

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS 6

English Study Material

Class - VI

Topic: Adverbs and its Kinds

* Video URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EbEVuuWdGtQ>

* Dear students, kindly note down the given work in a separate notebook/ sheet or previous year notebook and procure them safely.

* Also, keep this soft copy ready at the time of discussion for better understanding.

1) What is an adverb?

Ans: An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells us where, when and how an action is done. Adverbs often add in -ly.

For example:

- i) All of us were playing outside. (Where)
- ii) The sun was shining brightly. (How)
- iii) It will be dark soon. (When)

Kinds of Adverbs

1) **Adverbs of Manner:** It tells us how an action took place or happened.

For example:

- a) The snail crawled slowly.
- b) The students of class V sang well.

2) **Adverbs of Place:** It tells us where the action took place.

For example:

- a) I will wait for you outside.
- b) That room is empty. You can study there.

3) **Adverbs of Time:** It tells us when something is done or happens.

For example:

- a) I have to meet him tomorrow.
- b) Please give me Tarun's address now.

* **3 more types of Adverbs will be taken in the next class.**

* **Revise it at home.**

Home Assignment:

Q1 Underline the adverbs in the given sentences and write its type(AP, AM or AT)

1. Jay ran fast and came first in the race. _____
2. Abhi did not find his cat anywhere. _____
3. I lost a pen today. _____
4. Shreya finished the maths paper easily. _____
5. My father came home early. _____
6. My brother is upstairs. _____
7. We must finish this work now. _____

4. **Adverb of Frequency:** It tells us often something happens. i.e the duration or timing of the action that is happening / had happened or will happen.

For example:

- a) She likes to watch movie **everyday**.
- b) He **always** brushes his teeth twice a day.
- c) I have been to Mumbai just **once**.

5. **Adverb of Degree:** It tells to what extent or how much has an action been done or will be done. They answer the question 'how much'.

For example:

- a) It is **extremely** cold today.
- b) She was **very** impressed with her results.

6. **Adverb of reason or purpose:** It tells us why something is done or something has happened. They answer the question 'why'.

For example:

- a) **Because** he was sick, he stayed home.
- b) I was not well, **hence** didn't go to school today.

Home Assignment 2:

Q.1 Identify the adverbs and write their kinds.

- a. The boy was sitting lazily in the shade of the tree. _____
- b. I usually go to bed at 10'o clock. _____
- c. I have never been to Australia. _____
- d. Please wait patiently. _____
- e. The results were announced yesterday. _____
- f. She works fast. _____
- g. The police looked for the missing child everywhere. _____

- h. We can stop here for dinner. _____

(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

□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□ □□□

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

□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ :-

(□) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□-□□□□ □□□
□□□□ □□□?

(□) □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□ □□□

(□) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□-□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
 □□-□□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□
 □□□□□

MATHS WORKSHEET

<https://youtu.be/N66KAyP7Zb0>

Activity- Find the object in your house around yourself that you can see or use only as a whole. Write their names and numbers .Also identify objects that are not always used as whole.

| Objects that are used as whole | Whole number represented |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Flower pots | 6 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

PROPERTIES OF WHOLE NUMBERS

CLOSURE PROPERTY

Whole numbers are closed under addition and also under multiplication.

Eg.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------------|
| 8 | ÷ | 4 | = | 2,a whole number |
| 5 | ÷ | 7 | = | 5/7,not a whole number |

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

You can add or multiply two whole numbers in any order.

Eg.

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|------|
| 13 | + | 5 | = | 5+13 |
| 4 | × | 5 | = | 5×4 |

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

You can add and multiply any three whole numbers in any order.

Eg. $(6 \times 5) \times 3 = 6 \times (5 \times 3)$

$(5+7)+3=5+(7+3)$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY OF WHOLE NUMBERS

Eg. $=12 \times 35 = 12 \times (30 + 5)$

$$= 12 \times 30 + 12 \times 5$$

$$= 360 + 60 = 420$$

Solve the following Questions using the whole numbers

1. Find the sum by a suitable arrangement:

a. $837 + 208 + 363$

b. $1962 + 453 + 1538 + 547$

2. Find the product by suitable arrangement:

a. $2 \times 1768 \times 50$

b. $4 \times 166 \times 25$

c. $8 \times 291 \times 125$

d. $625 \times 279 \times 16$

3. Find the value of the following:

a. $297 \times 17 + 297 \times 3$ b. $54279 \times 92 + 54279 \times 8$

c. $81265 \times 169 - 81265 \times 69$

4. Find the product using suitable properties:

a. 738×103 b. 854×102 c. 258×1008

5. A taxidriver filled his car petrol tank with 40 Litres of petrol on Monday. The next day he filled the tank with 50 litres of petrol. If the petrol costs Rs 44 per litre, how much did he spend in all on petrol ?

6. A vendor supplies 32 litres of milk to a hotel in the morning and 68 litres of milk in the evening. If the milk costs Rs15 per litre, how much money is due to the vendor per day

East Point
School

Science Worksheet

Class-VI

Chapter: Food: Where does it come

The food items, which we get from animals, are known as animal products. Some animal products are milk and milk products, fish, eggs, meat and honey.

-On the basis of food habits animals are classified as:

- Herbivore
- Carnivore

- Omnivore

-The animals that depend upon plants or plant products for their food are called herbivore animals. For exam- ple: Cow, Goat, Sheep etc.

-The animals that depend upon other animals for their food are called carnivore animals. For example: Lion, Tiger, Cheetah etc.

-The animals that depend upon both plants and animals for their food are called omnivore animals. For exam- ple: Humans, Bear, Dog etc.

-Some animals eat dead plants and animals. These are called Scavengers. For example: Raccoon, Hyena, Vul- ture etc.

-Some creatures also live off of other plants animals. They are called parasites. For example: Roundworm, Lice, Tapeworm etc.

Test your leaning:

Question 1: Is tiger a carnivore? Why?

Question 2: The main sources of food are _and _

Question 3: Classify the following animals as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores: Buffalo, Cat, Rat, Squirrel, Lizard, Spider, Butterfly

Question 4: What are scavengers and parasites? Give examples.

Question 5: Think and answer: Where do plants get their energy from? Are there some plants which get their energy from animals? If so, what are they called? Give examples.

Activity:

| Animal s | Food that they eat |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Buffalo | |
| Cat | |
| Rat | |
| Squirre l | |
| Lizard | |
| Spider | |
| Butterfl y | |

SUBJECT- SST

TOPIC: THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

PLANETS

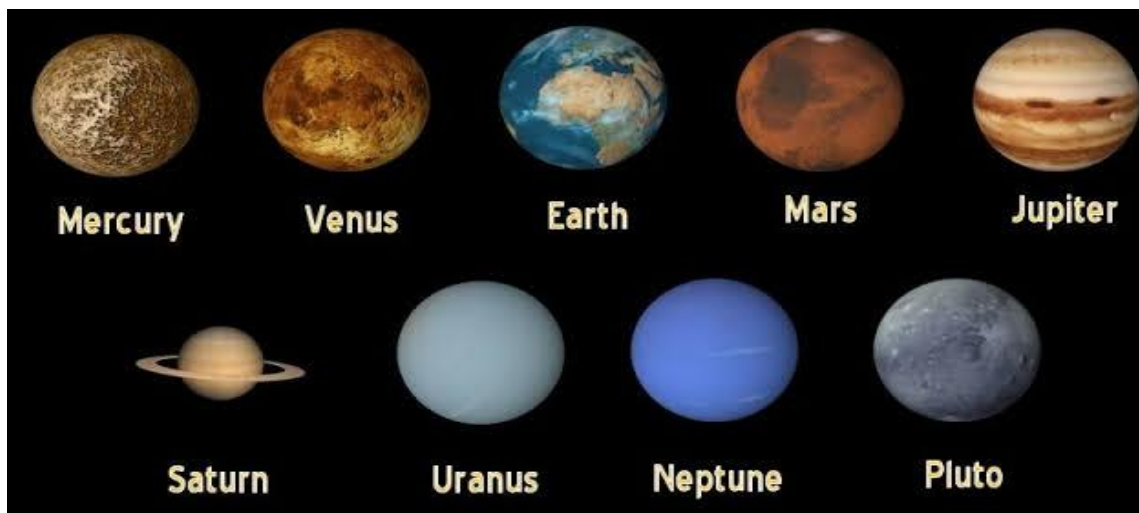
The 8 planets in our solar system are:-

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

An easy way to memorize the name of the planets in order of their distance from the sun is:

My Very Efficient Mother Just Served Us Nuts.

These 8 planets move around the sun in fixed paths. These paths are called **orbit**. The smallest planet is Mercury and the largest is Jupiter. Venus is considered as Earth's twin because its size and shape are very much similar to that of the earth.



THE EARTH – A UNIQUE CELESTIAL BODY

The Earth is the third nearest planet to the sun in size, it is the fifth largest planet. It is slightly flattened at the poles. It is slightly flattened at the poles. That is why, its shape is described as **Geoid**. It means Earth like shape.

What makes Earth unique



The Earth is the only planet in the Solar System known to have life. The conditions that make this planet fit for habitation are:

- The Earth is at an optimal distance from the sun. It is neither too cold nor too hot.
- Water is essential for all life forms of life. It is available on the Earth in all three forms- solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (water vapours).
- The earth is surrounded by atmosphere. The atmosphere contains life sustaining gases, such as

oxygen, nitrogen, ozone, and carbon dioxide. The atmosphere also protects the earth from extremes of temperature and harmful radiation from the Sun.

From the outer space, the earth appears blue because its two- thirds surface is covered by water. It is, therefore, called a blue planet.

THE SUN

The sun is in the centre of the Solar System. It is huge and made up of extremely hot gases. It is the ultimate source of heat and light for the Solar System. The sun is about 150 million km away from the earth.

SATELLITE

A satellite 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 r for communication.

Some of the Indian satellites in space are INSAT, IRS, EDUSAT, etc.

THE MOON

The moon is the only satellite of the earth. Located at a distance of 3,84, 400km from the Earth, it is our nearest neighbour. The diameter of the moon is about one- fourth that of the Earth. The Moon revolves around the Earth. It takes 27 days to complete one orbit round the Earth. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.



HOME ASSIGNMENT

I. Long answer questions.

- 1) The earth is described as geoid in shape. Why?
- 2) Why is the Earth considered a unique planet?
- 3) Which planet is known as earth's twin? Why is it called so?

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

- 1) What is the shape of the earth?
- 2) Name the forms in which water is available on the earth.
- 3) What is the universe?
- 4) List the outer planets.
- 5) Name the natural satellite of the earth.

III. State whether true or false. Justify the statement if false.

- 1) The diameter of the moon is about 100 times that of the earth.
- 2) Universe is limited.
- 3) Sun is about 100 times bigger than the earth.
- 4) Pluto is known as a dwarf planet.
- 5) Earth has all the conditions favourable for human habitation.

ACTIVITY

Draw a picture of solar system. Also find 2 interesting facts about the Sun, planets, satellites, etc., and mention them on the back side of the sheet.

□□□□ - □□□□□□□□

□□□□□□ -VI

प्रथमः पाठः

अकारान्त-पुँल्लिङ्गः



एतौ कौ?
एतौ शुनकौ स्तः।
किम् एतौ गर्जतः?
न, एतौ उच्चैः बुक्कतः।

□□□ - □□ □□□□ , □□ - □□□ , □□□□□□ - □□ □□□□□□ ,
□□□□ - □□□ , □□□□- □□□□□ , □□□□□□□□ - □□□□□□ □□□ ,
□□□□□□□□ -□□□□ □□ , □□□□□□□□□□ - □□□□□□ □□□ ,

ते के?

ते वृद्धाः सन्ति।

किं ते गायन्ति?

नहि ते हसन्ति।



□□ - □□ □□ , □□□□□□□□ - □□□□ , □□□□□□□□ - □□□□
□□□ / □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ , □□□□□□□□ - □□□□ □□□ / □□
□□□ □□□

1. (क) वर्णसंयोजनेन पदं लिखत-

व् + ऋ + द् + ध् + आः =

ग् + आ + य् + अ + न् + त् + इ =

(ख) पदानां वर्णविच्छेदं प्रदर्शयत-

यथा- लघुः = $\boxed{\text{ल् + अ}} + \boxed{\text{घ् + उः}}$
ल घुः

सीव्यति =

वर्णाः =

कुक्कुरौ =

मयूराः =

बालकः =

2.

उदाहरणं दृष्ट्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत-

| | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| यथा- चषकः | चषकौ | चषकाः |
| ..... | बलीवदौ | ..... |
| शुनकः | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | मृगाः |
| ..... | सौचिकौ | ..... |
| मयूरः | ..... | ..... |