



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal



WELCOME

YOU TO

PIS

TEACHING LEARNING

METHODOLOGY



SUBJECT LIST for CLASS VI

- **ENGLISH**
- **HINDI**
- **SCIENCE**
- **SOCIAL STUDIES**
- **MATHS**
- **SANSKRIT**
- **GUJARATI**
- **COMPUTER**
- **SPOKEN ENGLISH**

**SYLLABUS FOR THE
MONTH OF AUG
HONEY SUCKLE - PROSE
& POERTY
A PACT WITH THE SUN
GRAMMAR GEAR**

IN DETAIL

GRAMMAR GAER CHAPTER - **10, 11, 12, 13 & 14**

- **CHAPTER - 10 - OBJECTS OF VERBS.**
- **CHAPTER - 11 - VERBS-TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE.**
- **CHAPTER - 12 - ADVERBS-KINDS AND POSITION**
- **CHAPTER - 13 - FORMATION OF ADVERBS**
- **CHAPTER - 14 - PRONOUNS**

GRAMMAR GEAR – LESSON – 14 – PRONOUNS

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

AV

- **ACTIVITY - 1**
- **RECITING POEM WITH AV**
- **UNDERSTANDING POET'S THOUGHTS AND THE CONCEPT OF POEM.**

ACTIVITY

Students will be able to solve a crossword puzzle.

1. This crossword puzzle involves languages of different countries. Identify the countries.

2. Here is a Crossword Puzzle with Language as a common link. Make a crossword



ORAL RECAPTULISATION/ DISCUSSION/ DEBATE ON THE LESSON FOR ASSESSMENT

- CLASS TEST
- REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES – EXPLANATION BASED ON L, S, R, W AND OTHER LEVELS OF UNDERSTANDING THE CONTENT – EXTRA CLASSES BASED ON APPROVAL BY PTA WITH MANAGEMENT WITH MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.
- ASSESSMENT

GRAMMAR GEAR – LESSON – 11 – VERBS-TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE

Transitive and Intransitive verbs

Transitive verb

Transitive verbs are used with a direct object.

He **wrote** a letter. Subject **transitive verb** direct object

Jessica **reads** a book. Subject **transitive verb** direct object

Intransitive verb

Intransitive verbs are used without a direct object.

John **is sleeping**. Subject **intransitive verb** no direct object

Transitive or Intransitive

Many verbs have two forms

I ate meat. (Transitive)

I eat at seven o'clock (Intransitive)

Kinds of Adverbs

Manner

It describes in which manner an action is done.

Place

It describes where an action is done.

Time

It describes when an action is done.

Frequency

It shows how many times an action is done.

Purpose/Reason

It describes the purpose or reason for the action.

WEEKLY TEST

- PORTION WILL BE GIVEN TO STUDENTS
- PATTERN OF PAPER -

- ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM THE PASSAGE - 2 MARKS EACH FOR PROSE AND POETRY.
- DICTATION - 2 MARKS (4 WORDS ½ MARKS EACH)
- GRAMMAR EXERCISES FROM BASED ON THE TEXT - 1 OR 2 MARKERS

- ❖ FILL IN THE BLANKS
- ❖ COMPLETE THE SENTENCES
- ❖ ANTONYMS
- ❖ SYNONYMS
- ❖ RHYMING WORDS

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Commonly adverbs are formed from adjectives. Some are below.

Adjectives	Adverbs
Kind	Kindly
Happy	Happily
Wonderful	Wonderfully
Loud	Loudly
Sad	Sadly
Beautiful	Beautifully
Sweet	Sweetly



STD-6TH

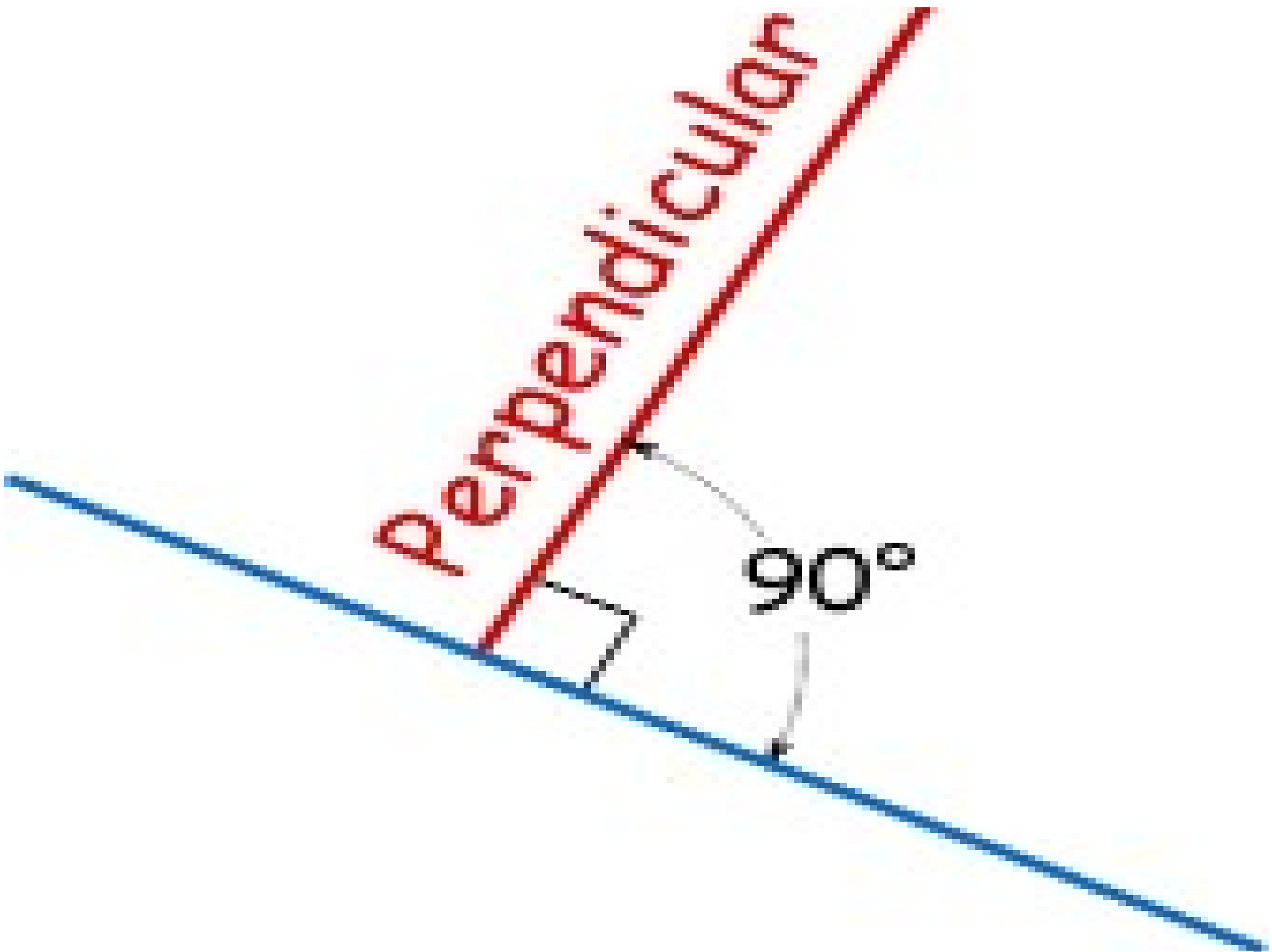
MATHEMATICS

Chapter-5 :-

**UNDERSTANDING
ELEMENTARY & SHAPES
LINE SEGMENT**

PERPENDICULAR

90°



ILLUSTRATION

DEMONSTRATION

**TEACHING
METHODOLOGY**

SOCIAL MEDIA

GAMEFICATION

EXPLANATION

CHAPTER - 6

INTEGER

Rules for Integers (Signed Numbers)

ADDITION

+ and + = +

- and - = -

+ and - = +

- and - = -

The Integers

$$\{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

Includes:

All negative whole numbers

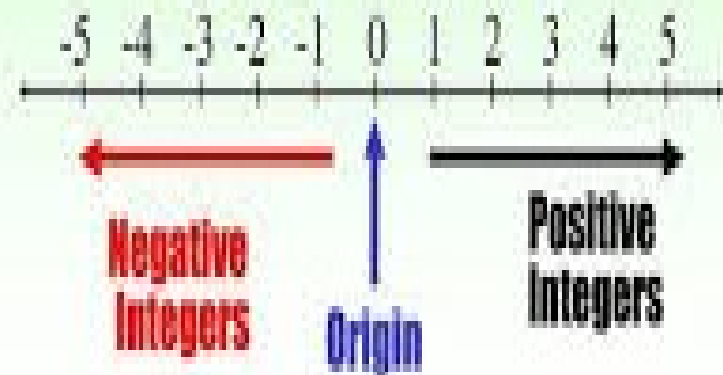
Zero

All positive whole numbers

Integers

$$\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

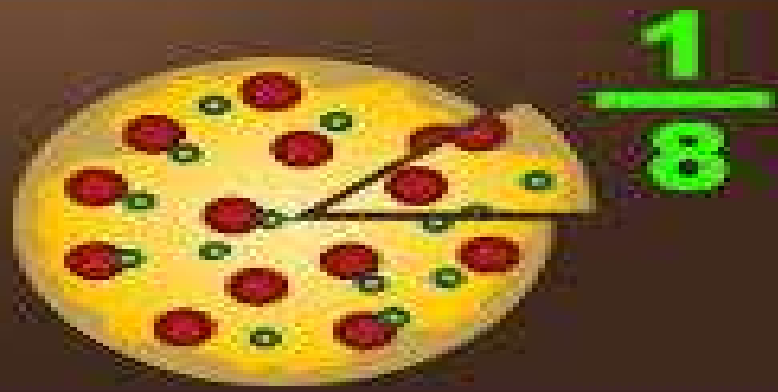
NUMBER LINE



CHAPTER: -7

FRACTION

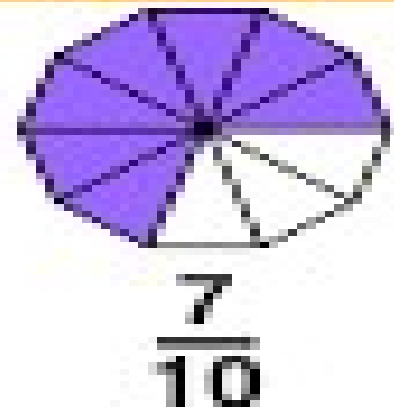
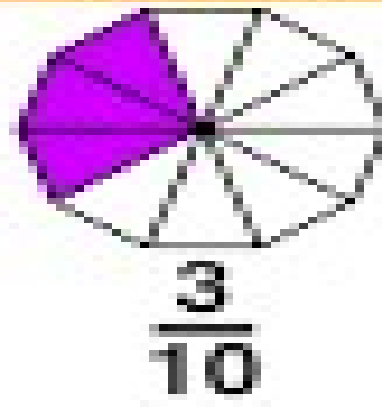
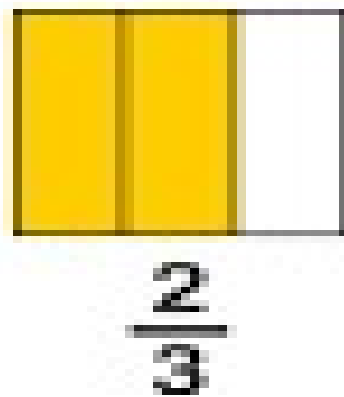
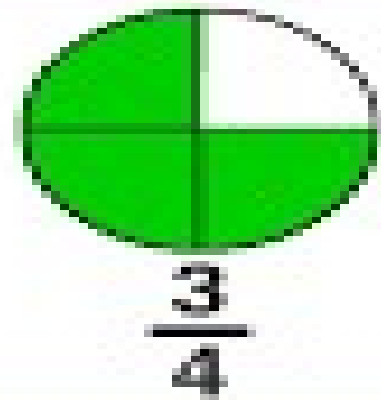
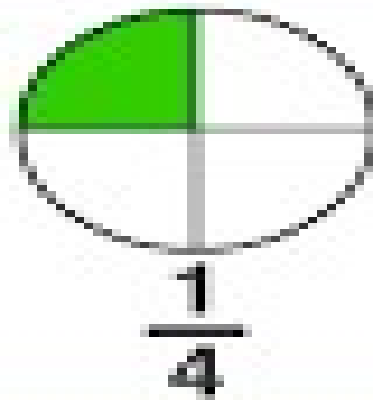
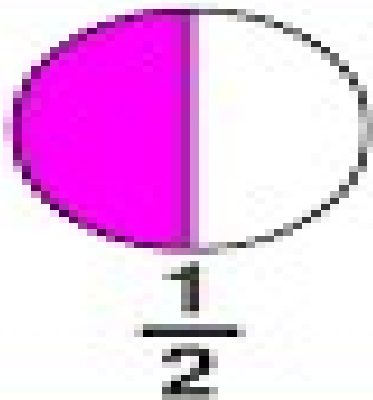
Fraction



proper fractions

The **numerator** is smaller than the **denominator**.

numerator $\frac{3}{5}$ denominator

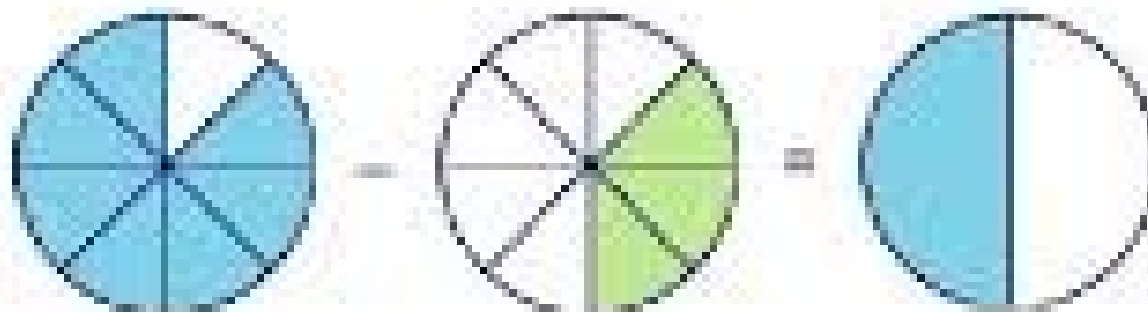


Adding and subtracting simple fractions

$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7-3}{8} = \frac{\cancel{4}^1}{\cancel{8}^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Fractions should always be cancelled down to their lowest terms.

We can show this calculation in a diagram:



Denominator – The bottom number of a fraction.

Numerator – The top number of a fraction.

like fraction

- fractions with the same denominator

$$\frac{1}{9} \quad \frac{3}{9} \quad \frac{7}{9}$$

unlike fraction

- fractions with different denominators

$$\frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{8}$$

unit fraction

- a fraction with the numerator 1

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{6}$$

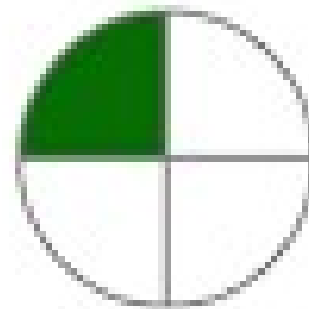
Remedial

Adding and Subtracting Fractions

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$



+



= ?

Weekly Test

- 1 marks question
- 2 marks question
- Mcqs
- Fill in the blanks
- Match the following
- Problem sums

CLASS 6

CTW22 9

SCIENCE

TEACHING AIDS

- Video/Pictures/Charts
- Lab Visit/Visiting Field Area
- Show Scientific Model
- Flash card
- Flow chart

INTRODUCTION

Changes can occur every where at anytime.

Changes differ from each other, example;
melting of ice ; burning of paper etc.

Different types of changes are-

REVERSIBLE CHANGE, IRRIVERSABLE
CHANGE, PHYSICAL CHANGE AND
CHEMICAL CHANGE.



Changes

Reversible

W - Heating of water

X - Boiling eggs

Irreversible

Y - Burning of wax

Z - Baking a cake

The background features a light blue field with a pattern of small, darker blue water droplets. This field is framed by black silhouettes of tree branches and two birds in flight, one on the left and one on the right.

REVERSIBLE CHANGE

Reversible change is an effect on a substance which can then be returned to its original state.

The change alters only the physical state of the substance
However, no new substance is formed.

MELTING OF ICE
(reversible
change)



IRRIVERSIBLE CHANGE

An irreversible change is a change that you cannot undo. For example, if you burn a book, there is no way to restore it. Even if you carefully collect all the ashes, and all the smoke and other gas that is produced by the fire, there is no possible way of processing these materials to make them come back together.



BREAKING A GLASS
(physical change)



PHYSICAL CHANGE

A physical change does not produce a new substance .
Examples of physical changes include crushing can, melting an ice cream etc.

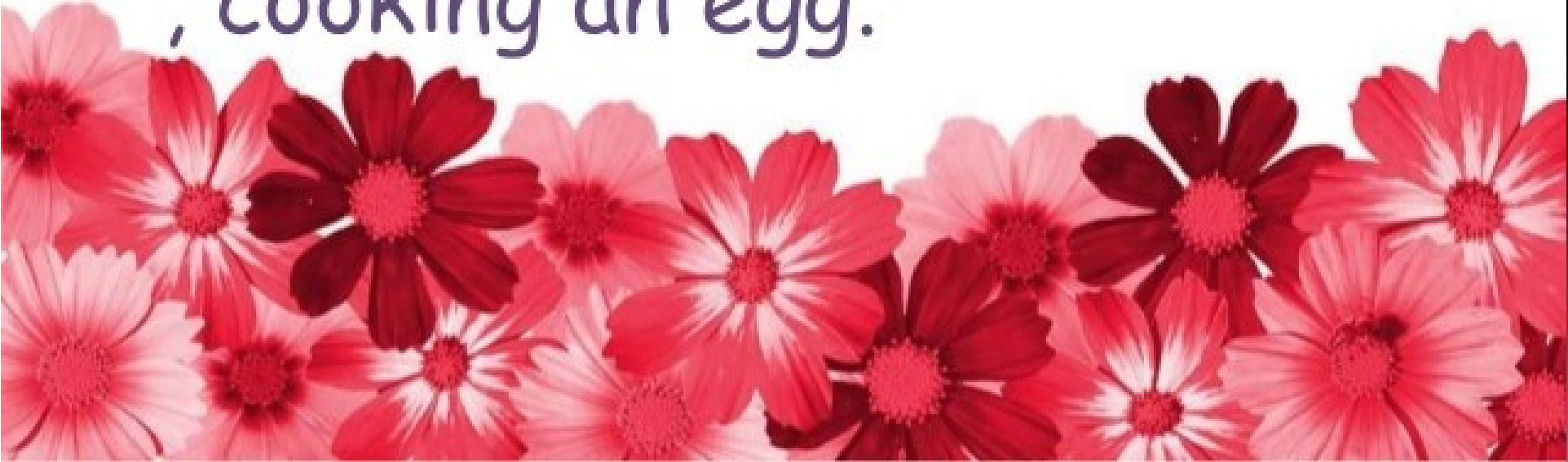
TEARING A PAPER
(irreversible change






CHEMICAL CHANGE

A chemical change produces a new substance. Examples of chemical changes are burning , cooking an egg.



A close-up photograph of a single fried egg on a dark, textured surface. The egg is cooked to a sunny-side-up style, with a bright yellow, glossy yolk in the center and a white, slightly browned and textured egg white surrounding it. The lighting is focused on the egg, making it stand out against the dark background.

COOKING AN EGG
(chemical change)

CLASS 6

Subject – Social Science
(Civics)
Chapter-5
Panchayati Raj

ss
(History)
Chapter-6
Kingdoms ,Kings and an Early Republic

Topic- Panchayati Raj

- 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
- Activity based
- Flow chart
- Flash card

Objectives

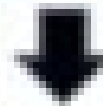
In this chapter students will be able to understand about:

- Gram Panchayat
- Gram Sabha
- Ward Member or Panch
- Secretary
- Sarpanch
- Zila Parishad
- Panchayat samiti
- Panchayat President

Three tier Structure of PRI

(As per The Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1994)

Zilla Parisad – District Level



Anchalik Panchayat – Block Level



Gaon Panchayats – Village level

Gram Sabha/Word Sabha
(Para/Mouza level)

PANCHAYATI RAJ FACTS AND FIGURES

➤ Local Government structures in India

Panchayats & Nagarpalikas

24 States

5 Union Territories

Fifth Schedule Areas – Areas of 9 States

AP **Chhattisgarh** Gujarat **HP** Jharkhand **MP** Maharashtra **Orissa** Rajasthan

Sixth Schedule Areas – Areas of

Assam **Meghalaya** Mizoram **Tripura**

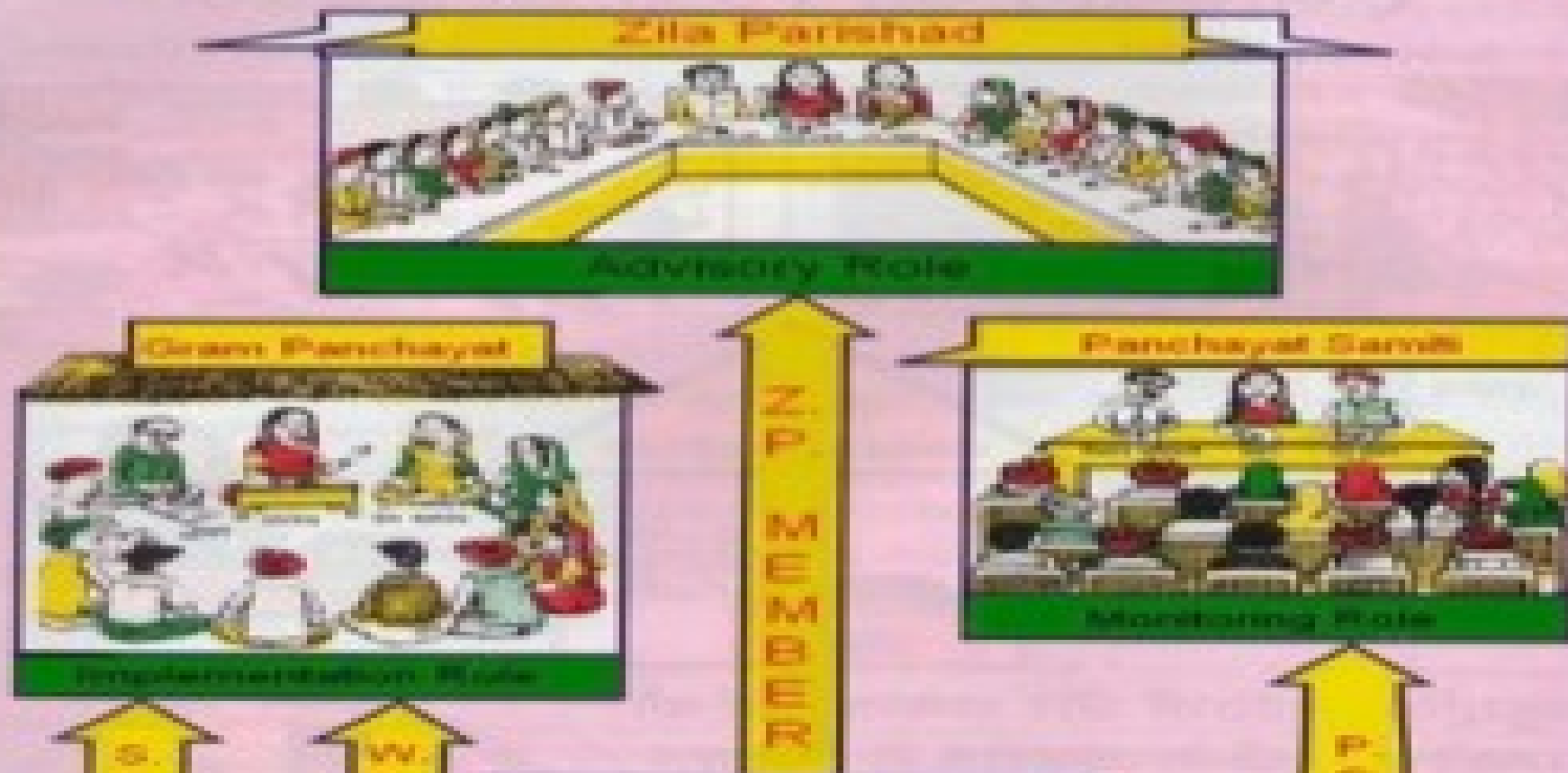
Other systems established through State laws – Hill areas of

Manipur **Nagaland** Darjeeling **Gorkha Hill Council** (Exempt from ZPs) J&K

Environmentally sensitive or resource rich areas have diverse LG structures

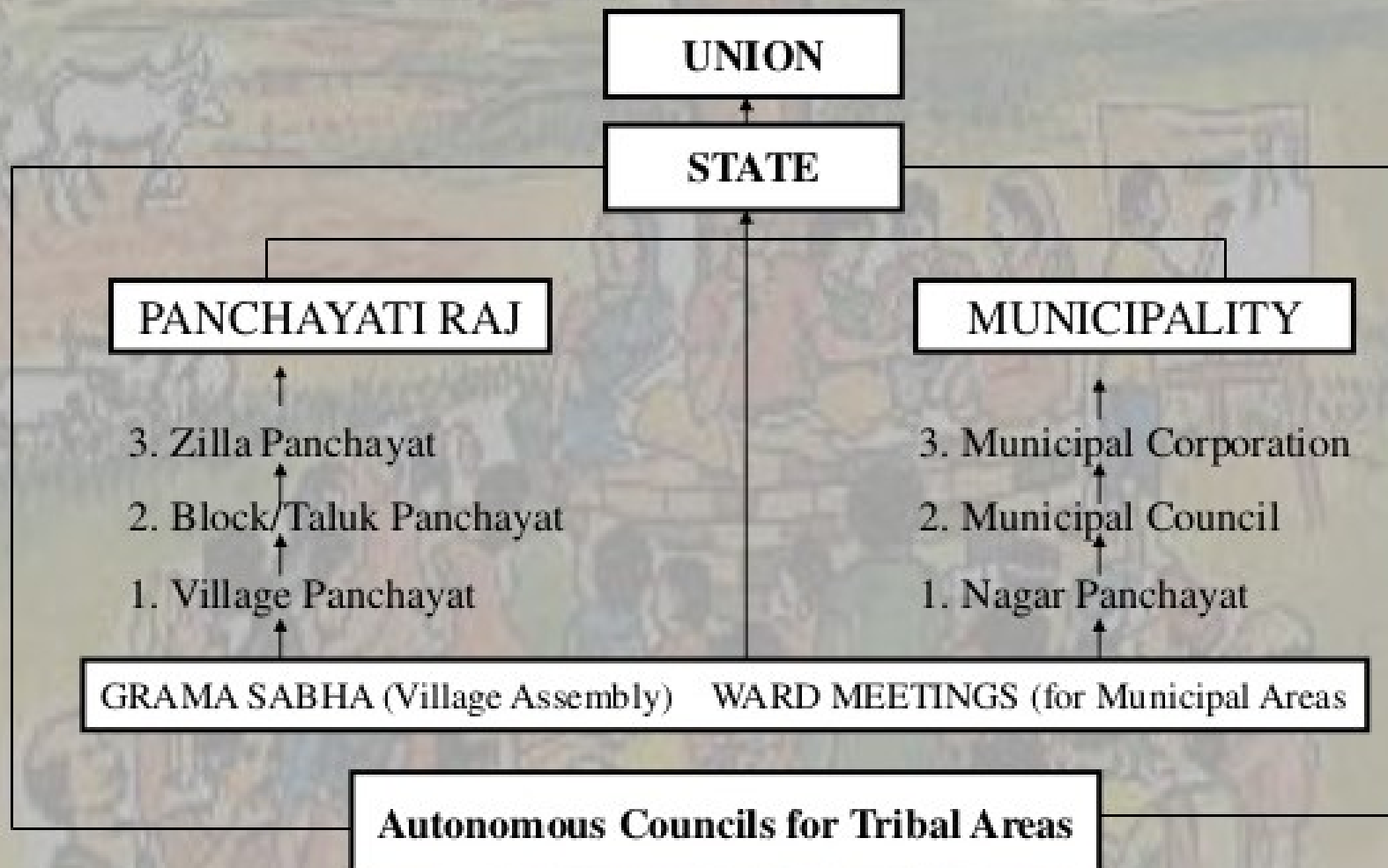
Panchayati Raj Structure

Panchayati Raj - Three Tiers



Four Votes
MEMBER
GRAM SABHA

Implication of Panchayati Raj/Municipalities as the Third Tier of Governance on India's Federal Structure



Autonomous Councils are created in some States like West Bengal, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam for administration and development of certain areas with special features. But they also have statutory local bodies

Panchayat Raj Institutions Today

- About 3 million elected representatives at all levels of the panchayat one-third of which are women.**
- These members represent more than 2.4 lakh Gram Panchayats**
- About 6,000 intermediate level tiers**
- More than 500 district panchayats.**

THERE ARE FOUR VARNAS

BRAHMINS

TO STUDY VEDAS AND PERFORM SACRIFICES.

KSHATRIYAS

RULERS WHO FOUGHT BATTLES
AND PROTECTED PEOPLE

VAISHYAS

FARMERS, TRADERS AND HERDERS

SHUDRAS

WERE TO SERVE OTHER THREE GROUPS

Brahmins belong to the highest caste. They are priests and scholars.



Kshatriyas are soldiers and warriors.



Vaishyas are merchants and professionals.



Shudras are the lowest caste. They are labourers and servants.




WEEKLY TEST

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



REMEDIAL

REMEDIAL

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

MONTH - AUGUST

SUBJECT -

GUJARATI

CLASS - VI

કાલ્પ-5 જોડકણ [ઉખાણાં]



Topic&
Sub
Topic

- ❑ કાવ્યની સમજૂતી.
- ❑ કાવ્યમાં આવતાં અઘરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- ❑ કાવ્યનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- ❑ કાવ્યનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- ❑ કાવ્યના વ્યાકરણ વિશે સમજે.

Topic&
Sub
Topic

➤ વ્યાકરણનાં મુદા :

- કોષ્ટકમાંથી ઉખાણાંના જવાબ શોધીને લખે.
- સમાનાર્થી શબ્દ શીખે.
- વિરુદ્ધાર્થી શબ્દ શીખે.
- શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ શીખે.
- શબ્દમાં કેવો, કેવી, કેવું, કેવા વાપરતા શીખે.
- અક્ષરોને યોગ્ય ક્રમમાં ગોઠવી શબ્દ બનાવતા શીખે.
- શબ્દોને શબ્દકોશ પ્રમાણે



GUJARATI

CLASS - VI

કાવ્ય-6 [રાતનાફૂલ]



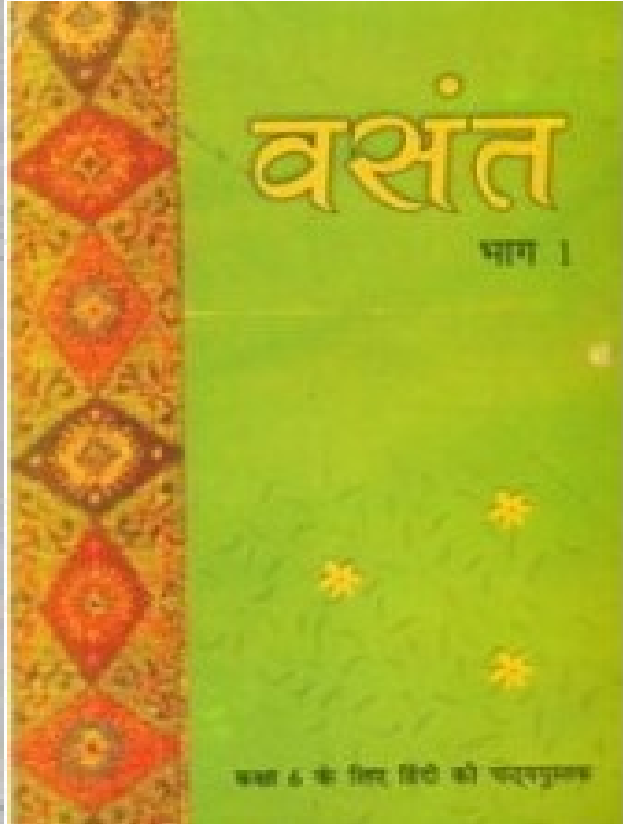
Topic& Sub Topic

- ❑ કાવ્યની સમજૂતી.
- ❑ કાવ્યમાં આવતાં અઘરા શબ્દો વિશે જાણે.
- ❑ કાવ્યનાં શબ્દાર્થ સમજે.
- ❑ કાવ્યનાં સવાલ – જવાબ વિશે જાણે.
- ❑ કાવ્યના વ્યાકરણ વિશે સમજે.

Topic&S
ub Topic

➤ વ્યાકરણનાં મુદા :

- કોષ્ઠકમાંથી કાવ્યમાં વપરાયેલા શબ્દો શોધીને લખતા શીખે.
- શબ્દજોડ બનાવતા શીખે.
- અંતે 'યો' લગાવી શબ્દ બનાવતા શીખે.
- જુદા-જુદા રંગને ઓળખતા શીખે.



साथी हाथ बढ़ाना



सार

- -यह कविता साहिर लुधियानवी द्वारा रचित है।
- -यह कविता हमें मिल जुल कर काम करने की प्रेरणा देती है।
- -बिना किसी सहयोग के आगे बढ़ना एक मुश्किल काम है।
- -जीवन के किसी न किसी मोड़ पर हमें सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है जैसे स्नेह, सलाह, धन, मार्गदर्शन, अथवा मानसिक संबल आदि।



अभ्यास

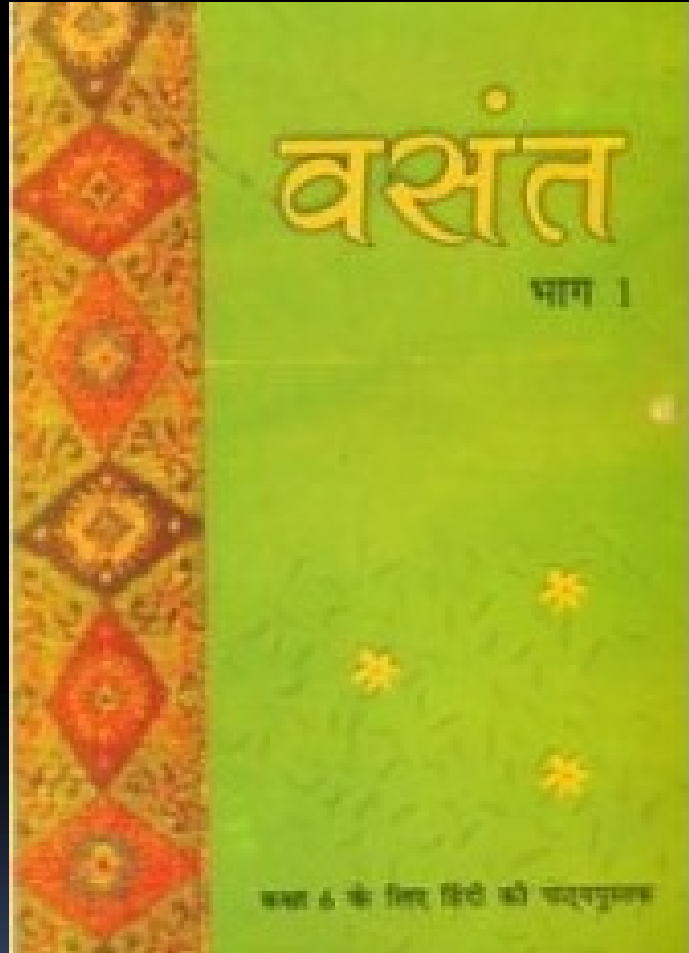
- कविता का सस्वर वाचन करेंगे।
कविता का भावार्थ साझेंगे।
मजदूर वर्ग के जीवन के साथ कविता को जोड़ कर आज के सभी वर्ग के जीवन से तुलना करेंगे।
दूसरों की मदद करना सीखेंगे।

लेखन-बोध

- शब्दार्थ शब्द
- लघु प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दायें प्रश्नों के उत्तर





पाठ-8 ऐसे-ऐसे (एकांकी)

पात्र-परिचय

- मोहन - एक विद्यार्थी
- दीनानाथ - एक पड़ोसी
- माँ - मोहन की माँ
- पिता - मोहन के पिता
- मास्टर - मोहन के मास्टर जी।
- वैद्य जी, डॉक्टर तथा एक पड़ोसिन।

पाठ-सार

- एकांकी ऐसे-ऐसे विष्णु प्रभाकर द्वारा लिखित है।
- यह एकांकी विद्यार्थी के बचपन पर प्रकाश डालती है।
- मोहन को पेट में ऐसे-ऐसे नाम की बीमारी है। जो वैद्य जी, डॉक्टर से भी ठीक नहीं होती।
- मोहन के माता-पिता परेशान होते हैं।
- यह बीमारी उसके मास्टर जी से ठीक हो जाती है।
- मोहन बीमारी का नाटक कर रहा था। क्योंकि उसने स्कूल का काम नहीं किया था।

अभ्यास

- कठिन शब्दों का उच्चारण।
- पाठ का विद्यार्थियों द्वारा नाटक।
- सस्वर वाचन।
- बच्चों में सच बोलने की भावना को बढ़ाना।

व्याकरण

- क्रिया
- क्रिया के भेद
- क्रिया के उदाहरण
- सर्वनाम
- सर्वनाम की परिभाषा
- सर्वनाम के भेद
- सर्वनाम के उदाहरण

साप्ताहिक परीक्षा

- टेस्ट
- गतिविधि
- मौखिक प्रश्न-उत्तर
- वर्कशीट

प्रचमःपाठः

■ वृक्षाः

शब्दार्थः

- वने वने - प्रत्येक वन में
- दाला - झूला
- शाखा - डालिया
- विहगा - पक्षीगण
- साधुजनाः - तपस्वी लोग
- शिरस्सु - सिर पर
- पिबन्ति - पीते हैं
- नभः - आकाश को
- सत्कारम् - आदर

पाठ का परिचय

- वृक्ष प्रत्येक वन में निवास करते हैं
- वृक्ष कई जंगल बनाते रहते हैं
- वृक्ष हमेशा वायु और जल पीते हैं
- वृक्ष सबका आदर सत्कार करते हैं
- वृक्ष सज्जनों के भाँति होते हैं

अध्ययन सामग्री

- वृक्ष



वृक्षः



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अध्ययन पध्धति

- पाठ वांचन
- ग्रुप चर्चा
- उद्यान मुलाकात
- वृक्ष: के नाम

षष्ठःपाठः



समुद्रतटः

शब्दार्थः

- समुद्रतटः - समुद्र का किनारा
- नौकाभिः - नौकाओं के द्वारा
- जलविहारम् - जलक्रीडा
- मत्स्यजीविनः - मछुआरे
- अतीव - बहुत अधिक
- स्वैरम् - यथेच्छा
- युगपदेव - एक ही साथ
- द्रष्टुं शक्यते - देखा जा सकता है
- सङ्गमः - मिलन
- दीर्घतमः - सबसे लम्बा

पाठ का परिचय

- समुद्रतट
- मम्बई, गोवा, कोच्चि, कन्याकुमारी, विशाखा पत्तनम तथा पुरी का तट
- चेन्नई का मेरीना तट सबसे लंबा
- तीनों सागरों का संगम कन्याकुमारी का तट
- पर्णिमा के अवसर पर चन्द्रोदय और सूर्यास्त एक साथ
- मछुआरो की आजीविका

अध्ययन सामग्री

- समुद्र के पत्थर

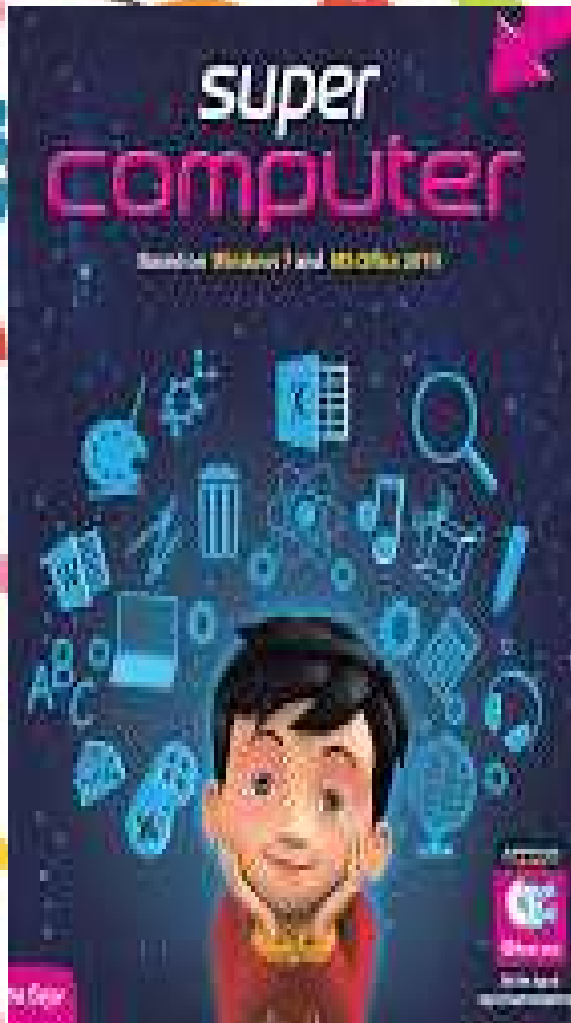


मरीना तट



अध्ययन पध्धति

- पाठ वांचन
- ग्रुप चर्चा
- समुद्र के नाम



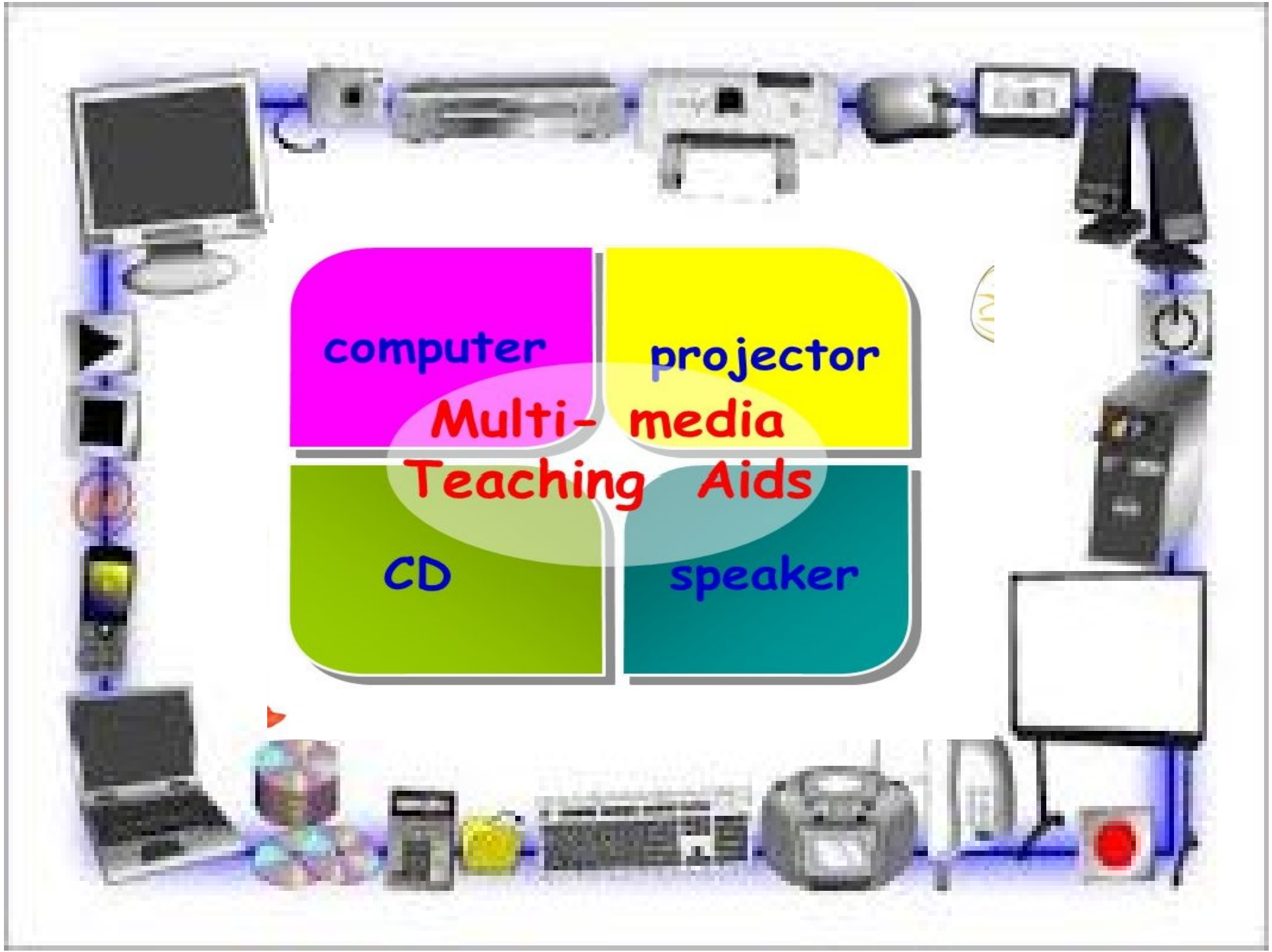
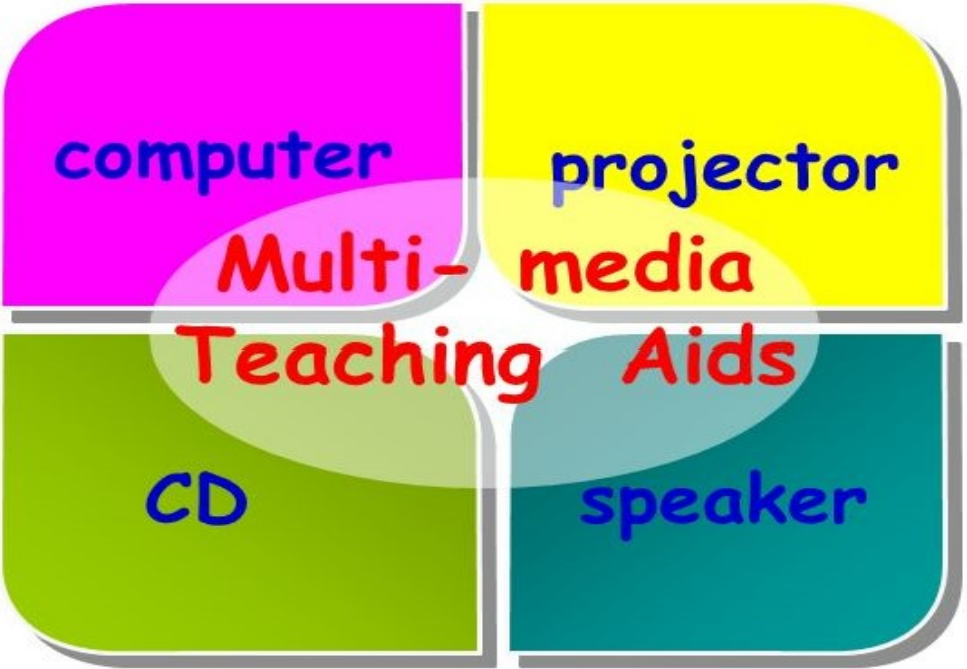
CLASS-6 COMPUTER

July 2019-20 Lesson Plan

**Chapter 4:-Advanced
Formatting in MS Word**
**Chapter 5: - Calculations
in MS Excel 2010**



Teaching Aids



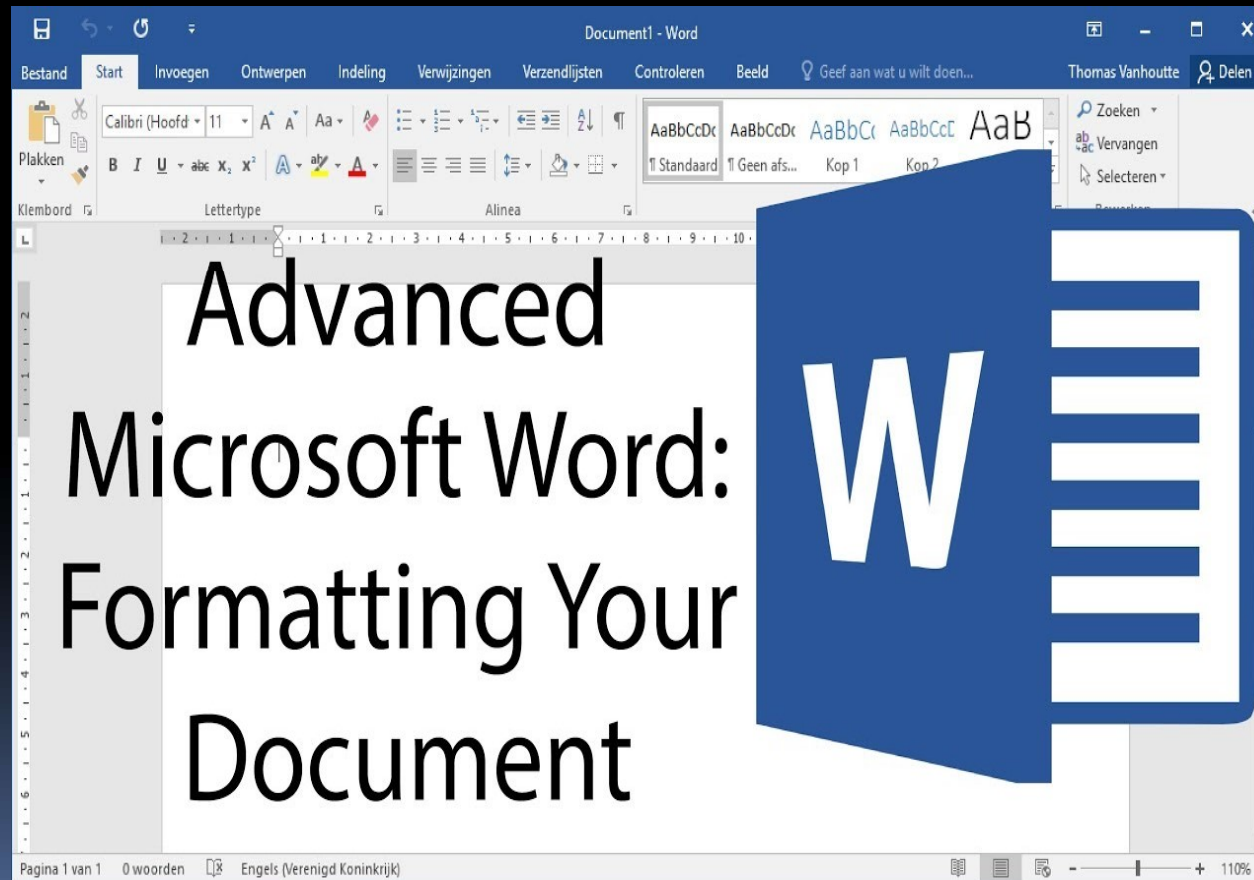
FLIP CARDS







CH-4 Advanced formatting in ms word



Paragraph Formatting

Paragraph [?] [X]

Indents and Spacing | Line and Page Breaks

Copyright 2010 Word-tips.com

General

Alignment: Left

Outline level: Body Text

Indentation

Left: 0" Special: First line By: 0.5"

Right: 0"

Mirror indents

Spacing

Before: 15 pt Line spacing: Single At: []

After: 0 pt

Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style

Preview

Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph
Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph

Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac
tursus egestas. Proin pharetra nonummy pede. Mauris et orci. Aenean nec lorem. In portitor. Donec laoreet
nonummy augue.

Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph
Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph
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Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph

[Tabs...] [Default...] [OK] [Cancel]



Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Paragraph Formatting – line spacing, paragraph spacing, indents
- ❖ Page Formatting – page margin, page orientation, columns, Header and Footer, Page Number, Page Border
- ❖ Printing a Document

CH-5 Calculations in MS excel 2010

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel 2010 interface. The ribbon is set to 'HOME', and the 'AutoSum' button is highlighted. An orange arrow points from the 'AutoSum' button to the formula bar, which contains '=SUM(B2:B6)'. Below the formula bar, a table of fruit sales data is shown, with the 'Total' row highlighted. The formula bar also shows the syntax 'SUM(number1, [number2], ...)'.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Item	Jan	Feb	Mar			
2	Apples	\$120	\$320	\$200			
3	Oranges	\$200	\$190	\$0			
4	Lemons	\$220	\$210	\$220			
5	Grapes	\$180	\$170	\$240			
6	Peaches	\$300	\$310	\$190			
7	Total	=SUM(B2:B6)					
8		SUM(number1, [number2], ...)					



Computer Lab Practice

- ❖ Starting MS Excel 2010
- ❖ Parts of an Excel Worksheet
- ❖ Creating a new Workbook
- ❖ Entering Data in a worksheet
- ❖ Editing Data in a worksheet
- ❖ Calculating in Excel
- ❖ Saving a Workbook
- ❖ Opening a Saved Workbook