Chapter 06

6. SQUARES & SQUARE ROOTS

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

eg — $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$

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

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

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

→ **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.

Class VIII

→ Find the unit place of square numbers.

Number	Square	Unit place
4	16	6
5	25	5
6	36	6
7	49	9
8	64	4
12	144	4
25	625	5
20	400	0

More example

$$(142)^2 = \underline{4} \quad \text{unit place}$$
$$(156)^2 = 3\underline{6} = 6 \quad \text{unit place}$$
$$(579)^2 = 8\underline{1} = 1$$
$$(847894)^2 = 11\underline{6} = \underline{6}$$

H.W   Ex- 6.1

1. What will be the unit digit of the square of the following numbers?
i) 81 ii) 272 iii) 799 iv) 3853 v) 1234 vi) 26387
vii) 52698 viii) 99880 ix) 12796 x) 55555

2. The following numbers are obviously not perfect square. Give reason.
i) 1057 ii) 23453 iii) 7928 iv) 222222 v) 64000
vi) 89722 vii) 222000 viii) 505050

3. The square of which of the following would be odd numbers? i) 431 ii) 2826 iii) 7779 iv) 82004

Scanned with CamScanner

class - I
subject - Maths
chapter - 04
Subtraction

eg.:

Take away   Left

①
| 5 | - | 2 | = | 3 |

②
| 4 | - | 2 | = | 2 |

③
| 3 | - | 1 | = | 2 |

④ write in Copy:-

(a)
| 6 | - | 4 | = | |

(b)
| 7 | - | | = | |

(c)
| 6 | - | | = | |

कक्षा – एक (प्रथम)   दिनांक – 11·06·20
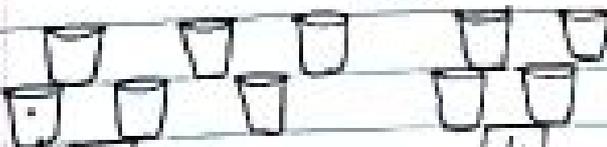
विषय – हिन्दी

पाठ संख्या – 05

पाठ का नाम – पकौड़ी

दौड़ी – दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी

छुन – छुन छुन – छुन
तेल में नाची
प्लेट में आ
शरमाई पकौड़ी

दौड़ी – दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी

हाथ से उछली
मुँह में पहुँची
पेट में जा
धँसाई पकौड़ी

दौड़ी – दौड़ी
आई पकौड़ी

मेरे मन को
आई पकौड़ी

सारांश – पकौड़ी कविता के रचनिता सर्वेश्वरदयाल सिंह है। इस कविता में कवि ने गरम-गरम पकौड़ी के तलने से लेकर मुँह में जाने तक के प्रकार को दर्शाया है। गरम पकौड़ी को तेल में छुना जाता है तो इस्से ऐसा लगता है कि वह तेल में छुन-छुन करके नाच रही है। पकौड़ी हमारे उछलकर प्लेट पर आ पहुँचती है। जिससे लगता है कि पकौड़ी वह प्लेट में आने पर शरमाती है। हाथ से पकौड़ी को उछलकर पकौड़ी मुँह पर आ जाती है और कवि के मन को पकौड़ी खूब भाती है।

गृहकार्य – ① इस कविता को भाव के साथ पढ़ो, याद करो और लिखो।
② एक पेज हिन्दी की सुलेख लिखो।

Nikhat Pehwaar

4. I am Growing up

I was born a baby.

I could move only
my arms, hands
and legs.

After some
time I started
crawling.

Then, after some
time I started
standing up.

This is the way I grew up.

I am still growing up.

My parents help me to grow up.

They take care of me.

My weight is increasing.

My arms and legs are growing longer.

I am learning more about things around me.

I am learning more about many things at school.

I am learning what is good to do.

This is the way I am growing up.

Date – 11.06.2020   class – I
Subject – Ev.s   ch – 04

I am growing up

Content:

Every living things are growing up. Kids se
this is the picture of baby when you were a
baby then you can move only arms, legs an
hands then after few months you can start
the crawling then after few months you
started the standing then after few month
you can walk to a support after few mon
you can walk without support this is the
you growing up.

H.W. 2020
11.06.2020// Read this chapter carefully and write
difficult words five times from this chapter

Nithof Perween

causes of short circuiting :-

(i) damage to the insulation of power lines :

(ii) a fault in an electric appliance due to which current doesn't pass through it.

(iii) over loading of the circuit

When short circuiting occurs the resistance of the circuit decreases to a very small value and the current becomes very large. This results heating of live wires which produced sparting at the point of short circuiting. This sparking sometimes causes fire in a building.

HOME WORK

① What is the colour of live wire?

② On what factor does the current rating of a polyfuse depend?

③ Name two safety measures commonly used in electric circuits and appliances?

After the pole fuse, the cable is connected to electricity meter which records the electricity consumption of the house in (kwh). The earth wire from the meter is locally earthed in the compound of the house. The live wire coming out from the output terminals of meter has another fuse called the main fuse. Beyond the main fuse, the live and the neutral wires are connected to the main switch. The metallic covering of the main switch is also locally earthed. The main switch is operated by a single live. Power lines coming from the main switch are taken to the distribution board from where the wires go to the different parts of the house through fuses in the board.

Some important short notes

(1) SHORT CIRCUITING :-

Live wire

Neutral wire

sparks bulb

When the live wire and the neutral wire come in direct contact with each other, short circuiting occurs.

Psychological Aspects of women Athletics

(i) Stress → All women atheletes under go various degrees of Stress due to increased Competition and male domination. But women are able to handle Stress in a better way as they are more open and have a large Social Circle.

(ii) Aggression → women may experience aggression that may reduce their performance in Sports. But they are able to manage the aggression and also are less aggressive in nature.

(iii) Sensitive → women are more Sensitive to the reaction of the people towards them. Therefore positive reinforcements by parents Coach, friends can enhance their performance.

(iv) Eager to learn → Women are more eager to learn the

new skills and techniques. Therefore coaching is easier in case of women athletes.

(v) Coping :- women are able to handle and manage their emotional and interpersonal problems in a more efficient way. This helps women athletes to make strategies for better performance.

Date :- 11/6/2020

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Date :- 11/6/2020

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CLASS-VI A,B,C

SUB : COMPUTER   CHAP-2

TOPIC : Wild card and
            their importance

WILD CARD : → In windows

two special characters, question
mark ('?') and, asterisk ('*')
are called wild cards.

These cards are useful in searching
files because they give flexibility in
specifying paths and files.

★ The question mark (?) wild card:

A question mark (?) in a filename
or file name extension means that
any one or none character can
occupy that position.

For example :
    Memo?.doc   would represent
→ Memo.doc
    Memo 3.doc

Memo 4.doc
Memo 7.doc   and so on
i.e. any file starting with memo following
by exactly any one or none character
and with an extension .doc.

★ The asterisk (*) wildcard :

The asterisk (*) replaces any number of
characters.
For example :
    A*.exe   will represents.
Ab.exe
Abc.exe
Ans.exe
Answer.exe
ans 2.exe and many more.
Similarly ,

B*.*	*.doc
BC.exe	Aug.doc
Bat.dat	Bye.doc
Bye.doc many	BC.doc many more

★ QUESTION FOR H.W :
1) What do you mean by wildcard? Explain
2) Learn the above notes.
3) How many character can a question mark is
   to be replaced ?

to apply

Home   Insert   Design   Transitions   Animations   Slide Show   Review   View

| None | Cut | Fade | Push | Wipe | Split | Random Bars |

Transition to This Slide

Sound: [No Sound]   Advance Slide
Duration: 02.00   On Mouse Click
Apply To All   After: 00:00.00

Timing

Choose slide transitions from this group.

Choose sound effect & timing for transition from this group.

SUB-COMPUTER   CHAP-3

TOPIC : Add Transition to
     a slide / slide transition

TRANSITION : → Transitions are
special effects that introduce a
slide in a slide show.

slide transition : → slide tran
sition is a way to control how
the next slide will replace prev-
ious slide in a slide show.

Q. How we can add slide
transition to our presentation
slide ?

→ We can add slide transition
to our slide by following these
steps :

1) click on **Transition** tab, and then
select the transition type from the
pop up **transition slide group**

2) Now from the two timing group of
transition tab. Select Sound effect and
transition timing

3) To select a group of slide to apply
similar transition to the slides we should
press **ctrl + mouse click** in the **slide sorter**
view.

Q. Differentiate between a slide and slide show?
→ A slide is a single digital page of a
digital presentation. A slide may contain
text or visual object or a hyperlink or
audio/video etc.
       whereas A slide show is a
running electronic presentation in which
we can use special visual, sound
and animation effects.

★ QUESTION FOR H.W :

1) what do you mean by transition and
Slide transition.

2) Learn the notes of chap - 3

Files (10)

- bundles.info
- libquadmath.info
- gccinstall.info
- gccint.info
- cpp.info
- cppinternals.info
- gcc.info
- make.info
- make.info-1
- make.info-2

Result of the search

Use wildcards in search string here

See more results

*.info

Shut down ▶

(Chapter – 12) (Areas Related to Circles)
(Class 10)
Exercise 12.1

Question 1:

The radii of two circles are 19 cm and 9 cm respectively. Find the radius of the circle which has circumference equal to the sum of the circumferences of the two circles.

Answer 1:

Radius of first circle (r_1) = 19 cm,

Radius of second circle (r_2) = 9 cm

Let, the radius of the third circle = r

Circumference of the first circle = $2\pi r_1$ = $2\pi (19)$ = 38π

Circumference of the second circle = $2\pi r_2$ = $2\pi (9)$ = 18π

Circumference of the third circle = $2\pi r$

According to question,

Circumference of the third circle = Circumference of the first circle + Circumference of the second circle

$\Rightarrow 2\pi r = 38\pi + 18\pi$ $\Rightarrow 2\pi r = 56\pi$ $\Rightarrow r = \frac{56\pi}{2\pi} = 28$

Hence, the radius of the circle, which has circumference equal to the sum of the circumferences of the two circles, is 28 cm.

Question 2:

The radii of two circles are 8 cm and 6 cm respectively. Find the radius of the circle having area equal to the sum of the areas of the two circles.

Answer 2:

Radius of first circle (r_1) = 8 cm,

Radius of second circle (r_2) = 6 cm

Let the radius of the third circle = r

Area of the first circle = πr_1^2 = $\pi(64)$ = 64π

Area of the second circle = πr_2^2 = $\pi(36)$ = 36π

Area of the third circle = πr^2

According to question,

Area of the third circle = Area of the first circle + Area of the second circle

$\Rightarrow \pi r^2 = 64\pi + 36\pi$ $\Rightarrow \pi r^2 = 100\pi$ $\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{100} = 10$ cm

Hence, the radius of the circle, having area equal to the sum of the areas of the two circles, is 10 cm.

Question 3:

Figure depicts an archery target marked with its five scoring areas from the centre outwards as Gold, Red, Blue, Black and White. The diameter of the region representing Gold score is 21 cm and each of the other bands is 10.5 cm wide. Find the area of each of the five scoring regions.

Answer 3:

Radius of (GOLD region) first circle (r_1) = 21/2 =10.5 cm

Radius of second circle (r_2) = 10.5 + 10.5 = 21 cm

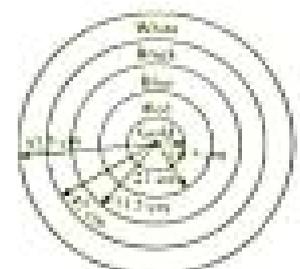Radius of third circle (r_3) = 21 + 10.5 = 31.5 cm

Radius of fourth circle (r_4) = 31.5 + 10.5 = 42 cm

Radius of fifth circle (r_5) = 42 + 10.5 = 52.5 cm

Area of (GOLD region) first circle = πr_1^2 = $\pi(10.5)^2$ = $\pi(110.25)$ = 346.50 cm²

Area of RED region = Area of second circle – Area of first circle

= $\pi r_2^2 - \pi r_1^2$

H.W.:- 4,5&6   By Ateef jami

1

Topic: Domestic Electric Circuit

Earth wire
Live wire
Neutral wire   electricity
Board's fuse   electricity
                meter
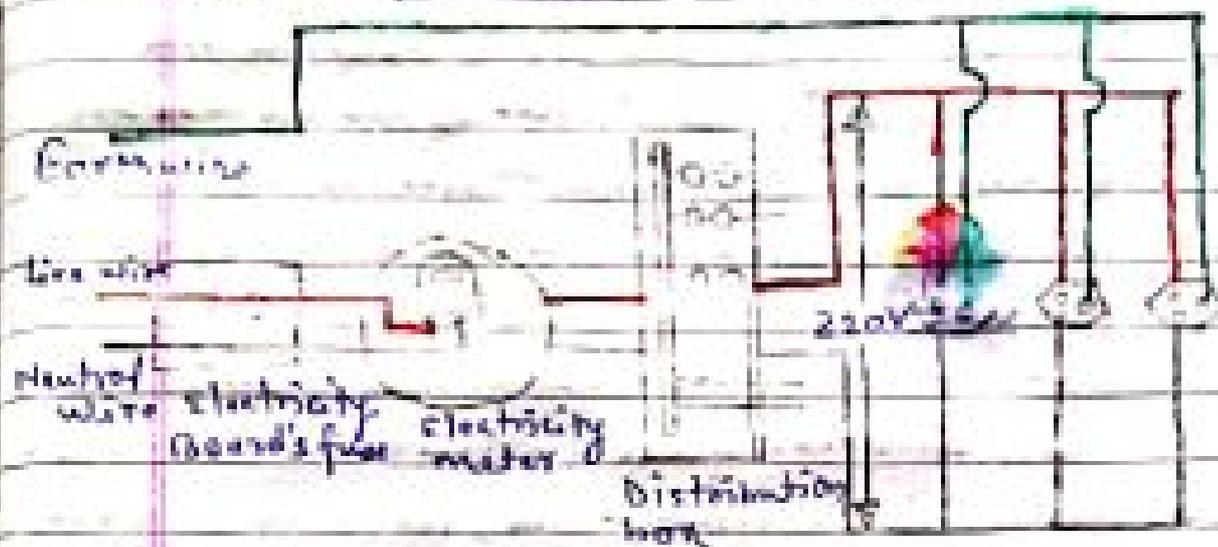   Distribution
                box
220V

Ans - A schematic diagram of the domestic circuits
The electric power to our house is supplied
either through overhead wires or through
underground cables. The cable has three
separate insulated wires (a) live wire
(b) neutral wire and (c) earth wire. The live
wire has red insulation cover, neutral wire
has black insulation cover and the earth
wire has green insulation cover. The
potential difference between the live and
neutral wire is 220V. The neutral and the
earth wires are connected together at the
local power substation so that both of
them are at zero potential.
        Before the electric lines enters a house
the electricity department places a fuse called
the pole fuse in the live wire whose rating
depends upon the load of that house.

5) $L.H.S = \dfrac{Cos\,2x}{Cos\,x - Sin\,x}$

$= \dfrac{Cos^2x - Sin^2x}{Cos\,x - Sin\,x}$

$= \dfrac{(Cos\,x + Sin\,x)\,\cancel{(Cos\,x - Sin\,x)}}{\cancel{(Cos\,x - Sin\,x)}}$

$= (Cos\,x + Sin\,x)$

7) $L.H.S = \dfrac{Sin\,2x}{1 - Cos\,2x}$

$= \dfrac{\cancel{2}\,Sin\,x \cdot Cos\,x}{\cancel{2}\,Sin^2x}$

$= tan\,x$

8) $L.H.S = \dfrac{tan\,2x}{1 + Sec\,2x}$

$= \dfrac{\frac{Sin\,2x}{Cos\,2x}}{1 + \frac{1}{Cos\,2x}}$

$= \dfrac{\frac{Sin\,2x}{Cos\,2x}}{\frac{Cos\,2x + 1}{Cos\,2x}}$

$= \dfrac{\cancel{2}\,Sin\,x \cdot Cos\,x}{\cancel{2}\,Cos^2x}$

$= tan\,x$

12) $L.H.S = (Sin\,x - Cos\,x)^2$

$= Sin^2x + Cos^2x - 2\,Sin\,x \cdot Cos\,x$

$= (1 - Sin\,2x)$

16) $L.H.S = \dfrac{1 - Cos\,2x + Sin\,x}{Sin\,2x + Cos\,x}$

$= \dfrac{2\,Sin^2x + Sin\,x}{2\,Sin\,x\,Cos\,x + Cos\,x}$

$= \dfrac{Sin\,x\,(2\,Sin\,x + 1)}{Cos\,x\,(2\,Sin\,x + 1)}$

$= tan\,x$

15) $L.H.S = \dfrac{Cos^3x - Sin^3x}{Cos\,x - Sin\,x}$

$= \dfrac{\cancel{(Cos\,x - Sin\,x)}\,(Cos^2x + Sin^2x + Sin\,x\,Cos\,x)}{\cancel{(Cos\,x - Sin\,x)}}$

$= 1 + \dfrac{Sin\,2x}{2}$

$= \left(\dfrac{2 + Sin\,2x}{2}\right)$

$= \dfrac{1}{2}(2 + Sin\,2x)$

N.B:- Rest will be home work.

By:- Akef Jan

Prove that

5. $\dfrac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \cos x + \sin x$

6. $\dfrac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \tan x$

7. $\dfrac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x} = \cot x$

8. $\dfrac{\tan 2x}{1 + \sec 2x} = \tan x$

9. $\sin 2x(\tan x + \cot x) = 2$

10. $\operatorname{cosec} 2x + \cot 2x = \cot x$

11. $\cos 2x + 2\sin^2 x = 1$

12. $(\sin x - \cos x)^2 = 1 - \sin 2x$

13. $\cot x - 2\cot 2x = \tan x$

14. $(\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x) = \dfrac{1}{2}(2 - \sin^2 2x)$

15. $\dfrac{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \dfrac{1}{2}(2 + \sin 2x)$

16. $\dfrac{1 - \cos 2x + \sin x}{\sin 2x + \cos x} = \tan x$

17. $\cos x \cos 2x \cos 4x \cos 8x = \dfrac{\sin 16x}{16 \sin x}$

18. Prove that
    (i) $2 \sin 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ \cos 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

    (ii) $2\cos^2 15^\circ - 1 = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

    (iii) $8\cos^3 20^\circ - 6\cos 20^\circ = 1$

    (iv) $3\sin 40^\circ - 4\sin^3 40^\circ = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

19. Prove that
    (i) $\sin^2 24^\circ - \sin^2 6^\circ = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}-1)}{8}$

    (ii) $\sin^2 72^\circ - \cos^2 30^\circ = \dfrac{(\sqrt{5}-1)}{8}$

20. Prove that $\tan 6^\circ \tan 42^\circ \tan 66^\circ \tan 78^\circ = 1$.

21. If $\tan\theta = \dfrac{a}{b}$, prove that $a\sin 2\theta + b\cos 2\theta = b$.

ANSWERS (EXERCISE 20)

1. (i) $\dfrac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$ (ii) $\dfrac{-1}{9}$ (iii) $-4\sqrt{5}$ 2. (i) $\dfrac{24}{25}$ (ii) $\dfrac{-7}{25}$ (iii) $\dfrac{-24}{7}$

3. (i) $\dfrac{120}{169}$ (ii) $\dfrac{119}{169}$ (iii) $\dfrac{-120}{119}$ 4. (i) $\dfrac{13}{27}$ (ii) 1

HINTS TO SOME SELECTED QUESTIONS

3. Use the relations $\sin 2x = \dfrac{2\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$ and $\cos 2x = \dfrac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$.

5. LHS $= \dfrac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \cos x + \sin x = $ RHS.

6. LHS $= \dfrac{2\sin x \cos x}{2\cos^2 x} = \tan x = $ RHS.

7. LHS $= \dfrac{2\sin x \cos x}{2\sin^2 x} = \cot x = $ RHS.

Ch - 5 : Coal & Petroleum

Resources → These are the source or supply from which we can benefit in some way.

Natural resources → Those resources which are obtained from nature.

e.g :- Wind, soil, water & air.

Man-made resources → Those resources which are made by humans for their consumption.

e.g :-

Inexhaustible natural resources → The resources that occur naturally & are unlimited in nature are called inexhaustible natural resources. They don't get exhausted by human activities such as air, sunlight.

Exhaustible natural resources → The resources that occur naturally but are limited in nature are called exhaustible resources. These resources can get exhausted by human activities & might disappear altogether or take hundreds or thousands of years to replenish.

e.g wildlife, forests, minerals, coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

FUELS

- A fuel is any substance that releases large amounts of energy in the form of heat & light when it is burnt.

e.g Coal & Petroleum

- Coal and petroleum are called fossil fuels that are formed by fossils (dead remains) of living organisms.

Ch-7: Getting to know Plants

- Plants are the immovable living organisms all around us.
- They are the primary food providers.
- They are mostly green in colour & use sun as the source of energy to make food.

Types of plants on the basis of their size

1. Herbs → These are the smallest plants and donot have woody stem. They have green, soft & tender stems. They donot have many branches.
   eg Mint, Coriander, mustard, star anise, rice, wheat etc.

2. Shrubs → These are slightly larger than the herbs. They are busy & have hard stems that donot bend easily. In these plants branches arise from the base of stems.
   e.g:- Lemon, China rosa, jasmine, Aloevera, black-berry etc.

3. Trees → These are big plants with tall & strong stems called trunk. Stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground. They live for many years.
   e.g:- Mango, Neem, Banyan, Coconut etc.

Types of plants on the basis of their growth

1. Climbers → They have weak stems & cannot stand erect. They take the support of other trees & climb on them.
   e.g:- Pea, Grapes, Vine etc.

2. Creepers → The plants which creep on the ground and spread out.
   e.g:- Pumpkin & watermelon.

6. Campus Recruitment.

7 Recommendations of employees.

8. Labour Contractors.

9. Web publishing.

* Merits of external Sources:

1. Qualified Personnel

2. Wider choice.

3. Fresh Talent

4. Competitive spirit

* Demerits of external Sources.

1. Dissatisfaction

2. lengthy Process

3. Costly Process

H.W ① Discuss the difference between Internal and External Sources

② Describe, Training and development in your own words ?

Class: XII (Commerce)

Subject: Business Studies

Chapter: 06. Staffing.

Topic: External Sources:

External Recruitment refers to searching for the employees from the sources outside the organisation.

Various Sources of external recruitment are:

1. Direct recruitment

2. Casual Callers.

3. Advertisement

4. Employment exchange

5. Placement Agencies and management Consultants

that, Regarding Sustainable development we must have to protect the natural resources like wise, ground water, plants, wildlife and other resources.

H.W ① Describe the role of natural resources for the protection of clean environment?

② Discuss the Contribution of different states for the growth and development of Indian economy?

class X Soc-A, B and C

Subject: Economics

Chapter - 1. Development

Topic: eConomic Development.

According to Indian eConomy, we have think or describe about motion of development. It has to be likely in different.

Suppose for the present that a particular Country is quite developed. However, since the second half of the twentieth Century, a number of present type and levels of development are not sustainable.

So, finally, we Can Say

देशगानों कहानी 28/29/20

बालगोविन्द भगत (रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी)

प्रश्न 5- बालगोविन्द भगत की किन गुणों लोगों के बारतन
नाधारण की थी ?

उत्तर- बाल गोविन्द भगत की दिन-चर्या का प्रतिदन नागी
साहित्यिक नियम होता था। उस दिन-चर्या से नहीं की
चूक उनके द्वारा रुप मग जाती थी, जैसे -
1. गृहस्थ जीवन में रहने हुए साधुता को न अपनाना
पड़ा। 2. रुखबर भी दूसरे वीरतु को बिना आज्ञा के
प्रयोग नहीं करते थे। अपने पास-पड़ोस वियोगों के
रूपनी लारी की तक लो जाते थे, उसे देखनगर वाले
को को फूलल लेना शाम। 3. गौर में ही किन दो
मील दूर जाकर नदी स्नान कर आना थे मोशा
की तरह दिन-चर्या में भां। 4. शारद ऋतु में देरते
किरत-किरात नाली टूर में ठेरल आने से ।।
नूजान संग उनके गानों से प्राम निन्द-नागन उठते
थे। 5. मरण सन्न रिश्ते में नहीं जानानी नाली
आवाज, नहीं वियोग होगी को जानानू, किर विना
नडी रहने थे।

प्रश्न 6 पाठ के आधार पर बालगोविन्द भगत ने मधुर गायन
की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

उत्तर- बालगोविन्द भगत कबीर के सीधे-साधे भक्त पद गाते
थे। जुप से खेज डी बजाते हुए मधुर गान करते
तो खेत में काम करने वाले किसब, मजदूरउनकी
और आह्हर हो जाते। उनके संगीत सरस्वा
लगता था कि स्वर की स्वतंरग सर्गी से धूर जा
रसो हो तो दूसरी तरंग लोगों के कानों को थोरा
एक पूरु हिन्दी सिखना रोजानिसक्ते रहे।

in Palampur: less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.

Manufacturing in Palampur involved very simple production methods are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour.

H.W   1. Who provides the labour in this case?

2. Describe the role of agriculture in Palampur?