Assignment 6th DOI 20 Nov 2015 Date of Submission – Mth 24 Nov 2015; Sc 25 Nov

Mth Symmetry

Mark 1

1. Give any two examples of symmetrical objects from the everyday life.
2. Can you draw a triangle which has exactly one line of symmetry?
3. When a figure is said to have a line symmetry?
4. Draw a figure whose mirror image is identical to the figure itself.

Marks (2)

5. What is reflection symmetry?	6. Give some of the applications of symmetry in everyday life.
7.Consider a ABC in which AB = AC = 5 cm and BC = 6 cm. How many lines of symmetry does the triangle have?	

4 Marks

8. List any four symmetrical objects from your home or class.
10. Make the figure and write the number of lines of symmetry for the following figures:- (i) Equilateral triangle (ii) Square (iii) Rectangle (iv) Isosceles triangle (v) Rhombus (vi) Circle
11. Can you draw a triangle which has - Sketch a rough figure in each case. (a) Exactly one line of symmetry? (b) Exactly two lines of symmetry? (c) Exactly three lines of symmetry? (d) No line of symmetry?

6 Mth practical geometry- Fill in the blanks

1. In an Isosceles right triangle. the number of lines of symmetry is……
2. Rhombus is a figure that has ___ lines of symmetry and has a rotational symmetry of order ___ .
3.____ trtangle Is a figure that has a line or symmetry but lacks rotational symmetry.
4. ___ is a figure that has neither a line of symmetry nor a rotational symmetry.
5. ……..and……are the capital letters of English alphabets that have one line of symmetry but they Interchange to each other when rotated through 180°.
6. The common portion of two adjacent faces of a cuboid is called……..
7. A plane surface of a solid enclosed by edges is called……
8. The corners of solid shapes are called its ……
9. A solid with no vertex is…….
10. A triangular prism has ……. faces…….edges and ……..vertices.
11. A triangular pyramid has ……faces……..edges and ……vertices.
12. A square pyramid has …….faces…….... edges and…….vertices.
13. Order of rotational symmetry or a rectangle is…….
14. Order of rotational symmetry or a circle is…….
15. Each face of a cuboid is a…….

6 sc cloth materials

1.Fill in the blanks

a. Our clothes are made of ……...
b. The most common natural fibres cotton, jute, coir, flax, hemp, silk cotton are obtained from ……..
c. Other natural fibres like silk and wool are obtained from …….
d. ……is rough and tough and meant for gunny bags, mats and ropes.
e. Flax a natural fibre was known to be used in ……, whereas cotton has its origin in India.
f. Twisted bundles of continuous fibres are called ……..
g. Silk is obtained from the …….. of a silkworm.
h. Rearing of silkworm to obtain silk is called ……..
i. The process of removing cotton seeds from cotton fibre is called ……..
j. The method of making yarn from fibres is called …….
k. Weaving is the process in which two sets of yarns are arranged to make a fabric. Weaving is done by interlacing two sets of yarns at right angles. Yarns running lengthwise are called …….. The yarns running across are called ……..
l. …….. is the process in which a single yarn is converted to a piece of fabric.
m. …… is interweaving three or more strands of yarn in a diagonally overlapping pattern.
n. Coir is obtained from the husk of …….

Symposium 6 SS Major landforms

Speaker 1. As we notice that the earth's surface is not the same everywhere, may be even at some places, but may be uneven and irregular with high mountains and low gullies at other places. These natural physical features of the earth's surface are called landforms. In this presentation we shall study about various landforms of the earth. The presentation will be given by ……..,…….,…….,……..and……..
The three major types of landforms classified on the basis of their elevation (height above sea level), relief and slope are: mountains, plateaus and plains. Large, flat and mainly grassy areas are the plains. Hills are elevated land masses that are less than 300 metres above the sea level. Land with elevations more than 600 metres are called mountains. Plateaus are extensive, relatively flat uplands. Other landforms include valleys, islands and canyons. Now ……will discuss how these landforms were formed.

Speaker 2. Large and small parts of our earth are continuously changing and different land forms are being formed. There are two types of forces acting on the earth that bring about these changes internal forces and external forces. The earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. Internal movements below the earth's surface cause collision of these plates. External forces include running water, moving air, waves and tides at sea, and movement of frozen ice or glaciers. There is a continuous process of wearing down by erosion and rebuilding by deposition due to the action of these forces. Plateaus, plains, hills and sand dunes are formed this way. Now ……will discuss about MOUNTAINS.

Speaker 3. A mountain is a high land area, usually over 600 m above the surrounding land. Covering about one-fifth of the lithosphere, mountains are found on land as well as under the sea. A mountain often has steep slopes and a peak. The highest peak in the world is Mount Everest in the Himalayas at 8,848 metres. Mountain ranges are long chains or groups of mountains usually 1,000 km long or more. The Rocky Mountains and the Himalayas are examples of mountain ranges. About 80 per cent of our planet's fresh water originates in the mountains and all the world's major rivers are fed from mountain sources. Some higher ranges of mountains, as in the Himalayas and Alps, have frozen rivers of ice known as glaciers. Now ……..will discuss various types of mountains.

Speaker 4. There are three basic kinds of mountains: (i) Fold Mountains (Folded Mountains); (ii) Fault-block Mountains (Block Mountains); (iii) Volcanic Mountains
Fold Mountains are the most common type of mountains. The world's largest mountain ranges are fold mountains. Fold mountains are formed when the plates collide against each other forming ' folds on the earth's surface. The upward folds are known as anticlines, and the downward folds are synclines. The Himalayan mountains in Asia, the Alps in Europe, the Andes in South America and the Rockies in North America are some young fold mountains. They are still rising and are characterised by high conical peaks. The Aravalli range in India, the Appalachian in USA and the Urals in Russia are some very old fold mountains in the world. They have been worn down and have low rounded peaks. These worn out high lands are also called residual mountains. Now …….will discuss other two types of mountains.

Speaker 5. Fault-block Mountains - The place where two tectonic plates meet forms a weak line called a fault line. The Rhine Valley and the Vosges Mountains in Europe, the Great- Rift Valley in Africa, the Sierra Nevada Mountains in North America, the Harz Mountains in Germany and the Salt Range in Pakistan are examples of such mountain systems. The Rift Valley in Africa, is the longest Rift Valley in the world is 4,800 km long.
Volcanic Mountains- As rocks deep inside the earth melt, they form magma. The movement of the magma and the pressure from the gases in the magma trigger an eruption through an opening or vent. This is called a volcanic eruption. Magma is called lava when it flows out of the earth's crust. Examples of volcanic mountains include Mount Fujiyama in Japan, Mount St Helens in North America, Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines, Mount Kea and Mount Loa in Hawaii, Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius in Italy and Mount Cotopaxi in South America.

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