

Dreamland School (2020-21)

Home Assignment - 1

Class - VI Subject - Mathematics

Chapter - 1 (Knowing our numbers)
Solution

Date :- 22.04.20

Ex - 1.1

1. Smallest natural number = 1

2. i) 506723

Indian - $\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 7 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ - Five lakh six thousand seven hundred and twenty three.

International - $\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{H} & \text{Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 7 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ - Five hundred and six thousand seven hundred and twenty three.

3. i) $\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\ 7 & 5 & 0 & 6 & 8 & 7 \end{array}$ - $7,00,000 + 50,000 + 600 + 80 + 7$

4. i) $\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\ 7 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$

5. $\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{L} & \text{Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\ 7 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{array}$ - Face value of 6 = 6
Place value of 6 = 6000

Ex - 1.2

1. i) $173 < 189$, ii) $1058 < 1074$,

2. i) 553, 503

Sol:- Smaller = 503

3. i) 304, 340, 34, 43, 430

Sol:- Ascending order :- 34, 43, 304, 340, 430

4. i) 53, 7333, 553, 7529, 335

Sol:- Descending order :- 7529, 7333, 553, 335, 53

Ex - 1.3

1) Sale in the first year = ₹ 30587850

Sale increased in the next year = ₹ 6375490

∴ Sale in the second year

$$= ₹ 30587850 + ₹ 6375490$$

$$= ₹ 3,69,63,340$$

∴ Total sales during two years = ₹ 30587850 + ₹ 36963340
= ₹ 67551190

$$\begin{array}{r} ₹ 30587850 \\ + ₹ 36963340 \\ \hline 67551190 \end{array}$$

∴ Total sale for the two years = 67551190

2. Production of screws per day = 23875
2012 is a leap year, so there are 366 days.

∴ Total production of screws per year = 23875×366

$$\begin{array}{r} 23875 \\ \times 366 \\ \hline 143250 \\ 143250 \times \\ + 71625 \times \times \\ \hline 8738250 \end{array}$$

$$= 8738250$$

∴ 8738250 screws produced in the year 2012.

3. Height of Amitabh = 1m 82cm

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$

$$\therefore 1 \times 100 + 82 = 182\text{cm}$$

Amitabh wife's 35cm shorter than Amitabh.

$$\therefore \text{Amitabh wife's height} = 182 - 35 = 147\text{cm}.$$

4. Total mass of 12 packets of sweets = 15kg 600g
 $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$.

$$\therefore 15 \times 1000 + 600 = 15600\text{g}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Total mass of one packet of sweets} = 15600 \div 12 = 1300\text{g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 15600} \quad (1300 \\ \underline{12} \\ 36 \\ \underline{36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ The mass of each packet is 1300g.

Ex - 1.4

1. i) $\overset{t}{7} \overset{o}{7}$

Sol:- The digit at unit place is 7, which is greater than 5

Hence, the rounded off number to nearest tens = 80

ii) $\overset{h}{9} \overset{t}{9} \overset{o}{9}$

Sol:- The digit at unit place is 9, which is greater than 5

Hence, the rounded off number to nearest tens = 1000

2. i) $\overset{th}{1} \overset{h}{2} \overset{t}{4} \overset{o}{6}$

Sol:- The digit at tens place is 4, which is less than 5
Hence, the rounded off number to nearest hundreds = 1200

Dreamland school (2020-21)

Home Assignment - 1

Class - VI Subject - Mathematics

Chapter - 2 (Whole numbers)

Solution

Date :- 22.04.20

Ex - 2.1

1. Smallest whole number = 0

2. i) Successor = $3999 + 1 = 4000$

ii) Successor = $378915 + 1 = 378916$

3. i) Predecessor = $500 - 1 = 499$

ii) Predecessor = $38794 - 1 = 38793$

4. i) Next three consecutive whole numbers of 79 = 80, 81, 82

ii) Next three consecutive whole numbers of 598 = 599, 600, 601

Ex - 2.2

1. i) $378 + 1024 = 1024 + 378$

ii) $(21 + 18) + 13 = (21 + 13) + 18$

2. ii) $33789 + 50311 = 84100$

check - $50311 + 33789 = 84100$

$\therefore 84100$

$\therefore 33789 + 50311 = 50311 + 33789$

$$3. i) 375 \times 57 = 57 \times \underline{375}$$

$$ii) 366 \times 0 = \underline{0}$$

$$(iii) \underline{0} \times 579 = 0$$

$$iv) 7205 \times 1 = \underline{7205} = 1 \times 7205$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. ii) 125 \times 40 \times 8 \times 25 \\ &= 125 \times 8 \times 40 \times 25 \\ &= 1000 \times 1000 \\ &= 1000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. ii) 1005 \times 188$$

$$= (1000 + 5) \times (100 + 88)$$

$$= 1000 \times 100 + 1000 \times 88 + 5 \times 100 + 5 \times 88$$

$$= 100000 + 88000 + 500 + 440$$

$$= 188940$$

Ex - 2.3

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

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

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

$$1234 \times 9 + 4 = \underline{11110}$$

$$12345 \times 9 + 5 = \underline{111110}$$

$$2. 9 \times 9 + 7 = 88$$

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

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

$$9876 \times 9 + 4 = \underline{88888}$$

$$98765 \times 9 + 3 = \underline{888888}$$

Date :- 22.04.20

Integers

The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. and -1, -2, -3, -4 etc. are called integers. Of these, 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. are called positive integers. While -1, -2, -3, -4 etc. are called the corresponding negative integers. The positive and negative integers are together called directed (or signed) numbers.

0 is a whole number whose negative integer is also 0 because $0+0=0$. However, 0 is not included in the collection of positive or negative integers. The collection of integers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ... is called non-negative integers.

Absolute value of an integer

The whole number obtained by omitting the positive or negative sign of an integer (directed number) is called the absolute value (or numerical value) of the integer.

This is denoted by writing the integer between two vertical poles, such as $|2|$, $|-3|$, etc. Thus, $|3|$ or $|+3|$ = absolute value of 3 (or $+3$) = 3

$$|-3| \text{ absolute value of } -3 = 3$$

$$|0| \text{ absolute value of } 0 = 0$$

Use of directed numbers

Mathematical statements carrying opposite senses can be expressed by directed numbers.

For example :-

- ① If a profit of ₹ 100 is + ₹ 100 then a loss of ₹ 100 will be - ₹ 100.
- ② If a height of 20m above the sea level be (+20)m then a depth of 20m below the sea level will be a height of (-20)m above the sea level.

Comparison of integers

The rules for comparing integers are as follows :-

- ① while comparing two positive integers, the one with the greater absolute value is greater.

For example :-

$$(+8) > (+5),$$

$$(+10) > (+2),$$

$$(+4) < (+12)$$

- ② While comparing two negative integers, the one with the smaller absolute value is greater.

For example :- $(-1) > (-3)$,
 $(-10) > (-12)$,
 $(-11) < (-2)$

- ③ Every positive integer is greater than all negative integers.

- ④ All positive integers are greater than 0 and all negative integers are less than 0.

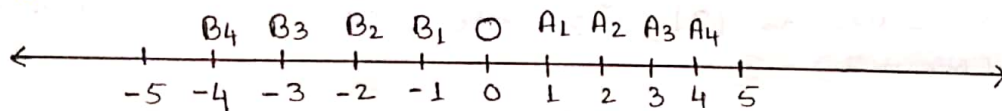
For example :- $+7 > 0$,
 $-7 < 0$

Thus, by comparison of integers, we find
 $\dots < (-4) < (-3) < (-2) < (-1) < 0 < (+1) < (+2) < (+3) < (+4) < \dots$

Representation of integers on the numberline

The integers can be shown on the numberline in the following way :-

- ① Draw a straight line l . Mark a point O on it. Label the point O (zero). The point O is called the origin.



- ② Select a unit of length. Let it be 1 cm. Mark two points A_1 and B_1 on the line, to the right and left of O respectively, such that $OA_1 = OB_1 = 1$ cm. Label the points 1 and -1 respectively.
- ③ Mark two more points A_2 and B_2 to the right of A_1 and left of B_1 respectively, such that $A_1A_2 = B_1B_2 = 1$ cm. Label the points 2 and -2 respectively.

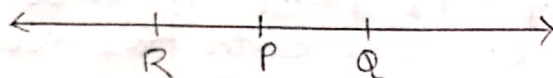
Thus, the positive integers are represented by the points A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 etc. respectively, while the negative integers are represented by the points B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 etc. respectively. The number 0 is represented by O .

The representation of the integers on the numberline l has the following characteristics :-

- ① Positive integers are represented on the right of O , which represents 0.
- ② Negative integers are represented on the left of O .

Successor and predecessor of an integer

Let P be a point on the numberline representing an integer. Let Q and R be two other points on the numberline at unit distances from P , on the right and left of P respectively.



Then the integer represented by Q is one more than the integer represented by P , and the integer represented by R is one less than the integer represented by P . So, Q and R represent the successor and predecessor respectively of the integer at P .

Thus, every integer has a successor and a predecessor. There is no greatest integer and no smallest integer.

Solved Examples

Example 1:-

Write the absolute values of -18 , $+19$, and 5

Solution : The absolute value of $(-18) = |-18| = 18$
The absolute value of $(+19) = |+19| = 19$
The absolute value of $5 = |5| = 5$

Example 2:-

Find the values of:

- i) $|+4| + |-4|$
- ii) $|-16| - |+8|$
- iii) $|+5| - |-5|$
- iv) $7 + |-2|$

Solution : i) $|+4| + |-4| = 4 + 4 = 8$
ii) $|-16| - |+8| = 16 - 8 = 8$
iii) $|+5| - |-5| = 5 - 5 = 0$
iv) $7 + |-2| = 7 + 2 = 9$

Example 3:-

If $(+150)$ stands for a rise of ₹ 150 in price then what is the number that will show a fall of ₹ 30 in price?

Solution : 'Fall in price' is the opposite of 'rise in price'
∴ a fall of ₹ 30 in price will be shown by (-30)

Example 4 :-

Fill in the blanks by using $>$ or $<$ or $=$

- (i) $(+9) < (+11)$, (ii) $(-9) > (-11)$, (iii) $(+9) > (-11)$,
(iv) $(-9) < (+9)$, (v) $(-2) < 0$, (vi) $0 < (+3)$

- Solution :- (i) $|+9| = 9$, $|+11| = 11$ and $9 < 11$. As $(+9)$ and $(+11)$ are both positive integers, $(+9) < (+11)$
(ii) $|-9| = 9$, $|-11| = 11$ and $9 < 11$. As (-9) and (-11) are both negative integers, $(-9) > (-11)$
(iii) As every positive integer is greater than all negative integers, $(+9) > (-11)$
(iv) As every negative integer is smaller than all positive integers, $(-9) < (+9)$
(v) As every negative integer is less than 0, $(-2) < 0$
(vi) As every positive integer is greater than 0, $0 < (+3)$

Example 5 :-

- (i) Write the integers $-8, 2, -3, 0, -4, 1$ in ascending order.
(ii) Write the integers $6, -5, 1, -9, -1, 3$ in descending order.

- Solution :- i) For the negative integers we have $(-8) < (-4) < (-3)$ and for the positive integers we have $1 < 2$.
 \therefore the integers in ascending order are $-8, -4, -3, 0, 1, 2$.
ii) For the negative integers we have $(-9) < (-5)$ $< (-1)$, and for the positive integers we have $1 < 3 < 6$.
 \therefore the integers in descending order are $6, 3, 1, -1, -5, -9$

CLASS-VI
SUBJECT-HISTORY
CHAPTER 1(PREHISTORY AND HISTORY)
STUDY MATERIAL NO: 1.1

DATE: 22/04/2020

Pre-history is the term used to refer to the periods of remote antiquity before the existence of written records. Some scholars believe that pre-history is virtually synonymous with the pre-historic archaeology. It is a branch of archaeology in which the principles and methods of the discipline have evolved without the need of texts, epigraphy or numismatics. The various stages of human progress towards becoming civilized can be broadly divided into the Palaeolithic Age, the Mesolithic Age, the Neolithic Age and the Metal Age, The Metal Age has been further divided into the Copper and Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. Historians have preferred to divide the history of human progress on the basis of stone and metal tools/implements technology.

Before all of that we need to know what does mean by **History**. **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. In other words we can say History is an ordered record of occasions as they occurred before.

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.

Why we need to learn History. There are many reason behind it:-

1. We should study history as it enlightens us concerning our past.
2. It gives us understanding about our antiquated culture and way of life.
3. It causes us to take care of the issues of the present day world.

Difference between Archaeological sources and literary sources.

Archaeological sources	Literary sources.
1. The study of mankind's history and ancient times through the uncovering of destinations and the test of physical remains.	1. Handwritten or some other composed record of the past is known as an abstract or literacy source.
2. Archeologists utilize sources like monuments, artifacts, inscription and coins.	2. Literary sources incorporate two sorts of writings - religious writing and secular writing.
3. Archaeological sources also include tools, weapons, pottery, bones, etc.	3. Literary sources include books related to poems, plays, travelogues, etc.

(A) Answer of the following questions:-

(1) Name two sources of history. What do literary sources include?

Ans.

Two sources of history are literary sources and archaeological sources. Literary sources include secular literature and religious literature. Writings related to a religion are called religious literature, for example, the **Jatakas**, the **Ramayana**. Secular literature is not related to a religion. It includes poems, plays, accounts by travelers, for example, the **Indika** of **Megasthenes**.

(2) Give one example each of religious and secular literature.

Ans.

Example of religious literature — the **Mahabharata**. Example of secular literature — **Abhigyan Shakuntalam**.

(B). Fill in the blanks along with the answer:

- 1) People who write history are known as **Historians**.
- 2) By **Archaeology** we mean the study of the remains of the ancient past.
- 3) The **two Great epics** tells us about the life and society in ancient past, besides being religious books.
- 4) Old buildings which are important historically are known as **Monuments**.
- 5) Meghadoot was written by **Kalidasa**.
- 6) **History** is record of people, places and events of the past, arranged in chronological order.
- 7) **Prehistory** is the history of the period before writings was invented.
- 8) The sources of history can be broadly classified into **archaeological sources** and **literary sources**.
- 9) The study of coins is known as **numismatics**
- 10) **Edicts** are royal commands issued by kings.
- 11) **Inscriptions** are engravings on solid objects.
- 12) Handwritten records of the past are known as **Manuscripts**
- 13) **Literary** source material can be divided into religious literature and secular literature
- 14) The Greek ambassador in Chandragupta Maurya's court was **Magasthenes**
- 15) The Chinese travelers who came to India were **Fa Hien** and **Hiuen Tsang**.

22.04.2020 WEDNESDAY

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-6.

SUB-PHYSICS

- **Solution of First assignment of Chapter-1(Matter)**

1. Democritus
2. Liquids
3. Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space.
4. Gases.
5. The process of conversion of matter from its solid state to liquid state on heating at a particular temperature is called Melting. Other name for melting is Fusion.
6. Plasma.

- **Solution of First assignment of Chapter-2(Physical Quantities and Measurements)**

1. Spring Balance.
2. It is the distance between two points. Yes, it is a fundamental quantity.
3. S. I unit of temperature is Kelvin(K). Instrument is thermometer (Clinical or laboratory).
4. Measurement is a comparison of an unknown quantity with a known standard quantity of same kind.
5. Any two derived quantities ----- Area, Force, Volume.
6. Physical Quantity.

22.04.2020 WEDNESDAY

CLASS -6 SUB- PHYSICS

CHAPTER-1 (MATTER)

- **Characteristics of molecules:-**

- 1) They are very small in size.
- 2) They have shown space between them.
- 3) They are in constant random motion.
- 4) They always attract each other.

- **Intermolecular force of attraction:-** The force of attraction between the molecules (like molecules or unlike molecules) is called intermolecular force of attraction.

They are two kinds -----

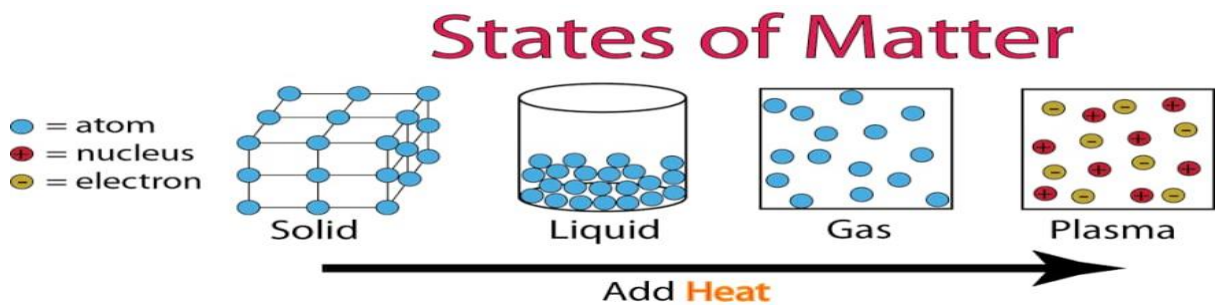
- 1) **Force of cohesion :-** It is the force of attraction between the molecules of similar kind.
 - 2) **Force of Adhesion :-** It is the force of attraction between different types of molecules.
- **Intermolecular space:-** The space between any two consecutive molecules of a substance is called intermolecular space.
 - **General Properties of Solids:-**
 - 1) Solids are highly rigid.
 - 2) Solids cannot be compressed.
 - 3) Diffusion rate of solid is very low.
 - 4) Solids show low expansion on heating.
 - 5) Solids have highest density.
 - 6) In solids, motion is limited to vibrational movement. Solids cannot flow.
 - **General Properties of liquids:-**
 - 1) Liquids are less rigid compared to solids.
 - 2) Liquids can be compressed to some extent.
 - 3) Diffusion rate of liquid is moderate.
 - 4) Liquids also show low expansion on heating.
 - 5) Density is lower than solids.
 - 6) Liquids can flow. Here particles can slip past each other.

- **General Properties of Gases:-**

- 1) Gases are least rigid.
- 2) Gases are highly and easily compressible.
- 3) Gases have a very high rate of diffusion.
- 4) Gases show high expansion on heating.
- 5) Gases have least density.
- 6) Gases can also flow in the entire space available.

- **“PLASMA” in Physics :-**

It is the fourth state of matter, an electrically conducting medium in which there are roughly equal number of positive and negatively charged particles when atom in a gas become ionized.



- **SECOND HOME ASSIGNMENT:-**

- 1) Write any three properties each of Solids, Liquids and Gases?
- 2) What is Plasma?
- 3) What is intermolecular force of attraction? Define its two types.
- 4) Write all properties of molecules?

Name the following:-

- 1) State of matter which is least dense.
- 2) State of matter which is highly rigid.
- 3) State of matter which is highly compressible.
- 4) State of matter which is composed by positive and negative ions.
- 5) State of matter whose diffusion rate is moderate.

STUDY MATERIAL 2020-21
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT- LOWER BENGALI
HOME ASSIGNMENT 2020-21

DATE – 22.04.2020
WEDNESDAY

CLASSWORK

1 . অ থেকে ঔ পর্যন্ত লেখো । (৫ বার)

(Write অ to ঔ 5 times)

অ	আ	ই	ঈ	উ	ঊ
ঋ	৐	এ	ঐ	ও	ঔ

2 . সংখ্যায় লেখো । (১০ বার)

(Write in number 10 times)

১	১১
২	১২
৩	১৩
৪	১৪
৫	১৫
৬	১৬
৭	১৭
৮	১৮
৯	১৯
১০	২০

HOMEWORK

Q.1 . অ থেকে উ পর্যন্ত লেখো ।

(Write অ to উ)

Q.2 . ১ থেকে ২০ পর্যন্ত সংখ্যায় লেখো ।

(Write ১ to ২০ in number)

SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 4

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER-24 [INTERJECTIONS]

DATE : 22/04/2020

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER -1 (NOUN)

STUDY MATERIAL NO -1

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 - LG 2. A mountain -Himalaya 3. A school –Dreamland school 4. A teacher – (any name) 5.A laptop - Lenovo 6.An actor – (any name)

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

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

1. Girl – Concrete noun 2. Peace –Abstract noun 3. Intelligence – Abstract noun
4. Mouse – Concrete noun 5. Confidence –Abstract noun 6. Toffee –Concrete noun

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 -Womanhood 2. Captain -Captainship 3. Kind -Kindness 4. Heal -Health 5.Child-Childhood 6. Brave-Bravery 7. Slave -Slavery 8. Dark-Darkness 9. Real -Reality 10. Equal-Equality

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.)

1. We watched an orchestra of musicians rehearse in the theater.
2. A fleet of ships arrived at the docks right on time.
3. I wrote a story about a man getting robbed by a gang of thieves.
4. A orchard of apple trees is a great place to climb and eat.
5. A pride of lions is not something I would want to disturb.
6. The herd of wild horses nearly ran us over.
7. My friend and I walked to the river to feed a herd of geese.
8. My sister received a colony of ants for her ant farm today.
9. John said his family is a kind, generous one.
10. We saw a colony /rookery of penguins at the zoo today.
11. The panel of judges did not give any perfect scores.

SOLUTION OF PRONOUN (CHAPTER-6)
STUDY MATERIAL NO -2

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

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

1. It is really cold today.
2. Tina herself baked the cake.
3. Who was waiting for you at the bus stop?
4. She gets excited very easily.

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

1. Which of these boys is the champion swimmer?
2. What game does John play?
3. Whose blazer had Amit borrowed?
4. Who was complaining about the meal?

EX-3) Tick the correct answer :- (Or you can underline the correct answer)

1. (Who's/Whose/Who) is this bat ?
2. I am teaching (myself / me) to play the drums
3. I prefer our house to (theirs/mine)
4. 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)

1. He himself hurt. - **He hurt himself**
2. Do the work himself. - **Do the work yourself**
3. He is stronger than I. - **He is stronger than me**
4. The student are getting restless. She is hungry. - **The student is getting restless,she is hungry**
5. The book is my. - **This book is mine**

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

1. What was the name of the boy whose bicycle you borrowed ?
2. The woman who fell was badly hurt.
3. Which way did they go?
4. Where were you last night ?
5. We know a lot of people who live in Assam.
6. I don't know the name of the woman to whom I spoke on the phone.

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SOLUTION OF ARTICLES (CHAPTER - 9)

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 3

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES GIVEN BELOW :-

EX-A) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (A, AN or THE) wherever necessary & don't use any articles where it is not necessary instead put a cross (x) & do underline the answers :-

1. We enjoyed our holiday the hotel was very nice.
2. Can I ask a question?
3. You look very tired, You need a holiday.
4. Where is Om? 'He is in the bathroom'.
5. Rita is an interesting person. You must meet her

6. A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take the next turning left.
7. A: Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
B: Yes, that is a good idea.
8. It is a nice morning. Let us go for a walk.
9. Sushma is a student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be a journalist.
10. Anamika lives with two friends in a flat near the college where she is studying the flat is small but she likes it.
11. Rakesh & Reena have got two children, a boy and a girl the boy is ten years old and the girl is three.
12. Mohan works in a factory. Meeta has not got a job at the moment.
13. A man and a woman were sitting opposite me the man was American but I think the woman was British.
14. My father is an M.A. in x mathematics.
15. x Riches has wings.
16. x Silver and x gold are found in Africa.
17. We are going to Kolkata by x train.
18. Do you speak x German?
19. x Books are made of paper.
20. The Mahabharata is an epic.

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER-24 [INTERJECTIONS]

DATE: 22/04/2020

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 4

EXPLANATION OF INTERJECTION :-

1. Defination of Interjection ?

Ans:- An interjection is a short exclamation that expresses emotion. An interjection is a part of speech that shows the emotion or feeling of the author.

- Beginning of sentences – Usually, interjections are used at the beginning of the sentence. They are also associated with a punctuation mark designed to convey emotion: the exclamation point. Eg :- “ I forgot that there was a grammar quiz today!”
- Middle or end of sentences – Interjections don’t have to be always at the beginning of a sentence. They can appear in the middle, at the end, or anywhere else where the speaker wants to interject a bit of feeling and emotion. Eg :- “ So, it’s raining again, huh?”. So, here the interjection is found at the end of the sentence. In this example, an exclamation point wasn’t that necessitated the emotion. Instead, the interjection turned the sentence into a question.

2. Types of Interjections :-

There are literally hundreds of interjections. They are designed to express strong emotions. These are :- love, hate, surprise, happiness, anger, enthusiasm, disgust, boredom, confusion, or unhappiness. However, this isn’t always true. Some interjections can express a mild emotion, such as “Excuse me”.

A sample list of interjections includes words such as :

- Boo
- Crud
- Dang
- Eew
- Gosh
- Goodness etc

Sometimes, interjections aren’t recommended in formal or academic writing, because of their emotive function, there’s virtually no place for them in an academic writing designed to convey facts, by definition, facts should be devoid of emotion or opinion in the academic or formal writing.

3. Here is some list of interjections and meanings :

Interjections may express:

1. Joy

Hurrah! I have passed the exam!

Hurray! We won this match.

2. Grief

Alas! The city has been captured!

3. Surprise

Ha! Is that all you have to offer?

What! You failed!

4. Approval

Bravo! You have done a good job.

Good! Now we can move on to the next chapter.

5. Fear

Aah! The monster’s got me!

6. Disgust

Eww! That movie was so gory.

Ugh! I'm never doing that again!

7. Making a mistake

Oops! Sorry I didn't see those skates there.

8. Pain

Ouch! That hurt. Stop pinching me!

9. Desire for silence

Shh! The show is about to start.

10. Dismay

Uh oh! The teacher's caught him.

Alas! I'm lost in the wilderness.

11. Relief

Whew! I can't believe we actually finished it all.

12. Admiration/ appreciation

Wow! That's really great news!

Congrats! You finally got your Master's degree.

13. Celebration

Yippee! We won. Let's head to the bar.

Yay! The exams are over.

14. Anger/annoyance

Hey! Stop messing with me!

- Certain groups of words are also used to express some sudden feeling or emotion.

Examples:

Ah me!

For shame!

Well done!

Good gracious!

My goodness!

Oh dear! Etc

Here are some examples of interjections and their definitions:

1. Ahem - The sound of someone clearing their throat in an attempt to get your attention
2. Aah - Used as a call for help or when someone is scared
3. Boo - Used to scare someone or to voice disapproval
4. Eh - Used when you didn't hear or understand what someone said
5. Eww - Conveys dislike or disgust
6. Hmm - Can mean you're thinking or hesitating
7. Jeez - Could indicate you can't believe something or you're exasperated
8. Ooh-la-la - A slightly comical way to refer to something as fancy or special

9. Oops - An exclamation people use when they do something by accident
10. Phew - Expressing relief or gladness something is over
11. Whoa - Can show surprise or amazement
12. Yahoo - Expresses joy or happiness
13. Yeah - Demonstrates a very strong affirmation or approval
14. Yoo-hoo - An expression used to get someone's attention
15. Zing - Usually used comically to emphasize a clever statement or comeback

SOLVED CLASS ASSIGNMENT :-

EX- A) Fill in the blanks appropriate interjections :-

1. **Hurray!** We have a party tomorrow!
2. **Wow!** You look great this morning.
3. **Bravo!** That was the best performance to date.
4. **What!** I can't believe you broke my favorite toy.
5. **Uh oh!** I think I have lost my keys again.
6. **Yippee!** I finally finished the painting.
7. **Yay!** J. K. Rowling is doing a reading at the local library.
8. **Wow!** What a pretty dress!
9. **Ah!** That feels good.
10. **Ouch!** That hurts!

EX- B) Identify the interjection and underline it & also write the expression of the interjection :

1. **Hmm**, I'm not sure this colour is perfect for my dress - **Hmm** (expressing doubt)
2. **Uh oh!** The police has caught him. - **uh oh!** (showing dismay)
3. I guess that's the end of the series, **darn**. - **darn** (expressing disappointment)
4. **Hello!** How do you do? - **hello!** (expressing greeting)
5. **Of course!** I'll make all the arrangements for your birthday.- **of course!** (expressing commitment)
6. **Well** I never! - **well** (expressing surprise)
7. **Ouch!** It's paining badly.- **ouch!** (expressing pain)
8. **Alas!** She's dead now.- **alas!** (expressing pity/sorrow)
9. **Oh**, it's been around a month since I saw him. - **oh** (expressing pain / disappointment)
10. **Bingo!** That's exactly what we have been searching for!- **bingo!** (acknowledging something as right)

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

EX- 1) Fill in the blanks by selecting appropriate interjections given below :-

(Oh! , Ah! , Hush! , Yipee , Bah , Eww! , Oops! , Oh , Well , Ofcourse)

1. Thank God!
2. I didn't see you were hiding here.
3. I'll help you.
4. We have won the match.
5. I felt bad hearing that.
6. Now that's what I call a good shot
7. That show was so gory.
8. Don't make a noise.
9. I can't believe you lost my favourite book.
10. what did he say?

EX- 2) Make appropriate sentences using the following interjections.:-

1. Alas -
2. Yeah -
3. Great -
4. Eh! -
5. Ugh! -
6. Stop! -
7. Yes! -
8. Wow! -
9. What! -
10. Hurray! -

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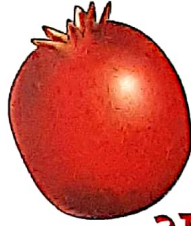
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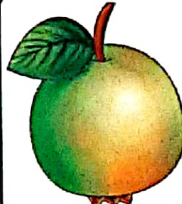
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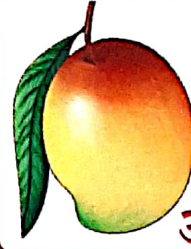


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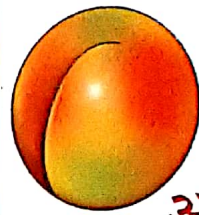


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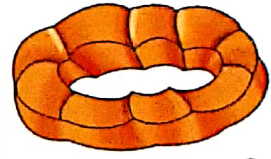


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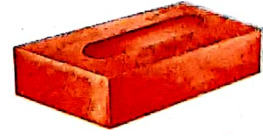


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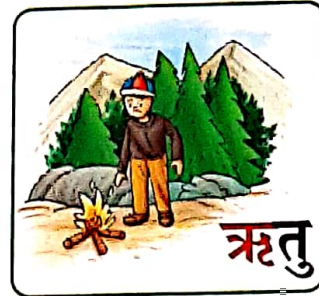
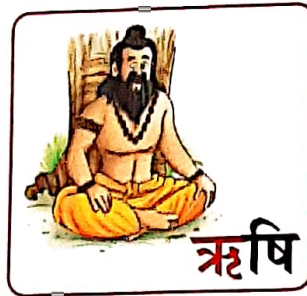
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