

Class 9 History (Class:Friday)

Later Vedic Period

In this period alongwith barley rice also became important.Many other crops were also cultivated like wheat,millet etc.In crafts also changes was noticed-use of iron became rampant,carpentry,jewellery making also flourished.There had been a good inland maritime trade at that time & professions were organised into guilds which controlled the prices.Alongwith the Rigvedic Gods new Gods like Brahma,Shiva became important.Durga,Kali etc.became main female deities.The religious practice became complicated & sacrifice gain importance.Brahmins became more dominant & penance occupied important position.

Questions:

- a)Name any two new crops of the Later Vedic Period.
- b) What deities are worshipped in this period?
- c) What does the Upanishad dealt with during this period?

Class IX

ସମ୍ପଦ

ଝରଣାମୟ ଚାନ୍ଦି

(ପୋଷାଣ)

* 'ଆହାତ ଦେଖିଲେ' ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ରମର ଅର୍ଥରାଶି ସୁଚାଏତ ଯାଏତ।

- i) ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ରମର ଲେଖା ଓ ଚିତ୍ରିତ - ପୋଷାଣର ଲକ୍ଷ ଲେଖା
- ii) ଝରଣା ଦେଖିଲେ ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ରମର ଅର୍ଥରାଶି (ଅର୍ଥ)
- iii) ଏହା ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ,
- iv) ଏହା ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ,

ଉତ୍ତର

i) ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ରମର ଲେଖା ଓ ଚିତ୍ରିତ - ପୋଷାଣର ଲକ୍ଷ ଲେଖା

ii) ଝରଣା ଦେଖିଲେ ଶବ୍ଦକ୍ରମର ଅର୍ଥରାଶି (ଅର୍ଥ) ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ

iii) ଏହା ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ

iv) ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ

H.W

ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ, ଝରଣା ଚଳେ ଯାଏ

CLASS -9

पाठ - साखी

1) " कांकर पाथर..... पीस खाये संसार।"

क) कबीर दास जी कांकर पाथर का प्रयोग किन अर्थों में किया है?

उत्तर: कवि ने कांकर पाथर का प्रयोग उन निरर्थक व् अनावश्यक वस्तुओ के रूप में किया है जिनका विशेष महत्व नहीं है। कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर तो कण कण में विराजमान है। उन्हें पाने के लिए किसी मस्जिद या मंदिर की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस दोहे के माध्यम से कवि ने स्पष्ट किया है कि निरर्थक वस्तुओ का उपयोग कर के मनुष्य मस्जिद का निर्माण करता है और अपने अल्लाह को पुकारता है जिसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है, वह तो कण कण में समाहित है।

ख) **कवि मुसलमानो द्वारा मस्जिद में जोर जोर से अज्ञान पढ़ने का विरोध करते हुए किस सामाजिक समस्या को व्यक्त किया है?**

उत्तर: उपर्युक्त दोहे के माध्यम से कवि ने समाज में व्याप्त धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक अंध विश्वास को व्यक्त किया है। धार्मिक रूढ़ियों और अनुपयोगिक मान्यताओं का विरोध किया है। कांकर पत्थर और जोर जोर से अज्ञान देने का

एक प्रतीकात्मक अर्थ ये भी है कि महत्व हीन वस्तुओं का वास्तविकता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। धर्म के नाम पर आडम्बर या दिखावे के पूजापाठ से मानव कल्याण नहीं होता। ईश्वर की शक्ति का अनुमान प्रचार या प्रसार से नहीं लगाया जा सकता। ईश्वर तो सर्व शक्तिमान है।

ग) **"पाहन पूजे हरि मिले तो मैं पुजू पहार"। इस अंश में किस भाव की अभिव्यक्ति हुयी है?**

उत्तर: दोहे के इस अंश में व्यंग्य भाव की अभिव्यक्ति हुयी है। कबीर दास ने कहा है कि यदि पत्थर के पूजन से ईश्वर की प्राप्ति होती तो मैं पूरे पहार को पूजता अर्थात् ईश्वर किसी पत्थर की बनी मूर्ति में विद्यमान नहीं है बल्कि ईश्वर तो हमारे अंदर है कण कण में विराजमान है। ईश्वर की प्राप्ति के लिए किसी मूर्ति पूजा या बाहरी दिखावे की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं बल्कि आत्मा की शुद्धि आवश्यक है।

घ) **कवि ने हिन्दुओ और मुसलमानो को अपने दोहो द्वारा क्या सन्देश दिया है?**

उत्तर: कवि ने दोहो के माध्यम से हिन्दुओ और मुसलमानों की धर्मान्धता पर करारा व्यंग्य किया है। उन्होंने धार्मिक मान्यता का खंडन किया है। उनकी दृष्टि में धर्म का स्वरूप संकीर्ण नहीं बल्कि व्यापक होता है। कबीर के अनुसार निर्जीव और अनुपयोगी पत्थर का कोई महत्व नहीं है।

पत्थर की बनी मूर्ति में विद्यमान नहीं है बल्कि ईश्वर तो हमारे अंदर है कण कण में विराजमान है। ईश्वर की प्राप्ति के लिए किसी मूर्ति पूजा या बाहरी दिखावे की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं बल्कि आत्मा की शुद्धि आवश्यक है।

घ) कवि ने हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को अपने दोहो द्वारा क्या सन्देश दिया है?

उत्तर: कवि ने दोहो के माध्यम से हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की धर्मान्धता पर करारा व्यंग्य किया है। उन्होंने धार्मिक मान्यता का खंडन किया है। उनकी दृष्टि में धर्म का स्वरूप संकीर्ण नहीं बल्कि व्यापक होता है। कबीर के अनुसार निर्जीव और अनुपयोगी पत्थर का कोई महत्व नहीं है। उन्होंने उपयोगी और व्यवहारिक जीवन को विशेष महत्व दिया है।

HOMEWORK: "सात समंद न जाये।"

क) कवि स्याही, कलाम और कागज किस्से बनाना चाह रहे हैं?

ख) लेखनी सब बनराय का अर्थ स्पष्ट करे।

ग) कवि ईश्वर की महिमा का वर्णन करने में क्यों समर्थ नहीं हैं?

घ) पद्यांश का भाव स्पष्ट करे।

CLASS-X

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-WATER RESOURCES (THIRD Part)

ASSESSMENT-5

Importance of water

Water is a natural resource and it has some importance. These are

1. It is the life line for all living organisms for their physical and biological activities.
2. It is needed in the industrial and agricultural sector.
3. Hydroelectric power can be produced from water.
4. Water helps in disposing the solid and liquid wastes.
5. Aquatic lives are possible in water.
6. Water is also an important source of sports.

Need of water conservation-

As water is an important resource people need to conserve water-

1. Fresh water resources such as rivers, lakes, ponds etc. are drying due to the over use of water.
2. Due to overpopulation the over exploitation of surface and ground water occur, especially in the last few decades.
3. Industrial development is polluting water bodies such as rivers, streams and lakes.

4. Agricultural wastewater is also harmful. Fertilizers and pesticides are being drained into nearby streams, rivers and lakes.
5. Water scarcity is caused by the over growing of population.
6. In these ways our water resources are depleting at an alarming rate. It is predicted that on 2025 India will face the problem of huge water scarcity. So conservation is essentially needed.

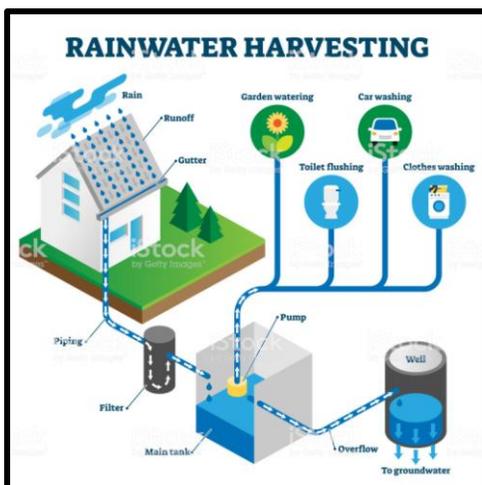
Conserving water has become a major environmental issue. Reducing per capita consumption of water and preventing wastage are effective ways of water conservation.

Water conservation

Water conservation means preventing and controlling of the depletion and degradation of water and conservation is essentially for not only the present generation but also for future need.

Necessary steps-

1. Development of water saving technologies.
2. Preventing water pollution.
3. Awareness among people.
4. Promoting watershed management, rainwater harvesting.
5. Recycling and reuse of water



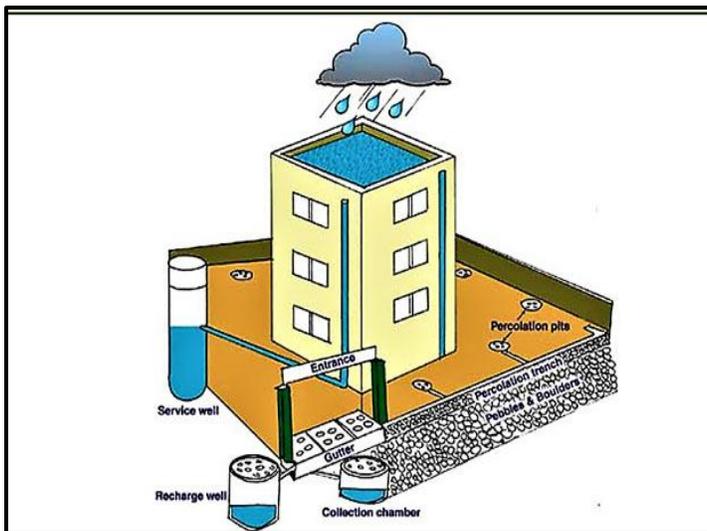
Rainwater harvesting-

Rainwater harvesting is a simple technique of collecting and storing rainwater to be used later. It is encouraged in regions where rainfall is scanty.

Objectives-

1. To meet the increasing demands of water.
2. To increase groundwater recharge and raise the water table
3. To prevent soil erosion or flooding.
4. Protecting rainwater from pollution.

- **Rooftop rainwater harvesting method**

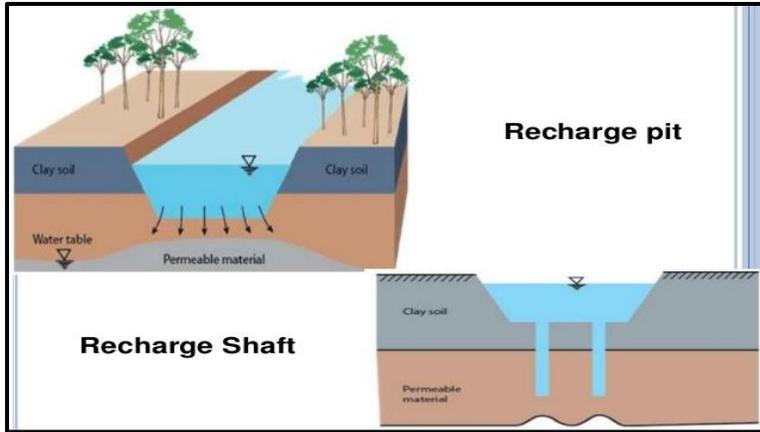


It is a simple scheme to replenish the ground water and increase its level. Rainwater can be collected over roof of houses and then can be sent through PVC pipes into the underground. By rain water harvesting water can be utilized at its maximum extent.

- **Recharge of ground water method**

It is a new method of rainwater harvesting. Different ways of recharging are-

- Pit recharge- pits are constructed to recharge.
- Trenches-these are constructed to collect the water in shallow depth.
- Dug well-water is carried with help of drain pipes to filtration tank



Advantages or importance-

1. Rainwater harvesting increases the availability of rainwater during dry season.
2. It decreases the dependency on underground water.
3. It is environment friendly method.
4. It improves the quality of ground water.
5. It reduces soil erosion and improves soil moisture.
6. Rainwater can be stored for its future use.



Areas-

Rainwater harvesting technique is being used in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu along with Assam, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, etc. Many states have made it a government policy.

Today rainwater harvesting is practiced in most of the large cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai.

Assignment questions-

1. Give four reasons for conservation of water.
2. Briefly describe about two methods of water harvesting in India.
3. Mention any two objectives of rainwater harvesting.
4. What is rainwater harvesting?
5. Write three importance of rainwater.
6. 'The need of water conservation is very important'-Give reason.

Pranamita Majumder

Chemistry Class 9

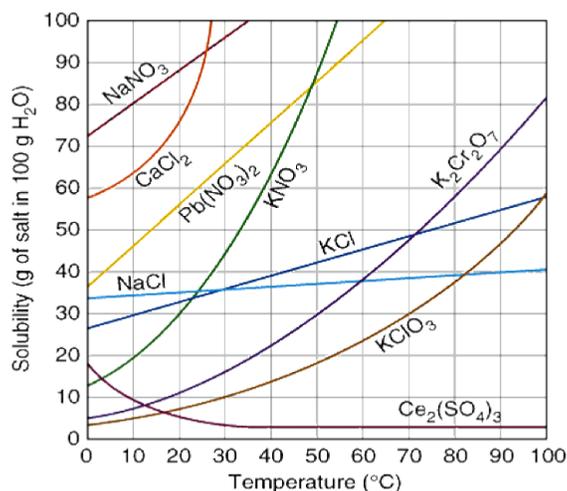
Chapter 3:Water(3b: solutions)

- **Concentration of a solution:**It is the amount of solute dissolved in a given quantity of that solution.It can be expressed in many ways:mass percent and volume percent

Mass percent:It is the mass of solid solute in grams present in 100 grams of the solution.It is calculated by:(Mass of solute/mass of solution) \times 100

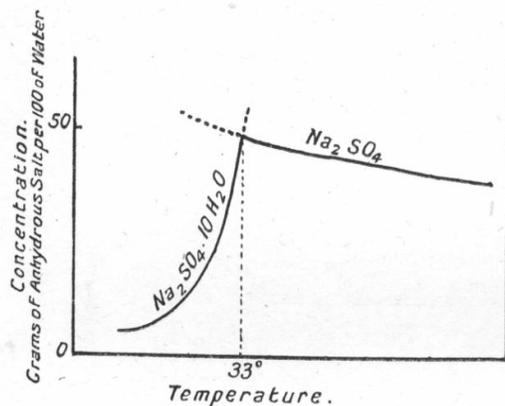
Volume percent:It is the volume of solute in millilitres present in 100ml of that solution.It is calculated by: (Volume of solute/volume of solution) \times 100

- **Solubility** is the amount of solute that dissolves in 100g of solvent to form a saturated solution at a particular temperature.The solubility of a solute in a particular solvent at a given temperature is equivalent to the maximum number of grams of the solute necessary to saturate 100 g of that solvent at that temperature.
- There are many factors that affect solubility.Solubility depends on size of solute particles ie greater the size greater is its solubility.Stirring increases the rate of formation of solution.Temperature also plays an important role.The solubility of a gas in liquid decreases with rise in temperature.But solubility of most solids in water increases with rise in temperature.
- **A solubility curve** is a line graph that plots changes in solubility of a solute in solvent against changing temperature.Solubility curve of common salts are given below:



Substances like sodium nitrate,potassium nitrate show increase in solubility with increase in temperature.Solubility of sodium chloride increase only little with increase in temperature.Substances like ceric sulphate,hydrated calcium sulphate show that there is decrease in solubility with increase in temperature.

- **Anomalous solubility:** There are some salts whose solubilities first increase and then decrease with rise in temperature. Eg: sodium sulphate, solubility rises till it reaches 32.8°C then decreases. This is because sodium sulphate is hydrated below 32.8°C and anhydrous above it.



- In an endothermic process the solubility of solute increases with rise in temperature. Eg: Sodium nitrate. In an exothermic reaction the solubility increases with lowered temperature. Eg: Solubility of calcium sulphate decreases on increase in temperature.
- Solubility curves are used to determine solubility of a substance; the effect of cooling of hot solution of different substances can also be found from the curve.
- Solubility can be calculated by: $(\text{mass of solute}/\text{mass of solvent}) \times 100$
- **Effect of pressure and temperature on Solubility of gases in water:** An increase in pressure on the surface of water increases the solubility of gas in water. At any given temperature the mass of gas dissolved by a fixed volume of liquid is directly proportional to the pressure on the surface of liquid. This law is known as Henry's law.
- An increase in temperature of water causes decrease in solubility of a gas in it. Thus on boiling water loses taste. A decrease in temperature of water increases solubility of gas because of which chilled soft drink bottle gives fizz.

NUMERICALS

1. 2.5l of alcohol is present in 10l of solution. Calculate volume percent.

volume of solute=2.5l.

Volume of solution=10l

Volume percent= $(\text{vol of solute}/\text{vol of solution}) \times 100$

$$= (2.5/10) \times 100. = 25\%$$

2. 50gm of sugar is dissolved in 2.45kg of water. Calculate the concentration of solution.

Mass of solute=50gm.

Mass of solution=(mass of solute+mass of solvent) =2500gm

Mass percent(concentration) =(mass of solute/mass of solution) \times 100

$$=(50/2500) \times 100. = 2\%$$

3. To make a saturated solution 136g of salt is dissolved in 500g of water. Find its solubility.

Mass of solute=136g.

Mass of solvent=500g

Solubility= (mass of solute/mass of solvent) \times 100

$$(136/500) \times 100. = 27.2\text{g}$$

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define Henry's law, concentration of a solution
2. What is the effect of temperature on the Solubility of potassium nitrate and calcium sulphate
3. Solubility of NaCl is 36.5g. What do you understand by this statement
4. What is the effect of pressure on Solubility of gases
5. Define solubility curve. Give 1 use of it
6. A solution contain 15 g of NaCl in 285g of water. Calculate its concentration
7. 4l of acetone present in 90l of solution. Calculate its volume percent
8. What mass of sodium nitrate is required to produce a saturated solution in 50gm of water. Its solubility being 62g
9. Why chilled soft drink bottle gives fizz

Mathematics:-Class-IX
Assignment:- Date-24.04.20
Mensuration

Question 1.

Find the area of a triangle whose base is 6 cm and corresponding height is 4 cm.

Solution:

$$\text{Base of triangle} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Height} = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2 = 6 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Question 2.

Find the area of a triangle whose sides are

(i) 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm

(ii) 29 cm, 20 cm and 21 cm

(iii) 12 cm, 9.6 cm and 7.2 cm

Solution:

(i) Here $a = 3 \text{ cm}$, $b = 4 \text{ cm}$ and $c = 5 \text{ cm}$

$$s = \text{semi perimeter} = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3+4+5}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{12}{2} \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{6(6-3)(6-4)(6-5)} \text{ cm}^2 = \sqrt{6 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{6 \times 6} \text{ cm}^2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

(ii) $a = 29$ cm, $b = 20$ cm and $c = 21$ cm

$$s = \text{semi perimeter} = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{29+20+21}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{70}{2} \text{ cm} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{35(35-29)(35-20)(35-21)} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{35 \times 6 \times 15 \times 14} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 3 \times 7 \times 2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{7 \times 7 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2 = 210 \text{ cm}^2$$

(iii) $a = 12$ cm, $b = 9.6$ cm and $c = 7.2$ cm

$$s = \text{semi perimeter} = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{12+9.6+7.2}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{28.8}{2} \text{ cm} = 14.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{14.4 \times (14.4-12) \times (14.4-9.6) \times (14.4-7.2)} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{14.4 \times 2.4 \times 4.8 \times 7.2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{6 \times 2.4 \times 2.4 \times 2 \times 2.4 \times 3 \times 2.4} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 2.4 \times 2.4 \sqrt{6 \times 6} \text{ cm}^2 = 2.4 \times 2.4 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 34.56 \text{ cm}^2$$

Question 3.

Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 34 cm, 20 cm and 42 cm. Hence, find the length of the altitude corresponding to the shortest side.

Solution:

Given sides of triangle are 34 cm, 20 cm, and 42 cm

i.e. $a = 34$ cm, $b = 20$ cm, and $c = 42$ cm

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{34+20+42}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{96}{2} \text{ cm} = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{48(48-34)(48-20)(48-42)} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \sqrt{48 \times 14 \times 28 \times 6} \text{ cm}^2 = \sqrt{8 \times 6 \times 14 \times 14 \times 2 \times 6} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 14 \times 6 \sqrt{8 \times 2} \text{ cm}^2 = 14 \times 6 \times \sqrt{16} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 14 \times 6 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2 = 336 \text{ cm}^2$$

The shortest side of the triangle is 20 cm.

Let h cm be the corresponding altitude, then area

$$\text{of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

$$\Rightarrow 336 = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times h \Rightarrow h = \frac{336 \times 2}{20} \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{336}{10} \text{ cm} \Rightarrow h = 33.6 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore The required altitude of the triangle = 33.6 cm

Question 4.

The sides of a triangular field are 975m, 1050 m and 1125 m. If this field is sold at the rate of Rs. 1000 per hectare, find its selling price. [1 hectare = 10000 m²].

Solution:

Given : Sides of a triangular field are 975 m, 1050 m, and 1125 m

i.e. $a = 975$ m, $b = 1050$ m, $c = 1125$ m

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{975+1050+1125}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{3150}{2} \text{ cm} \\ = 1575 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of triangular field} &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{1575(1575-975)(1575-1050)(1575-1125)} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \sqrt{1575 \times 600 \times 525 \times 450} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \sqrt{525 \times 3 \times 150 \times 4 \times 525 \times 150 \times 3} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 525 \times 3 \times 150 \sqrt{4} \text{ m}^2 = 525 \times 450 \times 2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{525 \times 900}{10000} \text{ hectare} \quad (\because 1 \text{ hectare} = 10000 \text{ m}^2)$$

$$= \frac{525 \times 90}{100} \text{ hectare} = \frac{4725}{100} \text{ hectare} = 47.25 \text{ hectare}$$

Selling price of 1 hectare field = Rs. 1000

Selling price of 47.25 hectare field = Rs. 1000 \times 47.25
= Rs. 47250

Home Work:-

Question 1.

Find the area of an isosceles triangle whose base is 6 cm and perimeter is 16 cm.

Question 2.

In ΔABC , $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $AB = (2A + 1)$ cm and $BC = (A + 1)$ cm. If the area of the ΔABC is 60 cm^2 , find its perimeter.

Question 3.

If the perimeter of a right angled triangle is 60 cm and its hypotenuse is 25 cm, find its area.

Question 4.

The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 40 cm. The base is two third of the sum of equal sides. Find the length of each side.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS IX
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ASSIGNMENT -4
ACADEMIC YEAR-2020-21

DATE- 24th APRIL 2020

1. Combine each set of the following sentences without using *and but* or *so* :
 - a. I will let you go. You must complete the assignment.
 - b. The parents were afraid that their son would fail in the exam. They sent him for tuition.
 - c. She is very silly. She will believe anything.
 - d. Someone has broken my glasses. He will be punished.
 - e. He was pardoned. He had confessed his crime.
 - f. Don't be a borrower. Don't be a lender.
 - g. The suitcase is very light. I can carry it.
 - h. He makes posters. He earns a lot.
 - I. There was a huge traffic jam. He managed to get there in time.
 - j. He went to bed. He fell asleep.
 - k. This dress is suitable for the party. That dress is suitable for the party.
 - l. The director was absent at the premiere. The actors were absent.

2. **INTRODUCTION TO SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT-**

The verb must agree with the Subject in Number and Persons ; that is , the Verb should be of the same Number and Person as the Subject.

Some important rules:

RULE	VERB	EXAMPLE
Two or more singular subjects connected by 'and'	plural	Rahul and his brother have done the mischief.
When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing	Singular	The dancer and singer is dead.
When two subjects together express one idea.	singular	Law and order is the main problem in the village.
Subjects of different numbers connected by 'or,'nor','either-or','neither-nor'[the plural subject comes nearest to the verb]	plural	Neither the Director nor his employees were present in the conference.

In each of the following sentences supply a Verb in agreement with its subject:

1. The jury _____divided in their opinions.
2. The Three Musketeers _____ written by Dumas.
3. The poet and philosopher _____ dead.
4. Every one of them _____ honest.
5. A number of boys _____ caught picking apples.
- 6.The news _____ false.
7. Neither you nor I _____ here.
8. The United States _____ a President.

3. Write a letter to the Editor of a reputed newspaper, voicing your concern about the rising number of cases of violence against women.

(Fri), Class-IX,EVS,

Topic (Tropical and Temperate Rainforest)

Home Assignment...

- 1) What do you mean by tropical rainforest?
- 2) Where can tropical rainforest be found?
- 3) What makes the tropical rainforest unique?
- 4) Why is the temperate rainforest important?
- 5) How do animals adapt to the temperate rainforest?

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