

11/09/20-03

of his much loved possession. Like a statue, he keeps staring at the ball with his desperate eyes.

Ques. 5. Write the Sum and Substance of the poem 'The Ball Poem'.

Ans. In 'The Ball Poem', Berryman tells us about how our childhood can quickly fly by, as quickly as a ball is lost and how we sometimes unsuspectingly must grow up and face hardships, like loss.

Ques. 6. "Money is external". What does the poet mean by this expression?

Ans. The poet makes the boy understand about his responsibility and the loss is immaterial. Money is external as it cannot buy memories, nor can it replace the things that we love, the

things that really matter.

Ques. 7. Why does the poet ~~not~~ think that it is useless to give the following suggestion to the boy? No use to say - 'O there are other balls':

Ans. According to the poet, it is useless to console the boy by saying that he can get another ball in place of the lost one. The boy had a long association with the ball. It was, thus, useless to give him such a suggestion because he wanted to get back the ball that he had lost.

Ques. 8. Why did the boy feel so sad at the loss of his ball?

Ans. When the boy lost the ball, he plunged in grief. He stood staring down the harbour where his ball was lost. The boy

P.T.O.

11 May, 2020

CLASS - 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup>  
SUBJECT - ENGLISH

LITERATURE SECTION.

QUESTION / ANSWER  
THE BALL POEM  
By - John Berryman

Important questions :

1. Express your views on the title of the poem, 'The Ball Poem'.

Ans. When one reads the title 'The Ball Poem' one assumes that the poem may be a light-hearted one but perhaps about the joys of childhood. We must not feel disheartened, dejected and desperate but try to stand up and bear the loss through self-understanding.

2. Ques: What is the theme of the

past participle' after it) is also in practice; as -

Will a book not have been read by me?

OR  
Will a book have not been read by me?

Both of the above sentences are considered as correct now.

Examples:

Active: Why will Mohan not have run a race?

Passive: Why will a race have not been run by Mohan?

Active: Shall we not have taught you?

Passive: Will you <sup>have</sup> not been taught by us?

Jishu Singh  
11/05/20

Active: I shall not have read a book.

Passive: A book will not have been read by me.

Active: Arjan will not have learnt all alphabets.

Passive: All alphabets will not have been learnt by Arjan.

### Interrogative Sentences:

Rule - To change into passive voice, use 'shall/will' before the subject and 'have + been + past participle' after it.

→ will/shall + convert object to subject + have + been + verb (3rd form) + by + convert subject to object + remaining + (?)

### Examples:

Active: Will the monkeys have damaged our plants?

Passive: Will our plants have

Active: She will have taken medicines on time.

Passive: Medicines will have been taken by her on time.

Active: You will have eaten bread.

Passive: Bread will have been eaten by you.

2. Negative Sentences:

To change them into Passive, use 'will/shall + not + have + been + past participle'.

→ Convert object to Subject + will/shall + have + been + verb (3rd form) + by + convert Subject to object + remaining + (.)

Examples:

Active: We shall not have accepted the invitation.

Passive: The invitation shall not have been accepted by us.

11 May, 2020

CLASS - X 'A' & 'B' 'C'  
SUBJECT - ENGLISH

GRAMMAR SECTION  
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

1. Affirmative Sentences:

Rule: Use 'will/shall + have + been + 3rd form of the verb'

Active → Convert object to subject +  
Passive Will/shall + have + been + verb (III)  
+ by + Convert subject to object  
+ remaining + (.)

EXAMPLES:

Active: Amit will have finished his home work.

Passive: His home work will have been finished by Amit.

Active: He will have switched on the light.

Passive: The light will have been switched on by him. P. 70.

## Notes

19 05 2020

Q A river 3m deep and 40m wide is flowing at the rate of 2km per hour. How much water will fall into the sea in a minute?

Sol<sup>n</sup>:

Rate of water flow = 2km/hr.

$$= \frac{2 \times 1000}{60} \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{100}{3} \text{ m/min.}$$

Depth (h) of river = 3m

Width (b) of river = 40m.

Volume of water flowed in  
1 min =  $\left(\frac{100}{3} \times 40 \times 3\right)$

$$= 4000 \text{ m}^3.$$

∴ In 1 minute  $4000 \text{ m}^3$  water will fall in the sea.

H.W

Q A solid cube of side 12cm is cut into eight cubes of equal volume. What will be the side of the new cube? Also, find the ratio between their surface areas.

Q Find the cost of digging a cuboidal pit 8m long, 6m broad and 3m deep at the rate of Rs 30 per  $\text{m}^3$ .

## Notes Surface Area &amp; Volume. 10/05/2020

Q. A godown measures  $40\text{m} \times 25\text{m} \times 10\text{m}$ . Find the maximum number of wooden crates each measuring  $1.5\text{m} \times 1.25\text{m} \times 0.5\text{m}$  that can be stored in the godown.

Sol<sup>n</sup>: Given: Length of godown =  $40\text{m}$   
width of godown =  $25\text{m}$   
Height of godown =  $10\text{m}$

Length of wooden =  $1.5\text{m}$   
width of godown =  $1.25$   
Height of godown =  $0.5\text{m}$

No. of wooden stored in godown =  $\frac{\text{Volume of godown}}{\text{Volume of wooden}}$

$$= \frac{40 \times 25 \times 10}{1.5 \times 1.25 \times 0.5}$$

$$= \frac{40 \times 25 \times 10^2}{15 \times 125 \times 5} \times 10000$$

$$= \frac{16 \times 10000}{15}$$

$$= 1.066666 \times 10000$$

$$= 10666.66$$

$\therefore$  10666 wooden stored in the godown.

Chapter-02, Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife  
11/5/20 Topic: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Class-VIII(A-D)

① The major types of vegetation of the world are -

- (a) Forests - They are associated with areas having abundant water supply and have heavy rainfall and huge trees.
- (b) Grasslands - They are areas having short stunted trees and grasses. They grow in the regions of moderate rainfall. The size of trees and their density reduces as the amount of moisture decreases.
- (c) Thorny shrubs - They grow in dry areas of low rainfall. They have deep roots and leaves with thorny and waxy surface that helps reduce loss of moisture through transpiration.
- (d) Tundra vegetation - They are found in cold polar regions and they comprise of mosses and lichens.

They are depending upon when they shed their leaves, the types of forests are - Evergreen forests, Deciduous forests, etc.

Tropical Evergreen forests

② i) These forests are found in those areas which receive more than 200 cms annual rainfall and have warm climate throughout the year.

- ii) Main features -
- (a) Trees of these forests are very tall up to 60mts
  - (b) Their leaves are evergreen throughout the year.
  - (c) Due to more height, they do not give shed to other
  - (d) Mahogany, ebony, rosewood, Redwood, Bamboo etc. are the important species.

iii) These types of forests are found in Zaire basin of Africa, Amazon basin of South America, South-east Asia, Andaman & Nicobar etc.

Home work

- Q1. How many types of Natural Vegetation found in the world? Name them.
- Q2. Write the features of Tropical Evergreen forests.

*Signature*  
11/5/20

कक्षा - 7A

विषय - संस्कृत

11/05/11

पाठसूची - 2

एव: एवा एतत्

(15)

(पु० रत्री. नपु०)

शब्दाथ

(i) एतत् एव: अह

(ii) एते अर्थः

(iii) भक्तः -> भक्त लोग

(iv) आनाथ -> अहयापक

(v) पत्नी -> पति

(xvi) ललना -> रत्री

(vi) पद्म -> चन्द्रमा

(xvii) सिंहः -> शेर

(vii) तारकाः -> तारे

(xviii) मृगाः -> हिरण

(viii) सूर्यः -> सूरज

(ix) मेघा -> बादल

(x) कुपोतः -> कबूतर

(xi) अत्रय -> तीन

(xii) रवगाः -> पक्षी

(xiii) वृक्षाः -> पेड़

(xiv) पादपाः -> पौधे

(xv) गुल्ममाः -> झुरमुट

II अभ्यास कार्य -> उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें और इट्यारण करें।

(i) पुस्तिका शब्द पाँच लिखें।

(ii) पाँच कुबों का नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।

Rachna Tripathi

उक्षा →

विषय → संस्कृत

पाठ सूची → 2 काल रूप

I	करना) कृ → कुरीते	कुरुतः	कुरीति
रिक्ता) सिञ्च → सिञ्चते	सिञ्चतः	सिञ्चति	
(परिभा) चर → चरते	चरतः	चरति	
साधा) नी - (नय) → नयते	नयतः	नयति	
(लोका) सं - वद → संवदते	संवदतः	संवदति	
(मूषका) नम → नमते	नमतः	नमति	

	<u>एकवचन</u>	<u>द्विवचन</u>	<u>बहुवचन</u>
II प्रथम पुरुष →	कुरीते	कुरुतः	कुरीति
मध्यम पुरुष →	—	—	—
उत्तम पुरुष →	—	—	—

	<u>एकवचन</u>	<u>द्विवचन</u>	<u>बहुवचन</u>
III प्र० पु →	चरते	चरतः	चरन्ति
म० पु →	—	—	—
उ० पु →	—	—	—

I मातृलकार (वर्तमान काल से बनाये)   
 उत्तर पुर- लका क्रिये

जाते →	ति	तः	आति
	सि	थ	थ
II	मि	मः	मि

पिप्लवे उक्षा में मैंने आश्वास कर्त्तव्य   
 दिया था। उसी के आवार पर बनजा   
 ————— ख —————

कृष्णा → VIIA, 8

विषय → संस्कृत

पाठ - 3 शब्दार्थः

- 1) एतत् → नपुं० (यद्)
- 2) विश्रामगृहम् → विश्रामालय
- 3) अत्र → यहाँ
- 4) मिलिकम् → लैडा
- 5) श्वान्त्रयम् → कुकाल
- 6) श्रमिका → मजदूरनी
- 7) पालयात् → पलायी है
- 8) एते → ये यौनो
- 9) वसथान → को बस
- 10) कुत्र → कहीं
- 11) गच्छतः → जा रहे हैं
- 12) श्वरथानाम् → श्वरथान
- 13) अङ्गुलीयकम् → या अङ्गुलियाँ
- 14) वनः → वृक्ष
- 15) सुवर्णकारः → सुनार
- 16) एवान् → ये
- 17) ककलीफूलान् → ककली का फूल
- 18) मधुराणि → मीठे
- 19) पौषकाणि → पौषके
- 20) कश्यपराजि → कुमाल
- 21) पुराणान् → पुराने
- 22) नूतनानि → नये

अत्रथास कार्य → उत्तर-पुस्तक में लिखें  
 याकि → पत्रिका में लिखकर  
 मैत्री | —x— | RasthwaBipkaly

I प्रश्नोत्तर क्रम

1) गाणिकाया नाम किम् ?

उ० वृत्तसैन्याः ।

2. परिपालकस्य शिष्यः कः आसीत् ?

उ० → शाण्डिल्यः ।

3 यमपूतः गाणिकायाः जीवं कस्य शरीरे निदृष्यति ?

उ० → परिपालक ।

4. परिहितनिरता के भवन्तु ?

उ० भूतगणाः ।

II साध्य विच्छेदं कुरुतः -

(i) मगवन्नयम → मगवन् + अयम् ।

(ii) शवासश्च → शवासे + च ।

(iii) खल्वकृत्या → खलु + अकृत्याः ।

(iv) सपत्न्या → सपत् + न्याः ।

(v) करोतीति → करोति + इति ।

वर्ग कार्य → उत्तर पुरस्कृत में शब्द और अर्थ लिखें ।

(ii) प्रश्न उत्तर लिखें और याद करें ।

Rachna Tandon

कक्षा - VII A, B, C

विषय - संस्कृत

Page No

Date

11/5/20

पाठ - 3 स्वप्नलम्बनम् (आत्मनिर्भरता)

प्रश्नोत्तर कार्य ->

1) कस्य भवने सर्वविधानं सुखसाधनानि आयन्ति ?

उ० - श्री कण्वस्य भवने सर्वविधानं सुखसाधनानि आयन्ति

2. कस्य गृहे कौडपि मृत्युः नास्ति ?

उ० कृष्णमूर्तेः गृहे कौडपि मृत्युः नास्ति ।

3. श्री कण्वस्य अतिथ्यम् के अकुर्वन् ?

उ० - कृष्णमूर्तेः; तस्य माता पिता च श्री कण्वस्य अतिथ्यम् अकुर्वन् ।

4. सर्वदा कुत्र सुखम् ?

उ० यत्र स्वप्नलम्बनम् तत्र सर्वदा सुखम् ।

5. श्री कण्वस्य अतिथ्यम् के अकुर्वन् ?

उ० श्री कण्वः कृष्णमूर्तेः गृहे प्रातः नववादनं आगच्छन्

कृष्णमूर्तेः कृष्ण अष्ट / अर्ध-द्वै कर्मकराः सांग

अभ्यास - उक्तिका से अंगूठा कर लिखे और थाप करे

स्वप्नलम्बनम्

संस्कृत

पाठ-सूची -> (आ) की शब्द (एषा) यह

शब्दार्थः ->

कारिका -> कवि

नौका -> नाव

पिपीलीका -> चीनी

मञ्जूषा -> लफसा

कपिला -> गाय

भाषिका -> पटरी (स्केल)

चटका -> चिड़िया

मातु -> माँ

शिक्षिका -> अध्यापक

आशा -> उम्मीद

एषा का ? -> एषा कारिका ।

एषा का ? -> एषा कपिला ।

एषा का ? -> एषा पिपीलीका ।

एषा का ? -> एषा मञ्जूषा ।

एषा का ? -> एषा मातु ।

एषा का ? -> एषा नौका ।

एषा का ? -> एषा भाषिका ।

एषा का ? -> एषा शिक्षिका ।

एषा का ? -> एषा चटका ।

> वस्तुओं के नाम को वृत्ति और उच्चारण करके मन्त्रास काय लिखें और याद करें।

-x-

Rathna Jha

Class - IX Section: A, B and C

Page No.	
Date	

Subject: Economics

11.5.2020

Chapter: 1

Q. Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?

Palampur village is the best example of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

All the land is cultivated in Palampur. During the rainy season farmers grow jowar and bajra.

Dear, student, In this story, farmers keep enough wheat for the family's consumption and sell surplus wheat at the market. The farmers grow three different crops in a year. For more concerned you have to read the chapter of the given topic.

H.W

Q.1. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Q.2. What are the causes for the production of three crops in the same year?

(Chapter - 13)(Surface Areas and Volumes)  
(Class - 9)**Question 4:**

The diameter of a roller is 84 cm and its length is 120 cm. It takes 500 complete revolutions to move once over to level a playground. Find the area of the playground in  $m^2$ .

**Answer 4:**

Radius of roller  $r = 84/2 = 42$  cm = 0.42 m and length  $h = 120$  cm = 1.2 m

Outer curved surface area of roller =  $2\pi rh$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.42 \times 1.2 = 2 \times 22 \times 0.06 \times 1.2 = 3.168 \text{ m}^2$$

Area of ground levelled in on revolution =  $3.168 \text{ m}^2$

Therefore, area of ground levelled in 500 revolutions =  $500 \times 3.168 = 1584 \text{ m}^2$

Hence, the area of playground is  $1584 \text{ m}^2$ .

**Question 5:**

A cylindrical pillar is 50 cm in diameter and 3.5 m in height. Find the cost of painting the curved surface of the pillar at the rate of ₹ 12.50 per  $m^2$ .

**Answer 5:**

Radius of cylindrical pillar  $r = 50/2 = 25$  cm = 0.25 m and height  $h = 3.5$  m

Curved surface area of cylindrical pillar =  $2\pi rh$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.25 \times 3.5 = 2 \times 22 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 = 5.5 \text{ m}^2$$

Cost of painting 1  $m^2$  area = ₹ 12.50

Therefore, cost of painting  $5.5 \text{ m}^2$  area = ₹  $12.50 \times 5.5 = ₹ 68.75$

Hence, the total cost of painting the cylindrical pillar is ₹ 68.75.

**Question 6:**

Curved surface area of a right circular cylinder is  $4.4 \text{ m}^2$ . If the radius of the base of the cylinder is 0.7 m, find its height.

**Answer 6:**

Curved surface area of cylinder  $4.4 \text{ m}^2$  and radius  $r = 0.7$  m

Let, the height of cylinder =  $h$  m

Curved surface area of cylinder =  $2\pi rh$

$$\Rightarrow 4.4 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times h \Rightarrow 4.4 = 4.4h \Rightarrow h = 1 \text{ m}$$

Hence, the height of the cylinder is 1 m.

**Question 7:**

The inner diameter of a circular well is 3.5 m. It is 10 m deep. Find

(i) Its inner curved surface area,

(ii) the cost of plastering this curved surface at the rate of ₹ 40 per  $m^2$ .

**Answer 7:**

(i) Radius of circular well  $r = 3.5/2$  m and depth  $h = 10$  m

Inner curved surface area of circular well =  $2\pi rh$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3.5}{2} \times 10 = 22 \times 0.5 \times 10 = 110 \text{ m}^2$$

Hence, the inner curved surface area of circular well is  $110 \text{ m}^2$ .

(ii) The cost of plastering this curved surface at the rate of ₹ 40 per  $m^2 = ₹ 110 \times 40 = ₹ 4400$

Hence, the cost of plastering this curved surface at the rate of ₹ 40 per  $m^2$  is ₹ 4400.

**Question 8:**

In a hot water heating system, there is a cylindrical pipe of length 28 m and diameter 5 cm. Find the total radiating surface in the system.

**H.W:- 8,9,10&11**

By Ateef Jami

## (Chapter - 5) (Arithmetic Progressions)

## (Class 10)

(x) Here,  $l = 28$ ,  $S = 144$  and  $n = 9$ .

The sum of  $n$  terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + l]$$

$$\Rightarrow 144 = \frac{9}{2}[a + 28]$$

$$\Rightarrow 144 \times \frac{2}{9} = a + 28$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 = a + 28$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 4$$

**Question 4:**

How many terms of the AP: 9, 17, 25 ... must be taken to give a sum of 636?

**Answer 4:**

Here,  $a = 9$ ,  $d = 17 - 9 = 8$  and  $S_n = 636$ .

The sum of  $n$  terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 636 = \frac{n}{2}[2(9) + (n - 1)(8)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 636 = n[9 + 4n - 4]$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 + 5n - 636 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 + 53n - 48n - 636 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(4n + 53) - 12(4n + 53) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n - 12)(4n + 53) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 12$$

Hence, 12 terms of the AP: 9, 17, 25 ... must be taken to get the sum 636.

$$\left[ \because 4n + 53 \neq 0 \text{ as } n \neq -\frac{53}{4} \right]$$

**Question 5:**

The first term of an AP is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference.

**Answer 5:**

Here,  $a = 5$ ,  $a_n = 45$  and  $S_n = 400$ .

The sum of  $n$  terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + a_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = \frac{n}{2}[5 + 45]$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = 25n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{400}{25} = 16$$

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 45 = 5 + (16 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{40}{15} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Hence, the number of terms are 16 and the common difference is  $\frac{8}{3}$ .

**H.W:- 6,7,8&9**

By Ateef jami

کیلئے کیا کرتے تھے؟

سوال نمبر(2) علامہ اقبال 1877 میں تو ڈاکٹر ڈاکر

حسین کب پیدا ہوئے؟

سوال نمبر(3) گل عباس کا پہلا گھر کیسا تھا؟

سوال نمبر(4) علامہ اقبال کے کسی دو مجموعے کا نام

لکھیے؟

سوال نمبر(5) وائرس اور جراثیم کے درمیان کیا فرق ہے؟

سوال نمبر(6) مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے معانی بتائیے؟

1 علاوہ ازیں 4 معمار

2 بھٹ 5 صدا

3 متعدی 6 سدا

سوال نمبر(7) مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے متضاد لکھیے

1 قدیم 4 عام

2 خوبی 5 افزائش

3 مریض 6 آگ

سوال نمبر(8) فعل لازم اور فعل متعدی کی تعریف معال

کے ساتھ لکھیں؟

سوال نمبر(9) درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک پر مختصر

نوٹ لکھیں

لاک ڈاؤن ماہرمضان علامہ اقبال

سوال نمبر(10) کالم الف کو کالم ب سے ملائیے؟

(B)

تاریکی

راز / چھپی ہوئی

تنگ دستی

بھائی چار

وجہ

(A)

• زبوں حالی

• جہالت

• پوشیدہ

• سبب

• اخوت

ان مصرعوں کو پڑھیے۔



کالے بادل آئیں گے

بارش پھر برساکیں گے

مینڈک پھر ٹرائیں گے

مل کر گانا گائیں گے

ان سب مصرعوں میں جو بات کہی گئی ہے وہ آنے والے زمانے میں ہوگی۔ آئیں گے، برساکیں گے، ٹرائیں گے، یہ سب اس بات کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں کہ کام آنے والے زمانے میں کیا جائے گا۔ آنے والے زمانے کو مستقبل کہتے ہیں۔

نیچے دیے ہوئے جملوں کو مستقبل میں بدلے۔



میں صبح کو نہاؤں گا

(i) میں صبح کو نہاتا ہوں

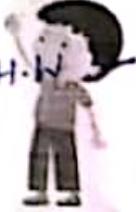
(ii) وہ میدان میں دوڑتا ہے

(iii) تم کاپی پر لکھتے ہو

(iv) دادا بہت سمجھاتے ہیں

(One page writing)

ان لفظوں کو خوش خط لکھیے۔



کشتی

صحن

چٹنی

چھتری

مینڈک

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

نیچے دی ہوئی تصویر میں رنگ بھریے۔



نفیس