

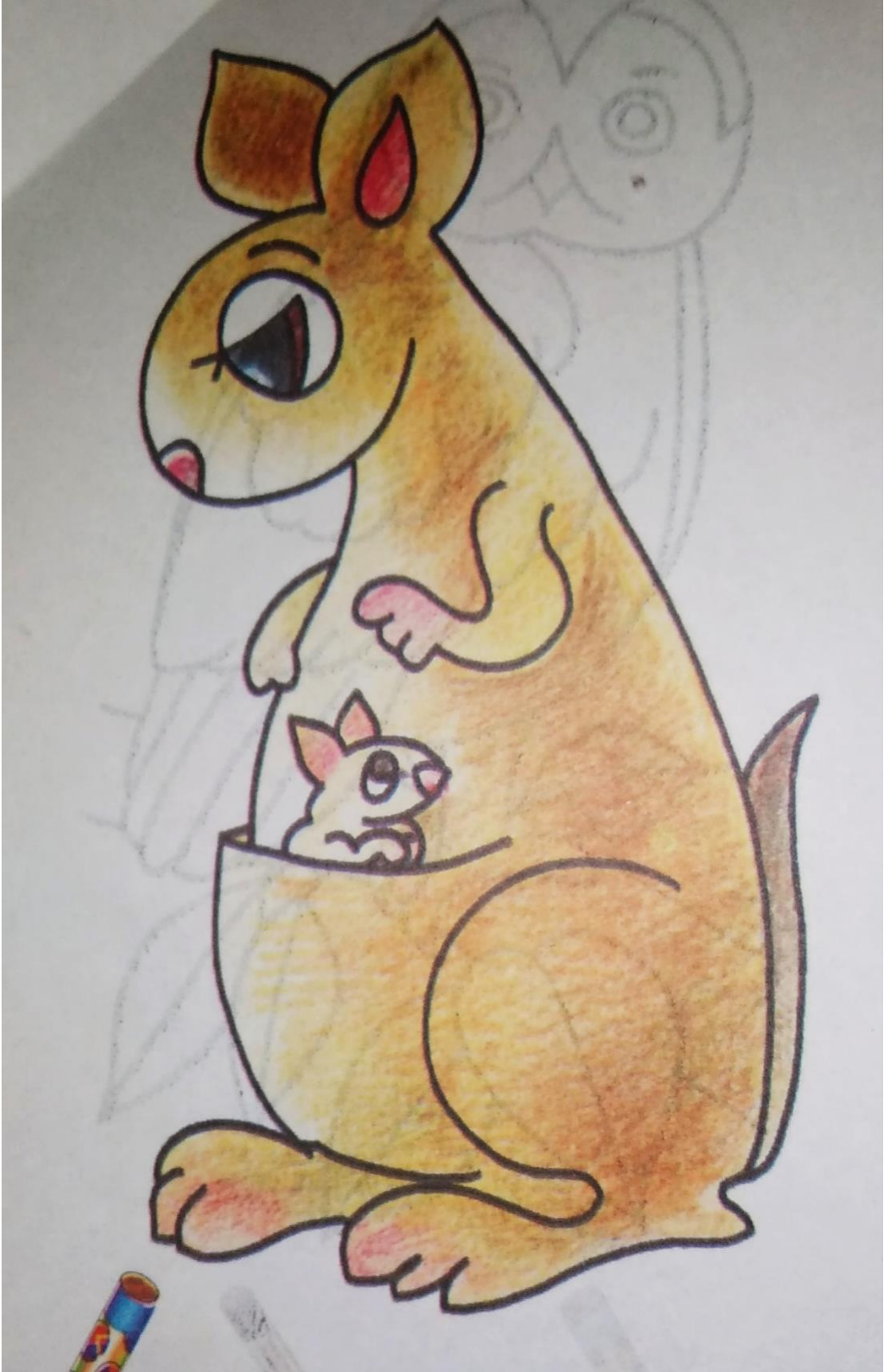
CLASS- VI

SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

DATE – 24.04.2020

Draw and colour this two pictures :





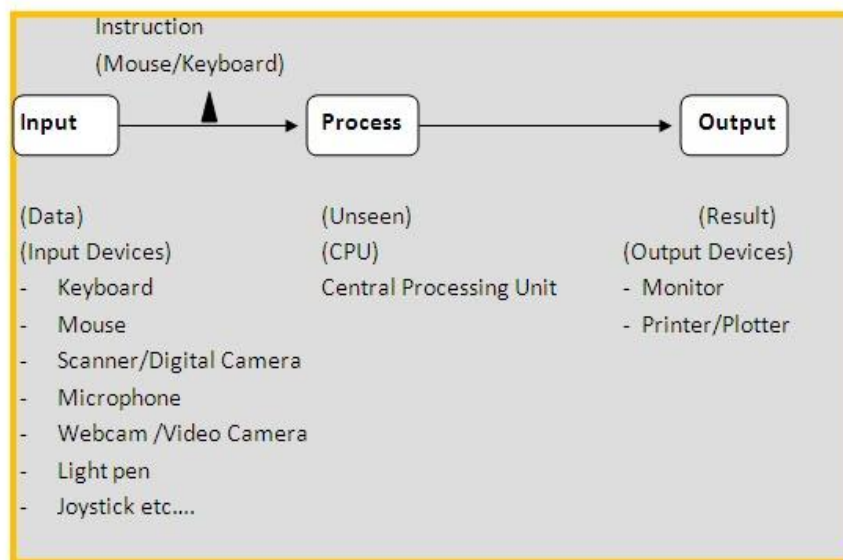
Date : 24.04.2020

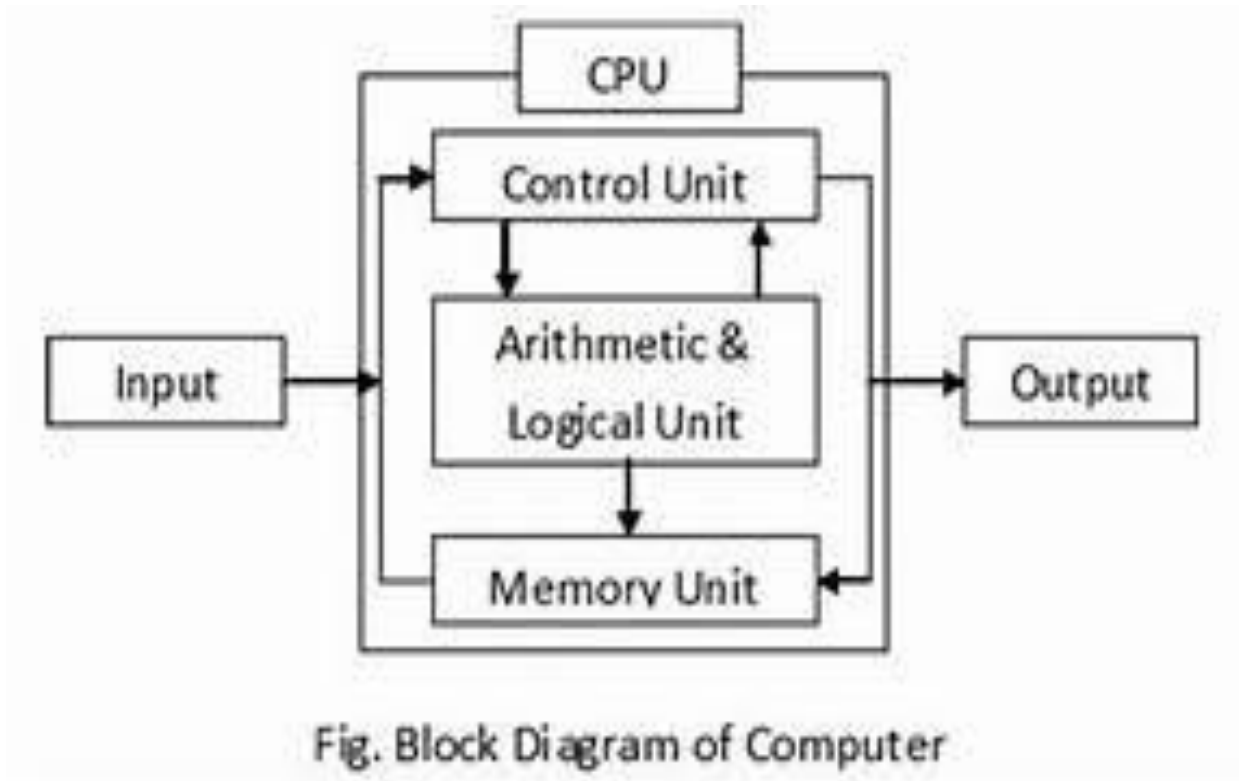
**COMPUTER (HOME ASSIGNMENT – 2)
CLASS – 6**

**CHAPTER: 1 (COMPUTERS' & ITS LANGUAGES' TYPES)
STUDY MATERIAL NO. – 1.2**

How a computer works? (I-P-O cycle)

1. Computer accepts the raw data known as **INPUT** entered from the input devices. It is the collection of numbers, letters, images, etc. Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Webcam etc is some examples of the input devices.
2. Next, it **PROCESS** the data or information as per given instruction. It is totally internal process of the computer system. CPU (Central processing Unit) is the main processing device of the computer. Three parts are there of a CPU-
 - Control Unit
 - Memory Unit
 - Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU)
3. **OUTPUT** is the result of processed data given by computer after data processing. We can save these results in the storage devices for the future use. Monitor, Printer, Speaker is the main output devices.





Interesting fact: - The first computer mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart . It was designed as a wooden box, with two metal wheels that make contact with the surface and only one key.

Home work:-

1. What is Computer ?
2. Define hardware and software.
3. What are the basic input and output devices of a computer ?
4. Name the parts of CPU.
5. Write down the full form of – i) ALU ii) CPU.

Date: 24.04.20

class-VI Subject - Mathematics

Question : 10

Exercise

Evaluate the following:-

i) $|13 - 5| = 13 - 5 = 8 \quad \therefore |13 - 5| = 8$

ii) $|5 - 13| = 5 - 13 = -8 = 8 \quad \therefore |5 - 13| = 8$

w) $| -8| + | -6|$

Since $| -8| = 8$ and $| -6| = 6$

$\therefore 8 + 6 = 14 \quad \therefore | -8| + | -6| = 14$

vi) $| -19| - | -13|$

Since $| -19| = 19$ and $| -13| = 13$

$\therefore 19 - 13 = 6$

$\therefore | -19| - | -13| = 6$

Question : 11

Use appropriate symbol $<$ or $>$ to fill in the following blanks:-

iv) $-6 < -2$

v) $-5 > -13$

vi) $-30 < -19$

Question : 12

Arrange the following integers in ascending order:-

ii) $-28, -33, 9, -4, -31, -2, 35$

Sol:- $-33, -31, -28, -4, -2, 9, 35$

Question : 13

Arrange the following integers in descending order:-

ii) $-101, 95, -3, -8, 36, -7, -84$

Sol:- $95, 36, -3, -7, -8, -84, -101$.

Home work

Question : 1

Write the opposite of the following:-

i) Loss of $\text{£} 5000$, ii) 200m above sea level

Question : 2

Write each of the following using appropriate sign '+' or '-'

- i) Gain of 3kg weight
- ii) 20°C below freezing point.
- v) Depositing $\text{£} 2500$ in a bank.

Question : 3

In each of the following pairs, which number is to the right of the other on the numberline?

i) 3.5 ii) $0, -2$

Question : 4

In each of the following pairs, which number is to the left of the other on the numberline?

i) $-3, 0$ ii) $2, -5$

Question : 7

Write four consecutive integers just before -2

Question : 8

- Draw a numberline and answer the following questions:-
- i) Which number will we reach if we move 7 units to the left of 2?
 - ii) In which direction should we move to reach 3 from -3?

Question : 9

Using the numberline, write the integer which is

- i) 5 more than -1
- ii) 5 less than -1

Question : 10

Evaluate the following :-

- iii) $| -11 | + 19$
- v) $| 7 | - | -3 |$

Question : 11

Use the appropriate symbol $<$ or $>$ to fill in the blanks :-

- i) -3 _____ 7 , ii) 0 _____ -2 , iii) -10 _____ -11

Question : 12

Arrange the following integers in ascending order :-

- i) $-5, 3, 0, -9, 2$

Question : 13

Arrange the following integers in descending order :-

- i) $-31, 25, -37, 43, 0, -5$

Question : 14

State whether the following statements are true or false :-

- i) 0 is the smallest positive integer.
- ii) Every negative integer is less than every natural number.
- iii) -7 is to the right of -6 on the numberline.
- iv) The absolute value of an integer is always greater than the integer.

24.04.2020

**SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI BIOLOGY**

SOLUTION OF 1ST HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER 1

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

Ans.1-a.

Simple leaf	Compound leaf
1. The lamina is undivided and is a single piece	1. The leaf blade is divided into smaller units called leaflets
2. Mango, banyan	2. Rose, neem

Ans-1-b.

Parallel venation	Reticulate venation
1. Veins run parallel to each other.	1. Veins and vein lets are irregularly distributed in the lamina forming a network.
2. grass, wheat	2. mango, guava

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

Ans.3.The two main functions of leaves are- Photosynthesis and transpiration.

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.

QUES-4. Mention the functions of the following:

i. Spines ii. Tendril

Ans.4-i. Function of Spines - Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss eg. cactus.

Ans.4-ii. Function of tendril- 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.

QUES-5. Why do some plants trap insects?

Ans.5. Some plants trap insects and are known as insectivorous plants 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.

SOLUTION OF 1ST HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER 2

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

Androecium	Gynoecium
1. The third whorl inner to the petals are stamens (androecium).	1. Carpels (Gynoecium) are the innermost or fourth whorl in a flower.
2. It is the male part of the flower	2. It is the female part of the flower

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

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

Ans.2-a. The ovary contains ovules which later turn into seeds after fertilization and the ovary wall forms the fruit.

Ans.2-b. Petals attract insects for pollination. . The calyx (sepals) enclose the inner parts of the flower when it is a bud. It is protective in function.

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

Ans.3. 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.

24.04.2020

2nd HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VI BIOLOGY
CHAPTER -1 (PLANT LIFE- THE LEAF)

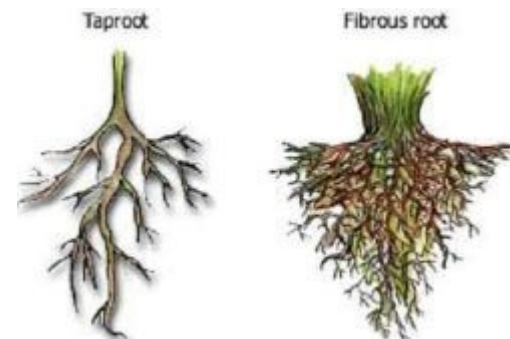
Most of the flowering plants grow from seed. In a seed, the embryo contains an embryonic root called **radicle** and an embryonic shoot called **plumule**. The radicle grows downward into the soil and forms the **root system** while the plumule grows upward above the ground and forms the **shoot system**. The root system consists of roots and shoot system consists of stem, branches, buds, leaves, flowers and fruits.

THE ROOT

Roots fix the plant firmly into the soil. They absorb water and minerals for the growth of the plant. There are two types of root system seen in plants- **tap root system** and **fibrous root system**.

- **Tap root system:** In root system, one single, primary root elongates and further branch out into fine branches, eg. Roots of pea, balsam and petunia plants.
- **Fibrous root system:** In fibrous root system, a cluster of roots arises from the base of the stem, eg. Roots of grass, wheat, rice and onion plants.

The root, stem and leaves form the **vegetative part** of a plant while flowers and fruits form the **reproductive part** of a plant. All the flowering plants have **vegetative buds** which give rise to branches and leaves and the **floral buds** which give rise to flowers.



THE STEM

A **stem** is the main part that usually grows above the ground. It bears branches, leaves, fruits, buds and flowers. It conducts water and dissolved minerals absorbed by the roots to other parts of the plant and also transports food prepared by the leaves throughout the plant body.

Types of stems

On the basis of appearance stems are of three types:

- 1. Soft stem** These stems are green in colour. Generally, herbs have soft stems.
- 2. Hard and woody stem** This type of stem arises from the base of a plant and form a bush. Most of the shrubs have this type of stem.
- 3. Trunk** The stem of a tree is called trunk. It is a thick, hard and strong stem that is covered with bark. The bark protects the inner parts of the trunk of a tree.

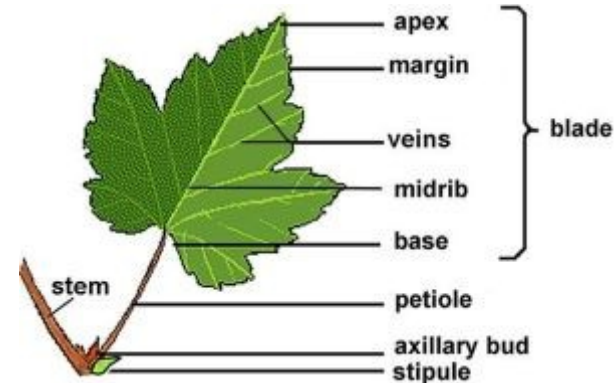
- The **apical buds** present on the tips of a shoot are responsible for the growth of the stem.
- The **axillary buds** produce new leaves and branches on the stem.
- On the stem, the leaves and branches arise from a point called **node**.
- A space between the two successive nodes is called **internode**.

THE LEAF

Leaf is a flat, thin, usually green structure that arises from the node present on the stem. It has an axillary bud in its axil.

A typical leaf has the following main parts:

- **Leaf base**- The part joining the leaf to the stem at the end of petiole is called the **leaf base**. It is a small and slightly swollen part by which a leaf is attached to the stem.
- **Leaf stalk or petiole**- It is a short, narrow and basal part of a leaf which holds up the leaf blade and connects it to the stem. Most of the leaf connect with the stem like this and called as **petiolate leaf**. In some plants, petiole is absent and the leaf directly arises from the stem. Such type of leaf is called **sessile leaf**.
- **Axillary bud**- It is a type of bud develops at the axil of a leaf. It is capable of developing into a branch of the shoot or a cluster of flowers.
- **Leaf blade**- The flat, expanded and thin part of the leaf is called **leaf blade** or **lamina**. It is mostly green in colour. Its tip is called **leaf apex**.
- **Leaf margin**- The edge of the leaf blade is called **leaf margin**. Different leaves have different types of margins. For example, peepal leaf has complete margin, rose leaf has toothed margin and leaf of ashoka plant has wavy margin.
- **Midrib**- The leaf blade has a thick midrib along its centre. It extends from the petiole up to the leaf apex.
- **Veins**- Lateral branches of the midrib are called **veins**. They further branch out to form **veinlets**. Veins and veinlets conduct water and dissolved minerals absorbed by the roots into the leaf and transport prepared food from the leaves to the stem. The arrangement of veins in a leaf blade is called **venation**.



HOMEWORK QUESTIONS:

1. Name the following:

- Wide flat portion of the leaf.
- The central big vein of the leaf.
- The point on the stem from where the leaf arises.
- A space between two nodes.
- A bud present in the axil of leaf.

2. Differentiate between: a. Tap root and Fibrous root

3. Discuss the different parts of the leaf.

SUBJECT – ENGLISH LANGUAGE
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 5

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT **CHAPTER-2 [NOUN- NUMBER]**

DATE- 24/04/2020

SOLUTION OF CHAPTER-24 [INTERJECTIONS]

STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 4

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK

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

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

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

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

1. Alas - **Alash! With him ends an era.**
2. Yeah - **Yeah,I am coming-to the party.**
3. Great - **Great! We are going to Switzerland, the heaven on the Earth.**
4. Eh! - **Eh! We want it once more.**
5. Ugh! - **Ugh! That is so untidy.**
6. Stop! - **That hurts, stop!**
7. Yes! - **Yes! We have made it happen. Let's Party now.**
8. Wow! - **Wow! That's a brilliant idea.**
9. What! - **What ! I can't believe this.**
10. Hurray!- **Hurray! We won the match**

EXPLANATION & HOME ASSIGNMENT
CHAPTER- 2 [NOUN- NUMBER]
STUDY MATERIAL NUMBER - 5

DATE: 24/04/2020

EXPLANATION OF NOUN- NUMBER

There are two numbers in Noun-Number: Singular and Plural.

1. **Singular:**

We use singular form of the noun to talk about one person or thing.

Examples:

- a. A boy
- b. A table
- c. An aeroplane
- d. A teacher
- e. An elephant

When we speak about one person and one thing, we use the noun in singular form.

Single means one.

Plural means many.

Examples:

- a. A man is smoking within the premises.
- b. A group of cows is called Herd.
- c. Joy is what we want in our lives.
- d. Church is the worshipping-place of Christians.
- e. This chair is made of plastic.

In these sentences, the nouns man, group, joy, church and chair are in singular forms.

Joy, run, wife, knife, army, hero, ox, life, loaf, baby, city and tooth are few singular-nouns which we use. We have seen the singular form of Noun-Number.

The Noun has various dimension in its usages.

The same Noun can be used in different manner in different contexts.

2. Plural :

We When we speak about more than one person and one thing, we use the noun in plural form.

Examples :

- a. Boys
- b. Girls
- c. Windows
- d. Doors
- e. Teachers

Plural means many.

Examples:

- a. Few men are standing in the foyer.
- b. The groups of cows, coming back to their sheds, are not milch cows.
- c. These chairs are made of plastic.
- d. Children should be given proper guidance.
- e. Keep the knives in a safe place.

In these sentences, the words men, groups, chairs, Children and knives are plural-nouns.

Joys, runs, wives, knives, armies, heroes, oxen, lives, loaves, babies, cities and teeth are few singular-nouns which we use.

How to form plural from singular?

1. By suffixing "s" to the singular-noun.

Examples:

- 1. Joy- joys
- 2. Run- runs
- 3. Chair- chairs
- 4. Radio- radios
- 5. Canto - cantos
- 6. Momento - momentos
- 7. Dynamo - dynamos
- 8. Piano - pianos

2. By suffixing “es” to the singular-noun

Examples:

- Glass-glasses
- Bench-benches
- Bush-bushes
- Church-churches
- Watch-watches
- Buffalo-buffaloes
- Negro-negroes
- Hero-heroes
- Echo-echoes
- Mango-mangoes
- Potato-potatoes

Noun-Number is another part under Noun.

3. By changing the last letter “y” into “ies”

Examples:

- Baby-babies
- Lady-ladies
- Story-stories
- City-cities
- Army-armies

4. By changing the “inside vowel” of the singular.

Examples:

- Man-men
- Woman-women
- Foot-feet
- Tooth-teeth
- Goose-geese

5. By suffixing “en” to the singular.

Examples:

- Ox-oxen
- Child-children

6. By changing “f or fe” into “ves.”

Examples:

- Thief-thieves
- Life-lives
- Wife-wives
- Calf-calves
- Knife-knives
- Wolf-wolves
- Leaf-leaves
- Shelf-shelves

7. By suffixing s to the main word in a compound word.

Examples:

- Commander-in-chief.....commanders-in-chief
- Son-in-law.....sons-in-law
- Step-son.....step-sons
- Maid-servant.....maid-servants
- Passer-by.....passers-by

- Man-servant.....men-servant
- Man-servant.....man-servants

8. Special cases.

a. Few nouns which end in s are used in singular form.

Examples:

News, Mathematics, Physics, politics, innings etc...

b. Few collective nouns, though they are in singular forms, are used in plural forms.

Examples:

Poultry, Cattle, People, gentry etc...

c. Few nouns have the same forms both in singular and plural forms.

Examples:

Sheep, deer, swine, cod etc...

d. Few nouns are used only in the plural forms.

Examples:

Trousers, scissors, spectacles, drawers, thanks, billiards, draughts, annals, tidings etc...

e. Few nouns have two different forms in plural. But the two forms have different meanings.

Examples:

- Brother.....Brothers (sons of same parents) Brethren (members of a society)
- Cloth.....Cloths (pieces of cloth) Clothes (items of cloth)
- Fish.....Fish (more than one of same variety) Fishes (of different varieties)
- Genius.....Geniuses (persons of great talent) Genii (spirits)
- Index.....Indexes (tables of contents) Indices (signs used in algebra)

9. Few nouns have different meanings in the singular and in the plural:

Examples:

- Advice (counsel).....advices (information)
- Air (atmosphere).....airs (artificial manners)
- Good (morally correct).....goods (merchandise)
- Force (strength).....forces (troops)
- Physic (medicine).....physics (a branch of science)
- Wood (portion of tree).....woods (a grove of trees)

10. Few nouns have one meaning in singular but two or more meanings in plural:

Examples:

Custom (habit).....customs (habits & taxes collected on imports)
 Quarter (one fourth & a direction).....quarters (fourth parts, living places & directions)
 Effect (result).....effects (results & property)

11. Letters, numbers and other symbols form their plural by adding an apostrophe and s.

Examples:

- Write your i's and l's clearly.
- Add two 8's and six 4's.

These are various kinds of **Noun-Number**. That means a Noun can be classified by the number of units that the Noun denotes.

12. Nouns of foreign origin :

Some noun in English are taken from other languages. Singular-nouns from foreign languages retain their original plural. Singular to plural forms given below

- Radius – radii
- Cactus – cacti
- Stimulus – stimuli
- Axis – axes
- Analysis – analyses

HOME ASSIGNMENT OR HOME WORK
SOLVE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISE GIVEN BELOW :-

EX 1) Write the plural forms of these nouns. Some nouns may not have a plural form :-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dress – | 9. Furniture – |
| 2. Match – | 10. Country – |
| 3. Shelf – | 11. Medium – |
| 4. Information – | 12. Fungus – |
| 5. Woman – | 13. Daisy – |
| 6. Hobby – | 14. Knowledge – |
| 7. Rubbish – | 15. Dictionary – |
| 8. Child – | 16. Police – |

EX 2) Fill in the blanks with IS or ARE :-

1. The first two sets of the match _____ over.
2. The media _____ making him look like he's guilty.
3. Brussels _____ the capital of Belgium.
4. _____ those the new cards you bought ?
5. There _____ two dozen cookies in the bag.
6. Aerobics _____ my favourite form of exercise.
7. Diabetes _____ a difficult disease to live with.
8. This species of birds _____ almost extinct.
9. Physics _____ the toughest subject I have studied.
10. Three spoons of sugar _____ too much for a cup of tea.

EX 3) Fill in the blanks with the correct noun forms :-

1. I am looking for our _____ at the airport. (baggage / baggages)
2. Please get me two big _____ (salmon / salmons)
3. The hotel _____ were waiting to welcome us. (staff / staffs)
4. I love the beautiful _____ (scenery / sceneries)
5. We need two _____ to play this game. (dice / dices)
6. I am preparing for three _____ (quiz / quizzes)
7. I think I left my _____ at home (glass / glasses)
8. I don't know where the _____ is! (plier / pliers)
9. I need a pair of _____ for tomorrow's play. (trouser / trousers)
10. Please bring me as many _____ as you can! (candys / candies)

