GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: First Language English	DATE: 28th May,2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 7	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Adjectives	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Watch Video:	

Adjectives

Adjectives describe or give more information about a noun.

Circle the adjectives and draw an arrow to the noun it describes.

1. Early people found that dogs made good hunters.
2. Strong sheepdogs help farmers with large herds of sheep.
3. One famous dog rescued forty lost people in the mountains.
4. Blind people use dogs to guide them through busy streets.
5. Some smart dogs learn to help deaf people.
6. Linda trains young dogs.
7. The dogs learn to help people.
8. Two people in California found a lost dog.
9. They took the little white dog to a shelter.
10. One kind worker at the shelter named the dog Penny.

GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: SCIENCE	DATE: MAY 28
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 8	WORKSHEET TOPIC:UNIT:9 FORCES AND ITS FORM	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Watch the video , make notes and answer the question	
	https://youtu.be/U78NOo-oxOY -LINK	

SEEING FORCES

Forces cannot be seen

Our bodies allow us to feel forces. There are nerve endings in our skin which can detect pressure.

Press gently with your finger on the tip of your nose. You will feel the force of your finger pushing on your nose.

Sit on a chair. You can feel the upward push of the chair.

Put your hand on the chair and sit on it. Your hand is squashed by two forces: the force of your body pushing downwards and the force of the chair pushing upwards.

We can't see these forces but we can feel their effects. In the drawings, the forces are represented by arrows.

A **force arrow** is a good way to represent a force because it shows the direction in which the force is acting.

We use a force arrow to show the direction of a force.

Labelling force arrows

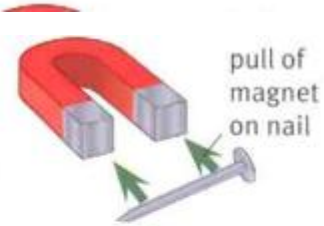
A force arrow shows us the direction of a force. We label the arrow to show two things: the object that the force is acting on and the object that is producing the force.

The picture shows an example. The woman is pushing the shopping trolley. The force arrow is labelled to show which object is doing the pushing, and which object is being pushed.

This helps us to understand where forces come from. Forces appear when two objects **interact** with each other.

A magnet can attract an iron nail. The magnet and the nail interact. The magnet is pulling. The nail is being pulled.

The picture shows the force of the magnet on the nail.



The label on a force arrow shows how the two objects are interacting.

Question

3 Draw a simple picture of your foot kicking a ball. Add a force arrow to show the push of your foot on the ball. Label the arrow correctly.

Activity 9.1
Labelling forces

Find some forces and label them with force arrows.

1. Make three force arrows out of card or paper. They should be about 20 cm long.
2. Find somewhere where a force is acting. Decide which direction the force is acting in.
3. Write a label for the force on one of your arrows.
4. Stick the label in place so that it is pointing in the direction of the force.
5. Repeat with your other arrows.

Questions

A1 Invite another student to look at one of your arrows. Do they agree with the direction of your arrow? Do they think you have labelled it correctly?

A2 Now look at one of their arrows and discuss it.

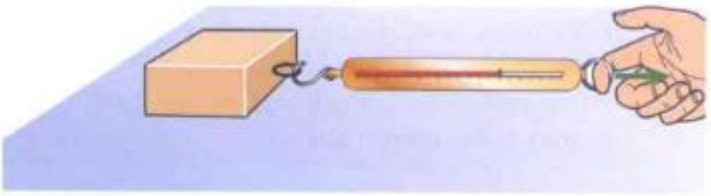
Questions

4. While they are playing together, Sam picks up his little brother Joe. Think about the force that acts on Joe.
   - **a** In which direction does this force act?
   - **b** What are the two objects that are interacting?
   - **c** Draw a diagram to show the force that acts on Joe. Take care to label the force arrow correctly.

Measuring forces

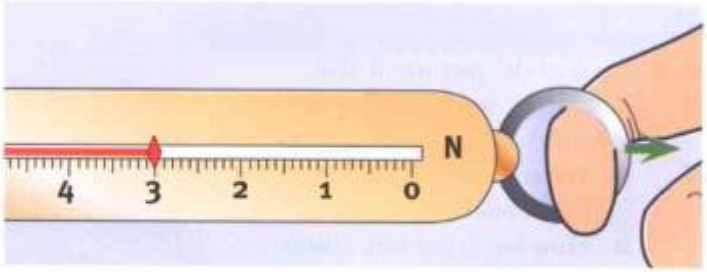
In science, if we want to know if one force is bigger than another, we don't simply guess. We make measurements. How can we measure forces?

We use an instrument called a **forcemeter** to measure a force. (Another name for this is a **newtonmeter**.) The picture shows one type of forcemeter.



This is how you use it to measure the force needed to pull a block of wood along the bench.

- Check that the forcemeter reads zero before you start.
- Attach the hook of the forcemeter to the block.
- Hold the ring at the other end of the forcemeter and pull the block.
- Read the value of the force from the scale.



A forcemeter is used to measure forces, such as the force needed to pull a block.

How a forcemeter works

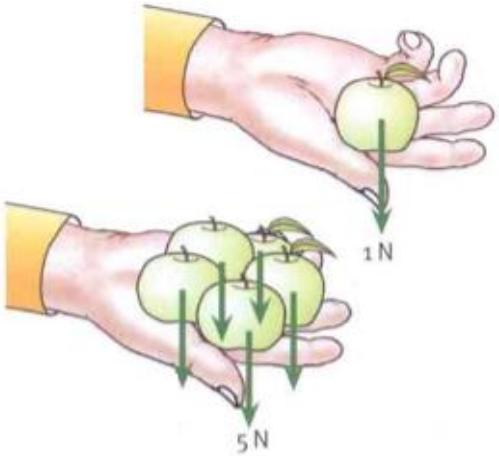
There is a spring inside a forcemeter. The pulling force stretches the spring and

This moves the indicator along the scale. The bigger the force the further the indicator moves.

The unit of force

We measure forces in **newtons**. This unit is named after Isaac Newton, an English scientist who explained how forces affect the way things move. To make it easy, we can write N instead of 'newton'.

How much is a newton? If you hold an apple on the palm of your hand, it presses down with a force of about 1 N. If you hold 5 apples, that's about 5 N.



WEIGHT-THE PULL OF GRAVITY

We live on the Earth. It is difficult to get away from the Earth. If you jump upwards, you fall back down again. The Earth's **gravity** pulls you downwards.

The Earth's gravity causes a force that pulls any object downwards. This force is called **weight**. Like any other force, weight is measured in newtons (N).

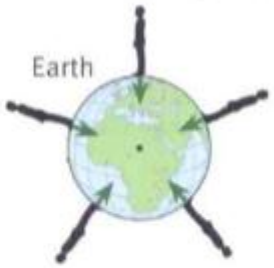
Gravity always pulls you towards the centre of the Earth. It doesn't matter where you are on the surface of the Earth.

When we draw a force arrow to represent an object's weight, the arrow points towards the centre of the Earth.

Our weight is caused by the pull of the Earth's gravity.

Questions

1. Draw a diagram to show yourself, standing on the ground. Add a force arrow to show your weight.
2. Draw a diagram to show the Earth. Mark the centre of the Earth. Show yourself, standing on the Earth. Add a force arrow to show your weight.



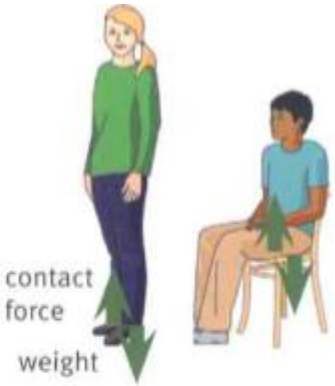
An object's weight is a force acting towards the centre of the Earth.

Falling through the floor

The Earth's gravity is pulling on us all the time. It pulls us downwards, but we don't fall through the floor. Why not?

The floor pushes upwards on us with a force. This force is called the **contact force**.

Any object that you push on pushes back with a contact force. Usually the force is big enough to balance the pull of gravity. But if you stand on something that isn't very strong, its upward push may not be enough to support you.



The floor pushes up on you with a contact force. So does a chair.

Question

3 Go back to the diagram you drew for Question 1. Add a contact force arrow, to show the force of the ground acting on you.

Mass and weight

When you weigh yourself at home, the scales show the value in kg. You might say, 'I weigh 50 kg.' However, in science, we would say that your **mass** is 50 kg.

The mass of an object is measured in kilograms (kg). It tells you the amount of matter the object is made of.

A+I

5 A set of weighing scales gives values in kilograms. Are the scales measuring mass or weight?

6 When astronauts went to the Moon, they found it much easier to lift heavy objects than on Earth. Explain why.

Activity 9.3

Determining mass and weight

SE

Use balances and forcemeters to find the mass and weight of a variety of objects.

Record your answers in a table like the one shown here. Write the units in the headings of the columns.

Object	Mass /	Weight/ .....

Remember: weight (N) = mass (kg) × 10

$$\text{mass (kg)} = \frac{\text{weight (N)}}{10}$$

GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: History	DATE: 28.05.2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 8	WORKSHEET TOPIC: The Chinese Civilization	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	https://youtu.be/BoaUyj-wOf4	

1. Fill in the blanks:-
   a) The Chinese were the first to make_____ cloth.
   b) People in China made _____ pottery.
   c) The chief occupation of the Chinese was _____.
   d) In the 1st century CE the Chinese made paper from _____, _____ and fishing nets.
2. What were the important occupations of the Chinese ?
3. Why were the vast majority of people in ancient China illiterate ?
4. Describe the Great Wall of China. Why was it built?
5. Several Chinese inventions have changed the history of the world. Explain any Five.
6. Give a brief account of the following:-

   a) Agriculture b) Sericulture

   c) Chinese Pottery d) Chinese Woodwork

GRADE: VI	SUBJECT: **ICT**	DATE: 28 -5-2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 8	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Using windows (Part II)	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in ICT notebook.	

Extra worksheet of Using Window 7

Q1. Give one word for the following:

1. The option used in the Start menu to execute a file or an application directly.
2. A virtual keyboard.
3. The icon used for setting a Screen saver in the Control Panel.
4. Changing the date and time settings in the Control Panel.
5. Locating the files and folders stored on a computer disk.

Q2. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Total number of function keys in a computer keyboard?

(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 16

2. Which is an Input device?

(A) Monitor (B) Printer (C) Mouse (D) None of the above

3. Computer mouse event is

(A) left click (B) Right click (c) Double click (D) All of these

4. The on-screen work area on which windows, icons, menus, and dialog boxes appear.

(A) Menu bar (B) Desktop (C) Scroll Bar (D) Software

5. The bar that contains the Start button and appears by default at the bottom of the desktop.

(A) Task bar (B) High Bar (C) Tool bar (D) Menu bar

6. This shows you the contents of your floppy disk, hard disk, CD-ROM drive, and network drives.

(A) C Drive (B) Desktop (C) my computer (D) Task bar

7. The button is on the bottom left corner of the Task Bar.

(A) Tool Bar (B) Escape (C) Start (D) Recycle bin

8. The place in which Windows stores deleted files.

(A) Task Bar (B) Window (C) Software (D) Recycle bin

9. The physical components of a computer system, including any equipment such as printers and mouse devices.

(A) software (B) Desktop (C) Hardware (D) Monitor

10. A folder that provides you with a convenient place to store documents, graphics, or other files you want to access quickly.

(A) My documents (B) My computer (C) Icon (D) Pointer

Q3. Match the following

1. Desktop backgroung	a) Located in the start menu
2. Multitasking	b) Setting of the computer system
3. Search box	c) To do more than one thing at a time
4. Control panel	d) Background of computer screen
5. GUI	e) Virtual keyboard
6. On-screen keyboard	f) Graphical User Interface