Shatabdi Public School, Gaya

Class-IV

Section-A&B

Subject-English

Date-15/5/2020

English course book

Unit-3

Nasiruddin's Aim

1.New words

1.chatting:-talk in a friendly way

Eg:-She was chatting with my best friend in the classroom.

2.archery:-shooting with a bow and arrows

Eg:-I took part in an archery competition in school.

3.string:-a thread that can be twisted

Eg:-The sting of my purse is of blue colour.

4.bang:-a sharp noise

Eg:-I banged on the door ,but nobody answered.

5.target:-the aim of an attack

Eg:-It was a very tough target to aim for.

6.defending:-to protect from harm or danger
Eg:-The man was defending himself against theft.

7.amezment:-a feeling of great surprise or wonder
Eg:-I answered the question in amazement.

8.triumphantly:-having achieved victory
Eg:-She shouted triumphantly after winning the match.

2.Reading is fun

1.What did Nasruddin boast about?
Ans. Nasruddin boasted about his skill in archery.

2.Why did Nasruddin take someone else's name each time he missed the target?
Ans.Nasruddin took someone else's name each time he missed the target because he didn't want to accept defeat in front of his friends. To save himself from the shame, he took someone else's name each time he missed the target.

3.Why did Nasruddin say,"it was my aim,"the third time?
Ans. Nasruddin said," it was my aim" the third time because this time, the arrow had hit the target accurately.

4.Do you think Nasiruddin was good at archery?

Ans. No , Nasruddin was not good at archery, instead, he was good at fooling others.

Homework

1. Learn new words and write in your notebook.
2.Learn answer the following questions and write in your notebook.
3.Do pg no 50&51 in your notebook.
4.Write one page writing.

Class-V
Section-(A&B)
Subject-English
Date-15/5/2020

(Unit-2)

Flying Together

1.The words given below describe something or someone in the story. Name them in the blanks provided. Make sentences of your own with the words given below.One has been done for you.

a. wise:-old bird(goose)
The old bird goose was wise.

b. careless:-

c. thick and strong:-

d. foolish:-

e.tall:-

2. Here are some answers about the ant.

(i) The colour of the ant is black.
(ii) It lives on land.
(iii) It has two long antennae.
(iv)It grows on the ground
(v) It eats sugar.

Now frame questions for the above answers.

_____

_____

_____

3.Fill in the blanks with prepositions such as to, at, off, on, in, into, with. One has been done for you.

(i) This tree was the home of a flock of the wild geese.
(ii) He noticed the creeper the foot of the tree.
(iii) "It would be a pity destroy it now."
(iv) As they flew the tree they were trapped.
(v) The boy ran the dog.
(vi) The frog jumped the well.
(vii) The girl was thrilled see her new bicycle.
(viii) The birds were caught the net.
(ix) The children walked the bridge.

4.Write one page writing.

Geography Topic - Rainwater Harvesting 15/5/20

(1) Rainwater harvesting is an ideal method for water conserva and equitable distribution.

(2) Rainwater can be harvested in the following ways.
(a) By digging ponds and canals.
(b) By building check dams.
(c) By making arrangements for storage of rainwater on roof tops.
(d) Adequate ground should be left kutcha to facilitate rainwater percolate in to the ground.

(3) Roof tops rain water harvesting is the most common practise in Tamil Nadu, meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

(4) Objectives of rainwater harvesting -
(a) To meet the ever increasing demand of water.
(b) To reduce water runoff into the seas and ocean.
(c) To avoid flooding on roads and low lying areas.
(d) To increase ground water storage and raise water level.
(e) To improve the quantity and quality of ground water.
(f) To reduce the impact of famine and droughts.

(5) Tamil Nadu is the first and the only State in India which has made roof tops rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the states. There are legal provision to punish the defaulters.

Home works
(1) Q -> Write some methods to harvest rainwater.
(2) Q -> Write some objectives of rainwater harvesting.

Thanks

Chapter-02 Land, soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
Geography Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Class- VIII (A-D) 15/5/20

(1) Tropical Deciduous forests

(i) These forests are found in those areas which receive annual rainfall between 100 cms - 150 cms and have moderate climate throughout the year.

(ii) Main features - (a) Trees of these forests are of medium height upto 30 mts
(b) Their leaves are not evergreen throughout the year
(c) Due to medium height, they shed to others -
(d) Mango, neem, peepal, Banyan, Shesham, Teak etc are the important trees.

(iii) These forests are found in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka etc

(2) The forests where all types of flora and fauna are preserved in natural environment is known as biosphere reserve. eg → Sunderban, Gulf of mannar, Nilgiri, Manas etc.

(3) National parks are reserved forests where natural vegetation and value based wildlife are preserved in natural environment. eg → Corbett National park, Kaziranga N.P, Dudwa N.P etc

(4) measures to Conserve forests and wildlife

(a) Hunting and poaching (अवैध शिकार) should be banned.
(b) many biosphere have been setup in our country to protect flora and fauna.
(c) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens.
(d) National parks, wildlife sanctuaries are also set up to take care of natural heritage.

Home work -
(1) → Write the features of tropical deciduous forests.
(2) → Define biosphere reserve and National parks.

Sulbha 15/5/20

MD FARRUKH ALAM

ENGLISH CLASS IX A B C & D 16/5/2020

Recharie

POEM

The Road Not Taken

by Robert Frost.

Long Questions

Q The poet says "I took the one less travelled by, And that has made all the difference." what is 'the difference' that the poet mentions?

Ans

The poet says "I took the one less travelled by, And that has made all the difference". The difference is that he did not choose that way of life which most people generally choose to get easy success, fame and money in life. On the other hand, he chose the road that was "less travelled by" It was certainly risky and adventurous to choose such a road. Perhaps, he means that he chose to be a poet and sacrificed other convenient traditional & more lucrative professions. To be a poet, perhaps, turned out to be a risky and adventurous choice. Perhaps he realised it (ages & ages) after he had made the decision.

H.W & Understand & learn the above Long Question.

MD FARRUKH ALAM

ENGLISH CLASS X A,B,C&D 16/5/2020

Revision

Two stories About Flying

HIS FIRST FLIGHT

By Liam O'Flaherty

Questions & Answers.

Ans 1 Q. Why did the seagull fail to fly?

Ans - The seagull failed to fly because he did not have confidence on his wings & he had fear to fly.

S.Q 2 What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?

Ans → His parents tried to make him fly by scolding him & threatening him to starve on his ledge.

S.Q 3 What made the young seagull go mad?

Ans → The mother was standing on a little hump on the plateau. She was tearing a piece of fish that lay at her feet. She scraped each side of her beak on the rock. The sole sight of the food maddened him.

S.Q 3 Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?

Ans: The young bird saw his mother picking up a piece of fish & flying across to him. Seeing this, the bird ~~uttered~~ uttered a joyful scream.

H.W Q Learn the above Short Questions & and

(Chapter – 3) (Trigonometric Functions)
(Class 11)

Question 6:

If in two circles, arcs of the same length subtend angles 60° and 75° at the centre, find the ratio of their radii.

Answer 6:

Here, the angle formed by the arc of first circle $\theta_1 = 60° = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{60\pi}{180}$ radians

Angle formed by the arc of second circle $\theta_2 = 75° = 75 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{75\pi}{180}$ radians

Let, the radius of first circle be r_1 and the second circle be r_2.

Hence, using the relations $r = \frac{l}{\theta}$ we have

$$r_1 = \frac{l}{\theta_1} \text{ and } r_2 = \frac{l}{\theta_2}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{\frac{l}{\theta_1}}{\frac{l}{\theta_2}} = \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{\frac{75\pi}{180}}{\frac{60\pi}{180}} = \frac{75}{60} = \frac{5}{4} = 5:4$$

Hence, the ratio of their radii is 5: 4.

Question 7:

Find the angle in radian through which a pendulum swings if its length is 75 cm and the tip describes an arc of length

(i) 10 cm (ii) 15 cm (iii) 21 cm

Answer 7:

(i) Here, the length of arc $l = 10$ cm

Length of the pendulum = radius of circle $r = 75$ cm

Hence, using the relations $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$ we have

$$\theta = \frac{10}{75} = \frac{2}{15} \text{ radians}$$

Hence, the angle formed by pendulum is $\frac{2}{15}$ radians.

(ii) Here, the length of arc $l = 15$ cm

Length of the pendulum = radius of circle $r = 75$ cm

Hence, using the relations $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$ we have

$$\theta = \frac{15}{75} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ radians}$$

Hence, the angle formed by pendulum is $\frac{1}{5}$ radians.

(iii) Here, the length of arc $l = 21$ cm

Length of the pendulum = radius of circle $r = 75$ cm

Hence, using the relations $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$ we have

$$\theta = \frac{21}{75} = \frac{7}{25} \text{ radians}$$

Hence, the angle formed by pendulum is $\frac{7}{25}$ radians.

Subject - Physics
Class. IX (A, B, C, D)

Date 15.5.20
Page No 03

Example:- (1) Flight of jet planes and Rockets.

Before firing, the momentum of the rocket is zero.
On firing, the burnt gases rush out through the nozzle in downward direction.
The rocket moves as

momentum of rocket + momentum of escaping gases = 0

∴ momentum of rocket = - momentum of escaping gases

that is rocket moves upwards with momentum equal to the momentum of the escaping gases.

HOME WORK

(1) Do Q.No. 01, 03 and 04
Page No- 126, 127 (NCERT Book)
(2) Complete all exercise questions ch-09
Page No- 128, 129.

15.05.20

subject - physics
class - IX (A, B, C, D)
Date 15.5.20
Page 02

the ball A exerts a force F_{AB} on ball B and the ball B exerts a force F_{BA} on ball A. Let V_1 and V_2 are the velocities of the two balls A and B after the collision, respectively.

Momenta of ball A before collision $= m_1 u_1$

Momenta of ball A after collision $= m_1 v_1$

The rate of change of momentum (F_{AB}) $= \frac{m_1 (v_1 - u_1)}{t}$ ——— (1)

Similarly,

The rate of change of momentum of ball B ($= F_{BA}$) $= \frac{m_2 (v_2 - u_2)}{t}$ ——— (2)

According to 3rd law of motion,

F_{AB} action $= -F_{BA}$ reaction

or, $\frac{m_1 (v_1 - u_1)}{t} = -\frac{m_2 (v_2 - u_2)}{t}$

or, $m_1 v_1 - m_1 u_1 = -m_2 v_2 + m_2 u_2$

or, $m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2$ ——— (3)

Hence total momentum of the two balls after collision is equal to the total momentum of the two balls before collision. The total linear momentum is conserved and is not affected by the mutual action and reaction of the balls.

(Chapter – 13)(Surface Areas and Volumes)
(Class – 9)

Exercise 13.3

Question 1:

Diameter of the base of a cone is 10.5 cm and its slant height is 10 cm. Find its curved surface area.

Answer 1:

Radius of cone $r = 10.5/2 = 5.25$ cm and slant height $l = 10$ cm
Curved surface area of cone $= \pi rl$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 5.25 \times 10$

$= 22 \times 0.75 \times 10$

$= 165 \text{ cm}^2$

Hence, the curved surface area of cone is 165 cm^2.

Question 2:

Find the total surface area of a cone, if its slant height is 21 m and diameter of its base is 24 m.

Answer 2:

Radius of cone $r = 24/2 = 12$ cm and slant height $l = 21$ cm
Total surface area of cone $= \pi r(r + l)$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 12 \times (12 + 21)$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 12 \times 33$

$= 1244.57 \text{ m}^2$

Hence, the total surface area of cone is 1244.57 m^2.

Question 3:

Curved surface area of a cone is 308 cm2 and its slant height is 14 cm. Find
(I) radius of the base and (II) total surface area of the cone.

Answer 3:

(I) Curved surface area of cone = 308 cm^2 and slant height $l = 14$ cm
Let, the radius of base of cone = r cm
Curved surface area of cone $= \pi rl$

$\Rightarrow 308 = \frac{22}{7} \times r \times 14$

$\Rightarrow 308 = 44r$

$\Rightarrow r = \frac{308}{44} = 7 \text{ cm}$

Hence, the radius of base of cone is 7 cm.

(II) Total surface area of cone $= \pi r(r + l)$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times (7 + 14)$

$= 22 \times 21$

$= 462 \text{ cm}^2$

Hence, the total surface area of cone is 462 cm^2.

H.W.:- 4,5,6&7

By Ateef jami

Answer 11:

The sum of n terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = 4n - n^2$$

Putting $n = 1$, we get

First term $= a_1 = S_1 = 4(1) - (1)^2 = 3$

Putting $n = 2$, we get

Sum of two terms $= a_1 + a_2 = S_2 = 4(2) - (2)^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow 3 + a_2 = 4$ [$\because$ the first term $a_1 = 3$]

$\Rightarrow a_2 = 1$

Hence, the second term is 1.

Common difference $d = a_2 - a_1 = 1 - 3 = -2$

Therefore, the tenth term $= a_{10} = a + 9d = 3 + 9(-2) = -16$

Similarly, the nth term $= a_n = a + (n-1)d = 3 + (n-1)(-2) = 5 - 2n$

Question 12:

Find the sum of the first 40 positive integers divisible by 6.

Answer 12:

The first 40 positive integers divisible by 6 are 6, 12, 18, ..., 240.

Here, $a = 6, d = 12 - 6 = 6$ and $n = 40$.

The sum of n terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{40} = \frac{40}{2}[2(6) + (40-1)(6)]$$

$$= 20[12 + 234]$$

$$= 20(246) \quad = 4920$$

Hence, the sum of the first 40 positive integers divisible by 6 is 4920.

Question 13:

Find the sum of the first 15 multiples of 8.

Answer 13:

The first 15 multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, ..., 120.

Here, $a = 8, d = 16 - 8 = 8$ and $n = 15$.

The sum of n terms of an AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}[2(8) + (15-1)(8)]$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}[16 + 112]$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}(128)$$

$$= 960$$

Hence, the sum of the first 15 multiples of 8 is 960.

Question 14:

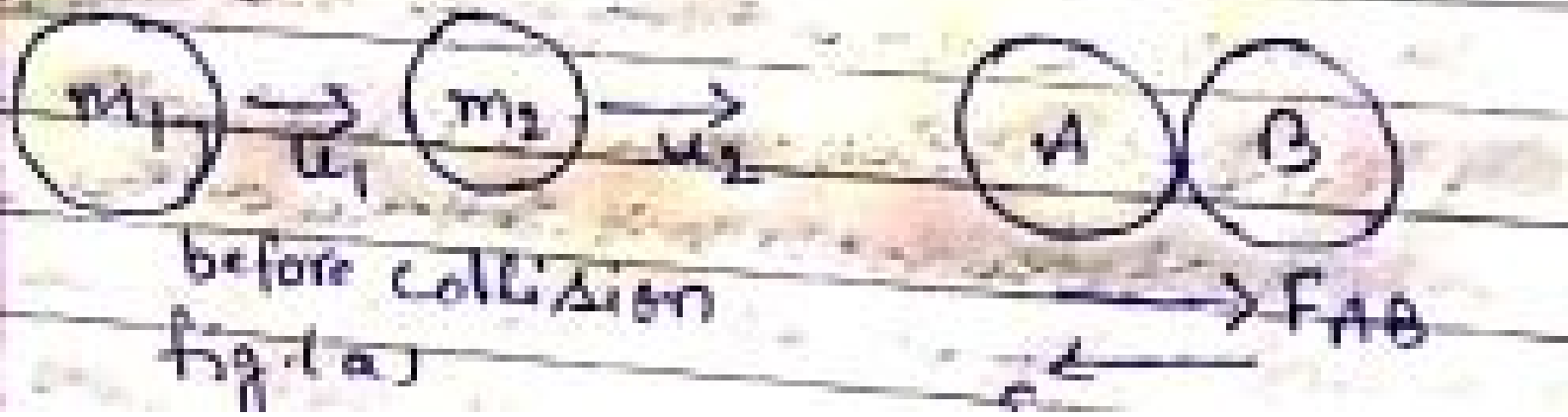
Find the sum of the odd numbers between 0 and 50.

H.W:- 14,15,16&17

By Ateef jami

ple: Conservation of Momentum

When two or more bodies interact with one another, the vector sum of their linear momenta remains constant or conserved, and is not affected due to their mutual action and reaction. The only condition is that no external unbalanced forces should be acting on the systems of bodies.



before collision

fig: (a)

Class (VI) URDU 15-5-20

سبق نمبر ۱

حمد

ہمارے بچو اور بچیاں! آج ہم نے حمد پڑھی اور بہت ہی اچھا سبق رہا۔ بات دراصل یہ ہے کہ ہم لوگوں نے اردو کے کئی سبق یاد کئے ہیں لیکن اس سبق میں دو چیزیں ہیں اس لئے تھوڑی سی مشکل ہیں۔ اسکول کھلنے کے بعد ان کو پڑھائی کے اور ان کو مکمل کیا جائے گا۔ ابھی دعا کریں ... اس لئے ہم لوگ ان چھوٹے چھوٹے دونوں کام سبق سے ... کر لیں

۱۔ مندرجہ ذیل سوال و جواب کو اپنی کاپی پر اتار کر یاد کیجئے۔

سوال [illegible]۔ ہر چیز سے کس کا ظہور ہو رہا ہے؟
جواب۔ ہر چیز سے اللہ کے موجود ہونے کا ظہور ہو رہا ہے

سوال ۲۔ خورشید، قمر اور تاروں میں کس کا نور نظر آ رہا ہے؟
جواب۔ خورشید، قمر اور تاروں میں اللہ ہی کا نور نظر آ رہا ہے۔

سوال ۳۔ شاعر اللہ سے کس بات کی امید کر رہا ہے؟
جواب۔ شاعر اللہ سے رحم و کرم کی امید کر رہا ہے۔

سوال ۴۔ شاعر کس پر غالب رہنے کی دعا کر رہا ہے؟
جواب۔ شاعر بدی اور برائی پر غالب رہنے کی دعا کر رہا ہے

سوال ۵۔ شاعر کس قسم کے علم کی دعا کر رہا ہے؟
جواب۔ شاعر اس قسم کے علم کی دعا کر رہا ہے جس سے اللہ کو پہچان سکے۔

۲۔ الفاظ ذیل کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے۔

۱۔ نظام ۔ ہمارے اسکول کا نظام بہت اچھا ہے۔
۲۔ قدرت ۔ اللہ کی قدرت پوری دنیا میں نظر آ رہی ہے۔
۳۔ سعادت ۔ صحیح علم حاصل کرنا بہت بڑی سعادت ہے۔
۴۔ پیہم ۔ عمل پیہم انسان کو کامیاب کر دیتی ہے
۵۔ غالب ۔ انسان کو شیطان پر غالب رہنا چاہیے۔

عبد السلام
15.5.20

The adsorption is an spontaneous process. So that ΔG is negative. Since the freedom of particles is reduced in adsorption hence ΔS is generally negative. In order to satisfy the relation $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$ the ΔH must be negative and $\Delta H > T\Delta S$.

As adsorption proceeds ΔH becomes less and less negative and ultimately ΔH becomes equal to $T\Delta S$. So that $\Delta G = 0$. At this state equilibrium is established.

Types of adsorption

There are two main types of adsorption of gases on solids.

① Physisorption

The accumulation of gases on the surface of solid occurs by weak Vanderwaal forces, the adsorption is termed as physical adsorption or physisorption.

② chemisorption

When the gas molecules or atoms are held to solid surface by chemical bonds, the adsorption is termed as chemical adsorption or chemisorption. The chemical bonds may be covalent or ionic in nature. The chemisorption require high energy of activation. Hence it is often known as activated adsorption.

Physical adsorption at low temperature may pass into chemisorption as the temperature is increased.

Ex: At hydrogen is at first physically adsorbed at the surface of nickel. As the temperature is increased molecules dissociate in atoms and held on the surface by chemical bonds.

Class - VIII (B+D) Subject - Biology Date - 15/5/2020

Ch-2 : Microorganisms: Friend & Foe.

Carrier of diseases

Carrier → The insects or other animal which transmit pathogen to the humans without being infected by them is called carrier.

e.g Housefly & mosquitoes.

Some diseases in which houseflies act as a carrier are cholera, diarrhoea, T.B, typhoid etc

These diseases can be prevented by :-

1. avoiding the use of contaminated food & liquids
2. washing the contaminated utensils properly before use.
3. keeping the food & water covered.
4. proper sanitization of our surroundings.
5. having a proper garbage disposal system
6. by spraying insecticides in the open & dirty water logging.

Diseases by mosquitoes

Malaria → by female Anopheles mosquito

Dengue → by female Aedes mosquito

- Diseases spread by mosquitoes can be prevented by:-

(i) using mosquito repellents.

(ii) Spraying insecticides

(iii) using mosquito net while sleeping

Class - VII (A+B+C) Subject - Biology Date - 15/6/2020

Ch-2 : Nutrition in Animals

Topic : Teeth

Milk teeth → The first set of teeth which grow during infancy is called milk teeth. These are temporary teeth.

Permanent teeth → The second set of teeth which grow after milk teeth fall is called permanent teeth

Types of teeth

S.No.	Types	Functions	Number
1	Incisors	Biting & cutting of food	8
2	Canines	Piercing & tearing of food	4
3	Premolar	chewing & grinding of food	8
4	Molar	chewing & grinding of food	12

Tooth decay

Tooth decay is a process of formation of cavity on the teeth leading to toothache.

Tongue

- It is a muscular organ in the mouth which is attached to buccal cavity at one end.
- It is used in :—

(i) mixing the food with saliva
(ii) swallowing the food into food pipe
(iii) speaking or talking
(iv) knowing the taste of food.

HW :— Learn the function of all 4 types of teeth

Class - VI (A+B+C) Subject - Science Date - 16/5/2020

Ch-6 : Changes Around Us

- Reversible & irreversible changes can either be physical changes or chemical changes.

1. Physical changes → The change in the physical form of any substance in which no new substance is formed is called physical changes.

eg Reversible physical change — boiling of water, melting of ice, mixing sand with water, dissolving sugar in water, cutting of paper, breaking of glass etc.

Irreversible physical change — growth of height, increase in weight etc.

2. Chemical changes → The change in the chemical identity of any substance in which the original substance get converted into a new substance is called chemical change. These are irreversible change.

eg cooking of rice, burning of paper or wood, baking of cake, rotting vegetables & fruits, rusting of iron etc.

Physical change	Chemical change.
1. In this there is no change in the composition of matter.	1. In this there is change in the composition of matter.
2. No new substance is formed.	2. New substance is formed.
3. It is generally reversible.	3. It is irreversible change.
4. Substance can be changed into its original state.	4. Substance cannot be changed into its orginal state.
5. eg. - Tearing of paper, melting of ice etc.	5. eg :- Burning of paper, cooking of vegetables or rice etc.

15.05.2020
X CHEM

Chapter - 2

Acids, Bases and Salts

Acid

1. The compounds which has replaceable hydrogen atoms are acid.
   HCl, H_2SO_4, HNO_3
2. Acids have the sour taste.

Bases

1. The compounds which has the hydroxyl ions are base.
   KOH, $Ca(OH)_2$
2. Bases have bitter taste.

Indicator

The substances which identify the acid and base either change in colour or change in odour are called indicator.

Indicators showing different colours in acidic and basic medium are called olfactory indicators.

The indicators showing different colours in acidic and basic medium can be divided into two kinds.

(1) Natural indicators:

The indicators which found in nature. The litmus solution is best example of natural indicator.

The litmus solution is obtained from the plant lichen. The lichen is boiled with water and then water is filtered. The filtrate is called litmus solution. It is neither acidic or basic. It has the purple colour. To use it as an indicator it is made acidic by adding the acid so that it becomes red. It is made basic by adding the base so that it becomes basic blue.

Notes 15/05/2020

$\Rightarrow x\left[1-\frac{1}{12}\right] = 87.12$

$\Rightarrow x\left[\frac{12-1}{12}\right] = 87.12$

$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{12} = 87.12$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{87.12 \times 12}{11}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1045.44}{11} = 95.04\ m^2$

$\therefore$ $95.04\ m^2$ steel was used in actual while making such a tank.

H.W

Q. In a hot water heating system, there is a cylindrical pipe of length 28 m and diameter 5 cm. Find the total radiating surface in the system.

Q. Write the above formula of surface area and volume.

Notes Compound Interest 15/05/2020

We can derive general formula for calculating compound interest in various cases as given below. It is very easy to calculate compound interest by using formula.

Case I. When the interest is compounded annually.

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^n$$

where, A : Amount
P : Principal
R : Rate
n : Time

Compound

Compound Interest (C.I) = Amount − Principal.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{C.I = A - P}$$

Q. Find the amount of Rs 8000 for 3 years, compounded annually at 10% per annum. Also find the compound interest.

Sol^n: P = Rs 8000, Time : 3 years, Rate : 10% } given
A = ?
C.I = ?