

**Class9 (History)Thursday Class (date-7/5/20)**

**Chapter: Fundamental Rights**

Democracy needs not only equality but liberty too. Article 19 guarantees 6 freedoms-Freedom of speech, Freedom to gather peacefully without arms, Freedom to form associations & Unions, Freedom to move freely, Freedom to settle in any part of the country, Freedom to practice any occupation. It must be noted that these Freedoms stands suspended during the time of emergencies. The Constitution states that free & compulsory education would be available to all till the age of 14years.The Constitution also prohibits trafficking of human beings & forced labour. Moreover no kids below the age of 14 years could be employed.

**Questions:**

- a) Define preventive detention.
- b) State any two restrictions on Freedom of Speech & Expressions.
- c) Name the fundamental right that prohibits forced labour.

## **Economics class 9**

### **Ch-5 Agriculture**

Q1: What measures were taken by the government to improve agriculture?

Q2: What is green revolution?

Q3: What are the features of green revolution?

Q4: What are HYV seeds?

Q5: Technological measures helped a lot in agriculture. How?

## **Commerce**

### **Class 9**

#### **Ch-2 Ownership Structures- Sole Proprietorship and Joint Hindu Family Business:**

Q1: What is sole proprietorship?

Q2: What are the features of sole proprietorship?

Q3: What are the merits of sole proprietorship?

Q4: What are the demerits of sole proprietorship?

Q5: When can sole proprietorship can be suitable?

# DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Class: IX

Subject: ART Paper - 1

Objects required:

A transparent glass half filled with water, a spoon.

Arrangement:

Place the transparent glass half filled with water at the back. The spoon should be placed behind the glass to form a good composition.

Suitable coloured drapery must be used for the background to contrast with the colour effect of the whole arrangement.

# POSTER

Posters are a direct way for communicating with people. A poster can deliver a message to target an audience, promote an idea and support a social cause. It must be simple, direct, communicative and sensitive. Posters work very well for creating a quick visual impact.

Plan your colour scheme in advance. Colours in your poster should be eye-catching. Choose a simple and short text to convey your message.

# Book Cover

Page: / /  
Date: / /

All books have different designs on their covers. A nice looking cover give you an idea of the whole book in one quick look. A book cover design should have the right combination of colours, font etc. A cover is basically the face of a book. As your face can reflect feelings, similarly, a book cover can also reflect what is inside that book.

Book cover play the role of introducing the book to the readers. A book cover creates the first impression on readers. Readers do judge a book by its cover.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

Class: IX

Subject: ART paper - 4.

Design a card for the Rabindra Jayanti Celebration. The words "TAGORE FESTIVAL" must be a part of the design.

The size should be 20 cm. x 15 cm.

**CLASS - 9**  
**COMPUTER APPLICATION**  
**OPERATORS IN JAVA**

Operators are special symbols (characters) that carry out operations on operands (variables and values). For example, + is an operator that performs addition.

Consider the expression  $2 + 3 = 5$ , here 2 and 3 are operands and + is called operator.

Java provides many types of operators which can be used according to the need. They are classified based on the functionality they provide.

Java supports the following types of operators:

- Unary Operator
- Arithmetic Operator
- Shift Operator
- Relational Operator
- Bitwise Operator
- Logical Operator
- Ternary Operator
- Assignment Operator

**1) Arithmetic Operator :**

Arithmetic Operators are used to perform mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, etc.

Operator	Description
+ Addition	Adds values on either side of the operator
- Subtraction	Subtracts the right-hand operator with left-hand operator
* Multiplication	Multiplies values on either side of the operator
/ Division	Divides left hand operand with right hand operator
% Modulus	Divides left hand operand by right hand operand and returns remainder

### Example: program

```
class Example1
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int a = 20, b = 10;
        // + and - operator
        System.out.println("a + b = " + (a + b));
        System.out.println("a - b = " + (a - b));

        // * and / operator
        System.out.println("a * b = " + (a * b));
        System.out.println("a / b = " + (a / b));

        // modulo operator gives remainder
        // on dividing first operand with second
        System.out.println("a % b = " + (a % b));

    }
}
```

#### **Output:**

a + b = 30

a - b = 10

a \* b = 200

a / b = 2

a % b = 0

**Note:** Single-line comments start with two forward slashes (//). Comments can be used to explain Java code, and to make it more readable. **The compiler will not run the comment (//) line/statements.**

### 2) Assignment Operator :

'=' Assignment operator is used to assign a value to any variable. It has a right to left associativity, i.e. value given on right hand side of operator is assigned to the variable on the left.

**General format of assignment operator is:**

**variable = value;**

### A list of assignment operators:

Operator	Example	Same As
=	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/=	x /= 3	x = x / 3
%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3
&=	x &= 3	x = x & 3

### 3) Unary Operator :

The unary operator performs operations on only one operand.

Operator	Meaning
+	Unary plus (not necessary to use since numbers are positive without using it)
-	Unary minus: inverts the sign of an expression
++	Increment operator: increments value by 1
--	decrement operator: decrements value by 1

!	Logical complement operator: inverts the value of a boolean
---	---

#### 4) Relational Operator :

These operators are used to check for relations like equality, greater than, less than. They return Boolean(true/false) result after the comparison and are extensively used in looping statements as well as conditional if else statements.

Operator	Description
== (equal to)	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.
!= (not equal to)	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.
> (greater than)	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.
< (less than)	Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.
>= (greater than or equal to)	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.
<= (less than or equal to)	Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.

#### Example: program

```
class Relational {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
```

```

int a = 20, b = 10;
boolean condition = true;
System.out.println("a == b :" + (a == b));
System.out.println("a < b :" + (a < b));
System.out.println("a <= b :" + (a <= b));
System.out.println("a > b :" + (a > b));
System.out.println("a >= b :" + (a >= b));
System.out.println("a != b :" + (a != b));
System.out.println("condition==true :"+
    + (condition == true));
    }
}

```

**Output:**

a == b :false

a < b :false

a <= b :false

a > b :true

a >= b :true

a != b :true

condition==true :true

**5) Logical Operator:**

Assume Boolean variables A holds true and variable B holds false, then –

Operator	Description	Example
&& (logical and)	Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are non-zero, then the condition becomes true.	(A && B) is false

(logical or)	Called Logical OR Operator. If any of the two operands are non-zero, then the condition becomes true.	(A    B) is true
! (logical not)	Called Logical NOT Operator. Use to reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make false.	!(A && B) is true

### 6) Ternary operator :

Ternary operator is a shorthand version of if-else statement. It has three operands and hence the name ternary. Conditional operator is also known as the ternary operator. The operator is written as –

variable x = (expression) ? value if true : value if false

The above statement means that if the condition/expression evaluates to true, then execute the statements after the ‘?’ else execute the statements after the ‘:’

#### Example: program

//Example of Ternary Operator

```
class Example6 {

    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int num1, num2;
        num1 = 25;
        /* num1 is not equal to 10 that's why
        * the second value after colon is assigned
        * to the variable num2
        */
        num2 = (num1 == 10) ? 100: 200;
        System.out.println( "num2: "+num2);

        /* num1 is equal to 25 that's why
        * the first value is assigned
```

```
        * to the variable num2
        */
    num2 = (num1 == 25) ? 100: 200;
    System.out.println( "num2: "+num2);
}
}
```

**Output:**

num2: 200

num2: 100

**ASSIGNMENT – 4 (PART – 1)**

1. What do you mean by operators in java?
2. Write the difference between “ = “ operator and “==” operator in java?
3. Define unary operators along with examples.
4. Define ternary operator.
5. Briefly describe arithmetic operator.

**DREAMLAND SCHOOL**  
**CLASS IX (session 2020-21)**  
**PHYSICAL EDUCATION(6<sup>th</sup> subject)**  
**HOME WORK 3**

Date-07.05.2020

**CHAPTER 1: Skeletal system: Bones(contd.)**

**Quick Review of the chapter-**

## **Skeletal System-components**

This skeletal system can be divided into the axial and appendicular systems. In an adult body, it is mainly composed of 206 individual bones which are organized into two main divisions:

- **Axial skeleton**
- **Appendicular skeleton.**

### **Axial skeleton**

The axial skeleton runs along the body's central axis, therefore it is called as the central core of the human body. The axial skeleton is composed of 80 bones and it consists of:

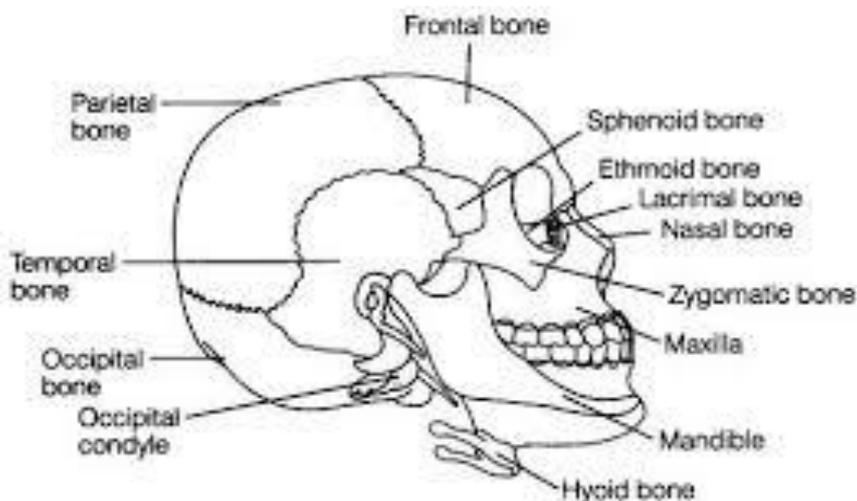
1. Skull Bone
2. The bone of the Thoracic Cage
3. The bone of the Vertebral column.

### **The Structure of Skull Bone:**

The **skull** is a bony structure that forms the head in vertebrates. It supports the structures of the face and provides a protective cavity for the brain. The skull is composed of two parts: the **cranium** and the mandible.

The human skull is generally considered to consist of twenty-two (22) bones—

- eight cranial bones and
- fourteen facial skeleton bones.
- In the neurocranium these are the occipital bone, two temporal bones, two parietal bones, the sphenoid, ethmoid and frontal bones.



**Fig. 20.7** Diagrammatic view of human skull

The bones of the facial skeleton (14) are the vomer, two inferior nasal conchae, two nasal bones, two maxilla, the mandible, two palatine bones, two zygomatic bones, and two lacrimal bones. Some sources count a paired bone as one, or the maxilla as having two bones (as its parts); some sources include the hyoid bone or the three ossicles of the middle ear but the overall general consensus of the number of bones in the human skull is the stated twenty-two.

## 2. The bone of the Thoracic Cage

The thoracic cage (rib cage) forms the thorax (chest) portion of the body. It consists of the 12 pairs of ribs with their costal cartilages and the sternum (Figure 1). The ribs are anchored posteriorly to the 12 thoracic vertebrae (T1–T12). The thoracic cage protects the heart and lungs.

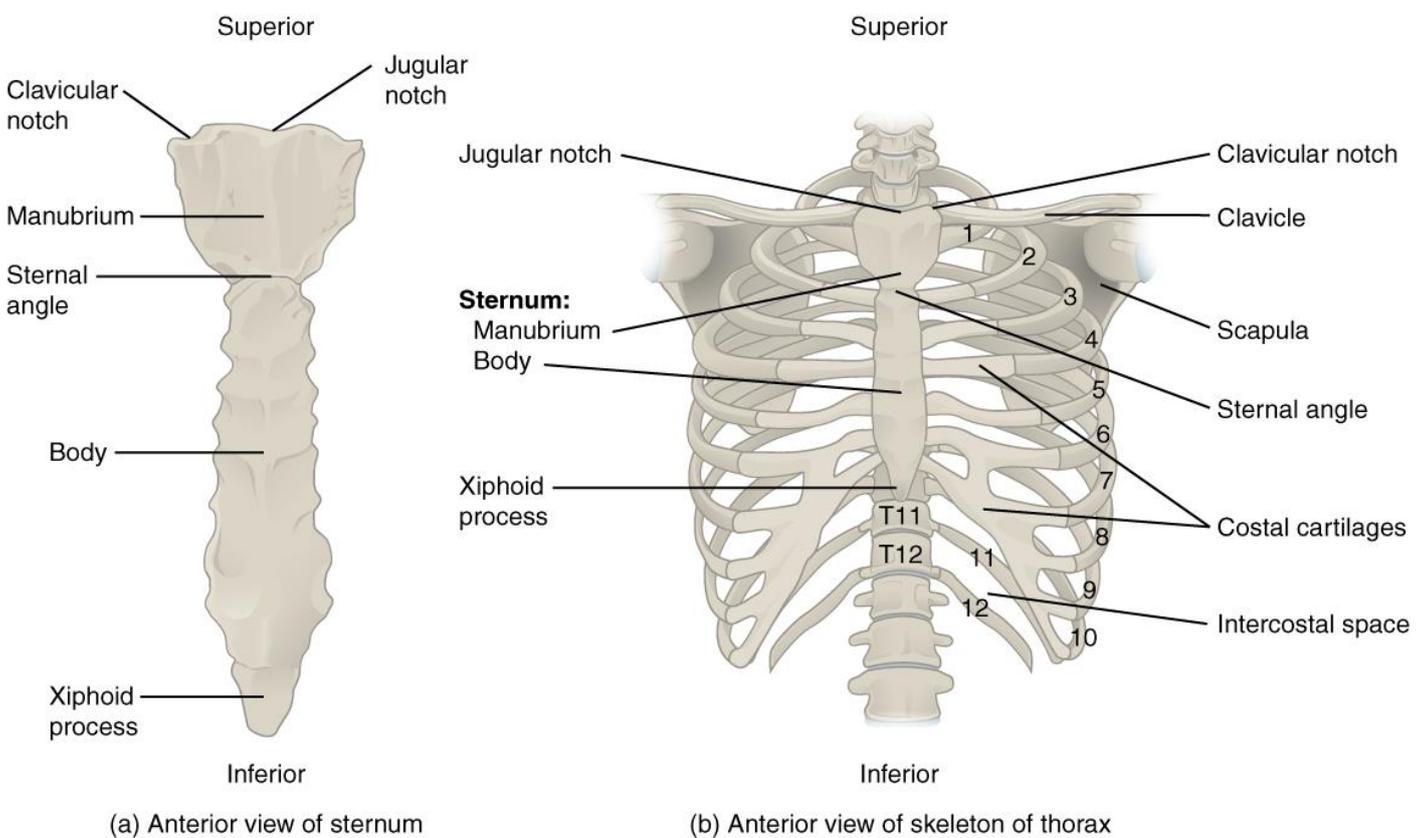


Figure 1. Thoracic Cage. The thoracic cage is formed by the (a) sternum and (b) 12 pairs of ribs with their costal cartilages. The ribs are anchored posteriorly to the 12 thoracic vertebrae. The sternum consists of the manubrium, body, and xiphoid process. The ribs are classified as true ribs (1–7) and false ribs (8–12). The last two pairs of false ribs are also known as floating ribs (11–12).

**STERNUM-** The sternum is the elongated bony structure that anchors the anterior thoracic cage. It consists of three parts: the manubrium, body, and xiphoid process

- I. The **manubrium** is the wider, superior portion of the sternum
- II. The elongated, central portion of the sternum is the body.
- III. The inferior tip of the sternum is the **xiphoid process**. This small structure is cartilaginous early in life, but gradually becomes ossified starting during middle age

### 3.The bone of the Vertebral column

The **vertebral column** is a series of approximately 33 bones called vertebrae, which are separated by intervertebral discs.

The column can be divided into five different regions, with each region characterised by a different **vertebral structure**.

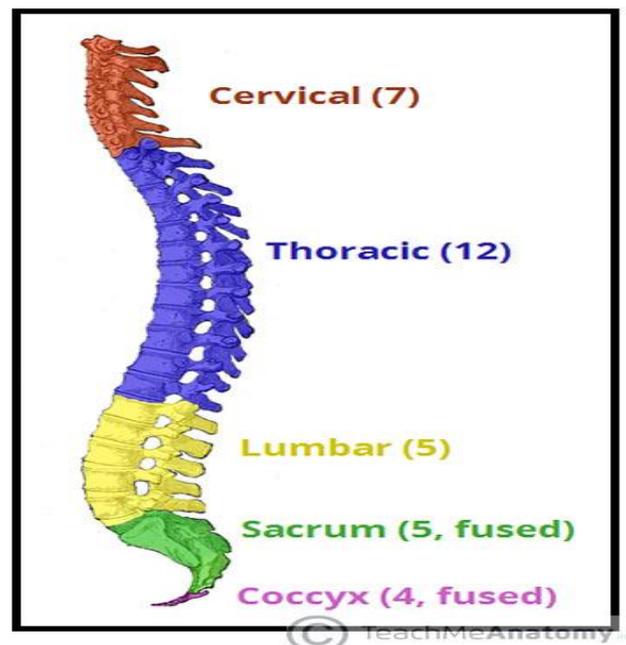
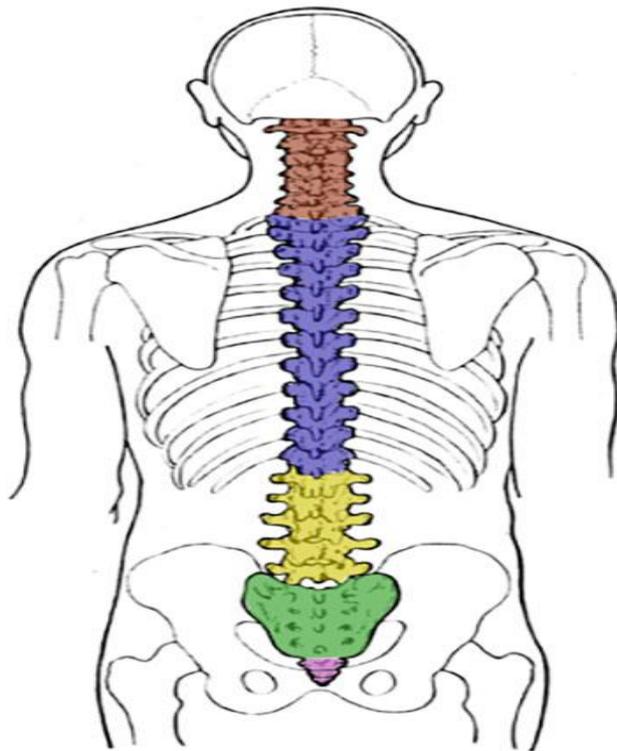


fig2

### Functions

The vertebral column has four main functions:

- **Protection** – encloses and protects the spinal cord within the spinal canal.
- **Support** – carries the weight of the body above the pelvis.
- **Axis** – forms the central axis of the body.

- **Movement** – has roles in both posture and movement.

## Structure of a Vertebrae

All vertebrae share a basic **common structure**. They each consist of an anterior vertebral body, and a posterior vertebral arch.

### Vertebral Body

The vertebral body forms the **anterior** part of each vertebrae.

It is the **weight-bearing** component, and vertebrae in the lower portion of the column have larger bodies than those in the upper portion (to better support the increased weight).

The superior and inferior aspects of the vertebral body are lined with **hyaline cartilage**. Adjacent vertebral bodies are separated by a fibrocartilaginous intervertebral disc.

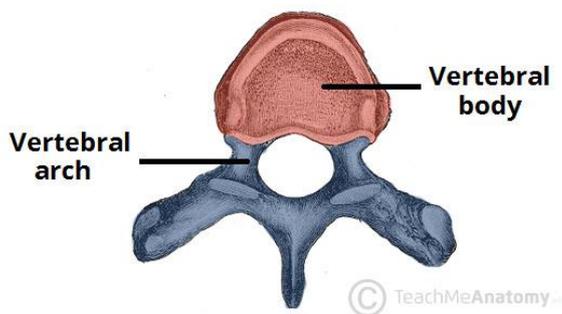


Fig 3 – The general structure of a vertebrae.

### Vertebral Arch

The vertebral arch forms the **lateral** and **posterior** aspect of each vertebrae.

In combination with the vertebral body, the vertebral arch forms an enclosed hole – the vertebral foramen. The foramina of the all vertebrae line up to form the **vertebral canal**, which encloses the spinal cord.

The vertebral arches have several bony prominences, which act as **attachment** sites for muscles and ligaments:

- **Spinous processes** – each vertebra has a single spinous process, centered posteriorly at the point of the arch.
- **Transverse processes** – each vertebra has two transverse processes, which extend laterally and posteriorly from the vertebral body. In the thoracic vertebrae, the transverse processes articulate with the ribs.
- **Pedicles** – connect the vertebral body to the transverse processes.
- **Lamina** – connect the transverse and spinous processes.
- **Articular processes** – form joints between one vertebrae and its superior and inferior counterparts. The articular processes are located at the intersection of the laminae and pedicle
- Above and below each vertebra are joints called facet joints. These restrict the range of movement possible, and are joined by a thin portion of the neural arch called the *pars interarticularis*. In between each pair of vertebrae are two small holes called intervertebral foramina. The spinal nerves leave the spinal cord through these holes.

- Individual vertebrae are named according to their region and position. From top to bottom, the vertebrae are:
- Cervical spine: 7 vertebrae (C1–C7)
- Thoracic spine: 12 vertebrae (T1–T12)
- Lumbar spine: 5 vertebrae (L1–L5)
- Sacrum: 5 (fused) vertebrae (S1–S5)
- Coccyx: 4 (3–5) (fused) vertebrae (Tailbone)

### **Assignment Questions**

1. Name the bones and their numbers present in skull.
2. What is the function of cranium.
3. What are the parts of sternum.
4. Write importance of rib cage in our body.
5. What are components of vertebral column. What is the function of it.
6. Explain structure of a vertebra.

Mathematics

Class-IX

Quadratic Equation

Assignment:- Date:-07.05.20

Q1.

$$(i) \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x-5}{3x-7}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

**Solution:**

$$(i) \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x-5}{3x-7}$$

By cross multiplication,

$$(x-1)(3x-7) = (x+1)(2x-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 7x - 3x + 7 = 2x^2 - 5x + 2x - 5$$

$$3x^2 - 10x + 7 = 2x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 10x + 7 - 2x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 3x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 4) - 3(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \because 12 = -4 \times (-3) \\ -7 = -4 - 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)(x - 3) = 0$$

Either,  $x - 4 = 0$ , then  $x = 4$

or  $x - 3 = 0$ , then  $x = 3$

$$\therefore x = 3, 4$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{x+x+2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2x+2}{x(x+2)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

By cross multiplication,

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x+2) = 4(2x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 6x = 8x + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 6x - 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x + 4x - 8 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \because 3 \times (-8) = -24 \\ \therefore -24 = -6 \times 4 \\ -2 = -6 + 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x - 2) + 4(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2)(3x + 4) = 0$$

Either,  $x - 2 = 0$ , then  $x = 2$

$$\text{or } 3x + 4 = 0, \text{ then } 3x = -4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 2, \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$(i) \frac{8}{x+3} - \frac{3}{2-x} = 2$$

$$(ii) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x} = 2\frac{1}{6}$$

**Solution:**

$$(i) \frac{8}{x+3} - \frac{3}{2-x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8(2-x) - 3(x+3)}{(x+3)(2-x)} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16 - 8x - 3x - 9}{2x - x^2 + 6 - 3x} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7 - 11x}{-x^2 - x + 6} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 - 11x = -2x^2 - 2x + 12$$

(By cross multiplication)

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 12 + 7 - 11x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 9x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + x - 5 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \because 2 \times (-5) = -10 \\ \therefore -10 = -10 \times 1 \\ -9 = -10 + 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 5) + 1(x - 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 5)(2x + 1) = 0$$

Either,  $x - 5 = 0$ , then  $x = 5$

$$\text{or } 2x + 1 = 0, \text{ then } 2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{or } 2x + 1 = 0, \text{ then } 2x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 5, \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$(ii) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x} = 2\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + (x+1)^2}{x(x+1)} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + x} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + x} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$13x^2 + 13x = 12x^2 + 12x + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x^2 + 13x - 12x^2 - 12x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \because -6 = 3 \times (-2) \\ 1 = 3 - 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x + 3) - 2(x + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\text{Either, } x + 3 = 0, \text{ then } x = -3$$

$$\text{or } x - 2 = 0, \text{ then } x = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2, -3$$

Home Work-

Q1.

$$(i) \frac{x-1}{x-2} + \frac{x-3}{x-4} = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(ii) \frac{6}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

Q2.

$$(i) x(2x+5) = 3$$

$$(ii) 3x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

**DREAMLAND SCHOOL**  
**CLASS IX (session 2020-21)**  
**BIOLOGY HOME WORK 6**

Date-07.05.2020

**CHAPTER 5: SEED-STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION**

**Quick Review of the chapter**

**Seed Germination-**

- The seed contains a dormant embryo. In a dry seed embryo is inactive. It is said to be dormant stage (period of rest) or dormancy.
- Seeds remain dormant or inactive until conditions are right for germination. All seeds need water, oxygen, and proper temperature in order to germinate. Some seeds require proper light also. Some germinate better in full light while others require darkness to germinate.
- So germination is the process of formation of a seedling developed from embryo.
- A fresh seed does not germinate from a plant normally, it has to pass through a period of dormancy even if all the conditions are present for germination.
- When a seed is exposed to the proper conditions, water and oxygen are taken in through the seed coat. The embryo's cells start to enlarge. Then the seed coat breaks open and a root or radicle emerges first, followed by the shoot or plumule that contains the leaves and stem.

**CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR GERMINATION-**

Suitable Temperature, Water (moisture), Air (oxygen) and sunlight are necessary for seed germination

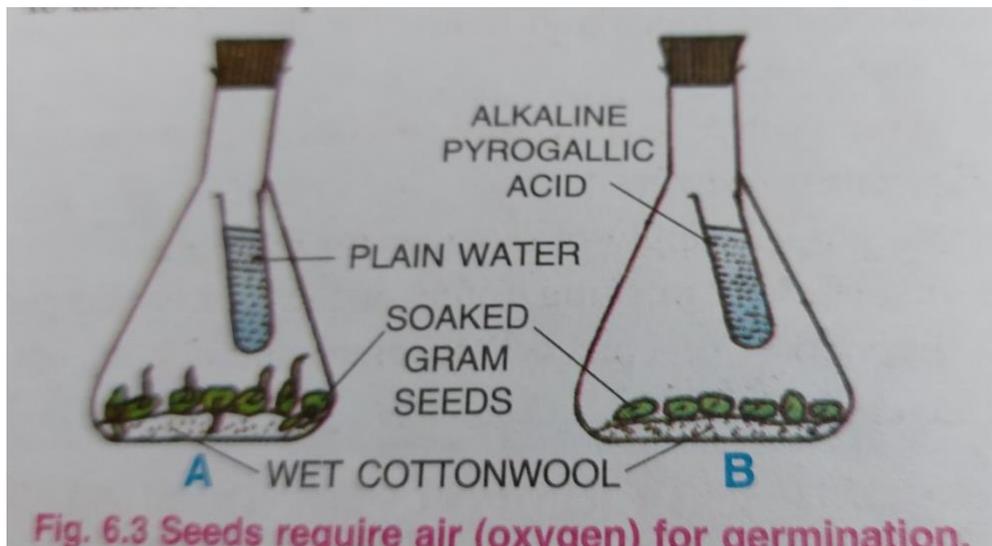
1. Suitable Temperature - Most flowering plants germinate best in cool-weather, as they germinate best at temperatures that range from 25 to 35 degrees Celsius, this is the optimum temperature. Too colder or too warmer conditions destroys delicate plant tissues, so germination fails.
2. Water - In addition to heat, flowering plants need moisture to germinate. While dormant, flowering plant (pea seeds) store food in their endosperms, or inner tissues, and in their cotyledons, or first leaves. As they absorb water through their micropyle, this food is released and converted into energy needed by the developing embryo.
  - Pea seeds deprived of water shrivel and die, while those that receive too much water become water-logged and start to decay. Proper watering ensures that the soil around the bases of the pea vines is damp but not saturated, with additional watering scheduled during dry spells.
3. Air - In the dormant condition the seeds respiratory rate is very low and so oxygen is required in very small quantities. But for germination, oxygen is needed in large quantities. The seeds obtain oxygen that is dissolved in water and from the air contained in the soil. The gaseous exchange occurs through micropyle.

**SOME EXPERIMENTS ON GERMINATION**

**1. Experiment to show Oxygen is used during respiration:**

- Put some germinating seeds in a conical flask A and B. With the help of a thread suspend a small tube containing alkaline pyrogallic acid (oxygen absorber) in the flask B and in the flask A keep plain

water. The seed of the conical flask B will not germinate as oxygen is not present but the seed of conical flask A will germinate. This proves oxygen is required for germination.



## 2. Experiment to prove that water is necessary for seed germination:

Some gram or pea seeds are put on dry cotton wool in beaker A and same quality seeds are put on moist cotton wool in beaker B. After two or three days we observe that there is no germination in beaker A while seeds germinate in beaker B. This experiment demonstrates that water (moisture) is necessary for germination.

Inference—food is stored in the seeds in dry condition, but the developing embryo cannot utilize this dry food. Food can be utilized in liquid form only and seeds can utilize only dissolved oxygen. Excess water stops germination because once all the dissolved oxygen is utilized by the seed, further germination is not possible as the life supporting oxygen is now lacking.

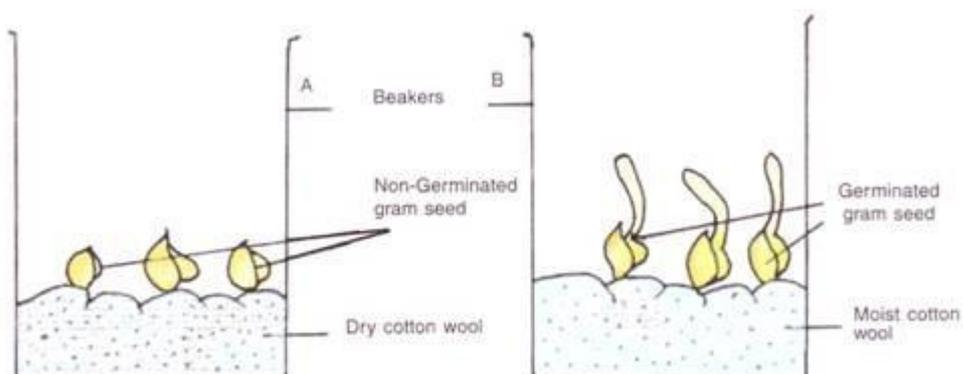


Fig. 3.5. Water is necessary for seed germination.

### 3. To prove that suitable temperature is necessary for seed germination:

Some seeds of gram or pea are put in beaker A & B on wet cotton wool. Beaker A is placed in an icebox containing ice or placed in a refrigerator. Within two or three days, it is observed that there is germination in beaker B but no germination in beaker A. This experiment proves that suitable temperature is necessary for seed germination

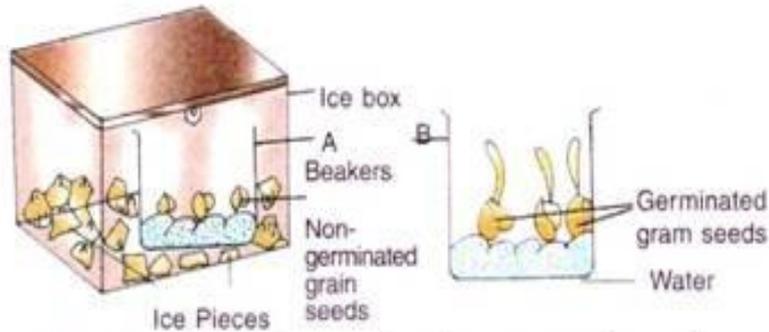


Fig. 3.7. Suitable temperature is necessary for seed germination.

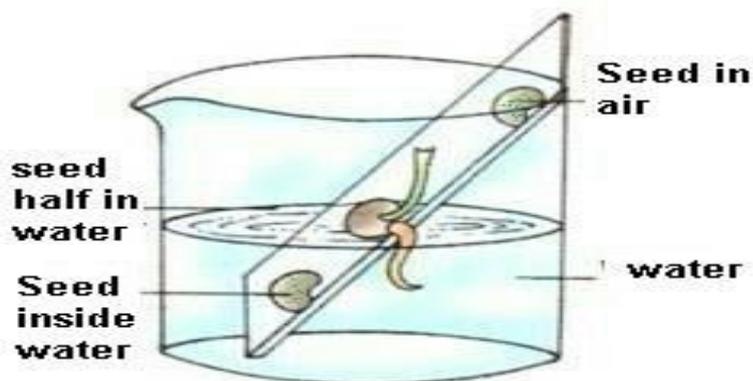
Suitable temperature is necessary because low temperature retards the embryo activity and high temperature destroys the delicate embryo tissue. Seeds usually germinate between 0°C to 50°C temperature and the optimum temperature usually lies between 25°C to 30°C.

### 4. Aim: To show that Oxygen and water are necessary for seeds to germinate.

Materials required: 3 bean seeds, slide, water, and beaker

Procedure: Tie three bean seeds to a slide. Keep this slide in a beaker containing water in such a way that one seed is completely dipped inside water, second seed is half immersed in water and the top seed is completely out of water and is exposed only to air.

Result: After few days we find that the seed which is present at the top and the bottom will not germinate. Only the middle one is seen to germinate properly.



Three bean seed experiment

Inference: This experiment shows us that both air and water are required for seeds to germinate properly. The top seed will not germinate because it gets only air and no water; the bottom seed only gets water and no air. But the middle seed gets both water and air to germinate.

### **Assignment Questions-**

1. Define dormancy?
2. What are the necessary requirements to recover dormancy? Write about their roles.
3. With a suitable experiment explain that carbon- dioxide is liberated during seed germination.
4. Explain with suitable diagram the three bean seed experiment. Write its inference with suitable reason.