

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: English	DATE: 23April,2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 4	WORKSHEET TOPIC	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):		

Steps to access the e-books




Click on the link **Steps to access the e-books**

1. Click on the link <https://global.oup.com/education/secondary/evaluate/cambridge/?region=international>
2. Sign up(top right hand side)
3. Click on Cambridge Lower Secondary English(3rd from Top)
4. Go to Cambridge Lower Secondary English topic where you will see the catalogue.
5. Click the link below the First book "Complete English For Cambridge Lower Secondary Student Book 7"
6. Click the link below the book and go to Unit 1 pg 4

Do Reading passage "Clinging to the edge" Understanding Q1-6

and

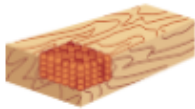
Developing your language Q 1 and Q 2 (Pg 5)

 Cambridge Assessment International Education	 The Revival of Tradition	
GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: SCIENCE	DATE: APRIL 23
WORKSHEET NUMBER:4	WORKSHEET TOPIC:UNIT:5 STATES OF MATTER	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Watch the video , make notes and answer the question	

<https://youtu.be/GKI7CxE6-x8> LINK FOR THE VIDEO

There are three states of matter.

Solid



- Molecules are tightly packed and have little space to move.
- Have fixed shape and do not flow.

Liquid



- Molecules are more loosely packed than solids and have more space to move.
- Flow, hence they don't have fixed shape.

Gaseous



- Molecules are far from each other and move very freely.
- Don't have fixed shape.

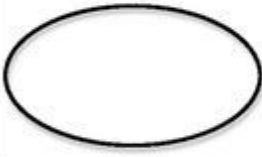
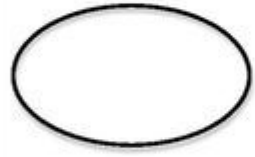
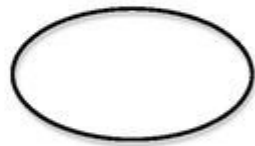
Property	Solids	Liquids	Gases
Intermolecular spaces	Small	Greater than solids	Very large
Intermolecular forces of attraction	Very high	Weaker than solids	Negligible
Shape	Definite	Not definite	Not definite
Volume	Definite	Definite	Not definite
Rigidity	Hard, strong	Not rigid	Not rigid
Compressibility	Not compressible	Slightly compressible	High compressible
Ability to flow	Do not flow	Flow easily	Flow randomly in all directions

KEYTERMS :

MELTING BOILING , FREEZING CONDENSATION EVAPORATION

Find the meaning of the keyterms.

- Matter** is anything that takes up _____.
 A. time
 B. space
 C. light
- If an object has its own shape and feels hard it is a _____.
- Something that takes the shape of its container and can pour, flow, and spill is _____.
- Something that fills up all of a container and that we can't see is a _____.
- Draw the molecules for each state of matter:




		
Solid	Liquid	Gas

- A bowl of water left in the sun all day may dry up because
 A) the sun cools it into ice
 B) cold weather turns it into a solid
 C) the heat evaporates the water into a gas




- Circle whether the object is heated or cooled to make the 2nd object.

Flowing Lava →	Heated / Cooled	→ Rock
Ice →	Heated / Cooled	→ Water

Clouds→	Heated / Cooled	→Rain
Water→	Heated / Cooled	→Steam

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: 6	SUBJECT: History	DATE: 23.04.2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 4	WORKSHEET TOPIC: The River Valley Civilizations; Indus valley Civilization.	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in history notebook. https://youtu.be/ed91anP09O8	

- 1- Describe the occupation and crafts of the Harappan people.
- 2- Describe the religion of Indus valley civilization.
- 3- How did the Harappan Civilization end?
- 4- Write short note on the following:-
 - a) Trade
 - b) Seals of the Indus Valley
 - c) Dress and Ornaments of Harappan people.

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE: VI	SUBJECT: ICT	DATE: 23 -4-2020
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 4	WORKSHEET TOPIC: Operating System (Part I)	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	To be done in ICT notebook.	

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GP5OpYAuPqQH5FTjEPyt7MuLhWc3MmgF/view?usp=sharing>

OPERATING SYSTEM (Part I)

OPERATING SYSTEM (OS)

Computers cannot function on their own. They require programming instructions to work and manage the system. This job is done by an operating system. An operating system is a system software. It may be regarded as the backbone of a computer, and is an intermediary between the user and the computer. It performs the basic tasks of a computer. These are given below

1. It recognizes input from the keyboard.
2. It sends output to the display screen.
3. It keeps track of files and directories on the disk.
4. It controls the peripheral devices (input and output devices) such as printers.
5. It acts as an interface between the hardware of a computer and the user.

Some of the commonly used operating systems are Disk Operating System (DOS), MS Windows, Linux, Windows NT and Mac.

FACT FILE

The technology upgradation that is different from its previous type is called a Version. The various versions of Window 95, Window 98, Window 2000, window ME, window NT, Window XP, Window Vista, Windows 7 and Window 8.

BOOTING

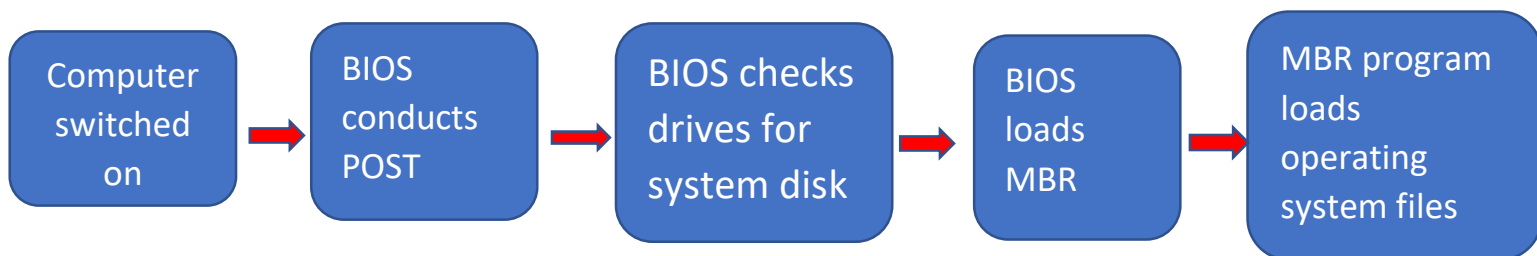
Booting is a process that starts the operating system when the user turns on a computer system. It is a self-starting process and is basically of two types:

1. Warm boot: It is pressing the Restart button while the computer is already on.
- 2 Cold boot: It is pressing the power switch when the computer is switched off.

Process of booting

When you switch on a computer, the operating system is loaded into RAM automatically.

It follows the sequence given below. These steps are part of booting process.



Flow chart showing the process of booting

1. As soon as the computer is turned on, a software, namely, Basic Input-Output System (**BIOS**) is run. This software is built into a computer's ROM.

Note: BIOS starts the operating system and supports the transfer of information between hardware devices.

2. BIOS first conducts a Power-On Self Test (POST) to make sure all the components of the computer are in a working condition with a proper power supply.

3. The BIOS then looks for the special boot programs that will actually load the operating system from the hard disk.

4. A computer may have several disks or drives. The operating system is loaded in one of the- disks. **BIOS** first looks for a floppy disk on Drive A. If there is no system disk in it (where the operating system is loaded), BIOS then looks for the system files at a specific place on your hard disk.

5. BIOS next looks at the first sector of the hard disk, and copies the information from it onto specific locations in RAM. This information is known as the **boot record or Master Boot Record (MBR)**.

6. MBR program will now load the system files of an operating system into the RAM.

7. Once the system files are loaded, the OS is ready to take control of the system.

8. OS remains in the computer's memory till power is on

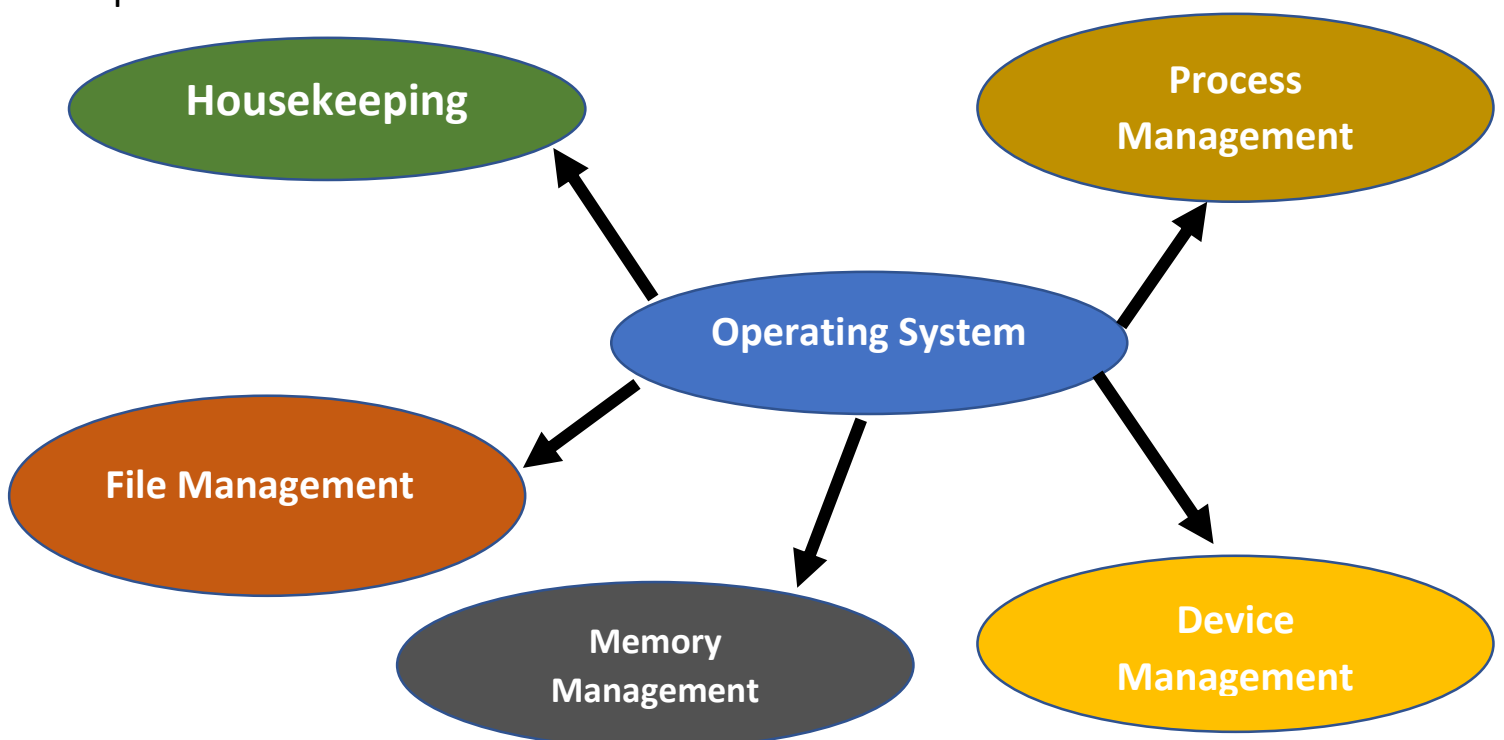
DO THIS ACTIVITY

Number the steps in the correct order for booting a system.

- BIOS loads Master Boot Record program
- Operating system remains in memory till power is on
- BIOS conducts POST
- Computer switched on
- Master Boot Record program loads operating system files
- Operating system remains in memory till power is on

FUNCTIONS OF AN OPERATING SYSTEM

An operating system does the job of a system manager. It performs various important function which are discussed here.



PROCESS MANAGEMENT

An operating system controls and schedules the processes for execution by the CPU. It is responsible for allocating the CPU's time to each process. You may think of the process as an application, but that does not give the complete picture of how processes relate to the operating system and hardware. An application in MS Office, is indeed a process. However, it may cause several other background processes to begin, such as, virus checks, memory management, etc.

DEVICE MANAGEMENT

Device management is an important function of an operating system. It coordinates and controls the various input and output devices attached to the system. When the system is ready to take input then the input device is made available to the user and when the processing job is over then the output is redirected to the output device.

MEMORY MANAGEMENT

Whenever you start any application software, it gets loaded onto the system memory and when you open any file then a copy of that file is loaded onto the memory from the disk. This is done by an operating system.

FILE MANAGEMENT

A lot of data is stored on the hard disk which in turn is formed of millions of tracks and sectors. At the time of storing data on the disk, it is not compulsory that it occupies the sectors in a sequence. It is the job of an operating system to read the file from different tracks and sectors when required, and also store it in the available space.

HOUSEKEEPING

Housekeeping includes all the services necessary to ensure smooth operation of the computer system, like security, protection, resource accounting, backup, etc.




Worksheet 4

QI. Answer the following question:

- Q1. What is an operating system? What basic tasks does it perform?
- Q2. Explain any two important functions of an operating system.
- Q3. What is booting? Write its types.
- Q4. Draw the flow chart showing the process of booting.

QII. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ and _____ are two types of booting.
2. An operating system is a _____ software.
3. When the system is switched on then the _____ loads onto the RAM.
4. Full form of BIOS _____
5. Full form of MBR _____
6. Full form POST _____
7. The technology upgradation that is different from its previous type is called a _____.

 Cambridge Assessment International Education		
GRADE- 6	SUBJECT: Art and Design	DATE: 23/4/20
WORKSHEET NUMBER: 4	WORKSHEET TOPIC -elements of art-value	
INSTRUCTION (IF ANY):	Watch YouTube and draw	

<https://youtu.be/fw5kamqbWnk>

VALUE

The element of value refers to the lightness or darkness of a color.

Value in black and white can be created by making marks (of any kind) closer together or further part.

Value created by using lines.

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Value created by using shapes.

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Value created by using crosshatching.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Value can be created in color by adding black or white.
Adding white creates a tint. Adding black creates a shade.

Tints -color + white

WHITE →

→ **HUE**

Shades -color + black

→ BLACK

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