INSTRUCTIONS:-

      Dear students, we are sending you homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after opening the school to your subject teacher.

Maths:-

Part A: Learning Work

Definition of Triangle: A triangle is a polygon with three sides and three angles.

Some key points about triangles:

Sides – The three line segments are called the sides of the triangle.

Vertices – The points where the sides meet are called the vertices (corners).

Angles – The three angles inside a triangle always add up to 180°.

Types by Sides:

Equilateral: All three sides are equal.

Isosceles: Two sides are equal.

Scalene: All three sides are different.

Types by Angles:

Acute: All angles less than 90°.

Right: One angle is exactly 90°.

Obtuse: One angle is more than 90°.

Right angled Triangle: Right-angled triangle is a type of triangle in which one of the angles is exactly 90°. This 90° angle is called the right angle.

Area of a Triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times base \times height$
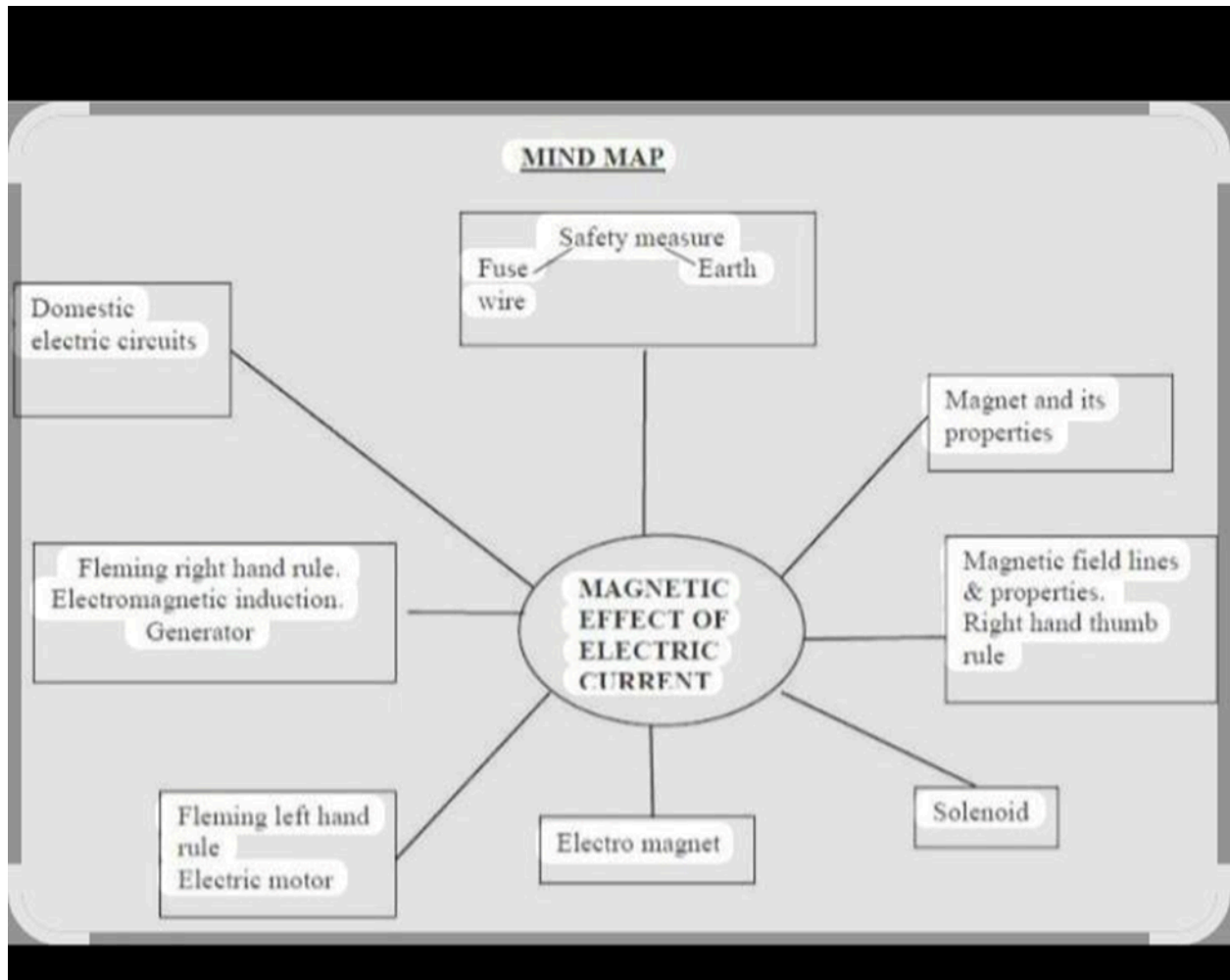
Pythagoras Theorem: $H^2 = P^2 + B^2$

Part B: Written Work

1.   Find the area of a right triangle whose hypotenuse is 13cm and one side is 5 cm.

2.   The area of a triangle is 90cm². If it's base is 15 cm, find its altitude.

3. Find the area of an isosceles right triangle having the length of each equal side 5cm.

Science:-

Part A: Learning Work

MIND MAP

Part B: Written Work

Q1 What are the advantages of Lightning?

Q2 State the main difference between a conductor and an insulator.

Q3 State the sign of the charge acquired by an object when it is charged, by a positively charged rod, through (a) conduction (b) induction. Give the reason for your statement.

Social Science:-

Part A: Learning Work

1. Explain the relationship between markets and equality.

Answer:

Markets provide a place where goods and services are bought and sold by different people. In theory,

everyone has the right to visit and buy from any shop in a market. However, not everyone can afford the same things. Wealthy buyers go to big malls and buy expensive items, while many others buy cheaper goods in weekly markets or neighbourhood shops. This shows that markets reflect economic inequality: those with more money can buy better goods. So even though markets are open to all, people's ability to benefit from them depends on how much money they have.

2. Give an account of those things which we do not directly use but are part of markets.

Answer:

There are many goods in the market that we do not use directly but are essential in producing things we do use. For example:

A farmer buys fertilisers and tools which help grow crops.

A clothes factory buys cotton, thread, buttons, and sewing machines to make shirts.

Car factories buy engines, tyres, and other parts to make cars.

We usually see only the final products (like clothes or cars), but these items pass through various markets before becoming finished goods. Markets help connect producers of raw materials with manufacturers and ultimately consumers.

3. What are the different ways of buying and selling goods?

Answer:

Buying and selling happen in many ways:

1. Weekly Markets: Traders set up temporary stalls on specific days and sell essentials at affordable prices.

2. Neighbourhood Shops: Permanent shops near homes sell everyday goods like milk, bread, and stationery.

3. Shopping Complexes and Malls: Bigger buildings with many shops selling branded and varied products.

4. Online Shopping: Buying goods through the internet and getting them delivered to your home.

5. Chain of Markets: Goods move from producers → wholesale markets → retailers → consumers through many intermediaries.

Markets have evolved, but the basic purpose remains the exchange of goods and services.

4. Discuss the kinds of markets in urban areas.

Answer:

In urban areas, markets take many forms:

*Neighbourhood Shops: Small shops selling daily essentials close to where people live.

*Shopping Complexes: Areas with many shops selling a variety of goods — clothes, electronics, etc.

*Malls: Large air-conditioned buildings with branded stores, food courts, and entertainment.

*Online Markets: Buying and selling through digital platforms without visiting a physical market.

These markets provide choices and convenience to consumers, catering to different needs and incomes.

Part B: Written Work

Q1. Write a note on weekly markets.

Q2. Write a short note on markets and democracy.

Q3. Explain the terms demand and supply.

English

Part A: Written Work

Write an invitation to invite your friend on:-

1. Grehpravesh

2. Your birthday party

3. Marriage of your sister

Hindi

Part A: Learning Work

प्रश्न 1. सैनिक ने राजा पुरू को क्या समाचार दिया?

उत्तर:-सैनिक ने कहा 'समाचार अच्छा नहीं है महाराज', यूनानी सेना सिंधु पार कर चुकी है। वह तेजी से हमारी ओर बढ़ रही है। यह भी समाचार है कि तक्षशिला के राजा आम्भी सिकंदर से मिल गए हैं।

प्रश्न 2. सिकंदर के दूत ने पुरु को क्या सलाह दी।

उत्तर:- सिकंदर के दूत ने पुरु को कहा कि आप भी राजा आम्भी की तरह सिकंदर से सुलह कर ले। इस तरह लड़ाई भी नहीं होगी और गद्दी भी बच जाएगी।

Part B: Written Work

हमारे देश में बहुत सारी समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इन समस्याओं में से एक समस्या है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या। बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर चर्चा करते हुए लगभग 120 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।

Punjabi

Part A: Learning Work

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਘੀਸੂ ਕੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਘੀਸੂ ਇੱਕ ਬਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਬਲੂੰਗੜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨੈਕਰ ਸੀ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.2. ਪਿੰਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ - ਪਿੰਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੌਕ ਸੀ।।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.3.ਇੱਲ੍ਹ ਤੇ ਕੁੱਕੜ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ? ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਸਾਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਲਈ ਯਤਨਸ਼ੀਲ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 4. ਗਿੱਠੂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ - ਗਿੱਠੂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੱਲ ਕੋਈ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸਦੀ ਡਾਇਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਹੋਮਵਰਕ ਨੋਟ ਡਨ' ਜਾਂ 'ਕੰਮ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ' ਦਾ ਨੋਟ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ।

Part B: Written Work

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਪਿੰਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਗਿੱਠੂ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਨ?

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.2. ਗਿੱਠੂ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੁਰੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣ ਕੇ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿਹਾ?

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ.3. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁਹਾਵਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋ-

ਸਿਰ ਖਪਾਈ ਕਰਨਾ , ਟੱਸ ਤੋਂ ਮੱਸ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ