Subject - physics
class - X (A, B)

14.5.20
02

(1) Take a coil of wire AB having large number of turns.
(2) connect the ends of the coil to a galvanometer.
(3) Take a strong bar magnet and move its north pole towards 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 drops to zero.

Subject - physics

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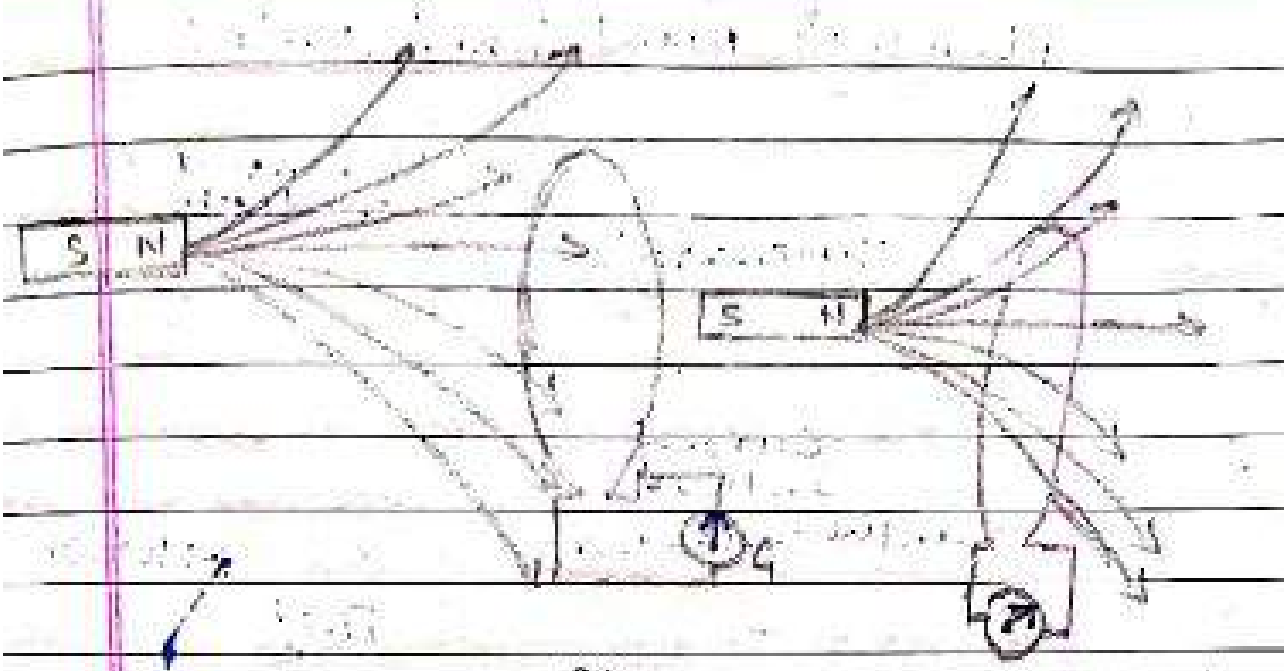
Date 14.05.20

Page No. 05



The change (whether an increase or decrease) in magnetic flux linked with the coil induces current in the coil. Increasing magnetic flux induced current in one direction whereas decreasing magnetic flux induces current in the opposite directions. The magnitude of the induced current depends on the rate of change of magnetic flux in the coil.

The phenomenon of generation of an electric current in a circuit by changing the magnetic flux linked with it is called electromagnetic induction.

The induced current is maximum when the direction of motion of the coil is at right angles to the magnetic field. In this situation we use fleming's right hand rule to find the direction of the induced current.

Teacher's Sign.

Subject - physics 14.5.20
class - X (A,B) Page No. 04

We observe that the galvanometer needle instantly jumps to one side and quickly returns to zero, indicating a momentary current in coil-2.

* Now disconnect the coil-1 from the battery. We observe that the needle momentarily moves, but to the opposite side. That is the current this time flows in the opposite direction in coil-2.

* In this activity we observe that when the current in coil-1 reached either a steady value or zero, the galvanometer in the coil-2 shows no deflection.

Conclusion :- A potential difference is induced in the coil-2 when ever the electric current through coil-1 is changing ie starting or stopping.

As the current in coil-1 changes, the magnetic field associated with it also changes. Thus the magnetic field lines around the secondary coil (coil-2) also change.

Hence, the cause of induced electric current in secondary coil is the change in magnetic field lines (magnetic flux) associated with it.

Magnetic flux :— The magnetic flux through any surface is defined as the total number of magnetic field lines passing through that surface.

Date — 14-5-2020
Unit — II (5+6)
Th. & Subject — Ref:
Class II — Water is Essential.

Content

Water is an essential substance for the existence of life. About three quarters of the earth is covered with water. All living things need water which even forms a part of their bodies.

Source of water

There are many sources of water. Waterbodies such as ocean, sea, rivers, lakes, ponds and wells are some of the main sources of water. When water rushes down a steep mountain, a waterfall is formed. The underground water is also utilised by digging Hebar wells and handpumps. Rain and snow are the main source of water.

Water can be collected in reservoirs and dams. Like food, water is also required for the normal functioning of the body.

Q.no 1. Write 'T' for true statement and 'F' for false statement.

(i) We dig wells to get water. ( )
(ii) All water is safe for drinking. ( )
(iii) Dams are made to collect water. ( )
(iv) Sea water is sweet. ( )

Date - 14-5-2020
Subject - EVS
Class - V (A+B)
Ch 10 - Communicable Diseases

Content

Diseases	Symptoms	Preventive Measures
5. Jaundice (through contaminated water)	loss of appetite vomiting tendency nails, eyes and skin turn yellow urine turns yellow mild fever	Vaccination clean water light food
6. Typhoid (through contaminated water and food)	very high fever which rises in the evening.	Vaccination
7. Dysentery.	Pain in stomach and loose motion blood and mucus in stool.	clean water & food ORS
8. Cholera contaminated water and food.	loose motion Vomiting	clean water ORS

Ques. Give the symptoms for the following diseases.
(a) Whooping cough.
(b) Diptheria
(c) Jaundice
(d) Cholera.

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Date - 14-5-2020
Class - IV A

Subject - EVS
Ch 06 - From Fibre to cloth.

Content

Plant Fibre.

Cotton fibre is obtained from the cotton plants. Grown on a large scale, when these crops are mature enough they are picked up by labourers. The cotton balls are then taken to a place where the seeds are removed. The cotton seeds are used for other purposes. The cotton fibre obtained is now ready for spinning. It is spun into thread at home, cottage industries and by factories. Then the thread is woven by weavers into a cloth. The cloth is printed or dyed in different colours and then the tailor stitches a shirt or dress from the fabric. In factories many machines make the dresses, then they are packed and sold in shops.

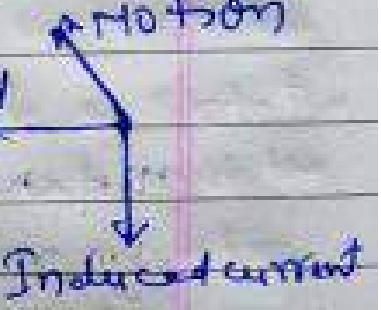
Jute is another plant fibre. It is used to make bags, locks, mats, and now ethnic dresses also.

Other fibres obtained from plants are hard and hemp. Linen is obtained from flax. We get rope and coarse cloth from hemp.

Que. Read the content carefully.

Subject - physics 14.5.20
class - x (A, B) Page No. 06

Fleming's right hand rule:



Stretch the thumb, forefinger and middle finger of right hand so that they are perpendicular to each other. If the fore finger indicates the direction of the magnetic field and the thumb shows the direction of motion of the conductor, then the middle finger will show the direction of induced current.

HOME WORK.

1. Explain different ways to induce current in a coil.
2. What does an electric generator do?
3. What is electromagnetic Induction?

Using?

Subject - physics
class - X (A, B)

Date 14.05.20
Page No. 01

ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION:

We know from oerstad's experiment that an electric current can produce magnetism. The reverse of this is also true that is, magnetism can produce electricity. The production of electricity from magnetism is called electromagnetic Induction.

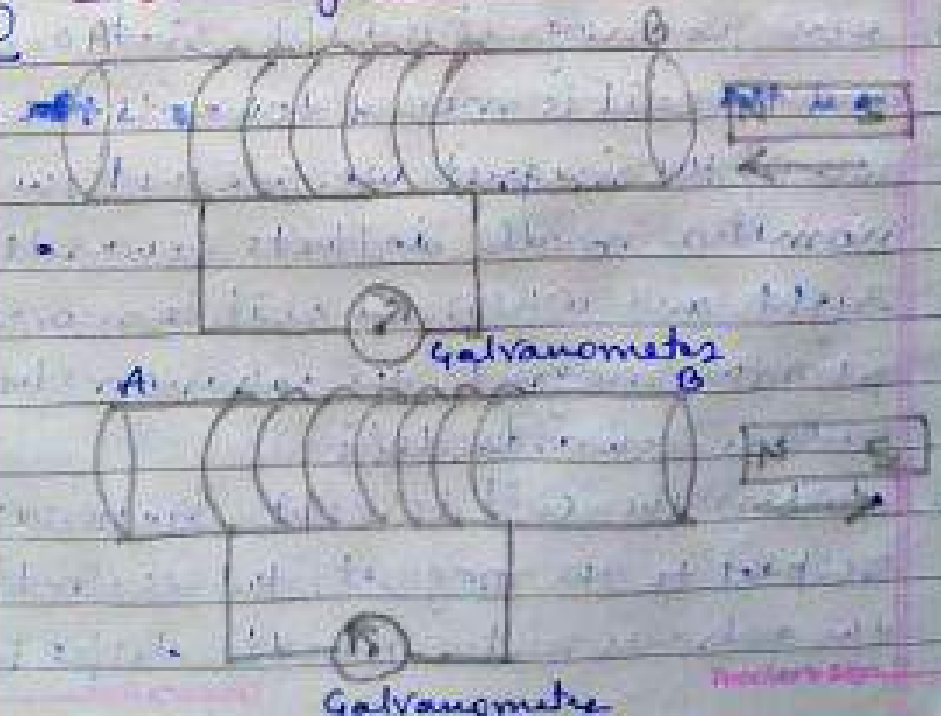
The process of electromagnetic induction has led to the construction of generators for producing electricity at power stations.

Galvanometer :- A galvanometer is an instrument which can detect the presence of electric current in a circuit.

Michael faraday in 1831 discovered how a moving magnet can be used to generate electric currents.

Faraday's experiment

Activity (1)



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.

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

Fidgetiness: Children with ADHD often can't sit still. They may try to get up and turn around, fidget, or squirm in their chair when forced to sit.

Unfinished tasks: A child with ADHD may show interest in lots of different thing, but they may have patience finishing them. for examples, they may start project classes or homework, but move on before finishing.

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

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.

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

वर्ग → IV
विषय → हिन्दी
14/05/20
पाठ → 3. किरमिच की गेंद

संक्षेप में → पिछले class video द्वारा हम सभी ने इस कहानी को सुना और समझा तथा इस पाठ के कुछ प्रश्नों को हल भी किया था। आज इसी पाठ के कुछ अन्य प्रश्नों को हल करेंगे।

(प्रश्नोत्तर) (गेंद किसकी)

प्र० 1) (क) दीपक ने गेंद को अपना बताने के लिए उसके बारे में कौन-कौन सी बातें बतायी?

उत्तर → दीपक ने बताया कि उसकी गेंद पाँच महीने पहले खो गई थी। उसने कहा कि गेंद में ऐसा ही लाल रंग का निशान था, और मैं अपने पापा से भी कहलवा सकता हूँ, तथा मेरी गेंद में से ऐसे रुपये की आवाज आती थी।

प्र० ख) अगर दीपक और दिनेश गेंद के बारे में फैसला करवाने तुम्हारे पास आते, तो तुम गेंद किसे देती? यह भी बताओ कि तुम यह फैसला किन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर करती?

उत्तर →

प्र०) हिन्दी में एक पेज सुलेख लिखो।

Shatabdi Public School

Sub: EVS

Class - II A/B

CLASSMATE
Date:
Page:

Les: Celebrations in the family. Date: 14.05.2020

Q1 Answer the following questions:—

(i) What is recreation?

(ii) Write Five Religious festivals?

Q2 Tick(✓) the correct answer :—

(a) Who among the following people celebrate 'Guruparva'?

(i) Muslim ☐ (ii) Christians ☐ (iii) Hindu ☐
(iv) Sikhs ☐.

(b) On which of the following festivals we offer 'Meethi sewaian to guests and friends?
(i) Holi ☐ (ii) Id ☐ (iii) Christians ☐
(iv) Dusshera ☐

(c) On which of the following festival we burn the effigies of Ravana, his brother and son.
(i) Holi ☐ (ii) Dusshra ☐ (iii) Id ☐
(iii) Guruparva.

(d) what do we call the prayer of Muslim?
(i) Namaz ☐ (ii) Geeta ☐ (iii) Mosque ☐
(iv) Sawaian ☐.

वर्ग → V
विषय → हिन्दी

ANKIT
Page No.
Date 14/05/20

पाठ → ईदगाह

संक्षेप में → पीछे गए video द्वारा हमने ईदगाह कहानी को सुना और समझा तथा इससे कुछ प्रश्न को भी हल किया अब आगे...

(प्रश्नोत्तर)

प्र०1) ईदगाह कहानी के लेखक कौन है?

प्र०2) हामिद की जगह यदि तुम होते तो मेले से क्या खरीदते?

प्र०3) हामिद ने अपने चिमटे को किन-किन खिलौनों से बेहतर बताया?

प्र०4) हिन्दी में एक पेज सुलेख लिखो।

Shatabdi Public

Class II 4/B

"Counting in Tens"

Shatabdi Public School.

Sub: Mathy

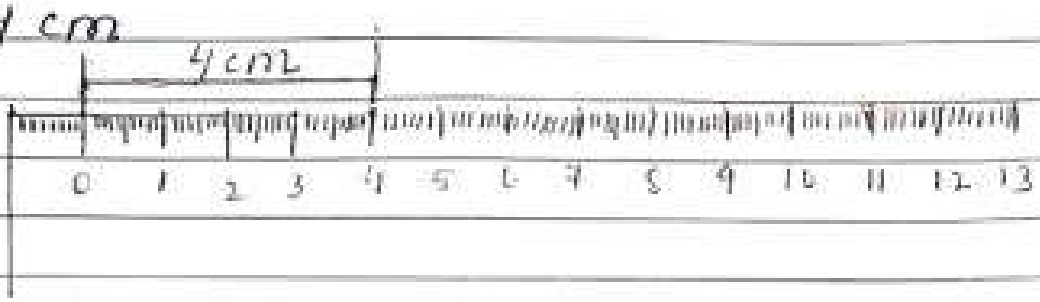
Class III A/B

Le. 4 → 'Long and Short'

Date: 14.05.2020

Q: Draw line segments of lengths:—

eg: (1) 4 cm



(2) 6 cm.

6 cm

(3) 10 cm.

10 cm

Now, try these.

(a) 7 cm (b) 4 cm (c) 5 cm (d) 6 cm

(e) 2 cm

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

(1) The standard unit of length is ____.

(2) The short form of metre is ____.

(3) The short form of centimetre is ____.

(4) 1 m = ____ cm.

class 10 A+B sub Urdu
lesson 04 lesson name رات
Date: 14/05/2020

مندرجہ ذیل محاوروں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے

مزہ اٹھانا - آج کل ہم لوگ چھٹیوں کا مزہ اٹھا رہے ہیں

ہوا تھمنا - آج بہت گرمی ہے ہوا تھم گئی ہے۔

شب بسر کرنا۔ ان دنوں سکون سے شب بسر کرنا مشکل ہے۔

بدن چور ہونا۔ آج تھکن سے بدن چور لگ رہا ہے۔

تازہ دم ہونا۔ وہ تازہ دم نظر آ رہا ہے۔

H.W

① اوپر کے جملوں کو پڑھ کر آپ ان محاوروں کا دوسرا جملہ بنائیے:

شب بسر کرنا۔ تازہ دم ہونا۔ بدن چور ہونا۔ عید کا چاند ہونا۔ کوسوں دور ہونا۔

② الفاظ کو اس کے دیئے ہوئے صحیح معنی سے ملائیے:

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
عجب -	رات گزارنا		
خلقت -	محنت مزدوری -	شئے -	پریشانی
شب -	حیرت سے بھرا ہوا -	سرِشام -	تھکن
مشقت -	خدا کے بنائے لوگ	تردد -	چیز

شب بسر رات نعم شام سے پہلے

14/05/20

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Class 2 A+B Sub. Urdu
Lesson No 04 Lesson Name نظم پانی
Date 14/05/2020

Page No 11

Uses of water

پانی

سوال ۱: پانی کو کن کن کاموں میں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

سوال ۲: پانی زرائع کون کون ہیں۔ یعنی پانی ہم کو کہاں کہاں سے حاصل ہوتا ہے Sources of water

سوال ۳: خوبی اور خامی یعنی کیفیت بتانے والے الفاظ صفت کہلاتے ہیں۔

ایک کتاب کی نظم پانی میں ان چیزوں کے نام کے ساتھ کون کون صفت استعمال کئے گئے ہیں لکھیے

جیسے

①	پیاری گڑیا	و	زمین
۲	لہریں	۸	جنگل
۳	بچے	۸	حصے
۵	فرج		

سوال ۴: نظم پانی کے اپنے پسندیدہ چند اشعار لکھیے

سوال ۵: مصرعے کے آخری الفاظ قافیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔ جو ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں جیسے

منہ سے یہ بولیں ناں - میری پیاری گڑیا رانی

آجا میری نو دس آجا سن لے ہمہ سے ایک کہانی

اس میں۔ ناں، رانی، کہانی قافیہ والے لفظ ہوئے

آپ بھی قافیہ والے الفاظ تلاش کریں لکھیے

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दशम वर्ग - A+B+C+D 14.5.20

नौतंकी का चश्मा

(एकवचन)

भाषा-अध्ययन :

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों से निपात छाँट दिए और उनसे नए वाक्य बनाइए :

(क) नगरपालिका थी तो कुछ न कुछ करती भी रहती थी।

उत्तर - तो, भी

नए वाक्य - 1. मंत्री महोदय तो आज भी आ रहे हैं।

2. महात्मा तो चले गए।

3. राम के साथ लक्ष्मण भी वन गए।

(ख) किसी स्थानीय कलाकार को ही अवसर देने का निर्णय किया गया होगा।

उत्तर - ही

नए वाक्य - 1. उन्हें भी आज ही आना है।

2. भरत के पास सीता ही जाएँगी।

(ग) यानी चश्मा तो था लेकिन संगमरमर का नहीं था।

उत्तर - तो

नए वाक्य - 1. यह तो जैसे ही प्रतीक है।

2. आज तो गुरु-पूर्णिमा है।

(घ) हालदार साहब अब भी नहीं समझ पाए।

उत्तर - भी

नए वाक्य - 1. लक्ष्मण भी यही कह रहे हैं।

2. मुनि अभी भी नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

(ङ) दो साल तक हालदार साहब अपने काम के सिलसिले में उस कस्बे से गुजरते रहे।

उत्तर - तक

1. कश्मीर से कन्या कुमारी तक भारत एक है।

2. यहाँ से वहाँ तक जंगल ही जंगल है।

नोट - एक पेज हिंदी लिखना लिखते रहें।

नवम वर्ग - A+B+C+D 14.5.20

दो बैलों की कथा (मुंशी प्रेमचंद)

प्रश्नोत्तर -

प्रश्न 1 - कांजी हौस में कैद पशुओं की हाजिरी क्यों ली जाती होगी?

उत्तर - पशुओं की संख्या का ठीक-ठीक पता चल सके। इसी कारण कांजी हौस में कैद पशुओं की हाजिरी ली जाती होगी।

2. प्रश्न - छोटी बच्ची को बैलों के प्रति प्रेम उमड़ने का कारण क्या था?

उत्तर - छोटी बच्ची का बैलों के प्रति प्रेम उमड़ने के निम्नलिखित कारण थे।

(i) छोटी बच्ची को उसकी सौतेली माँ सताती थी, यहाँ गया हीरा-मोती पर अत्याचार कर रहा था।

(ii) छोटी बच्ची की माँ मर चुकी थी। उसे अपनों से बिछड़ने के दुख का ज्ञान था।

(iii) छोटी बच्ची माँ के मरने को अपना दुर्भाग्य मानती थी। वह हीरा-मोती को उनका घर छूटने के कारण उन्हें अपने जैसा ही अभागा समझती थी।

(iv) छोटी बच्ची छल-प्रपंच से अभी दूर थी। उसका निश्छल मन हीरा-मोती पर अत्याचार देख द्रवित हो गया और प्रेम उमड़ आया।

3. कहानी में बैलों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन से नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभर कर आए हैं?

उत्तर - कहानी में बैलों के माध्यम से अनेक नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभर कर आए हैं जो निम्नलिखित हैं: -

(i) सच्ची मित्रता - मुसीबत के समय हीरा-मोती एक-दूसरे का साथ देकर सच्ची मित्रता का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हैं। एक के मुसीबत में होने पर दूसरा साथ नहीं छोड़ता है।

(ii) मिल-जुलकर रहने की भावना - हीरा-मोती ने लड़ाकी सांड को हराकर 'एकता में शक्ति' की कहावत चरितार्थ करते हैं। मिल-जुलकर रहने से कठिन काम भी सरल हो जाते हैं।

Class - VII A+B+C

विषय - व्याकरण

पाठ - 05 (संज्ञा)

* संज्ञा - किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी, भाव, गुण तथा अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

जैसे → तुलसीदास, कुरसी, बिल्ली आदि।

1. बच्चे कक्षा में बैठे हैं।
2. कक्षा में पढ़ाई चल रही है।

* इनमें कहीं व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञाएँ, तो जातिवाचक संज्ञा के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है।

* संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं।

1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा 2) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
3) भाववाचक संज्ञा
4) द्रव्यिनतवाचक संज्ञा

जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान विशेष का बोध हो, उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।

जैसे → अर्जुन, मोहन, पंजाब, गीता आदि।

* पेहरू पी ने लालकिले पर तिरंगा फहराया और भाषण दिया।
* अर्जुन पढ़ाई कर रहा है।

स्मरण रहे → "संज्ञा" को समझने तथा स्मरण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित।

* प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखिएगा।

ARREED WARSI

Class 10 Attic
Sub: Chemistry
Ch-05 Acids, Bases and Salts

19/5/20 ①

⑤ Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO_3) is found in washing soda.

⑥ Sodium hydrogen Carbonate ($NaHCO_3$) is found in baking soda.

2. Some of the strong bases and weak bases are given below :-

Strong bases	Weak bases.
Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Calcium hydroxide (Calonk)
Potassium hydroxide (KOH)	Ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH)
	Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO_3)
	Magnesium hydroxide ($Mg(OH)_2$)
	Sodium hydrogen Carbonate ($NaHCO_3$)

②

3. Differences between Acids and bases.

Acids	Bases
1) Acids are sour in taste	Bases are bitter in taste.
2) It turns blue litmus to red litmus	It turns red litmus to blue litmus.
3) Acids turn China rose indicator magneta	Bases turn China rose indicator to green.
4) Acids turn methyl orange to red.	Bases turn methyl orange to yellow.
5) Acids give Corrosive touch	Bases give Soapy touch.

4. Neutral substances → Those substances which are neither acid nor basic in nature are called neutral substances.

Note- Ch-05 learn it.!

Aftab

14/5/20

Class-5 Attic

विषय- व्याकरण

पाठ-05 (संज्ञा)

संज्ञा → किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी, गुण, तथा अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहते है।
जैसे - बच्चे, दिल्ली आदि।
संज्ञा के तीन रूप होते है।

1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
2) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
3) भाववाचक संज्ञा

1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा →
जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान विशेष का बोध हो उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते है।
जैसे → मोहन, दिल्ली आदि।
→ मोहन अच्छा लड़का है।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा →
2) जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी संपूर्ण जाति का बोध हो उसे जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते है।
जैसे → शेर, मेज आदि।
→ बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे है।

3) भाववाचक संज्ञा →
जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी गुण, भाव या क्रिया का बोध हो उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते है।
जैसे → मित्रता, अच्छाई आदि।
→ मित्रता अच्छी चीज है।

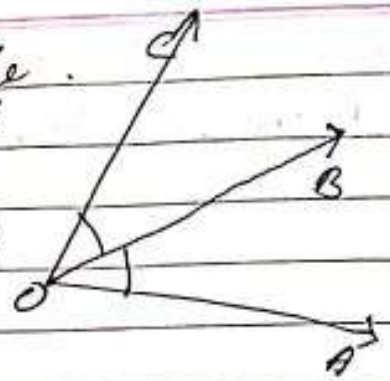
स्थान के आधार पर लिंग दो प्रकार के होते है।
1) पुल्लिंग 2) स्त्रीलिंग।

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

CHAPTER - 5

Lines and Angles

Adjacent angles - Two angles with the same vertex, one arm common and the other arms lying on opposite sides of the common arm are called adjacent angles.



In the give figure, $\angle AOB$ and $\angle BOC$ have the same vertex O, the common arm $\overrightarrow{OB}$ and other arms $\overrightarrow{OA}$ and $\overrightarrow{OC}$ lying on opposites sides of OB

Thus, $\angle AOB$ and $\angle BOC$ are adjacent angles..

$\angle AOC$ and $\angle AOB$ are not adjecent angles. as they have common arm OA but the other arms OB and OC do not lie on opposite sides of OA.

Home work Exercise - 5.1 questionno. 4 to 8

14th May, 2020
Class - VI (A+B+C)
Sub - Math

Chapter - 4

Playing with numbers

Master

We have learnt to find Common factor of given two or more numbers. Today we will learn about H.C.F (Highest Common factor).

The greatest number which is a common factor of two or more given numbers is called their highest common factor or greatest common divisor or greatest common measure written as HCF or GCD or GCM

Example Find the H.C.F of 24 and 36

Solution factor of 24 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24]
factor of 36 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36]

Common factor of 24 and 36: [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12]

Thus, the greater Common factor of 24 and 36 is 12
Hence, HCF of 24 and 36 = 12

Method of to find H.C.F

① By prime factorization method ② By division method

Example - Find the HCF of 144 and 198 by the prime factorization method

Solution

2 | 144	2 | 198
2 | 72	3 | 99
2 | 36	3 | 33
2 | 18	11
3 | 9	

Continue to 2

Shatabdi Public School, Gaya

Class-IV

Section-A&B

Date-14/5/2020

English course book

Unit-3

Run!

1.Do pg no 41&42 in your notebook.

2. Learn it:-

a.नींबू पानी बना दो

Make lemonade

b.इसका कोई मतलब नहीं बनता

It doesn't make any sense.

c.दफा हो जाओ

Bugger off.

d .ये तो रोज की बात है

It is everyday occurrence.

e .उसने मेरे काम की तारीफ की

She appreciated my work.

3.Write one page writing.

Shagufta Khan

Shatabdi Public School, Gaya

Class-V

Section-A&B

Date-14/5/2020

English course book

Unit-2

Flying Together

Pg no 35

1.Use question words such as where, what, how, who, when, why.One has been done for you.

Anu:I watch TV in the evening.

Amit: When do you watch TV?

Anu: I play games.

Amit:

Anu: I collect stamps.

Amit:

Anu:I play in the ground.

Amit:

Anu:On Sunday I go shopping.

Amit:

(a) (i) This is the report published by UNDP for comparing countries based on the education levels of the people, their health status and the capita income.

(2) UNDP is responsible for measuring HDI

(3) The three major indicators of HDI are as under:
- Educational levels of Health status, with the capita income

b) Explain the three components of Human Development Index.

OR

Write the importance of human development index in three points

OR

Write a note on Human Development Index.

The Human Development Index as published by the UNDP

(i) It measures the level of development of a country.

(ii) It indicates to an country how far it has travelled and how far it has yet to travel to achieve high ranks in matters and as per capita income of the people.

(iii) One comes to know the important welfare elements and as the expectancy literacy, educational level of people and health status.

c) Explain the main achievements of the Government of India in the improvement of health status of the people after 1947.

d) What is BPL? How is it calculated?

8. The table below shows the monthly income of the citizens of two countries. Read the table carefully and answer the following questions:

Comparison of two countries

	Monthly income of the citizens				
Country	I	II	III	IV	V
Country X	3200	5200	6300	6700	6000
Country Y	2000	2500	2500	2500	20000

(a) Calculate the average income of country X and Y

(b) Which country is better and why?

(c) Why total income is not a useful measure for making comparison between countries?

Ans (a) Average income of a country

$$= \frac{\text{Total income of a country}}{\text{No. of population}}$$

6. Explain the terms 'Infant Mortality rate' 'Literacy rate' and the 'Net Attendance Ratio'.

State	Per Capita Income (₹)
Haryana	₹ 2,77,536
Kerala	₹ 1,41,964
Bihar	38,465

Look at the above information provided in the Table and answer the following questions:

(1) Which state has the highest Per Capita Income and why?

(2) Why is there a great difference of Per Capita Income between Haryana and Bihar?

Ans (1) Haryana has the highest Per Capita Income.

CLASS X - B/C/D CH-01 DEVELOPMENT SUB: ECONOMICS

Q. On what basis the rich and low income countries have been categorised in the world? According to World Development Report, India comes in which category? Give reason for the same. 14/03/20

Q. What is Average Income? What is its importance?

Topic – Income And Other Criteria

Q. Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain.

OR

Why is 'mix' of goals for development important for people? Explain

Q. Explain the factors on which the quality of life depends.

OR

Apart from income, what other are things people look for growth and development?

OR

The development goal that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. Explain.

Q. "Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfil mix of goals." Analyse the statement.

OR

How do the women engaged in paid jobs fulfil mix of goals? Explain

Class - VIII D | Subject - Chemistry | Date: 19/5/2020

Ch - Materials : Metals & Non-metals

Reactivity series

The arrangement of metals & non-metals in decreasing order of their reactivity is called reactivity series.

K (Potassium) ——→ Most reactive
Na (sodium)
Ca (calcium)
Mg (Magnesium)
Al (Aluminium)
C (Carbon)
Zn (Zinc)
Fe (Iron)
Sn (Tin)
Pb (lead)
H (Hydrogen)
Cu (Copper)
Ag (Silver)
Au (Gold)
Pt (Platinum) ——→ least reactive.

Reactivity decreases.

* The more reactive element can remove the less reactive element from its solution.

e.g. Potassium can remove sodium from its solution but sodium cannot remove potassium from its solution.

* Less reactive metal can never displace the more reactive metal from its salt solution.

Displacement reaction → The reaction in which a more reactive metal can displace the less reactive metal from its solution is called displacement reaction.

e.g. $Fe + CuSO_4 \longrightarrow FeSO_4 + Cu$
$Cu + FeSO_4 \longrightarrow$ no reaction.
$Zn + FeSO_4 \longrightarrow ZnSO_4 + Fe$.
$ZnSO_4 + Fe \longrightarrow$ No reaction.
$Zn + CuSO_4 \longrightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$
$Cu + ZnSO_4 \longrightarrow$ no reaction.

H.W.: Learn reactivity series in sequential order.

The Shopkeepers of Palampur

People involved in trade (exchange of goods) are not many in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.

CLASS IX A/B/D SUB ECONOMICS

11/05/20

Ch 01 The Story of Village Palampur

Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

Only 25 percent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.
Some of the non-farm production activities are

1. Dairy — the other common activity

Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during the rainy season The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities

2. Small-scale manufacturing in Palampur

At present, less than 50 people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Manufacturing in

BIOLOGY

IX (A & C)

14/5/2020

Class Ahmad 32

Casts of honey bee:-

(a) Queen :- The queen, as the mother of the colony, is responsible for laying eggs. Queen lays both fertilised and unfertilised eggs.

(b) Drone :- Drone are larger in size than workers and quite noisy. Drone are stingless and their main role is to mate with queen.

(c) Worker :- Worker is sterile female (it can not reproduce). The size of worker is the smallest among the caste of bees. workers are

The quality of honey depends upon the pattern of flowers available to the bees for nectar and pollen collection. It will also determine the taste of the honey.

Home work

Q1 What is Apiculture?

(a) Why is Italian bee preferred?

(b) Write any two Indigenous varieties of honey bee.

S. Ahmad
14/5/2020

CHEMISTRY

VIII

(B & C)

14/05/2020 Lecture (2)

Materials

Metals & Non-metals

✡ **Oxides of Metals and Non metals**

Both metals and non-metals react with oxygen (present in the air) to form oxides.

(A) **Oxides of Metals:—**

The oxides of metals are generally basic in nature. When dissolved in water, metal oxides give alkaline or basic solution, which turn red litmus blue.

Example:—

Magnesium + oxygen (from air) → magnesium oxide (basic oxide)

$2Mg + O_2 \longrightarrow 2MgO$

Magnesium oxide + water → Magnesium hydroxide (basic in nature turns red litmus blue)

$MgO + H_2O \longrightarrow Mg(OH)_2$

(B) **Oxides of Non metals:—**

The oxides of non-metals are generally acidic in nature. When dissolved in water non-metal oxides give acidic solution, which turn blue litmus red.

Sulphur + oxygen → Sulphur dioxide (a acidic oxide)

$S + O_2 \longrightarrow SO_2$

Sulphur dioxide + water → Sulphurous acid (acidic in nature turns blue litmus red)

$SO_2 + H_2O \longrightarrow H_2SO_3$

Contd on P-2

BIOLOGY

IX

(A & C)

14/6/2020 Shakil Ahmad

Improvement in Food Resources.

Bee Keeping.

☆ Apiculture :- It is the rearing, care and management of honey bees for obtaining honey, wax, and other by-products.

Bee keeping needs less investment, so farmer use it as additional income generating activity.

Bee keeping also help in Cross pollination of crops because honey bees transfer pollen grains from one flower to another while collecting nectar.

Varieties of Honey Bee

(A) Indigenous Varities

(i) Apis cerana indica → Indian bee.

(ii) Apis ~~dorsata~~ dorsata → Rock bee.

(iii) Apis florae → Little bee.

(B) Exotic Varieties

(i) Apis mellifera (European Or Italian bee)

(ii) Italian bee (Apis mellifera) is commonly domesticated in India to increase yield of honey.

Italian bee is preferred because:-

(i) It is gentle in nature.

(ii) It has good honey collection capacity.

(iii) It has the ability to protect itself from enemies.

Contd On P=2

CHEMISTRY

VIII

(B & C)

14/5/2020

P-2

Phosphorus also gives acidic oxide (phosphorus pentaoxide P_2O_5)

Home work

Q(1) An oxide of Sulphur turns blue Litmus red. Is it acidic or basic?

(2) which of the following are (a) acidic (b) basic oxides?

Phosphorus Pentaoxide, Sulphendioxide, Sodium oxide and Magnesium oxide.

(3) What is the nature of the oxide of phosphorus?

Ahmed
14/05/2020