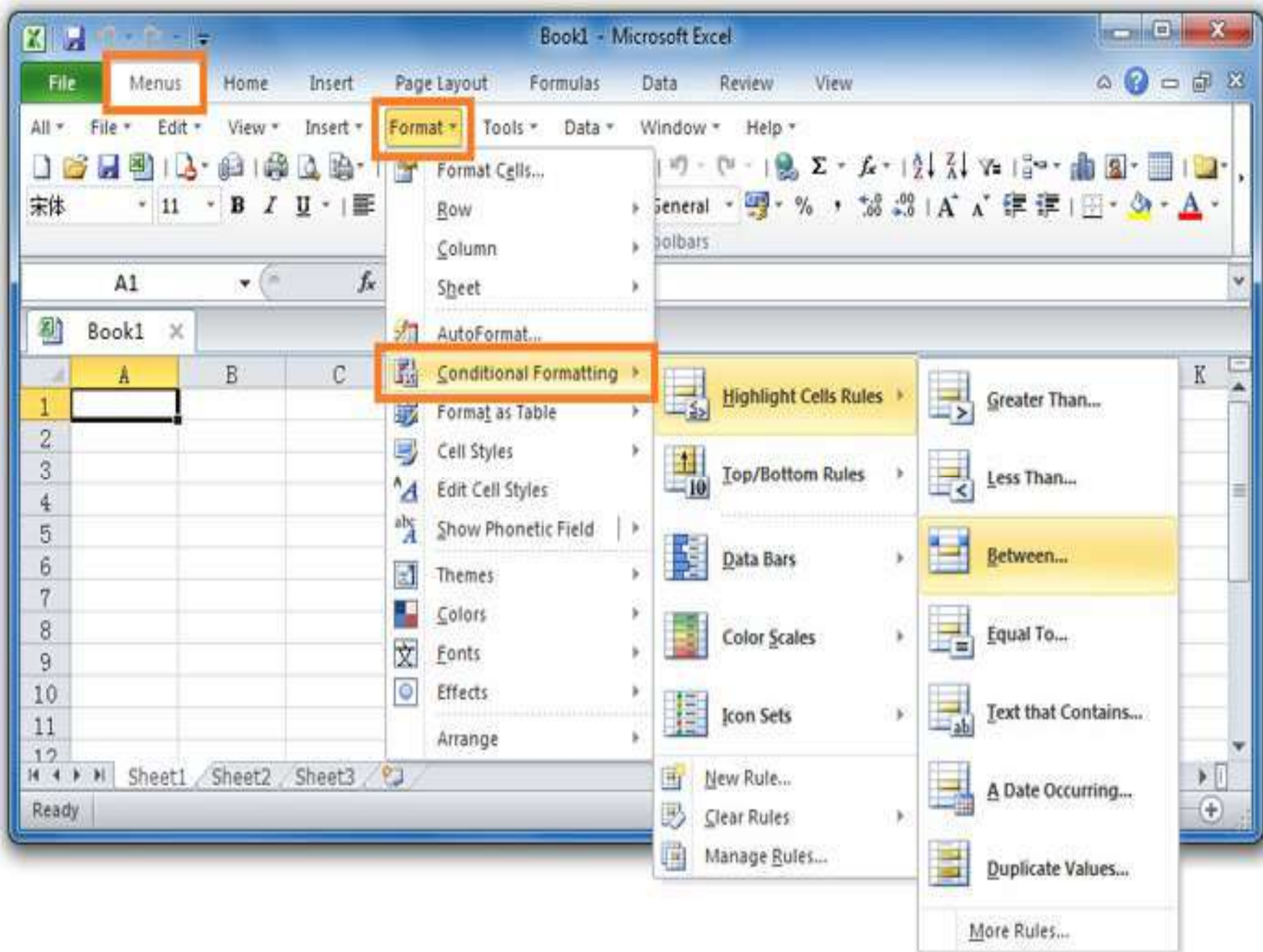


CH-6 FORMATTING IN MS EXCEL 2010

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel 2010 interface. The ribbon includes Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and View. The Home ribbon is active, showing options for Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Styles, Cells, and Editing. The spreadsheet shows a table with columns A through G and rows 1 through 13. The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Employee 1	Employee 2	Employee 3	Aggregate Value		
2	Monday	\$4,356	\$5,674	\$3,674	\$13,704		
3	Tuesday	\$3,453	\$7,893	\$8,796	\$20,142		
4	Wednesday	\$6,783	\$9,870	\$2,674	\$19,327		
5	Thursday	\$6,784	\$5,647	\$7,768	\$20,199		
6	Friday	\$2,387	\$8,768	\$8,876	\$20,031		
7	Saturday	\$9,878	\$8,796	\$2,341	\$21,015		
8	Aggregate Value	\$33,641	\$46,648	\$34,129	\$114,418		
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							

The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready', 'Sheet1', 'Sheet2', 'Sheet3', '200%', and the date/time '1:46 AM 6/1/2016'.

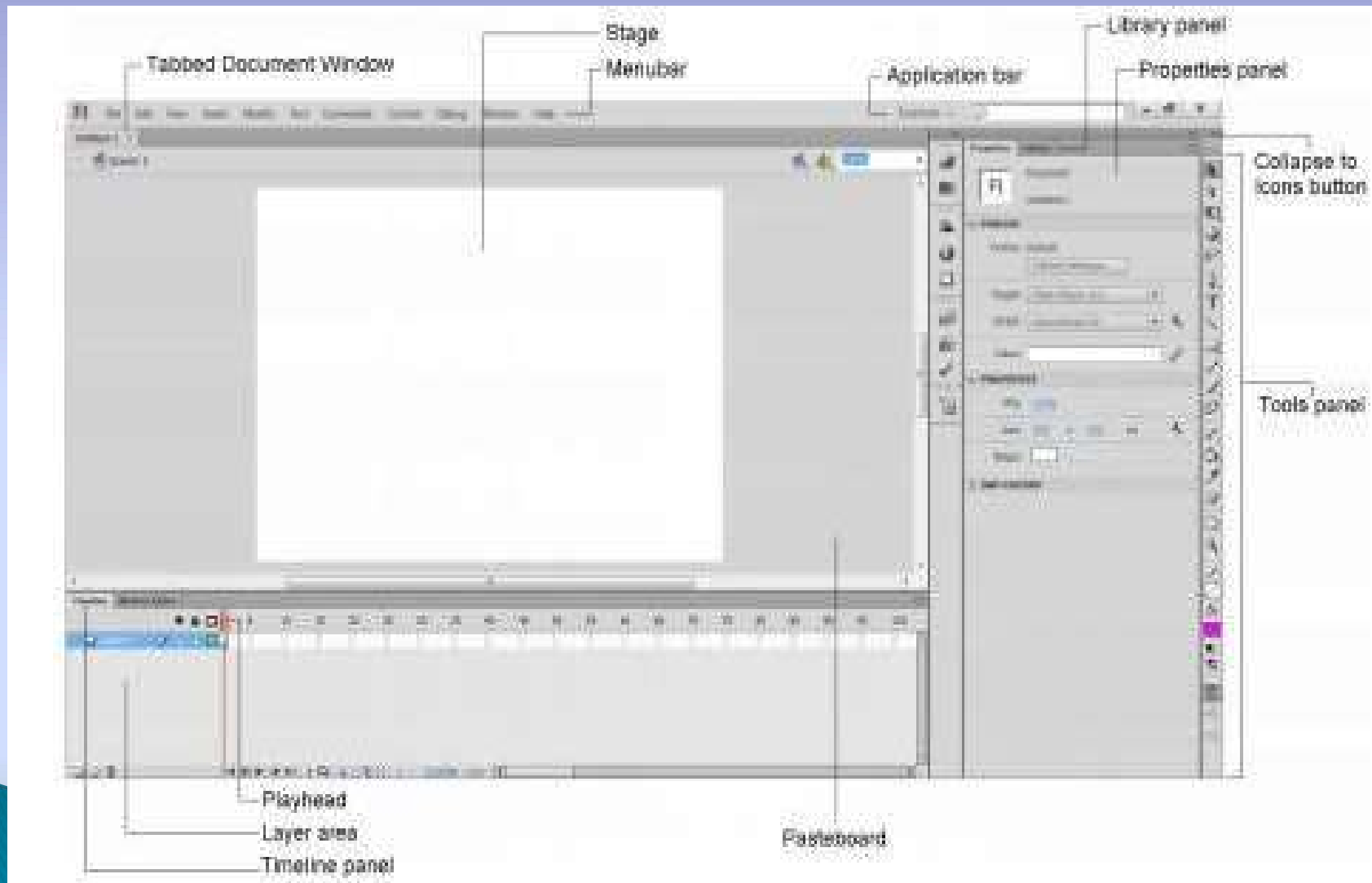




Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Selecting Cells, rows, columns and worksheet
- ❖ Changing font, size, style, color of text
- ❖ Aligning data, Wrap text, Merging Cells
- ❖ Inserting and deleting rows and columns
- ❖ Changing row height and column width
- ❖ Filling color in cells
- ❖ Adding borders and formatting numbers

CH-7 Introduction to Flash



TIMELINE MOTION EDITOR OUTPUT COMPILER ERRORS

1 5 10 15 20

Layer 4

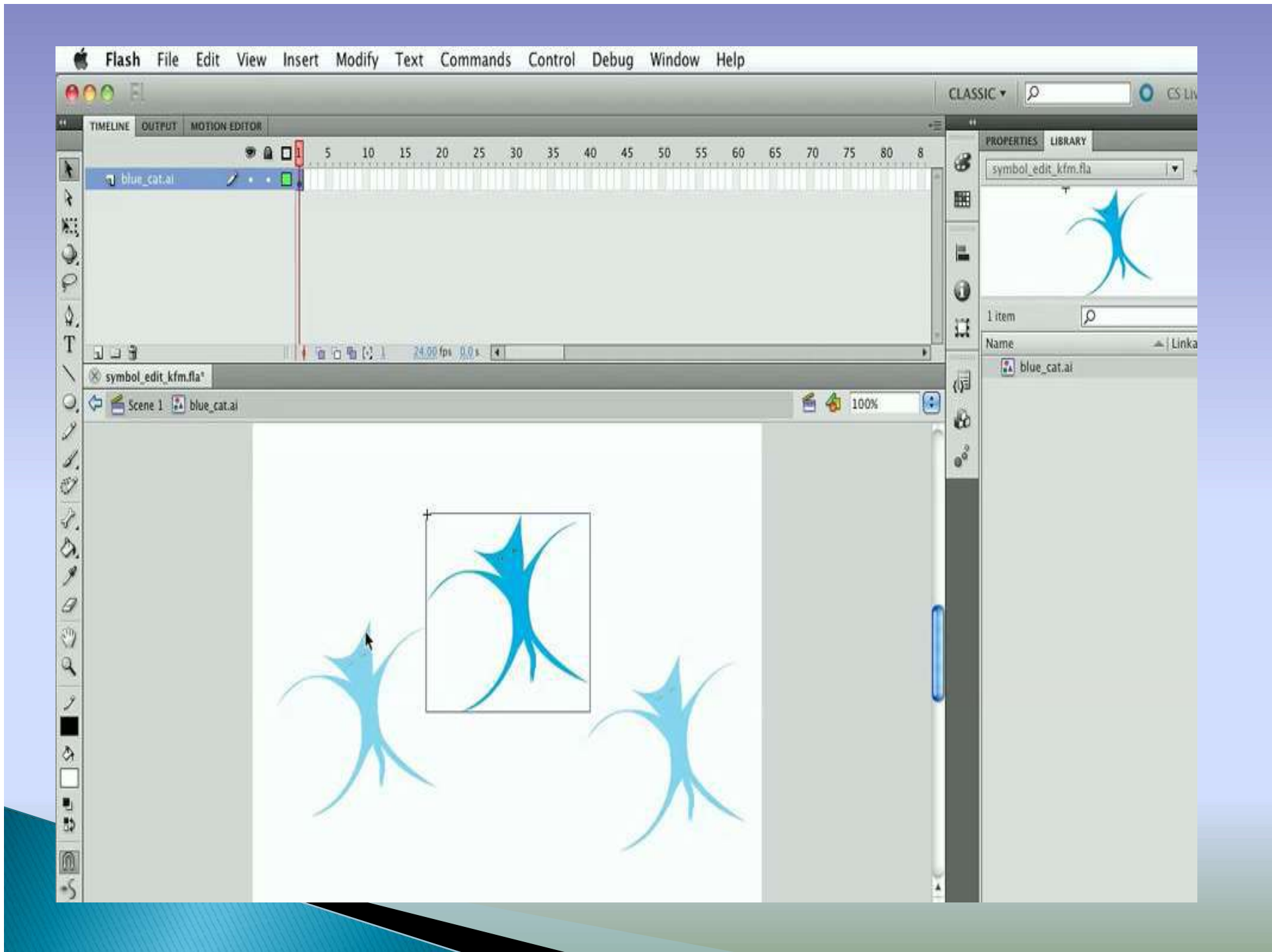
Layer 3

Layer 2

Layer 1

30.0fps

The image shows a video editing software interface with a timeline. The timeline is divided into four layers: Layer 1 (green), Layer 2 (purple), Layer 3 (orange), and Layer 4 (pink). A red vertical line is positioned at the 15-second mark. The timeline has a scale from 0 to 20 seconds. The interface includes a 'TIMELINE' tab, a 'MOTION EDITOR' tab, and an 'OUTPUT' tab. The 'OUTPUT' tab shows a red vertical line at the 15-second mark. The 'MOTION EDITOR' tab shows a pencil icon and a play button. The 'TIMELINE' tab shows a play button and a trash icon. The 'OUTPUT' tab shows a play button and a trash icon. The 'COMPILER ERRORS' tab is empty. The interface also includes a '30.0fps' label at the bottom right.





Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Starting Flash
- ❖ Creating a new Flash document
- ❖ Components of the Flash window
- ❖ Using selection tool, line tool, pencil tool, Eraser tool
- ❖ Saving a document
- ❖ Opening a saved document



Thank you