

English  
Beehive

CLASS X A, B, C, &amp; D

15/5/2020

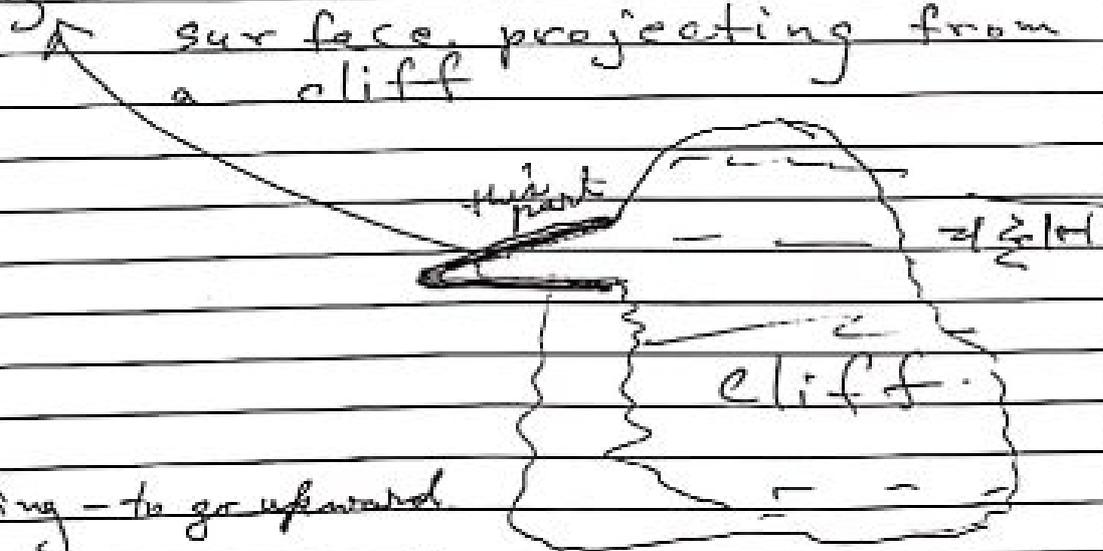
His First Flight Part-I

outward and downward into space and he can feel his wings cutting through the air. The next moment he is flying fearlessly and his siblings soaring and diving with him.

Distrust - Not to believe.

Siblings - Brothers & sisters.

Ledge - a narrow horizontal surface projecting from a cliff.



soaring - to go upward

Despite - In spite of.

plateau - an area of fairly level of high ground.

skim - fly in the sky

H.W) Q/ Understand the above summary.

English  
Book

CLASS TX. A, B, C &amp; D

14/5/20

Poem

The Road Not Taken Part IV

After all, it was not quite easy to make the right choice! But he exercised his option after a much contemplation.

Q/4) Discuss what these phrases mean to you.

- 1) a yellow wood
- 2) it was grassy and wanted wear
- 3) the passing there.
- 4) leaves no step had trodden black
- 5) how way leads on to way.

Ans. 1) A forest in the autumn season.

2) The road was grassy because it was a less travelled road. It wanted people to move on it.

3) It says walking on the road.

4) It means the leaves had not been crushed under the feet of travellers.

5) How one road leads to another?

How to learn the above questions & answers.

## POEM

## The Road Not Taken

## PART IV

by Robert Frost

Q1) What is the message of the poem "The Road Not Taken"?

Ans The message of the poem is to make people aware of their skills. The poet wishes to say that choices should be made carefully & thoughtfully. One should behave responsibly because life does not offer multiple chances every now & then.

Q2) Why did the poet choose that road?

Ans The poet chose that road because it was less travelled. He wanted to do those activities which had not been done by anyone earlier. The poet didn't seem to be interested in choosing a much trodden path of life. Avoiding the popular rat-race, he wanted to do some thing new in his life.

Q3) Did the poet take his decision haphazardly? (Quickly)

Ans He thought over the situation. He took this decision after a lot of contemplation. He did not take this decision haphazardly. No doubt, he was a bit confused.

2. Rate of adsorption is high in the beginning and decreases till equilibrium is attained  
3. In adsorption equilibrium is instantaneous

2. Rate of absorption remains the same throughout the process.  
3. In absorption equilibrium is slow.

Desorption:

The process of removing an adsorbed substance from a surface on which it is adsorbed is called desorption.

Sorption:

When adsorption and absorption take place simultaneously then the process is called sorption.

Ex: Dyes get adsorbed as well as absorbed in the cotton fibre i.e. sorption take place.

Mechanism of adsorption

The particles in interior of the adsorbent equally attracted from all the sides. However particles at the surface experience unbalanced attraction due to unbalanced force of attraction the adsorbate particles are adsorbed at the surface of adsorbent.

During adsorption the residual forces on the surface of adsorbent decreases i.e. surface energy decreases which appears in the form of heat known as enthalpy of adsorption.

Date: 14.05.20 (Monday)

Class: VIII

Sub: English (Conceptual)

Chapter: The Summit Within

Meaning

Summit - Height, Pinnacle, Culmination  
Thus, 'The Summit Within' means  
spiritual height or personal fulfilment, such  
as confidence, readiness to struggle or  
face difficulties, meet the adventures  
or face the dangers and overcome of it,  
Courage and Tolerance etc.

About the author - Major HPS Beharwalia, is  
the first Indian to climb Mount Everest  
in Nov. 6, 1936. He wrote several books  
on mountaineering. 'Higher Than Everest'  
is the famous autobiography written by  
him. He received several Awards like Arjuna  
Award, Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan.  
At present, he is the Chairman of Indian  
Spinal Injuries Centre.

About the story - In this write-up he talks  
about his emotion, turmoil and experience  
of the first Indian team conquering Mount  
Everest on 29 May, 1965. Then, he was one of  
the member of 'the team'. He says that climbing  
Mount Everest is a unique experience that changes  
a man completely. He talks about Summit  
of mind to face the challenges, despite the  
physical Summit.

Q1 - Write a few lines about the author?

Q2 - Describe the meaning of the Title of  
the story.

Q3 - What can we learn by facing  
risk and challenges in life?

date: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sunday)

Page: 14

Sub-English (Board - \_\_\_\_\_)

### Chapter - 5 - Quality

The story talks about a famous shoemaker, Mr. Gessler. He lived with his elder brother in their shoe shop in London. The name of his shop was Gessler Brothers. He believed in his excellent art of shoe-making. He was sad to say that big companies only had big names but made poor quality boots. He worked in his shop with his elder brother. He made shoes only for an advance order. His shoes never failed to fit for any customer. In case of any fault, he agreed to repair or replace them. The narrator and his father were well known to Gessler since long time. They got boots made by Gessler.

Gessler would eat, sleep and breathe boots. Once the narrator ~~returned to his shop~~ wanted Russian leather boots. Gessler promised to deliver in fifteen days time. On another occasion, the narrator complained of creaking of his boots. For Gessler, it was a shock as his work used to be near perfect. He agreed to repair and replace them.

Q1.

Q1 - Who was Gessler? What is the name of his shop?

Q2. He was sad to say what?

Q3. How did Gessler react and response on getting the complaint of creaking of shoes by the narrator?

Date - 10.2.20 (Thursday)

Class - 6 (11th)

Sub - English (at last with the stars)

Chapter - 1 - A Tale of Two Birds

(--- Continued)

Second Bird → During the course of morning the King reached in the afternoon where the second bird lived. The second bird asked the King to rest and feel comfortable and wait for the rishi or saint to come down. The King narrated the previous incident. The bird said that that bird is my brother. The second bird also told the King that the first bird lived with rabbits and he became like them. I have asked him to change but he did not listen to me.

The King thought that both birds were alike in appearance but their nature was completely opposite to the other.

Rishi's Teaching - Soon, the rishi (saint)

arrives and teaches the King the moral of the story that — "A person is recognized by the people who are friends to them."

Moral Teaching of the Story - Make friend with the people of good nature and avoid the company of bad people.

- Q1 → What did the second bird say to the King?  
Q2 → What did the rishi say to the King?  
Q3 → What do you learn from the story?  
Write in 4-5 sentences.

कक्षा - १० A

विषय - संस्कृत

14/5/20

पाठ अध्यायन पाठ ४ अस्माद् (मै)

	स्वप्नपत्र	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
I प्रथमा →	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
द्वितीया →	माम्	"	अस्माकम्
तृतीया →	मया	आपाश्याम्	अस्माभिः
चतुर्थी →	मह्यम्	"	अस्माभिः
पंचमी →	मत्	"	अस्मात्
षष्ठी →	मम	आपयोः	अस्माकम्
सप्तमी →	मयि	"	अस्मासु

सहकार्य

II संस्कृत अनुवाद -

1. रमेश पढ़ता है -
2. राधा लिखती है -
3. वह चुसता है -
4. बकरी चरती है -
5. फ़ायल फूकती है -
6. बौड़ा बौड़ती है -
7. मोहन खाता है -
8. फ़ायल फूकती है -

III अभ्यास कार्य में प्रश्न १ बमाना है।  
IV व्याकरण अध्याय में प्रश्न २ है।

नोट -> पाठ से शब्द अर्थ लिखें और  
शाब्द करें।

Radhajyoti

कक्षा -> IV

विषय -> संस्कृत

Date: 14/05/20

पाठ उद्देश्य

F रघु: एषा, एतन् (यह)  
पुं. स्त्री, नपुंसकलिङ्ग

	कुलम्	जलम्
11) गजः	माता	जलम्
12) मधुः	वालिका	पुं-लक्ष्म
13) विजयः	वालिका	वेत्रम्
14) बालकः	आशा	अन्नम्
15) वरः	चटका	कुमलम्
16) वक्रः	निशा	जीवनम्
17) रामः	जननी	दानवम्
18) अश्वः	सभा	दानम्
19) शासकः	कवी	अहथयव
10) कृकः	अम्बा	पठनम्

II बच्चों आप सभी को लगने यह कलाप कि पुं  
स्त्री० उतोर नपुं० गलक कोन - बॉन है।  
में एषः एषा और एतन् की भी  
ज्ञान की को। उनगर, उनाप न इनशब्दों  
से वाक्य बनाया वा ऐन बनेगा पुं० क साक  
पुं० स्त्री० के साथ स्त्री उतोर नपुं० के  
साथ नपुं०। [यै पिश्वर का जन्म नहीं  
अवस्था -> एष बालक अस्ति। एषा माता  
अस्ति। एतन् कुलम् अस्ति।  
अवस्था अर्थ -> पांच पांच वाक्य बनाय लीसि  
पुं० स्त्री० नपुं०) भाक प्र. 100

कक्षा -> III A

विषय -> संस्कृत

14/05/20

पाठ सूची -> अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग

शब्द -> अर्थ

(i)	लात्रः	->	लात्र
(ii)	शिष्टकः	->	अध्यापक
(iii)	मयूरः	->	मोर
(iv)	शुकः	->	बौल
(v)	बालकः	->	बच्चा
(vi)	गजः	->	हाथी
(vii)	मकरः	->	मगरमच्छ
(viii)	कीटकः	->	किया
(ix)	गायकः	->	गाते वाले
(x)	जनकः	->	पिता

II संस्कृत में पुल्लिङ्गों का नाम ->

1. आम्रम् -> आम
2. कथली फलम् -> कला
3. अपम् -> सेव
4. नारिकेलम् -> नारियल
5. लीनिका -> लीची
6. इक्षुः -> इरिख
7. अमृत फलम् -> अमर
8. अमृत फलम् -> अमरक
9. तिलुजः -> तरबूज
10. गारुडम् -> गरुडा

->

Ravi Kant Singh

संस्कृत कवि विवरण  
(2020-2021)

9.8/05/20

उद्देश - IX

विषय - संस्कृत

दिनांक

अवधारण के लिए विषय सूची - 2006 रूप

द्विकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग - साह्य और पाव को द्वादि कर हरि, कवि, विरि  
निधि - ये सभी द्विकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों के रूप माने शब्द के समान होते हैं।

क्रिया-संकेत - पठति (पढ़ना)  
धातु - धाताते (बोड़ता है)  
चरति (चरता है) है (अस्तित्व)  
धूमता है (भूमता है) भूकती (कूलती)

गृहकार्य ->

संस्कृत अनुपाद -

1. शमैश पढ़ता है। 3. बकरी चरती है।
2. शब्दा लिखती है। 4. चिड़िया उड़ती है।
2. "कवि" शब्द 24 लिखे और चढ़ करें।

नोट -> अभी हमने व्याकरण भाग की जानकारी दे रही हैं।  
Ratna Tripathi

# Physical Education

## Symptoms of ADHD

The primary symptoms of ADHD are as follows:

1. **Self-focused behavior:** A common sign of ADHD is an inability to recognize other people's needs and desires. A child with ADHD may interrupt other people when they're talking. They may have trouble waiting their turn for classroom activities or when playing games with other children.
2. **Emotional turmoil:** A child with ADHD may have difficulty keeping emotions in check. They may have outbursts of anger at inappropriate times. Younger children may have temper tantrums.
3. **Fidgetiness:** Children with ADHD often can't sit still. They may try to get up and run around, fidget, or squirm in their chair when forced to sit.

4. **Unfinished tasks:** A child with ADHD may show interest in lots of different things, but they may have problems finishing them. For example, they may start distinct classes or homework, but move on before finishing.

5. **Lack of focus:** A child with ADHD may have trouble attending, even when someone is speaking directly to them. They'll say they heard you, but they won't be able to repeat back to you what you just said.

6. **Mistakes:** Children with ADHD have difficulty following instructions that require planning or executing a plan. This can lead to careless mistakes, but it doesn't indicate laziness or a lack of intelligence.

7. **Daydreams:** Children with ADHD aren't always Yambunctious and loud. Another sign of ADHD is being quiet and less involved than other kids. A child with ADHD may zone into space, daydream, and ignore what's going on around them.

H.W  
14.5.20

"کوڑے نے گھونسلے سے سر باہر نکالا تو دیکھا کہ ایک بلی  
چڑیا کے بچوں کو کھانے کی تاک میں ہے۔ یہ دیکھ کر کوڑا سہم گیا۔"  
یہ سوچ کر اچانک کوڑا اڑا اور چڑیا کے گھونسلے کے اوپر والی  
شاخ پر جا بیٹھا۔ وہ درخت پر لگے ہوئے بڑے بڑے کچے آم اپنی  
جو بیج سے کاٹ کر بیجے گرانے لگا۔  
معنی یاد کیجیے۔

درخت - پٹر - شاخ - ٹہنی، ڈال  
رفتہ رفتہ - دھیرے دھیرے، آہٹ ہونا - بلی سے آواز ہونا  
نگران - دیکھ بھال  
سہم جانا - ڈر محسوس کرنا  
تکیب - طریقہ  
سلوک - برتاؤ - خوف - ڈر

سوال ۱ - کوڑا کیوں سہم گیا؟  
سوال ۲ - کوڑے نے بلی کو بھگانے کے لئے کیا کیا؟  
سوال ۳ - مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے معنی یاد کر کے کاپی پر لکھیے۔

پڑوسیوں کا ایک دوسرے پر بہت حق ہے۔ جو پڑوسی ایک  
دوسرے کے کام آتے ہیں ان میں کاپس میں محبت ہوتی ہے۔  
ہمارے نبی حضرت محمد نے پڑوسیوں کو حفاظت اور امن میں محسوس کرتے ہیں۔  
ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنے کی تاکید کی ہے۔  
سوال ۴ - خوش خط لکھیے۔

(One page writing)  
ایک دوسرے کا مال غلط طریقہ سے نہ کھاؤ

## میلے کی سیر

سبق - 9

حرفوں کو ملا کر الفاظ بنائیے۔ مثال - ف + ا + د + ح = فرح

i - ف + ر + ح = فرح

ii - ع + ا + د + ل = عدل

iii - گ + و + ل = گل

iv - گ + و + ل + ا = گل + ا

v - س + خ + ت = سخت

vi - ک + ہ + د + د + ا + ا + ہ = کدو

vii - ک + ہ + د + د + ا + ا + ہ = کدو

viii - ح + و + ب = حو

فرح اور عادل اپنے والد کے ساتھ میلے میں گئے۔ پہلے دونوں گول گول گھومنے والے جھولے میں بیٹھے۔ عادل کا گھوڑا سخت اور کھردرا تھا۔ فرح کی بیٹی حور زمر اور ملائم تھی۔ جھولا پہلے سیدھا چلا پھر الٹا۔ دونوں کو خوب چکر آئے لیکن مزہ بھی بہت آیا۔ پھر وہ دونوں دوسرے جھولے میں بیٹھے۔

سوال 1۔ فرح اور عادل اپنے والد کے ساتھ کہاں گئے؟

جواب :-

سوال 2۔ عادل کا گھوڑا کیسا تھا؟

جواب :-

سوال 3۔ ہر لفظ کے لیے الٹا لفظ لکھیے۔ مثال - جھوٹی - بڑی

پہلے - سخت - سیدھا - اوپر - جھوٹی

سوال 4۔ خوش خط لکھیے۔ (One page writing)

اثر دال روا درد دردی

कक्षा : दो A/B

दिनांक : 14-05-20

विषय : हिन्दी

पाठ का नाम : बहुत हुआ

पाठ संख्या : 06

प्रश्न 1) नीचे सब वाक्यों से बचने के लिए कमा करेंगे ?  
बताओ।

लोग :-

कानून :-

केंचुआ :-

कुत्ता :-

मछली :-

मीठ :-

प्रश्न 2) जब बहुत बारिश होने लगती है तब तुम कहां खेलती हो ? कौन-कौन से खेल खेलती हो ?

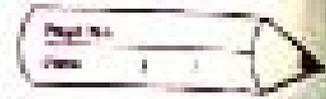
प्रश्न 3) बारिश में कितना पानी बरसता है ? वह सब पानी कहां-कहां जाता है ?

प्रश्न 4) एक पेज शुद्ध लिखें।

Zaufikhan Masud

1/10  
14-05-20

Subject: English



Lesson no. IV

Lesson name: A Little Fish story

Q1:- Answer the following question.

- (a) What happened to the fish one day?  
 (b) Why was the fish thankful to be a little fish?

Q2:- Look at the pattern and fill in the blanks.

Look:-

Pick:-

Bark:-

Want:-

Talk:-

Wish:-

Pull:-

Sleep:-

Q3. Fill in the blanks. Take words from these given below.

tailor, teacher, cabinet, nurse, barber
---

- (a) A person who mends our shoes is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) A person who stitches clothes for us is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) A person who teaches us is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (d) A person who cuts our hair is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (e) A person who looks after a patient is called \_\_\_\_\_

Q4:- Write one page writing.

Kaufishan Masood

 HW  
 14-05-20

Subject: Business Studies

## Chapter: 4. Planning

Planning is the beginning of the management process.

Basically, Planning means deciding in the present for the future.

Under planning, we have to mention about what to do, why to do, when to do, where to do and whom to do.

Planning is deciding in the present, what is to be done in future. It involves anticipation of future course of events and deciding the best course of action.

Thus, it is basically a process of thinking before doing. It bridges the gap between where we are and where we want to go.

How

Q Describe the "zero" Planning in your own words?

Subject: English



Lesson no. 03

Lesson name: 'I' Smile

Q1: Remember these questions and answers:

(a) Why is a smile a funny thing?

:- Smile is a funny thing as it can make other people happy when they are sad.

(b) What happens when you smile at someone?

:- When we smile at someone, they get happy and forget their worries.

Q2: Read the poem carefully and write ten hard words from the poem?

Q3: Look at the word 'talk'. Here 'l' is silent. Now, write five more words.

Q4: Write one page writing.

Zainab Masood

Mus  
14-05-20

Class: X. A, B and C

Page No.	
Date	14/05/20

Subject: Economics.

Chapter: 1 : Economic Development

Topic: Public Facilities.

Dear Student, We have to discuss about the public facilities in which the central government has provide different type of facilities to the Indian citizen.

Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution free environment.

So, we can say that the state or central govt will provide road, bridge, hospital, school and other facilities.

When we talk about the health the problem does not end with Infant Mortality Rate. The other information shows that more than half of the children in Bihar do not go to school.

H.W

Q. Describe public facilities in your own words?

Q. What do you mean by Infant Mortality Rate?

Subject Economics.

Chapter. 1 Economic Development.

Topic: Income and other criteria

Dear Students, here we have to discuss about income and goals.

People not only think about income but they have to think for different types of goals like, Security, freedom, equal treatment and liberty. As far as Indian economy is concerned, it should be the government responsibility to fulfill the basic needs of every citizen. As we know that the per capita income of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar. Later on we have analyse about the the per cent contribution of these states in national economy. For income and other goals, we have to describe for Gross national product, Gross domestic product and N.N.P.

Q. What is the major criterion used by Indian economy?

subject - physics  
class - X (A, B)

Date: 14.5.20

Page No.: 03

conclusions of Faraday's experiment:

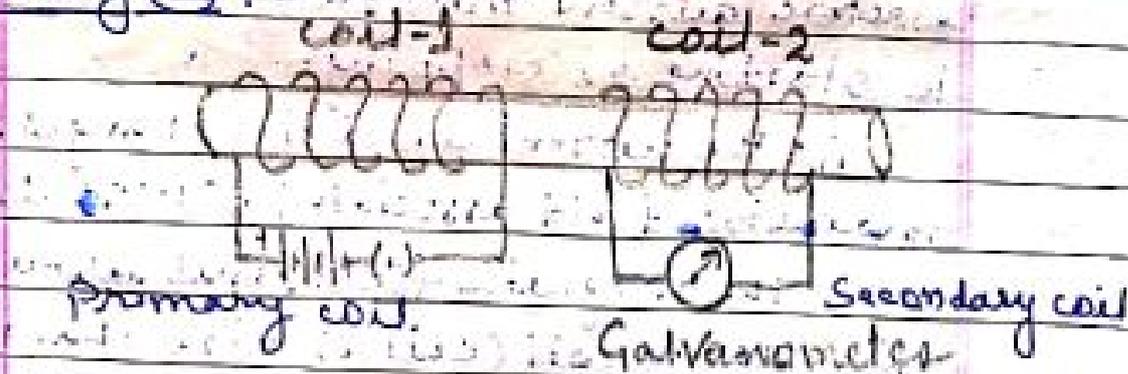
An induced current flows in the coil only when there is a relative motion between the coil and the magnet.

Motion of a magnet with respect to the coil produces an induced potential difference, which sets up induced current in the circuit.

The direction of induced current in the coil is reversed if the direction of relative motion between the coil and the magnet is reversed.

The induced current in the coil increases when the magnet and the coil are rapidly moved with respect to each other.

Activity (2)



Take two different coils of copper wire having large number of turns wound on a wooden core. Connect coil-1 in series with a battery and a plug key. Also connect coil-2 with a galvanometer.

plug key is the key.

(1) Take a coil of wire AB having large numbers of turns.

(2) Connect the ends of the coil to a galvanometer.

(3) Take a strong bar magnet and move its north pole towards ~~at~~ the end B of the coil.

The galvanometer shows momentary deflection, say to the right indicating the presence of a current in the coil AB.

The deflection becomes zero when the motion of the magnet stops.

(4) Now the north pole of the magnet is taken away from the coil. Now the galvanometer is deflected towards the left, showing that the direction of current in the coil is opposite to the first.

(5) Now the magnet is kept stationary and the coil is moved towards ~~the~~ north pole of the magnet. We see that the galvanometer needle deflects towards the right and when the coil is moved away from the magnet, the galvanometer needle moves towards left.

(6) When the coil is kept stationary with respect to the magnet, the deflection of the galvanometer needle ~~is zero~~.