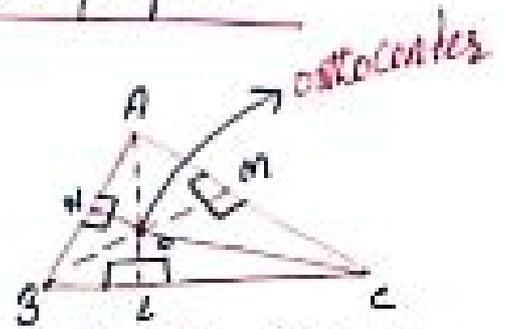


12th June, 2020
Sub - Maths
Class - VII (B, D)

Chapter - 6 The Triangle and its Properties

Altitudes of a triangle



The altitude of a triangle is the perpendicular from the base to the opposite vertex. Since there are three possible bases, there are also three possible altitudes. The three altitudes intersect at a single point, called the orthocenter of the Δ .

In the given fig. AL, BM and CN are the altitudes of a Δ and 'O' is a orthocenter of a Δ .

Exterior angle of a Δ and its Property

An exterior angle of a Δ is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.



$$\angle BAC + \angle ABC = \angle ACD$$

H.W - Do Exercise - 6.1

कक्षा - एक
विषय - हिन्दी
पाठ संख्या - 05

दिनांक - 12.06.2020

CLASSMATE
Date
Page

पकौड़ी

क्या माता है ? क्या नहीं माता ?

चीज़ें	भूँ से खाएंगे	खाना पड़ेगा	बिल्कुल नहीं खाएंगे
जलेबी	✓		
पकौड़ी			
बैंगन			
चुस्की			
कुरेला			
लौकी			
आलू			
आम			

क्या
12.6.2020
① तेल में तलकर बनाने वाली पाँच चीज़ों के नाम लिखो।

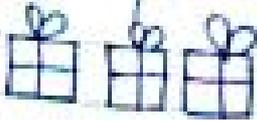
② एक पेज हिन्दी में सुलेख लिखो।

Nishat Parween

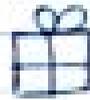
Subtraction

Example:

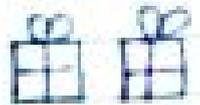
①



Take away



Left



3

-

1

=

2

②



8

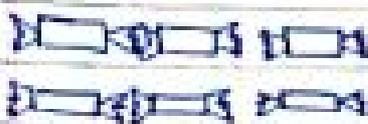
-

3

=

□

③



6

-

3

=

□

④



3

-

2

=

□

write in copy.

1) $4 - 4 = \square$

2) $5 - 1 = \square$

3) $9 - 2 = \square$

4) $8 - 3 = \square$

Nishat Poonawala

Class - I
Subject - English
Lesson - 04

Date - 12.06.2020

The Bubble, the Straw and the Shoe

New words

- 1) Bank - $\text{B} = \text{B} \text{ } \text{A} = \text{A} \text{ } \text{N} = \text{N}$ Ground near a river.
- 2) Bubble - $\text{B} = \text{B} \text{ } \text{U} = \text{U} \text{ } \text{B} = \text{B}$ Ball formed of liquid containing air.
- 3) Burst - $\text{B} = \text{B} \text{ } \text{U} = \text{U} \text{ } \text{R} = \text{R}$ Break apart from internal pressure.
- 4) Cross - $\text{C} = \text{C} \text{ } \text{R} = \text{R}$ Pass from one side to the other.
- 5) River - $\text{R} = \text{R} \text{ } \text{I} = \text{I} \text{ } \text{V} = \text{V}$ Large stream of water flowing over the earth.
- 6) Shoes - $\text{S} = \text{S} \text{ } \text{H} = \text{H}$ Covering for the foot.
- 7) Splash - $\text{S} = \text{S} \text{ } \text{P} = \text{P} \text{ } \text{L} = \text{L}$ to spread of water.

Answer the following questions:-

Q1:- Name the three friends.

Ans:- The three friends are Bubble, Straw and Shoe.

Q2:- Where did they go one day?

Ans:- The Straw, Shoe and Bubble went to the forest.

Q3:- What did they want to do?

Ans:- They wanted to cross the river.

11.06.2020
12.06.2020

1) Learn and write the question answer.
2) Write one page writing.

Nishat Par

حروف کی چھوٹی شکلیں

Page no 14

ص	صراحی	صابن	صرف	نصرت	خالص
---	-------	------	-----	------	------

ضی	ضعیف	ضرب	غضب	بعض
----	------	-----	-----	-----

ط	طبہ	طاق	طوق	قطرہ	خط
---	-----	-----	-----	------	----

ظ	ظروف	ظہر	منظر	حافظ
---	------	-----	------	------

ع	عورت	عینک	عابد	سعد	منع
---	------	------	------	-----	-----

غ	غبارہ	غلیل	غار	بغل	بالغ
---	-------	------	-----	-----	------

مقصد: حروف کی چھوٹی شکلوں کی مشق کرو تاکہ ان کی شناخت
پختہ ہو جائے۔

ہدایت: بچوں کو بتایا جائے کہ 'ب' گروپ کے علاوہ زیادہ تر
حروف کی چھوٹی شکل ایک ہی ہے۔

سوال ۱: ص اور ضی گروپ کی چار چار چھوٹی شکلیں لکھو۔ H.W

سوال ۲: ط اور ظ گروپ تین تین چھوٹی شکلیں لکھو۔ H.W

سوال ۳: ع اور غ گروپ تین تین چھوٹی شکلیں لکھو۔ H.W

سوال ۴: خوش خط لکھیے: - (One page writing) H.W
دُو رُو وُوہ اُف اُٹ

H.W.
12.6.20

سوال ۱: دیے ہوئے الفاظوں کے الگ الگ حروف لکھیے۔

گڑیا = غیروں : نزالی : کپڑے : ک پ ر ے دعوت : غبارے : غ ب ا ر ےتکھے : ت ح ف ے

سوال ۲: گڑیا کے ہاتھوں میں ہر دم کیا رہتا ہے؟ H.W. :

سوال ۳: غیروں کے آگے گڑیا کیا کرتی ہے؟ H.W.

سوال ۴: خوش خط لکھیے۔ (one page writing)

بخار بچہ بخشش انجم امجد

Akhan
Teacher's Sign

कक्षा → V E
विषय → संस्कृत

पाठसूची → अक्षर से शब्द परिचय संस्कृत

I	क	कुमलम्	कुपोतः
1.	ख	खण्डः	खनित्रम्
2.	घ	घटः	घटिका
3.	च	चलका	चालक
4.	ज	जाम्बु	जम्बू
5.	झ	झण्डः	झण्डा
6.	ट	टण्डुलः	टण्डुल
7.	ड	डण्डः	डण्ड
8.	ण	ण्डुलः	ण्डुल
9.	त	तण्डुलः	तण्डुल
10.	थ	थण्डुलः	थण्डुल

II संस्कृत में फलों का नाम →

			हिन्दी अर्थ
1.	आम्रम्	→	आम
2.	लीचिका	→	लीची
3.	शेवम	→	शेव
4.	अमृतफलम्	→	अमरुद
5.	नारंगम्	→	नारंग
6.	वेरम्	→	वेर
7.	गारिकफलम्	→	गारिक
8.	शुक्रः	→	शुक्र
9.	काण्डियम्	→	अनार
10.	फला	→	फला

Rachanika

H.W
12.6.20

mint - کچھ سوچ کر لوٹری بولی:

"فرغے تم بانگ تو بہت اچھی دیتے ہو"

فرغا لولا: "کیوں نہیں۔"

① لوٹری بولی: بھائی فرغے! "نماز کا وقت ہو گیا ہے۔ تم نے بانگ تو دے دی ہے نیچے اتر آؤ تو مل کر نماز پڑھ لیں۔"

② یہ سوچ کر اچانک کوا اڑا اور چڑیا کے گھونسلے کے اوپر والی شاخ پر جا بیٹھا۔ وہ درخت پر لگے ہوئے بڑے بڑے کچے کچے ام اپنی جویج سے کاٹ کر نیچے گرانے لگا۔ کئی سخت ام لگانا بلی کے اوپر گرانے لگا۔ اس طرح بلی کو بھگانے پر مجبور کیا۔

H.W

سوال ۱۔ لوٹری نے فرغے کو درخت سے نیچے اتارنے کے لیے کیا کیا؟

H.W

سوال ۲۔ کون نے بلی کو بھگانے کے لیے کیا کیا؟

H.W

سوال ۳۔ خوش خط لکھیے:- (one page writing)

بریا کاری اور حسد سے دور رہو۔

Aksham

I	संस्कृत	अङ्ग्ल-वन
1.	पानरः	पानराः
2.	बालकः	बालकाः
3.	नरः	नराः
4.	चलकः	चलकाः
5.	बालिका	बालिकाः
6.	अश्वः	अश्वाः
7.	पुत्रः	पुत्राः
8.	मयूरः	मयूराः
9.	रुक्मः	रुक्माः
10.	सैनिकः	सैनिकाः

II शब्दों का अर्थ समझें फिर मिलान करें।

1.	आसम	कौडा
2.	चलका	हाथी
3.	गुणः	चिट्ठिया
4.	कुपोतः	कैल
5.	मन्त्रकः	फिसान

पाठ्यसूची -> अथय शब्द (स्थानवाचक)

- 1) अत्र -> यहाँ
- 2) यत्र -> जहाँ
- 3) तत्र -> वहाँ
- 4) कुत्र -> कहाँ
- 5) सपत्रि -> सब जगह
- 6) पुरा -> पहले
- 7) अथा -> नीचे
- 8) यत -> जहाँ से
- 9) तत -> वहाँ से
- 10) कुतः -> कहाँ से
- 11) एकतः -> एक ओर से
- 12) उभयतः -> दोनों ओर से
- 13) इतरक्तः -> इधर-उधर
- 14) उपरि -> ऊपर

सहाय्य ->

- I पाठ - 9 "सूय उक्त्यात्" लिखें।
- II संस्कृत अर्थ लिखें।

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (i) सूरज | (ii) एषः |
| (ii) अंशुकार की | (iii) एषा |
| (iii) मनुष्य में | (iv) एतौ |
| (iv) नई चेतना | (v) अनेकानि |
| (v) उक्त्यात् | (vi) एतानि |

वृत्तवाचक

कक्षा - सातवा
विषय - संस्कृत

पाठ - १, २, ३ से अत्र आरंभ कार्य

12/05/20

(I) अकारान्त-पुंल्लिङ्गः ; II आकारान्त-स्त्रीलिङ्गः

दण्डः	दण्डा
शिक्षकः	शिक्षिका
मयूरः	मयूरी
शुकः	शुकी
बापकः	बापिका
गजः	गजिका
मकर	मकरिका
विद्यालय	प्रयोगशाला
विपकः	विपिका
गायकः	गायिका

III अकारान्त-नपुंसकलिङ्गः →

फलम्	पुस्तकम्
द्वारम्	जलम्
सूत्रम्	पुष्पम्
विमानम्	गृहम्
पात्रम्	विभ्रामगृहम्
सुहृत्	

(II) पाठ 1, 2 से प्रश्न 2 को उत्तर-पुस्तक
कार्य करें ।

Rachna Singh

विषय -> संस्कृत

पाठ शुद्धी -> २

प्रश्नोत्तर कार्य -> १

12/05/20
पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी

1. 'भवन्ते सूतपिबन्तः सुख-साध्यन्तः आसन्' इति वाक्यरूपे कर्तृपदं किम् ?

उ० 'सुखसाध्यन्तः' इति कर्तृपदम् ।

2. 'वासुदहम् आडम्बरविहीनम्' इत्यर्थः विशेष्यपदं किम् अस्ति ।

उ० 'वासुदहम्' इति विशेष्यपदम् ।

3. 'अवलोक्य' इति पदस्य किं पर्यायवाच्यपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?

उ० 'दृष्ट्वा' इति पर्यायवाच्यपदम् ।

4. 'उपरिथलाः' इति पदस्य कृते किं विलोमपदम् अत्र अस्ति ।

उ० 'अनुपरिथलाः' इति विलोमपदम् ।

5. 'इच्छन्ति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम् ?

उ० 'आ कुरु' इति कर्तृपदम् ।

Rastuipiballu

कुक्षा -> IX A, B, D
विषय -> संस्कृत

पाठ - 2 जोशाहम
प्रश्नोत्तर 3यं

I शैवाङ्कित पद्यानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत

क) मालिन्का ससीमः सहं हर्मियात्रायं गच्छसि
सम । उ० काशिः

ख) चन्दनं पुष्पकोहनं कृत्वा एष स्वप्नातराशक-
प्रबन्धम् अकरोत् । उ० करय

ग) मोहकानि पूजा निमित्तानि शिवानि
आसन् । उ० कानि

घ) मालिन्का स्वपत्नीं न्यातुरत्नं मन्यते ?
उ० कौशुभम्

ङ) तान्दिकानि पादाभ्यां ताडयित्वा चन्दनं
स्फुराञ्जितं करोति ?
उ० का

सहस्रार्थं 1) प्रश्नोत्तर 3यं का उत्तर 10 मं

11) "बालक" शब्द रूप प्रथमा, पंचमी
विभक्ति लिखत ।

Date :- 13.6.20 (Friday)

Class :- 6 - Sub - English (Grammar) - Writing Section

Topic - Report Writing

(I) To describe the facts for some events as per eyewitness account is called Report writing. In report writing we have to follow the format and write only the necessary details.

(II) - Format of Report writing

<p><u>Headline / Title of The Reading</u></p> <p><u>Writer's Name and Designation</u></p> <p>Place, date - - - - -</p> <p>Content - - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>etc.</p>
--

H/W

Q1 - Learn and write the above ~~map~~ notes and format in grammar copy.

Q2 - Inter school Cricket Tournament recently hosted by your school. Write a report in 50 words. Invent the necessary details only.

— o —

Date: - 13.6.20 (Friday)

Class: - VIII C, Sub - English (Grammar) Writing Section

Topic - Report Writing

- (I) To describe the facts for some events as per eyewitness account, it called Report writing. In report writing we have to follow the format and write only the necessary details.
- (II) Format of Report writing

<u>Headline / Title of The Reading</u>
<u>Writer's Name and designation</u>
Place, date -----
Content -----

etc.

H/W

Q1 - Learn and write the above ~~rep~~ notes and format in grammar copy.

Q2 - Inter school Cricket Tournament recently hosted by your school. Write a report in 50 words. Invent the necessary details only.

Date - 26/06/2020 (Friday)

Class - VDA sub-English

Topic - Paragraph Writing

I. Definition - A group of related sentences that develop a single point is called Paragraph

II. Principles of Paragraph Structure

There are 3 parts of a paragraph -

- (i) Unity → All sentences related to the topic
- (ii) Order → Events must be in sequence
- (iii) Variety → Construct the sentence of different length

III. Example of Paragraph Writing

Mercy

To forgive a mistake is not a sign of weakness for anyone. It is really a sign of strength. It is easy to hate and punish someone. But, it gives resentment. Mercy is a natural passion. One who forgives is a superior man. The forgivers put the wrong-doers to shame. Forgiveness turns a foe into a friend. So, Mercy is the noblest form of revenge.

HW Q1 - Read, learn and write this note in your grammar copy.

Q2 - What is a paragraph?

Q3 - What are essential parts of a paragraph?

Q4 - Write a paragraph on -

• Friendship - A Beautiful Relation

Class - I
Subject - Eng. S
Unit - 1

Date - 12.06.2020
Ch - 04



I am Growing up

1. Fill in the blanks using the correct word given in the box:

[Parents, learn, crawl, grow, weight]

- a) A baby first learns to crawl before it starts standing.
- b) Our parents help us to grow.
- c) Slowly our height and weight increase.
- d) We learn about many things around us.
- e) This is the way we grow up.

11. Answer in YES or NO:

- a) were you born as a baby? YES
- b) Are you still growing up? YES
- c) Do your friends help you to grow? YES
- d) Do you still crawl? NO
- e) IS your height and weight increasing? YES

Nishant Polween

12.6.20

Page No.

Date



माहौल को इस प्रकार चमकृत कर देती थी।

1. आषाढ के महीने में खेत में काम करने वाले बच्चे, बूढ़े यहाँ तक कि महिलाएँ सभी भगत की मधुर गायन की ओर आकृष्ट हो जाती थी।
2. कीचड़ में लिथड़े भगत जब धान की रोपाई कर रहे होते थे। धान के पौधों की पंक्ति बंदूक वहाँ रहे होती थी, तो उनका कंध फट पड़ता था। लोग उल्टे तरह आमुख हो जाते।
3. भगत के कंठ से फूटता हुआ स्वर खेसा जान पड़ता। फिर क स्वर की ओर र-वा का स्वर की शक्ति होती जो ऊपर की ओर जा रहा होता इस तरह लोगो की कानों की ओर
4. स्वर कान में पड़ते ही पानी में खे लते हुए बच्चे कंधुम उठते। खेत की मेड़ पर कसेवा लिए बँधी, डूँई और गो ब्रे होंट स्वर में ही र-नामा विक्रम रण से कथन करने लगते थे।
5. खेतों में हल होंकते कुषकों के पैर सकताप से उठने लगते।
6. खेतों में रोपनी करने वालों की आंगुलियों विशेष क्रम में चलने लगती।

Ch-7: Getting to know plantsAlgae & Mosses

- Algae & mosses are the most primitive, or simple plants.
- Algae are found mostly floating on water & mosses are seen on surfaces, rocks or bark of trees in humid conditions.

Types of plants on the basis of their life cycle:

1. Annuals → Plants whose life cycle is completed in the one season. These are generally herbs.

Ex: - wheat & mustard.

2. Biennials → Plants whose life cycle requires two seasons for completion. They are generally herbs & woody shrubs.

Ex: - Radish, Carrot & Potato

3. Perennials → Plants whose life cycle runs for more than two seasons. They are generally trees.

Ex: - Guava, Babul, Mango, Palm trees etc.

Parts of the PlantsRoot System

It comprises of roots & its branches inside the soil.

Shoot System

It comprises of stems, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits present above the soil.

HW

Learn all the points carefully.



प्रश्न-7. कुछ सामाजिक प्रसंगों के आधार पर यह दिखाई देता है कि बालगौबिन भगत प्रचलित सामाजिक मान्यताओं को नहीं मानते थे। पाठ के आधार पर उन प्रसंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

उत्तर- बालगौबिन भगत प्रचलित मान्यताओं पर विश्वास नहीं करते थे। ऐसे उदाहरण उन्हीं जीवन में अनेक बार प्रस्तुत किया हैं:

1. साधु होकर भी भगत खेतीकारी का कार्य करते थे। उन्हीं ने गृहस्थ जीवन में साधुता की पहचान कराई।
2. अपने पुत्र की मृत्यु पर भगत तनिक भी विचलित नहीं हुए। इस तरह का त्याग कम पुरुषों में मिलता है।
3. मृतक पुत्र की चिता को पतौड़ से आग दिलवा कर उस सामाजिक परंपरा को बड़े ही साहस से नकार दिया- जो स्त्रियों को शमशाव परजाना निषेध मानते हैं।

4. भगत साधुओं द्वारा भिक्षा मांग कर भोजन की परंपरा के विरोधी थे। वे अपनी कुर्माई में विश्वास करते थे और अपने ही घर पर भोजन करते थे। यही कारण था कि गंगा स्नान जात समर्थ कहीं मांग कर भोजन नहीं करते थे।

प्रश्न-8- धान की रोपाई के समय सस्ये मोहोल को भगत की स्वर लहरियाँ किस तरह प्रस्तुत कर देती थीं। उस मोहोल का शब्द-चित्र प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

उत्तर- धान की रोपाई के समय भगत की स्वर लहरियाँ

of applications forms, unqualified candidates are eliminated.

2. Selection Tests: Those candidates who pass the preliminary interviews are asked to appear for the selection or employment test.

Some of the important tests used for selection of employees are:

- (a) Intelligence Test.
- (b) Aptitude Test.
- (c) Personality Test.
- (d) Trade Test.
- (e) Interest Test.

3. Employment Interview.
4. Reference and Background checks.
5. Selection Decision.
6. Medical Examination
7. job offers
8. Contract of Employment

How (1) Define Training. How is it different from education?

(2) What is meant by recruitment?
How is it different from
• selection?

Class XII (Commerce)

Subject: Business Studies

Page No. 1
Date: 12/6/20

Chapter: 06. Staffing

Topic: Selection

Selection is the process of identifying and choosing the best person out of a number of prospective candidates for a job.

In Selection process, various steps are performed to eliminate the ^{un}suitable candidates and to select the most suitable candidate.

* Selection Process:

The steps involved in the selection process are as follows:

1. Preliminary Screening →

on the basis of preliminary screening

Types of farming

① Shifting Agriculture

① It is that practice of farming in which land is obtained by clearing forests and practised agriculture till fertility of the farm is exhausted.

② Main features → ① It is practised by the tribal communities who live near the forests

② In this types of farming, mainly women work on the farm.

③ Tuber crops like Cassava, Tapioca, Yam, maize etc. are mainly grown.

④ Practised areas - It is practised in north-eastern states, western Odisha, North-western M.P, Southern Andhra Pradesh & North-eastern Thailand.

② Subsistence farming

① It is that practice of farming in which farmer and his family produce food crops for themselves and for local market to satisfy their other demands

② Main features -

① It is practised by those people who live in thickly populated areas.

② Farmer and his family are engaged in this type of farming.

③ Food crops like wheat, rice, Bajra, maize pulses etc are mainly grown.

④ Practised areas → It is practised in most part of India even today.

① Write any three features of shifting agriculture.

② Write any three features of subsistence agriculture.

Sunaina

12/6/20