

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-9

Grammar Revision

DATE:- 21/04/2020,

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.***

GRAMMAR WRITING (SECTION-B)

Q1. Write a story in 100-150 words beginning with “Neeru” was getting late for work she grabbed her bag from the chair and rushed towards the door when.....” . What happen next write in your words and complete it.

Q 2.Mohini/Mohan decided to write a story. But due to other pressing engagement, she couldn't complete it. Using the

information given below along with the beginning Mohini/Mohan made, complete the story.

Once a wise monkey lived on a big mango tree.....

Hints:- gave ripe mangoes to crocodile.....took some for wife.....she was wicked.....wanted to eat the monkey itself.....she invited monkey for dinner.....crocodile didn't cooperatewife adamant.....crocodile gave ininvited monkey for lunch.....monkey on crocodile's back.....in the middle of the riverhe disclosed wife's plan.....clever monkey told.....heart hanging on the tree.....back to the tree.....climbed again.....laughed.....heart is inside of me' friendship ended.

Link:- <https://youtu.be/Xf9HNkfqtkl>

Q 3 . Tense:-

Write Future Simple, Progressive, Perfect, Perfect Progressive Tenses, with rules and Examples one-one each in your Note-Book.

Link :- https://youtu.be/j25_n0p6vZc

Q 4. Editing Task:-

The following Passage have not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct question number. Remember to underline the word you have supplied.

Incorrect Correct

1. In the traditional sense prayer meant
2. Communicating on God Almighty
3. In includes the devotions, verbal but
4. Mental prayers that are saying.
5. There are various ways and forms to
6. Prayer and meditation, vocal prayers, etc.
7. But the fundamental either the base
8. Of prayer are not any of these.

Link:- <https://youtu.be/zfP-K4ubDA0>

Please watch this video for understand the Editing sentences.

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Class IX
Worksheet 9
Subject: Information Technology
L-3 Basic ICT Skills-1

Date : 21.04.20

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Exercise 7

- Q1. What is web page?
- Q2. What is a website?
- Q3. What is a homepage?
- Q4. What is the purpose of a web browser?
- Q5. Name any two commonly used web browsers.
- Q6. Differentiate between server and client.
- Q7. Define email and its benefits.
- Q8. Define username, hostname, domain name and domain extension with an example.

Ans Username- username is the name given to a user on a computer or computer network.

Host name- hostname is unique name for a computer on network that refers to a host and make it usable for the network and people.

Domain name- a domain name is your website name. it is the address where internet user can access your website.

Domain extension- it is the last part of domain name. The letters that come after the dot to the right of any domain name like.edu, .net

- Q9. Why there is an @in every email address?

(Refer page no 90 to 97 of the book)

Exercise 8

- Q1. Define five functions of YouTube.
- Q2. Define blog and blogger.
- Q3. What type of information you can share using WhatsApp technology?
- Q4. Define three broad concept of digital India.
- Q5. How digital locker help citizens? State two points.
- Q6. List four major benefits of e-governance.

(Refer page no 101 to 107 of the book)

Activity:-

List five important uses of social media in your education.
(Do it in the notebook)

Note : To get knowledge about the topic , click over the links:-

<http://youtu.be/ylbQrYhfa18>

<http://youtu.be/VAmnVktk7y8>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-10

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-6: Life Processes

Date:21/04/2020

Instructions to be followed :-

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Respiration:

It is a process in which glucose is broken down with the help of oxygen and energy is released along with the production of carbon-di-oxide and water.



Respiration involves –

- (i) **Gaseous exchange (breathing):** Intake of oxygen from the atmosphere and release of CO₂.
- (ii) **Cellular respiration:** Breakdown of simple food in order to release energy inside the cell.

Breathing and Respiration:

Breathing	Respiration
1.The mechanism by which organisms obtain oxygen from the air and release carbon dioxide is called breathing.	1.Respiration includes breathing as well as the oxidation of food in the cells of the organism to release energy.
2.Breathing is a physical process.	2.Respiration includes physical as well as biochemical process of oxidation of food.
3.The process of breathing involves the lungs of the organism.	3.The process of respiration involves the lungs and mitochondria of the cells.

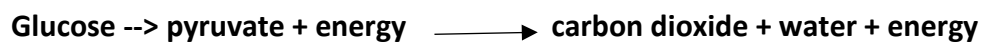
Types of Respiration -In most of the cases, the organisms carry out respiration by using oxygen. However there are some organisms which carry out respiration without using oxygen.

Based on this, we have two types of respiration:

1. **Aerobic respiration**
2. **Anaerobic respiration**

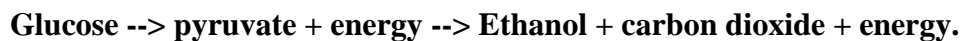
1. Aerobic Respiration: The respiration which uses oxygen is called aerobic respiration.

- In aerobic respiration, the glucose (a 6-carbon molecule) food is completely broken down into pyruvate(a 3-carbon molecule) and in the mitochondria pyruvate is broken down into 3 molecules of carbon dioxide and water with the release of energy.
- Mitochondria are the sites of aerobic respiration in the cells.



2. Anaerobic Respiration: The respiration which takes place without oxygen is called anaerobic respiration.

- The microscopic organisms like yeast and some bacteria obtain energy by anaerobic respiration (which is called fermentation).
- In yeast cells, glucose (a 6-carbon molecule) breaks into pyruvate (a 3-carbon molecule) and pyruvate is then converted to ethanol(a 2-carbon molecule) and carbon dioxide.



- If there is a lack of oxygen in our muscle cells, pyruvate breaks in a different pathway. Glucose (a 6-carbon molecule) breaks into pyruvate (a 3-carbon molecule) and pyruvate is then converted to lactic acid (a 3-carbon molecule) along with the release of energy.



- The energy released during the process of respiration is immediately used to synthesize another molecule called as **ATP**.
- ATP is made from ADP and inorganic phosphate with the help of energy released during respiration.
- ATP is broken down into a fixed amount of energy and then drive the endothermic reactions in the cell.

Aerobic Respiration	Anaerobic Respiration
1. In this respiration, oxygen is required	1. In this respiration, oxygen is not required.
2. Complete breakdown of food occurs in it.	2. Partial breakdown of food occurs in it.
3. Large energy is produced.	3 Less energy is produced..
4. In aerobic respiration, CO ₂ and H ₂ O are produced.	4 In anaerobic respiration, ethanol, Lactic acid are produced.

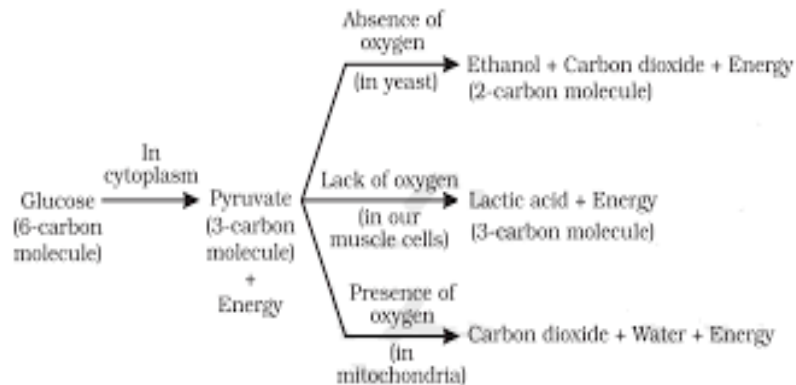


Fig: Break-down of glucose by various pathways

➤ **Pain in leg muscles while running:**

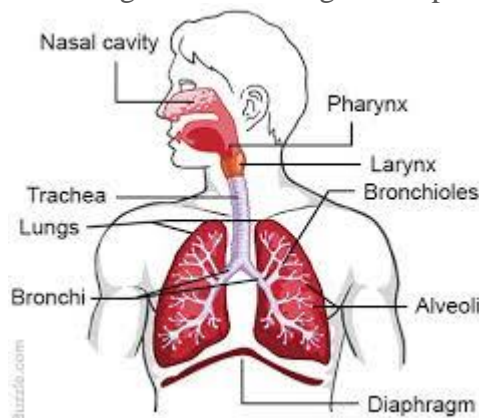
- When someone runs too fast ,he may experience throbbing pain in the leg muscles. This happens because of anaerobic respiration taking place in the muscles.
- During running, the energy demand from the muscles cells increases.so the lactic acid is formed.
- The deposition of lactic acid causes pain in the leg muscles.The pain subsides after taking restfor some time.

Respiratory System in Humans –

In human beings, many organs take part in the process of respiration. These organs are called organs of respiratory system.

The main organs of human respiratory system are: Nose, Nasal passage, Trachea (wind pipe), Bronchi, Lungs and Diaphragm.

- **Nostrils:** human respiratory system begins from the nose. The air then goes into nasal passage.
- **The nasal passage:** it is a channel for airflow through the nose.
- **Nasal cavity:** It is lined with fine hair and mucus. When air passes through the nasal passage, the dust particles and other impurities present in it are trapped by nasal hair and mucus so that clean air goes into lungs.
- **Pharynx :** The part of throat between the mouth and wind pipe is called pharynx. It contains rings of cartilage which ensure that the air passage does not collapse. From the nasal passage, air enters into pharynx and then goes into the wind pipe.
- **The trachea :** The pharynx splits into trachea and esophagus. It runs down the neck and divides into two smaller tubes called bronchi at its lower end.
- **Bronchi:** The bronchi are connected to the two lungs. The lungs lie in the chest cavity or thoracic cavity which is separated from abdominal cavity by a muscular partition called diaphragm.
- **Bronchioles:** Each bronchus divides in the lungs to form a large number of still smaller tubes called 'bronchioles'.
- **Alveoli:** The pouch-like air sacs at the ends of the smallest bronchioles are called alveoli. The walls of alveoli are very thin and they are surrounded by very thin blood capillaries. It is in the alveoli that gaseous exchange takes place.



Mechanism of Breathing:

Inhalation:

- (i) When we breathe in, is called inhalation.
- (ii) we lift our ribs and flatten our diaphragm and the chest cavity becomes larger.
- (iii) Due to expansion of chest cavity ,the air pressure in the lungs decreases.
- (iv) as a result.air is sucked into the lungs through nostrils.and fills the expanded alveoli.
- (v) The alveoli are surrounded by thin blood vessels called capillaries carrying blood in them.
- (vi) So, the oxygen of air diffuses out from the alveoli walls into the blood.

Exhalation:

- (i) When we breathe out air, is called exhalation.
- (ii) The diaphragm and muscles attached to the ribs relax due to which our chest cavity contracts and becomes smaller.
- (iii) This contraction movement of the chest pushes out CO₂ from the alveoli of lungs into the trachea, nostrils and then out of the body into air.

➤ **Respiratory pigments** present in the body take up oxygen from lungs and transport to all the cells of the body.

➤ **Hemoglobin is the respiratory pigment** of human beings present in the red blood cells which has high affinity for oxygen.

Inhalation	Exhalation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thoracic cavity(chest cavity) expands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thoracic cavity contracts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ribs lift upwards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ribs move downwards.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diaphragm becomes flat in shape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diaphragm becomes dome shaped.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volume of lungs increases and air enters th lungs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volume of lungs decreases and air exits from the lungs.

➤ Mechanism of gaseous exchange during respiration:

The oxygen is carried by blood to all the parts of the body. As the blood passes through the tissues of the body, the oxygen present in it diffuses into the cells.

The oxygen combines with the digested food present in the cells to release energy.

Carbon dioxide gas is produced as a waste product during respiration in the cells of the body tissues. This carbon dioxide diffuses into the blood.

Blood carries the CO₂ back to the lungs where it diffuses into the alveoli.

Respiration in plants

- Plants exchange gases through stomata.
- The large inter-cellular spaces ensure that all the cells are in contact with air.
- Carbon dioxide and oxygen are exchanged in and out of the cells by the process of
- Diffusion is directed by environmental conditions and the requirements of the plants.
- During night, in the absence of sunlight photosynthesis do not take place and hence carbon dioxide is released but not used up by the plants.
- During the day, there is no carbon dioxide release because the released carbon dioxide is used up by the plants for photosynthesis.
- Oxygen is released instead of carbon dioxide during the day.

Answer the following questions:

1. What advantages over an aquatic organism does a terrestrial organism have with regard to obtaining oxygen for respiration?
2. How is oxygen and carbon dioxide transported in human beings?
3. How are lungs designed in human beings to maximise the area for exchange of gases?
4. The breakdown of pyruvate to give carbon dioxide, water and energy takes place in
(a) cytoplasm. (b) chloroplast . (c) mitochondria. (d) nucleus.
5. How are the alveoli designed to maximise the exchange of gases?
6. What would be the consequences of a deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies?

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions and exercise (page no 105,113). For solution check the NCERT solution app.**
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about Human respiratory system and breathing:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s6xUQxnjXmg>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F5O-Ax5keiM>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about Respiration in human beings:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dkAe4DjHwMM>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about Inhalation and Exhalation:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f-u4-xSqGBA>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about respiration in plants :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pSj2bgzTmM>