

# **HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**

**Subject: English**

**Class-IX**

**Work sheet-1**

**DATE:-10/04/2021**

## **CHAPTER- The Fun They had**

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

**1. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?**

**Answer:** Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers with large black screens on which all the lessons were shown and questions were asked. These mechanical teachers had a slot in which the students had to put their homework and test papers. They didn't have a living human being as a teacher who would teach the students in a classroom.

**2. Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector?**

**Answer:** Margie's mother sent for the County Inspector because the mechanical teacher was not functioning efficiently. Margie had been given many tests in geography by the teacher, but there was no improvement in her performance. So, Margie's mother wanted to find out the reason behind it.

**3. What did he do?**

**Answer:** Margie was doing badly in geography because the geography sector of the mechanical teacher had been adjusted at a higher level. In order to help her, the County Inspector slowed down the geography sector to an average ten-year level.

**4. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?**

**Answer:** Margie was doing badly in geography because the geography sector of the mechanical teacher had been adjusted at a higher level. In order to help her, the County Inspector slowed down the geography sector of the mechanical teacher to an average ten-year level.

**5. What had once happened to Tommy's teacher?**

**Answer:** Once, Tommy's teacher was taken away for nearly a month because its history sector had blanked out completely.

**6. Did Margie have regular days and hours for school? If so, why?**

**Answer:** Yes, Margie had regular days and hours for school because her mother believed that learning at regular hours helped little girls learn better. So, her mechanical teacher always turned on at the same time every day except on Saturdays and Sundays.

**7. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?**

**Answer:** Tommy says that the old kind of school had a special building and all the kids went there. They had a teacher, who was a man. They all studied together and learned the same thing.

**8. How does he describe the old kind of teachers?**

**Answer:** Tommy describes the old kind of teachers as living human beings who did not live in the house. Instead, they taught the students in a special building. They taught the children in groups and gave them homework.

**II. Answer each of these questions in two or three paragraphs (100 –150 words).**

**1. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the schoolrooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?**

**Answer:** Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers. They had large black screens on which all the lessons were shown and questions were asked. These teachers were adjusted according to the age and potential of the student concerned. They had a slot in which students had to put their homework and test papers. They had to write their answers in a punch code and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks immediately. Their schools were in their homes itself. They did not have any classmates. They had regular days and hours for school. The mechanical teacher always turned on at the same time every day except Saturdays and Sundays. They learned geography, history and arithmetic.

**2. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?**

**Answer:** Margie hated school because it was not fun. She had a mechanical teacher who used to teach her every day at a fixed time in her house. She hated the part when she had to insert the homework and test papers in the slot on the mechanical teacher. She did not like the fact that she had to write her answers in a punch code. Her disliking for the mechanical teacher was increased even more when she was failing to perform well in the geography tests.

She thought that the old kind of school must have been fun as she imagined all the kids from the entire neighbourhood coming together, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard. She imagined that they would sit together in the classroom and go home together at the end of the day. They would learn the same things and could help one another with the homework. Also, the teachers were human beings that would make the learning process more interactive. All these aspects made her believe that the old kind of school must have been fun.

**Do you agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Answer:** Yes, I strongly agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story. In the story, teaching is done mechanically inside a learner's house itself. Studying and answering questions in the absence of classmates seems to be a boring idea. Writing homework in punch codes and that too without anybody's help would be really exhausting.

A mechanical teacher has no emotions and sentiments. It does not have the ability to understand the psychology of a student rather it teaches him/her according to its adjusted modes. But in today's schools, there are teachers who are the real human beings. They are more understanding and accommodating than mechanical ones. They work for the overall development of a child. Moreover, children develop a better understanding about each other and of their surroundings when accompanied by the students of their age. Another major advantage of today's schools is that if any student faces any problem with the subject or in homework then he/she can discuss it with the teacher and other kids in the class. It is impossible to do such discussions with a mechanical teacher. In today's schools, kids learn various qualities like sharing, respect, obedience, kindness, etc. They are encouraged to take part in games, sports, and other activities which are necessary for the overall development of a student. Thus, all these factors prove that schools today are more fun than the school in the story.

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMRaE5qBFTU>

**हरि विद्या भवन**

**कक्षा :- नौवी**

**सत्र :- 2021 - 22**

**हिंदी वर्कशीट : 1**

**पुस्तक :- स्पर्श( पद्य खंड)**

**पाठ :- 1 रैदास के पद**

**दिनांक :-10|4|21**

(प्रस्तुत पदों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या और कवि का जीवन परिचय अपनी हिंदी साहित्य की पाठ्यपुस्तिका में कीजिए।)

• **कवि परिचय**

इस कविता के कवि है **रैदास**। रैदास नाम से विख्यात संत रविदास का जन्म सन् 1388 और निर्वाण सन् 1518 में बनारस में हुआ, ऐसा माना जाता है। रैदास ने अपनी काव्य-रचनाओं में सरल, व्यावहारिक ब्रजभाषा का प्रयोग किया है, जिसमें अवधी, राजस्थानी, खड़ी बोली और उर्दू-फारसी के शब्दों का भी मिश्रण है। रैदास के चालीस पद सिखों के पवित्र धर्मग्रंथ 'गुरुग्रंथ साहब' में भी सम्मिलित हैं।

- अब कैसे छूटै राम नाम रट लागी।  
प्रभु जी, तुम चंदन हम पानी, जाकी अंग-अंग बास समानी।।  
प्रभु जी, तुम घन बन हम मोरा, जैसे चितवत चंद चकोरा।  
प्रभु जी, तुम दीपक हम बाती, जाकी जोति बरै दिन राती।।  
प्रभु जी, तुम मोती हम धागा, जैसे सोनहिं मिलत सुहागा।  
प्रभु जी, तुम स्वामी हम दासा, ऐसी भक्ति करै रैदासा।।

**प्रसंग :-** प्रस्तुत पद हमारी कक्षा नौवी 'हिंदी ब' की पाठ्यपुस्तक "स्पर्श" में संकलित पाठ

रैदास के पद" के लिया गया हैं, जिसके रचयिता "संत रविदास अर्थात रैदास जी" हैं।

**व्याख्या :-** प्रभु! मेरे मन में जो आपके नाम की रट लग गई है, वह कैसे छूट सकती है? अब मैं आपका परम भक्त हो गया हूँ। जिस तरह चंदन के संपर्क में रहने से पानी में उसकी सुगंध फैल जाती है, उसी प्रकार मेरे तन मन में आपके प्रेम की सुगंध व्याप्त हो गई है। अगर आप आकाश में छाए काले बादल के समान हो, तो मैं जंगल में नाचने वाला मोर हूँ। जैसे बरसात में उमड़ते बादलों को देखकर मोर खुशी से नाचता है, उसी प्रकार मैं आपके दर्शन को पा कर खुशी से मुग्ध हो रहा हूँ और जैसे चकोर पक्षी सदा चंद्रमा की ओर ताकता रहता है, उसी भाँति मैं भी सदा आपके प्रेम को पाने के लिए तरसता रहता हूँ। हे प्रभु! अगर आप दीपक हो तो मैं उस दिए की बाती, जो सदा आपके प्रेम में जलता है। प्रभु आप मोती हो तो मैं उसमें पियरोया हुआ धागा हूँ। आपका और मेरा मिलन सोने और सुहागे के मिलन के समान पवित्र है। जैसे सुहागे के संपर्क से सोना शुद्ध हो जाता है, उसी तरह मैं आपके संपर्क से शुद्ध हो जाता हूँ। हे प्रभु! आप स्वामी हो और मैं आपका दास हूँ।

- ऐसी लाल तुझ बिनु कउनु करै।  
गरीब निवाजु गुसाईआ मेटा माथै छत्रु धरै॥  
जाकी छोति जगत कउ लागै ता पर तुहीं ढरै।  
नीचउ ऊच करै मेरा गोबिंदु काहू ते न डरै॥  
नामदेव कबीरू तिलोचनु सधना सैनु तरै।  
कहि रविदासु सुनहु रे संतहु हरिजीउ ते सभै सरै॥

**प्रसंग :-** प्रस्तुत पद हमारी कक्षा नौवीं 'हिंदी ब' की पाठ्यपुस्तक "स्पर्श" में संकलित पाठ

"रैदास के पद" के लिया गया हैं, जिसके रचयिता "संत रविदास अर्थात रैदास जी" हैं।

**व्याख्या :-** हे प्रभु! आपके बिना कौन कृपा करने वाला है अर्थात कोई नहीं। आप गरीब तथा दिन-दुखियों पर दया करने वाले हैं। आप ही ऐसे कृपालु स्वामी हैं जो मुझ जैसे अछूत और नीच के माथे पर राजाओं जैसा छत्र रख दिया। आपने मुझे राजाओं जैसा सम्मान प्रदान किया है। मैं तो अभागा हूँ। मुझ पर आपकी असीम कृपा हुई है। हे स्वामी आपने मुझ जैसे नीच प्राणी को इतना उच्च सम्मान प्रदान किया है। आपकी दया से कबीर जैसे जुलाहे, त्रिलोचन जैसे सामान्य, सधना जैसे कसाई और सैन जैसे नाई संसार से तर गए। उन्हें ज्ञान प्राप्त हो गया। हे संतों, सुनो! हरि जी सारे दुख काटने में समर्थ हैं। उनके लिए कुछ भी असाध्य नहीं है।

**HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**  
**Subject: Information Technology**  
**Class-IX**  
**Work sheet-1**

**DATE:-10/04/2021**

**UNIT1-COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**1. Define good communication skills?**

Good communication skills is about being able to convey information to others in a simple and easy way. Good communication is about understanding instructions, acquiring new skills, making requests, asking questions and relaying information with ease.

**2. Define five characteristics of communication.**

The five characteristics of communication are:

1. **It involves at least two persons:** communication involves at least two persons, a sender or a receiver.
2. **Exchange of Ideas:** It involves transfer of ideas, facts, emotions, gestures, symbols, opinions and action from sender to receiver.
3. **It is a continuous process:** communication is an endless process. It is a dynamic process, that is, it grows and develops.
4. **Communication is systematic:** Every component of the process is affected by every other component.
5. **Cultural circumstance:** It is closely associated with culture like socioculture, etc.

**3. What benefit you gain after communicating with friends.**

Good communication also improves relationships, both with employees and in your personal life with friends and family members. Listening carefully and offering quality feedback helps people to feel heard and understood. This, in turn, nurtures mutual respect.

#### **4. Write down five principles before communicating with friends.**

The five principles before communication with friends are:

1. Knowledge
2. Strengthening relationships
3. Increasing confidence
4. Relieving stress/Happiness
5. Helps in socializing

#### **5. Write four points where you feel a written communication is required.**

A written communication is required in:

1. Postcard-when we need to send it to the person when they are away from us.
2. Document-Written proof for future.
3. Report- For Official use only.
4. Letter-To explain our feeling through words.

#### **6. Write three advantages of visual communication.**

The three advantages for visual communication are:

1. **Effective for illiterate receiver:** If the receivers are illiterate, the visual communication will be more effective to exchange information. They can easily understand the information that is presented visually.
2. **Helps in oral communication:** Visual techniques can be used with **oral** communication. Oral communication becomes more meaningful if graphs, pictures and diagrams are used with it.

3. **Easy explanation:** Everyone can explain the meaning of it very easily. Easy explanation has made the visual techniques more popular.

## 7. Write three Disadvantages of non-verbal communication.

The three disadvantages of non-verbal communication are:

1. **Lack of formality:** Non-verbal communication does not follow any rules, formality or structure like other communication. Most of the cases, people unconsciously and habitually engaged in non-verbal communication by moving the various parts of the body.
2. **Costly:** In some cases, non-verbal communication involves huge costs. For example, neon signs, powerpoint presentations, cinema, etc are very much costly compared to other forms of communication.
3. **Distortion of information:** Since it uses gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, touch, sign, sound, paralanguage, etc. for communicating with others, there is a great possibility in distortion of information in non-verbal communication.

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

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=px\\_N3wPni6A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=px_N3wPni6A)



**WORK SHEET-01****SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS****CLASS – IX****CHAPTER – 1. NUMBER SYSTEM****SESSION - (2021-22)**

1. Write down six rational number between 7 and 8.
2. Write the following in decimal form and say what kind of decimal expansion each has:  
(a)  $49/100$     (b)  $1/9$     (c)  $7/49$     (d)  $3/5$
3. Find out prime factors of following numbers.  
(a.) 140    (b.) 156    (c.) 5005    (d.) 1000
4. Write five irrational numbers.
5. Make a chart or different kinds of numbers with four examples. (**activity**)
6. Express the following numbers in  $p/q$  form, where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers and  $q$  is not equal to 0:  
(a) 0.99999.....    (b) 1.272727.....    (c) 0.477777.....
7. Find an irrational number between  $1/7$  and  $2/7$ .
8. Represent  $\sqrt{5}$  on number line.
9. Explain why every integers is a rational number.
10. Find two rational number between  $3/4$  and  $4/5$ .

**NOTES:-**

- **Numbers** are the symbolic representation of quantity.
- **Rational numbers** are the numbers that can be written in the form of  $p/q$  where  $q$  is not equal to zero. i.e (they are terminating decimals or non-terminating but repeating decimals).  
Examples:  $5/7$ ,  $9/1$ , 0, 4.25(terminated decimal), 3.3333... (non-terminating but repeating decimal) etc.
- **Irrational numbers** are the numbers that cannot be written in the form of  $p/q$ . i.e (they are non-terminating & non-repeating decimals).  
Examples: 1.01011011101111..., 3.14159265358979... ( $\pi$ )(non-terminating & non-repeating decimals).
- **Prime numbers** are the numbers which have only two factor i.e (1 & itself)
- **Composite numbers** are the numbers which have more than two factors.

Note down the important point and solve the above questions in fair notebook.

# HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet - 1

Class-IX

Subject- Science

Session- 2021-22

## Ch- 5 The fundamental unit of life

Date-10/04/2021

### Discovery of cell:-

\*In 1665 First **Robert hook** was discovered the dead cell in a cork of bark of Oak tree through his self designed primitive microscope.

\***Leeuwenhoek** in 1674, was discovered first living cells (algae) in pond water.

\***Robert brown** in 1831 discovered nucleus in the cell.

\***Schleiden and Schwann** proposed cell theory.

**Cell theory:-**\*All the living organisms are made up of one or more cells.

\* Cell is basic structural and functional unit in all organisms.

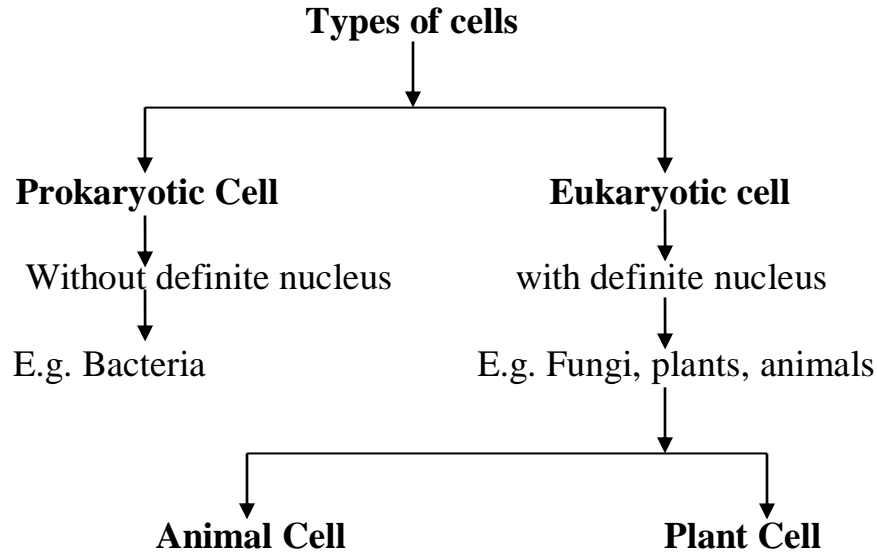
\* All cells arise from pre-existing cells.

### Shape of Cell:-

- No fixed shape eg- Amoeba
- Different cells have different shape. Eg- Parenchyma cells, egg cells are oval shaped and goblet cells are cone shaped.

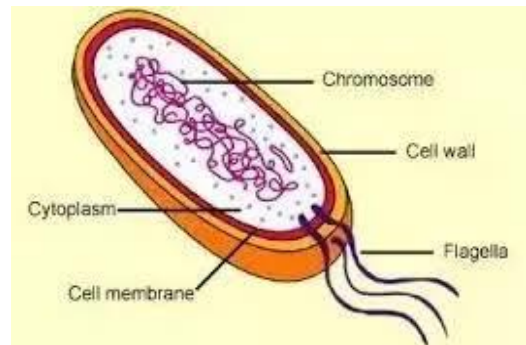
### Size of cell:-

- Prokaryotic cells 1-10 $\mu$ m.
- Eukaryotic cells 5-100 $\mu$ m.
- Smallest plant cell – Duckweed
- Smallest animal cell – Mycoplasma (PPLO)
- Largest plant cell – Ovules of cycas
- Largest animal cell – Ostrich's egg
- Longest cell – Nerve cell in humans



### **Prokaryotic cell:-**

- \* These are primitive type of cells.
- \* Small sized.
- \* Nucleus is not developed properly, known as nucleoid.
- \* Nuclear membrane is absent.
- \* Single chromosome is present.
- \* Membrane-bound cell organelles are absent.
- \* E.g. Bacteria, cyanobacteria.



### **Eukaryotic cell:-**

- \* These are advance cells.
- \* Large sized
- \* Nucleus is well developed.
- \* Nuclear membrane is present.
- \* More than one chromosome.
- \* Membrane-bound cell organelles are present.
- \* E.g. Fungi, plants, animals.

### **Structure of Cell**

Cell wall:- Rigid, hard, permeable, made up of cellulose.

- Functions-
- \* Provides structural strength
  - \* Gives definite shape to the cell.
  - \* Protect from pathogen and injury.
  - \* Found in plant cells.

Cell Membrane:- \*Also called plasma membrane.

\* Made up of proteins and lipids.

Functions- \* It gives shape to the cell.

\* It allows only selective substances to in and out of the cell.

Thus it is also called selectively permeable membrane. e.g. water and CO<sub>2</sub>

Cytoplasm:- Fluid content of the cell is called cytoplasm.

Functions- \* It bounds different cell organelles.

\* It helps to transport different substances from one cell organelle to another.

Nucleus:- It acts like a brain of the cell, Which contains genetic information in the form of chromosomes. Chromosomes are made up of DNA, RNA and Protein.

Functions- \* It transmits the genetic information from parents to offsprings (children).

\* It controls the cell activities like growth, metabolism, protein synthesis, cell division etc. .

### **Practice question:-**

#### **Q.1 Who discovered the cell and how?**

Ans. Robert Hooke discovered the first dead cell in 1665. He discovered the cell in the bark of Oak tree with the help of self designed Microscope.

#### **Q.2 Who discovered the nucleus of the cell?**

Ans. Robert Brown

#### **Q.3 Why is the cell called structural and functional unit of life?**

Ans. Cell is the unit structure in all the organisms and perform all the important functions. Thus it is called structural and functional unit of life.

#### **Q.4 Who gave the cell theory?**

Ans. Schleiden and Schwann

#### **Q.5 Who discovered first living cell?**

(a) Robert brown (b) Robert hooke (c) Leeuwenhoek (d) Purkinje.

Ans. Leeuwenhoek

# **HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**

## **SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**SESSION – 2021 – 22**

**CLASS – IX**

**WORKSHEET - 1**

**Date – 10-04-2021**

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### **ECONOMICS (CH-1) The Story of Village Palampur**

**Note: - All notes do in your notebook**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

- Palampur is a small hypothetical village having about 450 families. It is 3 km away from Raiganj — big village. Shahpur is the nearest town to the village.
- The village is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The village is well connected by the road and most of the houses are electrified.
- It has two primary schools and one high school.
- There is a government primary health Centre and a primary dispensary.

#### **Main Production Activities**

Farming is the main production activity in the village Palampur. Most of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. Non-farming activities such as dairy, small-scale manufacturing (e.g. activities of weavers and potters, etc.), transport, etc., are carried out on a limited scale.

#### **Factors of Production (Or Requirements for Production of Goods and Services)**

Land, labour, and capital are the basic requirements for production of goods and services which are popularly known as factors of production.

- Land includes all free gifts of nature. E.g. soil, water, forests, minerals, etc.

- Labour means human effort which of course includes physical as well as mental labour.
- Physical capital is the third requirement for production. Physical capital includes fixed capital (e.g. tools, machines, building, etc.)
- Working capital includes raw materials such as seeds for the farmer, yarn for the weaver. and money in hand.
- Human capital refers to human knowledge and enterprise which are required to put together land, labour and physical capital to produce an output.

**Do all questions in your notebook**

**Very Short Questions:**

Q1. What are known as factors of production?

Q2. What is the aim of production?

Q3. What are ‘raw materials and money in hand ‘called?

- a) Working capital
- b) Fixed capital
- c) Physical capital
- d) Human capital

Q4. Main activity in Palampur .....

Q5. What are the non-farming activities?

Note:- All questions given from notes.

- To understand an Introduction of the chapter click on via link:  
<https://youtu.be/4Cy7Xf5xBpk>
- To understand the topic Organisation of Production click on via link:  
<https://youtu.be/oQ8ffpYoUss>