Date 11/5/20 Class-IV Sec-ABB Sub-English

Unit-2

05 JULY TUESDAY 186-179 Week 28

The Little Fir Tree

New Words

1. pretty: lovely; good-looking, pleasing (सुंदर)

Eg:- Smita is a pretty girl.

2. needles: a small, thin object used for sewing (सुई)

Eg:- I could not find the needle in the sewing kit.

3. leaves:- plural form of leaf (पत्ते)

Eg:- The leaves are as pretty as flowers.

4.) gold: a yellow precious metal (सोना)

Eg:- My mother gifted me a gold ring on my birthday.

5.) stole:- past of steal (चुरा लिया)

Eg:- The man stole the car from the parking.

Homework

1) Learn new words and write in your notebook.

2) Do pg no 27 and 28 in your notebook.

3) Write one page writing.

Date 11 [illegible] 2011 Class-V Sec-A&B Subject- English

02 JULY SATURDAY Unit - 2 Teamwork

Let's Read

Q no 1 Complete the following sentences

i) If nobody passes the ball in a basketball game, then you can't _____.

ii) In a relay race, if no one passes the batons, then _____.

Think and Write

Q no 2 Name the team members needed for the following. One has been done for you.

i) To play cricket we need batsmen, bowlers, fielders, coaches

ii) To make a film we need

iii) To run a good school we need

iv) To run a restaurant we need

03 SUNDAY

Q no 3 Complete the sets of rhyming words.

Words from the poem Your own words	team	plus	done	hoop	shoot	joy

2011

2011 AUG

JULY 04 MONDAY

Home work

1. Read the poem carefully.
2. Do question no 1, 2 and 3 in your notebook.
3. Write one page writing.

2011

are perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field. The ends of the coil are connected to the two halves P and Q of a split ring. The inner sides of these halves are insulated and attached to an axle. The external conducting edges of P and Q touch two conducting stationary brushes X and Y respectively. The brushes X and Y are connected to a battery and a plug key as shown in figure.

Function :- current in the coil ABCD enters from the source battery through conducting brush X and flows back to the battery through brush Y. The current in arm AB ~~enters~~ of the coil flows from A to B and in arm CD it flows from C to D. On applying fleming's left hand rule we find that the force acting on arm AB pushes it downwards while force acting on arm CD pushes it upwards. Thus the coil and the axle rotate anti-clock wise. After half rotation, Q makes contact with brush X and P with Y. Thus the current in the coil gets reversed and flows along the path DCBA.

Teacher's Sig.

Subject - physics
class - X (A,B)

Date 11.05.20
Page No. 03

Due to reversal of current the direction of force acting on the two arms AB and CD also reverses. Thus the arm AB now is pushed upward and the arm CD is now pushed downward. Therefore the coil and the axle rotate half a turn more in the same direction. ~~Doe~~ Thereversing of current is repeated at each half rotation, ~~and a~~ giving rise to a continuous rotation of the coil and the axle.

Note :- In commercial motors use

(i) An electro magnet in place of a permanent magnet. This makes the motor more powerful.

(ii) Large number of turns of insulated copper wire in the current carrying coil.

(iii) A soft iron core on which the coil is wound.

Some definations :-

(i) Armature :- The assembly of soft iron core and the coil is called an armature.

(ii) commutator :- A derice that reverses the direction of flow of current through a circuit is called a commutator.

In electric motors split rings acts as a commutator.

Teacher's Sign.

Uses of electric motors :- Electric motor is used as an important component in electric fans, mixers, refrigerators, washing machines, computers, MP3 players etc.

HOME WORK

What happens when a current carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field ?

When is the force experienced by a current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field largest ?

What is the principle of an electric motor ?

What is the role of the split rings in an electric motor ?

Singh.

Subject - Physics
class - X (A, B)

11.05.20
01

Topic : ELECTRIC MOTOR.

principle :- When a rectangular coil is placed in a magnetic field and current is passed through it, a force acts on the coil which rotates it continuously. When the coil rotates, the shaft attached to it also rotates. In this way the electrical energy supplied to the motor is converted into mechanical energy of rotation.

Construction :-

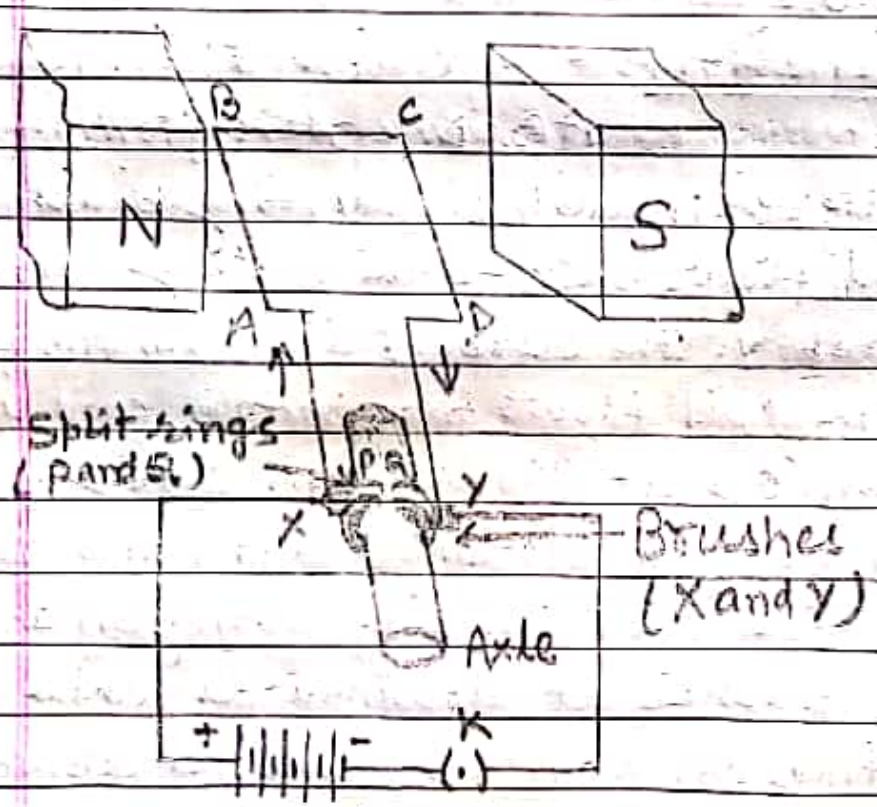


fig. A simple electric motor.

An electric motor consists of a rectangular coil ABCD of insulated copper wire. The coil is placed between the two poles of a magnet such that the arms AB and CD

Teacher's Sign

Class IV Sec. A&B
Lesson No. 01 Lesson Name رات
11/05/2020

سبق رات کے سوالوں کے جواب کاپی پر لکھ
اور یاد کیجیے۔

سوال ۱: مزدوروں کا شام کے وقت کیا حال ہوتا ہے؟
جواب۔ دن بھر کھیتوں میں کام کرکے کسان اور مزدور
کا شام تک برا حال ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ رات ہوتے ہی
سو جاتے ہیں۔ آرام کرکے ان کی تھکاوٹ دور ہو جاتی ہے
اور پھر صبح ہوتے ہی تازہ دم ہو کر کاموں میں لگ جاتے ہیں

سوال ۲: بچوں کو کس بات کا احساس ہوتا ہے؟
جواب۔ دن بھر کی محنت کے بعد مزدور تھکے ماندے
شام کو گھر لوٹتے ہیں تو ان کے بچے بھی باپ کو دیکھ کر
خوش ہوتے ہیں۔ بچوں کو خوشی کا احساس
ہوتا ہے۔

H.W

سوال ۱: ہر بیان کے نیچے وہ مصرعہ لکھیے جس میں لکھی ہوئی باتیں
کہی گئی ہیں۔ جیسے

① رات بھی عجیب و غریب چیز ہے
مصرعہ۔ خدا نے عجب شے بنائی ہے رات

② درختوں پر بھی پوری طرح خاموشی چھا گئی
مصرعہ ــــــــــــــــ

③ شام ہوتے ہی کسان کھیت کو چھوڑ کر گھر چلا جاتا ہے۔
مصرعہ ــــــــــــــــ

④ تھکے مزدوروں کو نیند تھپک کر سلا دیتی ہے۔
مصرعہ ــــــــــــــــ

11/05/20

Class 2 Sec A & B
Lesson No 04 Lesson Name پانی

سبق کے سوالوں کے جواب اپنی کاپی پر لکھ لیجیے اور یاد کیجیے

سوال ۱: ننھا گڑیا کو گود میں لے کر کہاں گیا؟

جواب۔ ننھا نے گڑیا کو گود میں لے کر کہانی سنانے کو کہا۔

سوال ۲: خشکی ابھرنے سے پہلے دنیا میں کیا تھا؟

جواب۔ خشکی ابھرنے یعنی زمین بننے کے پہلے پورے زمین پر صرف پانی ہی پانی تھا۔

سوال ۳: جب زمین ہلکے ہلکے اٹھ گیا تو کون کون سی چیزیں پیدا ہو گئیں؟

جواب۔ پانی اترنے پر خشکی ابھری پیڑ پودے چٹانیں۔ پہاڑ جنگل ہوئے دلفوب ہوئی گرمی اور سردی کا موسم ہوا۔ پھر انسان کو اللہ نے زمین پر بھیجا۔

سوال ۴: اللہ نے اپنی نشانی دکھانے کے لئے کیسے بنایا؟

جواب۔ اللہ نے اپنی نشانی دکھانے کو انسان بنایا۔ انسان نے اللہ کی نعمتوں کو پہچانا اور اُسے استعمال کرنے لگا۔

سوال ۵: پانی تھوڑا تھوڑا کتنا خرچ کرنا چاہیے۔

جواب۔ زمین پر تین حصے کے برابر پانی ہے مگر استعمال کے قابل نہیں۔ پینے کا پانی زمین کے اندر سے نکالا جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے پانی تھوڑا تھوڑا خرچ کرنا چاہیئے۔ پانی کے بغیر زندہ رہنا مشکل ہے اس لئے پانی کو ہم اللہ کی نعمت کہتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ ختم ہو گیا تو ہم زندہ کیسے رہیں گے۔

سوال: مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے متضاد الفاظ لکھئے۔

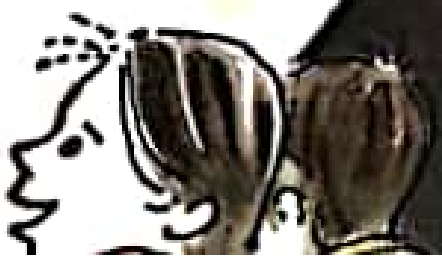
زمین، جنگل، دلفوب، خوشبو، صبح، انسان، تھوڑا

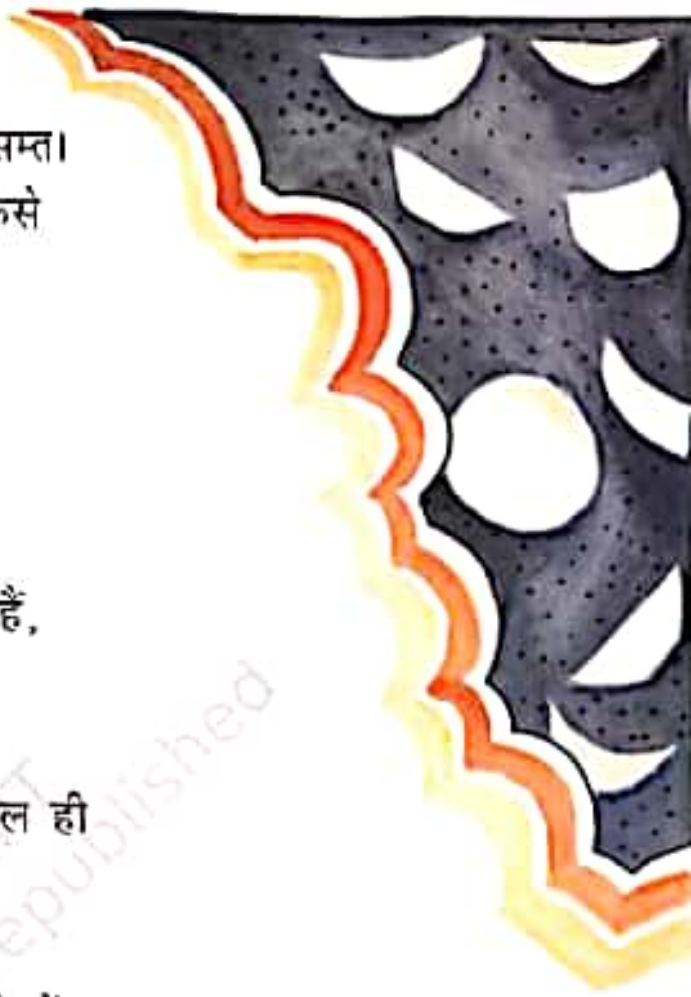
سوال ۲: مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کی جمع لکھئے۔ سمندر، چٹان، حکم، نشانی، جنگل، حصہ، گڑیا، لہر۔

4. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें

(दस-ग्यारह साल की एक लड़की)

गोल हैं खूब मगर
आप तिरछे नज़र आते हैं ज़रा।
आप पहने हुए हैं कुल आकाश
तारों-जड़ा;
सिर्फ़ मुँह खोले हुए हैं अपना
गोरा-चिट्टा
गोल-मटोल,





अपनी पोशाक को फैलाए हुए चारों सिम्त।
आप कुछ तिरछे नज़र आते हैं जाने कैसे
– खूब हैं गोकि!
वाह जी, वाह!
हमको बुद्धू ही निरा समझा है!
हम समझते ही नहीं जैसे कि
आपको बीमारी है:
आप घटते हैं तो घटते ही चले जाते हैं,
और बढ़ते हैं तो बस यानी कि
बढ़ते ही चले जाते हैं–
दम नहीं लेते हैं जब तक बि ल कु ल ही
गोल न हो जाएँ,
बिलकुल गोल।
यह मरज़ आपका अच्छा ही नहीं होने में...
आता है।

□ शमशेर बहादुर सिं

FARIN WARSI 11/5/20

Class-VI A+B+C

विषय - हिन्दी (वसंत)

पाठ - 04 (चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें)

* कवि का नाम → शमशेर बहादुर सिंह
* कविता का सारांश → शमशेर बहादुर सिंह जी ने अपने इस कविता द्वारा प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि एक छोटी-सी बच्ची अपनी मन की भावनाओं को प्रकट करते हुए चाँद से गप्पें करती है। लड़की को ऐसा लगता है कि चाँद को घटने-बढ़ने की बीमारी है।

★ शब्दार्थ —

① तिरछा → टेढ़ा
② चिट्ठा → सफ़ेद
③ पोशाक → वेश-भूषा

LORAB-DSR

④ चारों गिरत → चारों ओर
⑤ गोलि → गोली
⑥ बिरा → बहुत / बिल्कुल
⑦ दम लेना → विश्राम करना
⑧ मरज़ → रोग

* "चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें" कविता अपने कॉपी में लिखिए।

★ ध्यान दे — • प्रत्येक शब्दार्थ को समझें तथा स्मरण के आधार पर लिखिए।

• आपने पाठ्य पुस्तक से चयनित 20 शब्दों को पाँच-पाँच बार अपनी पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

• प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखिए।

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07SOCH04

कठपुतली 4

कठपुतली
गुस्से से उबली
बोली–ये धागे
क्यों हैं मेरे पीछे–आगे?
इन्हें तोड़ दो;
मुझे मेरे पाँवों पर छोड़ दो।

सुनकर बोलीं और–और
कठपुतलियाँ
कि हाँ,
बहुत दिन हुए
हमें अपने मन के छंद छुए।

मगर...
पहली कठपुतली सोचने लगी–
ये कैसी इच्छा
मेरे मन में जगी?

❐ *भवानीप्रसाद मिश्र*

18 November

AFREEN WARSI. 11/5/20

Class-VII A+B+C

विषय - हिन्दी (वसंत)

पाठ - 04 (कठपुतली)

कवि का नाम → भवानीप्रसाद मिश्र

कविता का सरांश → प्रस्तुत कविता में भवानी प्रसाद मिश्र जी इस कविता द्वारा कठपुतली के जीवन का वर्णन किया है कि किसी के बंधन में रहना कितना मुश्किल होता है। लेखक मानवीय इच्छा स्थापित करके भावनाओं से जोड़ दिया है।

शब्दार्थ —

① काठ → लकड़ी की पुतली / काठ की गुड़िया.

② पुतली → गुड़िया

11/5/20

③ पाँवों पर खड़े हो → आत्मनिर्भर होना हो।

④ मन में छंद → अपनी इच्छा से।

⑤ इच्छा → चाह

"कठपुतली" अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तक से अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए।

ध्यान दें → अपने पाठ्य-पुस्तक से प्रभावित 10 शब्दों को पाँच-पाँच बार अपनी कॉपी में लिखिए

प्रत्येक शब्दार्थ को समझें तथा स्मरण के आधार पर लिखिए।

प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखिए।

Afreen.

LECOF-LS

11th May 2020
Class - VII (B,D)
Sub - Maths

Chapter - 4

Nasheen

Simple Equation

Today we will construct an equation when root are given

Dear students. if you solve an equation. you get one Solution. But given a Solution. we can make many equation

Example

Solve an equation, $2(x+4) = 12$

$2(x+4) = 12 \Rightarrow x+4 = \frac{12}{2} \Rightarrow x+4 = 6$

$\therefore x = 6-4 = 2$

Here we get only one Solution

Construct 3 equation Starting with $x = 2$

① $x = 2$ (Adding 5 on both sides).

$x+5 = 2+5 \Rightarrow \boxed{x+5 = 7}$

$x = 2$ (Multiple by 6 on both Sides)

② $6x = 2 \times 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{6x = 12}$

③ $x = 2$ (Subtract 3 from both Sides)

$x-3 = 2-3 \Rightarrow \boxed{x-3 = -1}$

we noticed that given an equation. we get one Solution, But given a Solution. we can make many equations

H.W. - Do Exercise no 4.3 question no 2 to 4.

11th May, 2020
Sub → Maths
Class - VI (A, B, C)

Chapter - 3

Playing with numbers

Some more divisibility Rules

☆ if a numbers is divisible by another number then it is divisible by each of the factors of that numbers.

Example → we know that 36 is divisible by 12

All the factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12

then, 36 is divisible by each one of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

★ if a number is divisible by two Co-Prime numbers then it is divisible by their Product also

Example → we know that 36 is divisible by 2 and 3.
Also, 2 and 3 are Co-Prime.
And the Product of 2 and 3 = 6
Then 36 is divisible by 6

★ if a number is a factor of each of two given numbers, then it must be a factor of their sum.

Example. we know that 5 is a factor of 15 as wellas that of 20.
So, 5 must be a factor of (15+20). that is, 35

$35 \div 5 = 7$

H.W. Do Exercise → 3.4 question 4 to 7

Class - VIII (B+D) Subject - Biology Date - 11/5/2020

ch - 2 : Microorganisms : Friend or Foe

Topic : Harmful Microorganisms

Pathogen → The disease causing microorganisms are called pathogen.

Communicable diseases → Those diseases which can spread from one person to another person through air, water, food, physical contact is called communicable diseases.

e.g T.B, cholera, Typhoid, Influenza, Ringworm, Malaria, AIDS etc.

Non-communicable diseases → Those diseases which don't spread from one person to another is called non-communicable diseases.

e.g :- High blood pressure, diabetes, cancer etc.

- Microorganisms mostly spread communicable diseases.

Prevention to be taken to avoid communicable diseases

1. We should cover our mouth while sneezing or coughing.
2. We should avoid using the handkerchief & towel of the infected person.
3. We should always keep the foods covered.
4. We should avoid using the used syringes & needles.
5. We should avoid the physical contact

H.W

Try to write atleast 3 differences between communicable & non-communicable diseases.

(You can take help of the internet)

Send your H.W on tuesday till 2 pm compulsorily on the 'H.W whatsapp group'.

Class-VII (A+B+C) Subject – Biology Date – 11/5/2020

Ch-2: Nutrition in Animals

Liver → It is the largest gland of human body & secrete bile juice. This bile juice is stored in gall bladder.

The bile juice from the liver goes into small intestine & helps in the breakdown of fats.

Pancreas → Pancreas secrete pancreatic juices which goes into small intestine & completely breakdown fats into fatty acids & glycerol.

- The small intesine secretes intestinal juice which breaks down carbohydrate into glucose & proteins into amino acid.

Absorption in small intestine

Ans 5

Villi → These are the tiny finger-like projection in the wall of small intestine which increases the surface area of intestine for the absorption of food.)

The undigested food goes from small intestine to large intestine.

In large intestine

The large intestine is about 1.5 m ~~log~~ long. Here the excess water from the undigested food is absorbed and finally the undigested food is egested out of the body from rectum then anus.

H.W

Do Q.No. – 3, 4, 5 of exercise of ch-2, NCERT book.

instead they are paid wages by the farmers for whom they work

The capital needed in farming

Modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so that the farmer now needs more money than before. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylender or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan. In contrast to small farmers, the medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

Homework

Q1 How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Q2 How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur?

Teacher's Name: Saquib Zarar

CLASS IX A/B/D SUB: ECONOMICS

Date: 11/05/20

CHAPTER 01 The Story of Village Palampur.

Land distribution in Village Palampur

In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, ie 150 families, most of them dalits, have no land for cultivation.

Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. Cultivation of such plots does not bring adequate income to the farmer family. In Palampur, there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land. A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more

Who will provide the labour?

After land, labour is the next necessary factor for production. Farming requires a great deal of hardwork. Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus they provide the labour required for farming themselves. Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields. Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. Unlike farmers, farm labourers do not have a right over the crops grown on the land.

Class - III A & B

Date : 11.08.20

Subject : English

Lesson no. IV

Lesson name :

Q1:- Answers the following questions.

(a) How many fish are there in the sea?
(b) Why was the little fish unhappy?

Q2:- Fill in the blanks with the right word from box.

papes, flowers, water, matches, cows, wolves

A glass of _____ A bunch of _____
A box of _____ A herd of _____
A sheet of _____ A pack of _____

Q3:- Put commas in the right places.

(a) John Sonam Ajay and Aslam are taking part in the race.
:- John, Sonam, Ajay and Aslam are taking part in the race.
(b) Ma'am the homework was very intresting.
(c) Where did you keep my bag Zaira?
(d) I have to solve ten sums learn a poem and draw a map.

Q4:- Write one page writing.

Zaufishan Masood.

HOD
11.08.20

Class-II A & B

Date: 11-08-20

Subject: English

Unit: 03

Lesson name: 'The wind and the Sun'.

Q1:- Rohan tries to snatch Gita's new book from her. What do you think is the best thing to do? Choose an answer -

- Gita runs away with her book.
- Gita fights with Rohan.
- Gita talks to Rohan.
- Gita cries in a corner.

Q2: Find a rhyming word from each of these words

Bun :-

Hold :-

Boat :-

Fan :-

Sunny :-

Pot :-

Q3:- Rearrange the jumbled words.

(a) play / on / never / the / road.
:-

(b) footpath / only / on / walk / the
:-

(c) kills / thrills / speed / but
:-

Q4: Write one page writing.

HW
11-08-20

Zaufishan Masood.

कक्षा:- दो A/B
विषय : हिन्दी
पाठ संख्या : 06
पाठ का नाम :- बहुत हुआ।

दिनांक :- 11.08.20

प्र०① जब बहुत बारिश होने लगती है तब तुम कहाँ खेलती हो?
कौन-कौन से खेल खेलती हो?

प्र०② कविता में ऐसा क्यों कहा गया होगा?
• तेज़ बारिश होने पर सड़के नदी बन जाती हैं।
• सब ओर कीचड़ होने पर नानी याद आती है।

प्र०③ कहानी पढ़ो तथा इसमें आए संज्ञा शब्दों पर गोला ◯ लगाओ। उदाहरण देखो –

(हीरालाल) टोपियाँ बेचने शहर जा रहा था। रास्ते में एक जंगल था। वह थककर पेड़ के नीचे सो गया। पेड़ पर बहुत-से बंदर रहते थे। बंदरों ने हीरालाल की टोपियाँ निकालकर पहन लीं। हीरालाल जागा। उसने देखा गट्ठर में टोपियाँ न थीं। उसे तरकीब सूझी। उसने अपनी टोपी उतारकर फेंक दी। बंदरों ने भी अपनी-अपनी टोपियाँ उतारकर फेंक दीं। हीरालाल ने टोपियों का गट्ठर बाँधा और चल पड़ा।

प्र०④ एक पेज सुलेख लिखें।

Laufisham Masood

HW
11.08.20

BIOLOGY

VIII (A & C)

Shakil Ahmad (2)

11/5/2020

MicroOrganism Friends & Foe

Nitrogen Fixation

The process of Conversion of free atmospheric nitrogen into useful nitrogen compounds is Called Nitrogen Fixation.

There are two natural ways by which atmospheric nitrogen is fixed:-

(A) By Symbiotic bacteria:-

certain Plants such as Peas, beans, Pulses etc (Called leguminous Plants) have the bacterium Rhizobium on the nodules of their root. The bacterium Rhizobium Can take up atmospheric nitrogen and Convert into nitrates.

(B) During Lightning:-

During rains when lightning strikes, nitrogen and oxygen of the air react to form Nitric acid through various step.

The Nitric acid Comes down to the earth with rain water and reacts with Lime Stone in the Soil to form nitrates.

These nitrates are absorbed by plants through their roots and help them to make proteins.

Artificial Fixtion of Nitrogen

Large amounts of free atmospheric nitrogen is used for the production of many Chemical Compounds Such as Ammonia (NH_3) Nitric Acid (HNO_3) etc.

Contd on P=2