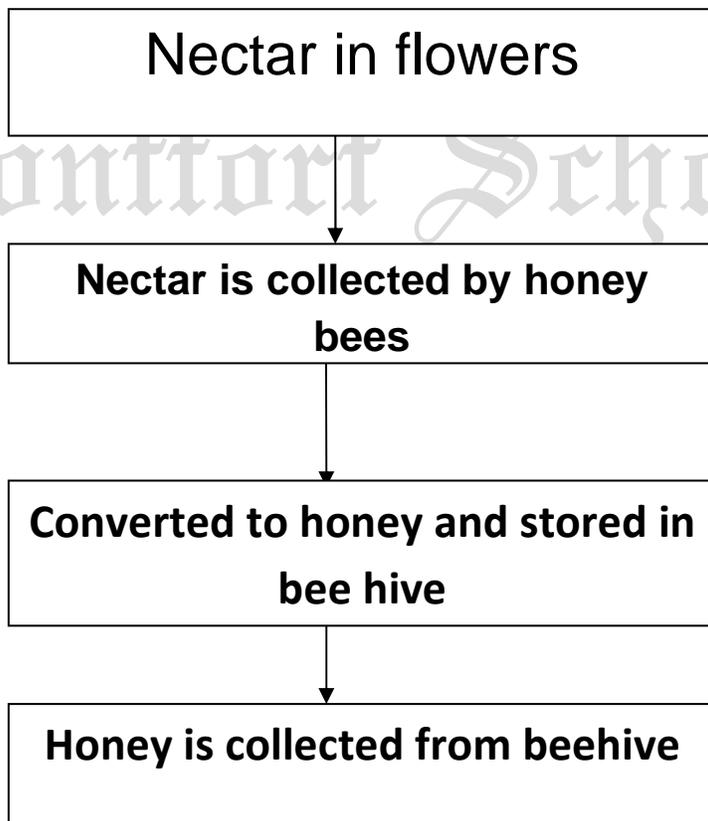Lesson-3 (Continuation)

7) Nectar- Sweet juice produced by some flowers is called nectar.

8) Honey- Honey is prepared by honeybee from the nectar collected from flowers. Honey contains sugar and minerals. It has anti bacterial action. It is easy to digest and it is used in the preparation of many ayurvedic medicines.

9) Flow Chart to show preparation of honey:-

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│         Nectar in flowers            │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Nectar is collected by honey       │
│            bees                      │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Converted to honey and stored in    │
│            bee hive                  │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│  Honey is collected from beehive     │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Science Class-6

Lesson-4 (Continuation)

10) Classification of animals based on their feeding habits:-

a)   Herbivores (Plant eating animals):-

<u>Adaptive features</u>- They posses sharp front teeth for cutting plants and eating leaves and strong broad teeth for churning. E.g. - cow, deer etc.

b) Carnivores (Flesh eating animals):-

<u>Adaptive features</u>- They have sharp pointed and curved teeth for tearing. E.g. - Lion, tiger etc.

c) Omnivores (Both plants and flesh eating animals):-

<u>Adaptive features</u>- They have sharp teeth for tearing flesh and strong grinding teeth for feeding on all types of food.

E.g. - Bear, cat, crow etc.

d) Scavengers- These are the animals which eat remains of dead animals.

<u>Adaptive features</u>- Scavengers have well developed beak and claws. E.g. - Vulture, Hyena etc.

e) Parasites- Parasites are tiny animals that live on or inside the body of other organisms.

<u>Adaptive features</u>- They possess suckers to suck food from the body of their host. E.g. - Hookworm, Lice etc.

Date: **26-03-2020 (Assignment no. 2)**

GUIDELINES:

Dear Students,
- **Read the notes given below carefully**
- **These notes are in continuation after Ex-1.1**
- **Write them down in the Maths notebook you have already made, after understanding**
- **The notes will help you understand the concepts till Ex-1.2 and Roman Numerals**
- **Do the assignment that follows in the Maths notebook neatly**

Let's Understand

1) Large numbers are needed in many places in daily life.
   For example, for giving number of students in our school, number of people in a village or city, money paid or received in large transactions, in measuring large distances say, between various cities in a country or in the world and so on.

2) *Remember,* **kilo** means 1000 times larger, **centi** means 100 times smaller and **milli** means 1000 times smaller. Thus,
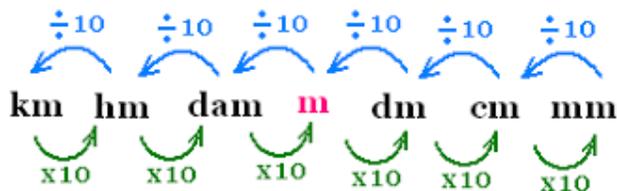   **1 km = 1000 metre (m)**
   1 metre = 100 centimetre (cm)
   1 cm = 10 millimetre (mm)
   1 kilogram (kg) = 1000 grams (g)
   1 litre = 1000 millilitres (ml)

3) We use the Hindu-Arabic numeral system. Another system of writing numerals is the system of **Roman Numerals.** This system is still used in many places.
   For example, we can see the use of Roman numerals in clocks; it is also used for classes in the school time table, etc.

Hindu-Arabic Numeral	Roman Numeral
1	I
2	II
3	III
4	IV
5	V
6	VI
7	VII
8	VIII
9	IX
10	X
50	L
100	C
500	D
1000	M

4) **Rules for the Roman Numeral System:**

(i) If a symbol is repeated, its value is added as many times as it occurs.

For example, II = 2, XX = 20, XXX = 30

(ii) A symbol is not repeated more than three times. But the symbols V, L and D are never repeated.

For example, XX is correct but DD is not.

(iii) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of greater value, its value gets added to the value of greater symbol.

For example, XI = 10 + 1 = 11, VI = 5 + 1 = 6, LX = 50 + 10 = 60

(iv) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of the greater symbol.

For example, IX = 10 – 1 = 9, XL = 50 – 10 = 40, XC = 100 – 10 = 90

(v) The symbols V, L and D are never written to the left of a symbol of greater value, i.e. **V, L and D are never subtracted. The symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only. The symbol X can be subtracted from L, M and C only.**

(vi) There is no Roman numeral for zero.

Now, I am starting with Exercise - 1.2 (Page 16-17). I will be solving some of the questions from the exercise to make you understand them. You have to solve them again in your Maths notebook. Also, you have to do the remaining questions on your own, in the notebook.

Exercise – 1.2

1. A book exhibition was held for four days in a school. The number of tickets sold at the counter on the first, second, third and final day was respectively 1094, 1812, 2050 and 2751. Find the total number of tickets sold on all the four days.

Solution 1

Number of tickets sold on first day   = 1094
Number of tickets sold on second day = 1812
Number of tickets sold on third day   = 2050
Number of tickets sold on final day   = 2751
Total number of tickets sold   = (1094 + 1812 + 2050 + 2751)
                                   = 7707
Therefore, 7707 tickets were sold on all the four days.

3. In an election, the successful candidate registered 577500 votes and his nearest rival secured 348700 votes. By what margin did the successful candidate win the election?

Solution 3

Number of votes secured by the successful candidate = 577500
Number of votes secured by his nearest rival   = 348700
 Winning margin   = (577500 – 348700)
                                   = 228800
Therefore, the successful candidate won by the margin of 228800 votes.

5. Find the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 each only once.

Solution 5

Greatest number using digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 = 76432
Smallest number using digits 6, 2, 7, 4, 3 = 23467
Their difference   = 76432 – 23467
                             = 52965
Therefore, the difference is 52965.

7. A merchant had ₹ 78592 with her. She placed an order for purchasing 40 radio sets at ₹ 1200 each. How much money will remain with her after the purchase?

Solution 7

Total amount with the merchant   = ₹ 78592
Cost of 1 radio set   = ₹ 1200
Cost of 40 such radio sets   = ₹ (1200 × 40)
                               = ₹ 48000
Amount left with her   = Total amount – cost of 40 sets
                               = ₹ (78592 – 48000)
                               = ₹ 30592
Therefore, ₹ 30592 were left with her after the purchase.

9. To stitch a shirt, 2 m 15 cm cloth is needed. Out of 40 m cloth, how many shirts can be stitched and how much cloth will remain?

Solution 9

Total length of cloth   = 40 m

                                  = 40 × 100 m

                                  = 4000 cm

Cloth required to stitch 1 shirt   = 2 m 15 cm

                                  = 2 × 100 cm + 15 cm

                                  = 215 cm

Number of shirts that can be stitched = 4000 ÷ 215

```
              18
        215 ) 4000
            - 215
            ───────
             1850
           - 1720
           ───────
              130
```

Therefore, 18 shirts can be stitched and 130 cm (1 m 30 cm) cloth will remain.

11. The distance between the school and the house of a student is 1 km 875 m. Everyday she walks both ways. Find the total distance covered by her in six days.

Solution 11

Distance between school and home   = 1 km 875 m

Distance between home and school   = 1 km 875 m

Distance covered in 1 day   = (1 km 875 m + 1 km 875 m)

                                   = 3 km 750 m

                                   = 3.750 km

(as 1 m = $\frac{1}{1000}$ km , so 750 m = $\frac{750}{1000}$ km= 0.750 km)

Distance covered in 6 days   = 3.750 × 6

                                   = 22.500 km

Therefore, 22.5 km (22 km 500 m) distance was covered by her in 6 days.

ASSIGNMENT
1) **All the questions of Ex – 1.2 done above**
2) **All the remaining questions of Ex- 1.2 (Q 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12)**
3) **Write the Roman numerals from 1 to 100**

Note:

1)You don't have to do any 'try these' after Ex – 1.1.

2) You don't have to do 'Estimation' topic.

(Both of the above will be taken up in the class, when the school reopens)

Aarti Gupta

Holidays Assignment

Class 6th

These are the topics for paragraphs to be learnt for FIRST UT/ SEM : please write them in your hindi grammar notebooks.(word limit-150-200 words).

1)विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन का महत्व

2)छठी कक्षा में मेरा पहला दिन

3)प्रदूषण एक समस्या

4)मेरे जीवन का लक्ष्य

5) मेरा प्रिय त्योहार

Science Class-6

Lesson-2 (Continuation)

5) Edible parts of plants:-

a) Roots- Carrot, radish
b) Stem- Potato, ginger
c) Leaves- Spinach, cabbage
d) Fruits- Mango, watermelon
e) Flowers- Cauliflower, broccoli
 f) Seeds- Mustard, Groundnut

6) Plants with more than one edible parts:-

A) Pumpkin

- Fruits- as vegetables
- Flowers- as vegetables

B) Mustard
- Seeds- used to give oil
- Leaves- as vegetables

C) Banana
- Fruits- as a fruit or vegetable
- Flowers- as vegetable

SHORT HOME WORK FOR HOLIDAYS - VI A ,B , C & D

Hello students

I am your new English teacher ma'am Juliet Chand. Hope you all are fine. Since our Delhi State is locked down for few days for our good health and safety. I want each one of you to complete the following task.

<u>Literature Reader</u> : Write the word meanings in your <u>literature note book</u> in two columns of the following lessons -

1. Foreign Lands

2. Making Friends

<u>Main Course Book</u> : Write summary of the following lessons in your <u>Creative Writing notebook</u> -

1. Dear Santa, Did you Get my Tweet?

2. A Teacher for all Seasons

3. Young Uncle Goes to His Village

<u>Grammar</u> : In your <u>Grammar notebook</u> write a paragraph within 100 - 120 words on the following topics :

1. My Best Friend My Mother

2. Grandmother's Love for Me

3. My Ambition in Life

4. My love for Nature

5. The Best Place I Visited

<u>Cursive Book</u> : Kindly do pages 1 - 10.

Hope to meet you soon. Always keep this mantra in mind which I have been sharing with my students every year - BE SMART, BE ALERT, AND BE PROTECTIVE.

Juliet Chand

CHAPTER- 1
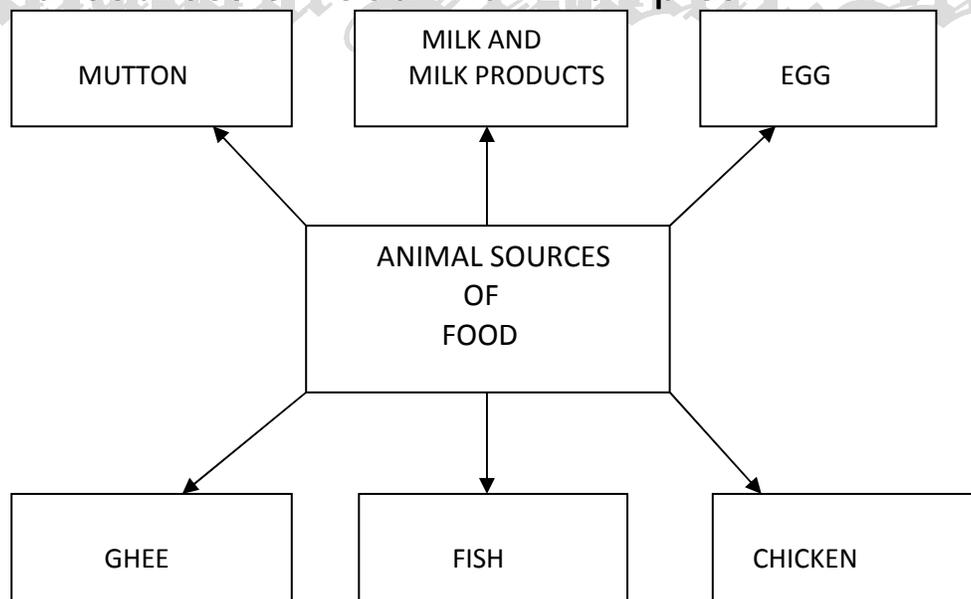## Food, Where does it come from?

Lesson-1   23/3/2020

1) <u>Food</u>- The substances that we eat everyday that provide us energy and nutrients which help us remain healthy are called food.
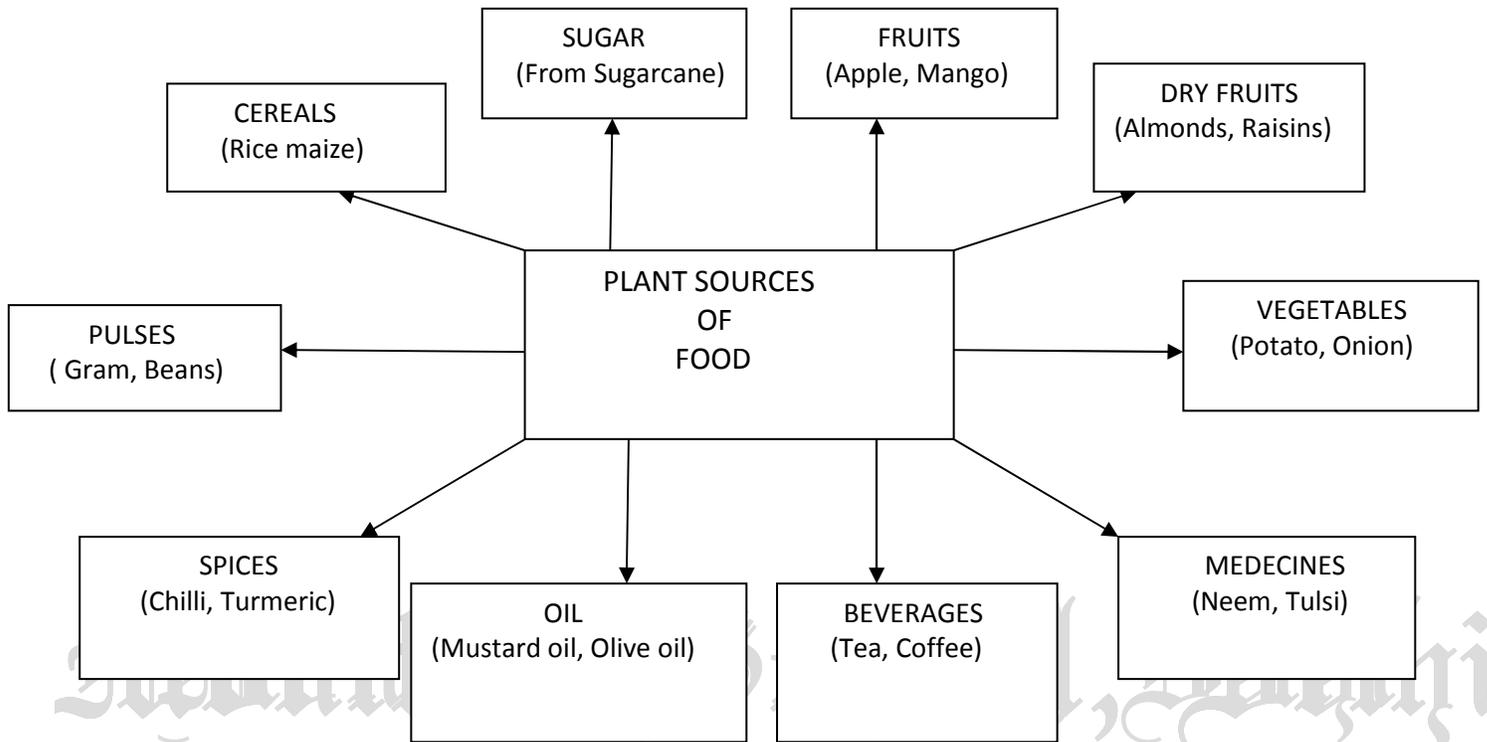
2) <u>Ingredients</u>- Materials that are needed to prepare a food item are called ingredients.

For Example- To prepare boiled rice, the ingredients used are rice and water.

3) Animal sources of food with Examples:-

MUTTON	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	EGG

ANIMAL SOURCES OF FOOD

GHEE	FISH	CHICKEN

4) Plant sources of food with Examples:-

```
                    SUGAR              FRUITS
                 (From Sugarcane)   (Apple, Mango)
                                                        DRY FRUITS
        CEREALS                                       (Almonds, Raisins)
       (Rice maize)
                            PLANT SOURCES
                                 OF                       VEGETABLES
   PULSES                       FOOD                     (Potato, Onion)
 ( Gram, Beans)

      SPICES                                            MEDECINES
 (Chilli, Turmeric)      OIL         BEVERAGES         (Neem, Tulsi)
                  (Mustard oil, Olive oil)  (Tea, Coffee)
```

SHORT HOME WORK FOR HOLIDAYS - VI B

Hello students

I am your new Social Science teacher ma'am Juliet Chand. Hope you all are fine. Since our Delhi State is locked down for few days for our good health and safety. I want each one of you to complete the following task.

1. Comparative study of different ways of Earning Livelihood Ch.8 & ch.9 to be done in your civics notebook Column wise.

2. Paste the following maps in your Geography notebook.

Map 1 : India and its Neighbouring countries

Map 2 : On the outline map of India mark the following:

1. Himalayas

2. The Great Indian Desert

3. The Northern Plains

4. Deccan Plateau

5. Gulf of Khambhat

6. Gulf of Kutchchh

7. Standard Meridian

8. Lakshadweep islands

9. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10. Eastern Ghats

11. Western Ghats

Note : For reference see ch. Our Country India. Kindly colour the maps.

SHORT HOME WORK FOR HOLIDAYS - VI B

Hello students

I am your new English teacher ma'am Juliet Chand. Hope you all are fine. Since our Delhi State is locked down for few days for our good health and safety. I want each one of you to complete the following task.

<u>Literature Reader</u> : Write the word meanings in your <u>literature note book</u> in two columns of the following lessons -

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2. Making Friends

<u>Main Course Book</u> : Write summary of the following lessons in your <u>Creative</u> <u>Writing notebook</u> -

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2. A Teacher for all Seasons

3. Young Uncle Goes to His Village

<u>Grammar</u> : In your <u>Grammar notebook</u> write a paragraph within 100 - 120 words on the following topics :

1. My Best Friend My Mother

2. Grandmother's Love for Me

3. My Ambition in Life

4. My love for Nature

5. The Best Place I Visited

<u>Cursive Book</u> : Kindly do pages 1 - 10.

Hope to meet you soon. Always keep this mantra in mind which I have been sharing with my students every year - BE SMART, BE ALERT, AND BE PROTECTIVE.

Juliet Chand

Date: 22-03-2020

GUIDELINES:

Dear Students,
- Read the notes given below carefully
- The notes will help you understand the concepts till the first exercise of the chapter
- Do the assignment that follows in a new Maths notebook

Let's Understand

1) Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,..........etc. are known as NATURAL NUMBERS.

2) 1 is the smallest natural number.

3) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are called digits and a group of digits denoting a number is called a numeral or a number.

4)(i) Given two numbers, one with more digits is the greater number.
   For eg. 753 > 62 (as the number 753 has 3 digits and 62 has 2 digits)

(ii) If the number of digits in two given numbers is the same, then that number is larger, which has greater leftmost digit. If this digit also happens to be same, we look at the next digit and so on.
   For eg. 8216 > 5384 and 495 > 468

5) In forming numbers from given digits, we should be careful to see if the conditions under which the numbers are to be formed are satisfied.
   For eg. (i) To form the greatest four digit number from 7, 8, 3, 5 without repeating a single digit, we need to use all four digits, the greatest number can have only 8 as the leftmost digit. Hence, the greatest number in this case is 8753
   eg. (ii) To form the smallest four digit number from 4, 7, 5, 0 without repeating a single digit, the smallest number is 4057 (as 0457 is a 3-digit number).

6) The smallest four digit number is **1000** (one thousand). It follows the largest three digit number **999**. Similarly, the smallest five digit number is **10,000** (ten thousand) and follows the largest four digit number **9999**. This carries on for the higher digit numbers in a similar manner.

7) Use of commas helps in reading and writing large numbers.
   In the **Indian System of Numeration**, we have commas after 3 digits starting from the right and thereafter every 2 digits.
   For eg. 5,08,01,592 (Five crore eight lakh one thousand five hundred ninety two)
           32,40,781 (Thirty two lakh forty thousand seven hundred eighty one)
   In the **International System of Numeration**, commas are placed after every 3 digits starting from the right.

For eg. 256,140,201 (Two hundred fifty six million one hundred forty thousand two hundred one)

9,340,073,398 (Nine billion three hundred forty million seventy three thousand three hundred ninety eight).

8) 1 million = 10 lakhs
   10 million = 1 crore
   100 million = 10 crores
   1 billion = 100 crores or 1 Arab

9) Place value of a digit in a number = Its face value × Position value
   For eg. Place value of 3 in 475320 = 3 × 100 = 300

10) The place value of 0 is always zero, whatever place it occupies.

11) Ascending order means arrangement of numbers from the smallest to the greatest.

12) Descending order means arrangement of numbers from the greatest to the smallest.

Assignment:

1) **All the 'TRY THESE' from page 2 to page 11 (NCERT textbook Mathematics-VI)**

2) **Exercise 1.1 page 12 (NCERT textbook Mathematics-VI)**

कक्षा छठी

निम्न सभी कार्य अपनी व्याकरण की नोटबुक में करें ;

1)पर्यायवाची शब्द -सभी (PAGE NO.44 -46)

2)विलोम शब्द -सभी {PAGE NO. 46 -48)

3)अनेकार्थी शब्द -सभी (PAGE NO -48 -49)

4)संज्ञा-परिभाषा,तीनों भेदों की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

5)लिंग-परिभाषा,पुल्लिंग व स्त्रीलिंग की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

6)वचन -परिभाषा,एकवचन व बहुवचन की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

7)कारक -परिभाषा,8 भेद व उनकी परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

प्रोजेक्ट वर्क (PROJECT WORK)

किसी एक पर्यटक स्थल पर सचित्र जानकारी (6-8 PAGES,IN RULED COLOURED A4 SIZE SHEETS)

MONTFORT SCHOOL

कक्षा सातवीं

निम्न सभी कार्य अपनी व्याकरण की नोटबुक में करें ;

1)पर्यायवाची शब्द -सभी (PAGE NO.47-49)

2)विलोम शब्द -सभी {PAGE NO. 49 -51)

3)अनेक के लिए एक शब्द -सभी (PAGE NO -52 -53)

4)संज्ञा-परिभाषा,तीनों भेदों की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

5)लिंग-परिभाषा,पुल्लिंग व स्त्रीलिंग की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

6)वचन -परिभाषा,एकवचन व बहुवचन की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

7)कारक -परिभाषा,8 भेद व उनकी परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

8)उपसर्ग -परिभाषा और कोई भी 10 उपसर्गों से दो दो शब्द)

प्रोजेक्ट वर्क (PROJECT WORK)

पाठ "संघर्ष के कारण मैं तुनुकमिज़ाज हो गया"के आधार पर धनराज पिल्लै पर सचित्र जानकारी (6-8 PAGES,IN RULED COLOURED A4 SIZE SHEETS)

कक्षा आठवीं

निम्न सभी कार्य अपनी व्याकरण की नोटबुक में करें ;

1)पर्यायवाची शब्द -सभी (1-59)

2)विलोम शब्द -सभी

3)अनेक के लिए एक शब्द -सभी (PAGE NO -74 -76)

4)संज्ञा-परिभाषा,तीनों भेदों की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

5)लिंग-परिभाषा,पुल्लिंग व स्त्रीलिंग की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

6)वचन -परिभाषा,एकवचन व बहुवचन की परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

7)कारक -परिभाषा,8 भेद व उनकी परिभाषा उदहारण सहित

8)उपसर्ग -परिभाषा और कोई भी 15 उपसर्गों से दो दो शब्द)

प्रोजेक्ट वर्क (PROJECT WORK)

किसी भी चित्रकथा अथवा कॉमिक का निर्माण करें (लोटपोट या चंपक या नंदन की तरह) (6-8 PAGES,IN RULED COLOURED A4 SIZE SHEETS)

Dear Students,

- o **Read the questions carefully.**
- o **Do the given assignment in your notebook.**

Worksheet – 1

CONNAISSEZ – VOUS LA FRANCE?

(Do You Know France?)

Q-1 Tick the correct answer:

a. The Capital city of France,

- Lyon _____
- Delhi _____
- Paris _____

b. International Film Festival:

- Festival de Cannes _____
- Tour de France _____
- la Fête nationale _____

c. The colours of the French Flag are:

- Bleu, rouge, blanc _____
- Blanc, bleu, rouge _____
- Bleu, blanc, rouge _____

d. An important river in France:

- Le Yamuna _____
- La Seine _____
- La Manche _____

Q-2 Can you name the following?

a.) A French cheese _____
b.) A French wine _____
c.) Two monuments in France _____, _____
d.) A museum in France _____

Q-3 Draw the French Flag and colour it.

(Students are advised to draw the flag and colour it)

Dear Students,

- o   **Do the given assignment in your notebook.**

Worksheet – 2

French Alphabet

The French alphabet is the same as the English one but not all letters are pronounced in same way.

Some letters can have accents which change the way they pronounced.

How to pronounce the French alphabet

A – aah	N - en
B – bay	O - oh
C – say	P - pay
D – day	Q - ku
E – euh	R - air
F – eff	S - ess
G – jhay	T - tay
H – ash	U - oo
I – ee	V - vay
J – zhee	W – dooble vay
K – kah	X - eeks
L – el	Y – ee - grehk
M – emm	Z - zedh

Dear Students,

- o **Do the given assignment in your notebook.**

Worksheet – 3

Les Numéro / The Numbers

(0-10)

English	**French**	**Pronunciation**
Zero	zéro	zay-roh
One	un	ahn
Two	Deux	duhr
Three	Trois	Twah
Four	Quatre	Katr
Five	Cinq	sank
Six	Six	Seese
Seven	Sept	Set
Eight	Huit	Wheet
Nine	Neuf	Nurf
Ten	Dix	deese

Dear Students,

- o **Maintain a folder for assignment sheets.**
- o **Read the questions carefully.**

Worksheet – 4

Q-1 Complétez avec l'article indéfini.

- Voilà ____ garçon et _____ fille.
- C'est _____ belle image.
- Ce sont ____ élèves.
- Il a _____ maison blanche.
- Marie a _____ cheveux bruns.
- Voilà _____ livres.
- C'est _____ étudiante.
- Ils ont _____ crayons rouges.

Q-2 Complétez avec l'article défini.

- _____ étudiants étudient dans _____ classe.
- Voilà _____ sœur de Pauline et ____ frère de Jacques.
- Tu préfères ____ glace ou _____ chocolat?
- _____ fille de Mme Lacroix est dans ____ chambre.
- _____ doigts sont minces mais _____ mains sont grandes.
- _____ horloge est noire et ____ cadran est blanc.
- _____ visage de Marie est rond et _____ nez est pointu.
- _____ livres sont dans _____ sac.

Q-3 Choisissez un article et remplissez les blancs.

- C'est **un** enfant; c'est **l'**enfant de M. Lavigne.
- C'est ____ stylo; c'est ____ stylo de Pedro.
- C'est ____ robe; c'est ____ robe d'Emilie.
- Ce sont _____ livres; ce sont _____ livres de Sophie.

Q-4 Nommez cinq choses qu'on trouve

- dans la classe.
- à la cafétéria.

Q-5 Répondez aux questions suivantes.

- Il y a combien de saisons dans une année? Nommez - les.
- De quelle couleur sont les feuilles au printemps? En automne?
- Quel jour sommes - nous aujourd'hui?
- Quelle saison aimez - vous? Pourquoi?