WORKSHEET

(Based on the chapters Knowing Our Numbers and Whole Numbers)

CLASS VI

MATHEMATICS

NOTE: Write all the answers of the following questions neatly in a practice copy.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks:

1. 1km = _____ mm.
2. _____ is the multiplicative identity for the whole numbers.
3. 425 × 36 = 36 × _____
4. The roman numeral M stands for _____.
5. 1gm = _____mg
6. The smallest whole number is _____.
7. The roman numeral for 79 is _____.
8. 57 ×103 = (57 ×_____) + (57 × _____)
9. 174 × _____ = 0
10. (3+4) + 6 = 3 + (4+6). This statement shows that addition of whole numbers is _____ .

Q.2 Find the product by suitable rearrangement.

a. 3×125×9×8 b. 4×272×25

c. 2×3465×50 d. 25×126×40×8

Q.3 Give a rough estimate (by rounding off to nearest hundreds) and also a closer estimate (by rounding off to nearest tens).

a. 468+243+5416

b. 9471 – 596

Q.4 Write the roman numerals for:

a. 95 b.89 c.563

d. 247 e.49

Q.5 Find the sum by suitable rearrangement.

a. 425 + 1326 + 575 + 674 b. 685 + 840 + 315

Q.6 Population of a city was 2,46,972 in the year 2018, In the year 2019 it was to be increased by 25,650. What was the population of the city in 2019?

Q.7 Find the value using suitable property:

a. 348×75 + 348×25 b. 63475×999 + 63475

c. 327×108 d. 159×1006 e. 523×99

Q.8 To stitch a shirt 2m 25cm cloth is needed, out of 30m cloth, How many shirts can be stitched and how much cloth will remain?

Q.9 Find the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be formed by using the digits 9,3,1,0,6 only once.

Q.10 Find the value using distributive property:

a. 8425 × 35 b. 348 × 125

c. 742 × 102 d. 647 × 99

Q.11 The school canteen charges ₹25 for lunch ₹5 for tea each day, How much money do you spend in 6 days on these things?

Q.12 Find the greatest and the smallest numbers:

a. 4536,4892,4370,4452

b.15623, 15073,15189,15800

c. 25286,25245,25270,25210

d. 6895,23787,24569,24659

e. 72395,75689,72486,74195

Q.13 Use the given digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers.

(a) 2, 8, 7, 4 (b) 9, 7, 4, 1

(c) 4, 7, 5, 0 (d) 1, 7, 6, 2 (e) 5, 4, 0, 3

Q.14 Now make the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers by using any one digit twice.

(a) 3, 8, 7 (b) 9, 0, 5 (c) 0, 4, 9 (d) 8, 5, 1

Q.15 Make the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers using any four different digits with conditions as given.

a. Digit 7 is always at ones place.

b. Digit 4 is always at tens place.

c. Digit 9 is always at hundreds place.

d. Digit 1 is always at thousands place.

Q.16 Take two digits, say 2 and 3. Make 4-digit numbers using both the digits equal number of times.

a. Which is the greatest number?

b. Which is the smallest number?

c. How many different numbers can you make in all?

Q.17 Place commas correctly and write the numerals:

a. Seventy three lakh seventy five thousand three hundred seven.

b. Nine crore five lakh forty one.

c. Seven crore fifty two lakh twenty one thousand three hundred two.

d. Fifty eight million four hundred twenty three thousand two hundred two.

e. Twenty three lakh thirty thousand ten.

Q.18 Insert commas suitably and write the names according to Indian System of numeration:

a. 87595762 b. 8546283 c. 99900046 d. 98432701

Q.19 Insert commas suitably and write the names according to International system of numeration:

a.78921092 b.7452283 c.99985102 d.48049831

Q.20 The town newspaper is published every day. One copy has 12 pages. Everyday 11,980 copies are printed. How many total pages are printed? everyday?

Q.21 The number of sheets of paper available for making notebooks is 75,000. Each sheet makes 8 pages of a notebook. Each notebook contains 200 pages. How many notebooks can be made from the paper available?

Q.22 Write the expressions for each of the following using brackets.

a. Four multiplied by the sum of nine and two.

b. Divide the difference of eighteen and six by four.

c. Forty five divided by three times the sum of three and two.

Note :

- Dear all, this worksheet shall be treated for the purpose of revision of the chapters 1 and 2, you will also be getting a self-assessment test for these chapters in the fourth week of this month.
- Parents please make sure that your ward is preparing for the above said test.
- **FOLLOWING ARE THE LINKS TO THE YOUTUBE VIDEOS EXPLAINING THE CHAPTERS CONCERNIG WITH THE GIVEN WORKSHEET, MAKE SURE THAT YOU REFER THEM FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.**

CLICK!

CHAPTER 1: https://youtu.be/uced5Krq6yg

CHAPTER 2: https://youtu.be/-GSQttl3eFY

CLASS VI
SOCIAL STUDIES

RECAPITULATION -
GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY

In GEOGRAPY, we learnt about THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

CONSTELLATIONS: Group of stars forming various patterns.

THE SUN: Huge ball of extremely hot gases, center of the solar system.

PLANETS: They don't have their own light and heat, they orbit the Sun.

SATELLITES: Smaller celestial bodies which orbit planets.

ASTEROIDS: Bodies apart from planets and satellites which orbit the Sun.

METEROIDS: Small pieces of rocks which circle the Sun and sometimes enter the Earth.

MILKY WAY GALAXY: Cluster of stars of which the solar system is a part.

In HISTORY, we learnt WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN?

Earliest people in India used to live along the banks of Narmada as gatherers.

About 2500 years ago, cities were developed along Ganga and the sea coasts.

The name India came from the river Indus. Bharata refers to Northwest people.

One way to learn about the past history is to search and read Manuscripts, written on palm leaves in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil.

Archeologist is a person who studies the people of the past and what they did.

Evidences found by the archeologists are called features.

**** CE – Common Era, AD – Anno Domini, BC – Before Christ

CIVICS

CHAPTER – 1

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

Let's look around: we can see that people are different from each other in many ways. Not only do they look different but they might also belong to different regional, cultural or religious backgrounds. These differences enrich our lives in many ways and also make them more fun! **All these different people, who come from all kinds of backgrounds and belong to all kinds of religions and cultures help to make India so interesting and so diverse.**

What does diversity add to our lives?

Are all kinds of difference a part of diversity?

Can diversity also be a part of unity?

DIVERSITY IN INDIA

India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, wear different types of dresses, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practice different religions. But actually, if you think about it, we do many things that are similar except that we do them in different ways.

LADAKH

Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered with snow. There are very few trees that can grow in this region. People here keep sheep and goats. The goats in this region are special because they produce pashmina wool and the pashmina shawls are very costly.

Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. Ladakh is also called **Little Tibet.** Islam was introduced in this region more than four hundred years ago and there is a significant Muslim population. Ladakh has a very rich oral tradition of songs and poems.

KERALA

Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India. It is surrounded by the Arabian sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown here and attracted traders . The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed here. Because of all these various historical influences, people in Kerala practice different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

The fishing nets used here are called **cheena-vala.** Even the utensil used for frying is called the **cheenachatti** and it is believed that the word **cheen** could have come from **China.** The fertile land and climate are suited to growing rice and a majority of people here eat rice, fish and vegetables.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

In his book 'The Discovery of India', Jawaharlal Nehru says that 'Indian unity is not something imposed from the outside but it is something deeper and within its fold, the widest tolerance of beliefs and customs was practiced and variety acknowledged and even encouraged."

It was Nehru, who coined the phrase, "Unity in Diversity" to describe the country.

WORKSHEET

Q1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

1. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?

2. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

3. Do you think the term “Unity in Diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India?

4. What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book The Discovery of India?

5. Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influence the diversity found there. Are these historical and geographical factors connected to each other? How?

WORKSHEET

Q2. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. Inequality comes about when a person does not have the _____ and _____ that are available to other persons.
2. Ladakh has a significant _____ population.
3. People in Kerala practice different religions because of various _____ influences.
4. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in _____.
5. To describe India as a country, _____ coined the phrase “Unity in Diversity”

Answers :1. resources, opportunities 2. Muslim 3. historical 4. Amritsar 5. Jawaharlal Nehru

WORKSHEET

Q3. Write True or False

1. Kathakali and Mohiniattam are classical dances of Kerala.
2. Diversity need not to be tolerated or respected.
3. Ladakh is also called as Little Tibet.
4. The Discovery of India is a book written by Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. Kerala is located in the North West of India.
6. Our National Anthem was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
7. Diversity makes our lives enjoyable and interesting.

Answers: 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false 6. false 7. true

NOTE: Please revise all three chapters well as there will be revision test next week.

EXTERNAL LINK FOR FURTHER UNDERSTANDING:

https://youtu.be/Qjs2f7kwSXg

Recapitulation-Food: Where does it come from?

- All living organisms need food to survive & perform different Activities.
- There is a lot of variation in the food eaten in different region of India.
- The main source of food are plants and animals.
- Animals which eat only plants are called herbivores.
- Animals which eat only animals are called carnivores.
- Animals which eat both plants an animals are called omnivores.
- Animals which mainly consume dead bodies of animals are called scavengers.
- Parasites are small animals that depend upon other animals for their food.

Chapter's Explanation : https://youtu.be/xt_mRqc6iEU

Activity Demonstration

Magnetic Separation : https://youtu.be/Z0zJ6H99avQ

Sieving: https://youtu.be/qgsnFuvpZnk

Sedimentation, Decantation , Filtration: https://youtu.be/w01yO2z_1Yc

Recapitulation- Components of Food

- Nutrients are the chemical substances in food that your body needs.
- Nutrients in food can be grouped under the classes- Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.
- Carbohydrates and fats provide energy to the body.
- Proteins are needed for muscle- building and for repairing worn-out tissues.
- Vitamins and Minerals are needed for the normal functioning of our body.
- A balanced diet should include food items from three basic food groups.
- Deficiency of carbohydrates causes lack of energy and stamina.
- Deficiency of proteins causes kwashiorkor whereas combined deficiency of proteins and carbohydrates causes marasmus.
- Deficiency of vitamins can cause night blindness, beri-beri, anaemia, scurvy and rickets.
- Deficiency of minerals can cause osteoporosis, rickets, anaemia, and goitre.
- Deficiency of water can cause dehydration

Separation of Substances

Class 6

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

1 **Mixture, Pure Substances**

- ✓ Pure Substances
- ✓ Homogeneous Mixture
- ✓ Heterogeneous Mixture

2 **Why is separation necessary?**

- ✓ To Obtain useful constituents
- ✓ To remove harmful substances

3 **Methods Of Separation**

- ✓ Solids from other Solids
- ✓ Insoluble& Soluble solids from Liquids
- ✓ Liquid from Liquids

4 **Importance of water as a solvent**

PURE SUBSTANCES

- **Pure Substance** : Pure substances are substances that are made up of ***only one kind of particles*** and has a fixed or constant structure.
- Pure substances are further classified as elements and compounds.
- An element is a substance that consists of only one type or kind of atom. An element is a pure substance as it cannot be broken down or transformed into a new substance even by using some physical or chemical means. Elements are mostly metals, non-metals or metalloids.
- Compounds, on the other hand, are also pure substances when two or more elements are combined chemically in a fixed ratio. However, these substances can be broken down into separate elements by chemical methods.

Examples of Pure Substances

- All elements are mostly pure substances. A few of them include gold, copper, oxygen, chlorine, diamond, etc. Compounds such as water, salt or crystals, baking soda amongst others are also grouped as pure substances.

YouTube Link :

- https://youtu.be/ruoL2oqzDb8
- https://youtu.be/avgFqlNML5o

MIXTURE

Mixtures : In Chemistry when two or more substances mix with each other it results in the formation of a Mixture.
Examples : Crude Oil, Sea Water, Air

Mixtures

Heterogeneous

A mixture of sand mixed with salt is an example of a heterogeneous mixture. Heterogeneous mixtures possess different properties and compositions in various parts i.e. the properties are not uniform throughout the mixture.
Example : air, oil, and water, etc.

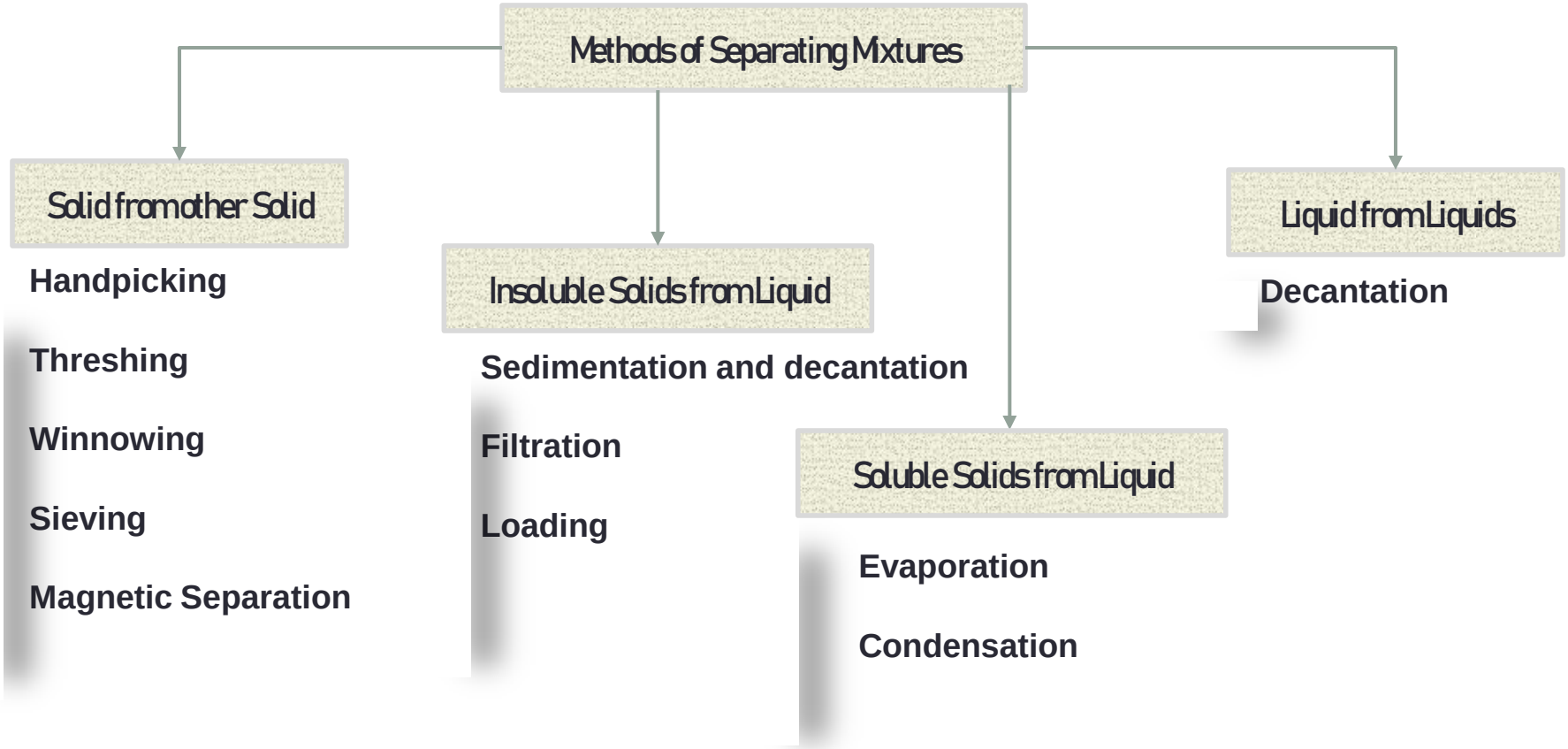
Homogeneous

Sugar mixed with water is the most common example of a homogeneous mixture. Homogeneous mixtures can be defined as the mixtures which possess the same properties and combination throughout their mass.
Example: alloys, salt, and water, alcohol in water, etc.

YouTube Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mLst4JqyhU

Why is separation necessary ?

- To remove undesirable and harmful substances.
- To Obtain Useful constituents.
- To Obtain Pure Substances.



Separation of solids from other solids

- **Handpicking:** The simple process of separating slightly bigger sized harmful substances or other useful substances or impurities like small pieces of stones, husk and dirt from grains of wheat, pulses and rice is called handpicking. In situations when the quantity of such impurities is not very large, handpicking turns out to be a time-saving and convenient procedure of separating substances.

YouTube Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wAOS_nQM8JY

- **Threshing :** This method is mostly done during the harvesting of crops. Normally, the stalks of the wheat are dried once it is harvested. The grain is then separated from the stalks and grounded into the floor by beating the dry stalks to shake off the dried grains.

YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/dKdW2PPFUI4

-

Separation of solids from other solids

- **Winnowing :** When the grains are collected from the process of threshing, it needs to be cleared out of husks and chaffs before it is turned into flour. Normally the separation of the mixture is carried out with the help of wind or blowing air. The husk and chaff are blown away by the strong wind when the farmers drop the mixture from a certain height to the ground. The heavier grains are collected at one place.

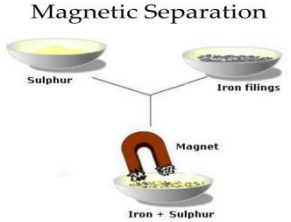
YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/_SxBObKB9As

- **Sieving:** It is done to separate mixtures that contain substances mostly of different sizes. The mixture is passed through the pores of the sieve. All the smaller substances pass through easily while the bigger components of the mixture are rained.

YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/KDqamik3kbs

- **Magnetic Separation :** When one substance in the mixture has some magnetic properties then this method is quite useful. Strong magnets are commonly used to separate magnetic elements.

YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/6GRaAXfygPg



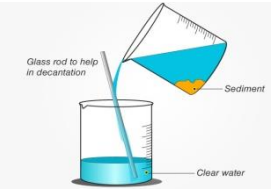
Separation of Insoluble solids from Liquids

- **Filtration** : The most common method of separating a liquid from an insoluble solid is the filtration. Take, for example, the mixture of sand and water. Filtration is used here to remove solid particles from the liquid. Various filtering agents are normally used like filtering paper or other materials.

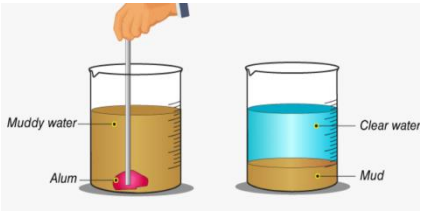
- **Sedimentation :** is a process by which heavier impurities present in liquid normally water settle down at the bottom of the container containing the mixture. The process takes some amount of time.

- **Decantation:** This process is used after sedimentation. The upper layer; which contains water is slowly poured out from the container. It leaves the sediment behind.

- **Loading**: It is the process of faster sedimentation by suspending alum to a liquid. .



Sedimentation & Decantation



Loading

YouTube Link :

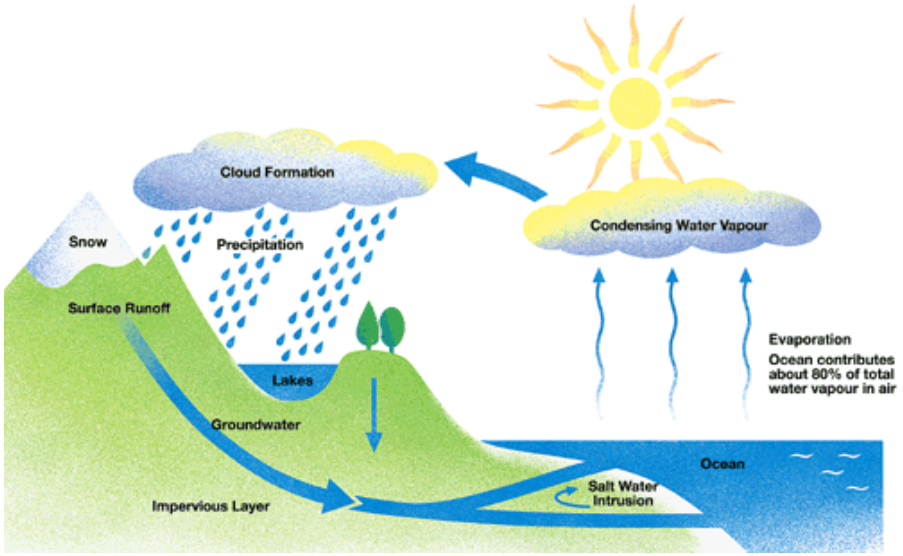
- Sedimentation & Decantation : https://youtu.be/VIjyNF3s26M
- Filtration : https://youtu.be/0DU0VP5lCPA
- Sedimentation & Loading : https://youtu.be/6Cs3gW2kX4k
- Decantation : https://youtu.be/P23Sk5CwZ9Y

Separation of Soluble solids from Liquids

- **Evaporation** : The process of conversion of water into its vapour is called evaporation.
- **Condensation:** The process of conversation of water vapour into its liquid called condensation.
- Evaporation and condensation are used for separating a soluble solid from water. For example; salt can be separated from a solution of salt and water; by using the combination of evaporation and condensation.
- Salt is prepared from sea water by evaporation and condensation. Sea water is collected in shallow pits and allowed to evaporate. The water evaporates and crystals of salt are obtained in the pits. The salt is then sent to factories for further purification

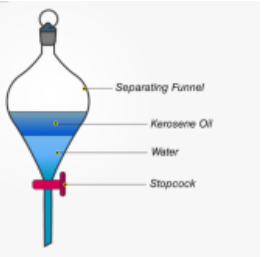
YouTube Link :

- https://youtu.be/9pqh6tlEOhs
- https://youtu.be/ncORPosDrjI
- https://youtu.be/riEbNXcmLrQ



Separating Liquids from Liquids

- **Immiscible Liquid**: If two liquids do not mix, they form two separate layers and known as immiscible liquids.
  - Cooking oil and water are immiscible liquids, they can be separated by decantation.



- **Separating Funnel:** Separating funnel is used mainly to segregate two immiscible liquids. The mechanism involves taking advantage of the unequal density of the particles in the mixture. Oil and water can be easily separated using this technique.

- **Miscible Liquid :** If liquids can be easily dissolved in any other liquids, Eg. Water, Ethanol

- **Saturated Solution**: A saturated solution is a solution that contains the maximum amount of solute that can be dissolved under the condition at which the solution exists.

YouTube Link : https://youtu.be/Wm6BMxrup2Q

Solution, Solute, Solvent

- A solution is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances. A solution consists of a solute and a solvent. The solute is the substance that is dissolved in the solvent. The amount of solute that can be dissolved in solvent is called its solubility. For example, in a saline solution, salt is the solute dissolved in water as the solvent.

YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/e-2EoyDYamg

Note: Water is capable of dissolving a variety of different substances, which is why it is such a good solvent. And, water is called the "universal solvent" because it dissolves more substances than any other liquid. This is important to every living thing on earth. It means that wherever water goes, either through the ground or through our bodies, it takes along valuable chemicals, minerals, and nutrients.

YouTube Link: https://youtu.be/e-2EoyDYamg

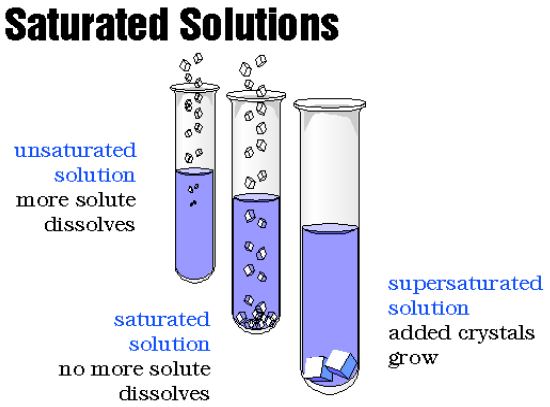
How to Prepare a Saturated Solution?

- A saturated solution is prepared by continuously adding solute to the solution until a stage is reached where the solute appears as a solid precipitate.

Example

- Consider the process of adding sugar to a container of water.
- Initially, the added sugar dissolves as the solution is stirred.
- Finally, as more sugar has added a point is reached where no amount of stirring will cause the added sugar to dissolve.
- The last added sugar remains as a solid at the bottom of the container, the solution is saturated.

YouTube Link : https://youtu.be/jPP5ls5Ei8I



Factors affecting the Point of Saturation

- With an increase in ***temperature*** the solubility increases.
- The ***net dissolving rate*** can be increased by stirring the solution which prevents the build-up of solute.

Everyday Examples of Saturated Solution

- Beverages are one of the most widely used and loved saturated solutions. In these drinks, water is a solvent and carbon is bombarded as a solute until the point of saturation is reached.
- In the kitchen, many cooking recipes involves dissolving of salt, sugar and other household ingredients into the water. This procedure is temperature-dependent. As the temperature of water increases the solubility of the solute increases. After the point of saturation is reached the solute forms a visible layer on top of the solvent.

- **Importance of water as a Solvent:**
- Water is very much essential for our life. The reason is that it has a very unique property of dissolving large number of substances in it.

YouTube Link:

- https://youtu.be/PXdbwMc4d0M
- https://youtu.be/eV-z9KAqn9k

Home Work

- Read the chapter thoroughly.
- Do Fill in the blanks, Match the column, True/ False, MCQ by your own.
- Very Short Answers-by your own under your parent guidance.(in science notebook)
- **Short Answer Type Question Type-I (Hints)** (in science notebook)

1. Refer Slide Number 6.
2. Refer Book Page No. 54. (
3. Refer Slide Number 7.

4 Refer Slide Number 12 & 13.

- **Short Answer Question Type-II (Hints)** (in science notebook)

1. Refer Slide Number 11 and Book Page Number 57.
2. Refer Slide Number 11 & 14, Book Page Number 58.
3. Refer Slide Number 6 and Book Page number 53.
4. Refer Book Page number 55.

- **Long Answer Questions (Hints)** (in science notebook)

1. Refer Slide Number 5 and all methods of Separation of Substances.
2. Refer Slide Number 9 and book page number 55 Activity 2.
3. Refer Slide Number 12 and 14.
4. Refer Slide Number 9 and Book page number 55.
5. a) Refer Slide Number 9

- b) Refer Slide Number 7 & 8.
- c) Refer Slide Number 8 & 9.

Perform Activities at your home

Instructions for the Activities

1) Students should not go out of the house to buy or search for the materials required.
2) It is to be done purely at home.
3) Refer YouTube links given in slides.

- ❑ **Sedimentation**
- ❑ **Decantation**
- ❑ **Loading**
- ❑ **Filtration (Use cotton cloth instead of Filter paper)**
- ❑ **Sieving**

For Up Coming test !

Learn Chapters

- Food: Where does it come from?
- Components of Food
- Separation of Substances

For any doubt please contact : jupadhyay986@gmail.com

BIO-SKETCH

Click on this link
https://youtu.be/gST1nnRLxnc

WHAT IS A BIO-SKETCH ?

- A ‘Bio-sketch’ is a detail of a person whose profile is given or known. It displays complete information about his full name, age, height and weight, his family, educational qualification, his likes/dislikes, etc.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF BIO-SKETCH

- ✓ Is not written by the subject.
- ✓ Is always written in third person.
- ✓ Is based on research not on imagination.
- ✓ Describes the person's surroundings (where, when and how the person lived).
- ✓ Shows how the person affected other people's life through their behavior, discoveries, social reform etc.
- ✓ Supplies details that illustrate the person's individuality.
- ✓ Use vivid language to narrate events

Sometimes a Bio-sketch uses the following structure:

1. INTRODUCING PARAGRAPH

It tells about the person in general or the basic fact and information with made him/her known.

2. SUPPORTING PARAGRAPH

It consists of some paragraphs. It contains many events in chronological order.

BIO-SKETCH SOLVED EXAMPLE

- Write a **biographical sketch** of Vishwanathan Anand – Grandmaster, a world Chess Champion in your own words in not more than **100-120 words**. Clues have been given.

- **Clues** : Vishwanathan Anand
- **Born** : December 11, 1969, in Tamil Nadu
- **Nationality** : Indian
- **Hobbies** : Listening to music, swimming and reading
- **Also known as** : Vishy or the 'Tiger of Madras'
- **Instructor** : Learnt chess from mother at the age of 6
- **Marital status** : Married
- **Children** : A son
- **Known for** : Undisputed Title of World Chess Champion from 2007 to 2013
- **Achievements** : First Asian at 17 to win the world chess title FIDE Junior Championship, 1987

1. Published his collection of games under the title 'Vishy Anand: My Best Games of Chess'.
2. Padma Shri at the age of 18
3. Arjuna Award

VISHWANATHAN ANAND

- Vishwanathan Anand was born on December 11, 1969, in Tamil Nadu. He is an Indian chess player who won the undisputed title of World Chess Champion from 2007-2013. He learnt to play chess from his mother at the age of 6. He became the first Asian at the age of 17 to win the world chess title at the FIDE World Junior Championship in the year 1987. He has published his collection of games under the title ‘Vishy Anand: My Best Games of Chess.’ Anand is fond of listening to music, swimming and reading. He is married to Aruna Anand and has a son. He is fondly referred to as Vishy, or the ‘Tiger of Madras’ and was awarded the Padma Shri at a young age of 18 years. Besides that, he has also bagged the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Arjuna and Chess Oscar.

TIME TO QUESTION

WORKSHEET - 1

- **Given below is the profile of Mr. Ramlakhan, the school gardener. Write a short bio-sketch of Mr. Ramlakhan. You should take the help of the clues given below:**

Name	**-**	**Ram Lakhan**
Occupation	**-**	**Gardner**
Age	**-**	**around 40 years**
Height/Weight	**-**	**5 feet, solid build**
Family	**-**	**small, one child**
Education	**-**	**uneducated**
His likes/dislikes	**-**	**plant, bonsai, manure, organic farming, creepers**
Why he is popular	**-**	**loves his work and satisfied with his life**

WORKSHEET - 2

- **Given below is the profile of a convict who has escaped from the prison "Tihar Jail". His name is Gabbar Singh alias Gabbu. Write his bio-sketch in not more than 80 words. You should take the help of the clues given below:**

Name	**-**	**Gabbar Singh**
Age	**-**	**around 55 years**
Height	**-**	**six feet seven inches, solid muscular build**
Habit	**-**	**chews tobacco**
Clothes	**-**	**striped shirt and pyjamas**

WORKSHEET - 3

- **On the basis of information given below write the bio-sketch of Mahatma Gandhi. You should take the help of the clues given below:**

• **Oct 2, 1869**	**:**	**Born at Porbandar, to Karamchand and Putlibai**
• **1888 – 1893**	**:**	**Completed studies in England.** **Went to South Africa to practice law.** **Suffered discrimination there.**
• **1914 – 1915**	**:**	**Left South Africa and came back to India.**
• **1915 – 1947**	**:**	**Worked very hard through Satyagraha, fasts and marches to free India from the British.**
• **Jan 30, 1948**	**:**	**He was shot dead by Nathuram Godse at Birla House.**

कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती

सोहनलाल द्विवेदी

पाठ – 1

कक्षा - VI

लिंक देखें

https://youtu.be/W74TRAEV0Sc

मोटिवेशन

कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती

कोशिश करने वालों की हार नही होती,
लहरों से डरकर नौका पार नही होती।
नन्हीं चीटी जब दाना लेकर चलती है,
चढ़ती दीवारों पर, सौ बार फिसलती है।
मन का विश्वास रगों में साहस भरता है,
चढ़कर गिरना, गिरकर चढ़ना ना अखरता है।
आखिर उसकी मेहनत बेकार नही होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नही होती।
डुबकियां सिंधु में गोताखोर लगाता है,
जा जाकर खाली हाथ लौट आता है।
मिलते नहीं सहज ही मोती गहरे पानी में,
बढ़ता दुगुना उत्साह इसी हैरानी में।
मुट्ठी उसकी खाली हर बार नही होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।
असफलता एक चुनौती है, इसे स्वीकार करों,
क्या कमी रह गयी, देखों और सुधार करों
जब तक न सफल हो, नींद चैन से त्यागो तुम
संघर्ष का मैदान छोड़कर मत भागो तुम।
कुछ किये बिना ही जय जयकार नही होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।

कवि परिचय

कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नहीं होती” कविता के कवि ‘सोहन लाल द्विवेदी’ हैं। यह एक प्रेरणादायक कविता है।

सोहनलाल द्विवेदी का जन्म फतेहपुर जिले के बिंदकी गांव में हुआ। इन्होंने हिंदी में एम.ए. किया तथा संस्कृत का भी अध्ययन किया। इन्होंने आजीवन निष्काम भाव से साहित्य सर्जना की। द्विवेदीजी गांधीवादी विचारधारा के प्रतिनिधि कवि हैं। ये अपनी राष्ट्रीय तथा पौराणिक रचनाओं के लिए सम्मानित हुए। इनके मुख्य काव्य-संग्रह हैं- 'भैरवी, 'वासवदत्ता, 'पूजागीत, 'विषपान और 'जय गांधी। इनके कई बाल काव्य संग्रह भी प्रकाशित हुए। ये 'पद्मश्री अलंकरण से सम्मानित हुए।

लहरों से डर कर नौका पार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नहीं होती।

नन्हीं चींटी जब दाना लेकर चलती है,
चढ़ती दीवारों पर, सौ बार फिसलती है।
मन का विश्वास रगों में साहस भरता है,
चढ़कर गिरना, गिरकर चढ़ना न अखरता है।
आख़िर उसकी मेहनत बेकार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नहीं होती।

भावार्थ

कवि कहता है कि अपने लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करते रहना चाहिये। निरंतर प्रयास करते रहने वाले को एक न एक दिन सफलता अवश्य मिलती है। नदी के उस पार जाने के लिये नदी को पार करना पड़ता ही है, लहरों से डरकर नदी किनारे बैठे रहने से नदी को पार नहीं किया जा सकता।

बिल्कुल उसी तरह जीवन रूपी नदी में निरंतर कोशिश करती रहनी चाहिए तभी हम अपने लक्ष्य को पा सकते हैं। कवि नन्ही चींटी का उदाहरण देकर कहता है कि एक नन्ही सी चींटी अपने वजन से कई गुना ज्यादा वजन वाले दाने को लेकर दीवार पर चढ़ती है, सौ बार फिसलती है फिर भी वह बार बार चढ़ती है और अंत में वह सफलता हासिल कर लेती है। इसी प्रकार मनुष्य को भी निरंतर प्रयास करते रहना ही चाहिए। उसका कठिन परिश्रम बेकार नहीं जाएगा और उसका प्रयास एक दिन एक दिन जरूर रंग जरूर लाएगा।

डुबकियां सिंधु में गोताखोर लगाता है,
जा जा कर खाली हाथ लौटकर आता है।
मिलते नहीं सहज ही मोती गहरे पानी में,
बढ़ता दुगना उत्साह इसी हैरानी में।
मुट्ठी उसकी खाली हर बार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नहीं होती।

भावार्थ

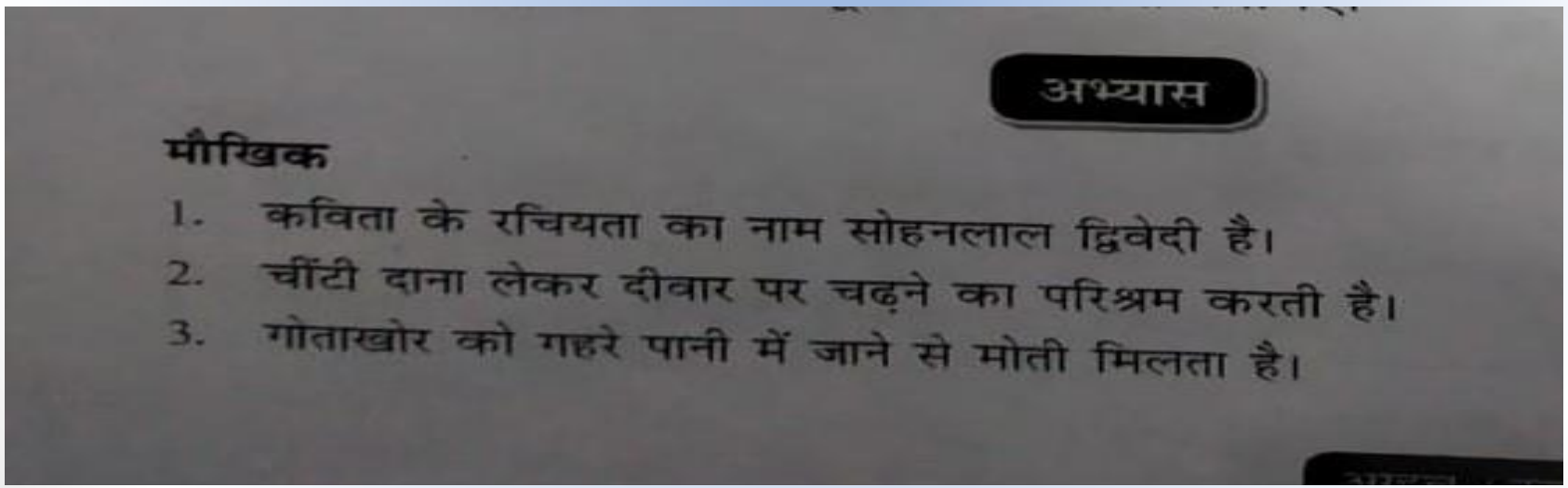
एक गोताखोर होता है वह मोती की तलाश में नदी में छलांग लगाता है और उसे कई बार असफल होकर लौटना पड़ता है लेकिन वह हिम्मत नहीं हारता और बार-बार छलांग लगाता है तो हर बार उसकी मुट्ठी खाली हाथ नहीं होती कभी न कभी तो उसे मोती भी मिलते ही हैं।

असफलता एक चुनौती है, इसे स्वीकार करो,
क्या कमी रह गई, देखो और सुधार करो।
जब तक न सफल हो, नींद चैन को त्यागो तुम,
संघर्ष का मैदान छोड़ कर मत भागो तुम।
कुछ किये बिना ही जय जय कार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नहीं होती।

भावार्थ

कवि कहता है जीवन में हमें जो असफलता मिलती है उसे हमें एक चुनौती की तरह लेना चाहिए और अपनी गलतियों में सुधार करना चाहिए। फिर उन गलतियों में सुधार कर एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से निरंतर परिश्रम करना चाहिए और अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करके ही दम लेना चाहिय। कभी भी हमें मुश्किल परिस्थिति से घबराकर मैदान छोड़कर नहीं करना चाहिए। जो निरंतर कोशिश करते रहते हैं अंत में लोग उनको सफलता मिलती ही है। इसलिये हमेशा कोशिश करते रहना चाहिये क्योंकि कोशिश करने वालों की कभी हार नही होती।

पाठ्य पुस्तक के प्रश्नो के उत्तर नीचे दिए गए है, कॉपी में करें 1



अभ्यास

मौखिक

1. कविता के रचियता का नाम सोहनलाल द्विवेदी है।
2. चींटी दाना लेकर दीवार पर चढ़ने का परिश्रम करती है।
3. गोताखोर को गहरे पानी में जाने से मोती मिलता है।

लिखित

(क) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Short Answer Questions)—

1. कोशिश करने वालों की हार नही होती।
2. चींटी को बार-बार गिरकर फिर चढ़ना बुरा नहीं लगता।
3. असफलता को कवि ने एक चुनौती कहा है।

(ख) दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (Long Answer Questions)—

1. चींटी के जीवन से हमें परिश्रम करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। जीवन में असफलता को एक चुनौती मानकर सफल होने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। मेहनत, लगन तथा निष्ठा के लिए उत्साह मिलता है।

2. खाली हाथ लौटने पर गोताखोर पुनः पानी में गोते तथा डुबकियाँ लगाता है और उसका यह प्रयास तब तक जारी रहता है जब तक कि उसकी मुट्ठी में मोती नहीं आ जाते। बार-बार प्रयास करके वह मोती प्राप्त कर ही लेता है।

3. असफलता को एक चुनौती इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि असफलता हमें सफलता की ओर धकेलती है। असफलता एक ललकार है जो हमारे मन में यह धारणा उत्पन्न करती है कि आगे बढ़ो और ये जानने का प्रयास करो कि भूल कहाँ हुई, उसमें सुधार करो और सफलता प्राप्त करो।

4. 'मैदान छोड़ मत भागो तुम'—से कवि का यह अभिप्राय है कि मुश्किलों से घबराओ मत, डटकर उनका सामना करो। विपत्तियाँ और बाधाएँ, कभी भी तुम्हारा रास्ता रोक न पाएँ। मुश्किलों से लड़ना सीखो न कि उन्हें पीठ दिखाना। यही जीवन की सच्चाई हैं।

5. प्रस्तुत कविता परिश्रम तथा संघर्ष की प्रेरणा और संदेश देती है। असफलता को सफलता में बदलने के लिए उत्साहित करती है। यह कविता सिखाती है कि संघर्ष करते रहो और आगे बढ़ते रहो। मुश्किलों से घबराओ नहीं, बल्कि उनका डटकर सामना करो।

(घ) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भावार्थ लिखिए–

1. इन पंक्तियों का अर्थ यह है कि जीवन में कभी भी विवादित परिस्थितियाँ आएँ या मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़े तो हमें डरकर पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए, बल्कि उन मुश्किलों पर विजय प्राप्त, करके जीवन में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। संघर्ष हमारे लिए उन्नति का मार्ग खोलते हैं।
2. असफलता एक प्रकार से हमें सफल होने के लिए ललकारती है। यदि हम असफल होते हैं तो हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि इसके पीछे क्या कारण था। उस कारण को जानकर अपनी भूल को सुधार करके जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

भाषा की बात

(क) निम्नलिखित शब्दों का वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए–

1. डुबकियाँ : ड् + उ + ब् + क् + इ + य् + आँ
2. संघर्ष : स् + म् + घ् + अ + र् + ष् + अ
3. चुनौती : च् + उ् + न् + औ + त् + ई
4. उत्साह : उ + त् + स् + आ + ह् + अ

(ख) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए–

1. आग – अनल, अग्नि
2. सिंधु – सागर, समुद्र
3. उत्साह – जोश, उमंग
4. कोशशि– प्रयास, प्रयत्न

(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए–

1. जीत 2. सफलता 3. आलस्य 4. असहज 5. हतोत्साह
6. बड़ी

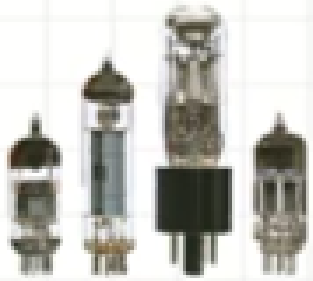
(घ) शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करके उन्हें पुनः लिखिए–

1. नौका 2. डुबकियाँ 3. चुनौती 4. संघर्ष 5. गोताखोर
6. मुट्ठी

COMPUTER

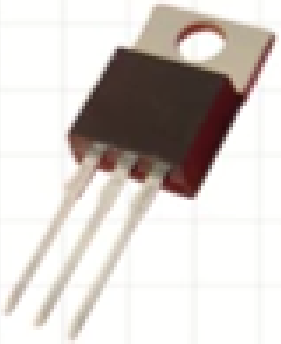
CLASS 6

Generations of Computers



Vacuum Tubes

1st Generation

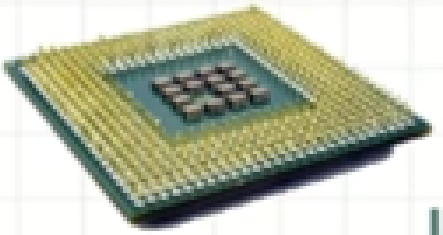


Transistors

2nd Generation

Integrated Circuits

3rd Generation



Very large scale integration

4nd Generation

Ultra large scale Integration

5th Generation

Time

Fifth Generation of Computers

(Future)

- ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration)
- Faster, Cheaper
- Self reliant
- Quantum technology
- Nano technology
- Intelligent computers

Artificial Inteligence

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Artificial Intelligence is a ability of a machine or computer system to copy human intelligence processes, learn from experiences , adapt to new information and perform human like activities

- Intelligent like human being
- Able to think and take decisions like us

Number System

There are 10 digits in a decimal number System. These 10 digits from 0 to 9 are used to represent a numbers. Or quantity.

Any quantity greater than 9 is represented by the combination of two more digits for example if we add 8 and 5 then the result is 13 which is combination of 1 and 3

Besides decimal number systems there are other number system also.

Some of them are :-

BINARY number System it has digits 0 and 1

Octal Number System **it has 0 to 7**

BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM

Binary number - Binary no. consist only 0 and 1 by combination of two digit we can make many numbers. Arithmetic operations can be performed in Binary number system such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, divisions.

It is widely used in computer

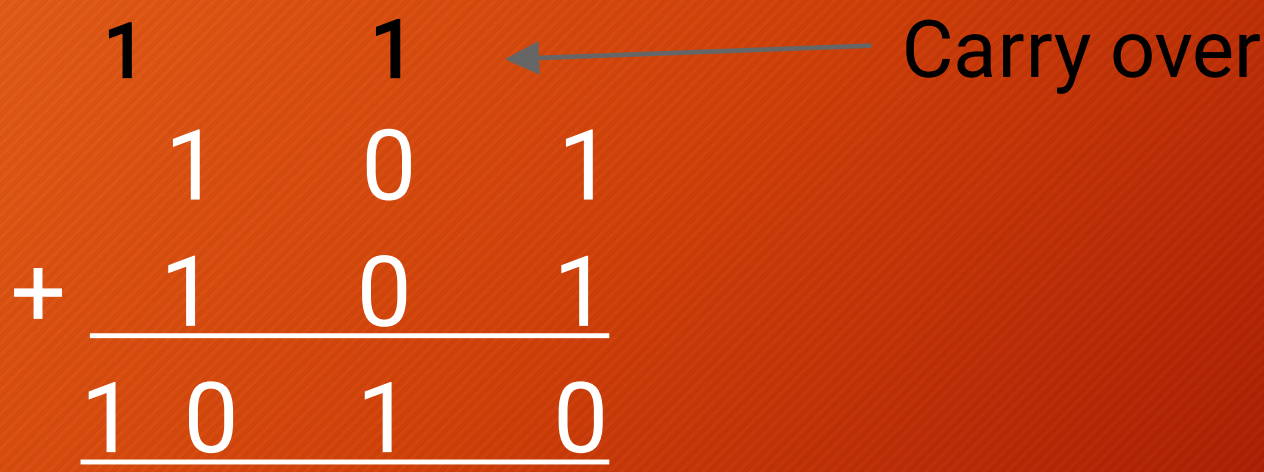
Addition in binary - Binary addition is similar to decimal addition. In binary if sum of two numbers exceeds 1, a carry over is generated.

BINARY ADDITION RULE

Bit 1		Bit 2			
0	+	0	=	0	No carry over
0	+	1	=	1	No carry over
1	+	0	=	1	No carry over
1	+	1	=	1	Carry over 1

Example

Q. ADD 101 with 101



Decimal to binary conversion

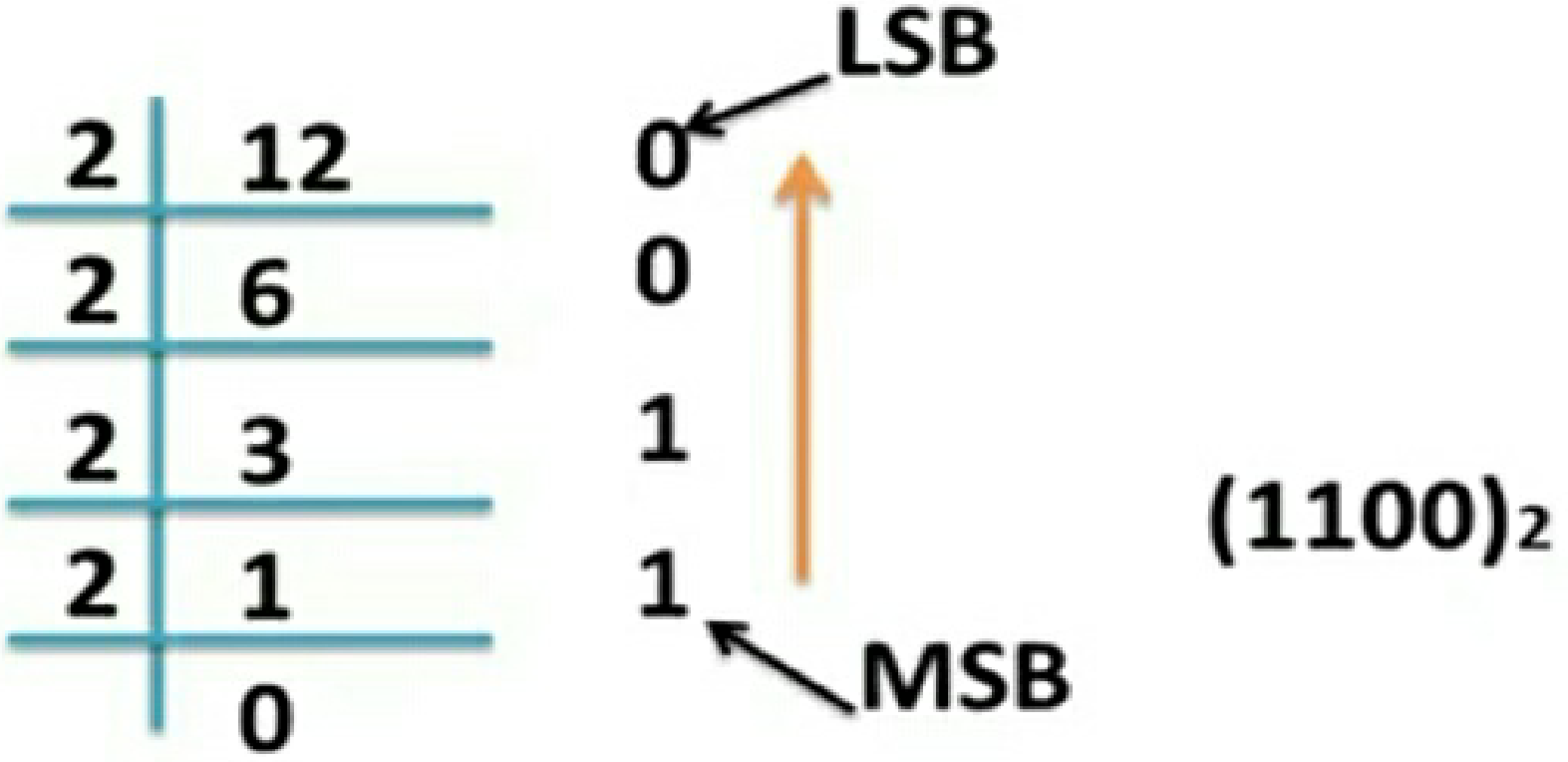
To conversion from decimal to binary number

Step -1 Divede the decimal number by 2 continuously

Step 2. After each division write the remainder on the right hand side.

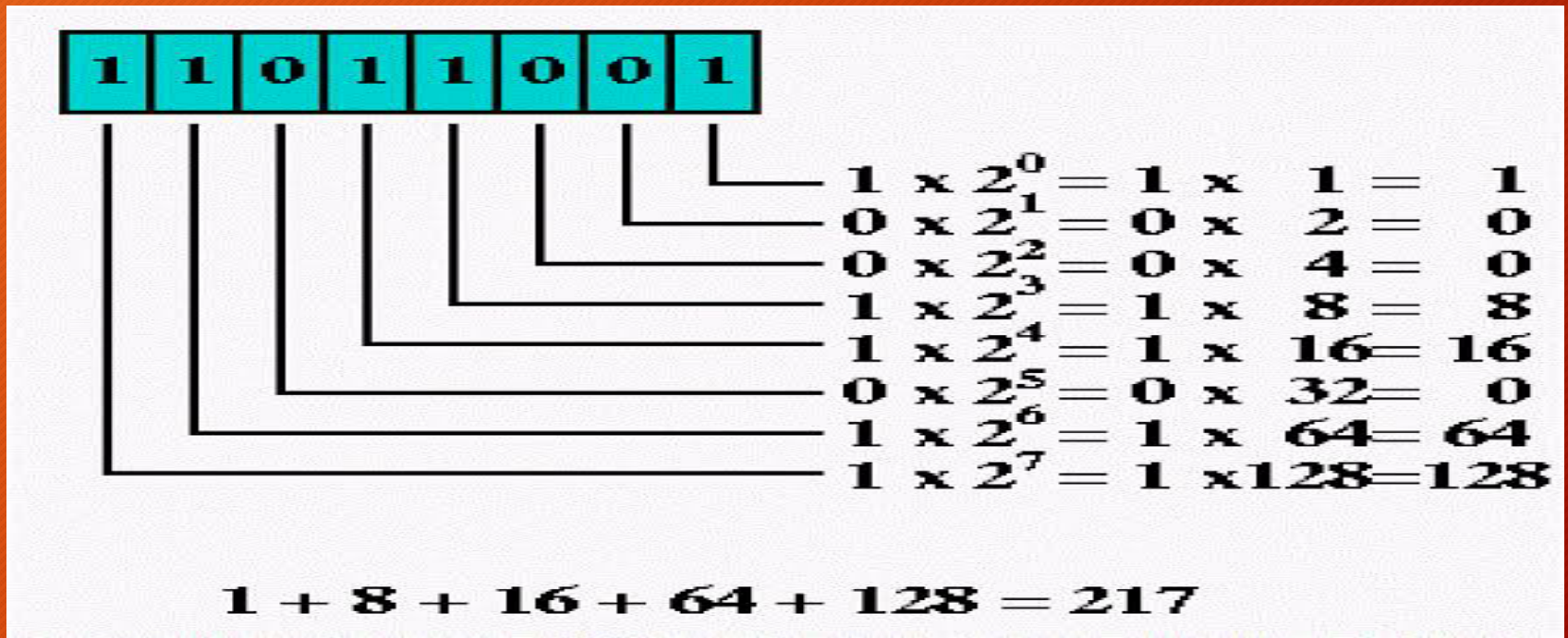
Step 3 Arrange the remainder from bottom to top

1 $(12)_{10} = (1100)_2$



Conversion from binary to decimal

- Binary Sytem is based on two digits 0 and 1, we take 2 as it base any binary number has position starting from the decimal point



Exercise

Q. 1 Fill in the blank

a) A computer is _____ on the user for performing a task

b) _____generation computers are intelligent like human bieng

c) _____ operation can be performed with decimal number as well as binary no.

Q. 2. GIve two example for each of the following :

a) first generation. b) second generation

c) third generation. d) fourth generation

Exercise

Q. 3 Define Artifical intelligence.

Q. 4 What technology did all generation computers use.

Q. 5 Add binary no. 1011 and 1100.

Q. 6 Write binary addition rule.

Q. 7 Convert binary no. 101101 into decimal.

Q. 8 Convert decimal no. 24 into. binary.

Click on this link to understand the chapter more

https://youtu.be/K0O9x16U_Es

Note: If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device. Kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox....

संस्कृत

कक्षा – 6

2 धातु – परिचय:

लकार – संस्कृत भाषा में काल को 'लकार' कहते हैं। कुल दस लकार होते हैं, परन्तु हमारा पाठ्यक्रम केवल निम्नलिखित पाँच लकार पर निर्धारित है :

लट् लकार	(वर्तमान काल)	***present tense***
लृट् लकार	(भविष्यत् काल)	***future tense***
लङ् लकार	(भूत काल)	***past tense***
लोट् लकार	(आज्ञार्थक)	***imperative mood***
विधिलिंङ् लकार	(विधि अर्थक)	***potential mood***

पुरुष –क्रिया के जो कर्त्ता होते हैं, वे ही पुरुष कहलाते हैं। पुरुष तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

प्रथम पुरुष **(third person) -** बात बोलने तथा सुनने वाले से अतिरिक्त व्यक्ति।

जैसे -	सः (वह)	तौ (वे दो)	ते (वे सब)
	बालकः	बालकौ	बलाकाः

मध्यम पुरुष **(second person) -**जिससे बात की जाती है।

त्वम् (तू)	युवाम् (तुम दो)	यूयम् (तुम सब)

उत्तम पुरुष **(first person) -** जो बात बोलने वाला है।

अहम् (मैं)	आवाम् (हम दो)	वयम् (हम सब)

वचन – संस्कृत भाषा में क्रियाओं के तीन वचन होते हैं – *एकवचनम् , द्विवचनम् , बहुवचनम्।*

संस्कृत भाषा में प्रत्येक धातु के प्रत्येक लकारों में तीनों पुरूषों के तीनों वचनों में 3 X 3 = 9 क्रिया पद होते हैं।
प्रत्येक लकारों में प्रत्येक पुरुषों तथा वचनों में प्रत्येक प्रत्यय लगते हैं।

लट् लकार के प्रत्यय –

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम: पुरुष:	ति	त:	न्ति
मध्यम: पुरुष:	सि	थ:	थ
उत्तम: पुरुष:	आमि	आव:	आम:

पठ् + ति = पठति	पठ् + तः = पठतः	पठ्+न्ति = पठन्ति
(वह पढता/पढ़ती है)	*(वे दो पढ़ते हैं)*	*(वे सब पढ़ते हैं)*
पठ् + सि = पठसि	पठ् + थः = पठथः	पठ् + थ = पठथ
(तुम पढ़ते हो)	*(तुम दो पढ़ते हो)*	*(तुम सब पढ़ते हो)*
पठ् +आमि =पठामि	पठ् +आवः पठावः	पठ् +आमः= पठामः
(मैं पढ़ता/पढ़ती हूँ)	(हम दो पढ़ते हैं)	(हम सब पढ़ते हैं)

(कोई भी स्वर जुड़ते समय पूर्व पद का हलन्त लोप हो जाता है)

धातु - किसी कार्य के करने या होने को क्रिया कहते है; जैसे– पढ़ना, खेलना, पीना, देना आदि । संस्कृत में इन क्रियाओं के मूल रूप को धातु(root) कहते हैं । तथा इनके अलग–अलग रूपों को धातु रूप कहते है; जैसे- 'पठ्' धातु का अर्थ है- पढ़ना । 'लिख्' धातु का अर्थ है –लिखना

धातु के दो भेद है– अपरिवर्तनीय धातु और परिवर्तनीय धातु ।

अपरिवर्तनीय धातुएँ

ऐसी धातुएँ जिनका रूप एक समान रहता है , परिवर्तित नही होता, वे अपरिवर्तनीय धातुएँ कहलाती है । जैसे – नम् – नमति , वद् - वदति , आदि -

धातु:	अर्थ:	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
नम्	नमस्कार करना	नमति	नमत:	नमन्ति
वद्	बोलना	वदति	वदत:	वदन्ति
भ्रम्	घूमना	भ्रमति	भ्रमत:	भ्रमन्ति
हस्	हँसना	हसति	हसत:	हसन्ति
धाव्	दौड़ना	धावति	धावत:	धावन्ति
क्रीड्	खेलना	क्रीडति	क्रीडत:	क्रीडन्ति
खेल्	खेलना	खेलति	खेलत:	खेलन्ति
खाद्	खाना	खादति	खादत:	खादन्ति

परिवर्तनीय धातुएँ

संस्कृत में कुछ धातुओं का रूप परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं । वे परिवर्तनीय धातुएँ कहलाती हैं । कुछ ऐसी धातुओं के प्रथम पुरुष के रूप नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं –

धातु	अर्थ:	एकवचनम्	द्विवचनम्	बहुवचनम्
गम् (गच्छ्)	जाना	गच्छति	गच्छत:	गच्छन्ति
भू (भव्)	होना	भवति	भवत:	भवन्ति
दा (यच्छ्)	देना	यच्छति	यच्छत:	यच्छन्ति
पा (पिब्)	पीना	पिबति	पिबत:	पिबन्ति
दृश् (पश्य)	देखना	पश्यति	पश्यत:	पश्यन्ति
तृ (तर्)	तैरना	तरति	तरत:	तरन्ति
घ्रा (जिघ्र्)	सूँघना	जिघ्रति	जिघ्रत:	जिघ्रन्ति
स्था (तिष्ठ्)	बैठना/ठहरना	तिष्ठति	तिष्ठत:	तिष्ठन्ति

अभ्यास

1. **कोष्ठकात् उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत। (कोष्ठक में से सही उत्तर चुनो)**

			उत्तराणि
क)	हस्	(हँसता है / हँसते हैं)	हँसते हैं
ख)	खाद्	(दो खाते हैं /वे खाते हैं)	दो खाते हैं
ग)	वदति	(दो बोलते हैं / बोलता है)	बोलता है
घ)	नमन्ति	(नमस्कार करते हैं /नमस्कार करता है)	नमस्कार करते हैं
ङ)	जिघ्रत:	(सूँघता है / दो सूँघते हैं)	दो सूँघते हैं
च)	पश्यन्ति	(देखते हैं / दो देखते हैं)	देखते हैं

2. **अर्थं लिखत (अर्थ लिखो)**

(क) खाद् - खाना

(ख) भ्रमत: - दो घूँमते हैं

(ग) नेत्रे - दो आँख

(घ) क्रीडन्ति - खेलते हैं

(ङ) मधुमक्षिका – मधुमक्खी

(च) पिबति - पीता है

(छ) व्यजने - दो पंखे

(ज) दृश् - देखना

भाषा अवबोधनम्

1. **शब्दार्थ मेलनम् कुरुत (शब्दों को अर्थों से मिलाइए)**

	उत्तराणि
पठ्	पढ़ना
पठति	पढ़ता है
वद्	बोलना
लिखति	लिखता है
लिखत:	दो लिखते हैं
भू	होना
भवन्ति	होते हैं
खाद्	खाना

2. **धातूनां परिवर्तितं रूपं लिखत (धातुओं के परिवर्तित रूप लिखो)**

धातु:	***परिवर्तित रूप***	***धातु:***	***परिवर्तित रूप***
गम्	गच्छ्	स्था	तिष्ठ्
(क) भू	भव्	(ख) दा	यच्छ्
(ग) पा	पिब्	(घ) दृश्	पश्य
(ङ) तृ	तर्	(च) घ्रा	जिघ्र्

3. **संस्कृत भाषायाम् लिखत /(संस्कृत भाषा में लिखिए)**

क) बोलता है - वदति

ख) खेलता है - खेलति

ग) खाता है - खादति

घ) नमस्कार करता है – नमति

ङ) देखता है - पश्यति

च) जाता है - गच्छति

Learn the chapter and write this whole chapter and exercise in your Sanskrit Note Book.

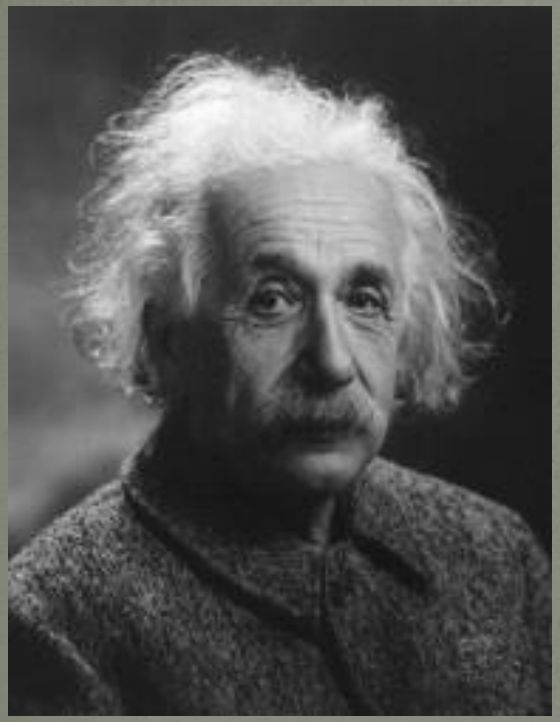
General Knowledge

Class- VI

Topic : Famous Scientists

Explanation : https://youtu.be/OoC3b22pKlI

Albert Einstein



- Photon, also known as light quantum, is a tiny energy packet of electromagnetic radiation. This concept originated in Albert Einstein's explanation of the photoelectric effect, in which he proposed the existence of discrete energy packets during the transmission of light. Albert Einstein was best known for his General and Special theory of relativity and the concept of mass-energy equivalence which is best known from the equation $E = mc^2$.

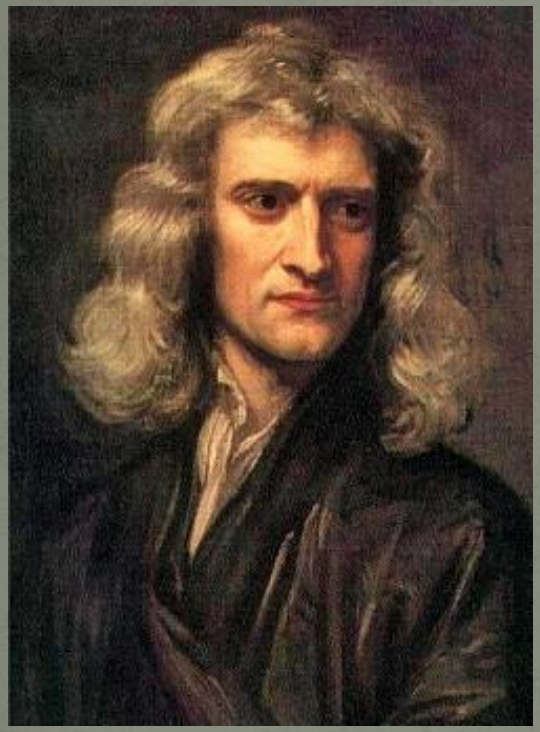
J.J Thompson

- J.J Thompson, an English physicist and a Noble Laureate in Physics, is credited and honoured with the discovery of the electron, which were the first subatomic particles to be discovered. Thomson managed to show that cathode rays were composed of previously unknown negatively charged particles (electrons), which he calculated and inferred might have smaller bodies than atoms and a very large charge-mass ratio. He is also credited for finding the first evidence for the existence of isotopes for stable elements.

John Dalton

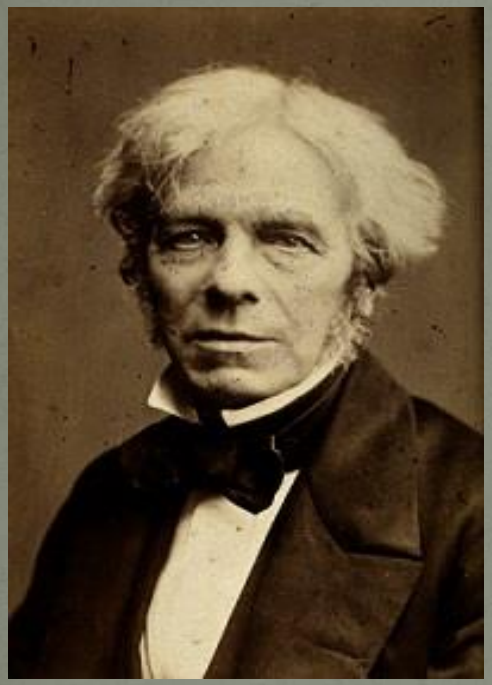
- John Dalton's major contribution was his theory on atoms which consists of five parts as follows:
  - Atoms are made of tiny particles known as atoms
  - Atoms are indivisible and indestructible
  - Atoms of a given element are identical in size, mass, and chemical properties
  - In a chemical reaction, atoms separate, combine and rearrange
  - Dalton made a lot of discoveries based off on his observations.

Issac Newton



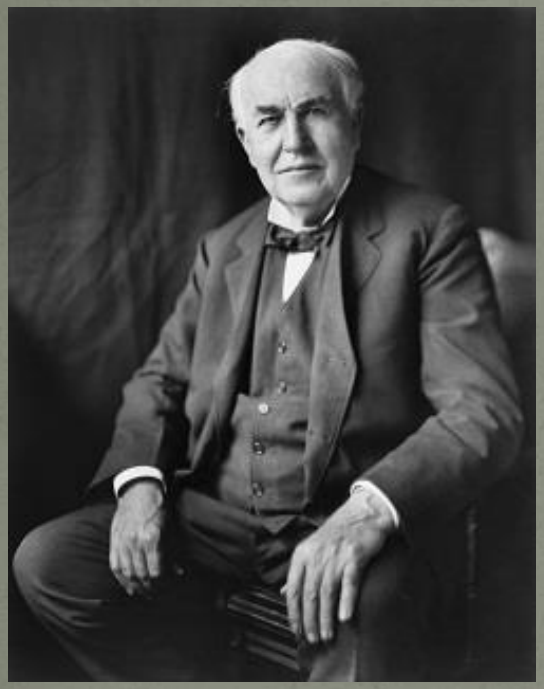
- Issac Newton's discoveries created a launch pad for future developments in science. His most noteworthy discoveries were as follows:
- Newton's three laws of motion set the foundation for modern classical mechanics.
- The discovery of gravitational force gave us the ability to predict the movement of heavenly bodies.
- His discovery of the calculus gave us a potent mathematical tool, aiding the precise analytical treatment of the physical world.
- Issac Newton is one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time and his inventions and discoveries widened the reach of human thoughts

Michael Faraday



- Faraday was a man devoted to discovery through experimentation. He was famous for never giving up on ideas that came from scientific intuition. When he thought of an idea, he would keep experimenting through multiple failures until he got what was expected. Below is the list of his few noteworthy discoveries:
  - Discovery of Electromagnetic Induction
  - Discovery of Benzene
  - Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis
  - Gas Liquefication and Refrigeration
  - Michael Faraday was one of the revered scientists of all time.

Thomas Edison

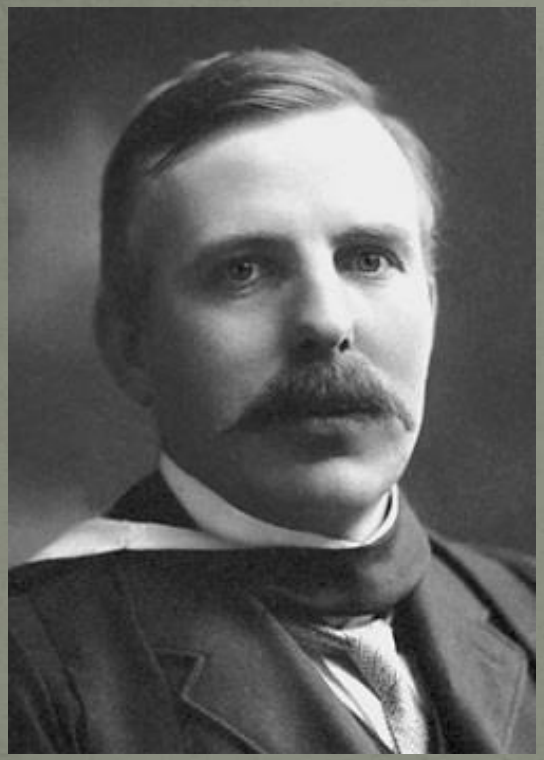


- Thomas Edison made a lot of key inventions and discoveries. Here, we have listed a few noteworthy ones:
  - Invented the carbon rheostat
  - Discovered incandescent light
  - Invented the motion picture camera
  - Invented the fluorescent electric lamp
  - Discovered Thermionic Emission
- Edison has been described as "America's greatest inventor." He developed many devices in fields like mass communication and electric power generation.

Marie Sklodowska-Curie

- Marie Sklodowska-Curie was a chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel prize. She is the only woman to win the Nobel prize twice in two different fields. She is most famous for the discovery of elements Polonium and Radium.

Ernest Rutherford



- Ernest Rutheford, a Zealand chemist is regarded as the “father of nuclear physics.” He was the first to propose that an atom comprises a small charged nucleus surrounded by empty space and are circled by tiny electrons which later, became known as the Rutherford model. He is credited with the discovery of protons and hypothesised the existence of the neutron.

Home Work

- Answer the following questions:

  - Name the first woman scientist who won a Nobel prize.
  - Name the Scientist described as “America’s greatest inventor”.
  - Why Issac Newton is called a greatest mathematicians and physicists?
  - Name the scientist known as father of nuclear physics.
  - Write all discoveries of Michael Faraday.

España

- El País : España
- La Capital : Madrid
- La Moneda : Euro
- Ciudades Importantes : Barcelona , Salamanca & Sevilla
- La Bandera :

Fun Factsabout Spain

- Not all Spaniards are native speakers of (Castilian) Spanish. There are four official languages in Spain (Castilian, Catalan, Basque and Galician).
- Spanish Culture greatly influenced modern art from the late 1800s, with artists like Antonio Gaudi, Pablo Picasso, Joan Miró and Salvador Dalí.
- Spain is renowned for its lively festivals, including San Fermín("Running of the bulls") in Pamplona and Tomatina("Tomato battle") in Buñol.
- Spain won its first World Cup football title in 2010.
- Don Quixote, the famous book written by Miguel de Cervantes in 1605, was voted the "most meaning book of all time " by a panel of top authors.
- Tradittionally one has two surnames in Spain- The first surname from your father, and the second from your mother.
- Madrid is in the physical centre of the country and the plaza "Puerta de Sol" is the exact centre of the country.
- Spain is one of the world's biggest producer of saffron, an important ingredient in paella.

EL ESPAÑOL

¿Por qué Español?

Reasons to Learn Spanish

- To communicate with more than 400 million native Spanish speakers worldwide.
- Learning Spanish makes acquiring the next foreign language easier.
- Spanish is the second most spoken language in the world.
- Spanish will take your career to the next level.
- It will unlock the a World of travel destinations.
- Spanish is one of the easiest foreign languages to learn.
- Learning a second language makes you mentally fit.

About Spanish Language History

- The Spanish language was evolved from Colloquial Latin, which was brought to the Iberian península by the Romans during the second Punic War in the beginning of 210 BC.

- In the year 1000, there were around 8 languages spoken in Spain , majorly it was Arabic , Galician, Basque, Castilian or Español was restricted to only few parts of the North of Spain.

- Castilian or Español started becoming the main language for the communication among the people of Spain.

Spanish around the World

- Spanish or Español also known as the Castilian is a Roamnce language which was originated in the castle region of Spain.
- More than 400 Million people speak Spanish as a native language , making it the second largest spoken language in the world.
- Spanish is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.
- It is used as an official language by the European Union.
- Spanish is the official language of 19 Countries in Latin America.
- Spanish is the most popular language of the United States of America.

El Abecedario

Spanish Alphabet					
Aa A a	Bb B be	Cc C ce	Dd D de	Ee E e	Ff F efe
Gg G ge	Hh H hache	Ii I i	Jj J jota	Kk K ka	Ll L ele
Mm M eme	Nn N ene	Ñ Ñ eñe	Oo O o	Pp P pe	Qq Q cu
Rr R ere	Ss S ese	Tt T te	Uu U u	Vv V ve	Ww W uve doble
Xx X equis	Yy Y i griega	Zz Z zeta			

Los Números

0 Cero	1 Uno	2 Dos	3 Tres	4 Cuatro
5 Cinco	6 Seis	7 Siete	8 Ocho	9 Nueve
10 Diez	11 Once	12 Doce	13 Trece	14 Catorce
15 Quince	16 Dieciséis	17 Diecisiete	18 Dieciocho	19 Diecisinueve
20 Veinte	21 Veintiuno	22 Veintidos	23 Veintitres	24 Veinticuatro
25 Veinticinco	26 Veintiseis	27 Veintisiete	28 Veintiocho	29 Veintinueve
30 Treinta				

Los Saludos

Spanish	English
Hola	Hello
Buenos Días	Good Morning
Buenas Tardes	Good Afternoon/Evening
Buenas Noches	Good Night
Bienvenido/a	Welcome
¿Qué tal?	How is it going?
¿Cómo estás?	How are you ?
Estoy muy bien	I am very well
Hasta Pronto	See you soon
Mucho Gusto	Nice to meet you
Adíos/Chao	Bye
Lo Siento	Sorry

Las Nacionalidades

- Las Nacionalidades y su género: (Nationalities)

Words ending with vowel “o”: O -> A

País	Masculino	Femenino
	- O	-A
India	Indio	India
Perú	Peruano	Peruana
Brasil	Brasileño	Brasileña
Suiza	Suizo	Suiza
China	Chino	China
Suecia	Sueco	Sueca

Words Ending with consonants: +A

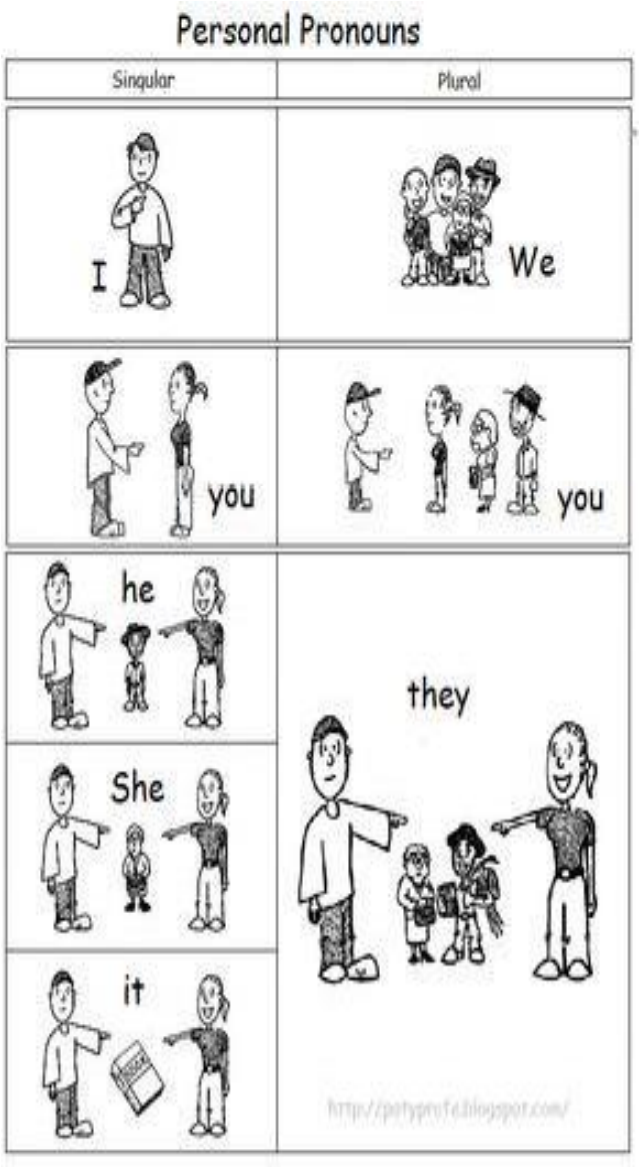
	- Consonant	+A
España	Español	Española
Almenia	Alemán	Alemána
Portugal	Portugués	Portuguésa
Francia	Francés	Francesa
Japón	Japonés	Japonesa
Inglaterra	Ingles	Inglesa

Same for Masculino y Femenino

	-A, -E, -I	-A, -E, -I
Belga*	Belga	Belga
Canadá	Canadiense	Canadiense
Marruecos	Marroquí	Marroquí
Iraq	Iraquí	Iraquí
Estados Unidos de América	Estadounidense	Estadounidense

Los Pronombres Personales

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Yo : I	Nosotros/as
2nd Person	Tú : You (Informal)	Vosotros/as
3rd Person	Él : He Ella : She Usted : You (Formal)	Ellos : They (M) Ellas : They (F) Ustedes : You all (Informal)



Los Verbos

AR	ER	IR
Hablar	Beber	Vivir
Nadar	Comer	Escribir
Estudiar	Tener	Abrir
Comprar	Ser	Decidir
Bailar	Poder	Consumir
Enseñar	Querer	Definir
Estar	Poner	Subir

Las Conjugacion

AR	ER	IR
-o	-o	-o
-as	-es	-es
-a	-e	-e
-amos	-emos	-imos
-áis	-éis	-ís
-an	-en	-en

Las Conjugacion

AR Hablar	ER Comer	IR Vivir
Yo Hablo	Yo Como	Yo Vivo
Tú Hablas	Tú Comes	Tú Vives
Él/Ella/Usted Habla	Él/Ella/Usted Come	Él/Ella/Usted Vive
Nosotros Hablamos	Nosotros Comemos	Nosotros Vivimos
Vosotros Habláis	Vosotros Coméis	Vosotros Vivís
Ellos/as/Ustedes Hablan	Ellos/as/Ustedes Comen	Ellos/as/Ustedes Viven