

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS- VI

STUDY MATERIAL

Practice Assignment – 3

Class - 6

Topic : Adverbs and its type

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 - 8: Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences

A	come	know	sleep	win
	explain	listen	think	work
B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	carefully	easily	quickly	well

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please _____
2. Ann! I need your help. _____ !
3. They _____. At the end of the day they're always tired.
4. I'm tired this morning. I didn't _____ last night.
5. You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always _____
6. _____ before you answer the question.
7. I've met Alice a few times but I don't _____ her very _____
8. Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't _____ things very _____

DIRECTIONS for questions 9 – 16: Rewrite the sentences by using the adverbs given in the bracket.

9. He is known outside India. (little)
10. He works hard all day. (hard)
11. You can guess. (only)
12. She sings enough. (well)
13. He knows me than you. (better)
14. I came this morning. (early)
15. He invited me to visit him. (often)
16. The train has left. (just)


Maths Worksheet

<https://youtu.be/N66KAyP7Zb0>

Activity

To arrange the whole numbers in any of the shapes using dots

- Every number can be arranged as a line;

The number 2 is shown as 


The number the number 3 


And so on.

Write any two number that can be arranged as a line. Also show the arrangements of dots.

- Some numbers can also be shown as rectangles.

For example,

The number 6 can be shown as 

A rectangle. Note there are 2 

rows 3 columns.

- Some numbers like 4 and 9 can also be arranged as square.

Arrange the dots to show a rectangle.

Solve the following questions

1. A taxi driver filled his car petrol tank with 40 l 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?

2. 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 Rs 15 per litre, how much money is due to the vendor per day?

3. If product of two whole numbers is zero, can we say that one or both of them will be zero? Justify through examples.

Solution-When one number is zero in multiplication, then

$$\underline{\quad} \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

When both numbers are zero then $0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

4. If the product of two whole numbers is 1, can we say one or both of them will be 1. Justify through examples.

5. Find out which of the following will not represent zero

a. $1 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$

b. $0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

c. $0/2 = \underline{\quad}$

d. $(10 - 10)$

-The food contains some components which are needed for our body. These components are called nutrients. The major nutrients in our body are:

- Carbohydrates
- Fats
- Proteins
- Vitamins
- Minerals

-Besides major nutrients, food also contains dietary fibres and water.

Nutrient	Function
Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates mainly provide energy to our body.
Fats	Extra energy is stored in the form of fats. Fats along with Carbohydrates are called Energy giving foods.
Proteins	Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. They are also called Body building foods.
Vitamins	Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins also help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy.
Minerals	Minerals are essential to ensure the proper growth of the body. Minerals along with vitamins are called Protective foods.

Nutrient	Test for the nutrient	Result
Carbohydrates (Starch)	Small quantity of food item + 2-3 drops of iodine solution	Blue black colour confirms the presence of starch
Proteins	Mashed food item + 10 drops of water + 2 drops of copper sulphate + 10 drops of caustic soda	Violet colour confirms the presence of proteins
Fats	Wrap a small quantity of the food item in a piece of paper and crush	An oily patch on the paper confirms the

		presence of fats
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Test your leaning:

Question 1: What are nutrients? What all nutrients are required by the human body?

Question 2: List the functions of the nutrients required by the human body.

Question 3: What are protective foods? Why are they called so?

Question 4: How will you test the presence of carbohydrates in a given food item?

Activity:

Test the presence of fat in the next breakfast cooked at your home.

SUBJECT- SST

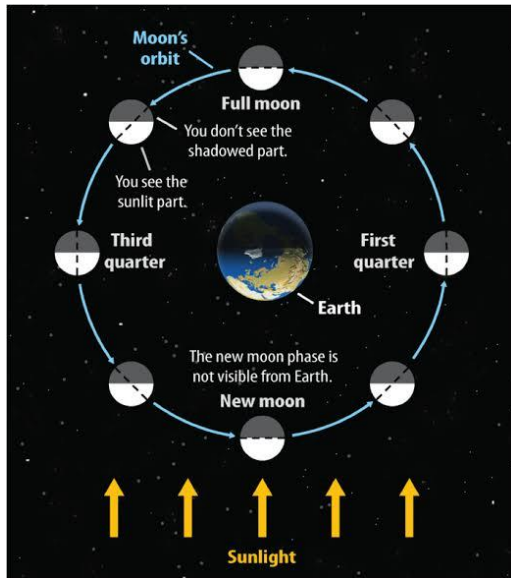
TOPIC: THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

<http://youtu.be/f4ZHdZl6ZWg>

<http://youtu.be/YpnPgk2aH94>

PHASES OF THE MOON

The moon's shape appears to change as it moves around our planet. The changing shapes of the moon are known as its phases. These depend on the amount of sun's light the moon reflects to the earth. Sometimes during the revolution, the moon comes between the earth and the sun. As a result, the part of the moon which faces the earth is in complete darkness. On such nights, we cannot see the moon. Such a moon is called the new moon or *Amavasya*. Once a month, we can see the entire moon from the earth. Such a night is known as a full moon night or *poornima*.



ASTEROID

Asteroids are tiny celestial bodies which move around the sun. They lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are believed to be parts of a planet which exploded many years ago. They are also known as planetoids.

METEOROIDS

Meteoroids are small pieces of rocks that revolve around the sun. When meteoroids enter the Earth's atmosphere, they get heated up because of friction with the air. This causes them to burn with a flash of light. That causes them to burn with a flash of light. That is why they are also called shooting stars or meteors. Sometimes, meteors do not burn completely and fall on the earth's surface to create a large hollow or crater. Such fragments of rock or metal that fall on the earth are called meteorites.



COMETS

Comets are celestial objects comprising ice, gases, rocks, and dust. They move around the sun. When they come close to the sun, they begin to glow and form a long, shiny tail. Comets usually appear in the sky after long intervals. The most famous comet is Halley's Comet. It appears every 76 years. It was last seen in 1986.



INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAMME

India's space programme began in 1975 with the launching of Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite, into space with the help of Russia. Then two other satellites, namely Bhaskar I and Bhaskar II, were sent into space in 1979 and 1981 respectively. After this, India with the help of INSAT- 1A and INSAT- 1B into space in 1983.

The launching of INSAT- 2 series provided space service for tele - communication, meteorological observation, T.V. broadcasting, disaster warning etc.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

I. Fill in the blanks:-

- a) _____ comet appears after every 76 years.
- b) The solar system is held together by a force called _____.
- c) The study of celestial bodies and their movement is called _____.
- d) _____ are the largest celestial body in space.
- e) A huge system of stars is called a _____.

II. Choose the correct answer.

- a) Name the natural satellite of the earth.
 - i. Moon
 - ii. Mars
 - iii. Sun
- b) The pole star indicates the direction to the
 - i. South
 - ii. North
 - iii. East
- c) Asteroids are found between the orbits of
 - i. Saturn and Jupiter
 - ii. Mars and Jupiter
 - iii. The Earth and Mars
- d) The shape of the earth is
 - i. Geoid
 - ii. Circular
 - iii. Rectangular
- e) Ursa major is a
 - i. Star
 - ii. Constellation
 - iii. Galaxy

III. Answer the following questions in one word or one sentence.

- a) Define meteoroids.
- b) Name first Indian satellite.
- c) When do we observe new moon?
- d) Name the fixed path around which the planets move around the sun.
- e) Planets are stationary. True or false?

IV. Answer the following questions briefly.

- a) Why moon does not have life on it?
- b) Describe the asteroids, meteors and comet.
- c) Why do we see only one side of the moon?
- d) Explain the two types of celestial bodies.
- e) What role does a satellite play?

ACTIVITY

With the help of old newspapers, magazines, journals etc. collect information/articles related to the space and frame your observation in a report.

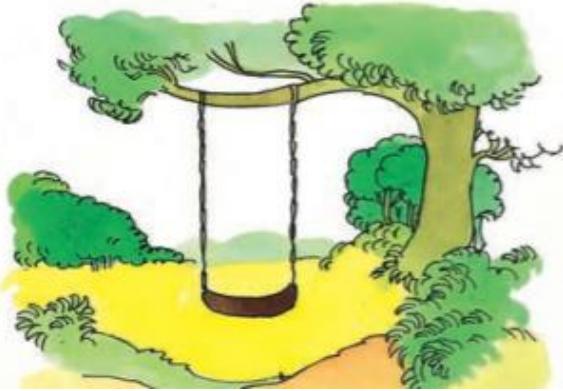
OR

Make a list of all INSAT series satellites sent in space. Also mention the purpose that they serve.

द्वितीयः पाठः

शब्दपरिचयः - II

Link- <https://youtu.be/RH30TSs2egY>



एषा का?
एषा दोला।
दोला कुत्र अस्ति?
दोला उपवने अस्ति।

□□□ - □□ (□□□□□□.), □□ - □□□, □□□□ - □□□□, □□□□□ - □□□, □□□□□ - □□, □□□□□ - □□□□□ □□

सा का?
सा घटिका।
घटिका किं सूचयति?
घटिका समयं सूचयति।



०० - ०० (००००००.), ००००० - ००० , ०००००० - ००००० ०००० ०० ,
०००० - ००० , ००० - ००००



एते के?
किम् एते कोकिले?
न, एते चटके।
चटके किं कुरुतः?
एते विहरतः।

००० - ०० (००००००० , ००००००.), ०० - ००० ०० , ०००० - ००००० ,
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1.

(क) वर्णसंयोजनं कृत्वा पदं कोष्ठके लिखत-

यथा- क् + उ + र् + उ + त् + अः

=

उ + द् + य् + आ + न् + ए

=

स् + थ् + आ + ल् + इ + क् + आ

=

घ् + अ + ट् + इ + क् + आ

=

स् + त् + र् + ई + ल् + इ + ड् + ग् + अः

=

म् + आ + प् + इ + क् + आ

=

(ख) पदानां वर्णविच्छेदं प्रदर्शयत-

यथा- कोकिले = क् + ओ + क् + इ + ल् + ए

(को) (कि) (ले)

चटके =

धाविकाः =

कुञ्चिका =

खट्वा =

छुरिका =

ed

COMPUTER CH-1 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Watch the video based on Characteristics of a computer-

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

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

MCQ:

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

Short Answer Questions

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

Ans: Because it is a machine. It is the intelligence of the developer who have made it.

2. Give one example of each generation of computers?

Generation	Example
First	ENIAC
Second	IBM 700
Third	IBM 360
Fourth	IBM 4300
Fifth	Robot

3. What are the characteristics of a computer?

Ans: Speed, Accuracy, Memory, Versatile & Diligence.

4. What are the limitation of a computer?

Ans: No intelligence of its own.

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

Ans: Smaller & faster as compared to first generation of computers.

6. Write full form of the following:

AI--Artificial Intelligence

IC-- Integrated Circuits

7. Which generation computers have limited commercial use?

Ans: First Generation of computers.

8. Which generation computers are intelligent like human being?

Ans: Fifth Generation of Computers

Class 6 Hindi Grammar

<https://youtu.be/SeDgpTzIXUE> - □□□□, □□□□, □□□□ □□

□□□□□□□□

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

□□□□

मनुष्य बोलकर अपने भावों को व्यक्त करता है तथा आवश्यकता पढ़ने पर वह लिखकर भी मन की बात को स्पष्ट करता है। इन दोनों का मूल आधार 'भाषा' ही है। भाषा शब्द भाष धातु से बना है। इसका अर्थ है-बोलना। मनुष्य जिन ध्वनियों को बोलकर अपनी बात कहता है, उसे भाषा कहते हैं।

भाषा वह साधन है, जिसके द्वारा मनुष्य बोलकर, सुनकर, लिखकर व पढ़कर अपने मन के भावों या विचारों को आदान – प्रदान करता है।

भाषा के रूप

भाषा के दो रूप हैं-



मौखिक भाषा – जब व्यक्ति अपने मन के भावों को बोलकर व्यक्त करता है, तो वह भाषा का मौखिक रूप कहलाता है।

लिखित भाषा – जब व्यक्ति अपने मन के भावों को लिखकर व्यक्त करता है, तो वह भाषा का लिखित रूप कहलाता है।

लिपि – भाषा का प्रयोग करते समय हम सार्थक ध्वनियों का उपयोग करते हैं। इन्हीं मौखिक ध्वनियों को जिन चिह्नों द्वारा लिखकर व्यक्त किया जाता है, वे लिपि कहलाते हैं। लिपि की परिभाषा हम इस प्रकार दे सकते हैं

किसी भी भाषा के लिखने की विधि को लिपि कहा जाता है।

प्रत्येक भाषा के लिपि-चिह्न अलग-अलग होते हैं तथा उन्हें अलग-अलग नामों से जाना जाता है। जैसे हिंदी व संस्कृत भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी है। इसी प्रकार अंग्रेजी भाषा की लिपि रोमन, पंजाबी भाषा की लिपि गुरुमुखी और उर्दू भाषा की लिपि फ़ारसी है।

कुछ प्रसिद्ध भाषाएँ एवं उनकी लिपियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं-

भाषा	लिपि
हिंदी, संस्कृत, मराठी	देवनागरी
पंजाबी	गुरुमुखी
उर्दू, फ़ारसी	फ़ारसी
अरबी	अरबी
बंगला	बंगला
रूसी	रूसी
अंग्रेज़ी, जर्मन, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश	रोमन

भारत में अनेक भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं; जैसे-हिंदी, संस्कृत, पंजाबी, उर्दू, कश्मीरी, बंगला, उड़िया, तेलुगु, असमिया, सिंधी, गुजराती, बोडो, डोगरी, मैथिली, कन्नड़, संथाली, मणिपुरी, कोंकणी, संथाली, मलयालम, नेपाली, मराठी। इस प्रकार अब भारत में निम्नलिखित 22 (बाईस) भाषाएँ प्रचलित हैं।

संस्कृत भाषा से ही हिंदी भाषा का जन्म हुआ है। 14 सितंबर, 1949 को हिंदी संविधान में भारत की राजभाषा स्वीकार की गई।

भारत के अधिकांश हिस्सों में यही भाषा बोली और समझी जाती है। हिंदी भाषा की पाँच उपभाषाएँ हैं।

उपभाषा	बोली
1. पूर्वी हिंदी	अवधी, बघेली, छत्तीसगढ़ी
2. राजस्थानी हिंदी	जयपुरी, मारवाड़ी, मेवाती, मालवी
3. पहाड़ी हिंदी	गढ़वाली, कुमाउँनी, हिमाचली
4. पश्चिमी हिंदी	खड़ीबोली, हरियाणवी, कन्नौजी,
5. बिहारी हिंदी	ब्रज भाषा भोजपुरी, मैथिली, मगही।

बोली – सीमित क्षेत्रों में बोली जाने वाली भाषा के रूप को बोली कहा जाता है अर्थात् स्थानीय व्यवहार में अल्पविकसित रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाली भाषा बोली कहलाती है। बोली का कोई लिखित रूप नहीं होता।

व्याकरण – भाषा को शुद्ध रूप में लिखना, पढ़ना और बोलना सिखाने वाला शास्त्र व्याकरण कहलाता है।

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

1. भाषा कहते हैं

- (i) भावों के आदान-प्रदान के साधन को
- (ii) लिखने के ढंग को
- (iii) भाषण देने की कला को
- (iv) इन सभी को

2. लिपि कहते हैं।

- (i) भाषा के शुद्ध प्रयोग को
- (ii) मौखिक भाषा को
- (iii) भाषा के लिखने की विधि को
- (iv) इन सभी को

3. बोलकर भाव एवं विचार व्यक्त करने वाली भाषा को _____ कहते हैं?

- (i) सांकेतिक भाषा
- (ii) लिखित भाषा
- (iii) मौखिक भाषा
- (iv) वैदिक भाषा

4. लिखित भाषा का अर्थ है

- (i) लिपि को समझना
- (ii) विचारों का लिखित रूप
- (iii) किसी के समक्ष लिखकर विचार देना
- (iv) विचारों को बोल-बोलकर लिखना

5. हिंदी भाषा की उत्पत्ति किस भाषा से हुई?

- (i) अंग्रेजी
- (ii) फ्रेंच
- (iii) उर्दू
- (iv) संस्कृत

6. संविधान में कितनी भाषाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त है

- (i) बीस
- (ii) इक्कीस
- (iii) बाईस
- (iv) पच्चीस

7. हिंदी भाषा की ____ उपभाषाएँ हैं

- (i) दो।
- (ii) चार
- (iii) पाँच
- (iv) सात

8. भाषा के क्षेत्रीय रूप को कहते हैं

- (i) लिपि
- (ii) उपभाषा
- (iii) बोली
- (iv) विभाषा

9. भाषा के लिखित रूप प्रदान के लिए निर्धारित चिह्न कहलाते हैं

- (i) लिखित भाषा
- (ii) उपभाषा
- (iii) लिपि
- (iv) बोली

10. भाषा का उद्गम हुआ है

- (i) विचारों के आधार पर
- (ii) लिपि के आधार पर
- (iii) ध्वनियों के आधार पर
- (iv) आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर

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