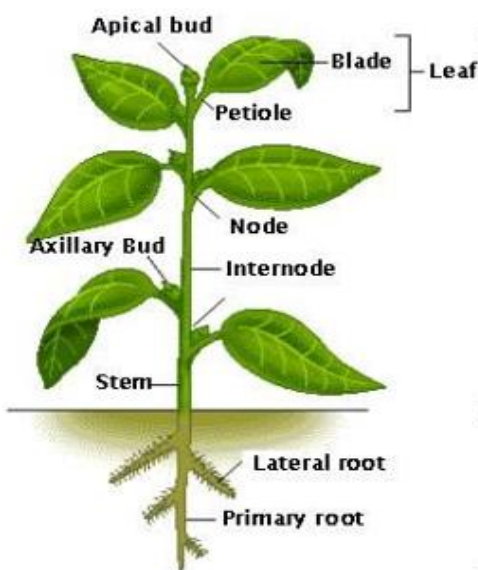


GRADE: 6	SUBJECT : SCIENCE	DATE: 9 APRIL
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: UNIT 1: PLANT AND ITS ORGANS	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	BASED ON VIDEO OF WORKSHEET 1	

## The Plant Body Consists of the Shoot System and the Root System

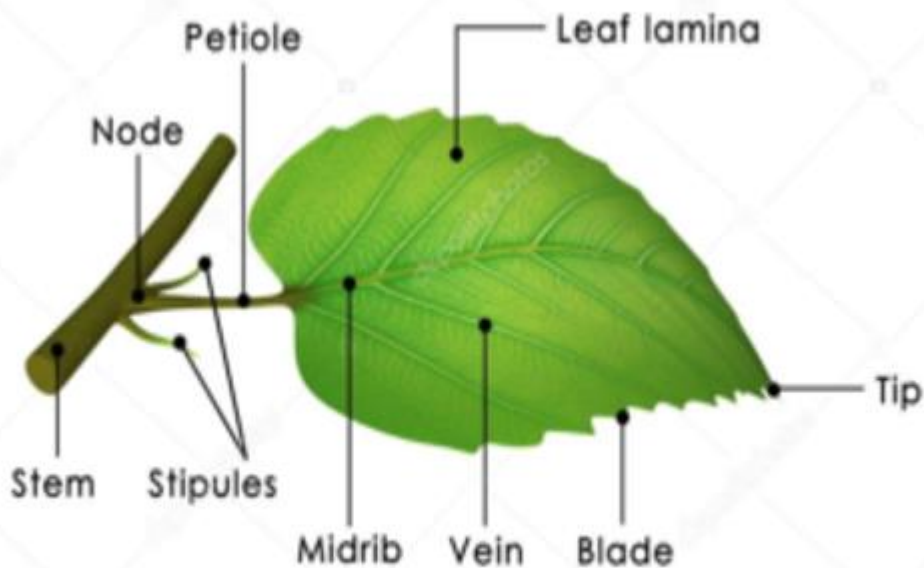


### Shoot System - Functions

- Photosynthesis
- Reproduction
- Storage
- Transport
- Hormones

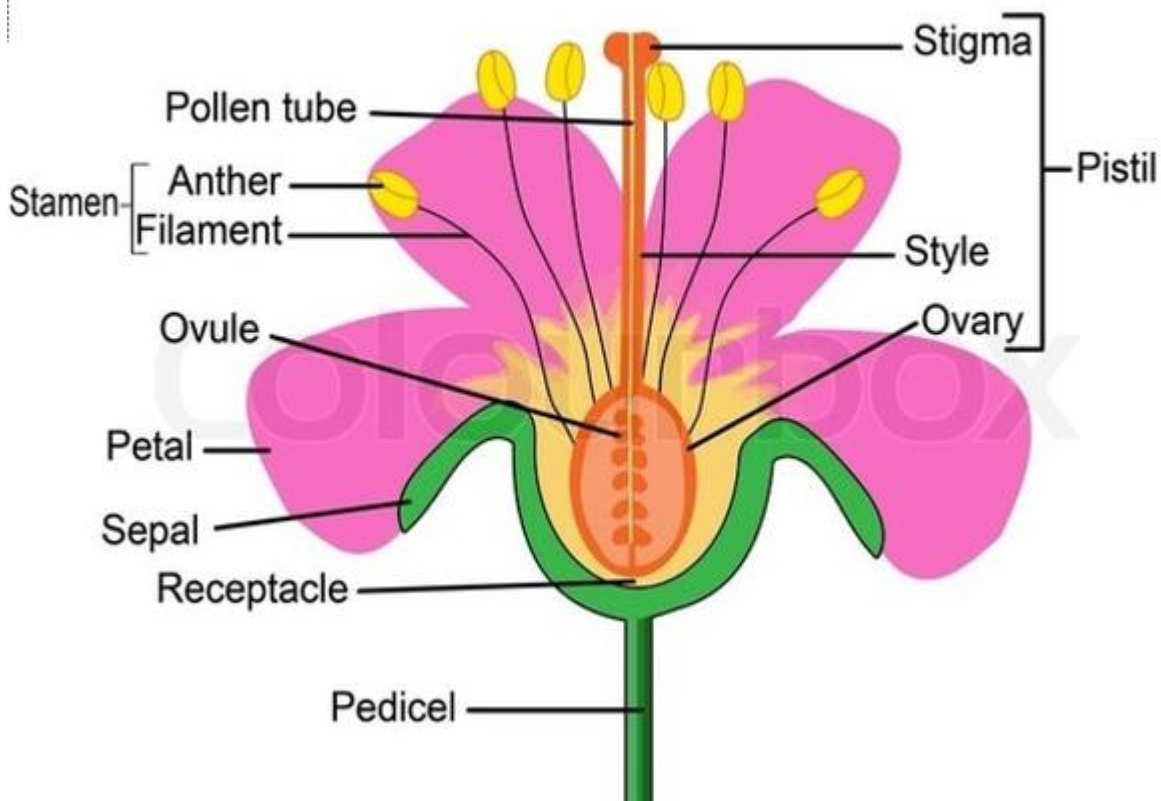
### Root System - Function

- Anchorage
- Absorption
- Storage
- Transport
- Hormones



- LEAF:STRUCTURE

# PARTS OF A FLOWER



Answer the following question:

1. Why do you think roots branch out in the soil? You may be able to think of two reasons

2. Suggest why many leaves are broad and thin

3. Draw a well labelled diagram of:

i) Shoot System and Root System

ii) Leaf

iii) Flower

Copy and complete these sentences using words from the list.  
You may use each word once, more than once or not at all.

air      flowers      food      ground      leaves      organs  
organ systems      reproduction      roots      water




Roots, leaves, stems and flowers are found in plants. Roots absorb

..... and help to hold the plant in the .....

Leaves are where the plant makes its ..... . Flowers are for

..... . The stem holds the ..... and

..... above the ground.

 <b>Cambridge Assessment</b> International Education		
GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: First Language English	DATE: 09th April,2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Voice-Active and Passive	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY ):	Watch Video: <a href="https://youtu.be/QTQb42w7oig">https://youtu.be/QTQb42w7oig</a>	

Change the sentences to passive voice.




1. Many people begin new projects in January
2. You must wash that shirt for tonight's party.
3. Mum is going to prepare the food.
4. They make shoes in that factory.
5. We will have to examine you again.
6. They had finished preparations by the time the guests arrived.
7. The delegation will meet the visitors at the airport.
8. We have produced skis here since 1964.
9. All workers will read the memo.
10. Nobody can beat Tiger Woods at golf.
11. They also speak German at EU meetings.
12. We must look into the question.
13. Someone reads the newspaper to him every day.
14. The Chinese discovered acupuncture thousands of years ago.
15. Has he given you back the book yet?
16. The police locked up the criminals.
17. They must have left the keys behind.
18. The robbers made up the story.
19. The boy is eating the cake.
20. Dad promised by a box of chocolates.

21. The spider scared her.

22. The guide will show us the Natural History Museum in the afternoon.




23. The dentist is cleaning the woman's teeth.

24. She showed her relatives the new house.

 <b>Cambridge Assessment</b> International Education		
GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: History	DATE: 08.04.2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: The River Valley Civilizations; Mesopotamian Civilization.	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in history notebook.	

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgNhSw0yAfg&feature=youtu.be>

- 1- How do we know that the Mesopotamians had trade links with the people of the Indus Valley ?
- 2- Name three important specialized skills of the Mesopotamians.
- 3- What led to the decline of Mesopotamian Civilization ?
- 4- Write short notes on the following :-
  - a) Ziggurat
  - b) Hammurabi
  - c) Contribution of Mesopotamians in the field of science.

 <b>Cambridge Assessment</b> International Education	 <b>SANSKAR</b> <b>SCHOOL</b> <i>The Revival of Tradition</i>	
GRADE: VI	SUBJECT: ICT	DATE: 09-4-2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 2	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Memory and its type	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in ICT notebook.	

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ff1r1AP7ztwyvA9VUv1rIIHYZ1BsqscC/view?usp=sharing>

In this worksheet we will learn about the types of computer memory i.e. primary and secondary memory. It also explains how we can measure the computer memory. One can also learn about the storage devices used in computer.

## MEMORY

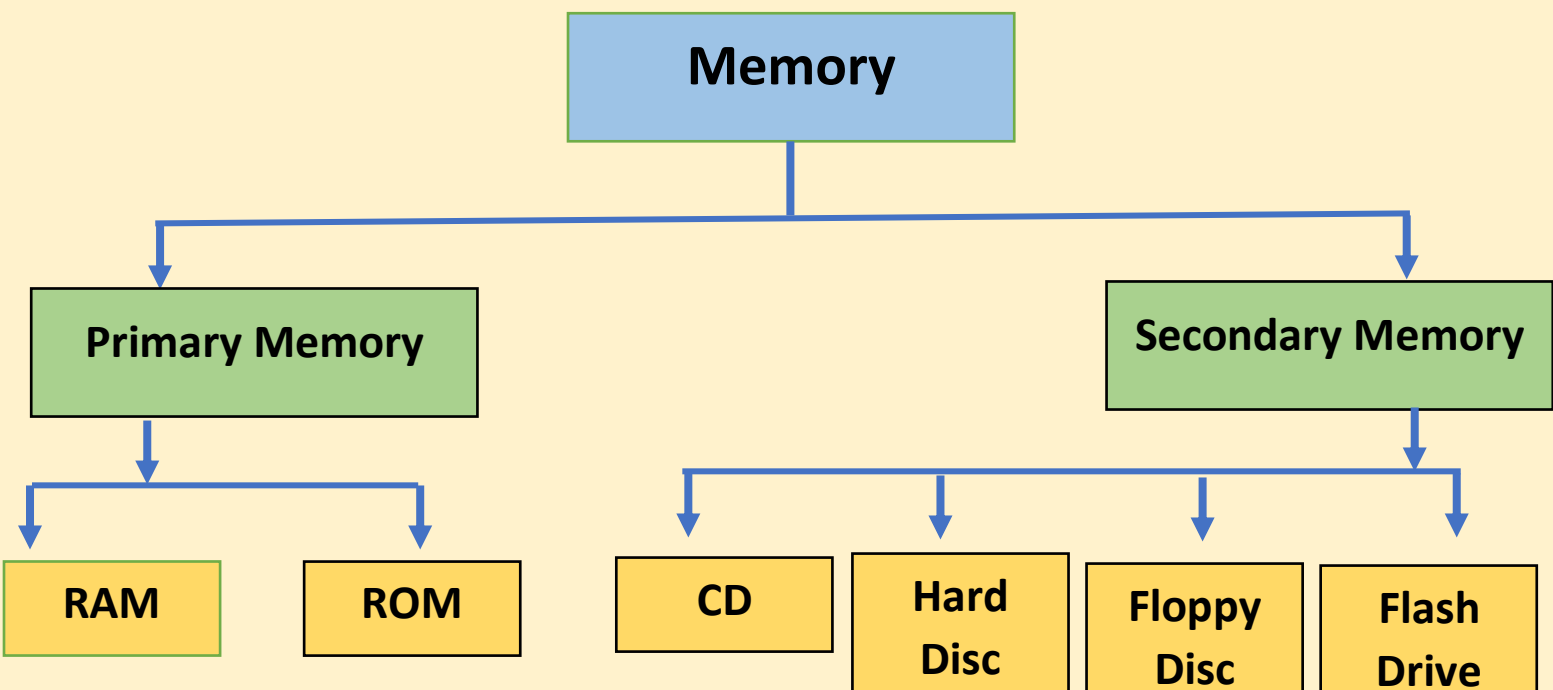
The storage capacity of a computer is called its memory. Memory enables the computer to store data, instructions, and information.

Data are facts, figures, words, etc., that we want the computer to work on.

Instructions are the commands that tell the computer how to work on the given data,

Information is the result or the output given by the computer.

The computer memory is basically of two types of memory: Primary memory  
Secondary memory.



## **BINARY DIGITS:**

A computer works with only two digits- 0 and 1. The data input the computer is first converted into 0s and 1s for the computer to understand them. These digits are called **Binary digits or Bits**. A bits is the smallest chunk information a computer can work with.

8 Bits make up a **byte**. A byte is denoted by B

1 Byte = 8 bits	1024 exabyte (EB)= 1 zettabyte (ZB)
1024 bytes = 1 kilo byte (KB)	1024 zettabyte (ZB) = 1 yottabyte (YB)
1024 kilo byte (KB) = 1 megabyte (MB)	
1024 megabyte (MB) = 1 gigabyte (GB)	
1024 gigabyte (GB) = 1 terabyte (TB)	
1024 terabyte (TB) = 1 petabyte (PB)	
1024 petabyte (PB) = 1 exabyte (EB)	

## **PRIMARY MEMORY:**

Primary memory is the basic requirement of a computer. It determines the size and number of software that a computer can store. Primary memory stores two types of programs: system software and application software. Moreover, the primary memory limits the amount of data that a computer can process. CPU can use this memory directly while processing information. On the basis of volatility of storage of data, primary memory is classified into volatile (RAM) and non-volatile (ROM).

RAM	ROM
1. Ram stands for Random Access Memory	1. ROM stands for Read only memory.
2. It is a temporary memory.	2. It is a permanent memory.
3. It is volatile in nature, that is, the information stored in RAM is designed to clear when the computer is on.	3. It is non-volatile memory, that is, the information stored in ROM is not cleared when the computer is not on.
4. It is the main internal storage area that a computer uses to run programs and store data. It is also called read/write memory.	4. It is a built in computer memory that can be read by a computer but cannot be modified. It is a memory unit that can only be read from.



## **SECONDARY MEMORY:**

Secondary memory is also known as auxiliary memory. It is used for storing data or programs on a temporary or on a permanent basis. The secondary memory is available in the form of storage devices. For example, floppy disk, hard disk, compact disc, flash drive, etc.

The CPU cannot access secondary memory directly while processing information. The data is transferred to the primary memory when required. The computer uses its input and output devices to access data stored in the secondary memory.



## **STORAGE DEVICES**

### **Floppy Disk:**

A floppy disk is made up of a magnetic disc enclosed within a square plastic case. In addition to storing data, it can also be used for transferring data from one computer to another.

For using a floppy disk, a floppy disk drive is needed. This storage device, though very popular at one time, is now hardly used and has been replaced by CDs and DVDs



### **Hard Disk:**

A hard disk, the secondary storage device of computer, is used to store any type of information (files, video, audio, etc.) in computer which can be later accessed. Hard disk drives come in different storage capacities, e.g., 320 GB, 500 GB, 1 TB, 2 TB, etc.



### CD:

A CD- ROM (Compact Disc Read- Only Memory) consists of tracks and sectors. It can store up to 700 MB of data.

#### **CD- ROMs are available in two forms:**

- CD-R (Compact disc recordable): Data once written onto it cannot be erased: it can only be read.
- CD-RW (compact disc rewritable): Data once written onto it can be erased to write or record new data many times. It is also called an **erasable CD**.



### DVD:

A DVD (Digital Video Disc) is also called a **Digital Versatile Disc**.

It stores up to 4.7 GB of data. It looks similar to a CD. To use a DVD, a DVD-ROM drive is needed on the computer.

### BLU-RAY-DISC

A blue-ray-disc looks like similar to a CD or a DVD but can contain up to 25GB of data. To use a Blu-ray disc, a Blu-ray reader is required. Some higher models of laptops have a Blu-ray reader.



### FLASH DRIVE:

A flash drive comes in various storage capacities, eg, 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 8 GB, and 16 GB and so on. It can be used to read, write, delete, or transfer data. It is widely used nowadays because it is easy to use and small enough to be carried around in your pocket.



#### FACT FILE

**Cache memory can be used for increasing the capacity of the primary memory and to make the processing faster**




## Worksheet2

### **QI. Fill in the blanks:**

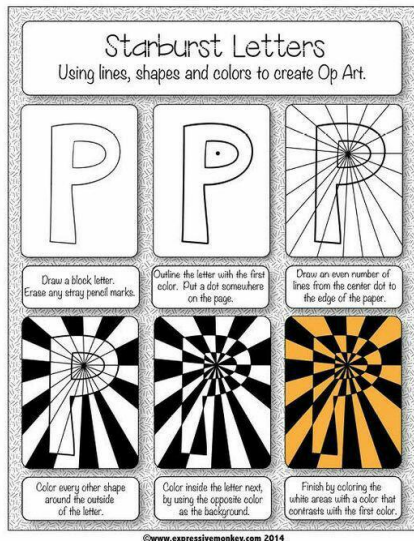
1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the primary memory of the computer.
2. Secondary memory is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the result or the output given by the computer.
4. Eight bite make up a \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are facts, figures, words etc.

### **QII. Answer the following questions:**

- Q1. Differentiate between RAM and ROM.
- Q2. What do you understand by secondary memory?
- Q3. Write a short note on CD-ROM.
- Q4. Which type of memory is known as non-volatile memory?

 <p>Cambridge Assessment International Education</p>		
<p>GRADE:6</p>	<p>SUBJECT: Art and Design</p>	<p>DATE: 09/04/2020</p>
<p>WORKSHEET NUMBER:2</p>	<p>WORKSHEET TOPIC : Elements of art -shape</p>	
<p>INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):</p>	<p>Draw and watch You tube</p>	

<https://youtu.be/iYSvEjhemlA>.



Use lines and shapes to draw after observing the given sketch.