Shreeram Model School

Home Assignment - III

Date : 27/07/2020

CLASS 6

OUR SCHOOL WEBSITE : https://shreerammodelschool.org
https://shreerammodelschool.com

Sr No.	Subject	Topic	Topic link	HOMEWORK
01	HINDI	CHAPTER 09: NOUN CHAPTER 20: PUNCTUATION CHAPTER 09: READER	https://youtu.be/OEvqomPpbCc https://youtu.be/VGsdQS9kLO4 https://youtu.be/B0f5vhlXgvM	Learn and write in your note book
02	SCIENCE	LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS	PART 01 https://youtu.be/06nb5XvuJWo PART 02 https://youtu.be/KYHPwLg-LjM PART 03 https://youtu.be/ebTodfkXHq8	Read the chapter and mark all the difficulties. Learn and write in your note book
03	MATHS	FRACTIONS	https://youtu.be/Bdo_8RA-hT4	Complete maths solutions in your note book
04	ENGLISH	CONJUNCTIONS	PART 01 https://youtu.be/-UbvM9zYR0U PART 02 https://youtu.be/aF-x-TWgEL4	Learn and write in your note book

HINDI

CHAPTER 09 – READER

उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार या अनुनासिक लगाकर रिक्त स्थान पर उन्हें फिर से लिखिए–

भिखमगा	–	भिखमंगा	फूक	–	फूँक
कहा	–	कहाँ	तुम्हे	–	तुम्हें
यहा	–	यहाँ	बाधना	–	बाँधना
पूछूगा	–	पूछूँगा	जहा	–	जहाँ
जानू	–	जानूँ	बताउगा	–	बताऊँगा
रुआसा	–	रुआँसा	सजू	–	संजू
फस	–	फँस	हसते	–	हँसते
आटी	–	आँटी	मुह	–	मुँह
दाए	–	दाएँ	बाए	–	बाएँ
देखू	–	देखूँ	सास	–	साँस
आवाज़े	–	आवाज़ें	तुरत	–	तुरंत

2. उचित बहुवचन शब्दों पर ✓ का चिह्न लगाइए–

बालक	–	बालकें	☐	बालकों	☑
सड़क	–	सड़कें	☑	सड़कियों	☐
मित्र	–	मित्रें	☐	मित्रों	☑
हथेली	–	हथेलियाँ	☑	हथेलीयों	☐
साल	–	साल	☐	सालों	☑
खिलौना	–	खिलौने	☑	खिलौनौ	☐
घड़ी	–	घड़ियाँ	☑	घड़ीयों	☐

3. 'र' के विभिन्न रूप–

1. 'र' व्यंजन को स्वर सहित (र् + अ = र) इस रूप में लिखा जाता है। जैसे–भरत, रक्षा, रघु आदि।
2. 'र्'('अ'-रहित) – जब 'र्' अ-रहित हो, तो उसे आगे आने वाले वर्ण के ऊपर (ॅ) लिखा जाता है अर्थात् 'र्' जिस व्यंजन के साथ जुड़ता है, उसकी शिरोरेखा के ऊपर रेफ़ के रूप में लिखा जाता है। जैसे–अलार्म, कर्म, धर्म आदि।
3. 'र' ('अ'-सहित)– जब स्वर सहित 'र' का योग किसी ('अ'-रहित) व्यंजन के साथ होता है, तो वह उस वर्ण के नीचे इस रूप में लिखा जाता है। जैसे–क्रम, भ्रम, प्रकाश आदि शब्द।
4. जब स्वर सहित 'र' का योग 'ट' वर्ग के स्वर रहित व्यंजनों के साथ होता है, तो 'र' को (्र) इस रूप में लिखा जाता है। जैसे– ट्रक, राष्ट्र, ड्रम आदि।

(क) 'र' के विभिन्न रूपों का प्रयोग करते हुए तीन-तीन शब्द लिखिए–

(*i*) 'र' = (र) रमा, रस, रखा

(*ii*) 'र्' = (र्) कर्म, धर्म, मार्ग

(*iii*) 'र' = (्र) प्रकाश, क्रम, नम्रता

(*iv*) 'र' = (्र) ट्रेन, ड्राम, ड्रैस

(ख) वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए–

(*i*) अलार्म – अ+ल्+आ+र्+म्+अ (*ii*) निर्मला – न्+इ+र्+म्+अ+ल्+आ

(*iii*) हर्ज़ – ह्+अ+र्+ज़्+अ (*iv*) प्रेम – प्+र्+े+म्+अ

(*v*) राष्ट्र – र्+आ+ष्+ट्+र्+अ

लेखन-अभिव्यक्ति

किसी व्यक्ति के चरित्र से संबंधित किन्हीं पाँच अच्छाइयों और बुराइयों के नाम लिखिए–

	अच्छाइयाँ	बुराइयाँ
जैसे–	दूसरों की सहायता करना	दूसरों को जली-कटी सुनाना

रचनात्मक-कौशल

1. 'सत्य की ही जीत होती है' इस विषय पर कक्षा में वाद-विवाद आयोजित कीजिए।
2. लेखक वेद राही द्वारा बनाई गई प्रसिद्ध फ़िल्म 'वीर सावरकर' देखिए। फ़िल्म की कहानी कक्षा में सुनाइए।
3. विद्यालय में आयोजित किसी उत्सव में इस नाटक का मंचन कीजिए।
4. 'सत्यमेव जयते' की तरह पाँच सूक्तियाँ लिखिए।

–इसे भी जानिए–

हिंदी महीनों के नाम जानिए–

चैत्र	बैशाख	ज्येष्ठ	आषाढ़	श्रावण	भाद्रपद
आश्विन	कार्तिक	अगहन	पौष	माघ	फाल्गुन

Reader

Page Subhash
Date

पाठ-9 (झूठ का अलार्म)

• मौखिक प्रश्नोत्तर :-

क) संजू रोज़-रोज़ स्कूल जाने की बजाय क्या करना चाहता था?
उ०- संजू रोज़-रोज़ स्कूल जाने की बजाय सारी पढ़ाई एक ही दिन स्कूल जाकर पढ़ लेना चाहता था क्योंकि वह रोज़-रोज़ स्कूल जाने की मेहनत से बचना चाहता था।

ख) दरवाज़े पर संजू के कौन-कौन से दोस्त आए थे?
उ०- दरवाजे पर संजू के दोस्त अनिल, पुष्पा और सुनिल आए थे।

ग) सभी विमूढ़ से क्यों खड़े थे?
उ०- अलार्म की आवाज़ को सुनकर सब विमूढ़ खड़े थे।

घ) मम्मी ने संजू के दोस्तों को घड़ी के बारे में क्यों बताया?
उ०- मम्मी ने संजू के दोस्तों को घड़ी के बारे में इसलिए बताया क्योंकि जब तक सभी को उसकी घड़ी की विशेषता के बारे में पता नहीं चलता, तब तक संजू के झूठ बोलने की आदत नहीं छूटती।

ङ) कहानी के अंत में अलार्म क्यों नहीं बजा?
उ०- कहानी के अंत में अलार्म इसलिए नहीं बजा क्योंकि सचमुच में ही संजू सही बोला था कि वह अब कभी झूठ नहीं बोलेगा।

• लघु प्रश्नोत्तर :-

क) माँ ने घड़ी का क्या किया?

उ०- माँ ने संजू के झूठ बोलने की आदत को सुधारने के लिए उस के पापा द्वारा भेजी गई घड़ी उस की छाती के बाईं ओर, जहाँ पर दिल होता है, वहीं बाँधदी।

ख) अलार्म कब बजता था?
उ०- जब भी संजू झूठ बोलता था, तो उसके दिल की धड़कन तेज हो जाती थी और घड़ी का अलार्म तुरंत बज उठता था।

ग) "अब तो बात करना ही मुश्किल हो जाएगा।" तात्पर्य स्पस्ट कीजिए।
उ० संजू बात-बात पर झूठ बोलता था, मगर अब झूठ बोलने पर अलार्म घड़ी के बजने के कारण वह बोल भी नहीं पाता था। इसलिए संजू ने कहा कि अब तो बात करना ही मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

घ) संजू को खेलने क्यों नहीं गया था?
उ०- संजू खेलने इसलिए नहीं गया था क्योंकि उसकी छाती पर झूठ बोलते ही अलार्म बजाने वाली घड़ी बंधी थी। यदि खेलते समय वह झूठ बोलता तो अलार्म बज उठता और खेल में सभी दोस्तों के बीच वह हँसी का पात्र बन जाता। इस डर से वह खेलने नहीं गया।

ङ) संजू के दोस्तों ने घड़ी कहाँ होने का अनुमान लगाया?
उ०- संजू के दोस्तों ने कई जगह घड़ी के होने का अनुमान लगाया जैसे अलार्म की आवाज संजू के मुँह से आ रही है, अथवा उसी की कुरसी के नीचे से आ रही थी आदि।

च) "इन्हें मत बताना, मम्मी, इन्हें मत बताना"- संजू ने यह कब और क्यों कहा?
उ०- "इन्हें मत बताना, मम्मी, इन्हें मत बताना"- संजू ने यह तब कहा जब निर्मला उसकी शिकायत कर रही थी। उसी समय अलार्म बज उठा और निर्मला के पूछने पर संजू ने कहा।

• दीर्घ प्रश्नोत्तर :-

क) माँ ने पिता को पत्र में क्या लिखा था ?

उ- माँ ने पिता जी को पत्र में लिखा था कि संजू को झूठ बोलने की बुरी आदत पड़ गई है। वह उसकी इस आदत से तंग आ चुकी है। वह या तो आकर उसे अपने साथ ले जाएँ या कोई उपाय करें, जिससे उसकी झूठ बोलने की आदत छूट जाए।

ख) पिता जी ने संजू की झूठ बोलने की आदत सुधारने के लिए क्या भेजा था और वह कैसे काम करती थी ?

उ- संजू के पिताजी को जब यह पता चला कि उसे झूठ बोलने की आदत पड़ गई है, तो वे बड़े दुखी हुए। उन्होंने झूठ बोलने की आदत को सुधारने के लिए एक घड़ी भेजी। इस घड़ी को संजू की छाती के बाईं ओर, जहाँ पर दिल होता है, वहाँ बाँधनी थी। इससे संजू जब भी झूठ बोलता तो उसके दिल की धड़कन तेज़ हो जाती और घड़ी का अलार्म बजने लगता।

ग) "मैं अभी उतार कर फेंकता हूँ इस घड़ी को" - संजू ने ऐसा कब और क्यों कहा ?

उ- जब संजू की मम्मी ने संजू की छाती पर अलार्म ~~छाती पर~~ बाँधते हुए कहा है कि इससे तुम्हारा झूठ पकड़ लिया जाएगा, तभी संजू के झूठ बोलने पर अलार्म बजने लगा, तब संजू बोला कि इसे अभी उतार कर फेंकता हूँ। इससे तो बात करना ही मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

घ) संजू को क्या मुसीबत थी ? संजू ने अपने दोस्तों से झूठ क्यों कहा ?

उ- संजू को मुसीबत थी कि वह अब ~~कभी~~ कभी झूठ नहीं बोल सकता था क्योंकि उसके सीने पर

Page ____ Subhash
Date ____

अलार्म घड़ी बंधी थी। जिससे झूठ बोलते ही अलार्म बज उठता था। संजू अपने दोस्तों को इस घड़ी के बारे में नहीं बताना चाहता था क्योंकि इससे उसकी झूठ बोलने की आदत का पता दोस्तों को चल जाता।

उ:) निर्मला संजू के घर क्यों आई थी? अनिल ने निर्मला से क्या कहा?

उ- संजू के धक्का देने की शिकायत जब निर्मला ने अपने पिता से की, तब उसके पिता जी ने संजू को बुलवाया था। इसलिए निर्मला संजू के घर संजू को बुलाने गई थी। जब निर्मला ने संजू को पुकारा, तो अनिल ने निर्मला से कहा कि संजू अभी गुस्से में है, उसे तंग न करो।

कुछ भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ यहाँ दी जा रही हैं—

गुण-दोष — सरलता, बेईमानी, अच्छाई, बुराई
अवस्था — बुढ़ापा, अमीरी, यौवन, गरीबी
धर्म — सौंदर्य, हरियाली, ठंडाई, सत्य
भाव — थकान, रुलाई, प्रेम, अहिंसा

भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाने के नियम

भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ चार प्रकार के शब्दों से बनती हैं—

1. जातिवाचक संज्ञाओं से
2. सर्वनामों से
3. विशेषणों से
4. क्रियाओं से

1. जातिवाचक संज्ञाओं से भाववाचक संज्ञाओं का निर्माण—

जातिवाचक संज्ञा	भाववाचक संज्ञा	जातिवाचक संज्ञा	भाववाचक संज्ञा
बच्चा	बचपन	डाकू	डाका
मनुष्य	मनुष्यत्व, मनुष्यता	कारीगर	कारीगरी
शिशु	शैशव	दानव	दानवता
चोर	चोरी	गुरु	गुरुत्व
व्यक्ति	व्यक्तित्व	शत्रु	शत्रुता
प्रभु	प्रभुता	देव	देवत्व

2. सर्वनाम शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञाओं का निर्माण—

सर्वनाम	भाववाचक संज्ञा	सर्वनाम	भाववाचक संज्ञा	सर्वनाम	भाववाचक संज्ञा
अपना	अपनापन	आप	आपा	मम	ममत्व, ममता
निज	निजता, निजत्व	स्व	स्वत्व	सर्व	सर्वस्व

3. विशेषण से भाववाचक संज्ञाओं का निर्माण—

विशेषण	भाववाचक संज्ञा	विशेषण	भाववाचक संज्ञा	विशेषण	भाववाचक संज्ञा
सुंदर	सुंदरता	ठंडा	ठंडाई	चौड़ा	चौड़ाई
लंबा	लंबाई	ऊँचा	ऊँचाई	बुरा	बुराई
चतुर	चतुराई	मूर्ख	मूर्खता	हरा	हरियाली
मीठा	मिठास	मधुर	मधुरता	लघु	लघुता

4. क्रिया शब्दों से भाववाचक संज्ञाओं का निर्माण—

क्रिया	भाववाचक संज्ञा	क्रिया	भाववाचक संज्ञा	क्रिया	भाववाचक संज्ञा
सजना	सजावट	हँसना	हँसी	उतरना	उतार
उड़ना	उड़ान	हारना	हार	पढ़ना	पढ़ाई
चढ़ना	चढ़ाई	बिकना	बिक्री	सूझना	सुझाव
बचना	बचाव	लिखना	लिखाई	धोना	धुलाई

अभ्यास 3

1. दिए गए गद्यांश में संज्ञा शब्द रेखांकित कर नीचे दी गई पंक्तियों में लिखिए— *(Understanding)*

इस शहर में ही बना है—कैटेकौब मकबरा। दिलचस्प बात यह है कि इस मकबरे की खोज सन 1900 में एक बंदर ने की थी। होता क्या था कि वहाँ जो भी बंदर जाकर उछलता उसकी टाँग ज़मीन में फँस जाती। लोगों को ताज्जुब हुआ। वहाँ खुदाई की गई तो इतना विशाल मकबरा ज़मीन के दामन में छिपा मिला। इस मकबरे में भी सैकड़ों जारों का ज़खीरा मिला था। कहा जाता है कि ग्रीक लोग जार में ही खाना खाते थे और एक बार जिस जार में वे खाना खा लेते थे तो उसे दुबारा उपयोग में नहीं लाते थे, इसलिए इतने जार यहाँ जमा हो गए।

शहर, कैटेकौब मकबरा, मकबरे, बंदर, टाँग, ज़मीन, लोग, ताज्जुब, दामन, ज़खीरा, ग्रीक, जार, खाना

2. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और तीनों प्रकार की संज्ञाओं को छाँटकर लिखिए— *(Evaluating)*

चिराग पंद्रह साल का है, वह मॉडर्न स्कूल में पढ़ता है। उसकी लिखाई बहुत सुंदर है। चिराग बहुत मेहनती है और कक्षा में वह प्रथम आता है। उसका व्यक्तित्व प्रभावशाली है। उसमें बहुत-सी अच्छाइयाँ हैं। अपने दोस्तों के साथ वह अच्छा व्यवहार करता है। उसमें बचपना बहुत अधिक है। कुछ दिनों पहले प्रधानाध्यापक ने उसकी माता जी को पत्र लिखकर स्कूल बुलवाया। पत्र में बताया गया था कि चिराग की लड़ाई उद्दंत से हुई, उसने स्कूल का अनुशासन भंग किया है। माँ प्रधानाध्यापक से मिलीं और समस्या पर गौर किया। घर लौटकर चिराग को समझाया और व्यवहार में सुधार लाने को कहा।

व्यक्तिवाचक चिराग, मॉडर्न स्कूल, उद्दंत

जातिवाचक कक्षा, दोस्त, स्कूल, पत्र, प्रधानाध्यापक, माता जी

भाववाचक मेहनती, लिखाई, व्यक्तित्व, बचपना, लड़ाई,

3. दिए गए वाक्यों में से व्यक्तिवाचक और जातिवाचक संज्ञाएँ छाँटकर लिखिए— *(Evaluating)*

	व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा	जातिवाचक संज्ञा
i. हमारा देश भारत पूरी दुनिया में सबसे सुंदर है।	भारत	देश
ii. लक्ष्मी थी या दुर्गा, वह वीरता का अवतार थी।	लक्ष्मी, दुर्गा	अवतार
iii. बबलू अपने बहन-भाइयों में सबसे बड़ा था।	बबलू	बहन, भाई
iv. नए शिकारे का मल्लाह यूसुफ़ किशोर था।	यूसुफ़ किशोर	मल्लाह
v. बुर्ज़ खलीफ़ा दुबई में है।	बुर्ज खलीफा, दुबई	/

(Understanding)

4. इन शब्दों से जातिवाचक संज्ञा बनाइए—

देवत्व	देवता	मित्रता	मित्र	नारीत्व	नारी	स्त्रीत्व	स्त्री
बुढ़ापा	बूढ़ा	लड़कपन	लड़का	बचपन	बच्चा	मनुष्यता	मनुष्य
दासता	दास	नौकरी	नौकर	मातृत्व	माता	ठगी	ठग

(Remembering, Applying)

5. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों के खाली स्थानों में संज्ञा शब्द भरिए—

i. साँप की नेवले से लड़ाई है।

ii. मोर हमारा राष्ट्रीय पक्षी है।

iii. स्वतंत्र भारत के पहले प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे।

iv. कुरुवंश के राजा धृतराष्ट्र के सौ पुत्र थे।

v. हमें अपने घर के आसपास सफ़ाई रखनी चाहिए।

vi. स्त्रियाँ गले में हार पहनती हैं।

6. प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द पर गोला लगाइए— *(Evaluating)*

i. लड़का — लड़की / (लड़कपन) / लड़ाका

ii. वीर — (वीरता) / वीरू / वीरत्व

iii. अधिक — (अधिकता) / आधि / अधिकत्व

iv. शिक्षक — (शिक्षण) / शिक्षा / शिक्ष

v. युवक — युवती / (यौवन) / युवत्व

vi. सिलना — सिल / सिलाई-कढ़ाई / (सिलाई)

vii. आप — आपा / (अपनापन) / अपनत्व

viii. मीठा — मिठाई / मीठत्व / (मिठास)

ix. ठंडा — ठंडी / ठंड / (ठंडक)

x. धीर — (धीरता) / धीरताई / धीरत्व

7. निम्नलिखित भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ जिन शब्दों से बनी हैं, उन्हें भेद सहित लिखिए— *(Synthesizing)*

चोरी	चोर—जातिवाचक	कृपणता	कृपण - विशेषण	लिखाई	लिखना - क्रिया
सुंदरता	सुन्दर - विशेषण	कारीगरी	कारीगर - जातिवाचक	बचाव	बचना - क्रिया
शुद्धता	शुद्ध - विशेषण	एकता	एक - विशेषण	सरलता	सरल - विशेषण
धार्मिकता	धर्म - जातिवाचक	सर्वस्व	सर्व - विशेषण	चाल	चलना - क्रिया
राष्ट्रीयता	राष्ट्र - जातिवाचक	मोटापा	मोटा - विशेषण	अच्छाई	अच्छा - विशेषण

अभ्यास 3

1. विरामचिह्न किसे कहते हैं? *(Understanding)*

उ- भाषा को पढ़ते या लिखते समय भावों को अच्छी तरह समझाने के लिए या विराम देने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले चिह्न को विराम चिह्न कहते हैं।

2. अल्पविराम चिह्न लगाकर दो वाक्य लिखिए। *(Understanding)*

1) राम, लक्ष्मण, भरत और शत्रुघ्न चारों भाई थे।

2) नहीं, उसकी तबीयत ठीक नहीं है।

3. हर्ष प्रकट करने के लिए कौन-सा चिह्न लगाते हैं? उदाहरण द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए। *(Understanding)*

उ- हर्ष प्रकट करने के लिए विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे — वाह! आखिर तुम जीत ही गए।

4. उचित स्थान पर विरामचिह्न लगाइए— *(Remembering, Applying)*

i. एक आदमी ने एक बंदर पाला;वह बड़े प्रेम से स्वामी की सेवा किया करता था।एक रोज़ आदमी सोया हुआ था;तब एक मक्खी उसके मुँह पर आ बैठी;बंदर ने उसे उड़ाया पर मक्खी न मानी।तब बंदर ने स्वामी के मुँह पर पत्थर दे मारा;मक्खी तो उड़ गई पर बेचारा आदमी घायल हो गया।

ii. राम ने कहा,सीता वन भयानक है;तुम घर पर ही रहो।सीता ने कहा,"प्रभु जिस प्रकार बिना पानी के नदी की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती;उसी तरह पति बिना पत्नी की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती।"

iii. समुद्रगुप्त,तब तो मठ के समस्त शिल्पियों को राज्य की ओर से भी पुरस्कार प्रदान किया जाएगा।घटोत्कच और वीर बाहु को तो विशेष रूप से धवल,कीर्ति,पाटलिपुत्र में इन दोनों शिल्पियों को आवास कहाँ दिया गया है

iv. अरे!यह क्या हुआ,सब मारे गए?

v. तुम मुझसे क्या चाहते हो;बताते क्यों नहीं;बोलो न?

vi. वसुधा और श्यामा,मैं और तुम सबको साथ लेकर बाज़ार चलते हैं।

vii. वाह!वाह!क्या दृश्य है!

viii. अर्श,यहाँ आओ,नाराज़ नहीं होते;बात समझने की कोशिश करो।

ix. वृंदावन धाम मुझे बहुत भाता है।कोशिश करता हूँ कि हर महीने वहाँ जा सकूँ;आनंद लाभ कर सकूँ।वृंदावन में पाँच हज़ार से भी अधिक मंदिर हैं।मुख्य मंदिरों में कृष्ण बलराम मंदिर जिसे अंग्रेज़ों का मंदिर भी कहते हैं।बिहारी जी का मंदिर,रंग जी का मंदिर,निधिवन टेढ़े खंभों का मंदिर,वंशी वट चीर हरण आदि अनेकानेक मंदिर दर्शनीय हैं।

x. विजय(मुसकराते हुए)-तुम गायब हो जाते हो?
सम्राट(हैरानी से)-तुम तो रोज़ मिलते हो।

SCIENCE

Chapter-9

Assignment

Date
DELTA Pg No.

The living organisms and Their Surroundings

(A) Mcqs 1 to 20 Questions.

1. Which of the following is an Amphibian?
(a) Man (b) bird (c) fish (d) crocodile.
2. Sunken stomata are present in
(a) Hydrophytes (b) epiphytes (c) xerophytes (d) mesophytes
3. Which of the following is not a habitat?
(a) water lily & fish in the lake
(b) Chairs & tables in a restaurant.
(c) Trees & birds in a forest.
(d) cacti & Camel in a desert.
4. The biggest animal living on the earth is -
(a) whole (b) Camel (c) elephant (d) Zebra
5. The cell of which species has a cell wall?
(a) human (b) mosquito (c) plant (d) fish.
6. Which of the following is a terrestrial habitat?
(a) River (b) Air (c) tropical forest (d) pond.
7. Which of the following reproduce by laying eggs?
(a) monkey (b) Amoeba (c) Hydra (d) fish
8. Living component of a habitat is called:-
(a) Abiotic (b) Aquatic (c) Biotic (d) Amphibious
9. wind dispersed seeds have -
(a) wings & hair (b) Hooks (c) fibrous outercoat (d) None
10. Life cycle of living organism begins with -
(a) Birth (b) Growth (c) Death (d) Reproduction
11. An example of unicellular organism -
(a) Yeast (b) Mangoplant (c) dog (d) Man

12. Dolphin & whales breathe through
(a) Gills (b) Skin (c) Lungs (d) Blowholes.
13. Bacteria & fungies are Example for -
(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None
14. In Cactus plant ___ are reduced to Spines.
(a) Leaves (b) Flowers (c) roots (d) Stem.
15. Science of Study of living things is called -
(a) Botany (b) Biology (c) Zoology (d) None.
16. Plant waste given out in the form of thick fluid is called as —
(a) Gum (b) Urine (c) Latex (d) Sweat.
17. The place where living beings lives is called their —
(a) Adaptations (b) Habitat (c) Habit (d) Monument
18. Growth of living things is —
(a) Temporary (b) permanent (c) Both (d) None
19. We move our hand immediately, if we touch the hot object. In this which is stimulus —
(a) Hand (b) brain (c) hot object (d) Spinal cord
20. A microscopic plant which can move in waters is ___
(a) Sea-nemone (b) Sponge (c) Colotropis
(d) Chlamydomonas.

Part- B

(B) Fill in the blanks (21Q to 40Q)

21. Habitat is a ___ where organisms ___, ___ and ___.

Date
DELTA Pg No.

22. The respiratory organ of _____ is the gills.
23. A carnivore living in a grassland has _____ and _____ canines.
24. The process of removal of waste from the body of a living being is called _____.
25. The movement of plant shoot towards light is called _____.
26. The habitats of the plant & Animals that live in water are called _____.
27. The organism that live, grow and propagate on land are called _____.
28. A place where an organism lives is called _____.
29. _____ adaptation is a short term adaptation and is not inherited.
30. The process of inhaling & exhaling air is called _____.
31. The change in the position of any part of the body with respect to its axis is called _____.
32. All living things are made of very small units called _____.
33. Plants / trees which make their food themselves are called _____.
34. Fish, whales etc are called _____ Habitat.
35. Camel is called _____.
36. The process of removal of waste in plant is called _____.

37. Animal become active on seeing the food. Here food is the _____ and the behaviour of the animal is its _____.

38. A bright flash of light makes you wink or close your eyes. Here light is the _____.

39. The reaction of living organisms to a stimulus is called _____

40. The duration of time for which a living organism lives is called its _____.

Part-C

(C) True / false (41 to 60)

41. Terrestrial habitat include oceans, earth and atmosphere. (T/F)
42. Desert plant are called mesophytes. (T/F)
43. Hydrilla is a submerged aquatic plant (T/F)
44. Frog and duck have webbed feet have which help them in swimming. (T/F)
45. Most plants & Human are multicellular organisms. (T/F)
46. Dolphins & whales breathe throught gills. (T/F)
47. Yeast is the example of Unicellular organism. (T/F)
48. Life cycle of living organism begins with Birth. (T/F)

Date
DELTA Pg No.

49. The place where living organism lives or their living things lives is called Habit. (T/f)
50. Growth of living organism is permanent. (T/f).
51. The habitat of the plant & Animal that live in water are called Aquatic. (T/f.)
52. The reaction of living organism to a stimulus is called response. (T/f).
53. Wind dispersed seeds have Hooks. (T/f)
54. Living component of a habitat is called Aquatic. (T/f).
55. The duration of time for which a living organism lives is called its life of span. (T/f).
56. Plant / Trees which make their food themselves are called producers. (T/f).
57. The process of removal of wastes in plant is called. Secretion (T/f).
58. All living things are made of very small units called cells. (T/f).
59. The change in the position of any part of body with respect to its axis is called locomotion (T/f).
60. The process of inhaling & exhaling air is called respiration. (T/f).

SENIOR SHREERAM MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

VI – SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT (Textual) 2020– 2021

Chapter – 9 (The Living Organisms and their Surrounding)

Define The Following Terms:

1. **Nasticism** : Movement of a plant neither in the direction nor away from the stimulus is called nasticism.
2. **Autotrophs** : Plants/trees which make their food themselves are called autotrophs. All green plants are autotrophs.
3. **Hydrophytes** : The aquatic plants of fresh water are called hydrophytes. Lotus, Water lily, Hydrilla are common hydrophytes.
4. **Adaptation** : The tendency of an organism to develop certain specific features which improve the chances of its survival in the environment in which it lives is known as adaptation.
5. **Arboreal organisms** : The organisms that use trees for their activities are known as arboreal organisms, e.g., all birds, such as eagle, swallow etc. are arboreal.

Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Name one terrestrial habitat which is dry and hot.***
   Ans.: Desert.
2. ***Name an organ of the grassland herbivore which helps it to follow the movements of a predator.***
   Ans.: Eyes.
3. ***Name an aquatic animal which breathes-in through nostrils.***
   Ans.: Whale.
4. ***What is the reaction of a living organism to a stimulus called?***
   Ans.: Response.
5. ***What is the opening and closing of guard cells regulating the water level in leaves called?***
   Ans.: Hydrotropism.

Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***What is meant by the term habitat? Name the three main habitats in our biosphere.***
   Ans.: A place where an organism lives is called its habitat.
   There are three main habitats in the biosphere:
   i) **Terrestrial habitat or land habitat :** Forest, Mountain, Grasslands, Desert and Coastal regions.
   ii) **Aquatic habitat or water habitat :** Sea, Lake, River, Pond etc.
   iii) Aerial or arboreal habitat (air or tree) – Tropical forests.
2. ***What is hibernation? Give one example.***
   Ans.: The long winter sleep of cold-blooded animals is called hibernation. Animals hibernate to avoid harsh winter conditions. Examples of hibernating animals are lizards, snakes etc.

3. ***Write two characteristics which the camel has adapted to survive in deserts.***

Ans.: i) Limbs of camel has large pads which help it to move on hot and slippery sand.
ii) The hump of the camel is a reservoir of food in the form of fat.
iii) It drinks a large quantity of water and stores it in water-cells, muscles and connective tissues.
iv) It can live without drinking water for about two weeks. It excretes very little water in the form of urine.

4. ***What are the common features found in mountain animals?***

Ans.: **Common Features of Mountain Animals**
i) These animals are usually white or light coloured. This feature helps them to camouflage with the surroundings and in thermal regulation.
ii) They have thick skin or layer of fat to protect themselves from cold.

5. ***What is meant by excretion? Name two products excreted by trees.***

Ans.: The process by which a living body throws out the waste products produced inside the body is called excretion.
Plants also excrete. The Rubber plant excretes a white sticky liquid called **latex**. The plant of Acacia excretes a brown sticky substance called **gum**.

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. ***Distinguish between aquatic and terrestrial habitats.***

Ans.:

Aquatic habitats	Terrestrial habitats
The organisms that live and breed in water are called aquatic organisms and their habitat is called aquatic habitat. Water bodies like sea, lake, rivers and ponds are aquatic habitat.	The organisms that live, grow and propagate on land are called terrestrial organisms and their habitat is called terrestrial habitat. Terrestrial habitat includes forest, mountain, grasslands, desert and coastal regions.

2. ***How do desert plants adapt themselves to the conditions in the desert?***

Ans.: i) Their leaves are reduced to scales or spines which reduce the loss of water by transpiration.
ii) The leaves bear sunken stomata to reduce the rate of transpiration.
iii) The thick cuticle is found on the stem and leaves for the prevention of loss of water.

3. ***Why do all living beings need food? Why are the green plants called autotrophs?***

Ans.: All living beings need food to grow and get energy to perform various activities.
Green plants are called autotrophs because they make their food themselves.

4. ***Describe breathing. In what way is the exhaled air different from the inhaled air?***

Ans.: The process of inhaling and exhaling air is called breathing. During breathing, oxygen is taken in and carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen (unused part of the air) and water vapour are breathe out.
Inhaled air contains small amount of carbon dioxide while the content of carbon dioxide is more in exhaled air.

Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. ***Do all aquatic animals breathe oxygen dissolved in water?***
   Ans.: No, not all aquatic animals breathe oxygen dissolved in water. Some other organisms, such as whales and dolphins, need to come up to the surface to breathe.

2. ***Why is camel called "ship of the desert"?***
   Ans.: Camels are called the "ship of the desert" because they can move across desert sands very easily despite of hot and dry climate. Camels provide one of the most important modes of transport for people in desert areas. Camel can walk for such a long time without food and water because of the hump on its back that stores fat.

3. ***The animals which hibernate eat a lot before going for a long sleep. Why?***
   Ans.: Animals that hibernate eat a lot before going for sleep because they have to put on a lot of extra weight and fat. Their body will consume this extra fat while hibernating and there would be no need to wake up and go out to eat.

4. ***Why are the animals living on mountains have thick skin or fur on their body?***
   Ans.: Animals living on mountains have thick skin or fur because it protects them from cold.

Extra Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. ***A student was asked to write eight characteristics of living things. He wrote the following seven characteristics:***
   Growth, movement, food, excretion, respiration, response to stimuli, definite life span.
   Which important characteristic has he forgotten to write?
   Ans.: Reproduction.
2. ***Name the process by which living things (organisms) obtain energy from food.***
   Ans.: Respiration.
3. ***Name the scientific term used for the following process:***
   To get rid of waste materials by a living thing (organism).
   Ans.: Excretion.
4. ***Name one characteristic which tells us that seeds are living things.***
   Ans.: Respiration.
5. ***Name two plants which can be produced from cuttings.***
   Ans.: _____.
6. ***Name an animal in which the exchange of gases during respiration takes place through its skin.***
   Ans.: Earthworm.
7. ***Name one animal which breathe through gills.***
   Ans.: Fish.
8. ***Name the breathing organs in (i) humans and (ii) fish.***
   Ans.: i) Lungs ii) Gills.
9. ***Name the organs in human body in which exchange of gases takes place.***
   Ans.: Lungs.
10. ***Which gases are exchanged in our lungs.***
    Ans.: Carbondioxide and Oxygen.

11. ***Name any two methods of reproduction in animals.***

Ans.: By giving birth to young ones and reproducing through eggs.

12. ***Name any two methods of reproduction in plants.***

Ans.: Reproduction through seeds and through tubers.

13. ***Give examples of some common stimuli. .***

Ans.: i) If a man touches very hot object, ii) leaves of mimosa plant.

14. ***Name one plant whose flowers open up in the morning but close at night.***

Ans.: The flowers of Dandelion plant open up in the morning in response to light but close after sunset when it becomes dark.

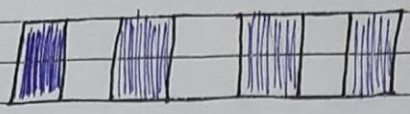
MATHS

ch-7

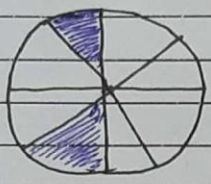
FRACTIONS

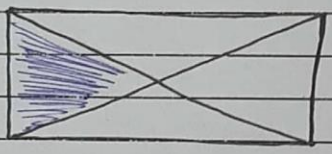
EX-7.1

Q.1 Name - - - - - - - - pictures :-

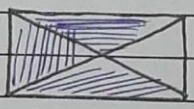
(a)  ⇒ $\frac{4}{7}$

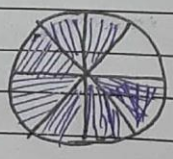
(b) ⇒ 3

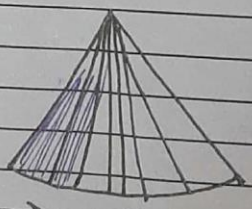
(c)  ⇒ $\frac{2}{8}$

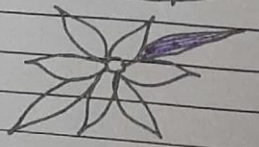
(d)  ⇒ $\frac{1}{4}$

Ques2 In - - - - - - - - - - - - fraction :-

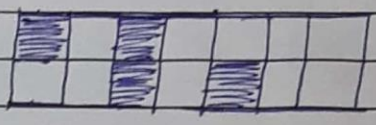
(a)  = $\frac{3}{4}$

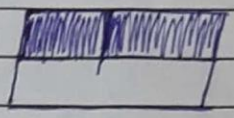
(b)  = $\frac{7}{8}$

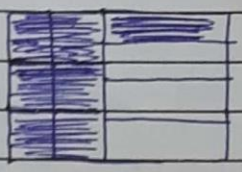
(c)  = $\frac{2}{7}$

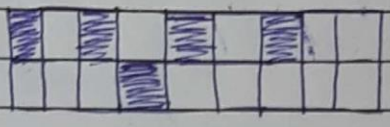
(d)  = $\frac{1}{8}$

Ques3 Represent - - - - - pictorially.

(a) $\frac{4}{7}$ ⇒ 

(b) $\frac{2}{3}$ ⇒ 

(c) $\frac{7}{10}$ ⇒ 

(d) $\frac{5}{18}$ ⇒ 

Ques4 Write - - - - - fractions:-

(a) $\frac{11}{18}$ ⇒ Numerator = 11
Denominator = 18

(b) $\frac{18}{7}$ ⇒ Numerator = 18
Denominator = 7

(c) $\frac{5}{9}$ ⇒ Numerator = 5
Denominator = 9

(d) 0 ⇒ Numerator = 0
Denominator = Can be any natural number

(e) $\frac{7}{1}$ ⇒ Numerator = 7
Denominator 1

Ques5 Write - - - - - Words:-

(a) $\frac{4}{11}$, four-elevenths

(b) $\frac{3}{5}$, Three-fifths

(c) $\frac{11}{13}$, Eleven-thirteenths

(d) $\frac{7}{8}$, Seven-eights

Ques6 Express - - - - fractions:-

(a) Five sevenths ⇒ $\frac{5}{7}$

(b) One eleventh ⇒ $\frac{1}{11}$

(c) Three out of a group of 6 items ⇒ $\frac{3}{6}$

(d) Fourteen out of seventeen ⇒ $\frac{14}{17}$

Ques7 Conside - - - - - numbers?
Ans7 Prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23
Fraction: $\frac{9}{25}$

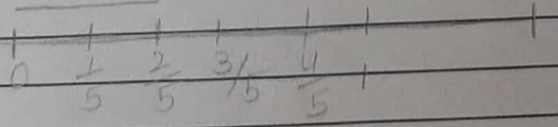
Ques8 write - - - - numbers?
Ans8 Even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
Prime numbers: 2, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19
Fraction: $\frac{1}{10}$

Ques9 Answer - - - - questions:-
(a) what - - - hours? (b) what - - - - day?
Ans a. $\frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$ Ans b. $\frac{25}{60} = \frac{5}{12}$

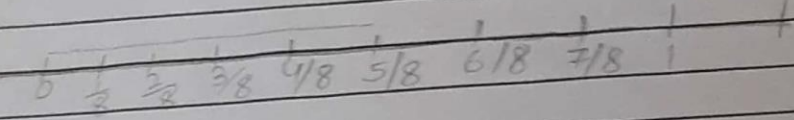
(c) what - - - - - day? (d) what - - - - - months?
Ans c. $\frac{1}{7}$ Ans d. $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$

EX- 7.2
x - - - - - x

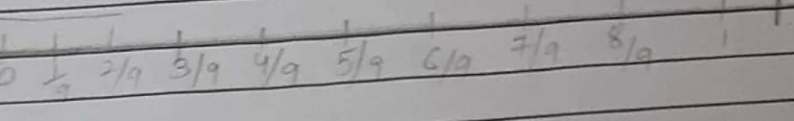
Ques1 write - - - - lines:-
(a)



Ans a. $\frac{2}{5}$



(b) 0 1/8 2/8 3/8 4/8 5/8 6/8 7/8 1

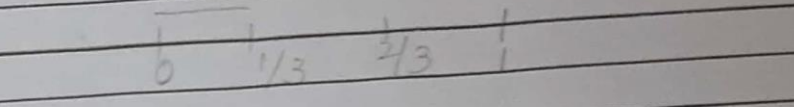


Ans b $\frac{5}{8}$

(c) 0 1/9 2/9 3/9 4/9 5/9 6/9 7/9 8/9 1

Ans c $\frac{2}{9}$

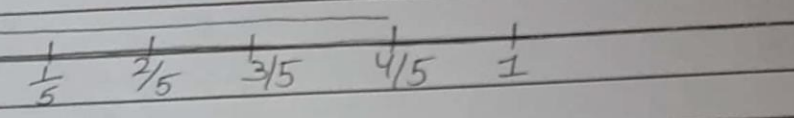
(d) 0 1/3 2/3 1



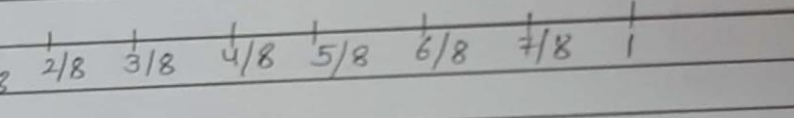
Ans d $\frac{1}{3}$

Ques2. Represent - - - - - - line:-

(a) $\frac{4}{5}$



Ans a 0 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1

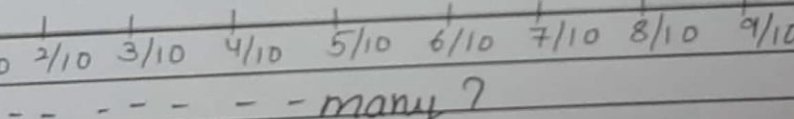


(b) $\frac{1}{8}$

Ans b 0 1/8 2/8 3/8 4/8 5/8 6/8 7/8 1

(c) $\frac{1}{10}$

Ans c 0 1/10 2/10 3/10 4/10 5/10 6/10 7/10 8/10 9/10 1



Ques3. How - - - - - - - many?

Ans3 Infinite

Ex - 7.3

Ques1. write - x - - - - - - x - which:-

(a) Numerator - - - - - - - 48.

Ans a $\frac{15}{48}$

(b) Numerator - - - - - - - - numerator.

Ans b $\frac{5}{12}$

(c) Denominator - - - - - - - denominator
Ans c $\frac{5}{8}$

(d) Sum - - - - - - - - possible?
Ans d $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{5}$; 7 such fractions are possible

Ques 2. Write - - - - fractions :-
(a) with denominator 8
Ans a $\frac{11}{8}, \frac{13}{8}, \frac{14}{8}$

(b) with numerator 12
Ans b $\frac{12}{11}, \frac{12}{9}, \frac{12}{7}$

Ques 3. Express - - - - - - fractions :-
(a) $\frac{27}{5} \Rightarrow 5\frac{2}{5}$

$5\overline{)27}\,(5$
25
2

(b) $\frac{122}{71} \Rightarrow 1\frac{51}{71}$

$71\overline{)122}\,(1$
71
51

(c) $\frac{338}{100} \Rightarrow 3\frac{38}{100}$

$100\overline{)338}\,(3$
300
38

(d) $\frac{255}{211} \Rightarrow 1\frac{44}{211}$

$211\overline{)255}\,(1$
211
44

Ques 4 Express - - - - - - - fractions :-
(a) $7\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{5\times7+3}{5} = \frac{35+3}{5} = \frac{38}{5}$

(b) $3\frac{2}{13} \Rightarrow \frac{13\times3+2}{13} = \frac{39+2}{13} = \frac{41}{13}$

(c) $25\frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow \frac{7\times25+2}{7} = \frac{175+2}{7} = \frac{177}{7}$

(d) $1\frac{7}{18} \Rightarrow \frac{18\times1+7}{18} = \frac{18+7}{18} = \frac{25}{18}$

Ques5 write ---- fractions:-

(a) ₹ 17, 57 paise

Ansa 100 paise = ₹ 1

$\therefore$ 1 paisa = ₹ $\frac{1}{100}$

and 57 paise = ₹ $\frac{57}{100}$ $\Rightarrow$ Thus ₹$\left(17+\frac{57}{100}\right)$ = ₹$17\frac{57}{100}$

(b) 13Km, 23m

Ansb $13\frac{23}{1000}$ km

(c) 5l, 335 ml

Ansc $5\frac{335}{1000}l = 5\frac{67}{200}l$

(d) 2weeks 3days

Ansd $2\frac{3}{7}$ weeks

Ques6 just ---------- how?

Ans6 Yes, if numerator is less than denominator, fraction is less than 1

If numerator = denominator, fraction = 1

If numerator > denominator, fraction > 1

Ques7 fillups ------ statement:-

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☒ 1

(b) $\frac{4501}{4501}$ ☐ 1

(c) 1 ☐ $\frac{8}{9}$

(d) 1 ☐ $\frac{3}{3}$

(e) $\frac{0}{7}$ ☒ 1

Ex-7.4

Ques1. write ------ $\frac{3}{5}$.

Ans1 $\frac{3\times2}{5\times2} = \frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{3\times3}{5\times3} = \frac{9}{15}$; $\frac{3\times4}{5\times4} = \frac{12}{20}$

$\frac{6}{10}, \frac{9}{15}, \frac{12}{20}$

Ques2 write ------ 28.

Ans2 $\frac{5\times4}{7\times4} = \frac{20}{28}$

Ques3 write ------ 21

Ans3 $\frac{3\times7}{8\times7} = \frac{21}{56}$

Ques4 Look ------- portion:-

(a) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{4}{16}$

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{16}$ are equivalent fraction.

(b) $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{12}$

$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{12}$ are equivalent fractions

(c) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{8}$ are equivalent fractions.

Ques5 State - - - - - - not :-

(a) $\frac{17}{13}, \frac{51}{39}$

Ansa $17 \times 39 = 51 \times 13$ (cross multiply)

$663 = 663$

Yes, $\frac{17}{13}$ and $\frac{51}{39}$ both are equivalent fraction.

(b) $\frac{13}{15}, \frac{39}{90}$

Ansb $13 \times 90 = 39 \times 15$ (cross multiply)

$1170 = 585$

No, $\frac{13}{15}$ and $\frac{39}{90}$ are not equivalent fraction

(c) $\frac{17}{13}, \frac{39}{51}$

Ansc $17 \times 51 = 39 \times 13$ (cross multiply)

$867 = 507$

No, $\frac{17}{13}$ and $\frac{39}{51}$ are not equivalent fraction.

Ques6 Replace - - - - - - - term :-

(a) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{16}}{48}$

Ansa $\frac{1 \times 16}{3 \times 16} = \frac{16}{48}$

(b) $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{\cancel{79}}{60}$

Ansb $\frac{5 \times 15}{4 \times 15} = \frac{75}{60}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\boxed{6}}{15} = \frac{24}{\boxed{60}}$

Ansc $\frac{2\times3}{5\times3} = \frac{\boxed{6}}{15} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{24}{\boxed{60}}$

Quest Reduce ------ form:-

(a) $\frac{30}{63}$

Ansa $\frac{30\div3}{63\div3} = \frac{10}{21}$

(b) $\frac{57}{95}$

Ansb $\frac{57\div19}{95\div19} = \frac{3}{5}$

(c) $\frac{60}{45}$

Ansc $\frac{60\div15}{45\div15} = \frac{4}{3}$

(d) $\frac{36}{56}$

Ansd $\frac{36\div4}{56\div4} = \frac{9}{14}$

(e) $\frac{256}{572}$

Anse $\frac{256\div2}{572\div2} = \frac{128\div2}{286\div2} = \frac{64}{143}$ Ans

Ex-7.5

Quest fillups ---------- here :-

(a) $\frac{2}{3} \boxed{>} \frac{3}{5}$

Ans a $2 \times 5 = 3 \times 3$

$10 = 9$

(b) $\frac{3}{7} \boxed{<} \frac{5}{8}$

Ans b $3 \times 8 = 5 \times 7$

$24 = 35$

(c) $\frac{5}{3} \boxed{=} \frac{10}{6}$

Ans c $5 \times 6 = 10 \times 3$

$30 = 30$

(d) $\frac{8}{17} \boxed{<} \frac{15}{17}$

(e) $\frac{18}{23} \boxed{>} \frac{18}{31}$

(f) $\frac{7}{8} \boxed{>} \frac{5}{9}$

Ans f $7 \times 9 = 5 \times 8$

$63 = 40$

(g) $\frac{12}{13} \boxed{=} \frac{24}{26}$

Ans g $12 \times 26 = 24 \times 13$

$312 = 312$

Ques Arrange - - - - order :-

(a) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$

Ans a $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$

(b) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{11}$

Ans b $\frac{1}{17}, \frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{11}, \frac{1}{5}$

(c) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{16}$

Ans c L.C.M

2	4, 2, 8, 16
2	2, 1, 4, 8
2	1, 1, 2, 4
2	1, 1, 1, 2
	1, 1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M of the denominators 4, 2, 8 and 16 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

Now, $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{4}{16}$

$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3 \times 8}{2 \times 8} = \frac{24}{16}$

$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{7 \times 2}{8 \times 2} = \frac{14}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1 \times 16}{16 \times 1} = \frac{16}{16}$

∴ Given fractions $\frac{4}{16}, \frac{14}{16}, \frac{16}{16}, \frac{24}{16}$

Hence, given fractions in Ascending orders are

$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{2}$

Ques3 write ----- order.

Ans3 $\frac{11}{8}, \frac{17}{12}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{6}, \frac{4}{3}$

$+\frac{3}{8}, +\frac{5}{12}, +\frac{2}{3}, +\frac{1}{3}$

Ascending order: $+\frac{1}{3}, +\frac{3}{8}, +\frac{5}{12}, +\frac{2}{3}$

Ques4 Arrange ---- order:-

(a) $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{4}{29}, \frac{4}{13}$

Ans a $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{4}{29}$

(b) $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{3}{18}, \frac{15}{36}$

Ans b L.C.M

2	9, 12, 18, 36
2	9, 6, 9, 18
3	9, 3, 9, 9
3	3, 1, 3, 3
	1, 1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.m. of the denominators 9, 12, 18, 36 is $2\times2\times3\times3=36$

Now, $\frac{2\times4}{9\times4} = \frac{8}{36}$

$\frac{7\times3}{12\times3} = \frac{21}{36}$

$\frac{3\times2}{18\times2} = \frac{6}{36}$

$\frac{15\times1}{36\times1} = \frac{15}{36}$

∴ Given fractions may be written as $\frac{8}{36}, \frac{21}{36}, \frac{6}{36}, \frac{15}{36}$

Hence, given fractions in descending order are

$$\frac{21}{36}, \frac{15}{36}, \frac{8}{36}, \frac{6}{36}$$

(c) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{16}$

Ans: L.C.M

2	4, 2, 8, 16
2	2, 1, 4, 8
2	1, 1, 2, 4
2	1, 1, 1, 2
	1, 1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of the denominators 4, 2, 8 and 16 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

Now, $\frac{1 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{4}{16}$

$\frac{3 \times 8}{2 \times 8} = \frac{24}{16}$

$\frac{7 \times 2}{8 \times 2} = \frac{14}{16}$

$\frac{1 \times 16}{16 \times 1} = \frac{16}{16}$

∴ Given fractions may be written as $\frac{24}{16}, \frac{16}{16}, \frac{14}{16}, \frac{4}{16}$

Hence, given fractions in descending order are

$$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{4}$$

Ques5 Shakina - - - - - - journey?

Ans5 Shakina Covered journey on Monday = $\frac{2}{3}$

" " " " Tuesday = $\frac{1}{5}$

" " " " Wednesday = $\frac{2}{15}$

L.C.M of 3, 5 and 15 is 15

$\frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{10}{15}$, $\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{2 \times 1}{15 \times 1} = \frac{2}{15}$

on Monday, She covered the major part of her journey.

Ques6 A father - - - - - - - - order?

Ans6 A father, eldest Son get = $\frac{1}{12}$th part

" ", Middle Son get = $\frac{3}{10}$ th part

" ", Youngest Son get = $\frac{1}{5}$ th part

L.C.M of 12, 10, 5

$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 60$

2	12, 10, 5
2	6, 5, 5
3	3, 5, 5
5	1, 5, 5
	1, 1, 1

$\frac{1 \times 5}{12 \times 5} = \frac{5}{60}$, $\frac{3 \times 6}{10 \times 6} = \frac{18}{60}$, $\frac{1 \times 12}{5 \times 12} = \frac{12}{60}$

$\frac{5}{60}, \frac{12}{60}, \frac{18}{60}$

Ex-7.6

x - - - - - x

Ques1. Add

(a) $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

Ansa $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}$

(b) $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$

Ansb $\frac{4+2+6}{7} = \frac{12}{7} = 1\frac{5}{7}$

(c) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$

Ansc $\frac{1+3+2}{4} = \frac{6^{3}}{4_{2}} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Ques2 Simplify :-

(a) $\frac{2}{21} + \frac{4}{7}$

3	21, 7
7	7, 7
	1, 1

Ans a L.C.m of 21 and 7 is $3 \times 7 = 21$

$$\frac{2+12}{21} = \frac{14}{21} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ Ans}$$

(b) $\frac{13}{15} + \frac{17}{20} + \frac{2}{5}$

2	15, 20, 5
3	15, 10, 5
5	5, 10, 5
2	1, 2, 1
	1, 1, 1

Ans b L.C.m of 15, 20 and 5 is $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 = 60$

$$\frac{52+51+24}{60} = \frac{127}{60}$$

$$= 2\frac{7}{60} \text{ Ans}$$

(c) $13\frac{2}{3} + 7\frac{1}{3}$

Ans c $\frac{41}{3} + \frac{22}{3}$

$$\frac{41+22}{3} = \frac{63}{3} = 21 \text{ Ans}$$

(d) $3\frac{1}{5} + 4\frac{3}{5} + 7 + 8\frac{1}{10}$

Ans d $\frac{16}{5} + \frac{23}{5} + \frac{7}{1} + \frac{81}{10}$

L.C.m of 15, 5, 1 and 10 is $2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30$

2	15, 5, 1, 10
3	15, 5, 1, 5
5	5, 5, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\frac{96+138+210+243}{30} = \frac{687}{30}$$

$$30 \overline{)687} (22 \quad \frac{60}{87} \quad \frac{60}{27}$$

$$= 22\frac{27}{30}\frac{9}{10} \text{ Ans}$$

$22\ 9/10$ Ans

(e) $2\frac{1}{8} + 2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{16}$

Ans:

$$\frac{17}{8} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{16}$$

L.C.M of 8, 2 and 16 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

2	8, 2, 16
2	4, 1, 8
2	2, 1, 4
2	1, 1, 2
	1, 1, 1

$$\frac{34 + 40 + 7}{16} = \frac{81}{16} = 5\frac{1}{16}$$ Ans

Ques3 without - - - - - - Sum :-

(a) $3\frac{4}{5} + 13\frac{2}{7} + 4 + 1\frac{1}{5}$

$$\frac{19}{5} + \frac{93}{7} + \frac{4}{1} + \frac{6}{5}$$

L.C.M of 5, 7, 1 and 5 is $5 \times 7 = 35$

5	5, 7, 1, 5
7	1, 7, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\frac{133 + 465 + 140 + 42}{35} = \frac{780}{35} = 22\frac{10}{35}$$

Ques 4 find ----- differences:-

(a) $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5-1}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

(b) $\frac{13}{17} - \frac{5}{17} = \frac{13-5}{17} = \frac{8}{17}$

(c) $\frac{11}{16} - \frac{5}{8}$

Ansc L.C.m of 16 and 8 is

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

2	16, 8
2	8, 4
2	4, 2
2	2, 1
	1, 1

$\frac{11-10}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$

(d) $\frac{16}{35} - \frac{9}{20}$

Ansd L.C.m of 35 and 20

5	35, 20
7	7, 4
2	1, 2
2	1, 1

$\frac{64-63}{140} = \frac{1}{140}$

(e) $\frac{10}{1} - \frac{1}{10}$

Anse L.C.m of 1 and 10 is 10

$\frac{100-1}{10} = \frac{99}{10} = 9\frac{9}{10}$

Ques5 Compute --- following:-

(a) $7\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{3}$

Ans a $\frac{15}{2} - \frac{7}{3}$

L.C.m of 2 and 3 is
$2 \times 3 = 6$

2	2, 3
3	1, 3
	1, 1

$\frac{45 - 14}{6} = \frac{31}{6} = 5\frac{1}{6}$

(b) $7\frac{8}{25} - 2\frac{1}{25}$

Ans b $\frac{183}{25} - \frac{51}{25}$

$\frac{183 - 51}{25} = \frac{132}{25} = 5\frac{7}{25}$

(c) $11\frac{5}{7} - 7\frac{5}{11}$

Ans c $\frac{82}{7} - \frac{82}{11}$

L.C.m of 7 and 11 is
$7 \times 11 = 77$

7	7, 11
11	1, 11
	1, 1

$\frac{902 - 574}{77} = \frac{328}{77} = 4\frac{20}{77}$

(d) $6\frac{7}{8} - 3\frac{3}{19}$

Ansd $\frac{55}{8} - \frac{60}{19}$

L.C.M of 8 and 19 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 19 = 152$

2	8, 19
2	4, 19
2	2, 19
19	1, 19
	1, 1

$$\frac{1045 - 480}{152} = \frac{565}{152}$$

$$= 8\frac{11}{12}$$

Ques6 Simplify :-

(a) $\frac{7}{15} - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{18}$

Ansa L.C.M. of 15, 10 and 18 is $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$

2	15, 10, 18
3	15, 5, 9
3	5, 5, 3
5	5, 5, 1
	1, 1, 1

$$\frac{42 - 9 + 20}{90} = \frac{33 + 20}{90}$$

$$= \frac{53}{90}$$

(b) $\frac{11}{24} + \frac{31}{56} - \frac{5}{72}$

Ansb L.C.M of 24, 56 and 72

$3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 504$

3	24, 56, 72
2	8, 56, 24
2	4, 28, 12
2	2, 14, 6
3	1, 7, 3
7	1, 7, 1
	1, 1, 1

$$\frac{231 + 279 - 35}{504} = \frac{475}{504}$$

(C) $6\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$

Ans C $\frac{13}{2} + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$

L.C.m of 2, 3 and 4 is $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

2	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 2
3	1, 3, 1
	1, 1, 1

$$\frac{78 + 32 - 3}{12} = \frac{110 - 3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{117}{12} = 8\frac{11}{12}$$

Ques7 What - - - - - - 6?

Ans7 $4\frac{2}{9} = \frac{38}{9}$

$$\frac{6}{1} = \frac{38}{9}$$

L.C.m of 1 and 9 is 9

$$\frac{54 - 38}{9} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$1\frac{7}{9}$ should be added to $4\frac{2}{9}$ to get 6.

Ques8 Subtract - - - - - - - $1\frac{2}{3}$?

Ans8 Sum = $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{4}$

L.C.m of 8 and 4 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

2	8, 4
2	4, 2
2	2, 1
	1, 1

$$\frac{5+6}{8} = \frac{11}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$$

Sum $= 2\frac{1}{12} + 1\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{25}{12} + \frac{5}{3}$$

L.C.m of 12 and 3

2	12, 3
2	6, 3
3	3, 3
	1, 1

$2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

$$\frac{25+20}{12} = \frac{45}{12} = 3\frac{9}{12}\ \frac{3}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$$

Difference $\Rightarrow 3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{3}{8}$

$$\frac{15}{4} - \frac{11}{8}$$

L.C.m of 4 and 8 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

2	4, 8
2	2, 4
2	1, 2
	1, 1

$$\frac{30-11}{8} = \frac{19}{8} = 2\frac{3}{8}$$ Ans

Ques 9 George - - - - - - - - - School?

Ans 9 George lives at a distance of $= \frac{3}{10}$ km

Savita " " " " $= \frac{5}{10}$ km

Savita live (far) from the School $= \frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$

$= \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$ km

Ques 10 For - - - - - - - - - - - pieces?

Ans 10

For making a toy Simar Kaur joined wooden piece $= \frac{1}{4}$ cm

Another piece of thickness $= \frac{3}{8}$ cm

Combined thickness of the two pieces $= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}\right)$ cm

L.C.M of 4 and 8 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

2	4, 8
2	2, 4
2	1, 2
	1, 1

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{2+3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$ cm.

Ques 11 on - - - - - - - - - - them?

Ans 11 Girl guides walked before refreshment $= 1\frac{1}{2}$ km

" " " after " $= \frac{3}{4}$ km

The Total distance covered by them $= \left(1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}\right)$ km

$\frac{3}{2}$ km + $\frac{3}{4}$ km

L.C.M of 2 and 4 is $2 \times 2 = 4$

2	2, 4
2	1, 2
	1, 1

$$\frac{6+3}{4} = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ km}.$$

∴ TOTal, Distance Covered by them = $2\frac{1}{4}$ km.

Ques12 A man - - - - - - - - - receive?

TOTal part of property = 1

Ans12 A Man leaves of his property for his wife = $\frac{2}{3}$

" " " " " " " son = $\frac{1}{4}$

Remaining part his daughtes Receive = $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$

L.C.M of 3 and 4 is $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

2	3, 4
2	3, 2
3	3, 1
	1, 1

$$\frac{8+3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{11}{12}$$

L.C.M of 1 and 12 is 12

$$\frac{12-11}{12} = \frac{1}{12}.$$

Ques 13 In - - - - - - - - - - - - Share?

Total profit Share = 1

Ans 13 In a Company, Manisha gets profit = $\frac{1}{3}$

Hemant gets profit = $\frac{2}{5}$

Remaining profit goes to Ananya = $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$

L.C.M of 3 and 5 is $3 \times 5 = 15$

3	3, 5
5	1, 5
	1, 1

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{5+6}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{11}{15}$$

L.C.M of 1 and 15 is 15

$$\frac{15-11}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

Ananya's profit Share = $\frac{4}{15}$

ENGLISH

Exercises

A. Match the sentence opening with an appropriate ending.

1. Tina wants a part-time job,	a. and a book for my birthday.
2. I don't watch TV often	b. and everyone was getting impatient.
3. She was worried about burglars,	c. but he doesn't anymore.
4. She is well qualified,	d. but it was quite expensive.
5. The train was late	e. for it was suffocating indoors.
6. Grandma gave me 500 rupees	f. nor do I surf the Internet.
7. My uncle used to go to London often,	g. or you could lose your job.
8. The dress was lovely,	h. so she fitted a burglar alarm.
9. You will have to work harder	i. so she can pay for her acting classes.
10. I stepped outside,	j. yet she is unable to get a job.

B. Choose the most appropriate conjunction to complete each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. Chaya and/but her brother Shiv were riding their bicycles.
2. Imran forgot his book at school, but/so he couldn't complete his homework.
3. The driver had to turn left but/yet he gave the signal for a right turn.
4. The children weren't polite, or/nor were they well-behaved.
5. I got good grades in all subjects and/but art.
6. He has asthma, but/yet he won't give up smoking.
7. Which shall we do first, the science or/and the English assignment.
8. She didn't take my calls, nor/and did she respond to my messages.
9. Everyone contributed generously, for/so it was a worthy cause.
10. The man jumped from the fourth floor, but/yet he escaped unhurt.

Use an appropriate coordinating conjunction to join each pair of sentences.

1. I like chicken. I don't like fish.

.....

2. My mother bakes well. She often gets orders to bake birthday cakes.

.....

3. Our neighbours are moving to Germany. They are selling off their furniture.

.....

4. My father doesn't enjoy loud music. My mother doesn't like it either.

.....

5. They cannot afford to buy a fancy car. They bought one anyway.

.....

6. Samir's car broke down on the way. He couldn't reach his office on time.

.....

7. These items are on sale at the store. They are not available online.

.....

8. You should go to bed now. You will feel tired tomorrow.

.....

9. The bank robbers were not wearing masks. No one seems to be able to describe them.

.....

10. I am angry with my brother. He told everyone I still suck my thumb sometimes.

.....

Fun Task

Read the following paragraph. Underline the conjunctions in the paragraph and then list them.

I'm a banker, and these days my life is very stressful. I set my alarm for 7:30 a.m., and I shower, dress and leave the house in thirty minutes. I try to get to the office by 8:30 a.m. or 8:45 a.m. The first thing I do every day is look at my calendar and my to-do list or I will forget a meeting or an important task. I have a calendar on my phone, but I also have a paper calendar in case my phone battery dies. I'm very busy at work, and sometimes I don't get home until 10:00 p.m. I have great time-management skills, but I don't have enough time to relax!

Common Errors (Conjunctions)

Mistakes in the use of conjunctions occur when we are not sure whether the ideas expressed are similar in nature or of contrasting nature, whether they express a preference or a negative preference, etc. Here are some examples of such errors.

Incorrect	Correct
1. He is a poor but hardworking man.	He is a poor and hardworking man.
2. She is tall but I am short.	She is tall and I am short.
3. She was sick, but she came to work.	She was unwell, yet she came to work.
4. Someone rang the bell, yet there was no one at the door.	Someone rang the bell, but there was no one at the door.
5. I want to watch a match and I will stay up late.	I want to watch the match, so I will stay up late.
6. The dog is not a German Shepherd nor a Labrador.	The dog is not a German Shepherd, nor is it a Labrador.

Exercise 1. Pick out the conjunctions in these sentences:

1. Hurry up or we might get late.
2. When the teacher entered the class, everybody stood up to greet her.
3. He said that he was sorry for his mistake.
4. I have not met Rohit since the holidays began.
5. If you press the 'Escape' key, you will reach the opening page.
6. A virus corrupted all my files while I was browsing the internet.
7. Although the night was dark, he did not feel afraid.
8. You cannot get admission here unless you pass an entrance test.
9. Shilpa picked the novel and finished it in one sitting.

10. He should be allowed to join as he is a friend.
11. He will be promoted soon if he continues to work sincerely.
12. Wait here until I come back.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions:

1. You should return the book in time ..... you will be fined.
2. ..... you do not return the book in time, you will be fined.
3. I found the laptop expensive, ... I did not buy it.
4. I did not buy the laptop ..... I could not afford it.
5. He was hard up himself, ... he gave me a little money.
6. ..... the speech was over, the children sang the national anthem.
7. ..... the weather is bad, we cannot postpone this trip.

Joining Sentences with the Help of Conjunctions

C And

We use *and* to add one statement to another:

1. The train stops at Mathura. The train stops at Agra.
   The train stops at Mathura **and** Agra.
2. I want some bread to eat. I want some milk to drink.
   I want some bread to eat **and** some milk to drink.

D But

We use *but* to join two statements when there is a contrast between them:

1. He is intelligent. He is careless.
   He is intelligent **but** careless.
2. The days are very hot. The nights are pleasant.
   The days are very hot **but** the nights are pleasant.

- **and** ... joins two similar statements/ideas
- **but** ... joins two statements/ideas when there is a contrast between them

Exercise 3. Join each pair of sentences by using and or but:

1. The driver applied the brakes. The train stopped.
2. The driver applied the brakes. The train did not stop.
3. The Chairman's speech was brief. It was impressive.
4. Nitin called me up twice. I did not respond.
5. Smita is sincere. She lacks experience.

6. We went to the beach. We enjoyed ourselves.
7. I approached all my friends. Nobody helped me.

E Or

We use **or** to express *choice*.

1. Carry the jug carefully. You will spill the water.
   Carry the jug carefully, **or** you will spill the water.
2. You should leave the room. You should sit quietly.
   You should **either** leave the room **or** sit quietly.

▶ **or** (either ... or, neither ... nor) — used to suggest choice(s)

Exercise 4. Join each pair of sentences by using or.

1. Has the Chief Guest arrived? Has he got late?
2. Pay the bill in time. You will have to pay a fine.
3. Water the plants regularly. They will die.
4. Global warming must be controlled. All the glaciers will melt.
5. Prices should be brought down. The poor will be in trouble.

F Although, though

Like *but*, *although* and *though* can also be used to express a contrast.

1. He works very hard. He does not get good marks.
   He works very hard **but** he does not get good marks.
   Although (though) he works very hard, he does not get good marks.
2. Their house is small. It is comfortable.
   Their house is small **but** comfortable.
   Although (though) their house is small, it is comfortable.

▶ **although** (though) ... used to express a contrast

Exercise 5. Join each pair of sentences by using although *or* though.

1. They batted badly. They won the match.
2. He joined the office recently. He gets a higher salary than his colleagues.
3. This product is very cheap. Nobody buys it.
4. Mr Prasad is extremely rich. He leads a very simple life.
5. He is above eighty. He is healthy and active.

because, as, since

We use these conjunctions to join two sentences if one of them says something and the other gives a reason for it:

1. He is pure of heart. He remains cheerful.
   As he is pure of heart, he remains cheerful.
   He remains cheerful **because** he is pure of heart.
2. Puneet is very sad. He has lost his books.
   As Puneet has lost his books, he is very sad.
   Puneet is very sad **because** he has lost his books.
   Puneet is very sad **since** he has lost his books.

▶ **because, as, since** ... used to suggest the reason for something, answer the question *why?*

Exercise 6. Join each pair of sentences by using because, as *or* since.

1. Vibhu is crying. Somebody has stolen her doll.
2. Gandhiji never told a lie. Everybody trusted him.
3. The engine developed some snag. The flight had to be delayed.
4. The costumes were not ready. The show had to be cancelled.
5. This drug has serious side-effects. Its sale has been banned.
6. No one was working. I switched off the light.

if, unless

These conjunctions suggest condition:

1. You will be granted leave. You must apply in time.
   You will be granted leave **if** you apply in time.
   You will not be granted leave **unless** you apply in time.
2. She should sign these papers. She will get the loan.
   If she signs these papers, she will get the loan.
   Unless she signs these papers, she will not get the loan.

▶ **if, unless** ... give the condition for the other part of the sentence to be true

Exercise 7. Join each pair of sentences by using if *or* unless:

1. You should take exercise regularly. You will keep fit.
2. John must complete the work. He will be allowed to go home.
3. She should work hard. She will pass.
4. You must start early. You will catch the train.
5. We should be united. We shall progress.
6. You can drive a car. You should have a driving licence.