

# HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

**Subject: English**

**Class-IX**

**Work sheet-51**

**Chapter- story writing(Grammar)**

**DATE:- 23/11/2020,**

***Instructions to be followed:-***

- 1. From now onwards students do your worksheets in your particular subject notebook respectively. Don't use rough sheets, old copies or anything else. All the stationary shops have already opened. So you can purchase it.***
- 2. All the students must complete their worksheets as periodic test marks will be given to those who completes it else you will have to go through pen paper test after the school reopens.***
- 3. Read each and every topic (which will be given in worksheets) of the chapters from NCERT books.***
- 4. All the students must purchase NCERT books as it will help you to understand the chapters.***

**Story Writing Format, Examples,**

The important aspects when writing a story are:

## **1. Characters**

When you write a story, you have to decide who will be in it. The people in a story are called characters. Before you start to write, think about the characters you might put in your story. What will each character do? Why is he or she important to the story? In what ways are your characters alike? How are they different? What can your characters learn from each other? One last thing to remember: your characters don't always have to be people. If an animal plays a part in the story, that animal is a character too.

## **2. Setting**

A story has to happen in a place. The place where a story happens is called the setting. The setting might be a place you are familiar with or it might even be another planet! A setting doesn't even have to be a real place.

## **3. Details**

When you write a story, you use your imagination to see everything that happens. Details help readers understand how something looks, how it feels, how it sounds—even how something smells or tastes!

## **4. Plot**

Once you've decided on your characters and setting—and made them come alive with details—your characters have to do something! What your characters do is the plot of your story. To make the plot exciting, additional problems.

Story Writing

Question 1.

Colonel Vishwanathan, a brave soldier bought an old mansion though many people in the area told him it was haunted. Write a story about Colonel Vishwanathan's encounter with the ghost of "Teen Batia Bhavan".

Question 2.

You are Ajay. You have forgotten to do your homework and without a legitimate excuse, you're sure to get punished by the teacher. In an attempt to make an excuse, you have decided to come up with an elaborate story to make the teacher believe your excuse or at the very least have a good laugh. Use any of the words prompts given in the box below to help you write your ruse. Write the story in about 150-200 words.

**Hari Vidya Bhawan**  
**Worksheet-51**  
**Class-IX**  
**Subject- Information Technology**

**Date:-23.11.20**

**Instructions to be followed:-**

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  - 5:- If you have any query related to worksheet, ask your queries in WhatsApp group between 8:00 am to 3:00 pm.
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**UNIT-8 Revision worksheet**

**Do questions and answers**

**Q.1 What is Word wraps?**

**Q.2 What are advantages of Word processors.**

**Q.3 Why do we need print preview a document before printing it?**

**Q.4 What is overtype mode?**

**Q. 5 What is clipboard?**

**Q. 6 What is thesaurus?**

**Q. 7 State differences between Redo and Undo command in MS. Word.**

**Q. 8 Discuss the procedure for find and replacing text in word .**

**Note:** - First learn unit- 8 all questions/answers then do answers all of these questions yourself in notebook.

**WORKSHEET-54****SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS****CLASS – X****CHAPTER- 11****SESSION - (2020-21)****Instructions to be followed: -**

- 1: -From now onwards students do your worksheets in your particular subject notebook respectively. Don't use rough sheets, old copies or anything else. All the stationary shops have already opened. So, you can purchase it.
  - 2: - All the students must complete their worksheets as Periodic test marks will be given to those who completes it else you will have to go through pen paper test after the school reopens.
  - 3: - Read each and every topic (which will be given in worksheets) of the chapters from NCERT books.
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**CONSTRUCTION**

Q1. Draw a circle of radius 6 cm. From a point 10 cm away from its centre, construct the pair of tangents to the circle and measure their lengths.

**Watch video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXzwH3GMOeY>

Q2. Construct a tangent to a circle of radius 4 cm from a point on the concentric circle of radius 6 cm and measure its length. Also verify the measurement by actual calculation.

**Watch video:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxMI9\\_5GRpU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxMI9_5GRpU)

Q3. Draw a circle of radius 3 cm. Take two points P and Q on one of its extended diameter each at a distance of 7 cm from its centre. Draw tangents to the circle from these two points P and Q.

**Watch video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hxc8Nqjd6m0>

Q4. Draw a pair of tangents to a circle of radius 5 cm which are inclined to each other at an angle of  $60^\circ$ .

**Watch video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dldjxvWDIvA>

Q5. Draw a line segment AB of length 8 cm. Taking A as centre, draw a circle of radius 4 cm and taking B as centre, draw another circle of radius 3 cm. Construct tangents to each circle from the centre of the other circle.

**Watch video:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gDTN1Olet\\_s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gDTN1Olet_s)

Q6. Let ABC be a right triangle in which  $AB = 6$  cm,  $BC = 8$  cm and  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ . BD is the perpendicular from B on AC. The circle through B, C, D is drawn. Construct the tangents from A to this circle.

**Watch video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K1oitviw8XA>

Q7. Draw a circle with the help of a bangle. Take a point outside the circle. Construct the pair of tangents from this point to the circle.

**Watch video:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mDDbwIeeGG8>

**NOTE: Watch videos (link attached) before attempting the questions.**

**HARI VIDYA BHAWAN**  
**SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS – X**  
**SESSION – 2020 – 21**  
**WORK SHEET - 54**

**Date –23-11-2020**

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**General Instructions: -**

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**GEOGRAPHY (CH-6) MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

**MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES**

Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called **mineral-based industries**.

**Iron and Steel Industry**

Iron and steel is the basic industry as all the other industries – heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. It is considered as a *heavy industry* because all the raw materials, as well as finished goods, are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs.

India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to:

- High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- Lower productivity of labour
- Irregular supply of energy
- Poor infrastructure.

### **Aluminium Smelting**

Aluminium Smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. Bauxite is the raw material used in the smelters.

Aluminium Smelting has gained popularity as a substitute for steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. It exhibits the following properties:

- Light in weight
- Resistant to corrosion
- A good conductor of heat
- Malleable
- Becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals

### **Chemical Industries**

The Chemical industry comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. Rapid

growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors.

*Inorganic chemicals* include sulphuric acid nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash and caustic soda.

*Organic chemicals* include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

### **Fertilizer Industry**

The fertilizer industries are centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly urea), phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertilizers which have a combination of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potash (K). Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute towards half of the fertilizer production.

### **Cement Industry**

Cement is essential for construction activity such as building houses, factories, bridges, roads, airports, dams and for other commercial establishments. This industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica and gypsum.

### **Automobile Industry**

This industry deals with the manufacturing of trucks, buses, cars, motorcycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles. These industries are located

around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

### **Information Technology and Electronics Industry**

The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the telecommunication industry. This industry has generated employment in India. Bengaluru is known as the electronic capital of India.

### **INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

Industries are responsible for 4 types of pollution:

1. Air
2. Water
3. Land
4. Noise

**Air pollution** is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution. It adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.

**Water pollution** is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers. The industries which are mainly responsible for water pollution are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries.

**Thermal pollution** of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

**Noise pollution** is the propagation of noise with harmful impact on the activity of human or animal life. It results in irritation, anger, cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure.

### **CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**

Here are some ways through which industrial pollution can be reduced:

1. Minimising the use of water by reusing and recycling it.
2. Harvesting rainwater to meet water requirements.
3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
4. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
5. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
6. Machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

### **SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1. What are the different ways in which the industries are classified?

Q2. What is manufacturing? What is its importance?

Q3. Explain any three reasons for the expansion of sugar industry in the southern states of India.

Q4. What are the major challenges of the sugar industry in India?

Q5. "The cotton textile industry has the largest concentration in and around Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Give reasons.

Q6. How do industries pollute air? Explain ill-effects of pollution.

### **LONG QUESTIONS**

Q7. Write about information technology and electronics industry.

Q8. Distinguish between the large scale and small-scale industries.

Q9. Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic and heavy industry?

Q10. Explain the pre-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.

Note:-

- To understand the whole chapter <https://youtu.be/ncz9miaOkPU>  
[https://youtu.be/ZnT2lweoM\\_E](https://youtu.be/ZnT2lweoM_E)