

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Session-2021-22

Class-IX

Work sheet-5

DATE:-08/05/2021

THE SOUND OF MUSIC

PART I-EVELYN GLENNIE LISTENS TO SOUND

WITHOUT HEARING IT

I Answer these questions in a few words or a couple of sentences each.

Question 1.

How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?

Answer:

Evelyn was not even seventeen when she went to the Royal Academy of Music.

Question 2.

When was her deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?

Answer:

Her deafness was noticed when she was eight-year-old. It was confirmed by the time she was.

II Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (30-40 words).

Question 1.

Who helped her to continue with music? What did he do and say?

Answer:

Ron Forbes helped her to continue with music. He spotted her potential and said, "Don't listen through your ears, try to sense it some other way." He began by tuning two large drums to different notes.

Question 2.

Name the various places and causes for which Evelyn performs.

Answer:

Evelyn performed free concerts in prisons and hospitals. She made music her life and performed many regular concerts.

III. Answer the question in two or three paragraphs (100-150 words).

Question 1.

How does Evelyn hear music?

Answer:

Evelyn became deaf by the time she was eleven. But she did not give up. She was determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music. Ron Forbes, a percussionist spotted her potential. He asked her not to listen through ears but try to sense it some other way. She realized she could feel the higher drum from the waist up and the lower one from the waist down. Forbes repeated the exercise and soon Evelyn discovered that she could sense certain notes in different parts of her body. She learnt to open her body and mind to sounds and vibrations. She herself explained, "It pours in through every part of my body. It tingles in the skin, my cheekbones and even in my hair." When she played on the xylophone, she could sense the sound passing up the stick into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she could feel the resonances flowing into her body. On the wooden floor she used to remove her shoes so that the vibrations may pass through her bare feet and up her legs.

PART-II THE SHEHNAI OF BISMILLAH KHAN

Answer these questions in 30-40 words.

Question 1.

Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?

Answer:

Aurangzeb banned the playing of the pungi because it had a shrill and unpleasant sound.

Question 2.

How is a shehnai different from a pungi?

Answer:

A shehnai is a pipe with a natural hollow that is longer and broader than a pungi. It has seven holes on the body of the pipe.

Question 3.

Where was the shehnai played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change this?

Answer:

The shehnai was played traditionally in the temple at the royal courts and on the occasion of weddings. The credit must go to Bismillah Khan to take this instrument onto the classical stage.

Question 4.

When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

Answer:

Bismillah Khan got his big break with the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938.

Question 5.

Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehnai on 15 August 1947? Why was the event historic?

Answer:

Bismillah Khan played the shehnai on 15 August 1947 at the Red Fort. He was the first Indian to greet the nation with his musical instrument. This event was historic because We got independence on that day. He poured his heart out in the presence of a large number of people including Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru.

Question 6.

Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A.?

Answer:

He refused to start a shehnai school in the USA because he never wanted to leave India. He loved India so much and he did not want to settle anywhere except India. That is why whenever he was in a foreign country, he kept yearning to see Hindustan.

Question 7.

Find at least two instances in the text which tell you that Bismillah Khan loves India and Benaras.

Answer:

Bismillah Khan loves India and Banaras The sound of Music 197 from the bottom of his heart. He says that he misses the holy Ganga and India when he goes abroad. While in Mumbai, he thinks of only Benaras and the holy river. And when he is in Benaras, he remembers the unique mattha of Dumraon.

Click Over the link to get the knowledge about the following:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7s6nHfoSKE0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BMuTrLUKz94>

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा :- नौवी

सत्र :- 2021 - 22

हिंदी वर्कशीट : 5

पुस्तक :- व्याकरण

पाठ :- 1 शब्द और पद

दिनांक :-8|5|21

(दिए हुए कार्य को अपनी हिंदी व्याकरण की पुस्तिका में कीजिए।)

प्र01) शब्द किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उ01) **शब्द की परिभाषा** :- वर्णों के सार्थक मेल को शब्द कहते हैं।

उदाहरण – क+म+ल= कमल (एक फूल)

आ + ग् + अ + म् + अ + न् + अ = आगमन

प् + उ + स् + त् + अ + क् + अ = पुस्तक

प् + र् + आ + च् + ई + न् + अ = प्राचीन

क् + ष् + अ + त् + र् + इ + य् + अ = क्षत्रिय

शब्द की विशेषताएँ

- शब्द भाषा की स्वतंत्र और अर्थवान इकाई हैं।

- शब्द भाषा में विशिष्ट महत्त्व रखते हैं जो हमारे भाव-विचार व्यक्त करने में सहायक होते हैं।
- शब्दों की रचना वर्णों के मेल से होती है।
- शब्द एक निश्चित अर्थ रखते हैं।

प्र02) पद किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उ02) **पद की परिभाषा** :- शब्दों का प्रयोग जब वाक्य में व्याकरण के नियमों के साथ किया जाता है तो वाक्य में शब्द पद कहलाता है।

जैसे - कमल एक फूल है।

पुस्तक मेज़ पर रखी है।

पंखा बंद कर दो।

पद दो प्रकार के होते हैं

विकारी :- संज्ञा पद, सर्वनाम पद ,क्रिया पद विशेषण पद।

अविकारी :- क्रियाविशेषण पद, सम्बन्धबोधक पद , समुच्चयबोधक पद, विस्मयबोधक पद।

पदों के नाम	बताई जाने वाली बातें
1) संज्ञा	वस्तु ,व्यक्ति , स्थान आदि का बोध बताते है।

2) सर्वनाम	संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
3) विशेषण	संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं।
4) क्रिया	किसी काम का होना या किया जाना बताते हैं।
5) क्रियाविशेषण	क्रिया की विशेषता बताते हैं।
6) समुच्चयबोधक	शब्दों ,वाक्यों या उपवाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं।
7) संबंधबोधक	संज्ञा या सर्वनाम को वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों के साथ उनके संबंध स्पष्ट करते हैं।
8)विस्मयादिबोधक	हर्ष,क्रोध,आश्चर्य ,उत्साह आदि भावों को प्रकट करते हैं।

प्र03) शब्द और पद में अंतर उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

शब्द	पद
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द वर्णों की स्वतन्त्र एवं साधक इकाई है। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> पद वाक्य में प्रयोग शब्द है।
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द का मात्र अर्थ - परिचय होता है। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> पद का व्याकरणिक परिचय होता है।
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> शब्द का मूल अर्थ एक होता है। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> एक शब्द में प्रत्यय जोड़कर अनेक पद बनाए जा सकते हैं।
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वाक्य से बाहर स्वतन्त्र इकाई होने के कारण इस पर व्याकरण के नियमों ; जैसे - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषा के नियमों से बँधा होने के कारण,लिंग,वचन,कारक,काल

लिंग, वचन, कारक, काल आदि का कोई कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।	आदि से पदप्रभावित होता है।
• उदाहरण :- दिल्ली , मृदुल , पढ़ आदि।	• उदाहरण - मृदुल दिल्ली में पढ़ता है। वाक्य में प्रयुक्त प्रत्येक शब्द पद है।

प्र04) शब्द ,पद के रूप में कब बदल जाता है ?

उ04) शब्दों का प्रयोग जब वाक्य में व्याकरण के नियमों के साथ किया जाता है तो वाक्य में शब्द पद में बदल जाता है।

प्र04) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में काले पदों का परिचय दीजिए-

1) लालकिला **यमुना के** तट पर है।

उतर – संबंध कारक

2) यह कुर्सी बहुत **छोटी** है।

उतर – गुणवाचक विशेषण

3) **वाह !** कितने सुंदर फूल है।

उतर – विस्मयादिबोधक (आश्चर्य)

4) नीरजा **ने** छत पर बैठकर पूजा की।

उतर – कर्ता कारक

5) मैं **और** रमेश दोनों मेला देखने जाएंगे।

उतर – समानाधिकरण समुच्चयबोधक

6) धीरे – धीरे **आकाश** में बादल छ गए।
उतर – जातिवाचक संज्ञा

7) ताजमहल एक **सुंदर** भवन है।
उतर – गुणवाचक विशेषण

8) **इस** संसार में सत्य की सदा जय होती है।
उतर – निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

9) **धीरे -धीरे** कुछ लोग हमारी तरफ **आ गए**।
उतर – रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण , संयुक्त क्रिया

10) रमेश **आज** कलकता गया।
उतर – कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण

11) पिताजी **कुछ** पुस्तके लाए है।
उतर – संख्यावाचक विशेषण

प्र05) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए।

रेखांकित शब्द कहाँ शब्द है और कहाँ पद बताओ ?

• रवि ,मोहन ,तुम
मोहन जा रहा है।

• राम , श्याम , मोहन
श्याम पढ़ रहा है।

- उत्साही व्यक्ति कभी दुखी नहीं रहता
- शब्द भाषा की _____ इकाई है। (रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए)
- रंजन कॉलेज जाता है।

रंजन , कॉलेज

- नचिकेता यम के द्वार तक गया।
- द्वार , यम

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: Information Technology
Session-2021-22
Class-IX
Work sheet-5

DATE:-08/05/2021

UNIT1-COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1.What are the parts of speech? Explain.

PARTS OF SPEECH	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
VERB	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub
NOUN	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
ADJECTIVE	describes a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big . I like big dogs.
DETERMINER	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
ADVERB	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
PRONOUN	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
PREPOSITION	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.

CONJUNCTION	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
INTERJECTION	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

2. What are articles? Explain.

INDEFINITE ARTICLES: **A** AND **AN**

"A" and "an" signal that the noun modified is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group. For example:

- "My daughter really wants **a** dog for Christmas." This refers to *any* dog. We don't know which dog because we haven't found the dog yet.
- "Somebody call **a** policeman!" This refers to *any* policeman. We don't need a specific policeman; we need any policeman who is available.
- "When I was at the zoo, I saw **an** elephant!" Here, we're talking about a single, non-specific thing, in this case an elephant. There are probably several elephants at the zoo, but there's only *one* we're talking about here.

DEFINITE ARTICLE: **THE**

- The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. **The** signals that the noun is definite, that it refers to a particular member of a group.

For example:

- "I was happy to see **the** policeman who saved my cat!" Here, we're talking about a *particular* policeman. Even if we don't know the policeman's name, it's still a particular policeman because it is the one who saved the cat.
- "I saw **the** elephant at the zoo." Here, we're talking about a *specific* noun. Probably there is only one elephant at the zoo.

3. How can we construct a paragraph?

Most paragraphs in an essay have a three part structure-Introduction, body and conclusion.

4. What are the types of paragraphs? Explain.

Each one of the four paragraph types fulfills a different purpose:

- The **expository** paragraph type is used to convey well-researched findings to back up your solution in a way that *establishes you as an expert* in the reader's eyes.
- The **descriptive** paragraph type is used to *paint vivid pictures* in your reader's mind of someone like them, both before and after they apply your solution.
- The **narrative** paragraph type is used to take your reader through an emotional journey from problem to solution, as lived by the characters in your case studies.
- The **persuasive** paragraph type is used to convince your reader why your solution will be different than any other than they might have tried in the past.

5. What are the content of the paragraph?

There are number of essential elements to good paragraph writing.

i) Unit of topic

ii) Topic sentence and order

iii) Ordering sentence

iv) Coherence

v) Conclude

vi) Completeness

Click over the link to get the knowledge about the following:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yu3vmcR55hw>

WORK SHEET-05

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

CLASS – IX

CHAPTER – 03. COORDINATE GEOMETRY

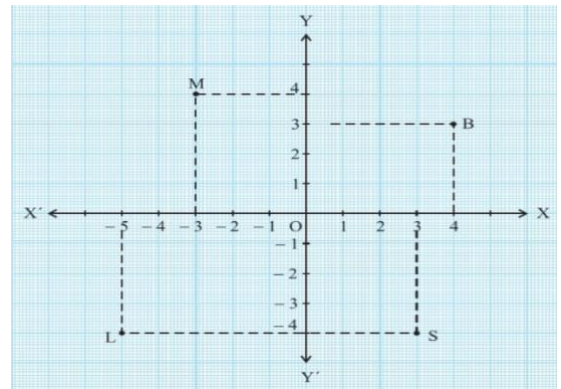
SESSION - (2021-22)

1. Describe cartesian system.
2. Define origin?
3. Define X-axis?
4. Define Y-axis?
5. X-axis is also known as _____.
6. Y-axis is also known as _____.
7. What is a quadrant?
8. How will you describe the position of a table lamp on your study table to another person?
9. **(Street Plan):** A city has two main roads which cross each other at the centre of the city. These two roads are along the North-South direction and East-West direction.
10. Make a cartesian plane using matchsticks on a plane paper and label origin, X-axis, Y-axis and quadrants.

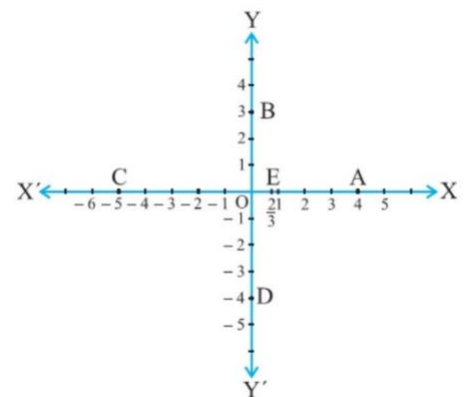
(Activity)

11. See Fig. and complete the following statements:

- (i) The abscissa and the ordinate of the point B are ___ and ___, respectively. Hence, the coordinates of B are (__, __).
- (ii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of the point M are ___ and ___, respectively. Hence, the coordinates of M are (__, __).
- (iii) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of the point L are ___ and ___, respectively. Hence, the coordinates of L are (__, __).
- (iv) The x-coordinate and the y-coordinate of the point S are ___ and ___, respectively. Hence, the coordinates of S are (__, __).



12. Write the coordinates of the points marked on the axes in given Figure.



13. Write the answer of each of the following questions:

- (i) What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
- (ii) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?
- (iii) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

NOTE:

- For question 1 to 7 watch video in given link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rjyH9fp_z4
- For question 8 watch video in given link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiKka3IbDjY>
- For question 9 watch video in given link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvyEM2SH12E>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet – 5

Class- IX

Subject- Science

(Session- 2021-22)

Ch-2 Is matter around us pure?

Date-8/05/2021

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following does not have a fixed melting point/boiling point?

- (a) gold (b) ethanol (c) air (d) oxygen

Q.2 One of the following is a solid foam. This one is:

- (a) butter (b) bread (c) shaving cream (d) ruby

Q.3 Which of the following is not an emulsion?

- (a) Soap solution (b) ink (c) sugar solution (d) starch solution

Q.4 Which one of the following is not a chemical change?

- (a) formation of curd (b) ripening of banana
(c) sublimation of naphthalene (d) corrosion of photo frame

Q.5 One of the following represents the solution of solid in a solid. This one is-

- (a) boron (b) brass (c) beryllium (d) bread

Answer the following questions:

Q.6 Define Solute and solvent.

Q.7 Which of the following will show tyndall effect? Why?

- (a) Salt solution (b) Starch solution
(c) Milk (d) Copper sulphate solution

Q.8 21.5 g of sodium chloride dissolves in 60 g of water at 25°C. Calculate the solubility of sodium chloride in water at that temperature.

Q.9 9.72 g of potassium chloride dissolves in 30 g of water at 70°C. Calculate the concentration of solution.

Q.10 Define the following:

(a) Aerosol (b) Foam

Q.2 What is the difference between elements and compounds?

Q.3 What is solubility?

Q.4 Differentiate among solutions, suspensions and colloids.

Q.5 If 110 g of copper sulphate is present in 550 g of solution, calculate the concentration of solution.

Note-

- This worksheet is for your self assessment. To solve the above questions read all the notes of chapter 2 and try to answer them.
- This Practice worksheets have to be done in your Science practice notebook.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – IX
SESSION – 2021 – 22
WORK SHEET -5

Date- 08-05-2021

Ch-1 (The French Revolution)

NOTES: -

INTRODUCTION: - In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France upon his accession he found an empty treasury. It problems before the new king. The state was forced to increase taxes to meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices, etc.

FRENCH SOCIETY DURING THE LATE 18TH CENTURY

- The society of estates was a part of the Feudal system (bonded labourers)
- The term ‘OLD REGIME’ is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.

SOCIETY OF FRANCE

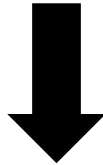
- France Society was divided in three estates.
 - a) 1st Estate
 - b) 2nd Estate
 - c) 3rd Estate

1st Estate



- a) Clergy.
- b) Enjoyed privileges by birth.

2nd Estate



- a) Nobility.
- b) Enjoyed privileges by birth.
- c) Enjoyed feudal privileges.

3rd Estate



- a) Big Businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers, etc.
- b) Peasants and artisans.
- c) Small peasants, landless labourers and servants.
- d) Peasants were forced to provide services to the lords- to work in his fields and houses, serve in army and participate in building roads.
- e) Church imposed direct and indirect tax-
 - Direct Tax- Taille.
 - Church's share of Taxes from peasants like- salt and tobacco called Tithes.

IMPORTANT TERMS

1. Clergy- Group of persons invested with special functions in the church.
2. Tithe- A tax levied by the church, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.

3. Taille – Tax to be paid directly to the state.
4. Guillotine – A device consisting of two poles and a blade with which a person is beheaded.

Very Short Questions

Q1. What was taille known as?

- a) Indirect tax
- b) Direct tax

Q2. Who was the king of France at the time of the French Revolution?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Louis XV
- c) Nicholas I
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

Q3. French society in the eighteenth century was divided into three estates. Name them.

Short Question

Q4. Describe all the three estates into which French Society was divided in the 18th century.

NOTE: -

- To understand the topic of this chapter, watch the video via link: -
<https://youtu.be/kSM0q1PDnOc>
<https://youtu.be/d8xN9-ju9Y8>
- Q1 to Q3 given from notes.
For Q4 watch the video via link:-
<https://youtu.be/d8xN9-ju9Y8>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-3

Class- IX

Subject- Life Skills

Session- 2021-22

Ch- 3 MS Subbulakshmi

Date-8/05/2021

Exercise:-

Answer the Following Questions:

Q.1 Who was MS Subbulakshmi? Describe.

Ans. Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbulakshmi was born on 16 september, 1916 at Madurai, Tamilnadu. She is known as M.S.S. and was a carnatic vocalist.

Q.2 Whom did Subbulakshmi learn classical music from?

Ans. She learnt classical carnatic music under Semmangudi srinivasa Iyer and classical Hindustani music from Pundit Narayan Rao Vyas.

Q.3 When did Subbulakshmi make her film debut?

Ans. 1938

Q.4 Whom did Subbulakshmi meet in 1936 and what happened then?

Ans. In 1936 she met Sadasivam who was a freedom fighter.They both get married after 4 years.

Q.5 In which countries had MS Subbulakshmi performed?

Ans. MS Subbulakshmi performed in London (Royal Albert Hall), New York (Carnegie Hall), Canada, Far East, Moscow etc.