ENGLISH   CLASS X A,B,C,D   MD FARRUKH ALAM

First Flight   11/6/2020

Poem

How to Tell Wild Animals.

Question & Answer.

(1) Look at the line 'A novice might nonplus'. How would you write this correctly? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem?

Ans. " The correct order of the sentence is 'a novice might be so nonplussed'. The poet wrote it in order to bring rhyme to her poem, 'non-plus' rhymes with 'thus'.

(2) Much of the humour in the poem arises from the way language is used, although the ideas are funny as well. If there are particular lines in the poem that you especially like, share these with the class, explaining briefly about what it is about the ideas or the language that you like to or find funny?

Ans. Yes, it is true that the poet has used the language in a way that it arises humour. The poet has used many lines that are funny. One such is 'If he roars at you as you're dyin', You'll know it is Asian lion ——', or the other one is 'A noble wild beast greets you'. So his ideas of explaining the characteristics of

CLASS X ABCD

11/1/2020

Poem

How to Tell Wild Animals

the wild animals is quite funny.

Home Work

Q 1) which animal would you find in the jungles of the east?

Q 2) Which animal's roar is enough to kill you?

Q 3) Which animal do you find while walking in a yard?

Q 4) How does a bear kill you?

Q 5) which animals are the beasts of prey?

Q 6) who cries while catching their prey?

Q 7) who smiles while catching their prey?

Q 8) what is the difference between a chameleon and a lizard.

Iswaran The Storyteller Part-4
by R.K. Laxman

Long Questions:-

Q.) Mahendra calls ghosts or spirits a figment of the imagination, what happens to him on a full-moon night

Ans.

Mahendra calls ghosts or spirits a figment of the imagination because Iswaran informed him that they were living on a burial site. and kept narrating to him stories of various ghosts he himself had encountered. On one full moon night. Mahendra was woken up from his sleep by a low moan close to his window. At first he thought that it was a cat prowling around for mice. but the sound was too deep and for a cat. He resisted looking outside as he did not want to witness a sight that might stop his heart beat. But the crying became louder. He could not resist the temptation any more. Lowering himself to the level of the window (sill) he looked out of the white sheet of moonlight outside. There, not too far away, was a dark cloudy form clutching a bundle. He broke into a cold sweat and

MD Farrukh Alam

English

CLASS IX ABCD

11/6/2020

Iswaran The Storyteller

Part - 4

Sell back on the pillow panting

Home Work

Q. why does the author say that Iswaran seemed to more than make up for the absence of a T.V in Mahendra's living quarters?

NOTES

GRADE IX & X 'C'.

SUBJECT — ENGLISH

SECTION-B (WRITING)

LETTER WRITING.

✗ A letter is a written message that can be handwritten or printed on paper. It is usually sent to the recipient via mail or post in an envelope, although this is not a requirement as such. Any such message that is transferred via post is a letter. A written conversation between two parties.

✳ Letter writing is one of the very effective modes of communication. Letters can be:

1. Personal - to friends or relatives
2. Business - placing and receiving orders, complaints etc.

will be distributed in the ratio of appropriation

	Interest on Capital	:	Salary
Or	1,20,000	:	90,000
Or	4	:	3

ILLUSTRATION 24.

Shreya and Vivek were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 3 : 2. The balances in their capital and current accounts as on 1st April, 2017 were as under :

	Sherya (₹)	Vivek (₹)
Capital Accounts	5,00,000	2,50,000
Current Accounts	1,00,000 (Cr.)	28,000 (Dr.)

The partnership deed provided that Shreya was to be paid a salary of ₹5,000 p.m. whereas Vivek was to get a commission of ₹30,000 for the year.

Interest on capital was to be allowed @ 8% p.a. whereas interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% p.a. The drawings of Shreya were ₹15,000 drawn on 10th September 2017 while Vivek withdrew ₹30,000 on 1st September, 2017. The net profit of the firm for the year before making the above adjustments was ₹1,20,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partner's Capital and Current Accounts.

(C.B.S.E. 2019, Chennai, Modified)

SOLUTION :

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION A/C
Dr. *for the year ended 31st March, 2018* Cr.

Particulars	Amount		Particulars		Amount
		₹			₹
To Partner's Current A/cs			By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit)		1,20,000
Shreya	81,000		By Interest on Drawings		
Vivek	40,500	1,21,500	Shreya	450	
			Vivek	1,050	1,500
		1,21,500			1,21,500

PARTNER'S CAPITAL A/CS
Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	Shreya	Vivek	Date	Particulars	Shreya	Vivek
2018		₹	₹	2017		₹	₹
Mar. 31	To Balance c/d	5,00,000	2,50,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	5,00,000	2,50,000
		5,00,000	2,50,000			5,00,000	2,50,000

PARTNER'S CURRENT A/CS
Dr. Cr.

Date	Particulars	Shreya	Vivek	Date	Particulars	Shreya	Vivek
2017		₹	₹	2017		₹	₹
April 1	To Balance b/d	—	28,000	April 1	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	—
2018				2018			
Mar. 31	To Drawings A/c	15,000	30,000	Mar. 31	By P & L. Appropriation A/c	81,000	40,500
Mar. 31	To Interest on Drawings	450	1,050	"	By Balance c/d	—	18,550
	To Balance c/d	1,65,550					
		1,81,000	59,050			1,81,000	59,050

Working Notes :

(1) Interest on Drawings :

$$\text{Shreya} : 15,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = ₹450$$

$$\text{Vivek} : 30,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{7}{12} = ₹1,050$$

(2) Appropriations :

Particulars	Shreya	Vivek
	₹	₹
Interest on Capital	40,000	20,000
Salary	60,000	—

population with food, education and access to health facilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.

Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

India's Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources. India's IT revolution is a striking instance of how importance of human capital has come to acquire a higher position than that of material, plant and machinery.

Teacher's Name. Saqueb Zaser.

Secondary Sector

Secondary sector of the economy or industrial sector includes those economic activities that create a finished, tangible product. This includes manufacturing and construction. Here, a natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing which may take place in a factory, workshop or at home. Examples are yarn and cloth weaving from cotton, sugar or gur from sugarcane etc. Since the development in secondary sector became associated with different kinds of industries, it is also called industrial sector.

Tertiary Sector

The activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sector are covered in Tertiary sector. These activities do not produce goods, but they provide services that support the production process. eg. transport, storage, communication, banking etc, thus also known as service sector.

It also includes some essential services provided by professionals eg doctors, lawyers,

ECONOMICS

CH-2 SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Sectors of Economic Activities

The activities which are conducted with the objective to earn money are called Economic Activities. Some of these activities produce goods and others produce services. Activities are classified in various groups according to their common attributes, which are known as sectors.

Economic activities can be classified in three different ways:

i) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector
ii) Organised and Unorganised Sector
iii) Public and Private sector

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector

Primary Sector

Primary sector of the economy involves conversion of natural resources into primary products. Thus, this sector is directly associated with nature. This includes agriculture, forestry, fishing; mining and extraction of oil and gas. Since most of the natural products are obtained from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. It is also called agricultural and related sector.

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 2 PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Introduction

'People as Resource' is an effort to explain population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability. Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care. Ifful, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.

Human capital contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the total value of goods and services produced within a nation in a particular year plus income earned by it citizens (including income of those booked abroad) minus income of non-residents located in that country.

Like other resources population also is a resource — a 'human resource'.

This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problem of providing the
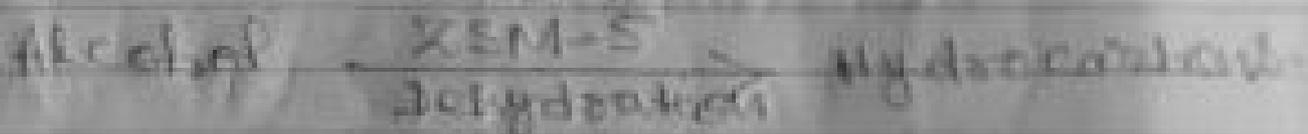
teachers, barbers etc and information technology such as software industry, internet cafe, ATM booths, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) and call centres.

Teacher's Name. Saquib Zarar

They are microporous aluminosilicates with three dimensional network of silicates in which some silicon atoms are replaced by aluminium atoms giving $Al-O-Si$ framework.

Zeolites are being very widely used as catalysts in petrochemical industries for cracking of hydrocarbons and isomerisation. Such a catalyst is highly specific because molecules of only particular size and shape can enter these pores and get absorbed.

An important zeolite used in petrochemical industries is ZSM-5 which converts alcohol directly into gasoline (petrol) by dehydrating them to give a mixture of hydrocarbons.

$$\text{Alcohol} \xrightarrow[\text{dehydration}]{\text{ZSM-5}} \text{Hydrocarbon}$$

The following steps are involved in enzyme catalysed reaction:-

Step I: Binding of enzyme to substrate to form activated complex.

$$E + S \longrightarrow ES$$

Step II: Product formation in activated complex.

$$ES \longrightarrow EP$$

Step III: Decomposition of EP into products and enzyme.

$$EP \longrightarrow E + P$$

Shape Selective catalysis:-

The catalytic reaction that depends upon pore structure of catalyst and size of the reactant and product molecules is called shape selective catalysis.

Zeolites are good shape selective catalyst because of their honey comb structure.

Principles of Inheritance and Variation

→ The scientific study of heredity (inheritance) & variation is called genetics.

→ Process of transmission of traits/characters from parent to their progeny/offspring or from one generation to the next generation is called heredity or inheritance.

→ Differences in characters/trait of individuals of same species is called variation.

→ The branch genetics established in 1900.

→ The term " Genetics" got used by Batshortne.

→ Georges Johann Mendel known as Father of genetics (1822).

→ Mendel use the term " factor" for gene.

→ The term gene was 1st used by Johan wam in 1909

→ Some important terms →

→ Allele := TT   allele →

→ Alternative form of a gene is called allele

→ Dominant →

→ Allele/gene which able to express itself is called dominant.

→ Expressed trait is called dominant trait

→ It is always represented by capital letter i.e TT, RR, YY

→ Recessive →

→ The allele/gene due to which traits are suppressed is called recessive.

→ It is always denoted by small letters i.e. tt, rr, yy

→ Homozygous →

→ Both alleles of a gene are similar to each other TT, RR, YY → dominant homozygous

میں تمہیں کھاؤں گا   سبق - ۸

① اگلے دن مرغا ایک بڑے سے ڈبے کے ساتھ آیا اور بولا، "اس میں میرا دوست ہے۔ وہ شرمانا بہت چاہے ہے۔ غار کے اندر جا کر ہی وہ ڈبے سے باہر آئے گا۔ تم ذرا باہر انتظار کرو"

② غار سے اندر کتے کی آواز میں بھوں بھوں کرنے کے بعد مرغے نے کہا۔ مجھے ایک لومڑی کی خوشبو آرہی ہے اور بھوک بھی بہت لگی ہے۔ "اندر آجا او لومڑی، میں تمہیں کھاؤں گا"

سوچیے بتائیے اور لکھیے۔

H.W i i - سوال ہے۔ بڑا سا ڈبہ ساتھ لا کر مرغے نے لومڑی سے کیا کہا؟

H.W ii ii - سوال:- غار کے اندر کتے کی آواز میں بھوں بھوں کرنے کے بعد مرغے نے کیا کہا؟

H.W iii iii - خوش خط لکھیے۔ (One page writing)

نیک رویہ رویہ اپنائیں کریم امین

11th June. 2020
Sub - maths
Class VII (3.0)

Chapter - 6
The Triangle and its Properties

Triangle. A fig. formed by three line segment is called a triangle.
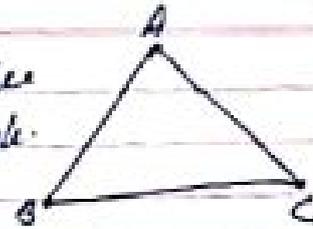
Here is △ ABC

There are six elements in a △ (triangle)
3 sides and 3 angles

Sides. $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$ $\overline{CA}$

Angles ∠BAC, ∠ABC, ∠ACB

Vertex - The meeting point of a pair of sides of a △ is called vertex
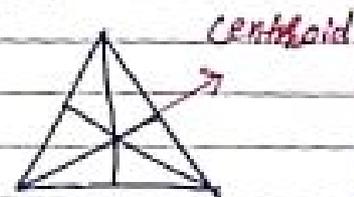
Thus A, B, C are three vertices of a △

Medians of a Triangle → A median of a triangle is a segment that joins a vertex to of the △ to the midpoint of the opposite side

In the give fig. By is the median of a △

∴ AY = YC
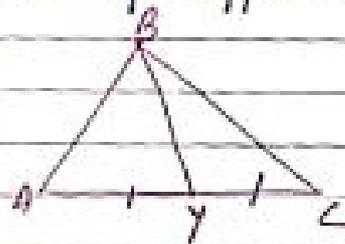
These are three medians of a △

centroid

HW. Exercise - 6.1 question

Ans → 1

Ans - 2 (a)

पाठ सूची → अक्षर एवं लेखनम्

वाराणसी

अस्माकं देशः भारतवर्षः अस्ति । अस्य-उत्तरे
दक्षां पर्वतराज: हिमालयः शोभते । भारतवर्षस्य
शीर्षे अस्ति: प्राचीनतमा नदी । अधिकतर देशे
वासा. वाल्मीकि: आद्यकवि: कालिदास प्रभृतय:
महाकवय: अभवन । अनेकानि निर्झराणि
अस्मिन देशे अनेकानि निर्मितानि । गड्गा-
यमुना - सरयू - ब्रह्मपुत्रादय: नद्य: श्रावन्ति
कूर्मिश्च उर्वरा भूमिन । अस्मिन देशे बहु
अनेकाणि नगराणि पुरा आगम ग्रामान:
देश्य: प्राचीन: आसीन । किन्तु इदानीं परिवर्त्तन
संजात: ।

गृहकार्य → गृह अभ्यास हेतु लिखे और याद करें ।

१) अभ्यास हेतु लेखनम् से कठिन शब्द को
लिखे अभ्यास करना जरूरी ।

— x — Radha Tribedhi

सरोवर :

सागार पाहे: एकः सरोवरः ददर्शे। तस्य जलगुण आणि निर्मलिम नारित। तस्मिन् बिभूषि तानि कमलानि मनोहराणि सन्त्यन्ते। घृ्याणि मारूतेन लुप्या; मधुकरः गुञ्जन्ति। अनेक तस्मा पक्षिणः आणि तत्र सानन्दं कूजनन्ति। सरोवरस्य जले श्यानगणनाः वसन्ति। आणि दृष्टि गोचराः। गणन्ति। सरोवरस्य निर्मले जले जनाः स्नानं कुर्वन्ति।

अभ्यास कार्य → कठिन शब्द लिखे।

सागार	मनोहरः	निर्मलिम
विकसितानि	मनोहराणि	सन्त्यन्ते
मधुकरः	अनेक कणिकाः	श्यान वसना
दृष्टिगोचराः	सानंद	

नोट → पाँच - पाँच बार इन शब्दों को लिखे।

— X — RatnaTripathi
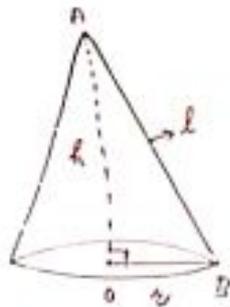
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Cone:

OA = Height (h)
OB = Base Radius (r)
AB = Slant height (l)

$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

Vertex

Circular

CONE

Cone:

OA = Height (h)
OB = Base Radius (r)
AB = Slant height (l)

$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

Vertex
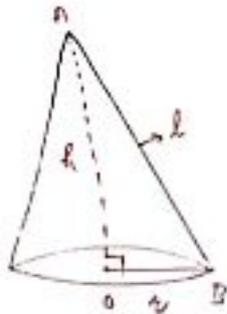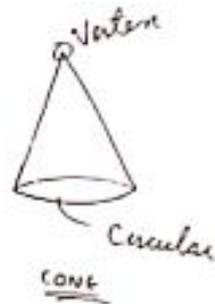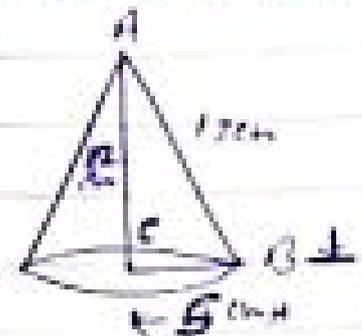
Circular

CONE

Notes   ~~Date~~   11 06 2020

Surface Area of Volume

→ Question based on Right Circular Cone.

Q. A right triangle ABC with sides 5 cm, 12 cm, and 13 cm is revolved about the side 12 cm, then find the volume of the solid so obtained.

Sol^n:
   AC = 12 cm
   AB = 13 cm
   BC = 5 cm

The right angled Δ is revolved about the side 12 cm, then,

   r = 5 cm

   h = 12 cm

   Volume of the cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
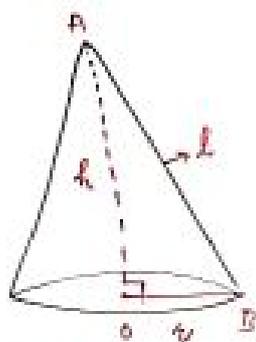
   $= \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 5^2 \times 12^4$

   $= 25\pi \times 4 = 100\pi \ cm^3$

∴ Required volume of cone is $100\pi \ cm^3$

H.W.   In Δ ABC in the above Question is revolved about the side 5 cm, then find the volume of the solid so obtained find also the ratio of the volume of two solids obtained in question this and above question.
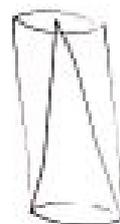
Cone :

OA = Height (h)
OB = Base Radius (r)
AB = Slant Height (l)

$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ cubic unit

C.S.A = $\pi r l$ sq unit

T.S.A = C.S.A + Area of Base
$$= \pi r l + \pi r^2$$
$$= \pi r (l + r) \text{ sq unit}$$

Notes   R.no 12.2   21 ob 2020

2. **Add** i) $4x^2y, -3xy^2, -5xy^2, 5x^2y$

$= 4x^2y + (-3xy^2) + (-5xy^2) + 5x^2y$

$= 4x^2y - 3xy^2 - 5xy^2 + 5x^2y$

$= 9x^2y - 8xy^2$ __Ans__

ii) $l - 8lz, 7lz - z, z - l$

$= (l - 8lz) + (7lz - z) + (z - l)$

$= l - 8lz + 7lz - z + z - l$

$= -5lz$ __Ans__

3. **Subtract :**

i) $(a - b)$ from $(a + b)$

$= (a + b) - (a - b)$

$= a + b - a + b$

$= 2b$ __Ans__

ii) $a(b - 5)$ from $b(5 - a)$

$= b(5 - a) - a(b - 5)$

$= 5b - ab - ab + 5a$

$= (5b - 2ab + 5a)$ __Ans__

__H.W.__ __Add__ i) $ab - 4a, 4b - ab,$

$4a - 4b$

ii) $x^2 - y^2 - 1, y^2 - 1 - x^2, 1 - x^2 - y^2$

__Subtract__ i) $-m^2 + 5mn$ from $4m^2 - 3mn + 1$

ii) $5a^2 - 7ab + 5b^2$ from $7ab - 2a^2 - 2b^2$

Class - I
Subject - English
Lesson - 04

Date - 11·06·202_

Lesson name - The Bubble, the straw and the Shoe

Content

The story is about three friends. The Bubble, the straw and the Shoe. One day they were passing through a forest they came near to a river how to cross it finally they decided to cross the river with the help of Straw. The straw stretched it self from bank to the river first. The Shoe landed on the Straw and broke it Bubble shoe with laughter and burst in a big round.

This ~~poem~~ story is written by - Alexei Tolstoy

Let's know basic word and their meanings from this story.
1. Bubble — A round hollow shaped body formed with liquid.
2. Straw — A dry stalk.
3. Shoe — The footwear.
4. Forest — A large track of trees.
5. River — A moving water body.
6. Cross — Go through
7. Float — To move on water.
8. Stretch — To make longer.
9. Bank — The side of the river.

H.w Read the story carefully. write one page writing.

Nishat Perween

The Bubble, the Straw and the Shoe

Listen and enjoy this story

Once upon a time there lived a Bubble, a Straw and a Shoe.

One day they went into the forest.

They came to a river. They did not know how to cross it.

The Shoe said, "Bubble, let us float on you."

"No, Shoe! Let Straw stretch himself from one bank to the

other. Then we can cross the river."

So, the Straw stretched himself from one bank to the other

When the Shoe jumped on the Straw, it broke. The Shoe into the water with a loud splash.

The Bubble shook and shook with laughter and burst with big bang.

اپنی مدد آپ

رات بھر بارش ہوتی رہی۔ صبح گلی میں کیچڑ تھی۔ بجلی میں
کیچڑ کی وجہ سے تین بچے پھسل کر گر گئے ۔ ان کو چوٹیں بھی آئی
تھیں ۔ ایک بچے کا تو مرہم بھی پٹی کیا ۔ اسے ڈاکٹر کے پاس لے گئے
زاہد اور ناصر نے جھاڑو اور بیلچے کی مدد سے کیچڑ صاف کر دیا ۔
سوچیے ، بتائیے اور لکھیے ۔

سوال :- i- H.W بجلی میں کیچڑ کی وجہ سے کیا حادثے ہوئے؟

سوال :- ii- H.W زاہد اور ناصر نے کیچڑ صاف کرنے کے لیے کیا کیا؟

سوال :- iii- H خوش خط لکھیے :- (One page writing)
ایک دوسرے کو بُرائی سے روکو ۔

Chapter 06

6. SQUARES & SQUARE ROOTS

⇒ **Squares :** $a^2 = a \times a$ where "a" is natural number

ex- $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$

$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$

$4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$

$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$

⇒ **Properties of Square Numbers.**

Number	Square	Number	Square
1	1	11	121
2	4	12	144
3	9	13	169
4	16	14	196
5	25	15	225
6	36	16	256
7	49	17	289
8	64	18	324
9	81	19	361
10	100	20	400

→ can we say that if a number end in 0, 1, 4, 5, 6 or 9, then it must be a square number.