GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: First Language English	DATE: 2April,2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 1	WORKSHEET TOPIC	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Watch Video: https://youtu.be/gzcz_nFNaV8	

Definition of Homophone

A homophone can be defined as a word that, when pronounced, seems similar to another word, but has a different spelling and meaning. For example, the words “bear” and “bare” are similar in pronunciation, but are different in spelling as well as in meaning. Sometimes the words may have the same spelling, such as “rose,” the past tense of rise, and “rose,” the flower. Mostly, however, they are spelled differently, such as:

•carrot

•caret

•carat

In literature, homophones are used extensively in poetry and prose to make rhythmic effects, and to put emphasis on something. They are also used to create a multiplicity of meanings in a written piece.

Types of Homophone

There are five different types of homophone:

1.Homograph – Some homophones are similar in spelling, but different in meanings. They are called homographs. For instance, “hail” meaning an ice storm and “hail” meaning something that occurs in large numbers, such as “a hail of bullets.”

2.Homonym – Some words have the same pronunciation but different meanings. These are called homonyms. For instance, “cite,” “sight,” and “site.”

3.Heterograph – Homophones that have different spellings but are pronounced in the same way are called heterography. For instance, “write” and “right.”

4.Oronym – Homophones that have multiple words or phrases, having similar sounds, are called oronyms. For instance, “ice cream” and “I scream.”

5.Pseudo-homophone – Homophones that are identical phonetically are called pseudo-homophones. In this type of homophone, one of the pair of words is not a real word, such as “groan” and “grone.”

Examples of Homophone in Literature

Example #1: Where Truth’s Wind Blew (By Venice bard)

“Sole owner am I of this sorry soul …

pour out corruption’s slag from every pore —

whole slates scrape clean! they leave no gaping hole.

Role that I’ve played, loose grip! while back I roll,

or dodge each wave, or with firm grip on oar

bore through this sea, snout down, just like the boar …”

This poem is filled with examples of homophone, which are marked in bold. They create a humorous effect in the poem through their same pronunciations but altogether different meanings.

Homophones Worksheet 1 Name

Return of the Ninjas!

Part One: Choose the correct word.:

1. "I can't believe this class is one hour / our long," said John.

2. "I know, that's a long thyme / time , right?" I replied.

3. John is my best friend and I'll never meat / meet a better friend than him.

4. Our teacher was giving us a lessen / lesson on homophones.

5. It was still pretty early in the morning / mourning.

6. That was when those ninjas jumped threw / through the window.

7. I was worried because ninjas are masters of the marshal / martial arts.

8. I could feel their cold stairs / stares on me.

9. "John, they are here to steal / steel our teacher's answer keys," I said.

10. John didn't seam / seem that worried.

11. I exclaimed, "We can knot / not let that happen, John!"

12. John said, "I just don't sea / see why we should put ourselves in danger for more homework."

13. I stood up and said, "Because it's the right / write thing to do, John."

14. Some of these ninjas were twice my sighs / size so I had to be smart.

15. I grabbed the answer keys and ran toward the principal's / principle's office.

16. The ninjas were chasing me so I dropped a banana peal / peel on the ground.

17. One of the ninjas slipped and fell into the garbage chute / shoot face first.

18. I said, "What a waist / waste ," as I heard him fall into the dumpster with a crash.

19. The ninjas were still chasing me so I lead / led them downstairs.

20. I grabbed a handful of tacks / tax from a bulletin board and tossed them on the floor.

21. Then I hid in a supply closet as the ninjas ran passed / past me.

22. I knew / new when they ran over my trap because several ninjas started howling.

23. Those ninjas must have been in a lot of pain / pane because they left the school after that.

24. I returned to class with the answer keys and everyone rose / rows and cheered for me.

25. Except for John, he was to / too / two mad at me to celebrate.

Part Two: Write two sentences for each of the word pairs. Correctly use each word in a sentence.

sA. their / there

B. than / then

C. which / witch

GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: History	DATE: 02.04.2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 1	WORKSHEET TOPIC: The River Valley Civilizations; Mesopotamian Civilization.	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in history notebook.	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkLcLBO09tY&feature=youtu.be

1- What is civilization? Give five characteristics of civilization.
2- Why did the earliest civilizations grow up near rivers?
3- What is the meaning of Mesopotamia?
4- Name two rivers associated with the Mesopotamia.
5- Name the city which was center for all Sumerian cities?
6- Explain briefly the three tiered social structure of Mesopotamia.
7- Find the meaning of the following words as subject vocabulary:-
   a) Polytheistic b) Scribes c) Ziggurats d) Cuneiform

GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: SCIENCE	DATE: 02.04.2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:	WORKSHEET TOPIC:ORGANS OF PLANT	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	WATCH PPT	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrw_-LU0i00&feature=youtu.be

Q1. A, B, C, D, E are the various parts of the plant. Part A contains beautiful colours. Part A ultimately leads to the formation of part B which contains seeds of the plant. Part C absorbs water and dissolved minerals from the soil and part D makes the food for the plant by the process of photosynthesis. Part E supports the plant and also carries the food prepared by part D to all the parts of the plant.

Name A, B, C, D, and E parts of plant.

Q2. X and Y are the two types of plants. Plant X has a thin, long and weak stem which cannot stand upright in its own but it readily moves up a nearby support. On the other hand plant Y is a tall plant with a hard and woody stem, branching out.

I. What type of plant is X? Give one example of such a plant.
II. What type of plant is Y? Give one example of such a plant.

Q3. Activity: Observe a potted plant in your garden and draw its well labelled diagram.

GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: Art and Design	DATE: 02.04-2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER:1	WORKSHEET TOPIC- Elements of Art	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Draw and watch YouTube	

https://youtu.be/SFTkg3mpP3w

1. Elements of art are the visual tool that artist ude to create an art work
2. Student compose a two pieces of art using LINE (elements of art)

GRADE: VI	SUBJECT: **ICT**	DATE: 02-4-2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 1	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Evolutions of Computer	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in ICT notebook.	

EVOLUTIONS OF COMPUTER

From every day task to moving satellites in space, computers have revolutionised almost everything in our society. The development of computers has been classified into generations.

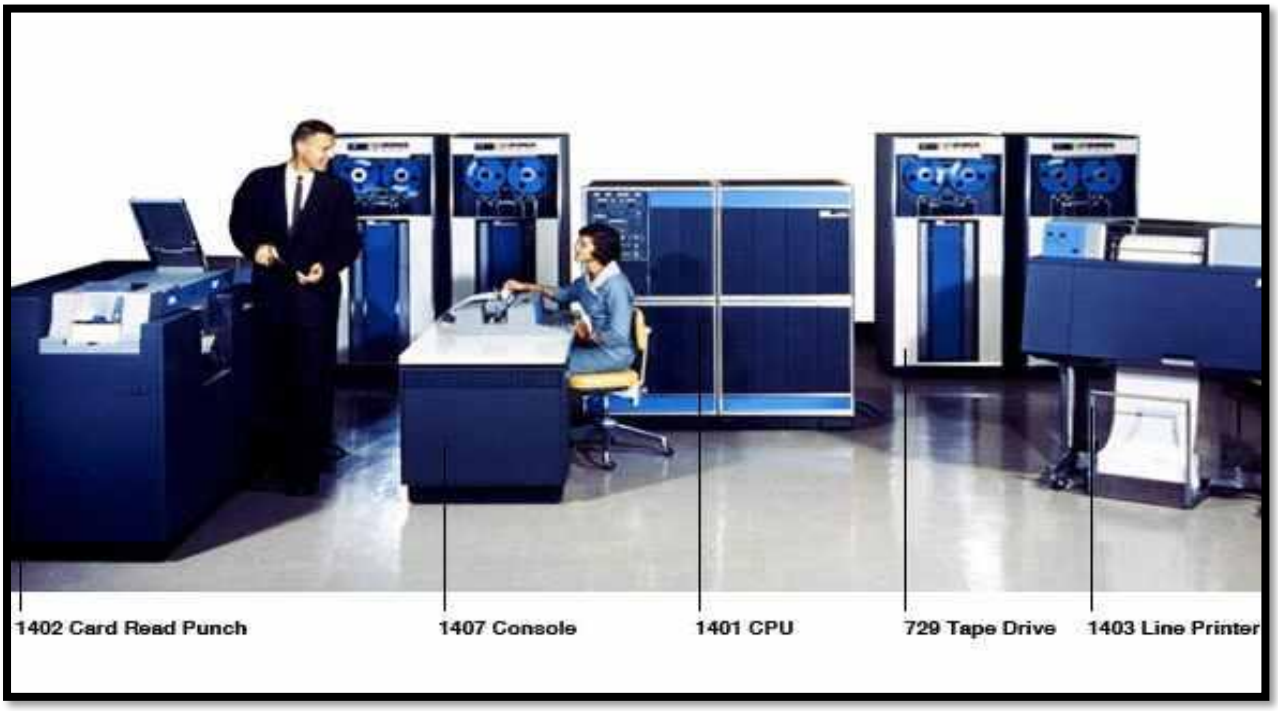
First generation computers – Vacuum tube based computers

The beginning of commercial computer age is from UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer). It was developed by two scientists Mauchly and Eckert at the Census Department of United States in 1947. The first generation computers were used during 1942-1955. They were based on vacuum tubes. Examples of first generation computers are ENIVAC and UNIVAC-1.

Advantage	Disadvantage
• Vacuum tubes were the only electronic component available during those days. • Vacuum tube technology made possible to make electronic digital computers. • These computers could calculate data in millisecond.	• The computers were very large in size. • They consumed a large amount of energy. • They heated very soon due to thousands of vacuum tubes. • They were not very reliable. • Air conditioning was required. • Constant maintenance was required. • Non-portable. • Costly commercial production. • Limited commercial use. • Very slow speed. • Limited programming capabilities.

Second Generation Computers – Transistors based computers

The second generation computers used transistors. The scientists at Bell laboratories developed transistor in 1947. The size of the computers was decreased by replacing vacuum tubes with transistors. The examples of second generation computers are **IBM 7094 series, IBM 1400 series and CDC 164 etc.**



Advantage	Disadvantage
• Smaller in size as compared to the first generation computers. • The 2nd generation Computers were more reliable • Used less energy and were not heated. • Wider commercial use • Better portability as compared to the first generation computers. • Better speed and could calculate data in microseconds • Used faster peripherals like tape drives, magnetic disks, printer etc. • Used Assembly language instead of Machine language. • Accuracy improved.	• Cooling system was required • Constant maintenance was required • Commercial production was difficult • Only used for specific purposes • Costly and not versatile • Punch cards were used for input.

Third Generation Computers - Integrated Circuit based computers

The **Third generation computers** used the integrated circuits (IC). Jack Kilby developed the concept of integrated circuit in 1958. The first IC was invented and used in 1961. The size of an IC is about ¼ square inch. The examples of third generation computers are **IBM 370**, **IBM System/360**, **UNIVAC 1108** and **UNIVAC AC 9000** etc.

Advantage	Disadvantage
• Smaller in size as compared to the first generation computers. • The 2nd generation Computers were more reliable • Used less energy and were not heated. • Wider commercial use • Better portability as compared to the first generation computers. • Better speed and could calculate data in microseconds • Used faster peripherals like tape drives, magnetic disks, printer etc. • Used Assembly language instead of Machine language. • Accuracy improved.	• Cooling system was required • Constant maintenance was required • Commercial production was difficult • Only used for specific purposes • Costly and not versatile • Puch cards were used for input.

Fourth Generation Computers (1975-Present)- Microprocessor

The fourth generation computers started with the invention of Microprocessor. The Microprocessor contains thousands of ICs. Ted Hoff produced the first microprocessor in 1971 for Intel. The size of modern Microprocessors is usually one square inch. It can contain millions of electronic circuits. The examples of fourth generation computers are **Apple Macintosh & IBM PC.**

Advantage	Disadvantage
• More powerful and reliable than previous generations. • Small in size • Fast processing power with less power consumption • Fan for heat discharging and thus to keep cold. • No air conditioning required. • Totally general purpose • Commercial production • Less need of repair. • Cheapest among all generations • All types of High level languages can be used in this type of computers	• The latest technology is required for manufacturing of Microprocessors

Fifth Generation Computers (Present & Beyond) - Artificial Intelligence

The fifth-generation computers are referred to as supercomputers. Supercomputers have very high storage capacities high speeds, and the ability to carry out highly sophisticated operations.

Example- CRAY CS300 series is an example of supercomputers

Fifth- generation computing also involves artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science that aims to create computers that can think, behave, and react in the same way as humans to do.

Worksheet I

QI Answer the following question:

Q1. Name the different generations of computer?

Q2. Write a short note on second generation computer?

Q3. Which electronic components was used in the first generation computers?

Q4. What were the advantage and disadvantage of third generation computer?

QII. Write the full form

1. UNIVAC
2. ENIAC
3. EDSAC