#### ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

#### **CLASS VI MATHEMATICS**

#### WORKSHEET -1 [2020-2021]

#### [TOPIC - KNOWING OUR NUMBERS]

### **PLACE VALUE CHART-INDIAN SYSTEM**

Periods →	Crore's		Lakh's		Thousand's		One's		
Places →	T-Cr	Cr	T-L	L	T-th	Th	Н	Т	0

- There are four periods.
- Each period contains two places except One's period(containing three places).
- Thus there total are nine places.

#### PLACE VALUE CHART-INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Periods →	Million's			Thousand's			One's		
Places →	НМ	TM	М	H-Th	T-Th	Th	Н	Т	0

- There are three periodS.
- Each period contains three places.
- Thus there are total nine places.

1.	Fill	in :	the	b	lan	ks:

a)	1 lakh =	ten thousand	c)	1 crore	=	ten lakh
b)	1 million =	hundred	d)	1 crore	=	million
	thousand		e)	1 million	=	lakh

- 2. Enter the following numerals in the place value chart(Indian System) and write its number name:
  - a) 6,45,310
- b) 45,80,901
- c) 1,25,36,401
- d) 12,38,23,629

#### PLACE VALUE CHART- INDIAN SYSTEM

Periods →	Crore's		Lakh's		Thousand's		One's		
Places →	T-Cr	Cr	T-L	L	T-th	Th	Н	Т	0

a)										
b)										
c)										
d)										
3. Enter the f	ollowing nu	ımerals i	n the pl	ace value	chart(Ir	nternatio	nal Syste	em) and	write	
its number	•		•		`		·	,		
a) 789210	092 b)	745228	3 (	c) 99985	102					
,	·			,						
PLAC	E VALUE	CHART-	INTER	NATIONA	AL SYS	ТЕМ				
Periods →		Million's		The	ousand'	 S		One's		
Places →	HM	TM	М	H-Th	T-Th	Th	H	Т	0	
a)										
c)										
4. Write the fo	ollowing nu	ımbers ir	words							
a) 1005	•				c)	19085				
b) 50109	)				d)	99901				
5. Write the f	ollowing nu	ımbers ir	numer	als.						
a) Forty	thousand s	eventeer	า		d)	Thirty th	ree thou	sand two	)	
b) Ten th	ousand six	<				hundred ninety five				
c) Ninety	thousand	nineteen	1							
6. Arrange th	e following	numbers	s in asc	ending or	der					
a) 36819	, 35816, 3	581, 315	86							
b) 90046	6, 90304, 90	0406, 90	043, 90	403						
7. Arrange th	e following	numbers	s in des	cending o	order					
a) 10060	, 16000, 1	0600, 16	001							
b) 82416	5, 84126, 80	6142, 82	641							
8. Fill in the b	lanks with	< or > si	gn							
•	2 5451				,		_ 24007			
•	5894				d)	40017 _	4000	7		
9. Write the s	successor o	of								
a) 89999					,	999				
b) 10889					d) 2	009				

а	) 10000	c) 9999	)
b	) 1000	d) 1688	38
11. M	ake the greatest and the smallest four dig	git numbers by us	sing any one digit twice
а	) 0, 4, 9		
b	) 3, 8, 7		
12. M	ake the greatest and the smallest four dig	git numbers by u	sing any four different digit
а	) Digit 4 is always at ten's place	Greatest	Smallest
b	) Digit 9 is always at hundredth place	Greatest	Smallest
С	) Digit 4 is always at thousand's place	Greatest	Smallest
13. W	rite the place value of the under lined dig	its in the followin	g numbers.
а	) 639 <u>5</u> 9	c) 3 <u>9</u> 52	29
b	) <u>8</u> 5638	d) 94 <u>7</u> 4	<b>1</b> 5

10. Write the predecessor of

Note: Students are requested to do the worksheet in a new notebook (it should be covered in purple and labelled neatly) or in A4 sheet.

## **St Thomas school**

## **English Worksheet**

Class: VI Date: 03-04-2020 Time: 20 min

## World's Largest Seal

In the freezing ocean waters of Antarctica, the planet's largest seals make their home in a frozen world. These giants are southern elephant seals, and they can grow as long as the length of a car and weigh as much as two cars combined. The name "elephant seal" comes from both the males' enormous size and from their giant trunk-like nose, called a proboscis. Females do not have a proboscis and they are much smaller. A thick layer of blubber keeps southern elephant seals warm in their icy habitat. The seals are clumsy on land, but in water they're graceful swimmers and incredible divers. They can easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt for squid, octopus, and various kinds of fish. Elephant seals are able to stay underwater for 20 minutes or more. The longest underwater session researchers observed is an amazing two hours! When they return to the surface to breathe, it's only for a few minutes. Then they dive again. While elephant seals spend most of their time swimming, they also gather on beaches in groups called colonies. One reason they come to land is to give birth and breed. Males arrive before females. They battle for dominance, deciding who will have large harems of females. Raising their enormous bodies, the males inflate their snouts and bellow. Usually these confrontations end quickly. However, sometimes only a physical battle can settle the matter. These fights can be bloody, but permanent injury is rare. Females arriving on land give birth to a single pup they've been carrying since the previous year. New-borns weigh about 90 pounds. The mother nurses her pup for a little over three weeks. After this, she breeds with a dominant male and then returns to the sea to feed. Her pup now weighs well over 200 pounds and is on its own. If it survives, it too will enter the sea within a couple of months. A second reason elephant seals come to land is to molt. When they molt, they shed old skin and fur and new skin and fur grows. A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the Pacific Ocean, dispersed from Baja, California to Alaska. Both northern and southern elephant seals were once hunted nearly to extinction. However, under legal protections both have made incredible comebacks

1. Based on the information in the article, describe how an elephant seal's movements are different on land than in the water.							
	Why do male elephant seals arrive on land before females during the breeding ason?						

3. According to the information in the article, describe two reasons why elephant seals come on land.
4. How does an elephant seal obtain its food? What foods are a part of an elephant seal's diet?
5. Based on what you read in the article, are elephant seals in danger of becoming extinct today? Why or why not?
6. Fill in the missing letters to create a vocabulary word from the article. Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.
1 n m o s
hint: extremely large
2 o i n e
hint: power or superiority over others
3. c u y
hint: awkward; ungainly
4 e r a e n
hint: lasting indefinitely
5 l n i e
hint: groups of elephant seals
6. e i n t n
hint: disappearance from the planet
7 u b er
hint: fatty tissue that helps sea mammals stay warm
8 e l
hint: make a loud roaring sound

# अभ्यास पत्र -1 (2020-2021)

विषय - हिंदी कक्षा - छठी

प्र0-1-दिए गए शब्दों में से व्यक्तिवाचक, जातिवाचक और भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द अलग कीजिए-

- 1. पंखा 2. अंकित 3. टमाटर 4. नदी
- 5. मिठास 6. गंगा 7. चम्मच 8. बचपन

9. रामायण 10. पेड

प्र0-2- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए -

- 1. आग 2. हवा 3. उपवन 4. सूरज

- 5. मित्र 6. बादल 7. प्त्र 8. पृथ्वी

प्र0-3- निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए -

- 1. ज्ञान 2. सत्य 3. देश 4. लाभ

- 5. उदय 6. योग्य 7. प्राचीन 8. स्वर्ग

- 9. एकता 10. सफल