

class - VI

subject - Mathematics

Date :- 09/05/20

Ex - 4.2

class work

question - 1

Which of the following numbers are divisible by 5 or 10?

v) 7893217

sol:- Not divisible by 5 and 10 as last digit is 7.

vi) 4500010

sol:- Divisible by both 5 and 10 as last digit is 0.

question - 2

Which of the following numbers are divisible by 2, 4 or 8?

v) 786235

sol:- Since, the last digit of the number is 5, which is not even. Hence, it is not divisible by 2, 4 and 8.

question - 3

Which of the following numbers are divisible by 3 or 9?

vi) 3721509

sol:- $3+7+2+1+5+0+9 = 27$; divisible by 3 or 9.

Question - 4

Examine the following numbers for divisibility by 11.

iii) 7136985

Sol:-

$$7 + 3 + 9 + 5 = 24 \text{ and}$$

$$1 + 6 + 8 = 15$$

$$\text{Their difference} = 24 - 15$$

$$= 9 \text{ not divisible by 11.}$$

Question - 5

Examine the following numbers for divisibility by 6.

vi) 1790184

Sol:- The last digit of 1790184 is 4, which is divisible by 2;

\therefore The given number is divisible by 2.

Now, the sum of digits of 1790184 is

$$1 + 7 + 9 + 0 + 1 + 8 + 4 = 30$$

\therefore 30 is divisible by 3

\therefore The given number 1790184 is divisible by 6.

Question - 6

In each of the following replace * by a digit so that the number formed is divisible by 9.

ii) 70*356722

Sol:- The given number = 70*356722

$$\text{Sum of its given digits} = 7 + 0 + 3 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 2 + 2 = 32$$

The number next to 32 which is divisible by 9 is 36.

∴ Required smallest number = $36 - 32 = 4$

∴ The answer is 704356722.

Question - 7

In each of the following replace * by i) the smallest digit ii) the greatest so that the number formed is divisible by 3.

b) 4756*2

i) Smallest digit

Sum of the given digits = $4 + 7 + 5 + 6 + 2 = 24$

∴ 24 is divisible by 3

∴ Smallest digit is 0.

ii) Greatest digit

The greatest digit is 9

i.e; $24 + 9 = 33$, which is divisible by 3.

Question - 8

In each of the following replace * by a digit so that the number formed is divisible by 11:

ii) 9*53762

Sum of the given digits (at odd places) from the right = $2 + 7 + 5 + 9 = 23$

Sum of the given digits (at even places) from the right = $6 + 3 + \text{required number} = 9 + \text{required number}$

Difference of sums = $23 - (9 + \text{required number})$
 $= 14 - \text{required number}$

For the above difference to be divisible by 11

required digit = 3

∴ $14 - 3 = 11$; 11 is divisible by 11

Hence, the required number is 9353762.

Question - 9

In each of the following replace * by i) the smallest digit ii) the greatest digit so that the number is formed is divisible by 6.

b) 5825*34

If the number is divisible by 6, then it should get divisible by 2 and 3.

⇒ The last digit is 4, so it is divisible by 2.

⇒ The sum of 5825*34

$$\Rightarrow 5+8+2+5+3+4 = 27$$

i) The smallest number to be added in 27 is 0

$$\therefore 27+0 = 27 \text{ (27 is divisible by 3)}$$

ii) The greatest number to be added in 27 is 9

$$\therefore 27+9 = 36 \text{ (36 is divisible by 3)}$$

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Date: 09.05.2020

CLASS-VI(Session- 2020-21)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HOME WORK-3

YOGA

Yoga is a systematic practice of physical exercise, breath control, relaxation, diet control, and positive thinking and meditation aimed at developing harmony in the body, mind, and environment. The practice entails low-impact physical activity, postures (called *asanas*), breathing techniques (*pranayama*), relaxation, and meditation. Most people are familiar with the physical poses or yoga positions but don't know that yoga involves so much more.

The Benefits of Yoga

Maintaining a regular yoga practice can provide physical and mental health benefits

Physical benefits

“The relaxation techniques incorporated in yoga can lessen chronic pain, such as lower back pain, arthritis, headaches and carpal tunnel syndrome,” explains Dr. Nevins. “Yoga can also lower blood pressure and reduce insomnia.”

Other physical benefits of yoga include:

- increased flexibility
- increased muscle strength and tone
- improved respiration, energy and vitality
- maintaining a balanced metabolism
- weight reduction

- cardio and circulatory health
- improved athletic performance
- protection from injury

Mental benefits

Aside from the physical benefits, one of the best benefits of yoga is how it helps a person manage stress, which is known to have devastating effects on the body and mind. “Stress can reveal itself in many ways, including back or neck pain, sleeping problems, headaches, drug abuse, and an inability to concentrate,” says Dr. Nevins. “Yoga can be very effective in developing coping skills and reaching a more positive outlook on life.”

Yoga’s incorporation of meditation and breathing can help improve a person’s mental well-being. “Regular yoga practice creates mental clarity and calmness; increases body awareness; relieves chronic stress patterns; relaxes the mind; centres attention; and sharpens concentration.

YOGAMUDRASANA

The Sanskrit word *Mudrasana* is the combination of two words: *Mudra* and *Asana*. *Mudra* means a *Seal* or a *symbolic connotation*. Hence in English it gets the name *Yoga Seal Pose*.

YOGAMUDRASANA STEPS

Step 1

Sit in Lotus Posture. Bring your hands behind your back. Get hold of one wrist the other hand. Close your eyes. Take a couple of normal breathing.

Step 2

Inhale deeply. Exhaling slowly, bend forward. Keep your spine straight. Touch the ground with your forehead. Breathe normally. Keep this position as long as you are comfortable.

Step 3

Exhale deeply. Inhaling slowly come back to the sitting position. Release the hands. Release from Lotus Posture.

Step 4

Again Sit in Lotus Posture by changing the leg crossed the other way. This time, hold the other wrist with the opposite hand. Repeat the steps 1 to Step 3.

Duration

Initially one or two minutes on each side is enough. After getting some practice, extend the practice up to five minutes.

Tips

This pose is not for the beginners. If you have difficulty in touching the floor with your forehead, try your best. Maintain that position. It will become possible within a week.

YOGAMUDRASANA BENEFITS

Yoga Mudrasana stretches the muscles and joints around hips, thighs, knees, ankles, abdomen, shoulders, arms, and upper chest. It gives more flexibility and mobility to those joints and muscles.



Click on the below link for YOGAMUDRASANA video:-

<https://youtu.be/T6bafhHtQsl>

HOME ASSIGNMENT

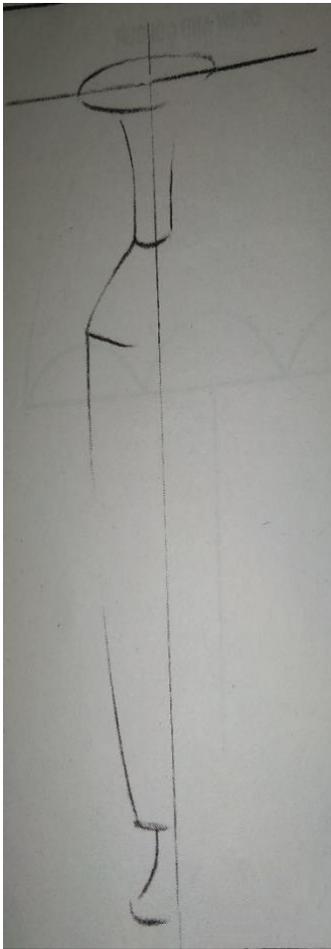
CLASS – VI

SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

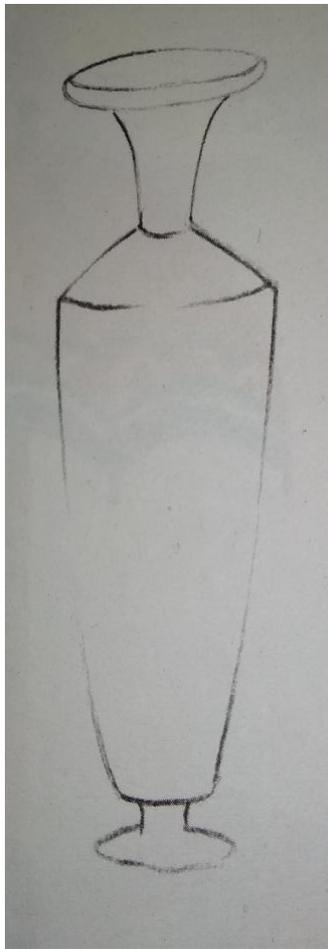
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Draw step by step and colour this two pictures:-

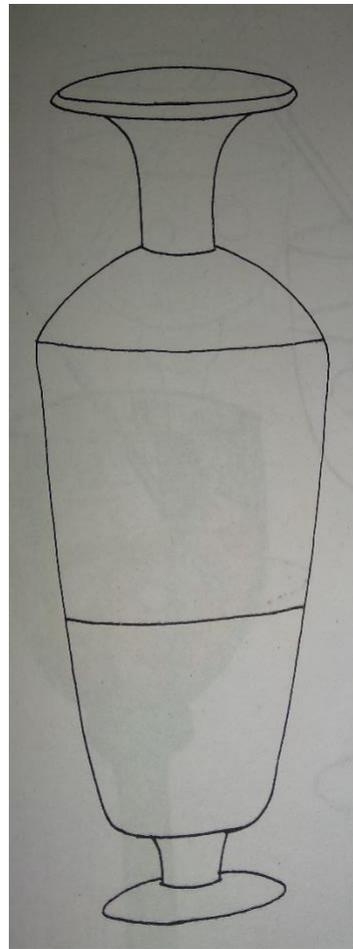
A.1.



2.



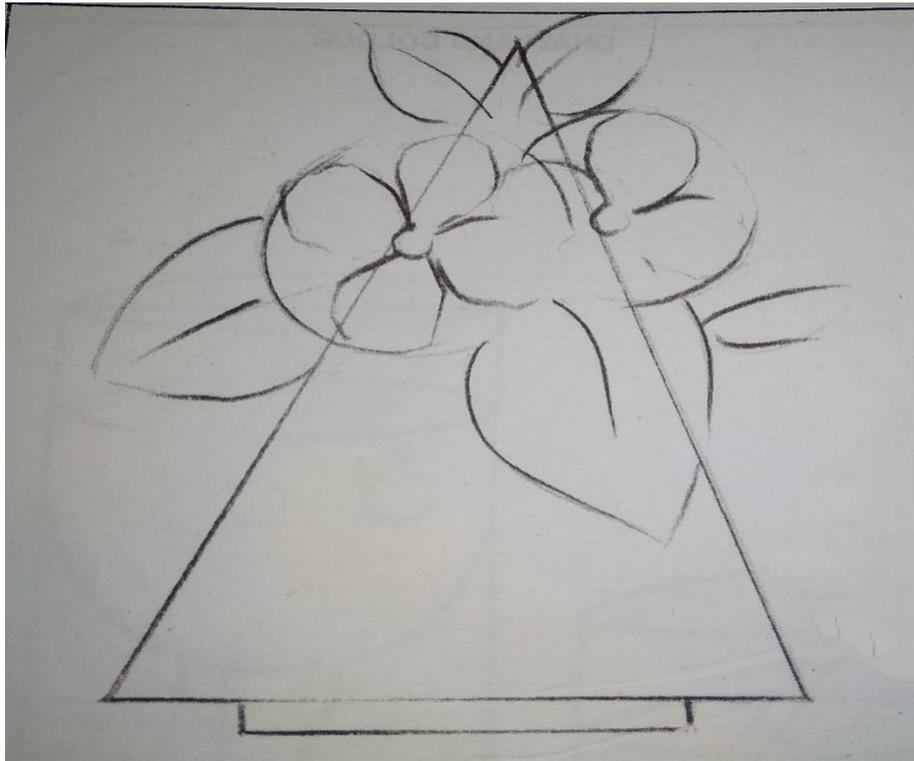
3.



4.



B.1



2.



3.



4.



SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLASS - VI
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 11
EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
COMPREHENSION
DATE : 09/05/2020

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER – 26 [PHRASAL VERBS]
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER – 10
OF DATE- 06/05/2020
HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

EX-D) Choose the correct phrasal verb from the parenthesis at the end of the sentence:-

1. look down on
2. get on with
3. hand in
4. put off
5. ran into
6. showing off
7. give in
8. drop in
9. come across
10. show up
11. lift up
12. blown over
13. took off
14. get into

EX-E) Choose the correct phrasal verb:-

1. look after
2. ran out of
3. broke
4. put off
5. turn off
6. get on with
7. look forward to
8. broke down
9. switch on
10. run

A. Arnim Monde sir felt far from home as he sat in a lounge chair in Toronto's Wellesley Hospital kidney dialysis unit and watched his blood flow through a machine. In the ten months he had been in Canada waiting for a transplant, he had been coming to the hospital twice a week for the machine to perform the blood purifying function that his kidney could no longer handle. As usual the treatment took six hours. Arnim began another letter to his four children in Trinidad and as he wrote, his thoughts drifted back to the beginning of the illness that had changed his life.

A sturdy 1.75 metres and 90 kilos, Police Inspector Monde sir had always enjoyed robust health. When a routine medical check-up in 1973 showed him to be suffering from high blood pressure, he didn't worry. "I thought it could be controlled", he said.

Answer the following Questions:

1. Why was Arnim Monde sir in Canada?
2. How often did he have to come in hospital for dialysis?
3. What did the first medical check-up reveal?
4. What did he think about high blood pressure?
5. Whom did he write another letter to?
6. Find out from the passage the word which means 'strong and healthy'.
7. Give the word from the passage which is opposite of 'ending'.

B. Man is the wisest of all animals by virtue of only one thing -his extraordinary power of thinking and emoting. Stripped of this power, he will be no better species than other multitude animals. Except knowledge, all other animals have the same basic necessities as man has -food, shelter and clothing. The third, of course, is naturally provided to animals in the form of long hair and fur to enable them to face adverse weather conditions.

Man's basic necessities are four in number - food, shelter, clothing and education. As the modern world is completely propelled by knowledge acquired by all means, education to all has become the focus of attention all over the world. Those countries which cannot provide it equitably, to all their citizens, are

considered backward however affluent and resourceful they may be materially. Illiteracy is identified as the root cause of most number of social evils.

Answer the following Questions:

1. What protects the animals from the adverse weather conditions?
2. Mention the basic necessities of man?
3. How is man different from other animals?
4. What is the root cause of all social evils?
5. Which countries are considered backward?
6. Find out from the passage the word which means 'great in number'.
7. Pick out from the passage the word which is opposite of 'Favourable'.

- C. By instinct, most parents love and care for their children. Yet, very often, their expectations and ambitions put too much pressure on the children. When Children cannot reach the level of their parent's ambition, they can suffer from tremendous frustration and stress.

This may lead to drug experimentation and other related behaviours as a way of avoiding the realities of the situation.

From the beginning, children should be allowed to develop in their own natural, happy way within the control of parental love, guidance and care and without too much pressure. A change of some conventional parental attitudes may help to prevent many cases of drug dependence and other adolescent problems.

We should also understand our parental responsibilities to the world environment. Remember that the living space of this world is limited and we must have enough space for our future generations to live happily.

Answer the following Questions:-

1. What is the basic nature of parents towards their children?
2. Why are the children under pressure due to parents?
3. What are the various problems children suffer from?
4. How should the children be developed from the beginning?
5. What should we remember as a parent?
6. Find out from the passage the word which means 'starting'.

7. Give the word from the passage which is opposite of 'solutions'

D. We sometimes think that it would be very nice to have no work to do. How we envy rich people who do not have to work for their living but can do just what they please all the year round. Yet when we feel like this we make a mistake.

Sometimes rich people not as happy as we think they are, because they are tired of having nothing to do. Most of us are happy when we have regular work to do for our living, especially if the work is what we like to do. The first thing work does for us is to give us happiness. He is like a beggar in the streets who takes the monkey of others who work hard to earn it. Such people do not live independently and ought to feel ashamed of them.

But the honest worker who earns his living by useful toil can hold up his head and respect himself. Lastly regular work builds up character. It teaches us such good habits as punctuality, carefulness, thoroughness and faithfulness in work. It is the man who works, not the idler, who as a rule develops the best character.

Answer the following Question:-

1. Why do we envy rich people?
2. Why are rich people not so happy as we think?
3. What does regular work give us?
4. What kinds of people have been compared to beggars?
5. How can an honest man earn respect in society?
6. Write the word from the passage which means a person who does not work'.
7. Write the word from the passage which means 'hard unpleasant 'work'.

E. Old Philemon and his wife Baucus lived in a little cottage on the slope of a hill in Greece. Their Cottage was a short distance from a village which lay in the hollow at the foot of the hill. They were quite poor and had to work hard for their living, but they had enough to supply their own needs and also to help others.

Philemon cultivated a strip of land and grew vegetables and fruit, and corn which Baucis made into bread. They had a cow, which supplied them with milk and butter, a few fowls to provide eggs and bees to give honey. Neighbours often called to ask for favour, such as 'could you let me have some fresh vegetables?' or 'could you come Baucus, and see my wife who is ill?' They never refused a request or sent a stranger away without helping him.

Answer the following Questions:

1. Where did old Philemon and his wife live?
2. How did they earn their living ?
3. Why did they have to work hard?
4. What did their cow and fowls provide them with?
5. Which line of the passage shows that Philemon and his wife were 'generous and kind hearted people'?
6. Find out from the passage the word which means 'a kind and obliging act'?
7. Pick out from the passage the word which is opposite of 'Familiar'.

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09.05.2020

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-VI BIOLOGY

SOLUTION OF 5th HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER 1

1. Write a short note on vegetative propagation.

Ans. In some plants, a new plant can develop from the vegetative parts like roots, stem or leaves. This is known as vegetative propagation. Some plants such as Bryophyllum and Begonia produce adventitious buds on their leaf margins. When the leaf of such plants fall on the moist soil these buds develop into new plantlets. The leaves of such plants are thick and fleshy thus, they provide enough food and water to the new plantlets.

2. What are partially green leaves called?

Ans. Partially green leaves are called variegated leaves.

3. State the main functions of the stems.

Ans. The main functions of the stems are- i) support for the elevation of leaves, flowers and fruits. The stem keep the leaves in the light and provide a place for the plant to keep its flowers and fruits. ii) Transport of fluids between the roots and the shoots. iii) Storage of nutrients. iv) Production of new living tissue.

4. What are the major functions of roots in plants?

Ans. The four major functions of roots are- 1) absorption of water and inorganic nutrients from the soil, 2) anchoring of the plant body to the ground, and supporting it, 3) storage of food and nutrients, 4) translocating water and minerals to the stem.

09.05.2020

6th HOME ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-VI BIOLOGY

CHAPTER -2 (PLANT LIFE- THE FLOWER)

THE FLOWER

A **flower** is the reproductive part of a plant. It may or may not be attached to the stem by means of a long stalk called **pedicel**. The tip of pedicel is slightly flattened and is called **thalamus**. All the other parts of a flower arise from the thalamus.

PARTS OF A FLOWER

A typical flower has four main parts- calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium. All the four main parts of a flower are arranged in four whorls.

Calyx

It is the outermost first whorl of a flower. It is usually green in colour. It consists of green, leaf-like structures called **sepals**. The sepals enclose and protect the flower in the bud stage.

Corolla

It is the second inner whorl of a flower. It consists of brightly coloured, large and scented structures called **petals**. They protect the other essential whorls of a flower and help in pollination.

Androecium

It is third whorl of a flower. It is the **male reproductive parts** of a flower. It consists of filament-like structures called **stamens**. The number of stamens in different flowers may vary from a few to more. Each stamen has two main parts:

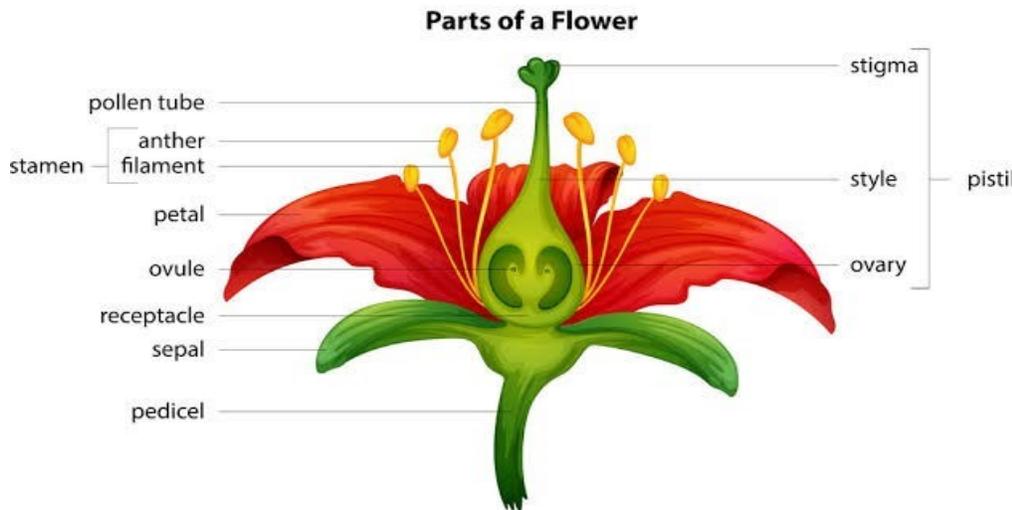
- . a thin, long and narrow stalk called **filament** which supports the anther ,and
- . a small, bilobed structure called **anther**.

The anther bears yellow, powdery substances called **pollen grains**. The pollen grains take part in reproduction of flowers.

Gynoecium

It forms the fourth innermost whorl of a flower. It is the **female reproductive part** of a flower. It is composed of one or more **carpels** or **pistils**. Each carpel or pistils is composed of **stigma**, **style** and **ovary**.

- . **Stigma** is the sticky. Disc-like terminal part of the ovary on which the pollen grains land.
- . **Style** is the long, narrow, thread-like tube extending from the ovary. It holds the stigma.
- . **Ovary** is the swollen part which contains small round-shaped eggs called **ovules**.



Parts of a flower and their functions

Flower part	Function
Sepals	Sepals protect the inner parts of a flower at its bud stage.
Petals	Petals protect the essential whorls of a flower and attract butterflies, bees and insects for pollination. They may also secrete scent and nectar.
Stigma	It has a sticky substance for trapping the pollen grains.
Style	Style holds the stigma high to catch the pollen grains. It varies in length.
Ovary	It protects the ovule and grows into the fruit.
Ovule	The ovules develop into seeds.
Filament	It holds the anther high up.
Anther	It contains pollen grains

TYPES OF FLOWERS

Based on the presence and absence of male or female reproductive parts, flowers are mainly of two types:

1. Bisexual flower which possess both male part (androecium) and female part (gynoecium). Rose and hibiscus are the examples of bisexual flower.

2. Unisexual flower which possess either male part (androecium) or female part (gynoecium). Papaya flower is an example of unisexual flower.

FUNCTIONS OF A FLOWER

A flower serves an important function in plants. As a reproductive part, it ensures the continuation of a species by the process called **reproduction**. The first step for achieving this is **pollination** and the second step is **fertilization**.

POLLINATION

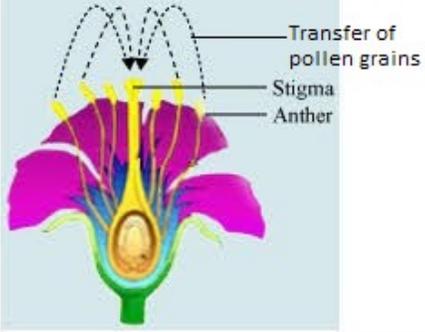
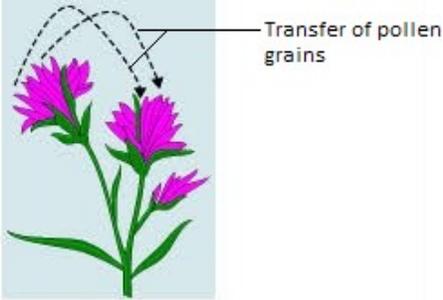
For the formation of seeds, the pollen grains produced in the anther must be transferred to the stigma of the pistil. The process of transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same flower or another flower of same type of plant is known as **pollination**. It occurs naturally or by means of some external agents such as wind, water and insects.

TYPES OF POLLINATION

There are two types of pollination- **self-pollination** and **cross-pollination**.

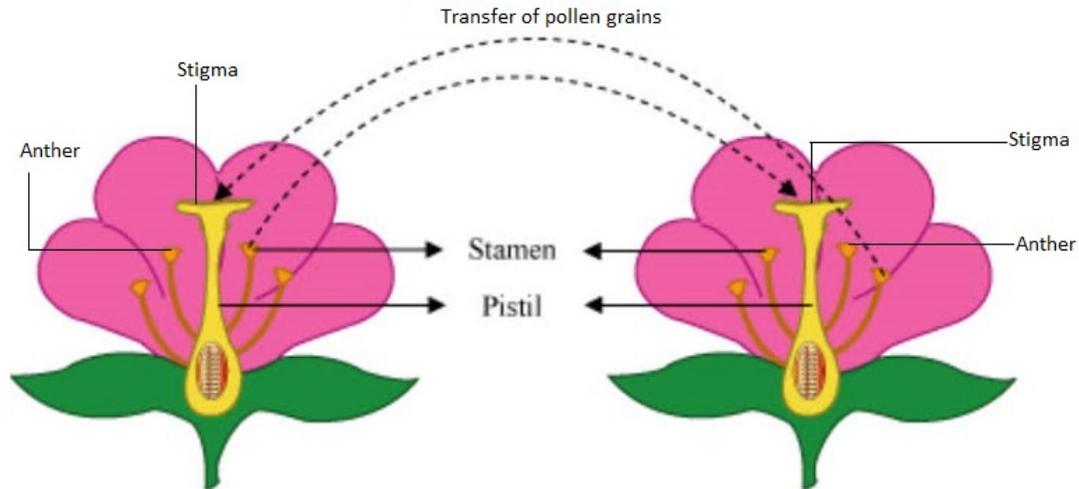
Self-pollination

When the pollen grains from an anther of a flower are transferred to the stigma of same flower or another flower of the same plant. It is termed as self-pollination. The self-pollination occurs naturally.

(a) Type I	(b) Type II
 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a flower. Dashed lines with arrows indicate pollen grains moving from the anther (top) to the stigma (middle) of the same flower. Labels include 'Transfer of pollen grains', 'Stigma', and 'Anther'.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows two flowers on a stem. Dashed lines with arrows indicate pollen grains moving from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower on the same plant. A label indicates 'Transfer of pollen grains'.</p>
It occurs within the same flower. Pollen from the anther is transferred to stigma of the same flower.	It occurs between two flowers of the same plant. Pollen from the anther of one flower is transferred to stigma of another flower in the same plant.

Cross pollination

When the pollen grains are transferred from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same type, it is termed as cross-pollination. It occurs through external agents.

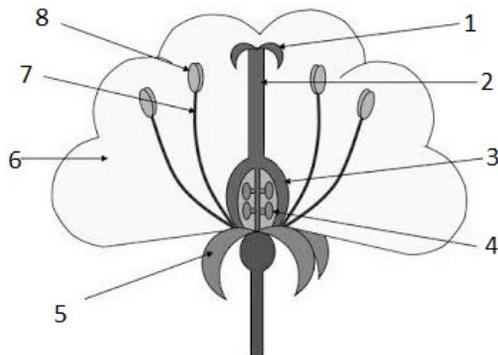


Cross-pollination

HOMEWORK QUESTIONS

1. Given here is the diagrammatic sketch of the vertical cross-section of a flower.

a) Label the parts 1 to 8.



b) Name the reproductive whorls of a flower.

2. Differentiate between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

3. What are pollen grains? Why are they produced in the flower?

Date: 09.05.2020

**COMPUTER (HOME ASSIGNMENT – 6)
CLASS – 6**

SOLUTION OF HOME ASSIGNMENT – 5

1. Name different types of computers.

Ans: - Different types of computers are –

- Microcomputer.
- Mini Computer.
- Mainframe Computer.
- Super Computer.
- Game consoles.
- Embedded Computer.

2. Give two example of each of the computer type–

- a) Microcomputer.
- b) Embedded Computer.
- c) Mainframe.

Ans: - a) Microcomputer - Desktop computer, Notebook or Laptop.

b) Embedded Computer - Telephones, Washing machines.

c) Mainframe - IBM SYSTEM Z10, VAX 8000.

3. Enlist some features of –

- a. Mini Computer.
- b. Super Computer.

Ans: - a. Features of Mini Computer –

- ✚ Bigger than microcomputer but smaller than mainframe.
- ✚ Can perform multiple works simultaneously.
- ✚ Support multi-user system.

b. Features of Super Computer –

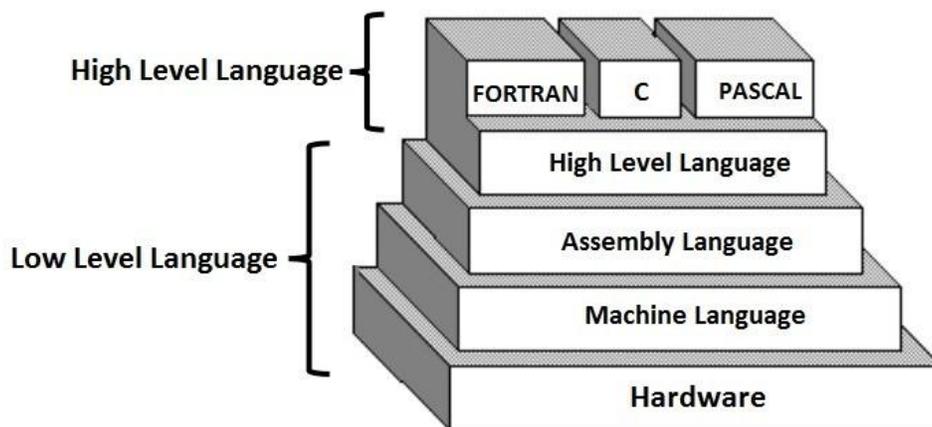
- ✚ Multiple CPUs and GPUs.
- ✚ Fastest of all types.
- ✚ Very large scale computing power.

CHAPTER: 1 (COMPUTERS' & ITS LANGUAGES' TYPES) STUDY MATERIAL NO. – 1.6

Computer Language:-

A language is the main medium of communicating between the Computer systems and the user. As we know a Computer only understands binary numbers that is 0 and 1 to perform various operations but the languages are developed for different types of work on a Computer. A language consists of all the instructions to make a request to the system for processing a task. From the first generation and now fourth generation of the Computers there were several programming languages used to communicate with the Computer. Here we will go in the detail of the Computer language and its types. **A computer language is a way to give instruction to a computer to perform a particular task.**

A Computer language includes various languages that are used to communicate with a Computer machine. Some of them like programming language which is a set of codes or instructions used for communicating the machine. Machine code is also considered as a computer language that can be used for programming. And also HTML which is a markup language but not a programming language. Basically, there are two main categories of computer languages, namely Low Level Language, Assembly Language and High Level Language.



Computer Language and its Types

