Notes   Compound Interest   15 05 2020

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

__Case 1.__ 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.

⟹ $\boxed{C.I = A - P}$

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

__Sol^n:__   P = Rs 8000

Time = 3 years   } given

Rate = 10%

A = ?

C.I = ?

Topic: Features of Planning

* the following features of Planning.

1. Planning focuses on achieving objectives.

2. Planning is a primary function of management.

3. Planning is Pervasive.

4. Planning is a Continuous process.

5. Planning aims to look into future.

6. Planning involves Decision making.

7. Planning is a mental exercise.

H.W

Q. Discuss every points of planning in your words.

Q. Describe importance of planning?
(Read N.C.R.T book).

Notes Surface Areas & Volumes 15 05 2020

Q Find i> the lateral or curved surface area of a closed cylindrical petrol storage tank that is 4.2 m in diameter and 4.5 m high.

ii> how much steel was actually used, if $\frac{1}{12}$ of the steel actually used was wasted in making the tank.

Sol^n: i> Diameter = 4.2 m

$$\text{radius} = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{4.2}{2} = 2.1 m$$

$$\text{hight} = 4.5 m.$$

L.S.A/C.S.A cylinder = $2\pi r h$

$$= 8 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 \times 4.5$$

$$= \frac{66 \times 9}{10}$$

$$= 59.4 \, m^2$$

∴ C.S.A of tank is 59.4 m^2

ii> T.S.A of tank = $2\pi r (r + h)$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 (2.1 + 4.5)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 2.1 \times 6.6$$

$$= 87.12 \, m^2$$

Let $x m^2$ actually used in making in tank

then wasted steel = $\frac{1}{12} \cdot x = \frac{x}{12}$

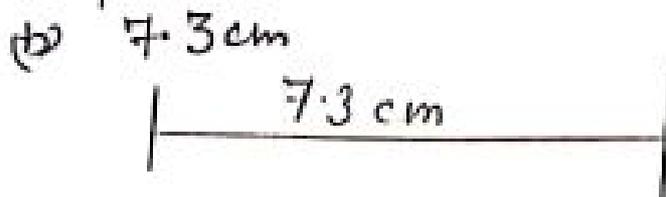∴ $x - \frac{x}{12} = 87.12$

Sub: Math   Shalaboli Public School.

Date: 15.05.2020

Class IT A/B

B le: 4- Long and Short

Q! Draw line segments of the following length.

eg:= (a) 3.5 cm.

3.5 cm

(b) 7.3 cm

7.3 cm

(c) 8.4 cm   (d) 4.5 cm   (e) 2.8 cm   (f) 5.3 cm.

Q2 Measure the length of the following things.——

① Eraser ② Pencil ③ Note book.

④ Pen. ⑤ Maths book.

Q3 Conversions:

ⅰ) To convert metres into centimetres, put two Zeroes after the number of meters!-

eg: $2m = 2 \times 100 = 200$ cm.

(we know that $1m = 100$ cm)

eg: $3m = 3 \times 100 = 300$ cm

Now, you solve it.

ⅱ)

(1) 4m (2) 6m ③ 9m ④ 5m.

Sub: EV.S

Class: II A/B

Date: 15.05.2020

CLASSMATE

le: 5- Celebrations in the family.

Q1. Write the places of worship of the following religions:-

Religions name	Worship places.
① Muslims	—
② Hindus	—
③ Christians	—
④ Sikhs	—

Q2. Rearrange the following words to get the name of festivals.

eg: (a) [IDWLIA - DIWALI] ©DI + I ..

(b) IOLH - _____ (d) HUSRASED -

(e) BUAGURPAR - _____

Q3. Answer the following questions -
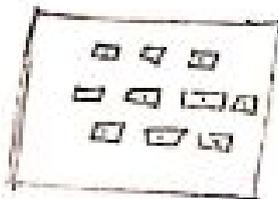
(1) When do you celebrate Christmas?

(2) Who do people worship in Diwali?

Sub: Maths   **Shataboli Public school**

           Class II. A/B   Date: 15.05.2020

le- 4 : Counting in tens

Kanak, likes collecting different kinds of _bindis_.
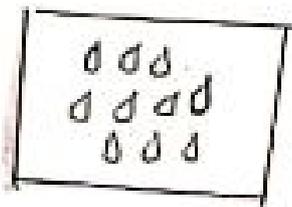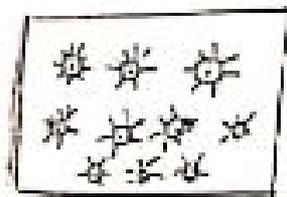
* How many packets does she have? ☐

✖ So how many bindis in all? ☐

Each packet has 3+4+3 bindis.

Now you draw 10 bindis in a different way.

Class -III A & B

Lesson no. IV
Lesson name : Sea Song
:- 15/05/20

Subject :- English

Q1. Remember this poem.

Sea Song

I found a shell, a curly one,
Lying on the sand,
I pick it up and took it home,
Cold inside my hand.
    Mummy looked at it and then
    She held it to my ear,
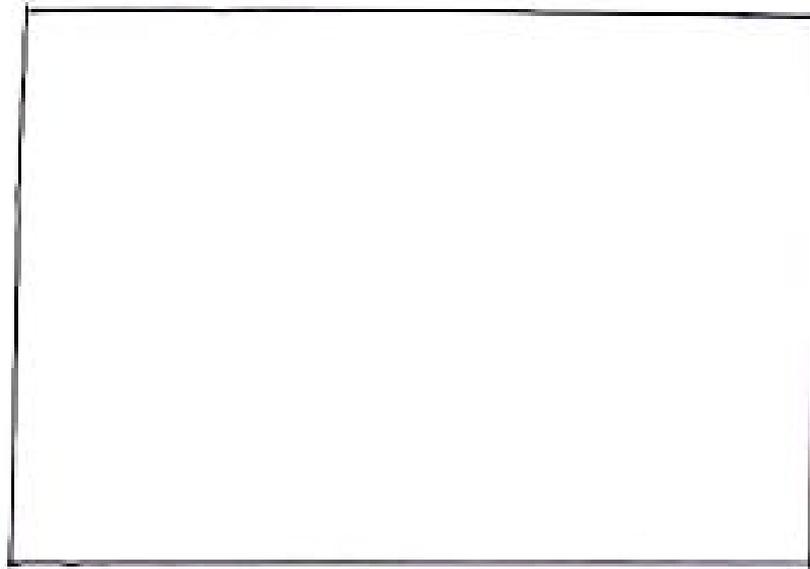   And from the shell there came a song
    Soft and sweet and clear.
I was surprised - I listened hard,
But it was really true.
I wish you'd find a nice big shell
And hear it singing too!

Q2:- Write the opposite words of the following words.
Found :-
Hard :-
Inside :-
Took :-
Big :-
Come :-

Q3. Define 'noun' with example.

Q4. Write one page writing.

15/05/20

Zaufishan Masood

कक्षा : II A & B   पाठ संख्या :– 05

विषय : हिन्दी   15.05.24

पाठ का नाम :- "दोस्त की मदद"

प्र०① कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ें और कहानी से 20
काट कर शब्द चुन कर लिखें।

प्र०② बताओ इनके लिए क्या कहेंगे।

• जो तेज़ भागता है।
     वह   की तरह भागता है।

• जो बहुत अच्छा तैराक हो।
     वह   की तरह तैरता है।

प्र०③ मात्राएँ लगाकर शब्द लिखें, उदाहरण देखें।

आ (ा) नाम काम   अं (ं)

ई (ी)   इ (ि)

ऊ (ू)   ऋ (ृ)

ए (े)   ऐ

ओ (ो)   औ (ौ)

प्र०④ एक पेज सुलेख लिखें।

Taufishan Masood

440
15

Class - II A & B

Subject :- English

Lesson no: 02
Lesson name :- 'A Smile'

Q1 :- Answer the following questions :
(a) Why is a smile funny things?
(b) What happens when you smile at someone?

Q2 :- Write the rhyming words of the following:

Trunk :-
Junk :-
Think :-
Bun :-
Sat :-
Mel :-
Line :-

Q3 :- Some noun are given below. Write them in proper column.

| cow | lady | uncle | washerman |
| horse | aunt | queen | peacock |

Masculine	Feminine

Q4 :- Write one page writing.

Zarhihan Masood.

17/05/20

میلے کی سیر

فرح اور عادل اپنے والد کے ساتھ میلے میں گئے پہلے گول گول گھومنے والے جھولے میں بیٹھے ۔ جب وہ دونوں دوسرے جھولے میں بیٹھے ۔ وہ بھی گول گول گھومتا تھا مگر اوپر نیچے بھی ہوتا تھا ۔ فرح اور عادل اوپر گئے تو انہیں بہت ڈر لگا ۔ نیچے دیکھا تو سب چیزیں بہت چھوٹی لگ رہی تھیں ۔ انہیں دیکھنے والے انہیں دیکھ رہا تھا ۔ ہاتھ ہلا رہے تھے ۔ اور ایسا کیا ۔ اب جھولا نیچے آنے لگا جب جھولا نیچے آیا تو دونوں ہنسی بہت دیر میں رک کر کھڑی ہوئے لگے دونوں ہنسی رہے تھے ۔ اور یہاں آئس کریم کھائی اور گھر والیس اسکلے رہے تھے ۔

H.
سوال ۔ دوسرا جھولا کیسے کیسے گھومتا تھا ؟

جواب :۔ _____

H.
سوال ۔ جب جھولا اوپر سے نیچے آیا تو فرح اور عادل نے کیا محسوس کیا ؟

جواب :۔ _____

H.
سوال ۔ خالی جگہ میں صحیح لفظ لکھیے ۔

١- فرح اور عادل اپنے والد کے ساتھ میلے میں _____

٢- پہلے گول گول گھومنے والے جھولے میں _____

٣- اوپر گئے تو انہیں بہت ڈر _____

۴- نیچے دیکھا تو سب چیزیں بہت چھوٹی لگ رہی _____

۵- آئس کریم کھائی اور گھر والیس _____

سوال ۔ خوش خط لکھیے ۔

سماج   ڈال   وزن   دال   ذات

دال ذات

سبق - ۴   بھروسہ

H.W
15/5/20

کسی باغ میں آم کا ایک درخت تھا ۔ اس کی ایک شاخ پر چڑیا
رہتی تھی ۔ چڑیا کے دو خوبصورت ننھے منے بچے تھے ۔ اسی درخت
کی دوسری شاخ پر ایک کوے نے بھی اپنا گھونسلا بنا رکھا تھا ۔
کوا اپنے گھونسلے میں انڈے دیتا تھا ۔ لیکن رفتہ رفتہ کوے اور چڑیا میں
گہری دوستی ہو گئ ۔ کوا ہر اس کے بچوں کی نگرانی کرتا ۔ کوا باہر جاتا تو چڑیا
اس کے گھونسلے کی دیکھ بھال کرتی ۔
ایک دن کوا بیمار ہو گیا اور کھانے کی تلاش میں باہر نہ نکل سکا
اس نے چڑیا سے کہا کہ چڑیا ! جب تم اپنے بچوں کے لیے دانے کی تلاش
میں جاؤ تو کچھ میرے لیے بھی لیتی آنا ۔

H.W 1 سوال ۱۔ کوے اور چڑیا کی اس کہانی کو اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیے ۔

H.W 2 سوال ۲۔ ہر ایک جانور کے سامنے اس کی آواز لکھیے ۔

H.W سوال ۳۔ ان لفظوں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے ۔

درخت ....

نگرانی ....

آہٹ ....

سہم ....

Notes <u>Surface Area & Volume</u>   15 05 2020

Q. A soft drink is available in two packs-
i) a tin can with a rectangular base of length
5 cm and width 4 cm, having a hight of 15 cm
and ii) a plastic cylinder with circular base
of diameter 7 cm and height 10 cm. Which
container has greater capacity and by
how much?

<u>Solⁿ:</u> i) <u>For tin</u>   ∗ the tin has
$$l = 5 \, cm$$ cuboidal
$$b = 4 \, cm$$ shape.
$$\& \quad h = 15 \, cm$$

Volume of tin $= l \times b \times h$
$$= 5 \times 4 \times 15 = 300 \, cm^3$$

ii) <u>For a plastic cylinder</u>

Diameter $= 7 \, cm$

$$r = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \, cm$$

height $= 10 \, cm.$

Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 \times 10$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{22}^{11}}{\cancel{7}} \times \frac{\cancel{7}}{\cancel{2}} \times \frac{7}{\cancel{7}} \times 10^5$$

$$= 385 \, cm^3$$

Notes (Compound Interest   15 05 2020

Case II   when the interest is compounded annually but rates are different different years.

Let principal = Rs P, time = 2 years, and

let the rates of interest be p% p.a during first year and q% p.a during the second year.

$\therefore$ Amount after 2 years $= P\left(1 + \dfrac{p}{100}\right)\left(1 + \dfrac{q}{100}\right)$

Q Find the amount of Rs 50,000 after 2 year compound annually the rate interest being 8% p.a, during the first year and 9% p.a during second year. Also Also, find the compound interest.

Sol":   ~~P Rs 50000~~ Given

Principal = Rs 50,000

$p = 8\%$ p.a   and $q = 9\%$ p.a

time = 2 years

Amount after 2 years $= P\left(1 + \dfrac{p}{100}\right)\left(1 + \dfrac{q}{100}\right)$

$$= 50,000\left(1 + \dfrac{\overset{2}{\cancel{8}}}{\underset{25}{\cancel{100}}}\right)\left(1 + \dfrac{9}{100}\right)$$

Notes

∴ A plastic cylinder has greater capacity than tin container.

Difference in capacity = $(385 - 300)cm^2$

$= 85 \ cm^3$ Ans

H.W

Q. The inner diameter of a cylinderical wooden pipe is 24 cm and its other diameter is 28 cm. The length of the pipe is 35 cm. Find the mass of pipe if 1 cm^3 of wood has a mass of 0.6 g.

Q. The capacity of a closed cylindrical vessel of height 1 m is 15.4 litres. How many square meters of metal sheet would be needed to make it?

Q Write and remember do all formula of cube, cuboid and cylinder.

Notes

_C.W.t_

① $3\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{7}{2} - \frac{21}{4} - \frac{10}{3}$

$= \frac{42 - 63 - 40}{12}$

$= \frac{42 - 103}{12}$

$= \frac{61}{12} = 5\frac{1}{12}$ __Ans__

__H.W__

① $-5\frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{4} - 4\frac{1}{3}$

② $-6\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{1}{3}$

③ $5 - 2\frac{1}{3} - 6\frac{1}{4} - 5$

Notes   15 of

$$= 50000 \left(1 + \frac{2}{25}\right)\left(1 + \frac{9}{100}\right)$$

$$= 50000 \left(\frac{25 + 2}{25}\right)\left(\frac{100 + 9}{100}\right)$$

$$= \overset{20}{\cancel{50000}} \times \frac{27}{\cancel{25}} \times \frac{109}{100}$$

$$= Rs \ (540 \times 109)$$

$$= Rs \ 58,860$$

∴ Amount after 2 years = Rs 58,860

And Compound interest = 58,860 - 50,000

= ~~58,6~~ Rs 8,860

Ⓛ A car is purchased for Rs 348000. Its value depreciates at 10% per annum during the first year and at 20% per annum during the second year. What will be its value after after 2 years?

Ⓠ To remember all formula of Compound Interest.

___ → आकरण (क्रिया संकेत)

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
1. पठति →	पठतः →	पठन्ति
2. धावति →	धावतः →	धावन्ति
3. लिखति →	लिखतः →	लिखन्ति
4. भ्रमति →	भ्रमतः →	भ्रमन्ति
5. चरति →	चरतः →	चरन्ति
6. खादति →	खादतः →	खादन्ति
7. कूजति →	कूजतः →	कूजन्ति
8. अस्ति →	स्तः →	सन्ति

हिन्दी अर्थ → रहस्यार्थ

(i) पढ़ता है →	दो पढ़ते हैं →	पढ़ते हैं
(ii) दौड़ता है →	दो दौड़ते हैं →	दौड़ते हैं
(iii) लिखता है →	दो लिखते हैं →	लिखते हैं
(iv) घूमता है →	दो घूमते हैं →	घूमते हैं
(v) चरता है →	दो चरते हैं →	चरते हैं
(vi) खाता है →	दो खाते हैं →	खाते हैं
(vii) कूजती है →	दो कूजते हैं →	कूजते हैं
(viii) है →	दो हैं →	हैं

नोट → सर व्याकरण (वर्तमान काल) से सागी
व्यापु रूप अ अभ्यास कार्य करें
जो आपसभी को जानकारी होगी ।

— x —

Ratna Tripathi

कक्षा → VIII A, B, C
विषय → संस्कृत
दिनांक → 15/5/20

कर्ता यदि उत्तम पुरुष का हो तो उसकी क्रिया भी उत्तम पुरुष की होगी और कर्ता के वचन के अनुसार होगा ।

उदाहरण → मैं जाता हूँ → अहं गच्छामि ।
हम दोनो जाते हैं — आवाम् गच्छवः ;
हमलोग जाते हैं — वयम् गच्छामः ; ।

विशेष → छात्रो आप सभी को अनुवाद बनाने के लिए धातु रूप और शब्द रूप का अभ्यास करना बहुत जरूरी है ।

गृहकार्य → लट् लकार (वर्तमान काल) से पठ् धातु "चल" पद को लिखे ।
(ii) लृट् लकार (भविष्यत्काल) से चल खेल को लिखे ।
(iii) विशेष → इसे याद जरूर करें ।

सः	तौ	ते	(पुं०)	का	की	के
सा	ते	ताः	(स्त्री०)	का	के	का
तत्	ते	तानि	(नपुं०)	किमु	के	कानि
एषः	(पुं०)			एतौ	एते	एताः
एषा	(स्त्री०)			एजा	एते	एताः
एतत्	(नपुं०)			एतत्	एते	एतानि

नोट:- व्याकरण कॉपी में लिखे ।   रचना

कक्षा :- VII A, B

विषय :- संस्कृत

पाठ सूची → अकारान्त पुल्लिंग

शब्द	→	अर्थ
(i) छात्र:	→	छात्र
(ii) शिक्षक:	→	अध्यापक
(iii) मयूर:	→	मोर
(iv) शुक:	→	तोता
(v) बालक:	→	लड़का
(vi) गज:	→	हाथी
(vii) मकर:	→	मगरमच्छ
(viii) दीपक:	→	दिया
(IX) गायक:	→	गाने वाले
(X) जनक:	→	पिता

II. संस्कृत में फलों का नाम →

1. आम्रम्	→	आम
2. कदली फलम्	→	केला
3. सेवम्	→	सेब
4. नारिकेलम्	→	नारियल
5. लीचिका	→	लीची
6. द्राक्षा:	→	अंगूर
7. श्रीफलम्	→	बेर
8. अमृत फलम्	→	अमरूद
9. तरबूज:	→	तरबूज
10. नारंगम्	→	नारंगी

→

कक्षा — A
विषय संस्कृत

<u>पाठ सूची → पाठ-2 आओ गाएं</u>

I   धातु   एकवचन   बहुवचन
    क्रीड्   क्रीडति   क्रीडन्ति
    गर्ज्   गर्जति   गर्जन्ति
    श्रम्   श्रामति   श्रमन्ति
    विचर   विचरति   विचरन्ति
    भज्   भजति   भजन्ति
    पठ्   पठति   पठन्ति
    चल्   चलति   चलन्ति
    नम्   नमति   नमन्ति
    पद्   पदति   पदन्ति
    खाद्   खादति   खादन्ति

II अभ्यास कार्य में प्रश्न 1 बनायें और उच्चार
     करें।

<u>गृहकार्य</u>
III पाठ से शब्दों का अर्थ याद करें।

(iv) पाठ 2 से सुलेख लिखें सुन्दर लेखन।

<u>नोट</u> — बच्चों जो भी कार्य दिया जा रहा है
उसे ध्यान से पढ़ें समझें तथा लिखें।
नहीं समझ आने पर आप हमसे जरूर
पूछें।   —×—   Radha Tripathi

ग) अ या आ + इ या ई = ए

सुर + इन्द्रः := सुरेन्द्रः

नर + ईशः := नरेशः

महा + इन्द्रः :- महेन्द्रः

महा + ईश्वरः :- महेश्वरः

कक्षा - 7th A, B

विषय संस्कृत

पाठसूची → नपुंशब्द

I. शब्द और अर्थ →

(क) पात्रम् → बर्तन
(ख) क्षत्रम् → छात्रा
(ग) मरीचम् → मिर्ची
(घ) जलम् → जल
(ड) उद्यानम् → बगीचा
(च) आम्रम् → आम
(छ) नेत्रम् → आँख
(ज) गृहम् → घर
(झ) पुस्तकम् → पुस्तक
(ञ) पुष्पम् → फूल

सहकार्य

II.
(क) दस फूलों का नाम संस्कृत में लिखें।

(ख) एक से दस तक संख्यावाची शब्द संस्कृत में लिखें।

अभ्यास कार्य → नपुंशब्द शब्द और अर्थ ध्यान से उच्चारण करे और उत्तर कार्य करें।

Radha Tripathi

विभक्ति			
द्वितीया →	माम्	"	अस्मान्
तृतीया →	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभि:
चतुर्थी →	मह्यम्	"	अस्माभ्य:
पंचमी →	मत्	"	अस्मत्
छठी →	मम	आवयो;	अस्माकम्
सप्तमी →	मयि	"	अस्मासु

संस्कार्य

संस्कृत अनुवाद –

रमेश पढ़ता है -
राधा लिखती है -
वह घूमता है -
बकरी चरती है -
कोयल कूकती है -
घोड़ा दौड़ता है -
मोहन खाता है -
कोयल कूकती है -

अभ्यास कार्य से प्रश्न 1 बनाना है
व्याकरण कॉपी में प्रश्न बना है।

नोट → पाठ से शब्द अर्थ: लिखें और
याद करें।

They may scream when touched. They may recoil from the ??? textures or dive under the table. They may scream when touched. They may recoil from the textures of certain foods. But others seem unresponsive to anything around them. They may fail to respond to extreme heat or cold or even pain.

4. Many children with sensory processing disorder start out as fussy babies who become anxious as they grow older. These kids often don't handle change well. They may frequently throw tantrums or have meltdowns.

Causes of Sensory Processing Disorder

The exact cause of sensory processing problems has been identified, while other experiments have shown that children with sensory processing problems will continue to respond strongly to a statement on the head or a loud sound, while other children quickly get used to the sensation.

1. **Genetics** - children born to adults who have autism, Aspergers, PDD, or other spectrum disorders (which are neurologically based too) are at higher risk for developing SPD.

2. **Abnormal brain activity** - children with sensory processing problems have abnormal brain activity when they are simultaneously.