

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: English
Class-IX
Work sheet-10
Poem-1 Revision (Beehive)

DATE:- 24/04/2020,

Instructions to be followed:-

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.

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.

See video links in every work sheets as it will help you to understand the topic.

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.

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.

Short answer type questions

Q.1. How was the book that Tommy found different from his own books ?

Ans. The book that Tommy found was an old, real book which belonged to his grandfather's

grandfather. It had crinkly, yellow pages whereas, Tommy's books were telebooks by

mechanical teachers, computers.

Q. 2. What kind of book did Tommy show to Margie

Ans. The book that Tommy showed to Margie was an old, real book which belonged to his grandfather's.

Q. 3.. Tommy thought the old books were funny and a big waste. Why ?

Ans. Tommy thought that the old books were a waste because the words stood still and did not run. He also thought that they were a big waste because they could not be reused like the screen of their mechanical teacher.

Q. 4. What did County Inspector do to improve Margie's performance ?

Ans. The County Inspector found that the geography sector had been geared too quick. He slowed it up to an average 10-years level. He found the overall pattern of Margie quite satisfactory.

Q. 5. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have ?

Ans. Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers, computer, and telebooks. Their school

had. no separate building. They had robotic teachers showing lessons and testing papers.

Their teachers were always on and kept waiting for them.

Q. 6. Why did Margie hate school ?

Ans. Margie hated school, which was a room in her house only, because her teacher was a

mechanical one. It kept giving her test papers where answers had to be written as punch

codes. The results were given instantaneously.

Q. 7. What differences do you find in present school and the school described in the lesson
Q. 8. What differences do you find in present school and the school described in the lesson

‘The Fun They Had’ ?

Ans. In present day schools, students study together in a separate building and teachers are

human beings whereas, in the lesson the school was at home and the teacher was

mechanical.

Q. 8. How does Tommy describe the old kind of teachers ?

Ans. Earlier, the teachers were not mechanical teachers, they taught the children in a special

building where all children went to learn. They asked questions and gave them home work.

Q. 9. Why did Margie find the book strange ?

Ans. The book had yellow and crinkly pages and the words standing still unlike moving on a

screen. When they turned back to the pages read before, there were the same words on it

when they read it the first time. All these things were strange for Margie.

Q. 10. Why did Margie's mother send for the County Inspector ? What did he do?

Ans. Margie was not performing well in her geography tests.

The County Inspector took the

teacher apart and put it together again as its geography sector was geared a little too quick.

Long Questions Answers

Q. 1 How was Margie's school different from the schools that existed hundreds of years ago.

Ans. Margie's school was at home. She had a mechanical teacher, telebooks, no other

students were there in the class and work was fed in by the

mechanical teacher by punch

codes. Whereas, the old schools had proper buildings, many students, human teachers who

gave homework and asked questions. Everyone learned the same things and books were of

paper. So, it is clearly visible that Margie's school was totally different from the schools that

existed hundreds of years ago.

Q. 2. How is Margie's school different from a normal school ?

Ans. Margie's school had a room installed with a computer from which she used to learn the

lessons. There were no teachers to teach die students. No homework was given to the

students. The computers gave them tests and the results were given instantly. There was no

one to do the corrections or solve their problems. There were no classmates even. So,

Margie's school was very different from a normal school.

Value Based Questions

Q. 1. 'Machines can't replace human beings.' Explain this in 80-

100 words with reference to In context of the lesson 'The Fun They Had' do you think mechanical teachers or computer.instructors cannot replace humans as teachers, instructors cannot replace humans as teachers.

Ans. A teacher not only has to teach and explain things but also has to understand the

mindset of the students. A computer instructor will only be able to deliver the lesson but will

not be able to understand the problems of the students. A teacher (human) emotionally

connects to the students to make the child comfortable but this is not the case with a

mechanical teacher. Teaching can be best done by a person because then only will they be

able to pass on the correct values and lessons to the students.

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

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Class IX
Worksheet 10 (Assessment-1)
Subject: Information Technology

Date : 24.04.20

Instructions to be followed :-

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L- 1 Communication Skills and L-2 Self-Management Skills

Q1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. A receiver also known as:-

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Sender | b. Encoder |
| c. Receiver | d. Decoder |

2. A sentence contains:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| a. Subject | b. A Predicate |
| c. a subject and a predicate | d. None of above |

3. An interrogative sentence ended with a:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Full stop. | b. An exclamatory (!) |
| c. A period or an exclamatory | d. Question mark (?) |

4. Identify the odd one out:-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Self awareness. | b. Stress management |
| c. Sleeping | d. Productivity |

5. Which is not a factor of building self confidence

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Social. | b. Economical |
| c. Physical | d. Cultural |

6. A self management skills means:-

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Control feelings | b. Control emotions |
| c. Control activities. | d. All of the above |

7. Sheetal was running high temperature. The word high is a:-

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Adjective | b. Adverb |
| c. Noun | d. Predicate |

8. Your friends show some printouts in the form of text regarding science subject. What type of communication is this?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a. Written | b. Verbal |
| c. Visual | d. Non-verbal |

Q2. Answer the following questions:-

- a. How confidence helps in self management skills?
- b. To overcome against self management, list five points to resolve it.
- c. Write three disadvantages of non-verbal communication.
- d. Define good communication skills.
- e. Write any two points where you feel written communication is required.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-11

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-6: Life Processes

Date:24/04/2020

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Transportation in Human Beings:

- Transportation can be defined as the movement of any substance from one place to another.
- Water and nutrients required for all metabolic activities should be transported in the body of plants and animals.
- The waste material or excretory products should also move to the region of excretion.
- Transportation in animal takes place through circulatory system which includes blood, blood vessels and heart.

Heart -

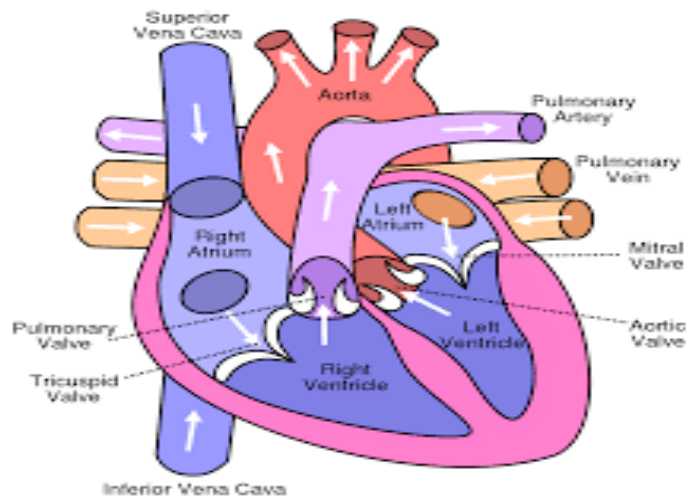
- Heart is a muscular organ which is composed of cardiac muscles. The heart is a pumping organ which pumps the blood throughout the body.
- Heart is a triangular shaped structure. It is located in thoracic cavity inside ribcage between lungs above diaphragm and tilted towards left.

Anatomy of Heart -

The human heart is composed of four chambers, viz. right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium and left ventricle.

- **Valve** allows one way flow of liquid.
- Heart is surrounded by a thin layer called **Pericardium**. It protects the heart and maintains the shape of heart.
- **Septum** is a partition which separates right and left heart.

Blood Circulation through the Heart –



Human heart

There are some terms related to blood circulation through the heart which are given below.

Oxygenated Blood: Blood in which oxygen is mixed is called Oxygenated Blood.

Deoxygenated Blood: Blood in which carbon dioxide is mixed is called Deoxygenated Blood.

Left atrium: It collects blood from lungs and passes to left ventricle.

Left ventricle: It pumps blood so that it can reach to all body parts.

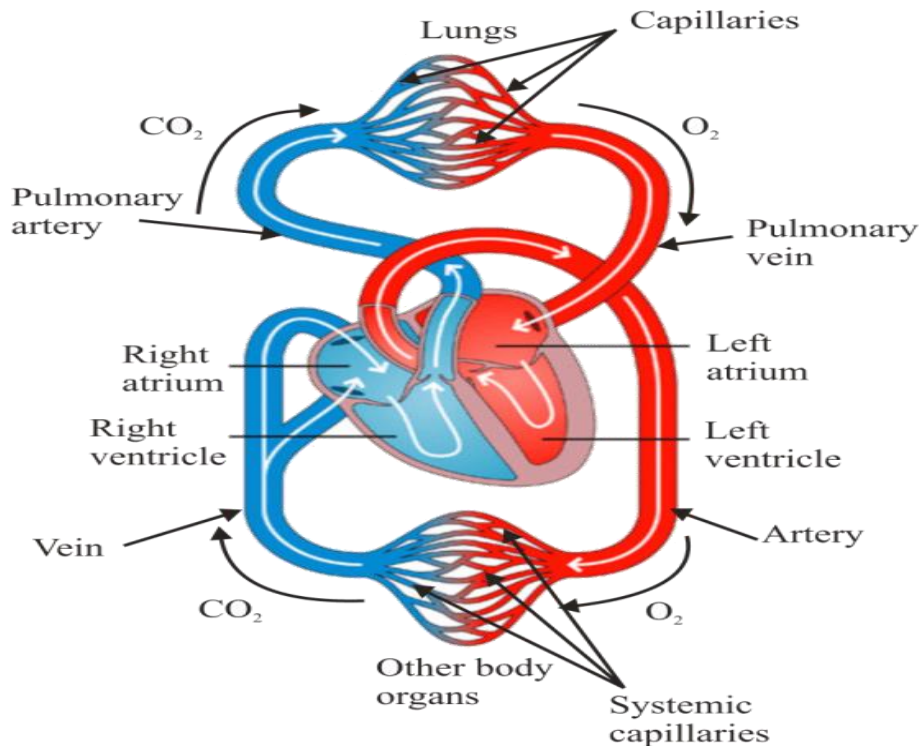
Right atrium: Collects blood from body organs and passes to right ventricle.

Right ventricle: It pumps deoxygenated blood to lungs.

	flow of blood.
4. These are thick-walled blood vessels.	4. These are thin-walled blood vessels.
5. Walls of arteries are elastic in nature.	5. Walls of veins are non-elastic in nature.
6. Arteries are present generally deep in body.	6. Veins are present deep as well as near the surface of body.

Capillaries:

Capillaries are narrow, thin walled blood vessels between arteries and veins through which small molecules/gases can easily diffuse and thus they are responsible for exchange of gases, food etc. between blood and body parts.



Circulation of Blood through the heart:

Systemic Vein → Right Atrium → Right Ventricle → Pulmonary Artery → Lungs → Pulmonary Vein → Left Atrium → Left Ventricle → Systemic Artery.

Note: The blue colour shows deoxygenated blood, while the red colour shows oxygenated blood.

Functions of Circulatory System or Blood -

- Blood transports oxygen from lungs to body and carbon dioxide from body to lungs.
- Blood transports food from simple intestine to body.
- Blood transports hormones from glands to organs.
- Blood transports waste substances from body to kidney.
- Blood protects us from many diseases.
- Blood maintains body temperature to 37°C.

Relaxation and Contraction of Heart –

Systole: Contraction of cardiac muscles is called systole.

Diastole: Relaxation of cardiac muscles is called diastole.

Blood -

Blood is a connective tissue which plays the role of the carrier for various substances in the body. Blood is composed of plasma, blood cells and platelets.

Blood Plasma: Blood plasma is a pale coloured liquid which is mostly composed of water. Blood plasma forms the matrix of blood.

Blood Cells: There are two types of blood cells, viz. Red Blood Cells (RBCs) and White Blood Cells (WBCs).

Red Blood Corpuscles (RBCs): These are of red colour because of the presence of haemoglobin which is a pigment. Haemoglobin readily combines with oxygen and carbon dioxide. The transport of oxygen happens through haemoglobin. Some part of carbon dioxide is also transported through haemoglobin.

White Blood Corpuscles (WBCs): These are of pale white colour. They play important role in the immunity.

Platelets: Platelets are responsible for blood coagulation. Blood coagulation is a defense mechanism which prevents excess loss of blood; in case of an injury.

Lymphatic System –

- **Lymph:** It is similar to blood but RBCs are absent in lymph. Lymph is formed from the fluid which leaks from blood capillaries and goes to the intercellular spaces in the tissues. This fluid is collected through lymph vessels and finally returns to the blood capillaries. Lymphatic system picks lymph from body parts and dumps it to veins going to heart.
- **Function of Lymphatic System:**
 - It collects left over plasma from various body parts.
 - It is responsible for taking big molecules of proteins, fats etc. to blood.
 - When lymph passes through lymphatic nodes germs are killed by WBC

Transportation in Plants -

Plants have specialized vascular tissues for transportation of substances. There are two types of vascular tissues in plants, viz. xylem and phloem.

Xylem: Xylem is responsible for transportation of water and minerals. It is composed of trachieds, xylem vessels, xylem parenchyma and xylem fibre. Trachieds and xylem vessels are the conducting elements. The xylem makes a continuous tube in plants which runs from roots to stem and right up to the veins of leaves.

Phloem: Phloem is responsible for transportation of food. Phloem is composed of sieve tubes, companion cells, phloem parenchyma and bast fibres. Sieve tubes are the conducting elements in phloem.

Ascent of Sap:

The upward movement of water and minerals from roots to different plant parts is called ascent of sap. Many factors are at play in ascent of sap and it takes place in many steps. They are explained as follows:

Root Pressure: The walls of cells of root hairs are very thin. Water; from soil; enters the root hairs because of osmosis. Root pressure is responsible for movement of water up to the base of the stem.

Capillary Action: A very fine tube is called capillary. Water; or any liquid; rises in the capillary because of physical forces and this phenomenon is called capillary action. Water; in stem; rises up to some height because of capillary action.

Adhesion-cohesion of Water Molecules: Water molecules make a continuous column in the xylem because of forces of adhesion and cohesion among the molecules.

Transpiration Pull: Loss of water vapours through stomata and lenticels; in plants; is called transpiration. Transpiration through stomata creates vacuum which creates suction; called transpiration pull. The transpiration pull sucks the water column from the xylem tubes and thus water is able to rise to great heights in even the tallest plants.

Transport of Food: Transport of food in plants happens because of utilization of energy. Thus, unlike the transport through xylem; it is a form of active transport. Moreover, the flow of

substances through phloem takes place in both directions, i.e. it is a two-way traffic in phloem, its called translocation by which materials moved from leaves to the other tissues .

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds?
2. What are the components of the transport system in highly organised plants?
3. How are water and minerals transported in plants?
4. How is food transported in plants?
5. The xylem in plants are responsible for
 - (a) transport of water.
 - (b) transport of food.
 - (c) transport of amino acids.
 - (d) transport of oxygen.
6. What are the differences between the transport of materials in xylem and phloem?

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions and exercise (page no 110,113). For solution check the NCERT solution app.**
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about structure of human heart:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=46u2ON6d4mg>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about blood circulation:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LITzdGw2ouI> :
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about blood vessels and lymph:** :
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-YOyz0bejM>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about Transportation in plants:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFb-CWlz7kE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IdEvDIbIP3c>
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