

COMPUTER APPICATION

CLASS 10

ITERATION THROUGH LOOPS

In programming languages, loops are used to execute a set of instructions/functions repeatedly when some conditions becomes true. There are three types of loops in Java.

- for loop
- while loop
- do-while loop

Java for loop:

The Java for loop is a control flow statement that iterates a part of the programs multiple times.If the number of iteration is fixed, it is recommended to use for loop.

Syntax:

```
for(initialization; condition ; increment/decrement)
{
    statement(s);
}
```

Example:

```
//for loop
for(int i=1;i<=10;i++)
{
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

Java while loop:

The Java while loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is not fixed, it is recommended to use while loop. It repeats a statement or group of statements while a given condition is true. It tests the condition before executing the loop body.

Syntax:

```
while(condition)
{
//code to be executed
}
```

Example:

```
//while loop
int i=1;
while(i<=10)
{
System.out.println(i);
i++;
}
```

Java do while loop:

This loop will execute the code block once, before checking if the condition is true, then it will repeat the loop as long as the condition is true.

Syntax:

```
do{
//code to be executed
}while(condition);
```

Example:

```
//do-while loop
int i=1;
do{
System.out.println(i);
i++;
}while(i<=10);
```

ASSIGNMENT III:

1. Write a program to print Fibonacci series of n terms where n is input by user :
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 24

2. Write a program to print following :

```
1
2 1
3 2 1
4 3 2 1
5 4 3 2 1
```

3. What do you mean by a nested loop?

4. Write the output of the following program:

```
class Example
{
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        for (int i = 1; i<=5; i++) {
            for (int j = 5; j >= i; j--) {
                System.out.print(j + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

5. Differentiate between while and do while loop.

6. Write the equivalent java for loop for the following do-while loop.

```
int x=1, y= 10;
do
{
    y= y-2;
    System.out.println(y);
    x++;
} while(x<=5);
```

7. What is “for loop” in java?
8. Give the output of the following program segment and also mention how many times the loop is executed:

```
int i;  
for ( i= 5; i> 10; i++)  
    System.out.println( i );  
  
System.out.println( i * 4);
```

Commercial application for class 10

Ch-3 advertising and brand promotion:

Answer the following the question after listening to the following explanation:

Q1: What is advertising?

Q2: What are the objectives of advertisement?

Q3: What are the major functions of advertisement?

Q4: What are the different ways through which we can advertise?

Q5: What are the benefits of advertisement?

(Thu) Class-X, EVS,
Ch4 Topic-(Conservation Of Soil)

Home Assignment....

- 1) Define Soil.
- 2) How do we conserve soil?
- 3) What are the methods of soil conservation?
- 4) Why is soil conservation important?

.....(To be continued next class....)

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DREAMLAND SCHOOL
PHYSICAL EDUCATION - CLASS 10 (2020-2021)
ASSIGNMENT

Date – 23/04/2020

CHAPTER 1 – HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

BRIEF EXPLANATION –

- Gradual change in maturity, age, size, weight or height is termed as growth.
- Development is the progression from earlier to later stages in maturation.
- Growth is the change in physical aspects of the organism, stops at maturation, can be measure accurately (quantitative)
- Development is the overall changes and progressive changes of an organism, continues till death of organism, qualitative in nature.
- There are different stages of growth and development – infancy (0 – 5 years) , childhood (5 - 12 years) , adolescence (12 – 19 years) , adulthood (19 – 65 years and above).
- Characters of infancy –
 - a) Learns to recognize
 - b) Leans to grasp things
 - c) Learns to make sounds , etc
- Characters of childhood-
 - a) Emotions develop
 - b) Understanding develop
 - c) Language develop etc
- Characters of adolescence-
 - a) Biological growth
 - b) Decision making
 - c) Increase of self respect
 - d) Need of private time
 - e) Indulgence in family matter , etc
- Characters of adulthood- (graduall changing from early to late phase – capability decreases)
 - a) Identity exploration
 - b) Reproductive capability increases
 - c) Working stamina increases
 - d) Gradual aging
 - e) Facing physical challenges, etc
- With each stage there is change in both the growth and development of the organism.
- There are several factors that influence human growth and development like heredity, environment, gender, nationality, nutrition.

- Heredity – one will have proper growth and development if they inherit it in their gene. if they inherit poor gene then their growth and development will be poor.
- Proper growth and development is ensured by proper availability of food and proper stress free environment to survive in.
- Gender -Growth and development in case of males is comparatively more than females . this is influenced by hormones.
- Nationality – growth and development in the developed countries are much more compared to developing countries because of food availability , environment and several other factors.
- Growth is dependant on development and cannot occur without development. But development may not involve the requirement of growth.

ASSIGNMENT 1(PREVIOUS)

Answer the following:-

- 1) Differentiate between growth and development.
- 2) State 5 characters each of adolescence, and childhood
- 3) How does heredity influence growth and development?
- 4) In what ways does nationality influence growth and development.
- 5) Compare the developmental characters of adolescence with adulthood.

ASSIGNMENT 1 (CONTINUATION) – 23/04/2020

- 6) Elaborate the role of nutrition in growth and development.
- 7) Are the characters of early adulthood different from late adulthood? How?

MOUMITA GANGULY

Class X

23.04.2020

History

The First World War

Consequences and Effects of First World War

World War I was fought very violently. Machine guns, grenades, airplanes, armoured tanks, submarines and poisonous gas such as chlorine caused unbelievable casualties .

The German attack on the US unarmed ships caused the United States to join the Allies in 1917. Finally, the Central Powers surrendered in autumn 1918. However ,World War I was officially ended by an armistice signed in France on Nov 11.

After the defeat of Germany in World War I, the treaty was signed between the victorious allied and Germany in World War I on 28th June,1919 named the Treaty Of Versailles in France. No consultation was made with Germany. According to the treaty, Germany was blamed solely for the destruction and it was made to pay for the loss.

The Treaty Of Versailles, 1919

Terms(Provisions) of the Treaty

1. Germany was forced to hand over the Saar coal mines to France for 15 years as compensation for damage its coal mines during the war.
2. France got back Alsace-Lorraine.
3. Germany had to cede parts of her pre war territories to Denmark, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.
4. The territories and colonies held by Germany in various parts of the world were placed as Mandates under the control of the League Of Nations.
5. The German Army was checked. It was not allowed to have submarines or Air Force.
6. The Rhine Valley was demilitarized.

7. Germany was Forced to pay a massive amount (33 billion dollars) in form of war compensation.
8. The treaty also worked out the setting up of the League Of Nations.
9. This treaty was very humiliating for Germany and led to the rise of Nazism.
10. This treaty crippled Germany, but soon it regained power and wanted to avenge the blow its position, thus leading to the Second World War.

Various other Results Of The War

1. Loss of Life – The loss of life was terrible and shocking indeed. Advanced warfare techniques used in the war which caused horrible loss of lives and properties.
2. Destruction of Industry – Due to bombardment, thousands of factories and buildings collapsed. Serbia, Romania, Belgium and England were very badly affected
3. End of Despotic Rule – The Czar of Russia came to an end. Similarly monarchy was exterminated in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.
4. National Independence – The treaty of Versailles accepted the victory of nationality. So that new nations like Czechoslovakia ,Albania, Poland etc emerged.
5. Establishment of the League Of Nations- For world peace and security organization named the League Of Nations was established which was the first international organization of the world.

6. Emergence of USA as World Power - There is no doubt that economically and militarily USA emerged as a World Power after the First World War. The position which England had long held as Creditor of Europe passed from her to America.

Home work

- a.** Mention three points of the Treaty Of Versailles which affected Germany.
- b.** Mention any three important consequences of the First World War.
- c.** When and between whom was the Treaty Of Versailles signed?
- d.** Mention any two causes of First World War.
- e.** How did the Sarajevo crisis lead to the First World War?

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ASSIGNMENT 1 (CONTINUATION) – 23/04/2020

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- 7) Are the characters of early adulthood different from late adulthood? How?

MOUMITA GANGULY

SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

CLASS-X

CHAPTER-Shares and Dividends

ASSIGNMENT:-

DATE-23.04.2020

Formulae

1. The nominal value (N.V.) of a share is also called the Register value, printed value, Face value (F.V.), etc.
2. The price of a share at any particular time is called its Market value (M.V.).
3. The market value of a share can be the same, more or less than the nominal value of the share depending upon the performance and profits of the company.
 1. If the market value of a share is the same as its nominal value, the share is said to be at par.
 2. If the market value of a share is more than its nominal value, the share is said to be above par or at a premium.
 3. If the market value of a share is less than its nominal value, the share is said to be below par or at a discount.
4. The profit, which a share-holder gets (out of the profits of the company) from his investment in the company, is called dividend.

The dividend is always expressed as a percentage of the nominal value, of the share.

5. Sum invested = No. of shares bought \times M.V. of 1 share
If the share is at par, market value = nominal value i.e., M.V. = N.V.

6. No. of shares bought

$$= \frac{\text{Sum invested}}{\text{M.V. of 1 Share}}$$

Also, no. of shares bought

$$= \frac{\text{Total dividend}}{\text{Dividend on 1 Share}}$$
$$= \frac{\text{Total income (profit)}}{\text{Income (profit) on 1 Share}}$$

7. Income (return or, profit)

$$= \text{No. of shares} \times \text{rate of dividend} \times \text{F.V.}$$

F.V. = Face value = Nominal value = N.V.

8. Return % = Income (profit)%

$$= \frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Investment}} \times 100\%$$

Formulae Based Questions

Question 1. A man invested Rs. 45,000 in 15% Rs. 100 shares quoted at Rs. 125. When the market value of these share rose to Rs. 140. He sold same shares, just enough to raise Rs. 8,400 calculate.

(i) The number of shares he still holds.

(ii) The dividend due to him on remaining shares.

Solution : Number of shares bought

$$= \frac{45,000}{125} = 360$$

Number of shares sold to raise ₹ 8,400.

$$= \frac{8,400}{140} = 60.$$

(i) Number of shares he still holds

$$= 360 - 60 = 300.$$

(ii) Dividend on these shares

$$= ₹ (300 \times 15) \\ = ₹ 4,500.$$

Question 2. (i) Which is better investment: 7% Rs. 100 shares at Rs.120 or 8% Rs. 10 shares at Rs. 13.50.

(ii) Mamta invested Rs. 10,846 in buying the shares of a company at Rs. 17 each. If the face value of each share be ₹ 10 and company paid 15% dividend at the end of the year, find the dividend earned by her.

Solution : (i) Case I.

$$\text{Income on ₹ 120} = 7\% \text{ of ₹ 100} \\ = \frac{7 \times 100}{100} = ₹ 7$$

$$\text{So Income on ₹ 1} = ₹ \frac{7}{120} = ₹ 0.058$$

Case II.

$$\text{Income on ₹ 13.50} = 8\% \text{ of ₹ 10} \\ = \frac{8 \times 10}{100} = ₹ \frac{8}{10}$$

$$\text{So Income on ₹ 1} = ₹ \frac{\frac{8}{10}}{13.50} \\ = ₹ 0.059$$

We find that investment in the second case is better than investment in the first case.

Ans.

(ii) Market value of 1 share = ₹ 17

Total invested money = ₹ 10,846

Number of shares bought

$$= \frac{10,846}{17} = 638$$

Face value of 638 shares = 638 × ₹ 10

$$= ₹ 6,380$$

□ Dividend received by Mamta □

$$\begin{aligned} &= ₹ \left(6,380 \times \frac{15}{100} \right) \\ &= ₹ 957. \quad \text{Ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Question 3. Ajay owns 560 shares of a company. The face value of each share is Rs. 25. The company declares a dividend of 9%. Calculate:

(i) The dividend that Ajay will get.

(ii) The rate of interest on his investment, if Ajay had paid Rs. 30 for each share.

Solution : No. of shares = 560	
N.V. of one share = ₹ 25	
Rate of dividend = 9%	
(i)	Dividend = No. of shares × N.V. × Rate of divd.
	$= 560 \times 25 \times \frac{9}{100}$
	$= ₹ 1,260$
(ii)	Investment = No. of shares × M.V.
	$= 560 \times 30$
	$= ₹ 16,800$
∴ Rate of interest on investment	
	$= \frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Investment}} \times 100$
	$= \frac{1,260}{16,800} \times 100$
	$= 7.5\%.$ Ans.

HOME WORK:-

Q1. Find the dividend on 60 shares of Rs, 20 each if 9% dividend is declared.

Q2. Ashok invested Rs 26400 on 12% Rs 25 shares of a company. If he receives a dividend of Rs 2475, find the market value of each share.

Q3. A company with 4000 shares of nominal value of Rs 110 declares annual dividend of 15%. Calculate total dividend paid by the company.

Q4. Which is better investment : 6% Rs 100 shares at Rs 120 or 8% Rs 10 shares at Rs 15.

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