

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-2

DATE:-17/04/2021

POEM- THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

Read the extract given below and answers the question that follow.

Question 1: Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows :

Two roads diverged in yellow wood.

And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveller, long I stood And looked down once as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth;

1. At which point had the poet reached ?
2. Why was the traveller feeling sorry ?
3. Give the opposite to 'met at a point' from the passage ?

Answer:

1. The poet is standing at a point where two roads diverged in the yellow wood.
2. The poet is feeling sorry because he could not travel both the roads.
3. 'Diverged'.

Question 2: And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden back Oh, I kept the first for another day!

Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted it if I should ever come back

1. Which road does the poet choose ?
2. Why was the poet doubtful about the first road ?
3. Find a word from the extract that means 'crushed'.

Answer:

1. The poet took the second road.
2. The poet chose the second road over the first thinking that he would come to it some other day. Yet, he was very doubtful that he would ever be able to come back to it someday.
3. Trodden.

Question 3:

Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

1. Why did the poet take the other road ?
2. What did the poet discover while travelling on the other road ?
3. What do the given lines suggest about the speaker ?

Answer:

1. The poet took the other road because he thought that it was more challenging to travel on it as only a few had used (trodden on) it.
2. The poet discovered, while travelling on the other road, that the second was almost equally used as the first one.
3. The given lines suggest that the speaker loved challenges and difficulties.

Question 4: I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

1. How did the poet make his choice about the roads ?
2. What had made a lot of difference in the poet's life ?
3. What does the term "road" stand for ?

Answer:

1. The poet took the road which was less travelled as it was grassy and less worn.
2. The poet regretted his decision as he thought that he would have been successful if he would have taken the other road and so his life would have been different.
3. The term "road" stands for opportunities and choices.

Question 5: Then took the other, just as fair,"
And having perhaps the better chance,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same.

1. What made the poet choose such a road ?
2. What does the poet mean by "just as fair" ?
3. Find the phrase from the extract that mean "had not been used".

Answer:

1. The poet chose such a road because grass has grown there and none had travelled so far on it.
2. "Just as fair" means that the other road was as beautiful as the one seen earlier.
3. Wanted wear

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wk7s8lx3RU>

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा :- नौवी

सत्र :- 2021 - 22

हिंदी वर्कशीट : 2

पुस्तक :- संचयन

पाठ :- 1 गिल्लू

लेखिका :- महादेवी वर्मा

दिनांक :-17|4|21

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

पाठ्यपुस्तक के प्रश्न-अभ्यास

प्रश्न 1. सोनजुही में लगी पीली कली को देख लेखिका के मन में कौन से विचार उमड़ने लगे?

उत्तर- सोनजुही में लगी पीली कली को देखकर लेखिका के मन में यह विचार आया कि गिल्लू सोनजुही के पास ही मिट्टी में दबाया गया था। इसलिए अब वह मिट्टी में विलीन हो गया होगा और उसे चौंकाने के लिए सोनजुही के पीले फूल के रूप में फूट आया होगा।

प्रश्न 2. पाठ के आधार पर कौए को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है?

उत्तर- हिंदू संस्कृति में ऐसी मान्यता है कि पितृपक्ष में हमारे पूर्वज हमसे कुछ पाने के लिए कौए के रूप में हमारे सामने आते हैं। इसके अलावा कौए हमारे दूरस्थ रिश्तेदारों के आगमन की सूचना भी देते हैं, जिससे उसे आदर मिलता है। दूसरी ओर कौए की कर्कश भरी काँव-काँव को हम अवमानना के रूप में प्रयुक्त करते हैं। इससे वह तिरस्कार का पात्र बनता है। इस प्रकार एक साथ आदर और अनादर पाने के कारण कौए को समादरित और अनादरित कहा गया है।

प्रश्न 3. गिलहरी के घायल बच्चे का उपचार किस प्रकार किया गया?

उत्तर- महादेवी वर्मा ने गिलहरी के घायल बच्चे का उपचार बड़े ध्यान से ममतापूर्वक किया। पहले उसे कमरे में लाया गया। उसका खून पोंछकर घावों पर पेंसिलिन लगाई गई। उसे रुई की बत्ती से दूध पिलाने की कोशिश की गई। परंतु दूध की बूंदें मुँह के बाहर ही लुढ़क गईं। कुछ समय बाद मुँह में पानी टपकाया गया। इस प्रकार उसका बहुत कोमलतापूर्वक उपचार किया गया।

प्रश्न 4. लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या करता था?

उत्तर- लेखिका का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू-

- उसके पैर तक आकर सर्द से परदे पर चढ़ जाता और उसी तेज़ी से उतरता था। वह ऐसा तब तक करता था, जब तक लेखिका उसे पकड़ने के लिए न उठ जाती।
- भूख लगने पर वह चिक-चिक की आवाज़ करके लेखिका का ध्यान खींचता था।

प्रश्न 5. गिल्लू को मुक्त करने की आवश्यकता क्यों समझी गई और उसके लिए लेखिका ने क्या उपाय किया?

उत्तर- महादेवी ने देखा कि गिल्लू अपने हिसाब से जवान हो गया था। उसका पहला वसंत आ चुका था। खिड़की के बाहर कुछ गिलहरियाँ भी आकर चिकचिक करने लगी थीं। गिल्लू उनकी तरफ प्यार से देखता रहता था। इसलिए महादेवी ने समझ लिया कि अब उसे गिलहरियों के बीच स्वच्छंद विहार के लिए छोड़ देना चाहिए। लेखिका ने गिल्लू की जाली की एक कील इस तरह उखाड़ दी कि उसके आने-जाने का रास्ता बन गया। अब वह जाली के बाहर अपनी इच्छा से आ-जा सकता था।

प्रश्न 6. गिल्लू किन अर्थों में परिचारिका की भूमिका निभा रहा था?

उत्तर- लेखिका एक मोटर दुर्घटना में আহत हो गई थी। अस्वस्थता की दशा में उसे कुछ समय बिस्तर पर रहना पड़ा था। लेखिका की ऐसी हालत देख गिल्लू परिचारिका की तरह उसके सिरहाने तकिए पर बैठा रहता और अपने नन्हें-नन्हें पंजों से उसके (लेखिका के) सिर और बालों को इस तरह सहलाता मानो वह कोई परिचारिका हो।

प्रश्न 7. गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से यह आभास मिलने लगा था कि अब उसका अंत समय समीप है?

उत्तर- गिल्लू की निम्नलिखित चेष्टाओं से महादेवी को लगा कि अब उसका अंत समीप है-

- उसने दिनभर कुछ भी नहीं खाया।

- वह रात को अपना झूला छोड़कर महादेवी के बिस्तर पर आ गया और उनकी उँगली पकड़कर हाथ से चिपक गया।

प्रश्न 8. 'प्रभात की प्रथम किरण के स्पर्श के साथ ही वह किसी और जीवन में जागने के लिए सो गया' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- आशय यह है गिल्लू का अंत समय निकट आ गया था। उसके पंजे ठंडे हो गए थे। उसने लेखिका की अँगुली पकड़ रखा था। उसने उष्णता देने के लिए हीटर जलाया। रात तो जैसे-तैसे बीती परंतु सवेरा होते ही गिल्लू के जीवन का अंत हो गया।

प्रश्न 9. सोनजुही की लता के नीचे बनी गिल्लू की समाधि से लेखिको के मन में किस विश्वास का जन्म होता है?

उत्तर- सोनजुही की लता के नीचे गिल्लू की समाधि बनी थी। इससे लेखिका के मन में यह विश्वास जम गया कि एक-न-एक दिन यह गिल्लू इसी सोनजुही की बेल पर पीले चटक फूल के रूप में जन्म ले लेगा।

<https://youtu.be/2yG8s5X8dok>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: Information Technology
Class-IX
Work sheet-2

DATE:-17/04/2021

UNIT1-COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1.How have you seen the communication process break down , at work place or at home?

I have seen a break down at my home when I lost the internet connection and was not able to connect it.

2.Give an example of noise during the communication process.

The receiver may be extremely nervous and unable to pay attention to the message.

3.How does context influence your communication?

Context is the situation of the the surrounding where the communication is taking place. It could be the sociocultural, political, economic or even psychological situation. Context affects the communication process directly.

4.Name five factors that affects in communication.

The five factors affecting the communication are:

- a) Conceptual clarity**
- b) Language**
- c) Timelines**
- d) Environment**
- e) Channel**

5.Why environment is a major factor which affects communication.

Environment is a major which affects the communication because the nature of the room, how warm it is, the experience, listener's education, time , place, etc , is important.

6.What is feedback in communication.

Feedback is important in communication because it is the last element of communication, reaction or responses to the sender's message. It helps the sender to determine how the receiver interpreted the message and how it can be improved.

7. Do you think that a receiver can also communicate both verbally and non-verbally? Answer in one line.

Yes, the receiver can also communicate verbally or non-verbally by either speaking, writing or through hand-gestures .

8. A receiver is also known as decoder, how?

When the receiver views or hears the message they do what is termed 'decoding'. Decoding can also be defined as the receiver interpreting the message and coming to an understanding about what the source is communicating.

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=px_N3wPni6A

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Date – 17/04/2021

WORK SHEET-02

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

CLASS – IX

CHAPTER – 1. NUMBER SYSTEM

SESSION - (2021-22)

- Are the following statements true or false? Give reasons for your answers.
 - Every whole number is a natural number.
 - Every integer is a rational number.
 - Every rational number is an integer.
- Locate $\sqrt{3}$ on the number line.
- Show that 9.753648 is a rational number. In other words, express 9.753648 in the form p/q , where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.
- Write down five rational number between $1/5$ and $2/5$.
- Constructing the 'square root spiral': (**activity**)
- Classify the following numbers as rational or irrational:
 - 23
 - $\sqrt{225}$
 - 0.3796
 - 7.478478...
 - 1.101001000100001...
- Simplify each of the following expressions:
 - $(3+\sqrt{5})(2+\sqrt{7})$
 - $(5+\sqrt{7})(5-\sqrt{7})$
 - $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})^2$
 - $(\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3})^2$
- Represent $\sqrt{8.2}$ on the number line.
- Visualize 2.45 on the number line, using successive magnification. (**activity**)
- Simplify each of the following expression:
 - $64^{1/2}$
 - $\sqrt{225}$
 - $9^{3/2}$
 - $7^{1/2} \times 8^{1/2}$
 - $5^{2/3} \times 5^{1/2}$

NOTES:-

- **FOR QUESTION 2** refer example 03
- **FOR QUESTION 3** refer example 06
- **FOR QUESTION 4** refer example 10
- **FOR QUESTION 5** refer exercise 1.2 Q4.
- **For question 7:**
Use identities:
 - $(a + b)(c + d) = a \times c + a \times d + b \times c + b \times d$.
 - $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$
 - $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$
 - $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$
- **For question 8** please refer **NCERT TEXTBOOK** page number 21.
- **For question 9** please refer **NCERT TEXTBOOK** page number 16 & 17.
- **For question 10** use law of exponents.
- **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), $3.3333\dots$ (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... (π)(non-terminating & non-repeating decimals).

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-2

Class-IX

Subject- Science

Ch- 5 The fundamental unit of life

Date- 17/4/2021

Instructions:

- All the worksheets have to do in fair notebook with exercise questions and answers.
- All the diagram have to draw with notes in front of the related topic.
- Students can draw these diagrams from the NCERT book of science.

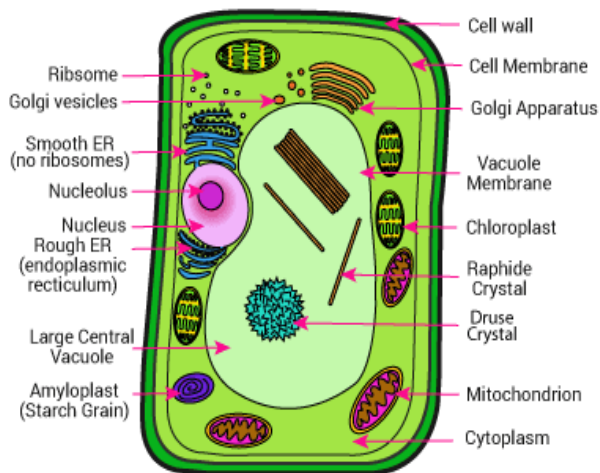
Unicellular and Multicellular organisms

Unicellular Animals:- Organisms made up of single cell, are called unicellular.e.g. Amoeba, paramecium etc.

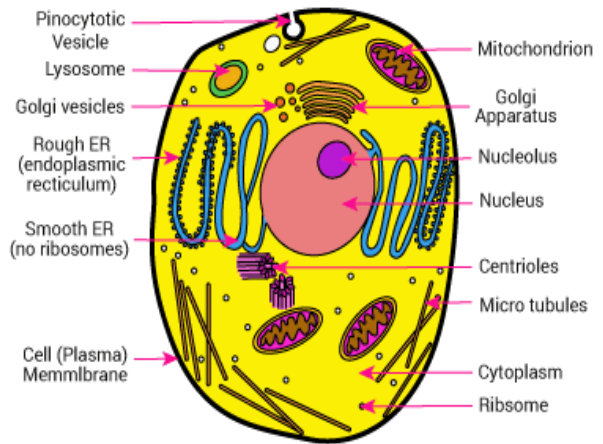
Multicellular organisms:- Organisms made up of many cells, are called multicellular. E.g. Algae, fungi, plants, animals etc.

Difference Between plant and animal cell-

S.No.	Plant cell	Animal cell
1.	Cell wall is present.	Cell wall is absent.
2.	Large vacuole is present	Vacuole is absent or a small vacuole is present.
3.	Plastids are present	Plastids are absent.
4.	Plant cell lack Centrioles	Centrioles are present.
5.	Nucleus lies on one side of the cell.	Nucleus lies in the centre of the cell.
6.	Animal cells are usually smaller.	Plant cells are larger in size.



PLANT CELL



ANIMAL CELL

Cell Organelles

Endoplasmic Reticulum(ER):- * Large network tubules extending from nuclear membrane to the plasma membrane.

1.Rough ER:- RER have ribosomes attached to the membrane which helps in protein synthesis.

2.Smooth ER:- * SER does not have ribosomes on its membrane.

Functions:- * Gives mechanical support to the cell.

* Helps in the transport of material like protein.

*RER helps in protein synthesis and lysosomal enzymes.

* SER helps in synthesize fats, steroids and cholesterol.

Golgi Apparatus:- * A set of membrane bound smooth,flattened cisternae and vesicles.

* They have their own DNA.

Functions- * Helps in storage and produces vacuoles.

* helps in synthesis of cell wall, plasma membrane and lysosomes.

Lysosomes:-Lysosome is a small vesicle which contains powerful digestive enzymes. These enzymes can break down all the organic materials and foreign materials like bacteria and virus. If cell gets damaged and lysosomes get burst then the enzymes digest their own cells. Thus lysosomes are also known as **suicide bag of the cell**.

Functions- * It remove the wastes of cell and helps to clean the cell.It is known as **garbage disposal system**.

* Protects from bacterial infection.

Mitochondria:-* Absent in bacteria and red blood cells.

* It is double membranous structure of the cell.

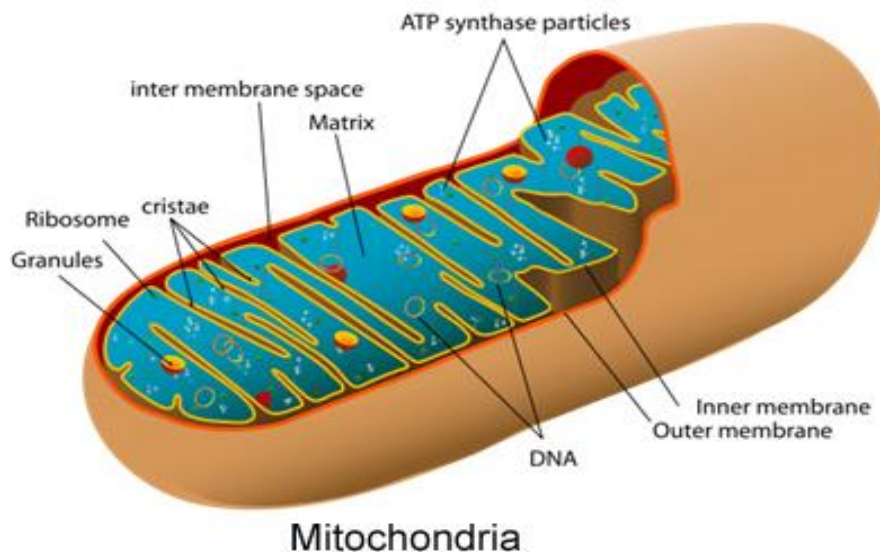
* Outer membrane smooth and inner membrane is folded in finger like structure called **cristae**.

* Small rounded particles present on cristae are known as **oxysomes**.

* Inner cavity is filled with **matrix**.

* Mitochondria contains its own DNA.

Functions- Mitochondria are sites of cellular respiration. During respiration carbohydrates and fats are oxidized into CO_2 and water in presence of oxygen, which releases energy. This energy is stored in the form **ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)**. Thus mitochondria are known as power house of the cell. **ATP** is known as **energy currency** of cell and used to perform different activities.



Plastids:-* Plastids are found in plant cells.

* They also have their own DNA and ribosomes.

* plastids are of following three types-

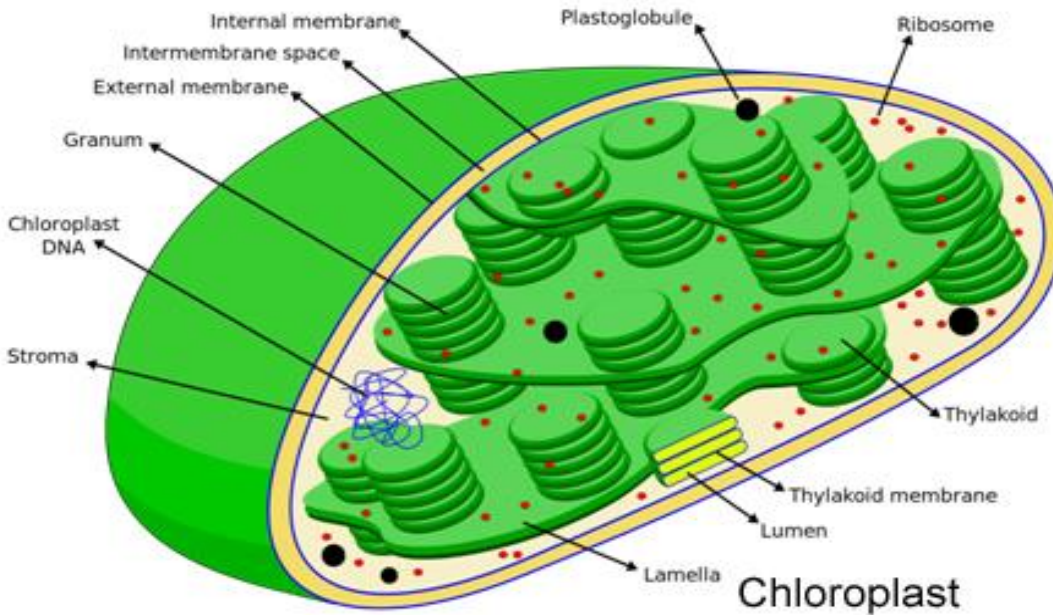
1. Chromoplast- * Coloured plastids found in colored parts like flower.

* It helps to attract insect for pollination.

2. Chloroplast-* These are Green colored plastids, contain chlorophyll which trap sunlight during photosynthesis to manufacture food for the plant. Thus chloroplast is known as **food factory or kitchen of the cell**.

* It is double membranous structure.

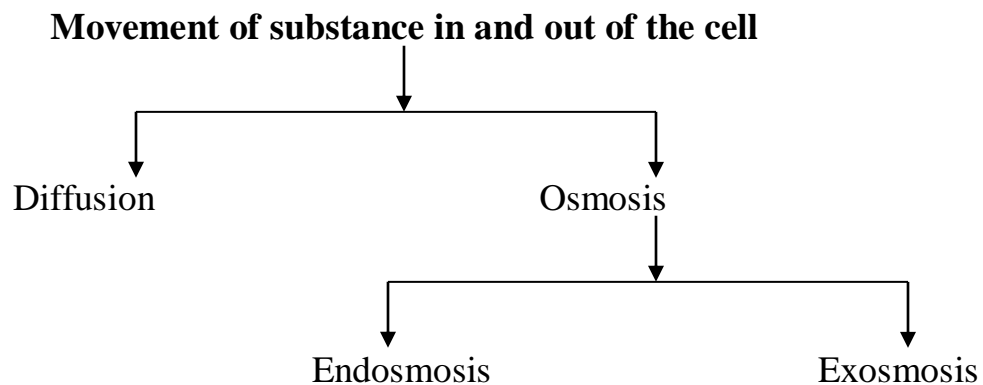
3. Leucoplast- Colorless plastids, found in colorless part of the plant. Leucoplasts store food in the form of carbohydrates fats and protein.



Ribosomes:- Found on Rough ER and helps in protein synthesis.

- Vacuoles:-** * A large vacuole is found in plant cell.
 * They store water, glycogen, protein, minerals etc.
 * It provide turgidity and rigidity to the plant cell.
 * It helps to maintain osmotic pressure in plants
 * It stores toxic metabolic by-products of the plant cell.

Centrosomes:- Helps in cell division.



Diffusion:- Movement of the substance from high concentration to lower concentration, is called diffusion. E.g. CO₂, O₂, water etc.

Osmosis:- The movement of water molecules from high concentration to lower concentration through a semi-permeable membrane (e.g. plasma membrane) is called osmosis. e.g. Soaking of dry almonds and raisins.

1. Hypotonic solution- If the cell kept in a solution of higher water concentration than the cell and cell absorb water by osmosis, is called **endosmosis**. And the solution is called hypotonic solution.

2. Isotonic solution – If the water concentration of cell and solution is same and cell does not absorb water, the solution is called isotonic solution.

3. Hypertonic solution- If the solution has lower concentration of water than the cell and cell loses the water through the osmosis, is called exosmosis. And solution is called hypertonic solution.

Plasmolysis:- loss of water by the living cell through the exosmosis in hypertonic solution, is called plasmolysis.

Endocytosis:- Ingestion of material by the cells through the plasma membrane, is called endocytosis. It has three types-

1. Phagocytosis (cell eating)- It is a common method of feeding in Protozoa (Amoeba).
2. Potocytosis (cell drinking)
3. Receptor mediated endocytosis (uptake of large molecules)

Exocytosis:- Removal of undigested waste and secretory substances such as hormones, enzymes etc. It is also called cell vomiting.

Cell Division- 1. Mitosis 2. Meiosis

1. Mitosis Devison- Mitosis is a process where a single cell divides into two identical daughter cells (**cell division**).

2. Meiosis Devison- Meiosis is a process where a single cell divides twice to produce four cells containing half the original amount of genetic information.

Exercise Q/Ans.

Q.1 How do substances like CO₂ and water move in and out of the cell?

Q.2 Name two cell organelles we have studied that contain their own genetic material?

Q.3 Where are proteins synthesized inside the cell?

Q.4 What would happen if the plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down?

Q.5 Where do the lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesized?

Q.6 How does an amoeba obtain its food?

(All the questions are from NCERT exercise)

Activity:- Put dry raisins in pure water and leave them for some time. Then place them into a concentrated solution of salt.

Q.1 What changes do you observe in both the situations. Give reason.

Q.2 Write the name of processes that take place in both conditions.

NOTE-

- For solutions of above exercise questions refer provided NCERT application via link:
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=letest.ncertbooks>
- To understand osmosis go through the below link:-
https://youtu.be/uixn83fA5_Q
- To understand Mitosis division go through the below link:-
<https://youtu.be/DwAFZb8juMQ>
- To understand Meiosis division go through the below link:-
<https://youtu.be/A-mFPZLLbHI>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

SESSION – 2021 – 22

CLASS – IX

WORKSHEET - 2

Date – 17-04-2021

ECONOMICS (CH-1) The Story of Village Palampur

Note: - All notes do in your notebook

Non-farm activities

- There is a variety of non-farm activities in the villages. Dairy, small scale manufacturing, transport, etc., fall under this category.
- Some of the people are engaged in these non-farming activities.

More important points to remember

1. Multiple Cropping – To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.

2. High yielding variety seeds – are seeds of better quality than normal quality seeds.

3. Chemical Fertilizers- is defined as any inorganic material of wholly or partially synthetic origin that is added to the soil to sustain plant growth.

Very Short Questions

Q1. What is the full form of HYV?

Ans. High-yielding varieties.

Q2. Name the factors which make higher yields possible.

Ans. HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

Q3. What is Green Revolution?

Ans. Green Revolution was started in the late 1960s in the field of agriculture. Under this revolution, modern methods of farming were adopted to increase agriculture product.

Multiple Choice Questions (Tick the correct option)

Q1. Multiple cropping means growing:

- a) Only one crop
- b) More than one crop
- c) More than two crops

Q2. What is the main production activity in palampur village?

- a) Farming
- b) Transport
- c) Dairy farming

Q3. HYV seeds stand for:

- a) High yielding variety of seeds
- b) Half yielding variety of seeds
- c) Heavy yielding variety of seeds

Q4 Which of the following is fixed capital?

- a) Money
- b) Seeds
- c) Machines and tools
- d) All of these

Fill in the blanks

5. Most of the houses in palampur haveconnections.

6. Tube wells are the main sources ofat palampur.

7. Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital which are known as

8. Raw materials and building are called

(electric, irrigation, factors of production, working capital)

Short Questions

Q1. How did the use of modern farming methods prove beneficial for Indian farmers?

Q2. What are the advantages and dis-advantages of using modern farming methods?

Long Questions

Q1. What is the aim of production? What are its factors?

Q2. Distinguish between Traditional methods of farming and Modern methods of farming.

Note:- To understand the whole chapter click on via link:-

https://youtu.be/qsRnIUE0u_0

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet - 1

Subject- Value Education

Session- 2021-22

Ch- 1 Rani Laxmi Bai

Date-17/04/2021

Exercise:-

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The great heroine of the Indian History, _____ of Jhansi was like Joan of Arc of _____.
2. Manu later became the wife of _____, Maharaj of Jhansi, in 1842.
3. Rani of Jhansi began to strengthen her _____.

B. Answer the following questions:-

1. Who was Manu Bai? How did Manu become Maharani Laxmi Bai?

Ans. Manu Bai was the daughter of Moropant and Bhagirathi. Manu become Maharani laxmi Bai after marriage with Gangadhar Rao, Maharaj of Jhansi, in 1842.

2. What did happen when British Government Claimed that it cannot recognise the right of the adopted boy?

Ans. The Lord Dalhousie decided to seize the state of Jhansi. The British government rejected her plea and passed the order for asking to leave Jhansi and move to Rani Mahal in Jhansi.

3. Explain the attack by British in 1858 in Jhansi.

Ans. In 1858 British attacked on Jhansi. The war continued for about two weeks. After fierce war Rani departed to Gwalior and a fierce battle fought between British and Rani's army. On 17 June 1858 this great warrior martyred her life for india's freedom.