

DREAMLAND CHILDREN'S CORNER (2020-2021)

CLASS VI

SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER-1 [NOUN]

EXPLANATION

1. Definition of Noun ?

Ans:- Nouns are naming words that are used to name persons, places, animals, things, feelings or ideas Eg Ashoka was a great king.

2. Define kinds of nouns and give example ?

- Proper noun :- *Proper noun* are individual names of persons, places, animals, or things. *Proper nouns* begin with a capital letter. Eg Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.
 - Common noun :- A common noun are names of persons, places, animals and things that are common to everyone or everything belonging to that group Eg The cows are grazing in the field.etc
 - Collective noun :- Collective noun are words that name a group of persons, places, animals or things which are thought as a single unit. Eg- A bunch of grapes, a pack of wolves etc
 - Abstract noun :- An abstract noun are names of things that do not have material form. They refer to the names of ideas, concepts, feelings and events. We cannot see, hear, smell taste and touch them Eg- Truth, idea, hope etc.
 - Concrete noun :- Concrete nouns are names of things that have a material form. We can experience them through our five senses. We can see, hear, smell, taste and touch them. Eg- sugar, oil chair etc
3. Noun classification :- Countable noun – Noun which can be counted are called countable nouns eg- students etc
- Uncountable noun – Noun which cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns eg- water etc

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX- A) Write a suitable proper noun for each of the common nouns:- (EXAMPLE - A television- SAMSUNG)

1. A refrigerator - 2. A mountain - 3. A school - 4. A teacher - 5. A laptop - 6. An actor -

EX- B) Write whether the following words are abstract or concrete nouns :-

(EXAMPLE - Book – Concrete noun , Love- Abstract noun)

1. Girl - 2. Peace - 3. Intelligence - 4. Mouse - 5. Confidence - 6. Toffee -

EX-C) Using the suffixes given in the box, form abstract nouns. You may use a suffix more than once :-

[- ship, -hood, -ity, -ness, -dom, -th, -ry] (EXAMPLE - child – childhood , friend – friendship)

1. Woman - 2. Captain - 3. Kind - 4. Heal - 5. Kind - 6. Brave - 7. Slave - 8. Dark - 9. Real - 10. Equal -

EX-D) Choose & Complete each sentence with a collective noun from the box & also underline them as given in the example :- [bouquet, orchestra, gang, herd, rookery, family, fleet, orchard, pride, panel, colony, gaggle]

(FOR EXAMPLE – I gave my mom a BOUQUET of flowers on her birthday.)

- We watched an _____ of musicians rehearse in the theater.
- A _____ of ships arrived at the docks right on time.
- I wrote a story about a man getting robbed by a _____ of thieves.
- A _____ of apple trees is a great place to climb and eat.
- A _____ of lions is not something I would want to disturb.
- The _____ of wild horses nearly ran us over.
- My friend and I walked to the river to feed a _____ of geese.
- My sister received a _____ of ants for her ant farm today.
- John said his _____ is a kind, generous one.
- We saw a _____ of penguins at the zoo today.
- The _____ of judges did not give any perfect scores.

EXPLANATION

1. PRONOUN- A pronoun is a word that can be used instead of a noun. Eg – [Vina arrived late. Vina had a headache.] [Vina arrived late. She had a headache]

2. **TYPES OF PRONOUN-** a) **Personal Pronouns-** They are used instead of noun Eg-**he, it, they etc.**
b) **Possessive Pronouns-** They show possession, we use them to show the relationship between people & objects Eg- **yours, mine, his, etc.**
c) **Reflexive Pronouns-** They are used as objects of a verb when the action of the verb affects the subject, the subject & object refer to the same person or thing. Eg- **themselves, himself etc.**
d) **Emphatic Pronouns-** They are used to emphasize the subject of the sentence. Eg- **myself, herself**
e) **Demonstrative Pronouns-** They point to the noun to which it refers. Eg- **this, that, these & those**
f) **Interrogative Pronouns-** They are used to ask questions Eg- **who, what, which etc**
g) **Relative Pronouns –** They refer to a noun mentioned before it. Eg- **who, whom, which**
h) **Indefinite Pronouns-** They are used when we do not know the identity of the person or thing. Eg- **somebody, nobody.**

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX-1) Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns :-

- _____ is really cold today.
- Tina _____ baked the cake.
- _____ was waiting for you at the bus stop ?
- _____ gets excited very easily.

EX-2) Fill in the blanks using the given pronouns :- [WHO, WHOSE, WHICH, WHAT]

- _____ of these boys is the champion swimmer?
- _____ game does John play?
- _____ blazer has Amit borrowed?
- _____ was complaining about the meal?

EX-3) Tick the correct answer :-

- (Who's/Whose/Who) is this bat ?
- I am teaching (myself / me) to play the drums
- I prefer our house to (theirs/mine)
- Those keys are (hers/her)

EX-4) Rewrite the sentences after correcting the errors :

(Example – I and she are classmates --- She and I are classmates)

- He himself hurt.
- Do the work himself.
- He is stronger than I.
- The student are getting restless. She is hungry.
- The book is my.

EX-5) Complete the sentences with suitable pronouns :-

- _____ was the name of the boy _____ bicycle you borrowed ?
- The woman _____ fell was badly hurt.
- _____ way did they go?
- _____ were you last night ?
- We know a lot of people _____ live in Assam.
- I don't know the name of the woman to _____ I spoke on the phone.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020 – 2021)

HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS – VI SUB – MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER – 1 (KNOWING OUR NUMBERS)

EX – 1.1

Q1. Write the smallest natural number.

Q2. Insert commas suitably and write each of the following numbers in words in the Indian system and the International system of numeration:- i. 506723

Q3. Write in expanded form :- i. 750687

Q4. Write the number in figure :- i. Seven lakh three thousand four hundred twenty

Q5. Write the face value and place value of the digit 6 in the number 756032.

EX – 1.2

Q.1. Put appropriate symbol < or > to fill in the blanks :- i. 173 _____ 189 ii. 1058 _____ 1074

Q.2. In each of the following pairs of numbers, state which number is smaller :- i. 553, 503

Q.3. Arrange in ascending order :- i. 304, 340, 34, 43, 430

Q.4. Arrange in descending order :- i. 53, 7333, 553, 7529, 335

EX – 1.3

Q.1. The sale receipt of a company during a year was Rs. 30587850. Next year it increased by Rs. 6375490. What was the total sale receipt of the company during these two years?

Q.2. A machine manufactures 23875 screws per day. How many screws did it produce in the year 2012? Assume that the machine worked on all the days of the year.

Q.3. Amitabh is 1m82cm tall and his wife is 35cm shorter than him. What is his wife's height?

Q.4. The total mass of 12 packets of sweets, each of the same size, is 15kg600g. What is the mass of each such packet?

EX- 1.4

Q.1. Round off each of the following numbers to their nearest tens:- i. 77 ii. 999

Example - 1 37 - Here the digit at one's place is 7, which is greater than 5. Hence, the round off number to nearest tens = 40

Example – 2 903 - Here the digit in one's place is 3, which is less than 5. Hence, the rounded off number to nearest tens = 900

Q.2. Estimate the following number to their nearest hundreds :- i. 1246

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020 – 2021)

HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS – VI SUB – MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER – 2 (WHOLE NUMBERS)

EX – 2.1

Q.1. Write the smallest whole number.

Q.2. Write the successor of the following numbers : i.3999, ii.3789915 **Successor is 1 more than the given number.**

Q.3. Write the predecessor of the following numbers : i. 500, ii.38794 **Predecessor is 1 less than the given number.**

Q.4. Write next three consecutive whole numbers of the following numbers :- i. 79 ii. 598

EX – 2.2

Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement :-

i. $378 + 1024 = 1024 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ii. $(21 + 18) + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = (21 + 13) + 18$

Q.2. Add the following numbers and check by reversing the order of addends :-

i. $3189 + 53885$ Solution :- $3189 + 53885 = 57074$, Check :- $53885 + 3189 = 57074$,

Therefore, $3189 + 53885 = 53885 + 3189$ (Ans) ii. $33789 + 50311$

Q.3. Fill in the blanks to make each of the following a true statement :- i. $375 \times 57 = 57 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

ii. $366 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ iii. $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 579 = 0$ iv. $7205 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1 \times 7205$

Q.4. Determine the following products by suitable arrangement :-

i. $4 \times 528 \times 25$ Solution :- $4 \times 528 \times 25 = 4 \times 25 \times 528 = 100 \times 528 = 52800$ (Ans)

ii. $125 \times 40 \times 8 \times 25$

Q.5. Find the following products by using suitable properties :-

i. 739×102 Solution :- $739 \times (100 + 2) = 739 \times 100 + 739 \times 2 = 73900 + 1478 = 75378$ (Ans)

ii. 1005×188

EX – 2.3

Q.1 Observe the following pattern and fill in the blanks:-

$$1 \times 9 + 1 = 10$$

$$12 \times 9 + 2 = 110$$

$$123 \times 9 + 3 = 1110$$

$$1234 \times 9 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$12345 \times 9 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Q.2. Observe the following pattern and fill in the blanks :-

$$9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$$

$$98 \times 9 + 6 = 888$$

$$987 \times 9 + 5 = 8888$$

$$9876 \times 9 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$98765 \times 9 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-21
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT- HIGHER BENGALI

Q 1. নিম্নে লিখিত সূত্র অনুসরণ করে প্রবন্ধ রচনা কর :-

বিষয় : বাংলার উৎসব

সূত্র : ভূমিকা – উৎসবের শ্রেণিবিভাগ – বাংলার বিভিন্ন উৎসবের বর্ণনা – উপসংহার

Q 2. নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে পত্র রচনা কর :-

১) ছাত্রজীবনে খেলাধুলার প্রয়োজনীয়তার কথা জানিয়ে বন্ধু বা বান্ধবীকে পত্র

Q 3. নিম্নলিখিত শব্দগুলি দিয়ে বাক্য রচনা কর :-

১) মৃগয়া

২) ক্ষুধা

৩) তৃষ্ণা

৪) অরণ্য

৫) মহাপুরুষ

৬) জঙ্গল

৭) পরিষ্কার

৮) ব্রাহ্মণ

৯) মোহর

১০) সর্বনাশ

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Home Assignment 2020-21

Class-VI

Subject- Higher Hindi

QUESTION: 1- निम्नलिखित विषय पर दिए गए बिंदुओं के आधार पर निबंध लिखिए-

चिड़िया घर की सैर- चिड़ियाघर जाने की योजना, चिड़ियाघर की स्थिति, वहा प्रवेश, विविध पशुओं और पक्षियों का वर्णन, पशुओं का आकर्षण, शेर के पिंजरे का वर्णन, उपसंहार

QUESTION: 2- निम्नलिखित विषय पर पत्र लिखो-

- i. छोटे भाई को परीक्षा में सफलता पाने के लिए बधाई पत्र लिखिए ।

QUESTION 3- निम्नलिखित मुहावरों से वाक्य बनाइये-

- i. अपना राग अलापना (अपनी बात पर अड़े रहना)
- ii. चार चाँद लगाना (शोभा बढ़ाना)
- iii. आसमान टूट पड़ना (अचानक बड़ी विपत्ति आना)
- iv. घर में गंगा बहाना (सुविधा होना)
- v. धरती पर पाँव न पड़ना (अभिमान करना)
- vi. मिट्टी का माधव (निरा मुर्ख)
- vii. हवा हो जाना (गायब होना)
- viii. दुम दबाकर भागना (डरकर भाग जाना)
- ix. अंगूठा दिखाना (कार्य करने से मना करना)
- x. हवा से बातें करना (बहुत तेज़ दौड़ना)

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT (2020-2021)
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT-HISTORY
CHAPTER 1(PREHISTORY AND HISTORY)

(A) Answer of the following questions:-

Q1.What is history?

Ans. History is the study of our past, a record of the events that happened long ago. It tells us about the life of people during a particular period.

Q2.Why do we study history? Give two reasons.

Ans. We study history because:-

1. History helps us to understand our society and culture.
2. History helps us to learn from our past mistakes so that we do not repeat them.

Q3. Which period in history is called prehistoric?

Ans. 'Pre-history' means 'before history'. This period refers to the era when man had not developed the art of writing. Hence, there are no written records of this period. The life of people during this period is constructed through tools, weapons, bones, etc.

Q4. Explain the term archaeology.

Ans. Archaeology means the study of the remains of the past such as inscriptions, monuments, tools, coins, pottery, etc.

Q5. Difference between Archaeological sources and literary sources.

Ans. Archaeological sources include inscriptions, coins, tools, weapons, pottery, bones, etc. Literary sources include books related to a religion and poems, plays, travelogues, etc.

Q6. What do you understand by the term 'numismatics'?

Ans. Numismatics is the study of coins.

(B) Define:-

1. Archaeology
2. History
3. Archaeological sources
4. Numismatics
5. Prehistoric
6. Literary sources

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT (2020-2021)
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT-HISTORY
CHAPTER 2(THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION)

(A) Answer of the following questions:-

Q1. Who discovered the Indus Valley Civilisation and when?

Ans. Mr. Daya Ram Sahni discovered the ruins of Harappa in 1921. Next year, in 1922 Dr. Rakhal Das Bannerjee discovered the ruins of Mohenjodaro.

Q2. What does civilisation mean?

Ans. The stage of development when man looks for more than just fulfillment of his basic needs, is called civilisation.

Q3. Describe the town planning of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Ans. The cities were divided into two parts. The upper part called 'citadel' was built on a raised ground. It was inhabited by the upper class and had public buildings such as granaries. The lower part was inhabited by the common people. Each house had a courtyard, several rooms around it, a toilet and a well.

Q4. What was the Great Bath?

Ans. Great Bath was a big tank at Mohanjodaro that was probably used by the general public during religious ceremonies. Drainage system it is a process by which water or liquid waste is drained out from an area.

Q5. What was the Great Granary. Where has it been found?

Ans. The Great Granary was found at Mohenjodaro and it was the largest building discovered there. It was used for storing grains in huge quantities for lean periods. Brick platforms have been found near the granaries which were used for threshing grain.

Q6. What is the meaning of Dwelling houses & Public building

Ans. Dwelling houses are buildings, that people live in and but do not use as offices, trading places, etc. and Public buildings are used by all the people and are not privately owned.

Q7. What were the probable causes which could have brought about an abrupt end to the Indus Valley Civilisation?

Ans. There are many reasons attributed to the fall of the Indus Valley Civilisation: -

1. The Harappa cities were destroyed by invaders who were probably the Aryans.
2. Natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes and epidemics might have destroyed the civilisation.
3. River Indus might have changed its course and turned the region into a desert.

(B) Define:-

1. Citadel
2. Great Bath
3. Great Granary
4. Civilization
5. Dwelling houses
6. Public building

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-2021
SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY
CLASS-VI

CHAPTER-1 MAPS AND DIRECTIONS

1. What is a globe? State one merit of globe.
2. What is a map? State one demerit of map.
3. What is a Sketch?
4. Unlike sketch, a shows all details accurately.
5. Give the difference between Linear Scale and Verbal Scale.
6. What are anticline and syncline folds?
7. What are the four cardinal directions?
8. What are the four intermediate directions?
9. Give the definition of meanders.
10. What are conventional signs?

CHAPTER-2 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

1. What are Landforms? Name some of the landforms found on the surface of the earth.
2. What are Endogenic process?
3. What are Exogenic process?
4. What are tectonic plates?
5. Name some of the volcanic mountains found on earth.
6. What are the types of plateaus?
7. What are Gorges?

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-2021

SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY

CLASS-VI

CHAPTER-1 MAPS AND DIRECTIONS-We can represent the earth either in the form of a globe or a map. A globe is a small scale three dimensional model of the earth. One merit of globe is that it shows the exact shape of the earth. A map is a representation of the earth as a whole or a part drawn on the flat surface. One demerit of map is that it does not represent the exact surface of the earth like a globe. Other than maps and globes we can represent a place either in the form of a sketch. It is a rough drawing. Whereas a plan shows all details accurately. One essential feature of the map is scale. Scale can be of two types verbal scale and linear scale. Coming to the directions part, we have four cardinal directions-NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST and four intermediate directions-NORTH-EAST, NORTH WEST, SOUTH EAST, SOUTH WEST.

1. What is a globe? State one merit of globe.
2. What is a map? State one demerit of map.
3. What is a Sketch?
4. Unlike sketch, a shows all details accurately.
5. What are the types of scale?
6. What are the four cardinal directions?
7. What are the four intermediate directions?

CHAPTER-2 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH-The earth's surface is uneven at many places. This gives rise to many physiographic divisions. They exist in the form of mountains, plateaus and plains on earth. These are called landforms. Landforms occur either due to endogenic processes or exogenic processes. Endogenic processes are called internal process. These process leads to folding, faulting. Exogenic process are called external process. These result in erosion, deposition, weathering and transportation. Tectonic plates are small plates of rocks that forms the surface of the earth.

1. What are Landforms? Name some of the landforms found on the surface of the earth.
2. What are Endogenic process?
3. What are Exogenic processes?
4. What are tectonic plates?

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS -6 SUB- PHYSICS

CHAPTER -1 (MATTER)

A] Define :-

- 1) **Matter** - Anything that has mass and occupies space.
- 2) **Melting or Fusion:-** Process of conversion of matter from its solid state to liquid state on heating at particular temperature
- 3) **Boiling on Vaporization** – Process of conversion of matter from its liquid state to gaseous state on heating at particular temperature.

B] Differentiate between Solids, Liquids and Gases:-

Solids	Liquids	Gas
1) Fixed shape and volume	1) No fixed shape but fixed volume	1) Neither fixed shape nor fixed volume
2) Intermolecular force is maximum	2) Intermolecular force is lesser than solids	2) Intermolecular force is least
3) Least intermolecular space	3) Intermolecular space is more than solids	3) Maximum intermolecular space

C] Fill in the blanks :-

- 1) Plasma is the fourth state of matter.
- 2) Matter is composed of atoms and molecules.
- 3) Democritus was the first person to use the term atom.
- 4) Size of a molecule is of the order 10^{-9} m.
- 5) Atoms are the basic units of matter.

D] Answer the following questions:-

- 1) Who was the first person to use term “atom”?
- 2) Which state of matter does not have fixed shape but have fixed volume?
- 3) What is matter?
- 4) In which state of matter intermolecular space is maximum?
- 5) What is melting? What is its other name?
- 6) Name the fourth state of matter?

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-6 SUB-PHYSICS

CHAPTER-2 (PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENTS)

A] Define:-

- 1) **Measurement** :- It is the comparison of an unknown quantity with a known standard quantity of same kind.
- 2) **Unit** :- It is any standard used for making comparisons in measurements.
- 3) **Physical Quantity** :- A quantity which can be measured e.g. length, mass
- 4) **Length**:- It is the distance between two points .The S. I units of length is Metre(m).
- 5) **Mass**:- It is the measure of amount of matter in an object. The S. I unit of mass is Kilogram(Kg).
- 6) **Time**:- It is defined as the duration between events or instances. The S. I unit of time is Second(s).
- 7) **Temperature**:- It is the measure of degree of hotness and coldness of a body. S. I unit of temperature is Kelvin(K).
- 8) **Fundamental Quantity**:- They cannot be expressed in terms of other quantities and are independent.
Example-Mass, Length, Time etc.
- 9) **Derived Quantity**:- They are expressed in terms of fundamental quantities and depend on them.
Example-Area, Force, Volume etc.

B] Device to measure Physical Quantities:-

Physical Quantity	Device
Length	Metre ruler, Measuring tape
Mass	Beam Balance
Weight	Spring Balance
Time	Watch, Clock
Temperature	Clinical Thermometre, Laboratory Thermometre

C] Answer the following questions :-

- 1) Which instrument is used to measure weight?
- 2) What is length? Is it a Fundamental Quantity?
- 3) What is the S. I unit of temperature? Name an instrument to measure the temperature?
- 4) What is measurement?
- 5) Name any two derived quantities?
- 6) _____ is a quantity which can be measured.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI SUB- CHEMISTRY
CHAPTER -1 (INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY)

Importance of chemistry: 1. In agriculture- a. Fertilizers- Substance to improve fertility and supply of nutrients to plant and is essential for growth .eg; ammonium nitrate, urea, phosphatic fertilizer. b. pesticides- chemical added to the soil, to kill pests. They include- herbicides, insecticides, etc
2. Products-i. Food: Refined oils, butter, cheese etc. are obtained through chemical reactions.
3. Construction- Mortar, cement, glass, etc are various chemical compounds. 4. Clothing, 5. Cooking gas which is liquefied petroleum gas or LPG, food preservatives such as benzoic acid, sulphur compounds, nitrates, specific electronic items, all involve use of chemistry. 6. Paints, dyes, perfumes, paper, ink etc involve chemicals. 7. Petrol, kerosene and diesel oil are products obtained from petroleum.
Natural fibres: such as cotton and wool which were directly converted into clothing material.
Synthetic fibres: such as terylene, nylon and rayon are used in expensive clothing: carpets etc.
Alchemy and alchemists are older words for chemistry and chemists where – alchemists transformed or created substances through a seemingly – magical process.

Functions of some basic glass apparatus: A. Glass test tube- It is used for heating chemicals and studying reactions in chemicals solution. B. Beaker- It is used for holding pouring and mixing solutions. C. Hard glass, boiling tube- It is resistant to chemicals and used for special purpose. It is made of Pyrex. D. Retort- For carrying out distillation experiments which include distillations of acids. E. Round bottom flask- In preparation of gases, where heating is required. Since the flask is round bottomed, heat is uniformly distributed throughout on heating.

The contributions of some scientists: Dmitri Mendeleev- formulated periodic table of elements, Antoine Lavoisier recognized and named oxygen in 1778 and hydrogen in 1783. John Dalton postulated Atomic theory.

Holiday Homework

QUES-1. Choose the correct option:

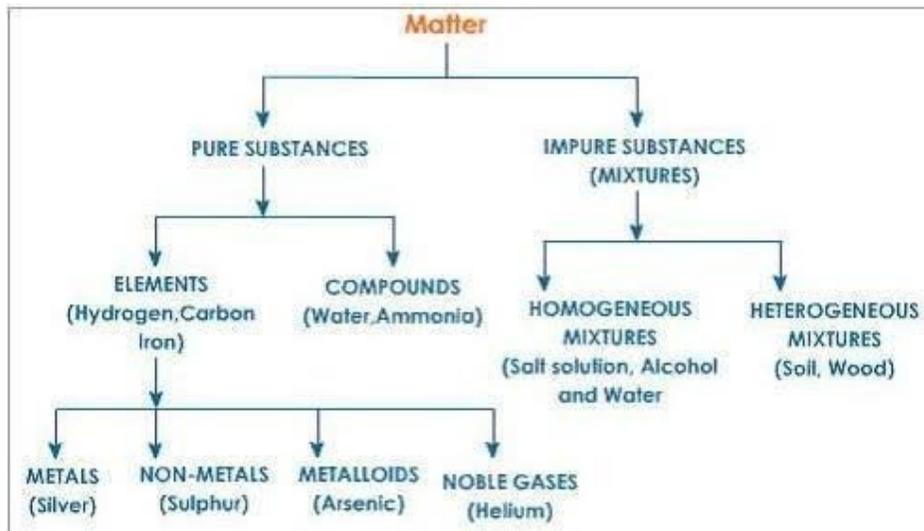
- i. The scientist who formulated the Periodic table.
a. John Dalton b. Daniel Rutherford c. Dmitri Mendeleev
- ii. Predecessors to the modern chemist who created Philosopher's stone.
a. Botanists b. Alchemists c. Physicists
- iii. A synthetic fibre used in clothing.
a. Cotton b. Jute c. Terylene
- iv. A chemical used as a preservative for jams, pickles etc.
a. Titanium dioxide b. Rayon c. Benzoic acid
- v. A glass apparatus resistant to chemicals, made of pyrex and used of specific liquids
a. Beaker b. Retort c. Boiling tube

QUES-2. Differentiate between – natural fibers & synthetic fibers.

QUES-3. Explain in brief the importance of chemistry in agriculture.

QUES-4. State the function of – Glass test tube, beaker

HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER-2 (ELEMENTS, COMPOUNDS & MIXTURES)



ELEMENT is a pure substance. 1. It is the basic unit of matter and cannot be broken down into two or more simpler substances by any means.

2. It is mainly classified into metals, non-metals, metalloids and noble gases.

COMPOUND is a pure substance.

1. It is formed by combination of two or more elements.

2. The elements are combined together in a fixed ratio.

3. It can be broken down into its elements by chemical means.

MIXTURE is a impure substance.

1. It is formed by combination of two more elements, compounds or both.

2. The substances are mechanically mixed together in any ratio.

METALLIC ELEMENTS	SYMBOLS	NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS	SYMBOLS
Potassium	K	Carbon	C
Calcium	Ca	Oxygen	O
Zinc	Zn	Hydrogen	H
Iron	Fe	Iodine	I
Silver	Ag	Chlorine	Cl
Copper	Cu	Sulphur	S
Gold	Au	Bromine	Br
Sodium	Na	Nitrogen	N
Magnesium	Mg	Phosphorus	P

Holiday Homework

QUES-1. Differentiate between elements, compounds and mixtures.

QUES-2. Give the symbol of the following metallic elements:

- a. Magnesium b. Iron c. Calcium

QUES-3. Give the symbol of the following non-metallic elements:

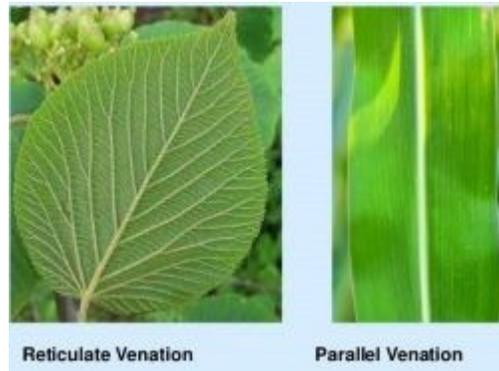
- a. Bromine b. Sulphur c. Oxygen

DREAMLAND SCHOOL (2020-2021)
HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI SUB- BIOLOGY
CHAPTER-1 (PLANT LIFE- THE LEAF)

The green, flat and broad part of the leaf is called 'lamina' or 'leaf blade'. The arrangement of pattern of veins in a lamina is called venation. Venation is mainly of two types: 1. Reticulate venation: Veins and vein lets are irregularly distributed in the lamina forming a network.eg; mango, guava. 2. Parallel venation: Veins run parallel to each other.eg; banana, grass, wheat.

- Simple leaf and compound leaf: In a simple leaf, the lamina is undivided and is a single piece, eg., mango, banana banyan, etc. In a compound leaf, the leaf blade is divided into smaller units called leaflets e.g., rose.

- Some of the modifications of leaves found in plants: 1. Leaf tendrils: In case of certain weak stemmed plants, leaves or leaflets are modified into wiry, coiled structures called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. As they touch any object, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up. eg, sweat pea.2. Spines



- Leaves are modified in to spines to reduce water loss, cactus. 3. Scale leaves: In some plants, like onion and ginger, thin and dry or thick and fleshy scale leaves are present. Their function is to protect buds.
- The two main functions of leaf are- 1. Photosynthesis- Green leaves contain chlorophyll which, in presence of sunlight, manufacture food using carbon dioxide and water.2. Transpiration- Surface of leaves have minute pores which help in loss of water by evaporation. It has a cooling effect making roots absorb more water due to suction.
- Some plants are known as insectivorous plants as they trap insect because they grow in a soil which is deficit in nitrogen and insects help in fulfilling the nitrogen requirements of plants.eg. Venus flytrap, pitcher plant.

Homework Questions:

QUES-1. Differentiate between: a. Simple leaf and compound leaf b. Reticulate venation and parallel venation

QUES-3. What are the two main functions of leaves? Define transpiration.

QUES-4. Mention the functions of the following:

i. Spines ii. Tendril

QUES-5. Why do some plants trap insects?

HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER-2 (PLANT LIFE- THE FLOWER)

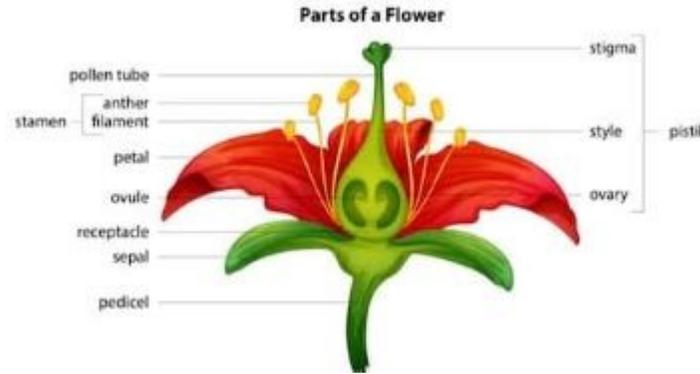
- A flower is a reproductive part of a plant. It helps in sexual reproduction as it has male parts and female parts. A fully opened flower has the following parts:

Stalk- A flower is attached to the shoot by means of stalk. The tip of the stalk is swollen or flattened.

This is called thalamus or receptacle.

The different parts of a flower are inserted on the thalamus. There are usually four whorls-

- . Calyx (Sepals)
- . Corolla (Petals)
- . Androecium (Stamens)
- . Gynoecium (Carpels)



1. Sepals (Calyx): These are the outermost part of the flower. These are leaf like and green in colour. This is the outer covering of the flower. The calyx enclose the inner parts of the flower when it is a bud. It is protective in function.

2. Corolla (petals): Petals form the second inner whorl inner to the sepals. These are usually coloured, gaudy, or white in colour and scented. These attract insects for pollination.

3. Stamens (Androecium): The third whorl inner to the petals are stamens. This whorl is called androecium. These are the male parts of the flower. Each stamen is formed of a long narrow, hair like structure called filament. On its tip it bears a rounded broad sac like structure called anther. Each anther has two anther lobes. Each anther lobe has two pollen sacs which contains powdery mass called pollen grains.

4. Carpels (Gynoecium): Carpels are the innermost or fourth whorl in a flower. It is lodged on the thalamus and forms the female part of the flower. Each carpel has three parts-

1. The lower most, swollen part is ovary. It is attached to the thalamus

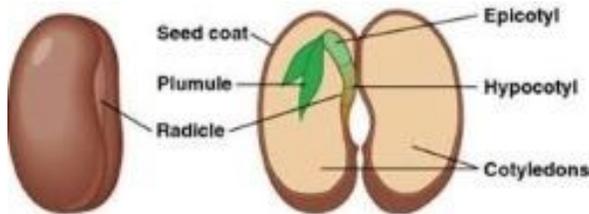
2. The middle part is style which is narrow, thread like

3. Stigma: The style ends in a knob like, rounded structure which is sticky. The ovary contains ovules which later turn into seeds after fertilization and the ovary wall forms the fruit sometimes the thalamus also becomes a part of the fruit as in apple.

- Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers to the stigma of a flower.

Seeds are of two types: Dicot and monocot.

- Parts of dicot (bean seed)- 1. Testa (seed coat): protects the seed from insects and bacteria as well as from mechanical injury. 2. Plumule: It develops into shoot. 3. Radicle: It develops into root. 4. Micropyle: It is present above the hilum, absorbs as much water as is required for germination. 5.



(a) Common bean

Cotyledon: Contain stored food material which is used by the seedling during germination. The growth and development of the embryo present in a seed into a seedling is called germination. The three conditions necessary for germination of seeds are - Oxygen, suitable temperature and water.

Homework Questions:

QUES-1. Differentiate between: a. Androecium and gynoecium

QUES-2. Give the difference in the function between the following parts:

- a. Ovary and ovule
- b. Petal and sepal

QUES-3. Define germination. What are the three conditions necessary for the germination of seeds?