Md Farrukh Alam.

English
First Flight

Class X B & D
Poem
Amanda !

30/6/2020

Q-2) How is Amanda sitting and behaving as given in the first stanza ? what does the speaker ask her to do & why ?

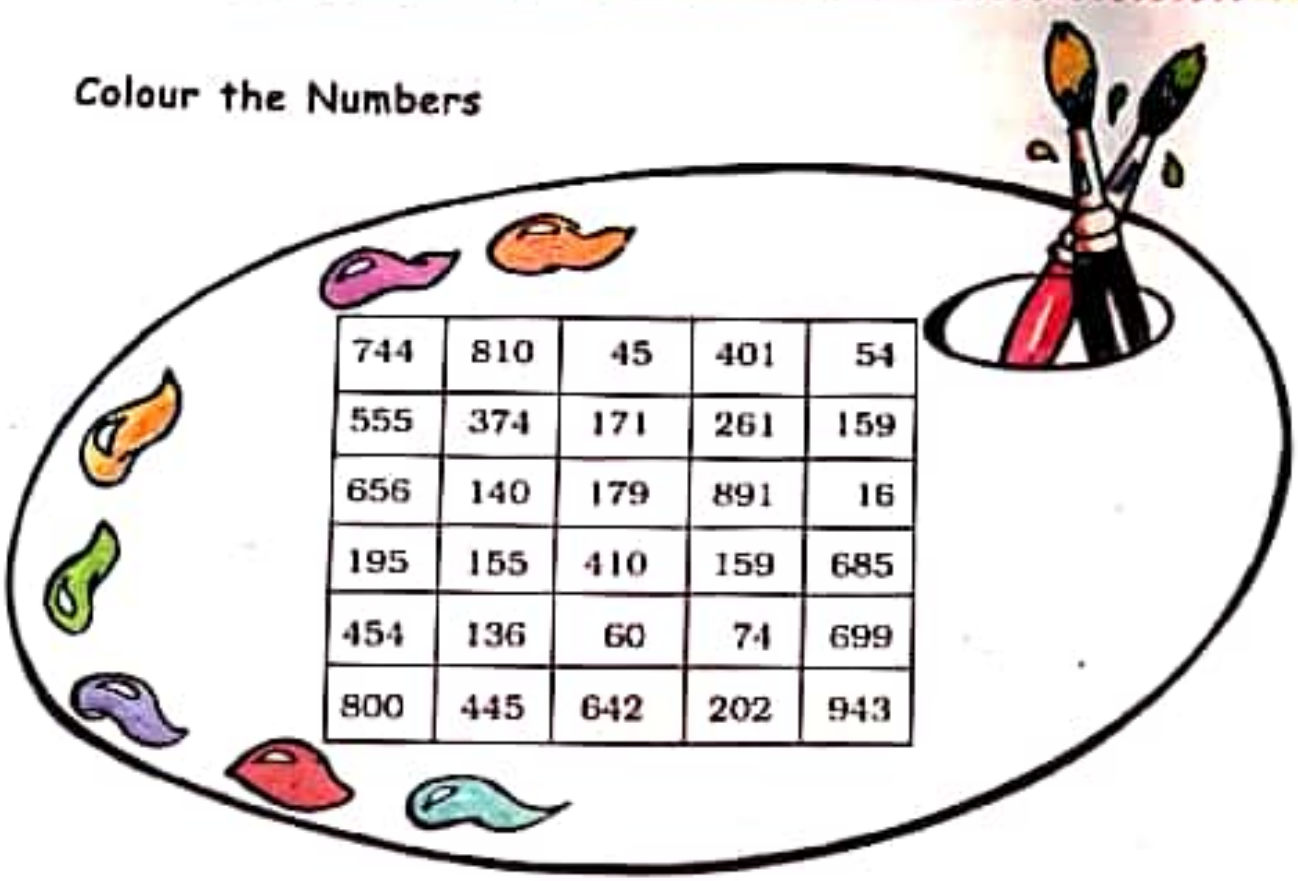
Ans Amanda is sitting not in a normal way. She is biting her nails. She is raising her shoulders. She is sitting awkwardly. These postures are not normed. They are not tolerated by the speaker. So she is asked to behave properly.

Home Work

Q-1) What is the central idea of the poem ?

Q-2) Understand all the above questions & answers.

Colour the Numbers



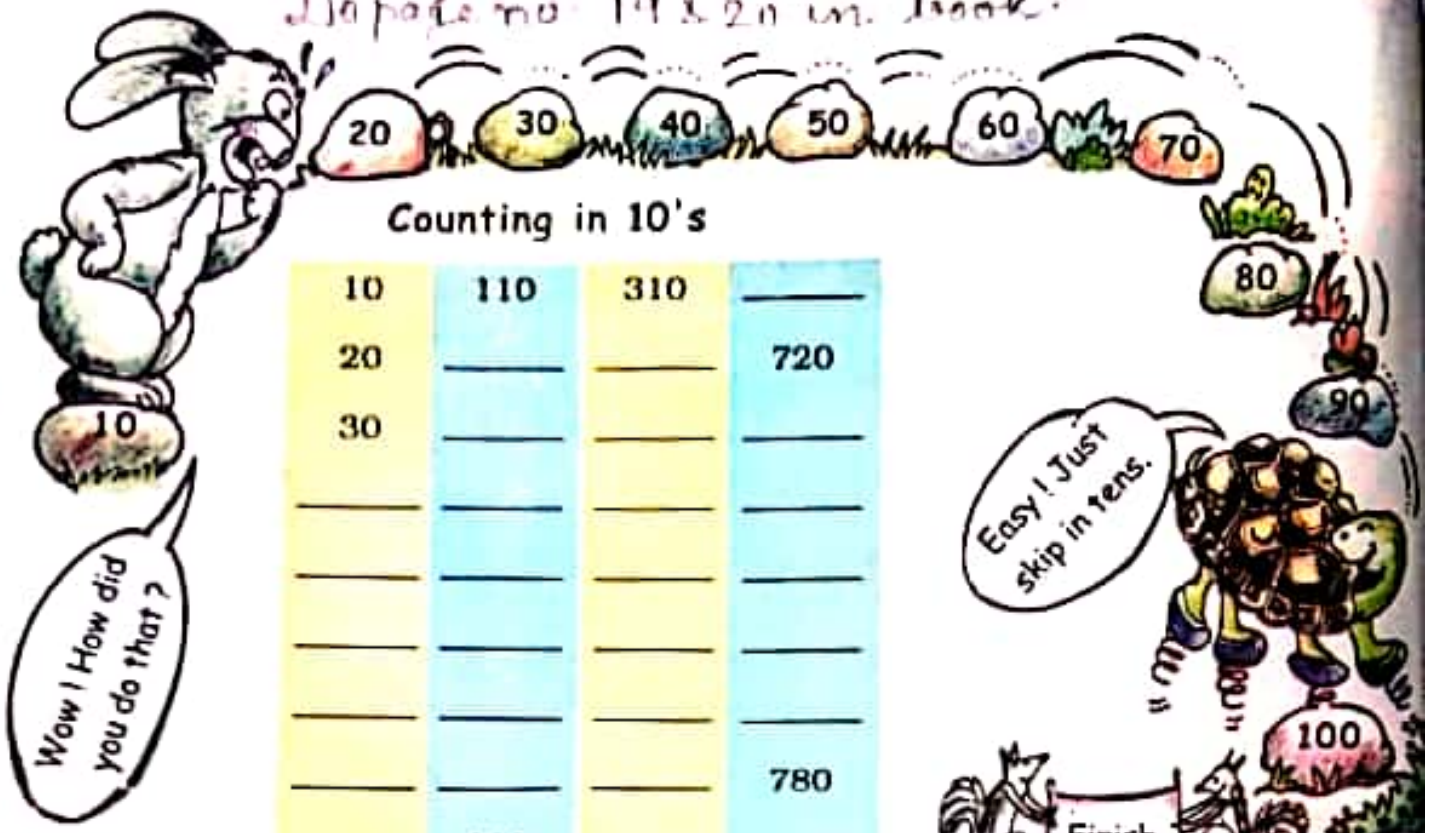
744	810	45	401	54
555	374	171	261	159
656	140	179	891	16
195	155	410	159	685
454	136	60	74	699
800	445	642	202	943

Find these numbers in the above chart. Colour them.

Green	*Red*	*Yellow*
One hundred forty	Fifty-four	Four hundred forty-five
Two hundred two	Sixty	Sixteen
Two hundred sixty-one	One hundred ninety-five	One hundred fifty-nine
Eight hundred	Five hundred fifty-five	Six hundred eighty-five
300 + 70 + 4	600 + 40 + 2	600 + 90 + 9
600 + 50 + 6	100 + 70 + 9	70 + 4
5 + 50 + 100	800 + 10	1 + 90 + 80

Date- 30.06.20 Sub- Maths Class - III.

Do page no 192 & 20 in. book.



Counting in 10's

10	110	310	____
20	____	____	720
30	____	____	____
____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____
____	____	____	780
____	190	____	____
100	200	400	____

Counting in 50's

200	550
250	____
____	650
350	____
____	750
____	____
500	850

How far can you go like this?

What is the biggest number you can call out? _____

Md Farrukh Alam

English (Moments) — CLASS IX A-B-E-D — 30/6/2020

THE HAPPY PRINCE

by Oscar Wilde

(A) ZOOM CLOUD MEETING.

(B) Q1) Why do the courtiers call the prince "The Happy Prince"? Is he really happy? What does he see around him?

Ans When the prince was alive, he was happy indeed. He lived in the palace where sorrow could not enter. So, the courtiers rightly called him 'The Happy Prince'. But after his death his statue was put up on a pillar. From there he saw the poverty and suffering of the people. That made him very unhappy.

Q2) Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress? What does the swallow do in the seamstress's house?

Ans The Happy Prince sends a ruby for the seamstress because she was extremely poor & could not feed her child who was suffering from fever. The swallow picks a ruby out of his sword hilt & went to the seamstress's house. The bird laid the ruby on the table and flew gently round the ailing boy's bed. The boy felt cool & better and went to sleep.

Home Work: Q1) What are the precious things mentioned in the story? Why are they precious?

Md Farrukh Alam

English
First Flight

CLASS X B & D

30/4/2020

Poem
Amanda!

by Robin Klein

Central Idea

The poem is about the issue of children's growing up & their upbringing. It highlights the struggles faced by the child. Indirectly, the poet stresses the children should not devoid of freedom & in their natural growth. The parents have a great responsibility to bring up their children to be good citizens later. They should see that their children are unnecessarily made to feel repressed. In 'Amanda' her parents prepare her to be acceptable in the society by restricting her in many ways. But they do not feel that in doing so they curtail her freedom & space. Continuous taunting, nagging & fault-finding make her moody.

Subject :- English Class - III

Lesson no. 03

Date 30 06 20

Lesson name :- The Enormous Turnip

Q1:- Answers the following questions.

a) Who helped him to pull up the enormous turnip ?

b) Who ate the enormous turnip?

Q2 Name and draw four vegetables that have to be pulled out from the earth. Now name them in your own language.

Q3:- The entire class can be divided into two groups where one group says one word and the second says the opposite word.

Group I	Group II
eg:- Pull	Push
Black	
True	
Right	
Strong	
up	

Q4 Write One page Writing.

Agriculture

Geography Topic - Geographical Conditions of Crops Class X/1

Cotton

(1) It is an important fibre crops of India. India stands 3rd rank in the production of Cotton in the world after China.

(2) Climatic Conditions -

(a) Temperature → It requires annual temp. between 25°c to 30°c but at the time of sowing & harvesting, the weather should be frost free with clear sky.

(b) Rainfall → It requires annual rainfall between 50 cms to 100 cms

(c) Soil → Black soil and very deep alluvial soil are ideal for Cotton cultivation.

(3) Production areas → Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P, Karnataka, M.P & Punjab.

Maize

(1) It is actually a kharif crop of India but for Bihar, it is a Rabi crop which is used as food and fodder. India stands 6th rank after U.S.A, China, Brazil, Mexico and Indonesia.

(2) Climatic Conditions

(a) Temperature → It requires annual temp. between 21°c to 27°c.

(b) Rainfall → It requires annual rainfall between 50 cms to 100 cms.

(c) Soil → Old alluvial soil is ideal for maize cultivation.

(3) Production areas → Karnataka, U.P, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, M.P etc.

Narmada Bachao Andolan

It is a movement initiated by farmers, environment, tribal people and human rights activists against the Construction of Sardar Sarovar dam on River Narmada in Gujarat. It has become a Controversial issue due to the problems in the form of displacement of local people, loss of livelihood, flood and deforestation.

कक्षा → VIII A, B, C, D
विषय → संस्कृत
Page No.
Date: 30/6/20
पाठ → 4 सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम्
(सदैव आगे कदम बढ़ाओ)

श्लोक: अन्वयः

1. चलो, चलो, आगे कदम बढ़ाओ। हमेशा आगे कदम बढ़ाओ।

2. मेरा निवास पर्वत की चोटी पर है। बिना यान के ही मैं पर्वतारोहण करता हूँ। अपना बल ही साधन होता है हमेशा आगे कदम बढ़ाओ।

3. मार्ग में टेढ़े-मेढ़े और नुकीले पत्थर हैं। चारों तरफ भयंकर व हिंसक पशु हैं। गमनं जवाकुं (यात्रा) बहुत कठिन है। (फिर भी) हमेशा आगे कदम बढ़ाओ।

4. भय को त्याग दो। शक्ति की भूमी (सेवन करो) स्वदेश से अनुराग (प्रेम) करो। अपने लक्ष्य का निरन्तर ध्यान रखो। हमेशा आगे कदम बढ़ाओ।

गृहकार्य → कठिन शब्द लिखें।

7. एकवचनपदस्य/ बहुवचनपदं, बहुवचनपदस्य एकवचन पदं च लिखत –

1.	एषः	→	एते
2.	सः	→	ते
3.	सा	→	सा
4.	त्वम्	→	यूयम्
5.	एषा	→	एषा
6.	त्व	→	युष्मदीय
7.	अस्माकम्	→	मम्
8.	तानि	→	तत्

सहकार्य → कठिन शब्द लिखें याद करें (पोच - पौच) पाठ से

(2)	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
	माम्	आवाम्	अस्मान्
	मम	आवयोः	~~युष्मत्~~ अस्माकम्
	त्वम्	युवाम्	युष्मान्
	त्वाम्	युवाम्	युष्मदीय
	तव	युवयोः	युष्मदीय

प्रश्न-2 उच्चारण करें।

× Ratnatripathi

X CHEM 30.06.2020

Q: 0.004 gm NaOH is dissolved in one litre solution. Find the PH value of solution.

1 Mole NaOH = 23+16+1 = 40 gm

40 gm NaOH = 1 Mole

0.004 gm NaOH $= \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{0.004}{1000}$

$= 10^{-4}$ mole

$\because [H^+][OH^-] = 10^{-14}$

$[H^+] = \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-4}} = 10^{-14} \times 10^{4}$

$= 10^{-10}$ mole

$PH = -\log [H^+]$

$= -\log 10^{-10}$

$= -(-10) \log 10$

$= 10$

Q: PH value of a solution is 9. Find the hydrogen ion concentration in solution.

$[H^+] = 10^{-PH}$ mole litre^{-1}

$[H^+] = 10^{-9}$ mole litre^{-1}

Importance of PH in everyday life

(1.) The survival of life is possible within the PH range 7 to 7.8. In industrial area when the percentage of harmful gases increases in the atmosphere they dissolved in rainwater to form the acid.

$CO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow H_2CO_3$

This is called acid rain. Due to acid rain the water in the river or pond becomes acidic and survival of aquatic life becomes difficult.

(Chapter - 3) (Trigonometric Functions)(Supplementary Exercise)
(Class 11)

Exercise 3.5

Question 1:

In any triangle ABC, if a = 18, b = 24, $c = 30$, find: $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\cos C$.

Answer 1:

Using cosine formula $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, we have

$$\cos A = \frac{24^2 + 30^2 - 18^2}{2 \times 24 \times 30} = \frac{576 + 900 - 324}{1440} = \frac{1152}{1440} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Similarly, using $\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$, we have

$$\cos B = \frac{30^2 + 18^2 - 24^2}{2 \times 30 \times 18} = \frac{900 + 324 - 576}{1080} = \frac{648}{1080} = \frac{3}{5}$$

and using $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$, we get

$$\cos C = \frac{18^2 + 24^2 - 30^2}{2 \times 18 \times 24} = \frac{324 + 576 - 900}{864} = \frac{0}{864} = 0$$

Question 2:

In any triangle ABC, if a = 18, b = 24, $c = 30$, find: $\cos A$, $\cos B$, $\cos C$.

Answer 2:

Using cosine formula $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, we have

$$\cos A = \frac{24^2 + 30^2 - 18^2}{2 \times 24 \times 30} = \frac{576 + 900 - 324}{1440} = \frac{1152}{1440} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Similarly, using $\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$, we have

$$\cos B = \frac{30^2 + 18^2 - 24^2}{2 \times 30 \times 18} = \frac{900 + 324 - 576}{1080} = \frac{648}{1080} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

and using $\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$, we get

$$\cos C = \frac{18^2 + 24^2 - 30^2}{2 \times 18 \times 24} = \frac{324 + 576 - 900}{864} = \frac{0}{864} = 0$$

$$\sin C = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 C} = \sqrt{1 - (0)^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

Question 3:

For any triangle ABC, prove that: $\frac{a + b}{c} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{C}{2}}$

By Ateef jami

EXAMPLE 1 *Resolve* $\dfrac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)}$ *into partial fractions.*

SOLUTION Let $\dfrac{(2x+3)}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \dfrac{A}{(x-3)} + \dfrac{B}{(x+1)}$. Then,

$$\frac{2x+3}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A(x+1)+B(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+1)}$$

or $(2x+3) \equiv A(x+1)+B(x-3)$. ... (i)

Putting $(x-3)=0$ or $x=3$ in (i), we get $A=(9/4)$.

Putting $(x+1)=0$ or $x=-1$ in (i), we get $B=(-1/4)$.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{(2x+3)}{(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{9}{4(x-3)} - \frac{1}{4(x+1)}.$$

EXAMPLE 2 *Resolve* $\dfrac{x^3-2x^2-13x-12}{x^2-3x-10}$ *into partial fractions.*

SOLUTION On dividing, we get

$$\frac{x^3-2x^2-13x-12}{x^2-3x-10} = (x+1) - \frac{2}{(x^2-3x-10)}. \quad \text{... (i)}$$

Let $\dfrac{2}{(x^2-3x-10)} = \dfrac{2}{(x-5)(x+2)} = \dfrac{A}{x-5} + \dfrac{B}{x+2}$

Then, $\dfrac{2}{(x-5)(x+2)} = \dfrac{A(x+2)+B(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+2)}$

or $2 \equiv A(x+2)+B(x-5)$. ... (ii)

Putting $(x-5)=0$ or $x=5$ in (ii), we get $A=(2/7)$.

Putting $(x+2)=0$ or $x=-2$ in (ii), we get $B=(-2/7)$.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{2}{(x^2-3x-10)} = \frac{2}{7(x-5)} - \frac{2}{7(x+2)}.$$

Hence, $\dfrac{x^3-2x^2-13x-12}{x^2-3x-10} = (x+1) - \dfrac{2}{7(x-5)} + \dfrac{2}{7(x+2)}.$

EXAMPLE 3 *Resolve* $\dfrac{16}{(x-2)(x+2)^2}$ *into partial fractions.*

SOLUTION Let $\dfrac{16}{(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \dfrac{A}{x-2} + \dfrac{B}{x+2} + \dfrac{C}{(x+2)^2}$

or $\dfrac{16}{(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \dfrac{A(x+2)^2+B(x-2)(x+2)+C(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)^2}$

$\therefore \quad 16 \equiv A(x+2)^2+B(x-2)(x+2)+C(x-2)$ ... (i)

or $16 \equiv (A+B)x^2+(4A+C)x+(4A-4B-2C)$. ... (ii)

Putting $(x-2)=0$ or $x=2$ in (i), we get $A=1$.

Putting $(x+2)=0$ or $x=-2$ in (i), we get $C=-4$.

Comparing the coefficients of x^2 on both sides of (ii), we get

$$A+B=0 \text{ or } B=-A=-1.$$

Thus $A=1$, $B=-1$ and $C=-4$.

$$\therefore \quad \frac{16}{(x-2)(x+2)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{(x-2)} - \frac{1}{(x+2)} - \frac{4}{(x+2)^2}\right].$$

EXAMPLE 4 *Resolve* $\dfrac{2x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$ *into partial fractions.*

SOLUTION Let $\dfrac{2x+1}{} = \dfrac{A}{} + \dfrac{Bx+C}{}$

$$= \int \left\{1 - \frac{2}{(x+1)} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}\right\} dx$$

$$= x - 2\log|x+1| - \frac{2}{(x+1)} + C.$$

EXERCISE 15A

Evaluate:

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x+2)}$

2. $\int \frac{(2x+1)}{(x+2)(x-3)} dx$ [CBSE 2007]

3. $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(3-2x)} dx$ [CBSE 2003]

4. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x-2)(x-4)}$

5. $\int \frac{(2x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x-3)} dx$ [CBSE 2005]

6. $\int \frac{(2x-3)}{(x^2-1)(2x+3)} dx$ [CBSE 2002]

7. $\int \frac{(2x+5)}{(x^2-x-2)} dx$

8. $\int \frac{(x^2+5x+3)}{(x^2+3x+2)} dx$

9. $\int \frac{(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)} dx$

10. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2-4)} dx$

11. $\int \frac{(3+4x-x^2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx$

12. $\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx$

13. $\int \frac{(x^3-x-2)}{(1-x^2)} dx$

14. $\frac{(2x+1)}{(4-3x-x^2)} dx$ [CBSE 2004C]

15. $\int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)} dx$ [CBSE 2011]

16. $\int \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)(2+\sin x)} dx$ [CBSE 2003C, '07]

17. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{(2+\tan x)(3+\tan x)} dx$

18. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{(\cos^2 x - \cos x - 2)} dx$

19. $\int \frac{e^x}{(e^{2x}+5e^x+6)} dx$

20. $\int \frac{e^x}{(e^{3x}-3e^{2x}-e^x+3)} dx$

21. $\int \frac{2\log x}{x[2(\log x)^2 - \log x - 3]} dx$

22. $\int \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{(1-\cot^2 x)} dx$

23. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{(\tan^3 x + 4\tan x)} dx$

24. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{(1+\sin x)(2+\sin x)} dx$ [CBSE 2004]

25. $\frac{e^x}{e^x(e^x-1)} dx$

26. $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4-1)}$

27. $\int \frac{(1-x^2)}{x(1-2x)} dx$ [CBSE 2010]

28. $\int \frac{(x^2+x+1)}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} dx$ [CBSE 2006C]

29. $\int \frac{(2x+9)}{(x+2)(x-3)^2} dx$

30. $\int \frac{(x^2+1)}{(x-1)^2(x+3)} dx$ [CBSE 2012]

31. $\int \frac{(x^2+1)}{(x+3)(x-1)^2} dx$

32. $\int \frac{(x^2+x+1)}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} dx$ [CBSE 2009C]

33. $\int \frac{2x}{(2x+1)^2} dx$

34. $\int \frac{3x+1}{(x+2)(x-2)^2} dx$ [CBSE 2007C]

35. $\int \frac{(5x+8)}{x^2(3x+8)} dx$

36. $\int \frac{(5x^2-18x+17)}{(x-1)^2(2x-3)} dx$

37. $\int \frac{8}{\quad} dx$

38. $\int \frac{(3x+5)}{\quad} dx$

Class :- XII Mathematics 30th Jun, 2020

2) $I = \int \frac{(2x+1)}{(x+2)(x-3)}\,dx$

Let $\frac{2x+1}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{A(x-3) + B(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$(2x+1) = A(x-3) + B(x+2)$$

If $x=3$ then $2\cdot 3+1 = A(3-3) + B(3+2)$

$$7 = A\cdot 0 + 5B$$

$$B = \frac{7}{5}$$

If $x=-2$ then $2(-2)+1 = A(-2-3) + B(-2+2)$

$$-3 = -5A + 0$$

$$A = \frac{3}{5}$$

Now, $I = \frac{3}{5}\int \frac{1}{x+2}\,dx + \frac{7}{5}\int \frac{1}{x-3}\,dx$

$$I = \frac{3}{5}\log|x+2| + \frac{7}{5}\log|x-3| + C$$

H.W. Solve upto Q. No. 10

By Asif Jami

Date → 30/06/20
class → XII
Subject → P.E

PAGE NO.:
DATE:

Effect of Exercise on cardio-Respiratory System

Respiratory system

Inhailing and exhailing of breath is know as respiration. Respiration is the basic, necessity for survival of not only human but all the animals of earth. Man can survive for some time without food or water but he cannot survive even for a second without respiration. The group of body parts involved in the process of respiration is called respiratory system. The amount of oxygen which can be taken by the lungs from the atmosphere is called oxygen intake. The following organs take part in the respiratory system

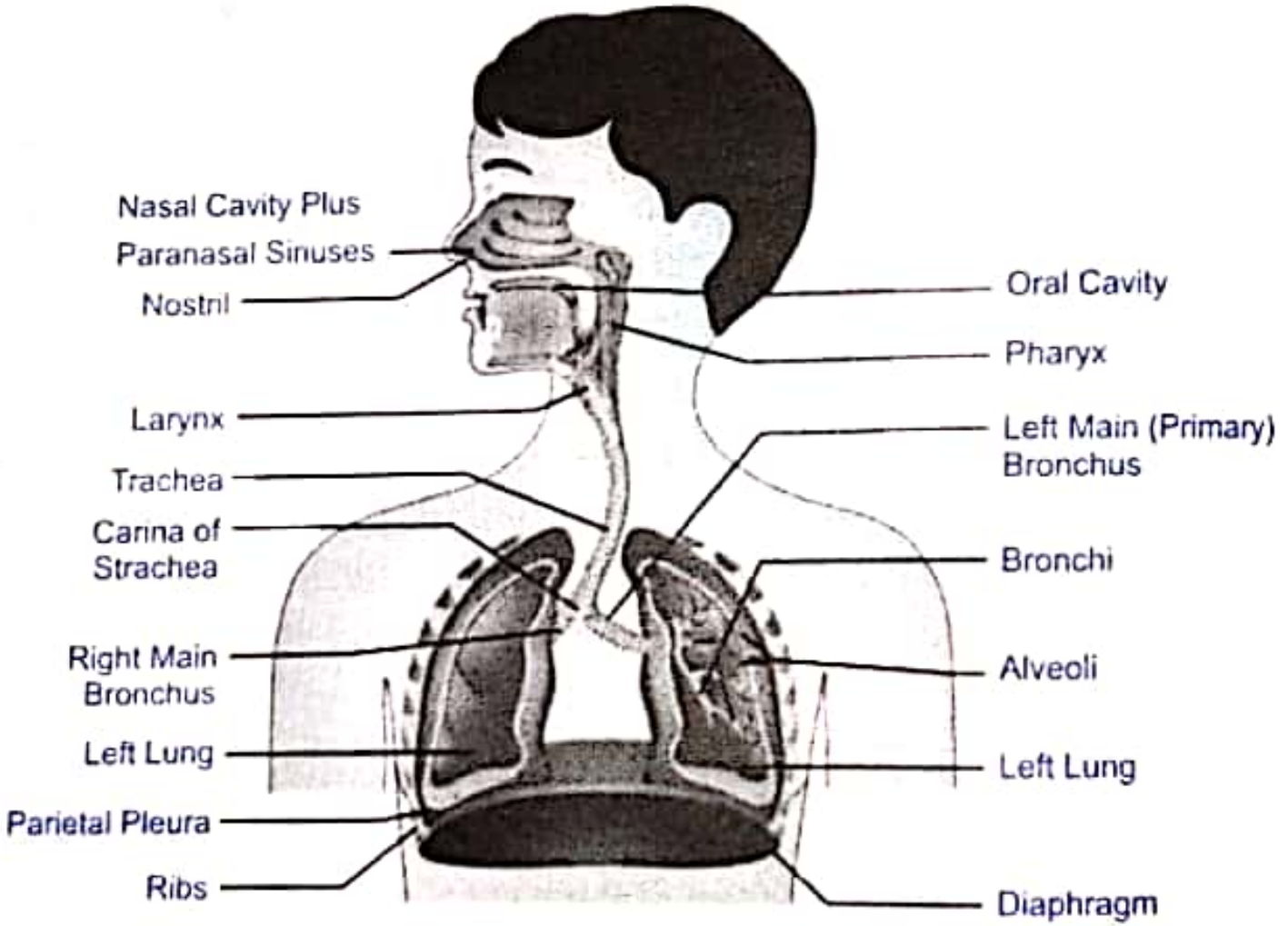
Nose 2. Larynx 3. Pharynx

Trachea 5. Bronchial Tubes

6. Lungs

skateboarding, can help strengthen the cardiovascular s...

7.2 EFFECT OF EXERCISE ON CARDIO-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



(Chapter – 8) (Introduction to Trigonometry)
(Class 10)

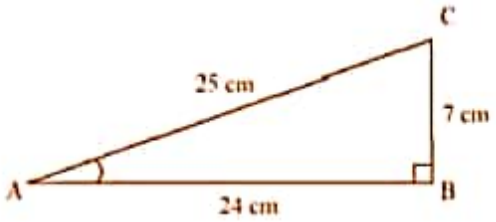
Exercise 8.1

Question 1:

In ΔABC, right angled at B, AB = 24cm, BC = 7cm. Determine:

(i) $\sin A$, $\cos A$

(ii) $\sin C$, $\cos C$



Answer 1:

In ΔABC, by Pythagoras theorem, we have

$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$

$= (24\ cm)^2 + (7\ cm)^2$

$= (576 + 49)\ cm^2$

$= 625\ cm^2$

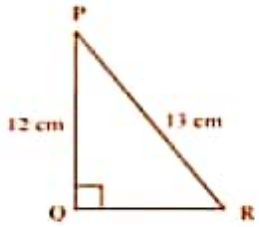
$\Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{625} = 25\ cm$

(i) $\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{7}{25}$ and $\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{24}{25}$

(ii) $\sin C = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{24}{25}$ and $\cos C = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{7}{25}$

Question 2:

In figure, find $\tan P - \cot R$.



Answer 2:

In ΔPQR, by Pythagoras theorem, we have

$QR^2 = PR^2 - PQ^2$

$= (13)^2 - (12)^2$

$= 169 - 144 = 25$

$\Rightarrow QR = \sqrt{25} = 5$

Hence, $\tan P - \cot R = \frac{QR}{PQ} - \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5}{12} = 0$

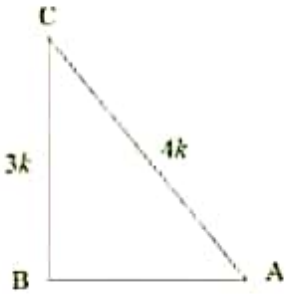
Question 3:

If $\sin A = \frac{3}{4}$, calculate $\cos A$ and $\tan A$.

Answer 3:

Given that: $\sin A = \frac{3}{4}$

Let $\sin A = \frac{3k}{4k}$, where k is a real number.



In ΔABC, by Pythagoras theorem, we have

$AB^2 = AC^2 - BC^2$

$= (4k)^2 - (3k)^2$

$= 16k^2 - 9k^2$

$= 7k^2$

$\Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{7k^2} = \sqrt{7}k$

Hence, $\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{\sqrt{7}k}{4k} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ and $\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3k}{\sqrt{7}k} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$

Question 4:

Given $15 \cot A = 8$, find $\sin A$ and $\sec A$.

H.W 4,5,6&7

By Ateef jami

(Chapter – 1)(Number Systems)

(Class – 9)

Exercise 1.1

Question 1:

Is zero a rational number? Can you write it in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$?

Answer 1:

Yes, zero is a rational number. It can be written in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$. For example: $\frac{0}{1}, \frac{0}{2}, \frac{0}{5}$ are rational numbers, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

Question 2:

Find six rational numbers between 3 and 4.

Answer 2:

First Method: To get six rational number between 3 and 4, the denominator must be 6 + 1 = 7.

Here, $3 = \frac{3\times7}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$ and $4 = \frac{4\times7}{7} = \frac{28}{7}$

So, the six rational can be obtained by changing numerator from 22 to 27.

Therefore, the rational numbers are: $\frac{22}{7}, \frac{23}{7}, \frac{24}{7}, \frac{25}{7}, \frac{26}{7}, \frac{27}{7}$

Second Method: six rational numbers between 3 and 4 are 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6

Question 3:

Find five rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.

Answer 3:

By converting these numbers into decimal, we have

$\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$ and $\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$

Hence, five rational numbers between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ are 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64 and 0.65.

Question 4:

State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers.

(i) Every natural number is a whole number.

(ii) Every integer is a whole number.

(iii) Every rational number is a whole number.

Answer 4:

(i) True, as whole number is the collection of Natural numbers and 0.

(ii) False, because negative integers are not whole numbers.

(iii) False, rational numbers like $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}$ are not the whole numbers.

H.W read the Introduction of next exercise

By Ateef jami

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- जानकारी देने या लेने के लिए कई तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं। हम जो कुछ सोचते या महसूस करते हैं उसे अभिव्यक्त करने या बताने के भी कई ढंग हो सकते हैं। बॉक्स में ऐसे कुछ साधन दिए गए हैं। उनका वर्गीकरण करके नीचे दी गई तालिका में लिखो।

संदेश	अभिनय	रेडियो	नृत्य के हाव-भाव
फ़ोन	विज्ञापन	नोटिस	संकेत-भाषा
चित्र	मोबाइल	टी.वी.	मोबाइल संदेश
फ़ैक्स	इंटरनेट	तार	इश्तहार

जानकारी	भावनाएँ

क्या दिन थे!" कहना चाहोगे?

वर्ग - 7 विषय - हिन्दी, पाठ - 08, 30/06

कल, आज और कल

1. 1967 में हिंदी में छपी इस कहानी में कल्पना की गई है कि सालों बाद स्कूल की जगह मशीनें ले लेंगी। तुम भी कल्पना करो कि बहुत सालों बाद ये चीज़ें कैसी होंगी–
   - पेन
   - घड़ी
   - टेलीफ़ोन/मोबाइल
   - टेलिविज़न
   - कोई और चीज़ जिसके बारे में तुम सोचना चाहो...

2. नीचे कुछ वस्तुओं के नाम दिए गए हैं। बड़ों से पूछकर पता करो कि बीस साल पहले इनकी क्या कीमत थी और अब इनका कितना दाम है?

आलू	लड्डू	शक्कर
दाल	चावल	दूध

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