Worksheet -5 Subject: - G.K. Class: - VI Teacher:-Mrs. Suudha Sharma

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____Roll No. _____ Date: 04.05.2020

DRESSING SENSE

Read the descriptions of various outfits from around the world and match it to their respective countries, by writing the correct answer options in the boxes. Choose your answers from the help box.

1. A **baju kurung** is a traditional outfit for men and women. It literally means 'concealing dress'. _____

2. A **dirndl** is a wide skirt with a waistband which was originally worn by peasants living on mountains. _____

3. A **kimono** is a garment worn by both men and women. It is an ankle-length garment secured by a sash known as obi. _____

4. A **kilt** is a knee-length skirt-style outfit worn by men along with a plaid as a part of the traditional garb of this country. It is made of cloth with a woven pattern, called a tartan. _____

5. The traditional **thawb** is an ankle-length shirt made of cotton. This long outfit is often worn by men with a head cover known as kaffiyeh. This term is also used to refer to women's clothing of similar nature. _____

6. **Traje de luces** means 'suit of lights'. It is a dress made by using bright gold and silver threads and sequins. It is the traditional garment worn by bullfighters of this country. _____

7. A **boubou** is a long and flowing robe, worn by both men and women on special occasions. _____

8. A **poncho** is a cloak made of a square or rectangular piece of cloth with a hole in the middle for the wearer's head. Its edges generally fall to form a diamond shape. _____

a) Persian Gulf	b) Malaysia	c) Scotland	d) West Africa
e) Russia	f) Austria	g) South America	h) Spain

KEEPING TIME

Thousands of years ago, people did not feel the need to worry about time. They woke up when the sun rose and went to bed when it set. But today, keeping to time is so important that clocks seem to rule our lives. Read about how clocks were invented.

The Egyptians built the **sundial** around 3500 BCE, which was a more accurate shadow clock. In a sundial, the shadow moves as the sun moves across the sky, like the hands of a clock.

An Hourglass was used to measure short time intervals. It comprised of two glass bulbs placed one on top of another, connected through a narrow tube. It measured the time taken by water, sand, or mercury to run from the upper compartment into the lower compartment. Then, towards the mid-1300s, the **mechanical clock** was developed. However, it was extremely inaccurate by as much as two hours a day. In 1510, the 'spring powdered clock' was invented by Peter Heinlein. It could easily be fitted on a mantle or shelf, which made it popular among the rich.

Around 1550 BCE, the Egyptians used water clocks. In a **water clock**, a certain amount of water drips into a container. This gives an idea of the time passed. The ancient Greek and Roman astronomers tried to make more complicated and fancier clocks. Some water clocks had door and windows, which opened to reveal little figures, while others rang bells and gongs. One of the most elaborate clock towers was developed by the astronomer Su Sung, in China, in 1088 CE.

The major scientific breakthroughs that led to the development of accurate clocks occurred in 1583, when Galileo demonstrated that successive beats of a pendulum always take place in the same length of time, irrespective of the distance through which the pendulum swings. Seventy years later, Dutch astronomer Christian Huygens designed the first pendulum clock. By 1675 a minute hand was added to the hour hand, and later the **pendulum clock** had a second hand.

Domestic electric clocks became hugely popular by that time. The quartz clock was invented in the 1920s. Inside a quartz clock, there is a tiny crystal of quartz, which controls the speed of the clock and makes it run accurately. Some electrical clocks have a digital display, where the hours, minutes, and seconds are shown as numbers. The Sinclair Company produced the first **digital clock**.

The most accurate clocks in the world, the atomic clocks, were first built in the mid-1900s. The NIST F-1, a caesium **atomic clock** at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), in Boulder, Colorado, USA, is said to be one of the most accurate clocks in the world. It is expected to keep time till 30 billionth of a second per year! This clock is sometimes called the fountain clock, because it uses a fountain-like movement of atoms to work.

QUICK QUIZ

Now I Know, time is important. But who created the first calendar.

Choose the correct options.

1. At Jantar Mantar of which city in India would you find the largest stone sundial in the world?
   a. Delhi b. Jaipur c. Varanasi
2. Where will you find a large clock with a bell called Big Ben?
   a. Paris b. London c. New York City
3. The Local time at Royal Observatory is taken to be the internationally accepted universal time? Where in England is it located?
   a. London b. Yorkshire c. Greenwich
4. How many time zones are there in Russia?
   a. 10 b. 11 c. 6