EAST POINT SCHOOL

WORKSHEET- II

SUBJECT- SST
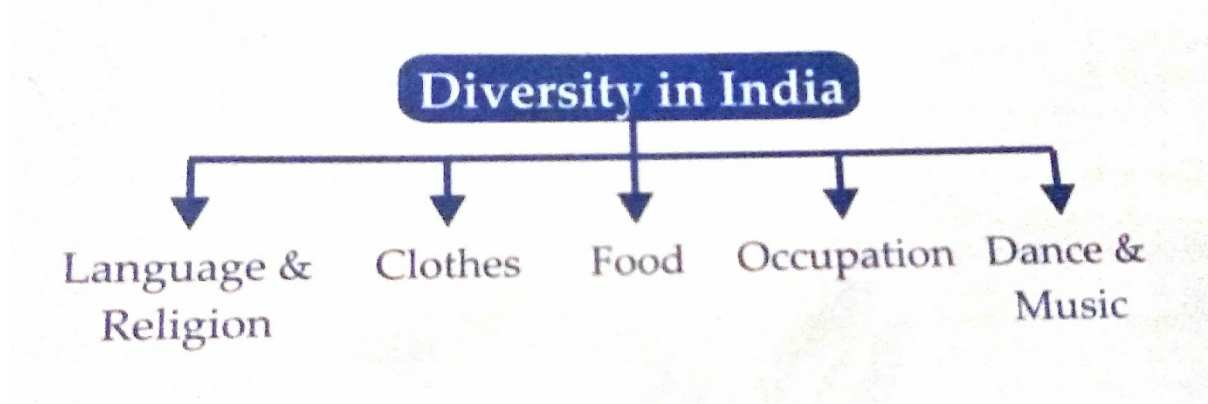
CLASS- VI

Go through the link given below to understand what do we mean by diversity and try to answer the questions given in the worksheet

http://youtu.be/VSW2aCNE5uk

http://youtu.be/Kw957ndrWsI

Diversity in India

1) Language and religion: - different languages are spoken in different regions of our country, including Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Assamese, Manipuri etc. Different festivals are celebrated such as Baisakhi, Janmashtmi, Id, Christmas, Holi, Diwali, etc.

2) Clothes: - people from different parts of the country wear different kinds of clothes, depending on the region and climate. For example, salwar kameez, lehenga choli, dhoti kurta, saree, jeans etc.

3) Food: - different kinds of food items are rice, roti, idli, fish, meat, dal bati, biryani etc.

4) Occupation: - people are engaged in farming, fishing, carpentry,

weaving, dyeing, construction, medicine, banking, engineering etc.

5) <u>Dance and music</u>: - the classical dances include Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Garba, Bhangra and Bihu.

Unity in diversity

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase unity in diversity to describe India's rich tradition for diversity. This diversity has often been a source of strength, with people from different cultural, regional and religious backgrounds uniting for a common cause. For example, thousands of people from different backgrounds took part in India's independence movement.

Despite British efforts to divide them, people united against the British and fought side by side against them. In this way, Indians proved they were united in spite of their differences.

KEYWORDS:-

1) <u>Diversity</u> – Refers to differences between people on the basis of language, gender, region, culture, customs and traditions, religion, dress, food, work, etc.

2) <u>Culture</u> - Set of features of a particular society or a social group.

3) <u>Inequality</u> – Refers to a difference because of which some people do not have access to the same resources and opportunities that are available to the others.

4) <u>Unity</u> – The state of being united or joint as a whole.

5) <u>Occupation</u> – something that you do to earn money.

I. Fill in the blanks:-

1) The caste system is a form of _____.

2) Inequality comes when a person does not have access to _____and

_____.

3) The "Discovery of India" is a book written by _____.

4) Both Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by _____ and _____.

5) _____ was the first president of India.

II.   Match the following:-

A	B
1) Ladakh	Spices
2) Jawaharlal Nehru	Jallianwala Bagh
3) Rabindra Nath Tagore	Wool
4) Kerala	The National Anthem
5) Amritsar	The Discovery of India

III.   Answer the following in one word or one sentence:-

1) Define stereotype

2) Give an example of diversity in India.

3) Mention different religions that are practiced in Kerala.

4) Define inequality.

5) Why diversity is so important in our lives?

IV.   Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

Diversity means "variety" and being "different". It is respecting and understanding the varying differences among individuals in society. India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practice different religions. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here due to scanty rainfall. Major religion practiced is Buddhism and Islamic. Kerala

is a state in the southwest corner of India. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. Major religions practices are Judaism, Islam, Christanity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

1) Define diversity.

2) How can we say that India is a diverse country?

3) How is the diversity of Ladakh different from that of Kerala?

V.   Answer the following questions:-

1) India is a country of many diversities. Explain giving examples.

2) Describe how India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of strength.

3) Do you think the world is also a diverse place? If yes/no then why?

*Note:- Students are suggested to read the first chapter of the book- social and political life -I

ईस्ट पाइन्ट स्कूल

विषय - संस्कृत

कक्षा -VI

पाठ -2 (आकारान्त - स्त्रीलिङ्ग:)

Link - https://youtu.be/RH30TSs2egY

प्रश्न 1   वर्णसंयोजनं कृत्वा पदं कोष्ठके   लिखत -

१) म् +आ+ल्+आ =   ------------

२) क् + आ + ल् +इ + क् +आ = -------------

३) स्+ ए +व् +इ +क् + आ   = -------------

४) ल् +ए +ख् +इ + क् + आ = ------------

५) ल् +अ +त् +आ =   ---------------

प्रश्न २ पदानां वर्णविच्छेदं   प्रदर्शयत -

१) सूचिका =   ------------------------------

२) मापिका = ------------------------------

३) छुरिका = -----------------------------

४) गीता   = ------------------------------

५) कुञ्चिका = -----------------------------

प्रश्न ३ मन्जूषातः कर्तृपदं चित्वा रिक्त स्थानानि पूरयत -

गायतः   नृत्यति   लिखन्ति   पश्यन्ति   विहरतः

१) सौम्या   = --------------

२) चटके   = --------------

३) बालिके = --------------

४) छात्राः   = --------------

५) जनाः   = ---------------

Class 6 Hindi

- पाठ 2 बचपन

Note- please refer to the above given link to study the chapter before answering the following assignment

_____

Assignment

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नोत्तर

(क) "बचपन' पाठ किसकी रचना है-

(i) प्रेमचंद

(ii) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर

(iii) महादेवी वर्मा

(iv) कृष्णा सोबती

(ख) लेखिका बचपन में इतवार की सुबह क्या काम करती थी?

(i) वह विद्यालय जाती थी।

(ii) वह पौधों की देख-रेख करती थी।

(iii) वह नृत्य करती थी।

(iv) वह अपने मोजे व जूते पॉलिश करती थी

(ग) लेखिका का जन्म किस सदी में हुआ था?

(i) 18वीं सदी

(ii) 20वीं सदी

(iii) 21वीं सदी

(iv) 22वीं सदी

(घ) पहले गीत-संगीत सुनने के क्या साधन थे?

(i) रेडियो

(ii) टेलीविज़न

(iii) ग्रामोफ़ोन

(iv) सी० डी० प्लेयर

(ङ) हर शनिवार लेखिका को क्या पीना पड़ता था?

(i) घी

(ii) ऑलिव ऑयल

(iii) सरसों तेल

(iv) नारियल तेल

प्रश्न 2.

अपने बचपन की किसी मनमोहक घटना को याद करके विस्तार से लिखो।
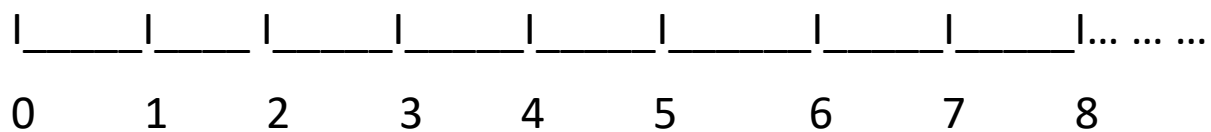
East point school

Class VI

Maths

Whole Numbers

https://youtu.be/X5ZaGh-Z3fQ

Whole numbers start from 0

So all numbers 0,1,2,3,4,5…and so are whole numbers.

Natural numbers start from 1

So all numbers 1,2,3,4,5…… are natural numbers.

Number line of whole numbers

|_____|____ |_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|… … …

0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8

Predecessor of a whole number is the number that is just on left of the number on number line.

Successor of a whole number is the number that is just on the right of number on the number line.

Questions

1.Write the next three natural numbers after 10999.

2.Write the three whole numbers occurring just before 10001.

3.which is the smallest whole number?

4.how many whole numbers are there between 32 to 53?

5.find the successor of:

(a)2440701   (b)100199   (c)1099999   (d)2345670

6.find the predecessor of:

(a)94   (b)10000   (c)208090   (d)7654321

7.In each of the following pair on numbers,state which whole number is on the left of the other number on the number line.also write them with the appropriate sign (<,>)between them.

(a)530,503 (b)307,370 (c)98765,56789 (d)9830415,10023001

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AeFvMmFs5kA

Summary: All living organisms such as plants and animals require food as it is essential for their survival. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are essential components of food and are called nutrients. In addition, food also contains dietary fibres and water.

- Energy giving foods - Carbohydrates and fats

- Body building foods - Proteins

- Protecting foods - Vitamins and minerals

A balanced diet is food intake that includes all the dietary needs of the organism in the correct proportions. It comprises of the components like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and enough water. Balanced diet keeps our body fit and resistant to diseases.

Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period of time are called deficiency diseases.

Question 1: What do you understand by nutrients?

Question 2: What are body building foods? Give two examples of body building foods.

Question 3: _____ and _____ are known as protective foods.

Question 4: Iodine is used to test the presence of _____.

Question 5: What does balanced diet mean? Name the major nutrients present in food.

Question 6: Fill in the blanks:
(a) Deficiency of vitamin A causes _____.
(b) Milk, butter and curd are rich sources of _____ and _____.
(c) _____ helps our body to get rid of undigested food.

Question 7: How would you test the presence of fat in food?

Question 8: Name 5 food items rich in carbohydrates.

Question 9: Do fruits and vegetables contain water? If yes, give an example of a food item that contains water

Question 10: A bowl of fat rich food gives more energy than a bowl of carbohydrate rich food. Then why is it harmful for us to eat too much fat rich foods?

Question 11: Why is repeated washing and overcooking of food not recommended?

Question 12: What are carbohydrates and proteins made of?

Question 13: Name the compound that is used to test the presence of proteins in a food sample.

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT 2

CLASS-VI

TOPIC-PARTS OF SPEECH AND ADVERBS

1. Parts of Speech

Words are classed into eight categories according to their uses in a sentence

.1. Noun

Name for a person, animal, thing, place, idea, and activity.

Example: John, cat, box, desert, liberty, golf

2. Pronoun

Alternate name for a noun. It replaces a noun in the sentence.

Example: he, she, it

3. Adjective

Modifies a noun or pronoun.

Example: big, good, intelligent

4. Verb

Expresses action or existence.

Example: go, sing, eat, dance, write

5. Adverb

Modifies a verb, adverb, or adjective.

Example: quickly, loudly, here

6. Conjunction

Connects/joins words, phrases, or clauses.

Example: and, or, but

7. Preposition

Precedes phrase that acts as a modifier or noun.

Example: with, for, at

8. Interjection

Expresses sudden emotion.

Example: Gosh! Wow! Super!

Parts of Speech

NOUN
Name of a thing, a person, an animal, a place, or an idea.
Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope
- *Mary* uses a blue *pen* for her *letters*.

PRONOUN
A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.
Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those
- *I* want *her* to dance with *me*.

ADJECTIVE
Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.
Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun
- The *little* girl has a *pink* hat.

VERB
Shows an action or a state of being. It can show what someone is doing or did.
Examples: go, speaking, lived, been, is
- I *listen* to the word and then *repeat* it.

ADVERB
Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.
Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too
- *Yesterday*, I ate my lunch *quickly*.

PREPOSITION
Shows the relationship of a noun, noun phrase or pronoun to another word.
Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about
- I left my keys *on* the table *for* you.

CONJUNCTION
Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.
Examples: and, or, but, because, until, if
- I was hot *and* tired *but* I still finished it.

INTERJECTION
A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.
Examples: Ouch! Hey! Wow! Oh! Ugh!
- *Wow!* I passed my English exam.

www.grammar.cl   www.woodwardenglish.com   www.vocabulary.cl

Q1 Identify the underlined words as different parts of speech.

1. <u>Alas</u>! We have lost. ——————————————
2. The lion is <u>in</u> the cage. ——————————————
3. <u>We</u> are waiting for them. ——————————————
4. Raju is my <u>best</u> friend. ——————————————
5. He could not <u>attend</u> the conference. ——————————————
6. She was <u>anxious</u> to leave. ——————————————
7. Susie asked me <u>if</u> I wanted to join her. ——————————————
8. The teacher asked him to leave the class <u>because</u> he misbehaving. ——————————————
9. I don't know what I am supposed to do <u>with</u> this. ——————————————
10. Karan <u>wants</u> to become an astronomer. ——————————————
11. My sister can speak English <u>well</u>. ——————————————
12. Are there any good <u>restaurants</u> in this town? ——————————————
13. <u>As</u> he had not prepared for the examination, he could not answer any questions. ———
14. What are <u>you</u> doing in the garage? ——————————————
15. Do you know his <u>name</u>? ——————————————
16. He ran as <u>fast</u> as he could. ——————————————
17. She finished her meal <u>quickly</u>. ——————————————
18. I have <u>never</u> been to the US. ——————————————
19. He has <u>always</u> wanted to be a millionaire. ——————————————
20. I am not <u>happy</u> with my results. ——————————————

2. Adverbs

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Read the following examples.

- ✓ Tom was <u>very</u> sleepy.
- ✓ She laughed <u>timidly</u>.
- ✓ Dia was walking <u>rapidly</u>

Types of Adverbs

A. Adverb of Manner tells us how something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '<u>how</u>'.

Example: Rita sings beautifully.

B. Adverb of Place tells us where something is done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '<u>where</u>'.

Example: He kept his keys somewhere.

C. Adverb of Time tells us when something done or happens. These adverbs answer the question '<u>when</u>'.

Example: We will leave <u>today</u>.

D. Adverb of Frequency tells us how often something happens. They answer the question '<u>how often</u>'.

Example: She likes to watch movie <u>every day</u>.

They <u>rarely</u> go for outing.

He <u>always</u> brush his teeth before he go to bed.

E. Adverb of Degree tells us to show to what extent or how much has an action been done or will be done. They answer the question '<u>how much</u>'.

Example: Dia <u>almost</u> finished the work.

She was <u>very</u> impressed with her results.

It is <u>extremely</u> cold today.

F. Adverb of Reason or purpose tells us why something is done or something has happened. They answer the question '<u>why</u>'.

Example: Lady heard a loud noise; <u>therefore</u>, she called the police.

<u>Because</u> he was sick, he stayed home.

6 TYPES OF ADVERBS

TYPES	ADVERBS	EXAMPLES
Adverbs of Time	Already, ago, before, yet, never, yesterday, soon, lately…	• I have heard this **before**. • I have not seen him **since**. • I haven't spoken to her **yet**. • She'll be here **soon**.
Adverb of Frequency	Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, once…	• It's **always** cold in this room. • I **normally** go to the gym. • They **often** go out for dinner. • I **occasionally** eat junk food.
Adverb of Place	Here, everywhere, near, nearby, down, away, backwards, upwards…	• Is that your scarf **there**? • I've lived **here** for about two years. • I walked **backwards** towards the door. • She turned her face **upwards** to the sun.
Adverb of Manner	So, slowly, badly, beautifully, delightfully, loudly…	• The soldiers fought **bravely**. • Is that **so**? • She dresses **beautifully**. • We waited **anxiously** by the phone.
Adverb of Degree	Almost, fully, rather, quite, too, enough, perfectly…	• I am **fully** prepared. • I am **rather** busy. • She's **almost** 30. • They're **perfectly** suited.
Adverb of Affirmation	Certainly, surely, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly…	• **Surely** you are mistaken. • **Apparently**, it's going to rain today. • The design **certainly** looks good on paper.

www.englishstudyonline.org

Q1 Identify the kind of adverbs underlined in each sentence.

1. Even after one year of lessons, Luke plays the piano <u>badly</u>.

2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her <u>excitedly</u> talking on the phone.

3. The day was <u>almost</u> perfect.

4. The dance team <u>completely</u> forgot their choreography.

5. He had pizza <u>yesterday</u>, yet he is not satisfied.

6. <u>How many</u> people are coming to the medical conference?

7. <u>Which</u> movie are you planning to watch this coming Sunday?

8. The reason <u>why</u> so many wealthy Americans come to Europe is to avoid this obligation to work.

Q2 Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.

It was a beautiful summer afternoon with the sun shining _____. I _____ phone my friends asking them to come over _____ for a barbeque. _____ making the calls, I _____ drove into the town to buy some food and drink. When I arrived at the shops I was _____ surprised at_____ busy it was. Everyone must have been shopping for the barbeque! The first shop I visited had _____ run out of sausages. The next shop had some left so I _____ bought some. _____ visiting a few more shops, I had finished my shopping.

REFERENCES (Videos)

https://youtu.be/iQ1Ug7KHrfk ADVERBS

https://youtu.be/0l69kex7gqo PARTS OF SPEECH

Watch the video based on Characteristics of a computer-
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zkKpDNWDu_I

Ch- 1 Introduction to Computers

Computer is an electronic device which will takes input, process it and gives us output. It has many characteristics as given below:

1. **Speed:**It is a very fast machine. It can process millions of instructions per second(MIPS).It can perform calculations in a few seconds that a human does in many years.
2. **Accuracy:** It performs its tasks accurately. It never commits a mistake while calculating.
3. **Large Memory:**It has a large memory used for storage of data. Memory is of two types-Primary & Secondary Memory.
4. **Diligence:**A computer can works tirelessly for a long time so it is called Diligent.
5. **Versatility:** Computer can do variety of tasks at the same time. Suppose you are writing a letter in MS-Word and at the same time you are listening a music.
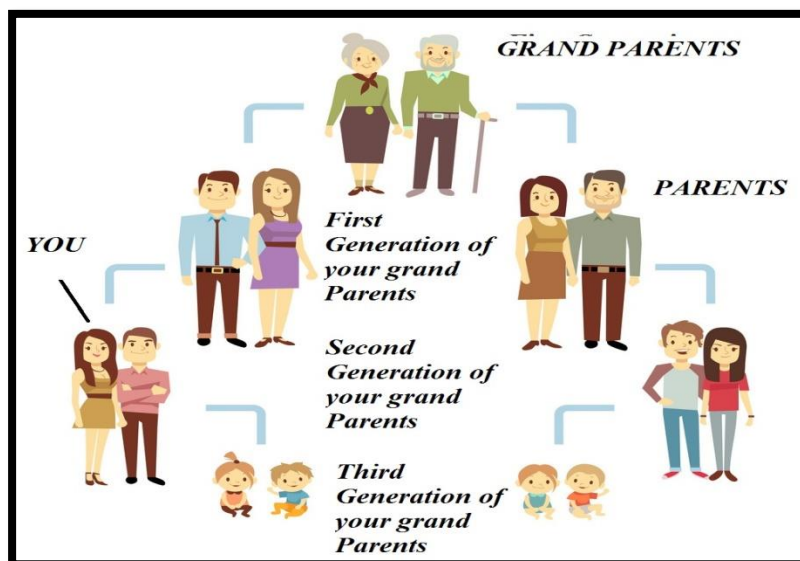
LIMITATION OF COMPUTER:

No Intelligence: Computer is a machine so it possess no intelligence of its own. It cannot takes its own decision. It does only what it told to do by a command.

No feelings: It does not have feelings or emotions. A computer cannot make decisions or judgements like a human being.
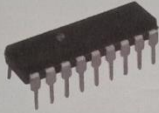
GENERATION OF COMPUTERS:

Generation means the age group. For example in your family ,you have parents ,Grand Parents etc .

Similarly computers also have generation. It can be classified into five generations based on the technology used.

Generations Of Computers

Computers are classified into five generations based on the technology used, the way they work and their size.

Generation	Period	Technology	Features	Examples
First	1940-1956	Vacuum Tubes	❖ Very heavy and large in size ❖ Very expensive ❖ Slow in speed ❖ Generates a lot of heat ❖ Limited commercial use as they were difficult to program	ENIAC EDVAC UNIVAC
Second	1956-1964	Transistors	❖ Smaller, cheaper, faster than first generation computers ❖ Wider commercial use as they were easy to program than first generation computers	ENIAC 1401 IBM 700 CDC 160
Third	1964-1975	Integrated Circuits (ICs)	❖ Smaller, cheaper, faster than second generation computers ❖ More accurate than second generation computers ❖ Increased storage capacity ❖ Known as general-purpose computer as they were able to execute any type of application	IBM 360 ICL 1900 VAX 750
Fourth	1975-Present	Microprocessor	❖ Smaller, cheaper and faster than third generation computers ❖ More reliable and accurate than third generation computers ❖ Very easy to handle ❖ Greater storage capacity ❖ Popularly used at homes and offices	IBM 4300 ICL 2900 HP 9000
Fifth	Present and Beyond	Artificial Intelligence	❖ Intelligent like human beings ❖ Able to think and take decisions like us ❖ Used in areas such as robotics and defence	Robots

NOTE: Write down these question-answers in your computer notebook or on sheets as per your availability(neat & clean work).

Answer the following questions based on CH-1 Introduction to computers:

MCQ:

1. Computers can process <u>millions</u> of instructions per second.
2. A computer is very <u>Fast</u> machine.
3. Generation means <u>age group</u>.
4. AI sands for <u>Artificial Intelligence.</u>
5. IC stands for <u>Integrated Circuit</u>.
6. <u>Fifth generation</u> computers behaves like human being<u>.</u>

Short Answer Questions

1.Why do computers have no intelligence of its own?

2.Give one example of each generation of computers?

3.What are the characteristics of a computer?

4.What are the limitation of a computer?

5.Write two difference between first generation and second generation of computers?

6.Write full form of the AI_____,IC_____

7.Which generation computers have limited commercial use?

8.Which generation computers are intelligent like human being?