

# **HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**

**Subject: English**

**Class-IX**

**Work sheet-67**

**Chapter 4 My Childhood (Moment)**

**(Revision Practice worksheet)**

**DATE:- 01/02/2021,**

***Instructions to be followed:-***

- 1. From now onwards students do your worksheets in your particular subject notebook respectively. Don't use rough sheets, old copies or anything else. All the stationary shops have already opened. So you can purchase it.***
- 2. All the students must complete their worksheets as periodic test marks will be given to those who completes it else you will have to go through pen paper test after the school reopens.***
- 3. Read each and every topic (which will be given in worksheets) of the chapters from NCERT books.***
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- 5. If you have any query related to worksheet, ask your queries in whatsapp group between 8:00 am to 03:00pm.***

## **My Childhood-Question and Answers**

1. Where was Abdul Kalam's house?

A. Abdul Kalam's house was located on the Mosque Street in the town of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu state.

2. What do you think *Dinamani* is the name of? Give a reason for your answer.

2. *Dinamani* is the name of a newspaper. It is a vernacular daily, printed in Tamil language. I think so because Kalam says that he traced the stories of the war in the headlines of the *Dinamani*.

3. Who were Abdul Kalam's school friends? What did they later become?

A. During his childhood, Abdul Kalam had three friends. Their names are Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. When they grew up, Ramanadha Sastry became the priest of the Rameswaram temple, Aravindan started a business of transporting pilgrims to and from the Rameswaram temple and Sivaprakasan became a caterer for the railways.

4. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

A. Abdul Kalam earned his first wages by catching the bundle of newspapers thrown out of the moving train at the Rameswaram station. He helped his cousin in distributing newspapers in Rameswaram.

5. Had he earned any money before that? In what way?

A. When the second World War started, there was a great demand for tamarind seeds. Kalam would collect them and sell them to a grocery store located on Mosque street. He would earn an anna which was a meagre sum but for him, it was a handsome sum of money.

### **Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (about 30 words)**

1. How does the author describe: (i) his father, (ii) his mother, (iii) himself?

A. (i) Kalam's father's name was Jainulabdeen. He was not educated and was not a wealthy man. Kalam says that despite this, his father possessed innate wisdom, honesty and was a generous man. He did not believe in wasting money on luxuries but provided them with all the necessities of life like food, clothing and medicine.

(ii) Kalam's mother's name was Ashiamma. She supported her husband in his decisions. She was a kind – hearted woman. Kalam recollects that his mother would feed meals to numerous people. He inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness from her.

(iii) Kalam was short and had ordinary looks while his parents were tall and looked handsome. He was brought up in a secure atmosphere. He grew up to become an honest and self – disciplined man. He believed in goodness and deep kindness.

2. "On the whole, the small society of Rameswaram was very rigid in terms of the segregation of different social groups," says the author.

(i) Which social groups does he mention? Were these groups easily identifiable (for example, by the way they dressed)?

A. The social groups mentioned by Kalam were the Hindu Brahmins and the Muslims. Yes, these groups were easily identifiable by the way they dressed. As Kalam was a Muslim, he wore a cap which distinguished him from his Hindu Brahmin friends who wore the sacred thread.

(ii) Were they aware only of their differences or did they also naturally share friendships and experiences? (Think of the bedtime stories in Kalam's house; of who his friends were; and of what used to take place in the pond near his house.)

A. No, they were not aware of any differences. Kalam and the other children listened to bedtime stories from their mother and grandmother. These were from both the Ramayana and from the life of Prophet. The family participated in the Hindu festival of Shree Seetha Rama Kalyanam by arranging boats for transporting the idols from the temple to the pond located near their house.

(iii) The author speaks both of people who were very aware of the differences among them and those who tried to bridge these differences. Can you identify such people in the text?

A. The people who were aware of these differences were the young teacher who came to teach Kalam's class in fifth standard. He ordered Kalam to sit on the last bench as he belonged to a lower caste. His science teacher Sivasubramania Iyer's wife was an orthodox Hindi Brahmin. She refused to serve him food as she felt that his presence would render the kitchen impure.

The people who bridged these differences were Ramanadha Sastry's father Lakshmana Sastry and Sivasubramania Iyer. Lakshmana Sastry was the priest of the Rameswaram temple. He scolded the young teacher and asked him to apologise for sowing the seeds of religious discrimination into the innocent minds of the children. Upon his wife's refusal to serve, Sivasubramania Iyer served food to Kalam and sat beside him to eat which reformed his wife.

3. (i) Why did Abdul Kalam want to leave Rameswaram?

A. Abdul Kalam wanted to leave Rameswaram and go to Ramanathapuram for higher studies.

(ii) What did his father say to this?

A. His father said that he knew Kalam had to leave home as he had to fulfil his dreams. He gave the example of the Seagull bird which flies endlessly over long distances and does not have a nest too. He pacified Kalam's mother by quoting a few lines from the poem 'Your children' by Khalil Gibran. He said that her children were not her possession but were life's desire for itself. She should not impose her thoughts on them but should allow them to fulfil their thoughts.

(iii) What do you think his words mean? Why do you think he spoke those words?

A. Abdul Kalam's father's words had a deep meaning. He inspired Kalam to follow his dreams, to fly high like the seagull. He wanted him to pursue higher studies and so, allowed him to go to Ramanathapuram. He explained to Kalam's mother to allow him to go and pursue higher education. He spoke these words to encourage Abdul Kalam and to control the emotional attachment of his mother.

**Hari Vidya Bhawan**  
**Worksheet-67**  
**Class-IX**  
**Subject- Information Technology**

**Date:-1.2.21**

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**Revision worksheet**

**Do questions and answers**

- Q.1 Why BPO industries are doing exceptionally well in India?
- Q.2 Write three methods where you can open an Excel workbook.
- Q.3 Differentiate between Merge cells and Split Cells in merge group of table tools layout tab.
- Q.4 How you will create a folder? Write the steps.
- Q.5 Name four green skill development program three are implemented by Government of India.
- Q.6 Why self-management skills are important in our daily life? Write 4 points.
- Q.7 How can you conserve wildlife resources? Mention five points.

**Note:** - First learn all questions/answers then do answer all of these questions yourself in notebook.

**PRACTICE WORKSHEET-65****SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS****CLASS – X****CHAPTER – 4****(Quadratic Equations)****SESSION - (2020-21)****Instructions to be followed: -**

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**1. Which of the following are the roots of  $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$ ?**

**(i) -1**

**(ii)  $\frac{1}{3}$**

**2. Find the value of k for which  $x = 1$  is a root of the equation  $x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$**

**3. Find the value of a and b for which  $x = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $x = -2$  are the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx - 6 = 0$**

**4. Solve the following quadratic equation:  
 $(2x-3)(3x+1) = 0$**

**5. Solve the following quadratic equation:  
 $4x^2 - 9x = 100$**

**6. Solve the following quadratic equation:  
 $4\sqrt{6}x^2 - 13x - 2\sqrt{6} = 0$**

**7. Solve the following quadratic equation:  
 $3^{(x+2)} + 3^{-x} = 10$**

**8. Solve the following quadratic equation:  
 $2^{2x} - 3 \cdot 2^{(x+2)} + 32 = 0$**



**HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**  
**SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS – X**  
**SESSION – 2020 – 21**  
**WORK SHEET - 65**

**Date-01- 02-2021**

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**REVISION WORKSHEET**

**Multiple choice questions**

Q1. Rabi crops are sown in

- a) Winters
- b) Monsoon
- c) Summers
- d) None of these

Q2. Which out of the following is a Rabi crop?

- a) Barley
- b) Paddy
- c) Jute
- d) None of these

**Very short questions**

Q3. India has three cropping seasons ..... , ..... and .....

Q4. In which region of India is rubber grown?

Q5. Name the states producing groundnut.

**Short questions**

Q6. Write any three changes in Indian agriculture after the Green Revolution.

Q7. What does 'Horticulture' mean? Which crops are grown under horticulture in India?

Q8. Why do we need to have technical and institutional reforms in India?

Q9. Give a few points to stress the importance of agriculture in India.

Q10. "Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other." Explain with the help of the points mentioned below:

- a) Rainfall / irrigation requirements
- b) Area wise distribution
- c) Temperature
- d) Type of crop

Q11. Describe any three geographical conditions required for tea cultivation. Name any two tea producing states of India.

Q12. In which parts of India, the following crops are grown:-

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Maize
- d) Millets
- e) Barley
- f) Cotton
- g) Jute



- h) Rubber
- i) Oil seeds
- j) Tea
- k) Coffee
- l) Sugarcane
- m) Spices etc