

Assignment 6th DOI 20 Apr 2016; Date of Submission –Maths 25 Apr ; SS 26 Apr

6 Maths Knowing our numbers (Q 1-14 : 1 mark each; 15-20 : 3 marks each; 21 : 5 marks;)

1. Find a three-digit number, which can be formed by using the digits 0, 3, 5 without repeating any digits.	
2. How will the number 3,53,552 be read out according to Indian System?	
3. Place value of 9 in 9,83,04,600 is _____.	4. Write 88 in Roman numerals.
5. Round 536 to nearest tens.	6. Subtract the face value of 7 from its place value in the number 9,87,964.
7. Arrange the following numbers in descending order: 100101, 100011, 100001, 101001	
8. Write 65 and 77 in Roman numerals.	
9. Place commas correctly and write the numerals.	
(a) Nine crore five lakh forty-one.	(b) Fifty eight million four hundred twenty three thousand two hundred two.
10. (a) Without repetition, make the greatest and smallest 4-digit number using the digits : 3, 5, 7, 4	
(b) The smallest 4 digit number with different digits is _____.	
11. Which one is greater, greatest 5-digit number or the smallest 6-digit number. Also find difference between the two numbers.	
12. Write the sum of XX and XXIX in Roman numerals.	
13. Use the following digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 5-digit number: 2, 8, 7, 4, 0	
14. Fill in the blanks: (a) 1 metre = _____centimetres (b) 1 gram = _____milligrams	
(c) 1 litre = _____ millilitres (d) 1 kilogram = _____ miligrams.	
15. In an election, the successful candidate registered 4,67,350 votes and his nearest rival secured 2,18,800 votes. By what margin did the successful candidate win the election?	
16. A jar has 3 litres and 500 ml of milk. In how many glasses, each of 25 ml capacity, can it be filled?	
17. Rashi and Sameera both went to the store to buy paper napkins. Rashi bought 7623 napkins and Sameera bought 1575 napkins. How many napkins did they buy in all?	
18. A factory makes 5532 plastic spoons per day. How many plastic spoons will the factory make in 25 days?	
Estimate the following products: (i) 97 X 343 (ii) 298 X 789	
19. Write the expressions for each of the following using brackets.	
(i) Four multiplied by the sum of nine and two.	(ii) Divide the difference of eighteen and six by four.
(iii) Forty five divided by three times the sum of three and two.	(iv) Product of the sum of seven and two and difference of ten and three
20. In a city, polio drops were given to 2,12,583 children on Sunday in March 2008 and to 2,16,813 children in the next month. Find the difference of the number of children getting polio drops in the two months.	
21. Go through the following table carefully.	
6 X 1 = 6 (VI); 6 X 2 =12 (XII) ; 6 X 3 =18 (XVIII) ; 6 X 4 =24 (XXIV) ; 6 X 5 =30 (XXX)	
6 X 6 =36 (XXXVI) ; 6 X 7 =42 (XLII) ; 6 X 8 =48 (XLVIII) 6 X 9 =54 (LIV) 6 X 10 =60 (LX)	
Write the tables of 7, 8 and 9 in the manner as shown above (using Romans in brackets).	

6 SS When where and how? (Q 1-4 : 1 mark each; 5-6 : 3 marks each; 7-10 : 5 marks each;)

1. What is epigraphy?	2. What is numismatics?	3. What is history?
4. What is pre history?		
5. Explain the following terms-		
(a) Decade	(b) Century	(c) Millennium
6. Why do we learn history?		
7. What the following represent?		
(a) BC	(b) AD	(c) BCE
(d) CE	(e) Ca	
8. Name the centuries for the following		
(a) 1123	(b) 1947	(c) 2016
(d) 1857	(e) 1469	
9. Write short notes on the following sources for the study of history		
(a) archaeology	(b) manuscripts	(c) inscriptions
(d) coins and seals	(e) Monuments	
Map Work		
10. The civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus valley and China were located in and around river valleys. Locate these places on a map of the world (use different colour combinations).		

6 Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)

Speaker1 Roll No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36	Speaker2 Roll No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37
Speaker3 Roll No. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38	Speaker4 Roll No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39.....
Speaker5 Roll No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35,40 ...	and so on

6 Sym. When, where and How?

Speaker 1. Good morning friends. We welcome you all for our presentation “When, where and How? The presentation will be covered byHistory is the study of our past. It includes the following (a) What people did and how do they live in the past? (b) Economy, occupations and the eating habits of the people (c) rulers and the battles they fought. History also studies how the past events have affected the lives of the people. It tries to understand and explain the events of the past by examining various factors. In history, we learn how human beings have interacted with the elements of nature to create rich cultures and civilisations; and how at times nature, and sometimes humans themselves, have destroyed the entire that people had created. Nowwill discuss reasons as to “Why do we study history?”

Speaker 2. Thank you, Why do we study history? (a) History teaches us to carefully examine and question the facts before accepting them as truth. (b) History educates us. We can learn from mistakes made by people in the past. It thus helps us make better decisions in the present and plan the future. (c) A study of the past gives us a sense of identity, it teaches us who we are and who our ancestors were. (d) We need to know our past to understand our present. Thousands of people fought and gave up their lives to make India an independent country. We will value the freedom we now enjoy better when we know the cost at which we got it. For that, we need to study the past. (e) A study of history is meant to make us more tolerant and open minded about other people and their cultures. Nowwill discuss about the importance of times and dates in history

Speaker 3. Thank you,In history, it is important to learn how to tell the dates of significant events. Usually, historians count the years forwards or backwards from the year in which Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. The period before the birth of Christ is known as BC (Before Christ). The period after that is known as AD (Anno Domini, i.e., the year of our Lord in Latin). Nowadays, most historians prefer to use the terms BCE and CE in place of BC and AD. BCE stands for ‘before the common era’, and CE stands for common era. The term circa (or ca in short) is used when the date of an event is not known for sure. Some other terms we come across quite often in history are decade, century and millennium. A decade is a period of 10 years, while a century is a span of 100 years, and a millennium refers to a period of 1000 years. Nowwill discuss how the centuries are named.

Speaker 4. Thank you, Naming centuries- When we say an event occurred in the 12th century CE, we are naming the century. This name is different from the actual date on which the event occurred. For example, the years from 1100 CE to 1199 CE fall in the 12th century. We say India became independent in the 20th century, though the year was 1947. We live in the 21st century, though the year is 2016. In another example, 1446 CE is said to be in the 15th century CE, and 361 BCE is in the 4th century BCE. The history of the Indian subcontinent has also been influenced by the physical features of the land. To understand history of India we must know its geography. Nowwill discuss various geographical features which have influenced the history of India.

Speaker 5. Thank you, Important geographical features of India include (a) The Himalayas (b) The oceans and seas (c) The Northern Plains (d) The Deccan Plateau (a) The Himalayas - The immensely high ranges of the Himalayas stretch across the north of India. They have acted as a barrier against invading forces from the north. (b) The oceans and seas. The seas that surround India on three sides have protected peninsular India from attacks. The long coastline with its natural ports and harbours has also encouraged trade, for thousands of years, with distant lands like Rome, Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq), Egypt and South-East Asia. The kingdoms of South India were able to develop strong navies and establish overseas colonies in South-East Asia and Sri Lanka. (c) The Northern Plains The northern plains, lying between the Indus and the Ganga rivers, is a vast expanse of fertile land. The fertile nature of the plains encouraged the growth of agriculture. This, in turn, led to the establishment of many powerful kingdoms and empires here, like those of the Mauryas and the Guptas. (d) The Deccan Plateau. The Deccan Plateau is separated from northern India by the Satpura and Vindhya mountain ranges. This isolation enabled the growth of several regional kingdoms here, like those of the Cholas, the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas. With this we come to an end of our symposium. Thank you.

Note for subject teachers, students and parents

The Quiz and e-test mentioned below are available on the school E-board (Smart class).

The same is also available on the following link.

2. Quiz- <http://www.learnmyway.in> 06(04) DOI Apr 16 2016.Q.Sc. Components of food

3. Electronic test - <http://www.learnmyway.in> 06(04) DOI Apr 16 2016.ET.Sc. Components of food

Mobile version of e-test is also available online.

Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)

School website / www.learnmyway.in Click on your school folder (MSS School Patiala) Log on with the password.

Please contact school authorities (Class teacher/Subject teacher) in case password is not known / communicated)

Help line : email Rajinder_k_sharma@yahoo.com Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588