

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-7

Chapter-1 The Lost Child (moment)

DATE:- 14/04/2020,

Instructions to be followed:-

- 1. Students do your worksheet in any notebook such as rough notebook, previous year notebook, sheets etc. Whichever is available at your home. No need to go outside.***
- 2. All the students must complete their worksheets as periodic test 1 mark will be given to those who completes it else you will have to go through pen paper test after the school reopens.***
- 3. See video links in every work sheets as it will help you to understand the topic.***
- 4. If you have any query related to worksheet, ask your queries in whatsapp group between 10:00 am to 12:00 pm in the morning and 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm in the evening.***
- 5. All the students must download NCERT app in order to read the chapters and also to write answers of the exercise.***

Questions for practice:-Learn and write.

Q 1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

Q 2. In the fair he wants many things. What are they?why does he move on without waiting for an answer?

Q 3. When does he realize that he has lost his way? How have his anxiety and insecurity been described?

Q 4. Why does the lost child lose his interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?

Q 5. What do you think happens in the end? Does the child find his parents?

Q 6. Write a character sketch of the lost child.

Q 7. Describe the scene of the fair.

Q 8. Compare the attitude of the child before and after his separated from his parents in the story “The Lost Child”?

Link:- <https://youtu.be/klIZHMMGnL8>

GRAMMAR SECTION-B, (DIARY-ENTRY)

Q 1. You recently visited the Crafts Mela at Suraj Kund, Faridabad. It was mini India assembled at one place. Using the hints, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there.

Hints:- More than 20 states of India represented.....Rajasthan...the theme state.....participation of foreign countries.....cultural programmes, dances at ‘chaupal’ and Rangmanchfood courts catering all kind of foods....arts and handicrafts from the awarded artisans.

Link:- <https://youtu.be/-wsGRVY-0U>

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Class IX
Worksheet 7
Subject: Information Technology
L-3 Basic ICT Skills-1

Date : 14.04.20

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Exercise 3

- Q1. Write a short note on VDU.
- Q2. What is the use of keyboard?
- Q3. Suppose your friend wants to start a new line, which key he/she should press.
- Q4. How many types of printers are available?
- Q5. What is the difference between impact and non-impact printer?
- Q6. What is the difference between laser and dot matrix printer?
- Q7. How many types of light pen do you know?
- Q8. Write the difference between OCR and OMR.
- Q9. How does MICR work.
- Q10. Which machines reads the bar code information?
- Q11. Write any two pointing devices.
- Q12. Which device is used to check your examination papers?
- Q13. Write short note on the use of the following:-

a) Mouse	b) joystick	c) MICR	d) OMR	e) scanner
f) CD-R	g) CD-RW	h) blue ray disk	i) memory card	j) pointing device

Note:- Read Page no. 51 to 61 of the book or in the pdf file to write the answer of the questions.
Click over the link to get knowledge about the topic.

<http://youtu.be/JEVurb1uVFA>

<http://youtu.be/PNHPArcsj9w>

Activity:

Draw or paste the pictures of various types of printers.
(Do it in the notebook)

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-8

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-8: Chemical Reactions and Equations

Date:14/04/2020

Instructions to be followed :-

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Types of chemical reactions

Oxidation and Reduction reactions:

Oxidation:

The addition of oxygen to a substance is called oxidation.

The removal of hydrogen from a substance is called oxidation.

Reduction:

The addition of hydrogen to a substance is called reduction.

The removal of oxygen from a substance is called reduction.

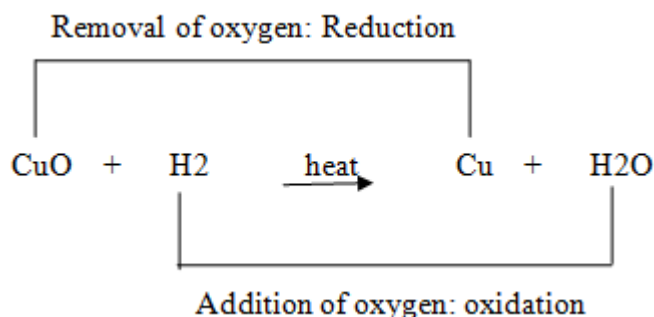
Redox reaction

Oxidation and reduction take place simultaneously.

Oxidising agent – a substance that oxidises another substance and self-gets reduced.

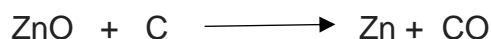
Reducing agent – a substance that reduces another substance and self-gets oxidised.

- **Example 1:**
When copper oxide is heated with hydrogen, then copper metal and water are formed.



- CuO reduces to Cu → Reduction
- H₂ oxidises to H₂O → Oxidation
- CuO → Oxidising agent
- H₂ → Reducing agent

- **Example 2:**



- In the above reaction, Zinc oxide (ZnO) is changing into zinc (Zn), **so Zinc oxide is being reduced to zinc.**
Carbon is changing into carbon mono oxide (CO), **so Carbon is being oxidized to carbon mono oxide.**
Zinc oxide is giving oxygen required for the oxidation of therefore, **zinc oxide is oxidizing agent and carbon is reducing agent.**

- **Effect of oxidation reactions in everyday life:**

Oxidation has damaging effect on metals as well as on food. There are two common effects of oxidation reactions which we observe in daily. These are:

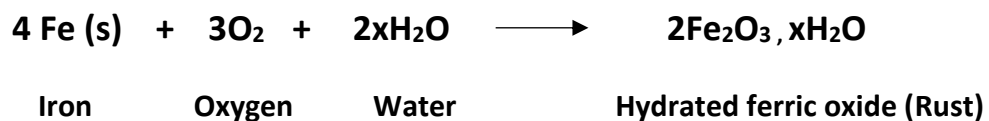
(A) Corrosion of metals:

Corrosion is the process in which metals are eaten up gradually by the action of air, moisture or a chemical (such as an acid) on their surface.

- Corrosion is caused mainly by the oxidation of metals by oxygen of air. Rusting of iron metal is the most common form of corrosion.
- During the corrosion of iron (rusting of iron), iron metal is oxidized by the oxygen of air in the presence of water (moisture) to form hydrated iron (III) oxide called rust.
- Corrosion weakens the iron and steel objects and structures such as railings, car bodies, bridges and ships, etc., and cuts short their life.

Eg.

Rusting:



Corrosion of copper:



Corrosion of silver:



(B) Rancidity

- When the fats and oils present in food materials get oxidized by the oxygen (of air), their oxidation products have unpleasant smell and taste, food items become rancid and the process is called rancidity.
- **The condition produced by aerial oxidation of fats and oils in foods marked by unpleasant smell and taste is called rancidity.**
- Rancidity spoils the food materials prepared in fats and oils which have been kept for a considerable time and make them unfit for eating.
- For example, the taste and smell of butter changes when kept for long.

➤ **Methods of prevention**

- The development of rancidity of food can be prevented or retarded (slowed down) in the following ways:
 - a. **Rancidity can be prevented by adding anti-oxidants to foods containing fats and oils:**

Anti-oxidant is a substance (or chemical) which prevents oxidation. Anti-oxidants are actually reducing agent.

The two common anti-oxidants used in foods to prevent the development of rancidity are BHA (Butylated Hydroxy – Anisole) and BHT (Butylated Hydroxy-Toluene).
 - b. **Rancidity can be prevented by packaging fats and oils containing foods in nitrogen gas:**

When the packed is surrounded by unreactive gas nitrogen, there is no oxygen to

cause its oxidation and make it rancid.

The manufacturers of potato chips fill the plastic bags containing chips with nitrogen gas.

- c. **Rancidity can be retarded by keeping food in a refrigerator.**
- d. **Rancidity can be retarded by storing food in air-tight containers.**
- e. **Rancidity can be retarded by storing food away from light**

Answer the following questions:

1. Identify the substances that are oxidised and the substances that are reduced in the following reactions.
 - (a) $4\text{Na (s)} + \text{O}_2 \text{ (g)} \rightarrow 2\text{Na}_2\text{O (s)}$
 - (b) $\text{CuO (s)} + \text{H}_2 \text{ (g)} \rightarrow \text{Cu (s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O (l)}$
2. Which of the statements about the reaction below are incorrect?
 $2\text{PbO (s)} + \text{C (s)} \rightarrow 2\text{Pb (s)} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (g)}$
 - (a) Lead is getting reduced.
 - (b) Carbon dioxide is getting oxidised.
 - (c) Carbon is getting oxidised.
 - (d) Lead oxide is getting reduced.
 - (i) (a) and (b)
 - (ii) (a) and (c)
 - (iii) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (iv) all
3. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe}$
The above reaction is an example of a
 - (a) combination reaction.
 - (b) double displacement reaction.
 - (c) decomposition reaction.
 - (d) displacement reaction
4. What happens when dilute hydrochloric acid is added to iron filings? Tick the correct answer.
 - (a) Hydrogen gas and iron chloride are produced.
 - (b) Chlorine gas and iron hydroxide are produced.
 - (c) No reaction takes place.
 - (d) Iron salt and water are produced.
5. Explain the following in terms of gain or loss of oxygen with two examples each.
 - (a) Oxidation
 - (b) Reduction
6. A shiny brown-coloured element 'X' on heating in air becomes black in colour. Name the element 'X' and the black coloured compound formed.

7. Why do we apply paint on iron articles?
8. Oil and fat containing food items are flushed with nitrogen. Why?

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions and exercise (page no 13, 15,16). For solution check the NCERT solution app.**

- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about oxidation and reduction:**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ip_5FXKGVdg
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abuAPeOuvJs>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about activity of oxidation and reduction:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJWZ8nHn59Y>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about corrosion of metals:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sABBN-I5cTo>

- **Click over this link to get the knowledge about rancidity:**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMaFah_mq6A