SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL, HOWRAH

CLASS 6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Week II ASSIGNMENT- I

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g., we have talked before) or began in the past and continued to the present time (e.g., he has grown impatient over the last hour). This tense is formed by **have/has + the past participle.**

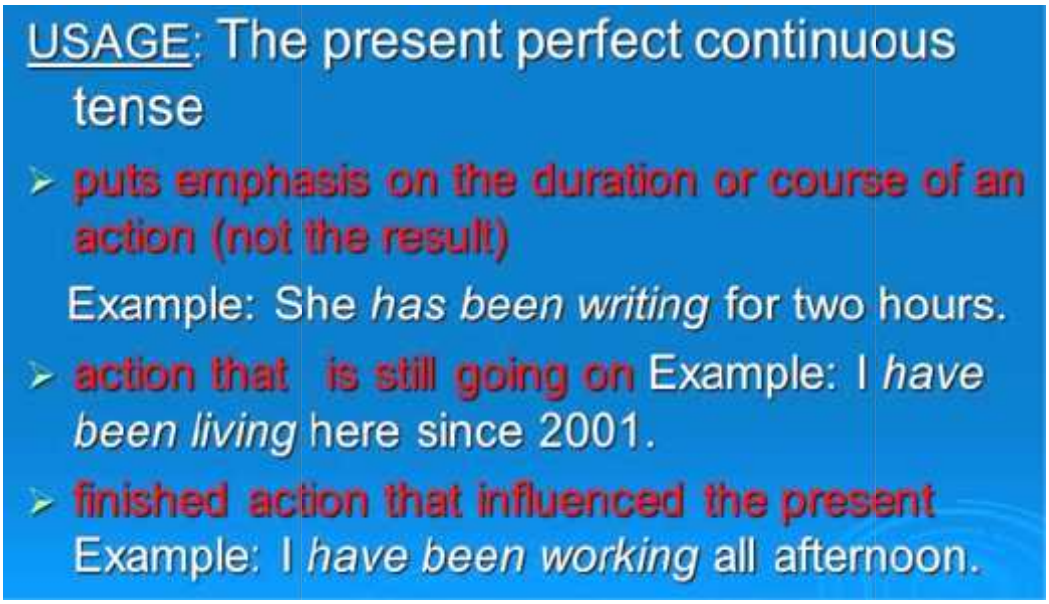
I. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I (not / work) _____ today.
2. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) _____ our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you) _____?
5. He (write) _____ five letters.
6. She (not / see) _____ him for a long time.
7. (be / you) _____ at school?
8. School (not / start) _____ yet.
9. (speak / he) _____ to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) _____ the time yet.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present perfect continuous tense shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The present perfect continuous is formed using the construction

has/have been + the present participle (root + -ing).



II. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. He _____ (feel) unwell for some weeks now.

2. The two ladies _____ (sing) songs since morning without getting tired.

3. The children _____ (play) for several hours now and need to be called indoors.

4. She _____ (eat) some junk food or other for years and now suffers from various stomach problems.

5. They _____ (read) books in large numbers on the subject and so are very knowledgeable about it now.

6. I _____ (write) letters for the past two hours and my hands are beginning to ache.

7. He _____ (run) here and there for a job and has finally found one .

8. It _____ (rain) since this morning. How irritating!

9. Politicians _____ (fool) the public for several years and the public has become wiser now.

10. The poor old lady _____ (cook) meals for a large number of people for some years now.

11. He _____ (request) a transfer since 2000.

12. They _____ (waste) their time all these months and now all of a sudden have got serious and are studying hard.

III. Your uncle has promised to give you a gift of thousand rupees. Write a letter thanking him for the offer. Tell him how you planned to spend the money and why you wish to spend it in this way.

SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL, HOWRAH

CLASS 6

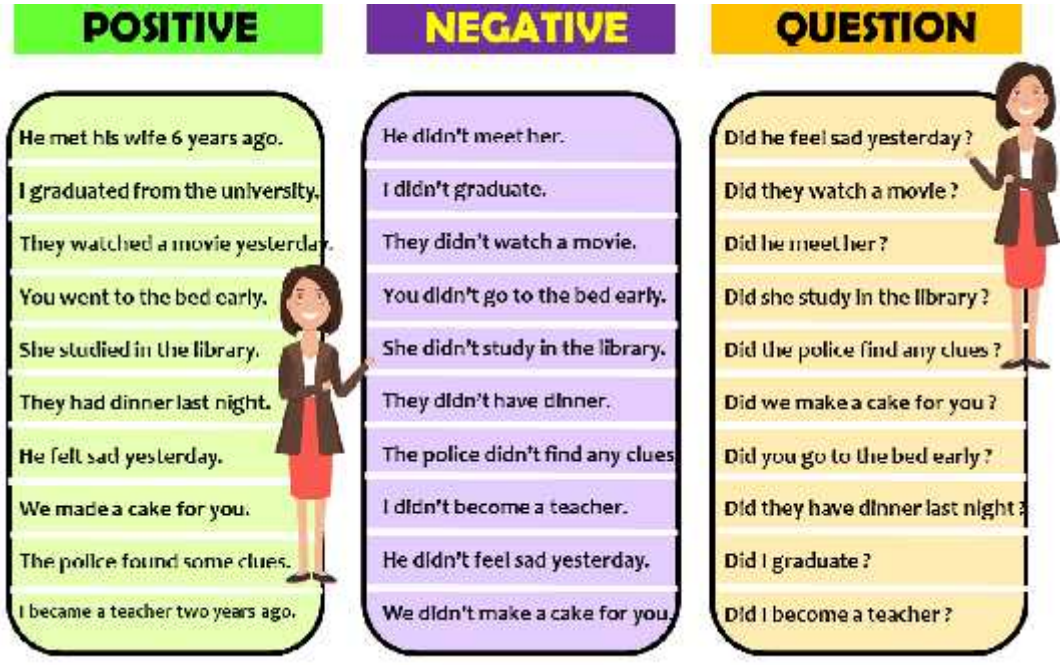
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Week II ASSIGNMENT- II

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The **Simple Past tense** is used for past actions that happened either at a specific time, which can either be given by a time phrase (*yesterday*, *last year*, etc.) or understood from the context. Regular Verbs add **-ed** to the base form, or **-d** if the verbs ends with **-e**. Irregular verbs can change in many different ways. The verb form is the same for all persons.

Examples:



I. Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ a great trip.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a park.

5. One evening we even (meet) _____ some Irish dancers.
6. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. The sceneries (be) _____ beautiful too.
10. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The **past continuous tense** is used to describe actions that began in the **past** and often continued for a short period of time after the action started. This **tense** describes actions or events that happened at a specific time in the **past**.

II. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I _____**(write)** a letter.

2. Janet _____**(water)** the plants.

3. We _____**(wait)** for the train.

4. They _____**(prepare)** for the exam.

5. He _____**(fix)** the roof.

6. She _____**(revise)** her lessons.

7. The birds _____**(sing).**

8. The boys _____**(watch)** television.

9. The girls _____**(dance).**

10. You _____**(disturb)** me.

11. She _____**(expect)** a baby.

12. It _____**(rain).**

13. Raju _____**(work)** on a new project.

14. We _____**(await)** their reply.

15. She _____**(search)** for a job.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense is used to show that an action took place once or many times before another point in the past. The past perfect is formed using ***had*** **+ past participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *had*. Negatives are made with *not*.

III. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. We ---- (meet) before you moved to Los Angeles.
2. When I got to the office, they ---- (leave).
3. By the time the spring came, the flowers ---- (bloom).
4. I was able to pass the exam since I ---- (study) regularly.
5. The movie ---- (already start) when we arrived there.
6. Before she travelled to Lisbon, she ---- (reserve) the hotel room.
7. I ---- (have) my lunch when they offered to eat out.
8. I didn't realize that I ---- (lose) my keys until I arrived home.
9. I noticed that I ---- (forget) to take my passport with me before I left home.
10. I was able to understand her as I ---- (know) Lea for more than ten years.
11. When the police came, the thieves ---- (already escape).
12. By the time you understood the problem I ---- (find) the solution.
13. He was fired because he ---- (give away) some documents.
14. I knew what to do because I ---- (experience) it before.
15. By the late sixteenth century, American silver ---- (account) for one-fifth of Spain's total budget.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The past perfect continuous tense shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. The past perfect continuous tense is constructed using **had been + the verb's present participle (root + -ing).**

IV. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. We (sleep) _____ for 12 hours when he woke us up.
2. They (wait) _____ at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
3. We (look for) _____ her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
4. I (not / walk) _____ for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
5. How long (learn / she) _____ English before she went to London?
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he (sing) _____ in the rain too long.
7. He (drive) _____ less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
8. They were very tired in the evening because they (help) _____ on the farm all day.
9. I (not / work) _____ all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle) _____ all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

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Class 6

Mathematics

Knowing Our Numbers

WEEK 2 ASSIGNMENT 2

Place value in Maths describes the position or place of a digit in a number. Each digit has a place in a number. When we represent the number in general form, the position of each digit will be expanded. Those positions start from a unit place or we also call it as one's position. After units, it comes tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousand, hundred thousands and so on..

Place Value Chart

In Mathematics, place value charts help us to make sure that the digits are in the correct places. To identify the positional values of numbers accurately, first, write the digits in the place value chart, and then write the numbers in the usual and the standard form. Here, we are provided with the place value chart of the Indian System for the reference. Place Value Chart For Indian System

Here, the Indian System of place value chart is given below.

Place Value Chart For Indian System

Crores

Lakhs Thousands

Ones

Ten Crores

(TC)

(10, 00,00,000)

Crores (C)

(1, 00,00,000)

Ten Lakhs (TL)

(10,00,000)

Lakhs

(L)

(1,00,000)

Ten- Thousands (TTh)

(10,000)

Thousands (Th)

(1000)

Hundreds (H)

(100)

Tens

(T)

(10)

Ones

(O)

(1)

Place Value Chart For International System

Place Value Chart For International System

Millions

Thousands

Ones

Hundred- Millions

(HM)

(100, 000,000)

Ten-Millions(TM)

(10, 000,000)

Millions

(1,000,000)

Hundred -Thousands (HTh)

100,000)

Ten- Thousands (TTh)

(10,000)

Thousands (Th)

(1000)

Hundreds (H)

(100)

Tens

(T)

(10)

Ones

(O)

(1)

Comparison Between Indian and International System

In both the systems, 5-digit numbers are read in the same way. Here, we will have a look at the comparison of how to read the numbers in both the Indian and International system.

No. of. Digits

Indian System

International System

6-Digit Numbers

1 Lakh

100 Thousand

7-Digit Numbers

10 Lakhs

1 Million

8-Digit Numbers

1 Crore

10 Million

9-Digit Numbers

10 Crores

100 Million

Place Value for Decimals

Hundred

Thousands Ten

Thousands Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones . Ones Tenths Hundredths

Place value tells you how much each digit stands for

Use a hyphen when you use words to write 2-digit numbers greater than 20 that have a digit other than zero in the one's place.

A place-value chart tells you how many hundreds, tens, and ones to use.

Number Place Value Value of digit

5 67,891,234 Units / Ones 4

5 67,891,234 Tens 30

5 67,891,234 Hundreds 200

5 67,891,234 Thousands 1,000

5 67,891,234 Ten thousand 90,000

5 67,891,234 Hundred thousand 800,000

5 67,891,234 Millions 7,000,000

5 67,891,234 Ten million 60,000,000

Zeros may stand for nothing, but that doesn't mean you can leave them out. They keep other digits in the correct places.

Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones

2 0 4 0

Think: 2 thousand + 0 hundred + 4 tens + 0 ones

Write: 2,040

Say: Two thousand Forty

Face Value in Maths

Face value of a digit is the value of the digit itself, in a number. Whether the number is single-digit, double-digit, or three-digit or any number, each digit has its face value. Let us understand with the help of examples.

For number 2, 2 is the face value.

For number 89, the face value of 8 and 9 are 8 and 9 respectively.

For 52369, the face value of 3 is 3.

Place Value and Face Value

As we have already discussed the definition of both place value and face value, let us discuss the difference between them. From the definition, we know place value states the position of a digit in a given number, whereas face value describes the value of the digit.

Place Value Through The Millions

Millions Period Thousands Period One's Period

The digits in large numbers are in groups of three places. The groups are called periods. Commas are usually used to separate the periods.

Let us take an example of a number, 71502700. Check the position of each digit in the given table below.

Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
7	1	5	0	2	7	0	0	

Place Value Examples

Example 1:

Write the number 27349811 in the International place value system. Also, write it with commas and in words.

Solution:

MILLION		THOUSANDS			ONES		
T.M	M	H.Th	T.Th	Th	H	T	O
2	7	3	4	9	8	1	1

With commas – 27,349,811

In words – Twenty-seven million three hundred forty-nine thousand eight hundred eleven.

Example 2:

In the number 783425, write the digit that is in –

(a) hundreds place (b) hundred thousands place

(c) ten thousands place (d) Ones place

Solution:

(a) A number in hundreds place is 4

(b) A number in hundred thousands place is 7

(c) A number in ten thousands place is 8

(d) A number in One's place is 5

Indian and International System in Numeration

EXERCISE 1

Q1)Write in 5,76,500 expanded form

Q2) Insert commas suitably according to Indian System of Numeration: (i) 87595762 (ii) 99900046

Q3) Insert commas suitably and write the name of the following numerals according to International System of Numeration: (i) 78921092 (ii) 99985102

Q4) Write the following numbers according to Indian system of numeration: (a) Five crores,five lakhs,five thousands.(b) Fifty six crores,nineteen lakh,eight thousand and fifteen.

Q5)Fill in the blanks: a. 1 crore =_____lakhs b. 1 Millions =_____thousands c. 10 crores =_____millions d. 1 Hundred thousand =_____lakhs

Q6) Write "Ten million and seven" in numerals.

Q7)How many millions make a billion?

EXERCISE 2

Q1) Write the face value and place value of the digit 6 in the number 756032.

Q2) Find the difference between the place value and face value of the digit 9in the number 229301**.**

Q3) Determine the difference of the place value of two 7's in 37014472 and write it in words in international system.

Q4) Determine the product of place value and face value of the digit 4 in the number 5437.

Q5) Find the difference between the number 895 and that obtained on reversing its digits.

END