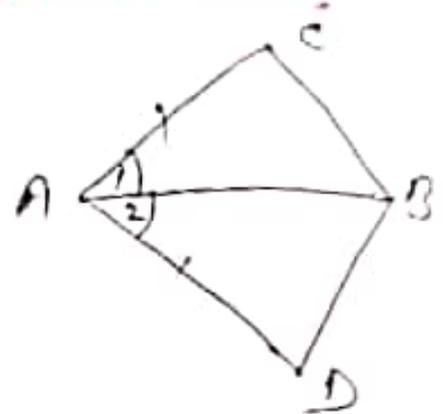


Q1. In a quadrilateral ABCD, AC = AD and AB bisects  $\angle A$  see in fig. Show that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD$  what can you say about BC and BD?

Given: ABCD is a quad, in which  
 AC = AD and AB bisects  $\angle A$ .



To prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD$

Proof: In  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle ABD$

AC = AD (given)

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$  ( $\because$  AB is the  $\angle$  bisector of  $\angle A$ )

AB = AB (common)

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD$  (S-A-S)

$\therefore BC = BD$  [C.P.C.T]

} proved

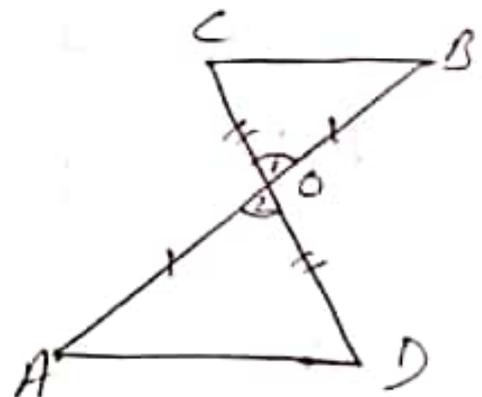
Q2. In fig OA = OB and OD = OC. Show that

i)  $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC$

and ii)  $AD \parallel BC$ .

Given: OA = OB  
 OD = OC

To prove: i)  $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC$   
 ii)  $AD \parallel BC$



Proof: In  $\triangle AOD$  and  $\triangle BOC$

OA = OB [given]

OD = OC [given]

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$  [V.O.A]

$$\therefore \triangle AOD = \triangle BOC \text{ (S-A-S) } \underline{\text{proved}}$$

$$\text{ii) } \angle CBO = \angle DAO \text{ [C.P.C.T]}$$

$\angle CBO$  &  $\angle DAO$  are pair of alternate angle.

$$\text{So, } BC \parallel AD \underline{\text{proved}}$$

How

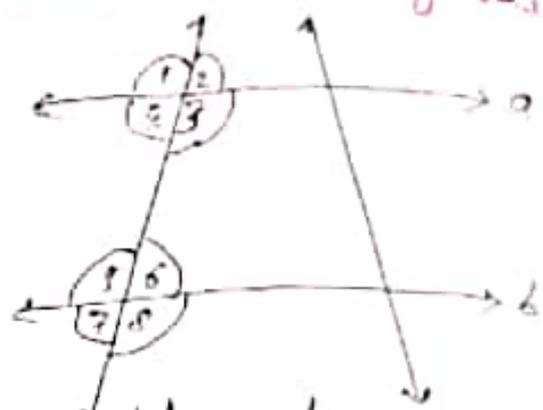
Q AB is a line segment and line l is its perpendicular bisector. If a point P lies on l, show that P is equidistant from A and B.

Ex-5.2

Q1. State the property that is used in each of the following statements?

i) If  $a \parallel b$  then  $\angle 1 = \angle 5$

Sol<sup>n</sup>: Corresponding angle



ii) If  $\angle 4 = \angle 6$  then  $a \parallel b$

Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 6$  are pair of alternate angle and  $\angle 4 = \angle 6$

$\therefore a \parallel b$

iii) If  $\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$ , then  $a \parallel b$ .

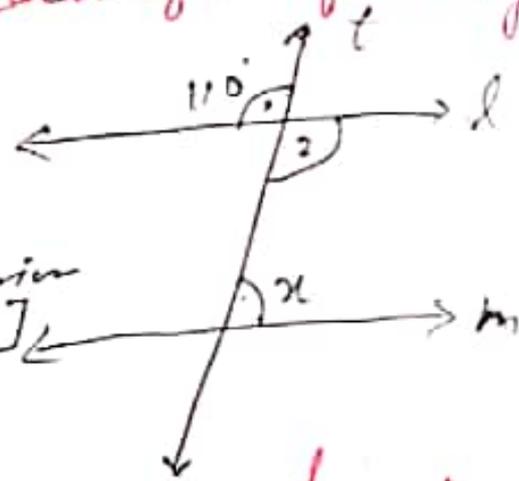
Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\angle 4$  &  $\angle 5$  are pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal.

Q2. Find the value of  $x$  in each of the following figures if  $l \parallel m$ .

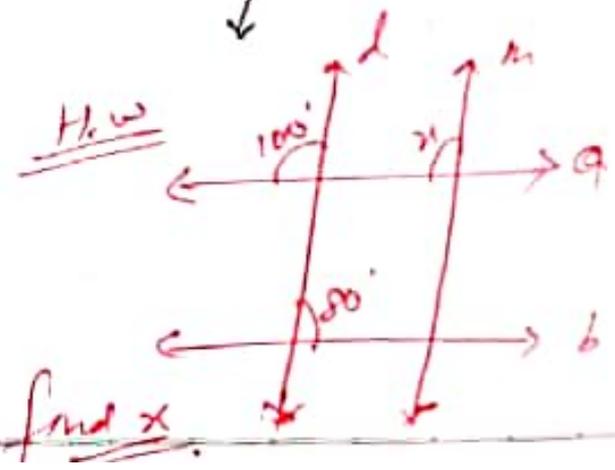
Sol<sup>n</sup>:  $\angle 1 = \angle 2 = 110^\circ$  [V.O.A]

$\angle 2 + x = 180^\circ$  [Co-interior angle]

$\Rightarrow 110 + x = 180$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 180 - 110$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 70^\circ$  Ans



H.W



find x

## 7 Cubes And Cube Roots

\* Cube  $a^3 \rightarrow a$  is to the power 3.

$$= a \times a \times a$$

ex ①  $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4$   
 $= 64$

ii)  $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

iii) ~~5~~  $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

iv)  $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$   
 $= 1000$

v)  $(0.2)^3 = 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$   
 $= 0.008$

vi)  $(0.03)^3 = 0.03 \times 0.03 \times 0.03$

To remember some numbers of cubes

$$1^3 = 1$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$9^3 = 729$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$11^3 = 1331$$

$$12^3 = 1728$$

$$13^3 = 2197$$

$$14^3 = 2744$$

Date - 20.06.20 (Tuesday)

Class 7C

Subject - English (2) (Amalium Hand)

Chapter - Ch-4 - The 'e' and The Anthem

(Continued)

The story describes the humorous thing that happened with Soapy. The story shows that unexpected outcomes happened in the least expected situation. ~~He~~ Soapy tries three tricks but in vain. First, he went to a high-class restaurant where ~~he~~ he is thrown out by the waiter due to his old shoes and clothes. Next, he breaks the glass window but he is not suspected and caught by the police. At last, he steals the umbrella but the owner of the umbrella leaves him.

Disappointed Soapy, saw his beautiful childhood shelter and felt sweet music coming from it, while walking back to the park. This changed ~~the~~ Soapy's mind and he decided to find work from next day.

But, suddenly, the police arrested him for watching the building and sent him into the prison for three-months, in the prison of Blackwell.

H/W Q1 → What was Soapy's first trick? Why did it not work?

Q2 → What brought the change in Soapy?

Q3 → What happened to Soapy at the end?

## Online Study Material

Class : III

Sub : Maths

Lesson : Fun with Give and Take

Date : 30/06/2020

### 1. Subtract :

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{a} \ 745 \\ - 387 \\ \hline 358 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{b} \ 912 \\ - 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{c} \ 4911 \\ - 2356 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{d} \ 601 \\ - 245 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{e} \ 5602 \\ - 2365 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{f} \ 9503 \\ - 9378 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

### 2. Subtraction :

$$\textcircled{a} \ 77 - 39 = 38$$

$$\textcircled{b} \ 240 - 186 =$$

$$\textcircled{c} \ 500 - 314 =$$

$$\textcircled{d} \ 8206 - 2609 =$$

$$\textcircled{e} \ 603 - 306 =$$

$$\textcircled{f} \ 1275 - 638 =$$

### 3. Find the value :-

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \ 510 - 67 - 39 \\ = 443 - 39 \\ = 404 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \ 1300 - 472 - 124$$

$$\textcircled{c} \ 8000 - 1460 - 2325$$

$$\textcircled{d} \ 2104 - 875 - 98$$

$$\textcircled{e} \ 890 - 435 - 128$$

# Online Study Material

CLASS : IV

SUB : Maths

Lesson : Measures of Length,  
Mass and Capacity

Date : 30/06/2020

Multiplication:

Method I

Example: (i) 38 l 250 ml  $\times$  3 (ii) 27 m 20 cm  $\times$  7

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \text{ l} \quad 250 \text{ ml} \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 114 \text{ l} \quad 750 \text{ ml} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \text{ m} \quad 20 \text{ cm} \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline 189 \text{ m} \quad 40 \text{ cm} \end{array}$$

Method II

Example: (i) 21 kg 550g  $\times$  13

$$\begin{array}{r} = 21000 \text{ g} + 550 \text{ g} \\ = 21550 \text{ g} \\ \times \quad 13 \\ \hline 64650 \\ + 21550 \times \\ \hline 280150 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } 280150 \text{ g} &= \frac{280150 \text{ g}}{1000} \text{ kg} \\ &= 280 \text{ kg } 150 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

1. Multiply:

- (a) 12 m 10 cm by 7      (b) 18 km 150 m by 6  
(c) 12 kg 125 g by 7      (d) 21 l 225 ml by 4.

2. Multiply:

- (a) 5 m 45 cm by 6      (c) 28 km 350 m by 9  
(b) 85 kg 585 g by 8      (d) 72 l 435 ml by 7.

3. Multiply:

- (a) 3 m 85 cm  $\times$  12      (c) 5 km 575 m  $\times$  13  
(b) 6 kg 725 g  $\times$  14      (d) 7 l 825 ml  $\times$  15

# Online Study Material

Class : V

Sub : Maths

Lesson : Factors and Multiples

Date : 30/06/2020

1. Find the factors of the following:

- (a) 36    (b) 48    (c) 72    (d) 32    (e) 39    (f) 42

(a) Factors of 36

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 36 \div 1 &= 36, 36 \div 2 = 18, 36 \div 3 = 12, 36 \div 4 = 9, \\ 36 \div 6 &= 6, 36 \div 9 = 4, 36 \div 12 = 3, 36 \div 18 = 2, \\ 36 \div 36 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

So, the factors of 36 are = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36.

2. Find the two factors of the following:

(a) 21

→ The 21 is divisible by 1, 3, 7 and 21

$\therefore$  1, 3, 7 and 21 are the <sup>four</sup> factors of 21.

- (b) 24    (c) 18    (d) 112    (e) 120    (f) 100

3. Find the ~~the~~ first five multiples of the following:

$$\begin{aligned} (a) 6 &= 6 \times 1, 6 \times 2, 6 \times 3, 6 \times 4, 6 \times 5 \\ &= 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 are the first five multiples of 6.

- (b) 18    (c) 20    (d) 14    (e) 26    (f) 19

# Fogal

200 30 6-20 (Monday)

Class VIII A/1

Subject English (It is happened)

Chapter 1 How the camel got the Hump.  
Part 1 and 2.

Introduction It is a humorous story by Reddyard. Keeping the story begins on the first when our world had just formed. It is the story of those days when animals had just started to work for humans.

Suggestion of animals to the camel

All animals were working for humans on Monday, except a camel who lived alone in the desert and did no any work. The camel was a lazy animal. So, he did not start any work. He refused to do any work and replied "Humph" when a horse, and a dog and a cow asked him to do the work.

Discussion with men

All three: horse, dog and ox after the end of the day went to the men and told the incident. The men said, saying "humph" will not work. Since the camel had not come, you three will have to compensate for the loss of work.

Punishment of Djinn (Genie)

Now all three animals were angry on the camel. They brought a punishment under the Djinn (Genie). Djinn said to the camel, "You have not worked since Monday, and now it is Thursday. You will have to work for three extra days." The camel answer was only "Humph".

Date - 30-6-20

Class - 6 (A)

Sub - English (A Part With The Sun)

Chapter 03 - The Shepherd's Treasure

There was a poor shepherd in Iran. He was not educated but, he was intelligent. The King of Iran made him the leader of the area. The other governors became jealous of him and went against him. These governors often reported the king that the shepherd is a dishonest man and had stolen the King's treasure and kept it into his iron chest or box which he always used to carry with him.

The shepherd, one day, was called in the palace and the king asked him why he carried the iron chest with him and what is in it. But, when, this iron chest was opened, there was not any gold or any treasure in ~~for~~ it, but only an old cover or blanket which was found in it. The shepherd always carried this blanket with him as his most seasoned companion. The governors felt humiliated there. The king found the shepherd the humblest man of the kingdom. He was so happy with that he made him the governor of the greater area.

HW

- Q1 → Who visited the shepherd one day and why?
- Q2 → What did the iron chest contain? Why did the shepherd always carry it?
- Q3 → How did the king reward the new governor?
- Q4 → Do one page English writing.



Class II

Subject: Urdu

Date: / /

Page: /

۱۔ اے بے شک ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ  
 ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 ۲۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 ۳۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 ۴۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 ۵۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 ۶۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔

اے بے شک ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 اے بے شک ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔

اے	بے	شک	ہے	کہ	اللہ	تعالیٰ	ہر	شے	کو	جانتا	ہے	اور	سنا	لیتا	ہے۔
اے	بے	شک	ہے	کہ	اللہ	تعالیٰ	ہر	شے	کو	جانتا	ہے	اور	سنا	لیتا	ہے۔
اے	بے	شک	ہے	کہ	اللہ	تعالیٰ	ہر	شے	کو	جانتا	ہے	اور	سنا	لیتا	ہے۔
اے	بے	شک	ہے	کہ	اللہ	تعالیٰ	ہر	شے	کو	جانتا	ہے	اور	سنا	لیتا	ہے۔
اے	بے	شک	ہے	کہ	اللہ	تعالیٰ	ہر	شے	کو	جانتا	ہے	اور	سنا	لیتا	ہے۔

(One page writing) - اے بے شک ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔  
 اے بے شک ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر شے کو جانتا ہے اور سنا لیتا ہے۔

Teacher's Sign  
 M. Khan

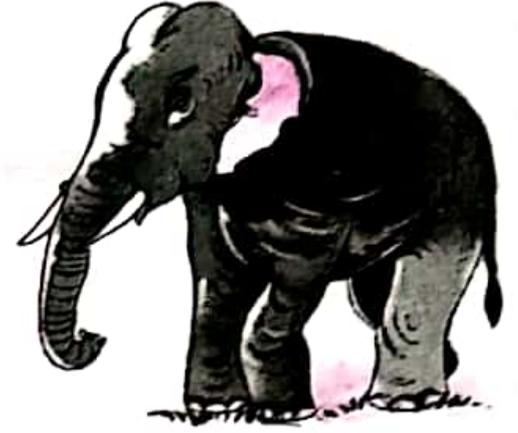
एषः सिंहः



सः गजः

॥३॥

॥३॥ लिखत १.  
यादृक्काः ।



एषः वृक्षः



सः पर्वतः

॥३॥

एषः राजकः



सः बकः

॥३॥

	<u>पुल्लिंग शब्द</u>	<u>अर्थ</u>
1.	बाल्यकः →	लड़का
2.	अश्वः →	घोड़ा
3.	नरः →	अनादमी
4.	शुकः →	लोना
5.	मयूरः →	मोर
6.	अध्यापकः →	शिक्षक
7.	जलः →	हाथी
8.	रामः →	राम (नाम)
9.	आमः →	आँव
10.	सूर्यः →	सूरज

### स्त्रीलिंग शब्द - अर्थ

1.	बालिका →	लड़की
2.	लता →	बेल
3.	पत्नी →	पिढ़िया
4.	गंगा →	नदी
5.	गोपी →	सरवा
6.	जननी →	माता
7.	माला →	माँ
8.	कालिका →	कली
9.	शैविका →	धारनी
10.	गायिका →	गाना बाने वाली

उत्तरात्म कार्य → उ.फ. में लिखें और उत्तर पार

पाठ सूची → व्याकरण (एकवचन / बहुवचन)

- IV अ
- I एषः सूर्यः अस्ति । (एकवचन)  
एते मत्वाः गर्जन्ति । (बहुवचन)
- II एषः कृपितः अस्ति । (एकवचन)  
एते त्रयः स्वभाः अस्ति । (बहुवचन)
- III एषः वृक्षः अस्ति । (एकवचन)  
एते पादपाः गुण्माः च सन्ति । (बहुवचन)
- (IV) एषः पनरालः सिंहः अस्ति । (एकवचन)  
एते मृगाः विचरन्ति । (बहुवचन)

अभ्यास काय 7

I संस्कृत में लिखें -

- |             |           |                             |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| (1) मौर     | (6) लोवी  | गृहस्थ में लिखें<br>थाक करे |
| (2) चिड़िया | (7) लडका  |                             |
| (3) सैनिक   | (8) शेर   |                             |
| (4) अश्वः   | (9) किसान |                             |
| (5) लाल     |           |                             |

II एकवचन वाले दस शब्द लिखें।

नीचे 30 प्र० में लिखें और थाक करे।

Redwanipkhar

गृहकार्य

20/6/22

**व्याकरण (Exercise)**

दोषों में दिए गए संस्कृत शब्दों में से उचित शब्द छोटकर उनके चित्र के नीचे लिखिए :  
(Choose the correct Sanskrit word from the box and write under their correct picture):

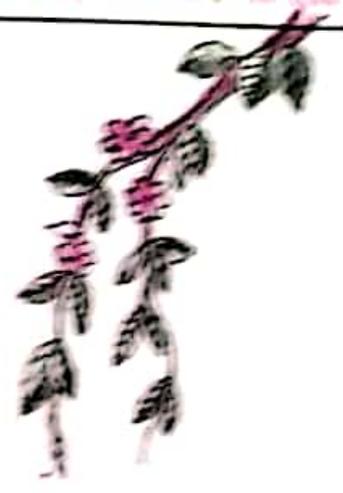
वामिका, पत्रिका, माला, नामिका, जिह्वा, विनीतिका, अंजना, माला, मरिचक



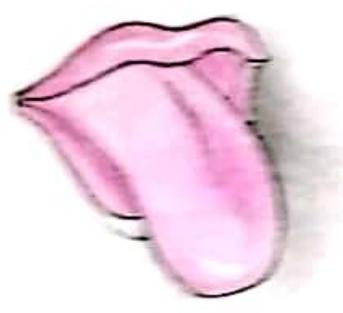
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\_\_\_\_\_

VA पाठ - 2 किम् (अंग क्या) तत् (वह)

पुं. कः ऊँ ऊँ  
 स्त्री. कः ऊँ ऊँ  
 लुं. किम् ऊँ ऊँ

तत् (वह)

पुं. सः वाँ नै  
 स्त्री. सा तै ताः  
 लुं. तत् तै तान्

पुं किम् ->

किं	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	कः	ऊँ	ऊँ
द्वितीया	कम्	ऊँ	ऊँ
तृतीया	केन	काम्वाम्	कैः
चतुर्थी	कस्मै	काम्वाम्	कभ्यः
पञ्चमी	कस्मात्	काम्वाम्	कभ्यः
षष्ठी	कस्य	क्यौः	केषाम्
सप्तमी	कस्मिन्	क्यौः	केषु

शुद्धाय -> (i) वापकः यत्ना शब्द रूप लिखे

(ii) उनभ्यास कार्य में पुं किम् शब्द रूप का काम करें साथ में याद भी करें।

नीचे शुद्धाय बनाकर भेजें। -> कर्तव्य

VA

| शब्दाथाः | १६७१२

आचारः ( पुं० )	= सदाचार (good conduct)	दूरतः ( अव्यय )	= दूर से (from distance)
नास्ति ( न. अस्ति )	= नहीं है (is not)	परं	= बड़ा (great)
मौनं ( नपुं० )	= चुप्पी (silence)	अद्य	= आज (today)
श्वो ( श्व० )	= कल (tomorrow)	कण्टकम्	= कांटे को (to thorn)
सर्वः	= सभी (लोग) (all)	सर्व	= सब को (to all)
कूपखननं	= कुआँ खोदना (digging a well)	युक्तं	= उचित (है) (is worthwhile)

18

सोनी संस्कृत-भारती-3

कक्षा → शांति  
विषय → संस्कृत

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 18/12/20

पाठ - 1, 2, 3 से अनुशासन कार्य

I) अकारान्त-पुंल्लिङ्गः ; II अकारान्त-स्त्रीलिङ्गः

द्वारा:	द्वारा
शिक्षकः	शिक्षिका
मयूरः	नौका
शुकः	पटिका
बालकः	सेविका
गजः	गायिका
मकर	धेरिका
विद्यालय	प्रयोगशाला
विपकः	कविका
गायकः	माया

III अकारान्त-नपुंसकलिङ्गः

फलम्	पुस्तकम्
द्वारम्	जलम्
सूत्रम्	पुष्पम्
विमानम्	गृहम्
पात्रम्	विश्रामगृहम्

1) पाठ 1, 2 से प्रश्न 2 को उत्तर-पुस्तिका  
कार्य करें

Ravindra Singh

6 अच्यत पदानि संयोज्य वाक्यानि रचयत -

- (i) कोकिले → कुलतः
- (ii) पवनः → वहति
- (iii) फुल्लम → विकसति
- (iv) स्वर्गः → उत्पात
- (v) मथुराः → मृत्यात
- (vi) सिद्धः → गतान्ति

2. कृणु वण संयोजनं कृत्वा पदं कोष्ठके लिखत -  
(गोठ में केवल उत्तर लिखव रही हूँ।)

- (i) श्वाजित्रम्
- (ii) पुराणानि
- (iii) पौषकानि
- (iv) कर्कशम्

3. उक्त लिखतानां पदानां वण विच्छेदं कुरुतः -

- उ०-क) प + उ + स् + ल + ड + क + अ + म्
- (ii) म् + इ + ल + ल + इ + क + अ + म्
- (iii) न् + उ + ल + अ + न् + आ + इ + न
- (iv) व् + आ + ल + आ + य + अ + न् + अ + म्
- (v) उ + प् + अ + न् + ए + ल + र् + अ + म्

अभ्यास कार्य -  
(i) पाठ-३ से उचित शब्द का अर्थ  
(ii) लट् लकार से पठ, लिख, व्याप्त शब्द का  
अभ्यास करो।

-x- Rashtra Tripathi