

Std - VI

Bengali Literature

\* প্রাচীন ভাষা :

বাহ্য গণ্য : (স্বাক্ষরিক — চিরকাল) লেখা

\* প্রাচীন ভাষা লেখা

\* কবিতা শাস্ত্রের কাছ থেকে মুক্তির কাছ থেকে মুক্তির লেখা

\* আকাশ

শাস্ত্র, লেখা

\* চৈতন্যচন্দ্র গোস্বামীর মুক্তির লেখা

Bengali Language

\* গ্রীষ্মের ছুটি কিতাব গোস্বামীর বন্ধুদের একটি চিঠি লেখা ।

\* রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের মতামত লেখা ।

\* বিশেষত্ব শব্দ (ইতিহাস — কৃত্তিক) লেখা ।

\* অন্ধ বিচ্ছেদ লেখা অনুষ্ঠান — মাসিক

অবশিষ্ট Bengali H.W শাস্ত্র নিশ্চয় হবে ।

**Worksheet 1**  
**Grade 6**  
**Subject: Chemistry**  
**Chapter 4: Acids, bases & salts**

Q1. Complete these equations:

a. Zinc oxide + Water =

b. Calcium oxide + Water =

c. Zinc + Sulphuric acid=

d. Sodium hydroxide + Sulphuric acid =

e. Sodium carbonate + Hydrochloric acid=

Q2. Distinguish between an acid and a base.

Acid	Base

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Q3. Classify the following as acids, bases and salts:

Lemon juice	
Caustic soda	
Slaked lime	
Calcium sulphate	
Vinegar	
Zinc oxide	
Common salt	
Grape juice	
Sour milk	

Q4. What is indicator? Write down two names of the indicators.

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**Worksheet 2**  
**Grade 6**  
**Subject: Chemistry**  
**Chapter 4: Acids, bases & salts**

Q1. List the various properties of acids


Q2. Explain the properties of bases


Q3. Fill in the blanks

- a. Acid turns blue litmus \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Bases are \_\_\_\_\_ to taste
- c. A salt containing water of crystallization is a \_\_\_\_\_ salt
- d. Bases that dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Acids react with carbonates to give \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Write down five uses of acids.

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**Worksheet 1**  
**Grade 6**  
**Subject: ICT**  
**Chapter 8: Introduction to QBASIC**

Q1. What is QBASIC?

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Q2. What is the full form of BASIC?

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Q3. Fill in the blanks.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extension of QBASIC program
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ option is used to save the changes in the program file
- c. QBASIC is designed from \_\_\_\_\_ language
- d. By default, the name of the program file in QBASIC is \_\_\_\_\_
- e. To exit from QBASIC, you use \_\_\_\_\_ option present in the file menu

Q4. Find out the output of the following programs by using the QBASIC software. (Lab Work)

```
CLS  
PRINT "HI FRIENDS"  
PRINT  
PRINT "QBASIC IS AN INTERESTING LANGUAGE"  
PRINT  
PRINT "TRY OUT YOURSELF"
```

**Worksheet 2**  
**Grade 6**  
**Subject: ICT**  
**Chapter 9: QBASIC Statement**

Q1. Write the command for the following statements.

- a. To display "Hello" message on the screen

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

b. To assign a value 10 to a number variable N2

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

c. To assign a string value "ABC" to a string variable NAME2

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

d. To leave a blank line

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

e. To display "Your name" message on the screen

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is PRINT statement? Give two examples.

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Q3. What is a variable? Explain two types of variables.

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Q4. Execute the following program in the QBASIC software. (Lab work)

```
CLS
INPUT "Enter name", name$
INPUT "Enter your age", age
INPUT "Enter your class", class
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT
PRINT "Your name is"; name$
PRINT
PRINT "You are in"; class; "and you are"; age; "years old"
```

## Std-6 Maths

Ex-21.1(1-5)  
Ex-20.2(all)  
Ex-18.1(1,2,3)  
Ex-16.2(1,2,3,4)



*Orchid International School Dhaka*

### **STD-VI (Biology H.W)**

#### **Day 1:**

-Explain the process of locomotion in different type of animals. (Written work)



- Name the components of nervous system. Write about the structure and function of each part with proper diagram.

**Day 2:**

-What are the basic constituents of food? (Reading, pg# 63-66)

**Day 3:**

-What is food made of? Briefly write about functions performed by various food constituents. (Table- 6.3)

-How much energy can we yield from meats, eggs, cereal, vegetables, fruits, sweets and cake? What are the major constituents of these foods? (Table- 6.4)

**Day 4:**

-How can food be classified? Write the categories along with examples.

-Define balance diet. What is the importance of having fibre vegetables?

-Define food pyramid. Draw a food pyramid to explain balanced food intake for individuals. (Fig- 6.2)

**Day 5:**

-Describe different processes which can be used for preserving food. (Reading)

**Orchid International School Dhaka**

**Grade - VI**

**Subject - English Language II**

Write on the following essays:

- The time when you failed to remember the birthday of your best friend.
- A crowded shopping centre.
- Describe an occasion when you were very frightened.

# *Orchid International School Dhaka (OISD)*

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## *Worksheet - 1*

*Subject: Physics*

*Topic: Making Work easier*

*Class: Std. VI*

## **Lever:**

One of the six simple machines is the lever. Levers allow a relatively smaller force to move a heavier object. In this lesson, we will investigate the law of the lever and work some examples involving levers.

## **Uses of the Lever:**

Have you ever been on a seesaw or opened a paint can's lid? If so, you were using a **lever**, which is a bar or other rigid object that has a point to pivot around. The pivot point is called a **fulcrum**.

Let's say you're on a seesaw with your friend who weighs a lot more than you and you want the seesaw to be balanced. You could position yourself at a certain distance from the fulcrum so your lighter bodyweight counters your friend's bodyweight, allowing the seesaw to be in equilibrium. This means there's no rotation. Let's see how the math works when dealing with a lever.

## **The Law of the Lever:**

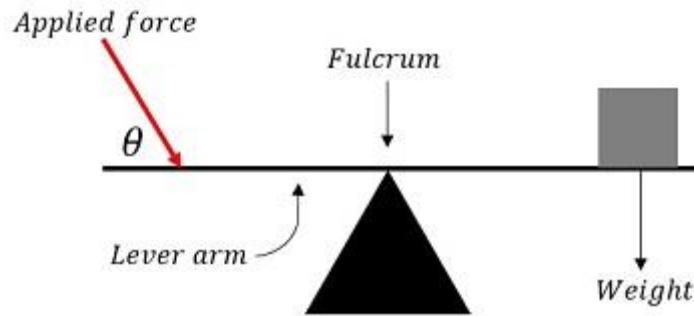
The cross product of force and distance is **torque**. The **law of the lever** is also known as the law of moments and equates clockwise torques and counterclockwise torques. The equation here shows the law of levers:

$$F_1 \times d_1 = F_2 \times d_2$$

Equation

- $F_1$  is force 1.
- $d_1$  is the distance from the fulcrum force 1 is applied.
- $F_2$  is force 2.

- $d_2$  is the distance from the fulcrum force 2 is applied.



Forces applied at a distance from the fulcrum

$$\text{Mechanical advantage} = \frac{\text{Load}}{\text{Effort}}$$

**Example:** Fahima and Jannat sit on opposite ends of a see-saw. If Fahima weighs 32kg wt and sits at a distance of 180 cm from the fulcrum of the see-saw, where would Jannat weighing 36 kg wt sit in order that the see-saw be made horizontal?

Solution: We know that,

$$\text{Load} \times \text{Load arm} = \text{Effort} \times \text{Effort arm}$$

$$F_1 \times d_1 = F_2 \times d_2$$

$$320 \times 0.180 = 360 \times d_2$$

$$\frac{320 \times 0.180}{360} = d_2$$

$$d_2 = 0.160 \text{ m}$$

Given,

$$\text{Load } F_1 = 32 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2 = 320 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Distance } d_1 = 180 \text{ cm} = 0.180 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Load } F_2 = 36 \text{ kg} \times 10 \text{ m/s}^2 = 360 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Distance } d_2 = ? ?$$

$\therefore$  Jannat has to sit a distance of 160 cm or 0.160 m from the fulcrum of the see-saw to make it horizontal.

**Question:**

**Question 1.** If you are able to lift a stone of 250 kg wt by applying a force of only 10 Kg wt, what is the mechanical advantage of your lever?

**Question 2.** Dilip uses a force of 27 kg wt at a distance of 480 cm from the fulcrum of a crowbar, to lift a rock placed 24 cm away from the fulcrum. What is the weight of the rock? What is its mechanical advantage?

**Question 3.** The effort arm of a lever is 7.5 m long and the load arm is 3m long. What is the effort needed to raise a load of 60 kg wt? What is the mechanical advantage of this lever?

**Question 4.** A man applied an effort of 50 kg wt to a crowbar to lift a boulder of 750 kg wt. The distance of the boulder from the fulcrum is 10 cm. How far from the fulcrum should the man apply the effort?



**Question 5.** A man wishes to lift a sack of rice of weight 60 kg wt. If he uses a single fixed pulley, how much effort will he need to apply?

