

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
Class VI
English Worksheet
Lesson 1 - Sentences

Given Date: 27.04.2020

Submission Date: 30.04.2020

A. Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentences. (2)

(1) helped/he/the/who/boy/is/me

.....

(2) painting/makes/she/beautiful

.....

(3) health/is/good/junk/for/food/not

.....

(4) final/sister/in/exams/his/failed

.....

(5) laxman/brother/was/who/the/of

.....

B. Identify the kinds of sentences, add punctuation marks and rewrite the following sentences. (3)

(1) Who is your favourite teacher

.....

(2) How brave you are

.....

(3) Close the window

.....

(4) He cannot dance

.....

(5) How beautiful the morning sky is

.....

(6) How many sides does a triangle have

.....

C. Change the following sentences into interrogative sentences. (2)

(1) I can speak Hindi.

.....

(2) My father goes by bus.

.....

(3) Rama bought some mangoes.

.....

(4) The children are going to see the Red Fort.

.....

D. Complete the following sentences by adding appropriate phrases from the box. (3)

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| one of those pens | to become a doctor | a lot of money |
| dolls and bangles | the trip to Goa | not to waste time |

(1) My little sister is very fond of

(2) Did you enjoy?

(3) We wasted

(4) Can I have?

(5) is my ambition.

(6) Mother told me

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE PASCHIM VIHAR
CLASS – VI
CHAPTER – 1
(COMPUTER CATEGORIES AND LANGUAGES)

DATE : 28/04/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 02/04/2020



Computer: Categories & Languages

Targeted Skill Set:

Identify various types of computer on the basis of generations & size. Identify features of various generations of computer.

Objectives:



Dear student, by the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- ☐ List features of 5 generations of computer.
- ☐ List features of computers of various sizes.
- ☐ List features of 4 generations of computer languages.
- ☐ Understand translators.

Now-a-days, computers are being used at different places. The volume of work, features, functionality, etc. varies from place to place. So, it was required to develop different types of computers.

Classification of Computers on the Basis of Generations

Generation refers to the time period when a computer is being developed. After each and every generation, the technology of computer has advanced to fulfill human needs. Let us look at different generations of computers.

First Generation of Computers (1940 - 1956, Vacuum Tubes)

Features of first generation of computers:

- ❖ The first generation computers used the vacuum tubes.
- ❖ It was expensive, consumed large amount of electricity and generated a lot of heat.
- ❖ This computer used magnetic drums for memory and relied on machine language to



- ❖ Input was based on punched cards and paper tape and the output was displayed on printouts.
- ❖ These are the examples of first generation computers.

Example: UNIVAC (UNIVERSal Automatic Computer) and ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator). Howard Aiken's Mark 1 (1944), Mauchly and Eckert's ENIAC (1946).

Second Generation of Computers (1956 - 1963, Transistors)

Features of second generation of computers:

- ❖ Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers.
- ❖ It was smaller, faster, cheaper, energy- efficient and reliable than the 1G computers.
- ❖ 2G computers used assembly languages for processing.
- ❖ High-level programming languages were also being developed at this time, such as COBOL and FORTRAN.
- ❖ Magnetic cores were used as primary memory, magnetic tapes and disks as secondary storage devices.



Transistor and Second Generation Computers

Examples: IBM 1401, PDP-1.

Third Generation of Computers (1964 - 1971, Integrated Circuits)

Features of third generation of computers:

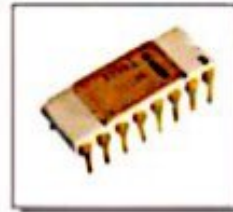
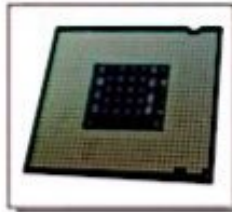
- ❖ Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called Integrated Circuit (IC), which increased the speed and efficiency of the computers.
- ❖ 3G computers had keyboards, monitors and Operating System to run run different applications simultaneously.
- ❖ This was smaller and cheaper.

Examples: PDP-8, PDP-11, ICL 2900, IBM 360 and IBM 370.



IC and Third Generation Computers

Fourth Generation of Computers (1971 - present, VLSI Microprocessor)



VLSI Chips

Features of fourth generation of computers are:

- ❖ The microprocessor is the basic component of 4G computers, as thousands of ICs are built into a single silicon chip called Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI).
- ❖ The computers can be placed on small tables and can be networked.
- ❖ 4G computer uses Graphical User Interface (GUI) based operating system operated by mouse also.



IBM- PC

Examples: IBM- PC, Apple- Macintosh.

Fifth Generation of Computers

Features of fifth generation of computers:

- ❖ Ultra LSI technology takes over from VLSI.
- ❖ 5G computers will be able to process massive batches of data at a very high speed.
- ❖ Main focus is on *parallel computing*, *Artificial Intelligence* and *Natural Language Understanding*.
- ❖ 5G computers will be self learning systems able to execute applications like voice or face recognition, thumb impression recognition, robotic control, etc.



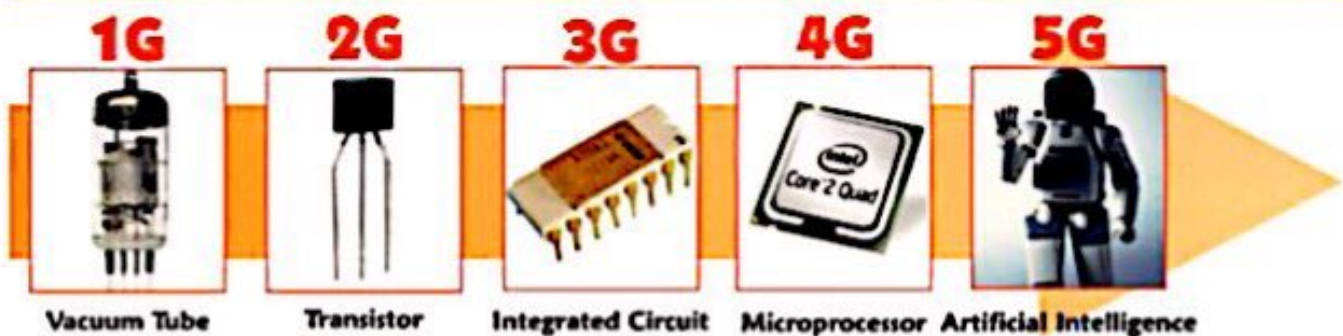
Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are in development.



The first AI robot Sophia can recognise faces and people, process speech and converse pretty much like humans.



The major technology changes in the generations of computer.



Classification According to Size

According to size, computers can be classified in the following categories:

1. Super computer
2. Mainframe computer
3. Mini computer
4. Micro computer

Super Computers

As the name super computer suggests, these are the most powerful computers in the world. They are used for special purposes. They handle most complex scientific, statistical applications or programs.

Key features:

- ❖ These computers use very high level of technology.
- ❖ They have very high memory capacity.
- ❖ Data processing is ultra fast.
- ❖ Highly sophisticated technology is used in these computers e.g. parallel processing.
- ❖ Cost varies from 1 million to 5 million dollars or more.



PARAM Series Computers

Examples: PARAM Yuva-II, TATA' EKA (both are India's super computers)

Drawbacks:

- ❖ Operating a super computer requires highly qualified staff.
- ❖ Experts are required for such computer engineering.
- ❖ They are highly sensitive to temperature, humidity, dust, etc.
- ❖ They are non-portable & very large in size.

Mainframe Computers

These are very powerful and large computers. They can handle many users at a time. Terminals are used to connect users to this computer and users submit their task through terminals. Terminal is a device which has keyboard and a screen. These are mostly used as servers for website on the Internet.



Key features:

- ❖ Smaller in size than the super computer.
- ❖ Large memory capacity.
- ❖ Allows networking of up to 100 terminals.
- ❖ Cost in lakhs.

Examples: Fujitsu-ICL VME, IBM zSeries, etc.

Drawbacks:

- ❖ Experts and highly qualified professionals are required to operate it.
- ❖ Sophisticated technology is required for manufacturing and assembling the computer.

Mini Computers

These computers came into existence in 1960s. At that time mainframe computers were very costly. Mini computers were available at lower prices (costing less than 25,000 USD), so users started using these computers. These are obsolete now.

Key features:

- ❖ Higher processing speed than lower category computer but slower than super computer and mainframe computer.
- ❖ They are expensive and larger than microcomputers.
- ❖ Mostly used as servers to control the networks.

Examples: PDP-11, VAX, 7500 MAGNUM, etc.



IBM zSeries



PDP-11

Micro Computers

These computers use a microprocessor chip called CPU. Two major types of these computers are laptop and desktop computer. Only one user can use these computers at a time that's why they are also known as personal computers (PC). They are used everywhere like schools, offices, shops, home, etc.

Key features:

- ❖ These are smaller than mini computers.
- ❖ These are high speed computers.
- ❖ Costs in thousands.
- ❖ They are portable in size.
- ❖ These computers use RAM as primary memory.
- ❖ These computers support different type of secondary memories for permanent storage of data e.g. hard disk, DVD and flash drive.
- ❖ They support almost all modern computer languages e.g., FORTRAN, Basic, COBOL, Pascal, C, C++,C#, JAVA, SQL, etc.

Examples: HCL, Wipro, IBM-PC, HP, Apple iMac 20.



Apple iMac 20



Desktop Computer



Apple iMac 20



Laptop



Today, computers come in different forms e.g. smart phones, wristwatches, GPS systems and heart rate monitors.



Computer Languages

Language is a medium to express our views and ideas. To communicate with computers we need a language that they understand. **Computer language** is nothing, but a language which a computer can understand.

A computer language helps us input instructions and data to the computer.



IntelliBee



Lady Ada Lovelace was the first computer programmer in the world.



Categories of Computer Languages

The computer languages can be classified into four categories:

- ❖ First Generation Language (Machine Language)
- ❖ Second Generation Language (Assembly Language)
- ❖ Third Generation Language (High Level Languages)
- ❖ Fourth Generation Language (Modern Languages)

First Generation Language (Machine Language)

It is also called the actual language of a computer since it is expressed in binary form i.e. '0' and '1'. This is called Machine language. It has the advantage of very high speed and very low memory utilization. Understanding and learning machine language is tough and tiresome for us.

Machine Language is machine-dependent. A machine language program written on one computer may or may not run on another computer. Hence it is also regarded as **Low Level Language (LLL)**.

Second Generation Language (Assembly Language)

This language uses **mnemonic codes** or **symbols** in places of 0's and 1's. Instead of remembering the exact memory locations where data and instructions are stored, symbolic memory addresses are used for data.

Since the computer can only understand the machine language, assembly language programs have to be converted into machine language. This translation of assembly language program (**Source program** or **Source Code**) into **Object Program** or **Object Code**) is done by programs known as Assemblers.

Third Generation Languages (High Level Languages)

A High Level Language can be understood by humans easily. This language is machine independent. A variety of HLLs were developed owing to the above features. Basic, C, C++, Java, Python, Vb6 etc. are some of the very popular high level languages.

Fourth Generation Language (Modern Languages)

Fourth-generation languages are programming languages closer to English language formations. 4GLs are mostly used to access databases. In 4GL, the user has to just specify the required output and the format of the output without bothering about the steps required to obtain that. A logical example of 4GL command is:

List all fields from EMPLOYEE TABLE Where Name is "RAVI KUMAR"

Fourth Generation Languages are a combination of languages and following features:

- ❖ They are highly user-friendly.
- ❖ They are executed at very high speed.
- ❖ They reduce level of programming skills.
- ❖ They require minimum efforts from the user to obtain any information.

Examples: of 4GL are Clipper, Structured Query Language (SQL), Panther, etc.



IntelliBee



FORTRAN was the first modern programming language.

Let's have a brief look on the features of the languages discussed above:

Machine Language

- Binary codes to depict operators and data.
- Machine dependent.
- Only language which is directly understood by computer.

Assembly Language

- Mnemonics or symbolic codes used instead of binary numbers.
- Machine dependent.
- Has to be converted into machine language by Assembler.

High Level Language

- English words and mathematical operators are used.
- Machine independent.
- Has to be converted into Machine language by translator programs.

Modern Language

- Machine independent.
- Minimal user skills required to obtain results.
- Application development tool.

Some Translator Programs

What is a program?

A program is a set of instructions arranged in a logical sequence which tells the computer what to do.

As we know that computer can understand only machine language, so when we type programs in the languages other than machine language then we need a translator program to convert the program code into machine code. Some of these translator programs are -

1. Assembler

An Assembler is a computer program which converts assembly language program into machine language.



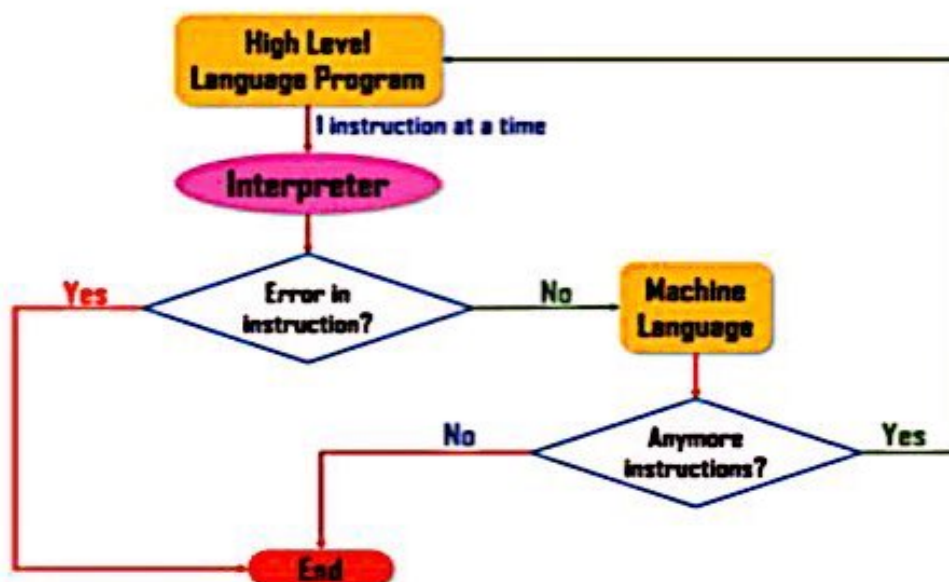
2. Compiler

It is a translator program to convert a high level language program into machine language. It translates the whole program at once and generates a list of errors, if any otherwise it generates the object code for the program. The execution is very fast.



3. Interpreter

It translates a high level language program into machine language one line at a time. Program ends when an error is encountered. Interpreter programs are preferred for beginners and are slow in execution.





GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Computer Language: | It is a language which a computer can understand. |
| LLL | : Low Level Language |
| HLL | : High Level Language |
| Program | : It is a set of instructions which tells the computer what to do. |
| OOP | : Object Oriented Programming |
| Variable | : It is a named storage location which is used to store the values. |
| Pseudocode | : Pseudocode is an artificial code to understand program flow. |
| Assembler | : A computer program which converts assembly language program into machine language. |
| Compiler | : A computer program that converts a high level language program into machine language. |



I have learnt...

- ◆ The first generation of computers used vacuum tubes for circuit.
- ◆ Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers.
- ◆ The integrated circuit (IC) was used by the third generation of computers.
- ◆ In fourth generation of computers, thousands of integrated circuits were built into a single silicon chip called microprocessor.
- ◆ Artificial Intelligence, Robotics & NLU are future of computer generations.
- ◆ Machine language is expressed in binary form i.e. '0' and '1'.
- ◆ Assembly language uses 'mnemonic codes' in places of '0's and '1's.
- ◆ Fourth-generation programming languages are closer to human languages.
- ◆ A program is a set of instructions for computer arranged in a logical sequence.
- ◆ An Assembler converts assembly language program into machine language.
- ◆ Compiler & Interpreter convert an HLL program into machine language.



Exercise

A. Choose the correct answer.

- ____, ____, ____, and ____ are the computer generations in which the technologies used were IC, Vacuum tubes, Transistors and VLSI respectively?
a) 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G b) 3G, 1G, 2G, and 4G
c) 2G, 1G, 4G, and 3G d) 1G, 2G, 4G, and 3G
- 5G computers will be "thinking computer" based on _____.
a) Smartness b) Speed only
c) Size d) Artificial Intelligence
- _____ is considered as India's first Supercomputer.
a) PARAM Yuva b) PARAM 8000
c) PARAM First d) PARAM Robo
- _____ language is 1G language while _____ is 2G language.
a) Machine, assembly b) Assembly, machine
c) High level, machine d) Machine, high level
- Which of the following is not a translator?
a) C++ b) Assembler
c) Compiler d) Interpreter

B. Fill in the blanks.

4G, Servers, Compiler, Micro computers, 0s and 1s, 1G, 4G

- 'UNIVAC' was a _____ computer while Apple Macintosh is a _____ computer.
- Mainframes are mostly used as _____ for web sites on the internet.
- _____ are mostly found in offices, homes, schools and shops.

- Machine language is expressed with _____ while _____ languages are like English formations.
- _____ works faster than an interpreter.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (X) out the wrong one.

- Vacuum tubes were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips.
- In ULSI and VLSI, LSI stands for Large Scale Integration.
- Micro computers run most complex scientific applications.
- Translators generate source code after translation.
- Assembler translates assembly language program into machine language code.

D. Give two examples of following computer generations:

1G

2G

3G

4G

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

E. Answer the following questions.

- List the technologies used in each generation of computers.

- List 2 main features of each generation of computers.

3. List 2 key features of each category of the computer classified by size.

4. What do you mean by high level language?

5. What is a program? How is compiler different from interpreter?

F. Match the following.

Column-A

1. First generation language
2. Second generation language
3. Third generation language
4. Fifth generation language

Column-B

- a. C++, Java, Python
- b. Assembly language
- c. SQL, Clipper
- d. Machine Language

G. Value based learning for critical thinking and open discussion.

1. Which qualities of humans have led them to develop advanced technologies.
2. Do you think in future computers will have intelligence like humans? How?



Lab-venture ...

Prepare a presentation on computer generations and programming languages. You can collect latest information from the internet also.

Teacher's Signature : _____

Teacher's Remark : ☆☆☆☆☆



Beyond the Book

http://www.webopedia.com/DidYouKnow/Hardware_Software/FiveGenerations.asp

<http://www.btob.co.nz/article/five-generations-computers>

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS VIII
SUBJECT: MATHS
WORKSHEET -2
CH-3(WHOLE NUMBER)

- A.** 1. How many whole numbers are there between 1064 and 1201?
 2. Fill in the blanks.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000000 \\ - \quad * * * * 1 \\ \hline * 7042 * \end{array}$$

3. Use distributive law to find the value of
 $1063 \times 128 - 1063 \times 28$.
4. Find the product of the largest 5-digit number and the largest 3-digit number using distributive law.
5. Divide 53968 by 267 and check the result by the division algorithm.
6. Find the largest 6-digit number divisible by 16.
7. The cost price of 23 TV sets is ₹ 570055. Find the cost of each such set.
8. What least number must be subtracted from 13801 to get a number exactly divisible by 87?

B. Mark (✓) against the correct answer in each of the following:

9. The value of $(89 \times 76 + 89 \times 24)$ is
 (a) 890 (b) 8900 (c) 89000 (d) 10420
10. On dividing a number by 53 we get 8 as quotient and 5 as remainder. The number is
 (a) 419 (b) 423 (c) 429 (d) none of these
11. The whole number which has no predecessor is
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) none of these
12. $67 + 33 = 33 + 67$ is an example of
 (a) closure property (b) associative property
 (c) commutative property (d) distributive property
13. Additive inverse of 36 is
 (a) $\frac{1}{36}$ (b) 0 (c) -36 (d) none of these
14. Which of the following is not zero?
 (a) 0×0 (b) $\frac{0}{2}$ (c) $\frac{(8-8)}{2}$ (d) $2 + 0$
15. The predecessor of the smallest 3-digit number is
 (a) 999 (b) 100 (c) 101 (d) 99
16. The number of whole numbers between the smallest whole number and the greatest 2-digit number is
 (a) 88 (b) 98 (c) 99 (d) 101

C. 17. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) The smallest natural number is
- (ii) The smallest whole number is
- (iii) Division by is not defined.
- (iv) is a whole number which is not a natural number.
- ✓(v) is the multiplicative identity in whole numbers.

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE, PASCHIM VIHAR
CLASS VI
WPRKSHE
ET- II
CH-15 AIR AROUND US

GIVEN DATE: 29/4/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 1/5/2020

1. The nitrogen content in air is
a. 78% b. 88% c. 68% d. 21%
2. The presence of air around can be proved by
a. Seeing it b. Smelling it c. Its color d. Feeling it when moves.
3. The active part of air is
a. Carbon dioxide b. Oxygen c. Carbon monoxide d. Rare gases
4. A gas used for welding purpose is
a. Oxygen b. Nitrogen c. Carbon dioxide d. None of these
5. Match the following:

| Column A | Column B |
|-----------------|--|
| a. Wind | i. Decomposition of vegetable matter. |
| b. Atmosphere | ii. Moisture in air. |
| c. Humidity | iii. Envelop of air surrounding earth. |
| d. Pollution | iv. Moving air. |
| e. Fermentation | v. Presence of harmful particles in air. |

6. Fill in the blanks.

- a. The percentage of carbon dioxide in the air is_ .
- b. Dissolved oxygen in water is the life-saver of_ animals.
- c. The gaseous envelop surrounding the surface of the earth is called .
- d. Increased humidity means increased presence of_ in the air.
- e. air contains no water vapour.

7. What happen when water vapour in the air comes in contact with a cool surface?

8. Define atmosphere? Write its importance for us?

9. Where do aquatic animals get oxygen from?

10. Write four uses of air?

संत निरंकारी पाठशाला स्कूल

अवतार स्कूल

कक्षा - छठी

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका

पाठ - 1

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें।

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (i) चूषकः | (v) वृद्धः |
| (ii) सौचिकः | (vi) हसन्ति |
| (iii) शूनको | (vii) स्यूताः |
| (iv) उच्चः | (viii) गायन्ति |

2. वर्णसंयोजन करें।

- (i) च + अ + ष + अ + क + अः
- (ii) स + औ + च + इ + क + अः
- (iii) श + उ + न् + अ + क + औ
- (iv) ध + आ + व् + अ + त् + अः
- (v) व + ऋ + द् + ध + आः

3. वर्णविच्छेद करें

- (i) सीठ्यति
- (ii) वणाः
- (iii) मयूराः
- (iv) बालकः

4. वाक्यानि स्मृत।

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (i) गजाः | तृत्यन्ति |
| (ii) सिंहैः | गायति |
| (iii) गायकः | पठतः |
| (iv) बालकौ | चलन्ति |
| (v) मयूराः | गर्जतः |

Date

संतनिरंकारी पब्लिक स्कूल

अवतार स्नानलेव

कक्षा - छठी

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्य पत्रिका

बालक शब्दरूप

विभक्ति:

एकवचन

द्विवचन

बहुवचन

प्रथमा

बालकः

बालकौ

बालकाः

द्वितीया

बालकम्

बालकौ

बालकान्

तृतीया

बालकेन

बालकाभ्याम्

बालकेः

चतुर्थी

बालकाय

बालकाभ्याम्

बालकेभ्यः

पंचमी

बालकात्

बालकाभ्याम्

बालकेभ्यः

षष्ठी

बालकस्य

बालकयोः

बालकानाम्

सप्तमी

बालके

बालकयोः

बालकेषु

संबोधन

हे बालक!

हे बालकौ!

हे बालकाः!

संत निरंकारी पाठशाला स्कूल

अवतार पन्वलेव

कक्षा - धरती

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका -

पाठ - २

शब्दपरिचयः

१. अर्ध लिखो ।

(i) दौला

(ii) कुत्र

(iii) उपवने

(iv) घाटका

(v) कौकिले

(vi) चतुके

(vii) स्थाविकाः

(viii) अजाः

(ix) चुरन्त

(x) विहरतः

२. वर्णसंयोजनं कुरुत ।

(i) उ + द् + य् + आ + न् + र्

(ii) स् + ध् + आ + ल् + इ + क् + आ

(iii) घ् + अ + ट् + इ + क् + आ

(iv) म् + आ + प् + इ + क् + आ

३. वर्णविच्छेदं कुरुत ।

(i) चतुके

(ii) धाविकाः

(iii) कुञ्चिका

(iv) खट्वा

(v) क्षुरिका

५. सा, ते, ताः इत्येतेभ्यः उचितं सर्वनामपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्था पूरयत ।

(i) महिलाः धावीन्त ।

धावीन्त ।

- (ii) सुधा वदति । — वदति ।
- (iii) ज्वरिनके कोलतः । — कोलतः ।
- (iv) पिपीलिकाः चलन्ति । — चलन्ति ।
- (v) चतके क्रूजतः । — क्रूजतः ।

Date _____
संत निरंकारी पाठशाला स्कूल

अवतार - स्वल्पेव

कक्षा - द्वावी

विषय - संस्कृत

कार्यपत्रिका

1. संस्कृत में संख्या लिखें।

1 - एक

2 - द्वौ

3 - त्रयः

4 - चत्वारः

5 - पञ्च

6 - षड्

7 - सप्त

8 - अष्ट

9 - नव

10 - दश

11 - एकादश

12 - द्वादश

13 - त्रयोदश

14 - चतुर्दश

15 - पञ्चदश

16 - षोडश

17 - सप्तदश

18 - अष्टादश

19 - नवदश

20 - विंशतिः

21 - एकविंशतिः

22 - द्वाविंशतिः

23 - त्रयोविंशतिः

24 - चतुर्विंशतिः

25 - पञ्चविंशतिः

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS – VI
SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET – CIVICS CH-1(DIVERSITY IN
INDIA)
WEEK -4

GIVEN DATE: 24/4/2020

SUBMISSION DATE: 26/4/2020

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The Hindu Succession Act, 2005 gives right of _____ to women in parental property.
- ii. _____ is a loose upper dress worn by inhabitants of Kashmir.
- iii. People of Laddakh perform _____ dance to show their love for an animal useful to them.
- iv. _____ family is a family where only parents and children live together.
- v. In India, we have _____ languages .
- vi. _____ is the dance – form of Gujarat.

Q2. Answer the following questions in brief.

- i. By what names the harvest festivals are celebrated in Punjab and Assam?
- ii. The languages spoken in northern India are derived from which languages?
- iii. What is the meaning of diversity?
- iv. Explain the following terms:
 - a) Female foeticide-
 - b) Eradicate –
 - c) Patriarchal –



**SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE
CLASS -VI**

**SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET - GEOGRAPHY**

CH - 1 OUR EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Given date:29/4/2020

Submission date : 1/5/2020

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The other name for Milky Way is _____ .
- ii. Sunlight takes about _____ minutes to reach the Earth.
- iii. _____ is the other name given to the Earth.
- iv. _____ is the biggest planet.
- v. _____ is the distance covered by light in one year.
- vi. A group of stars forming a certain pattern is called _____

Q2. Give one word.

- i. The heavenly body that revolves around the Sun.
- ii. The elliptical path of a planet on which it revolves round the Earth.
- iii. The first man to walk on the moon.

Q3. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are constellations?
- ii. What is solar system?
- iii. What is a comet? Give an example.
- iv. What is meant by galaxies?
- v. Why is the earth called the blue planet?
- vi. Name the planet that has been reclassified as Dwarf planet.

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL
AVTAR ENCLAVE, PASCHIM VIHAR

Class VI Worksheet 2

Biology

Given date:28/04/20

S.date:30/04/20

Q 1.Fill in the blanks.

- a) The _____ of the lotus flower is consumed as food.
- b) Sugarcane and beetroot is used to produce _____.
- c) _____ is a non green plant that we consume as food.
- d) Plants and _____ are the most common source of food that we eat.
- e) We generally eat fruits from most of the _____.

Q2. Differentiate between :

- a) Carnivores and Herbivores
- b) Herbivores and Omnivores
- c) Omnivores and Carnivores

संत निरंकारी पठिनक स्कूल
इतवार संकलेत पश्चिम विहार
कक्षा - ६^{वीं}
विषय - हिंदी
पाठ - २ (तचपन)
तर्कशीट - २

Date: _____

Given date - 25-4-20
Submission date - 28-4-20

- प्र० १- नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- (क) लेखिका तचपन में इतवार की सुबह क्या-क्या काम करती थी?
 - (ख) पाठ से पता करके लिखो कि लेखिका के चश्मा लगाने पर उनके चचेरे भाई क्यों देड़ने थे।
 - (ग) लेखिका तचपन में कौन-कौन सी चीजें भ्रजा ले-लेकर खाती थी? उनमें से प्रमुख फलों के नाम लिखो।

- प्र० २- नीचे लिखी क्रियाओं से आवश्यक संज्ञा बनाओ।
- (क) जाऊंगी -
 - (ख) पहनती -
 - (ग) चढ़ाई -
 - (घ) बतकूंगी -

- प्र० ३- नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में विशेषण को हाँकट लिखो।
- (क) मुझे दो दर्जन केले चाहिए।
 - (ख) कुद लट्टे आ रहे थे।
 - (ग) सपनी लगे हँस रहे थे।
 - (घ) दो किलो अनाज दे दो।