Assignment 6th DOI 29 Apr 2016 Date of submission Maths 03 May

6 Maths Whole Number

1. Fill In The blanks: (one mark each)

a.. The whole number which is not a natural number is _____ .

b. There are _____ whole numbers up to 75.

c. Predecessor of 2, 90, 099 is _____ .

d. The additive identify for whole numbers is _____ .

e. The statement (3 + 5) + 6 = 3 + (5 + 6) shows that addition of whole numbers is _____ .

f. 6 x (7 + 3) = (6 x 7) + (6 x 3). This statement shows that multiplication of whole numbers is _____ over addition.

g. How many times does the digit 5 occur in tens place in the natural numbers from 100 to 1000?

h. _____ is the only whole number which when divided by it self gives a quotient

i) The smallest whole numbers is _____

j.The predecessor of 10049 is _____

Q2-7 carry 3 marks each

2. How many times does the digit 9 occur in the units place in all the natural numbers up to 100 ?

3. Find the sum by suitable rearrangement.

a) 534 + 100 + 466

b) 365 + 700 + 635

4. Find the following sum by suitable rearrangement

a) 729 + 123 + 877 +271

b) 594729 +550023 +6912037+732981

c)14 + 438 +486 +162

d) 2062 +353 +1438 +547

5. Find the value of the following using properties of whole numbers.

a) 786 X 84 + 786X 16

b) 242 X 102

6. The annual fee charged from a student of class VI in a school is Rs. 135 and class VII is Rs. 165. If there are in all 235 students in class VI and VII. Find the total collection.

7. A dealer sold 155 radio set on Monday and 245 on Tuesday. If the cost of one radio set is Rs. 3050. What is the total amount collected during these days?

6 Symposium SS The Planet Earth

Speaker1. Good morning friends. We welcome you for our presentation on "**The Planet Earth"**. The presentation will be given by ....., ..., ..., ...and ..... The sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky form celestial bodies. Some celestial bodies are very big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The sun is a star. There are billions and billions of stars in the universe. These bodies are moving away from each other with time. The universe is still expanding. Now .....will discuss about the sun.

Speaker2. Thank you ……The Sun is the star nearest to the Earth. Stars are formed from huge clouds of dust and gas. When the centre of the cloud becomes thicker and denser, it starts shrinking into a thick disc and starts spinning rapidly. The centre of the spinning mass becomes hotter and hotter. Finally, a chain of reactions occurs where huge amounts of energy, in the form of heat, light and other radiations, are released into space, and a star is formed. Stars are found in very large clusters or groups. These clusters are called galaxies. A galaxy consists of groups of stars, dust, gas and other matter, bound together by a force called gravity. There could be several million stars in a galaxy. All the galaxies together make up our universe. There are hundreds of billions of galaxies, with more getting formed every moment. Our galaxy is the Milky Way. It is known as the Aakash Ganga in Hindi. Now.....will discuss about the planets.

Speaker3. Thank you .....Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets. The word 'planet' comes from the Greek word "Planetai" which means 'wanderers'. The earth on which we live is a planet. It gets all its heat and light from the sun, which is our nearest star. If we look at the earth from a great distance, say the moon, it will appear to be shining just as the moon. All the eight planets of the solar system move around the sun in fixed paths. These paths are elongated. They are called orbits. Mercury is nearest to the sun. It takes only about 88 days to complete one round along its orbit. Venus is considered as 'Earth's-twin' because its size and shape are very much similar to that of the earth. Now .....will discuss about constellations.
Speaker4. Thank you…….When seen from the Earth, some of the stars in the sky appear to be arranged in recognisable patterns. Some look like animals, some look like people, while some look like objects. These patterns stars appear to make in the sky are called constellations. Since ancient times, hundreds of constellations have been identified in the sky, of which scientists accept 88 names now. Two of them are easily recognisable constellations are Ursa Major and Ursa minor. Ursa Major is also known as the Great Bear or the Big Dipper. It is known as the Big Dipper because it takes the shape of a large ladle. While three stars form the handle, four stars form the bowl. If we draw a straight line joining the first two stars of the bowl and extend it due north, the line points to the Pole Star or the North Star (Dhruvanakshatra). The Pole Star is always found directly over the northern horizon. During ancient times sailors and other travellers used the Pole Star to find directions at night. Orion is shaped like a hunter with a raised club. Now .....will discuss about The Solar System.
Speaker5. Thank you .....The Sun and various objects that move around it (like the planets, their satellites or moons, asteroids, comets and meteors), together form the Solar System. Solar means' of the Sun'. The Sun occupies the central position in the Solar System and all the other celestial bodies in the system revolve around it. After years of scientific observation, Nicolaus Copernicus, in1543CE, put forward model of the Solar System, with the Sun at the centre and the Earth, the Moon and the other planets revolving around the Sun. This theory was known as the helio centric or Sun-centred theory. There are eight major planets in the Solar System. They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. When the Sun was formed, the colder outer parts of the disc broke up to form the four giant planets-Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are mainly made of gas and are cold. They are called the outer planets or the Jovian planets. In the warm inner part of the disc, rock and metal lumps came together to form the inner planets or the terrestrial planets-Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. With this we come to an end of our symposium. Thank you.

Note for subject teachers, students and parents The Quiz and e-tests of various lessons are available on the school E-board (Smart class). The same is also available on the following link.
2. Quiz- http://www.learnmyway.in
3. E-test - http://www.learnmyway.in
Mobile version of e-test is also available online.
Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)
www.asmodernkhanna.com (Click on E curriculum) Click on your school folder (AS Modern School) 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