

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-3

DATE:-24/04/2021

TENSES

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. She (go) to her office with a friend.
2. Why you (like) movies?
3. My friend (visit) his grandmother every day.
4. (do) Ritesh (love) the cold weather?
5. (do) you (plan) to visit Kashmir this year?
6. We always (have) an early dinner.
7. His parents (plan) a trip abroad every six months.
8. Our doctor in the neighbourhood (make) a lot of money.
9. I (help) my mother sometimes.
10. Sheetal (come) here every Sunday.

Answer:

1. goes
2. do, like
3. visits
4. Does, love
5. Do, plan
6. have
7. plan
8. makes
9. help
10. comes

Question 2.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. The CAs (make) a lot of money these days.
2. Why (be) he (not help) you?
3. (be) you (come) to my house today?
4. The band (play) all the old songs.
5. His parents (visit) him today evening.
6. Vijay (behave) very foolishly.
7. By ignoring the traffic signal, they (break) the law.
8. It (rain) heavily outside.
9. Our cook (not come) today.
10. We (face) a lot of problems in our society these days

Answer:

1. are making
2. is, not helping
3. Are, coming
4. is playing
5. are visiting
6. is behaving
7. are breaking
8. is raining
9. is not coming
10. are facing.

DIARY ENTRY

You spent a week with your friend in his village 'Kovlam', near the famous beach of the same name. Taking help from the information given below and inventing your own details, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced in 'God's Own Country'.

Hints: • Kerala • God's Own Country • invited by my friend to spend a week in Kerala • Christmas holidays • Kovlam village • near the famous beach • sea and surf • lush green surroundings • coconuts and palms • sprawling paddy fields «fishing» a memorable stay.

Answer:

New Delhi
10th March, 20XX
Friday, 8:00 pm

Dear Diary,

They say that Kerala is God's Own Country. And rightly so. If any place can match Kashmir's beauty and greenery, it is Kerala. I didn't want to miss an opportunity to visit Kerala. So I accepted the invitation of my friend Suresh Nambiar to spend a week at his village Kovlam. The place is about 20 miles away from Thiruvananthapuram. Kovlam is known for its world famous beach. It is basically a fishermen's village. The whole place is wrapped in greenery. Coconuts and palm trees stand over the sprawling green paddy fields. We used to spend a lot of time fishing in a nearby pond. We often enjoyed a boat ride in the canal. What is Kerala without the surf and the sea? So we would spend hours either strolling or taking a sea-bath or lying on the golden beach. Kerala is rich in tea, coffee, rubber plantations and spices. I was lucky to enjoy the fascinating Kathakali dance. But the thing that I can never forget in my life was the Ayurvedic oil massage in one of the local health resorts. It was really a memorable stay.

Name

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lI3R9_Z1HY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouE7uopcyns>

हरि विद्या भवन

कक्षा :- नौवी

सत्र :- 2021 - 22

हिंदी वर्कशीट : 3

पुस्तक :- व्याकरण

पाठ :- 2 अनुस्वार और अनुनासिक

दिनांक :-24/4/21

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

- **अनुस्वार की परिभाषा :-** जिन शब्दों के उच्चारण में ध्वनि नाक से निकलती है तथा नाक में कम्पन होती है, उन्हें अनुस्वार कहते हैं। जिसका चिह्न (ं) बिंदु होता है। इससे नासिक्य ध्वनि भी कहते हैं।

अनुस्वार (ं) का प्रयोग पंचम वर्ण (ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म् - ये पंचमाक्षर कहलाते हैं) के स्थान पर किया जाता है।

उदाहरण:

- गङ्.गा - गंगा
- चञ्चल - चंचल
- झण्डा - झंडा
- गन्दा – गंदा

- **अनुनासिक की परिभाषा :-** जिन शब्दों के उच्चारण में ध्वनि नाक और कंठ दोनों से निकलती है, उन्हें अनुनासिक शब्द कहते हैं। इसका चिह्न (ँ) चन्द्रबिन्दु होता है।

उदाहरण

बूँद, आँखें, हँसना, अँगूर, लँगूर, गुँजन, गूँज।

प्र01) दिए गए शब्दों में अनुस्वार लगाकर उनका मानक रूप लिखिए।

| प्राचीन रूप | मानक रूप |
|-------------|----------|
| सम्बन्ध | संबंध |
| मङ्गला | मंगला |
| कञ्चन | कंचन |
| व्यञ्जन | व्यंजन |
| भण्डारा | भंडारा |
| खम्बा | खंबा |
| सारङ्ग | सारंग |

प्र02) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक चिह्न का प्रयोग करके दोबारा लिखें।

| | |
|-------|-------|
| गंवार | गँवार |
| कुंआ | कुआँ |
| गांव | गाँव |

| | |
|--------|--------|
| पूँछ | पूँछ |
| चाँद | चाँद |
| नदियाँ | नदियाँ |
| आँच | आँच |
| चींटी | चींटी |
| धुंधले | धुंधले |

प्र03) अनुस्वार और अनुनासिक के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

| अनुस्वार | अनुनासिक |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> जिन शब्दों के उच्चारण में ध्वनि नाक से निकलती है तथा नाक में कम्पन होती है, उन्हें अनुस्वार कहते हैं। जिसका चिह्न (ं) बिंदु होता है। इससे नासिक्य ध्वनि भी कहते हैं। अनुस्वार (ं) का प्रयोग ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म् के स्थान पर किया जाता है। उदाहरण: गंगा, चंचल, झंडा, गंदा | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> जिन शब्दों के उच्चारण में ध्वनि नाक और कंठ दोनों से निकलती है, उन्हें अनुनासिक शब्द कहते हैं। इसका चिह्न (ँ) चन्द्रबिन्दु होता है। उदाहरण बूँद, आँखें, हँसना, अँगूर, लँगूर, गुँजन, गूँज। |

प्र04) अनुस्वार व्यंजन की किन पाँच ध्वनि के स्थान पर लगता है ?

उ04) अनुस्वार व्यंजन की इन पाँच ध्वनि **ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म्** पर लगता है।

प्र05) चन्द्रबिन्दु किसे कहते हैं ? उदाहरण के साथ बताएं।

उ05) चंद्रबिंदु (ँ) अनुनासिक को कहते हैं। उदाहरण बूँद, आँखें, हँसना, अँगूर, लँगूर।

प्र06) नासिक्य ध्वनि किसे कहते हैं ?

उ06) जिन शब्दों के उच्चारण में ध्वनि नाक से निकलती है। जिसका चिह्न(ं) बिंदु होता है। इससे नासिक्य ध्वनि कहते हैं।

https://youtu.be/gHUnRmwv_mA

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
Subject: Information Technology
Class-IX
Work sheet-3

DATE: -24/04/2021

UNIT1-COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1.What is writing skills?

Writing skills include all the knowledge and abilities related to expressing ideas through the written word. Knowing what situations call for different styles of writing and being able to set an appropriate tone over text are both important writing skills that any person can use at work.

2.How can we improve writing skills?

Anyone can improve the writing skills by implementing following points:

- i)Write something everyday
- ii)Find a place that is well suited for writing.
- iii)Monitor your progress.
- iv)Writing is a means towards self-improvement and your ability to communicate.

3.What is a phrase?

A phrase is a group of words that express a concept and is used as a unit within a sentence. For example- A seven-foot shark

4.Explain the different types of phrases with examples.

The different types of phrases are:

- 1.A noun phrase is any noun or pronoun along with its modifiers:

The school children
Yesterday's newspaper
An old and rusted slinky

- 2.A verb phrase is any number of verbs working together:

Had been sleeping
Will contact
May have written

- 3.A prepositional phrase always starts with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun (and its modifiers) that is called the *object of the preposition*:

Through the wheat field

Preposition: through

Object of the preposition: the wheat field

4. A gerund phrase is a present participle (and its modifiers) that acts like a noun. It can take on a variety of jobs in the sentence. Here are a couple of examples:

Practicing helped a lot. (subject)

I love reading. (direct object)

5. An appositive phrase is a phrase that renames an earlier noun or pronoun:

My best friend, Nick Palacio, loves scuba diving.

We watched Sirius, the brightest star in the sky.

5. Explain the different kind of sentences.

The kind of sentences are:

1. Declarative sentence

This is a statement that ends with a full stop. Example: The boys ate more than the girls.

2. Imperative sentence

This is a command or a request. You can end it with an exclamation mark or a full stop. Example: Don't go in there!

3. Interrogative sentence

This sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark. Example: Will you come shopping with me?

4. Exclamatory sentence

This expresses excitement and/or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark. Example: I wish he had not died!

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHgQ03UuQvE>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Date – 24/04/2021

WORK SHEET-03

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

CLASS – IX

CHAPTER-2 POLYNOMIAL

SESSION - (2021-22)

- find the degree of the polynomials given below:
(i) $x + 1$ (ii) $x^2 + x + 5$ (iii) $aZ^3 + bZ^2 + c$ (iv) $y^4 - 6y^3 + 2y^2 + 5y - 7$
- Which one of the following expressions are polynomials in one variable and which are not? state reasons for your answer
(i) $2x^2 - 5x + 7$ (ii) $y^2 + 2$ (iii) $x^5 + y^4 + z$ (iv) $x + 1/x$
- Write the coefficient of x^2 in each of the following:
(i) $x^2 + 1$ (ii) $9x^2 + 3x + 5$ (iii) $2x^4 - 6x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x - 7$ (iv) $ax^3 + bx^2 + c$
- Classify the following as linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials:
(i) $x^2 + x$ (ii) $x + 1$ (iii) $x^3 + x + 5$
- Find the value of each of the following polynomials at the indicated value of variables:
(i) $p(x) = 5x^2 - 3x + 7$ at $x = 1$.
(ii) $q(y) = 3y^3 - 4y + \sqrt{11}$ at $y = 2$.
(iii) $p(t) = 4t^4 + 5t^3 - t^2 + 6$ at $t = a$.
- Check whether -2 and 2 are zeroes of the polynomial $x + 2$.
- Find a zero of the polynomials.
(i) $p(x) = 2x + 1$.
(ii) $p(x) = 3x + 6$
- Divide the polynomial $3x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x - 1$ by $x - 1$.
- Find the remainder when $x^3 + 1$ is divided by $x + 1$.
- Factorize $6x^2 + 17x + 5$ by splitting the middle term, and by using the Factor Theorem.
- Factorize: $x^3 - 23x^2 + 142x - 120$.

NOTE:

- For question 1: WATCH video on given link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPcZ3nhZO-M>
- For question 2&3: WATCH video on given link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5WPYbc6SdXw>
- For question 4:
 - (a) linear polynomials are such polynomials which have degree one.
 - (b) Quadratic polynomials are such polynomials which have degree two.
 - (c) Cubic polynomial such polynomials which have degree three.
- For question 5: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 2 (page no. 32).
- For question 6: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 3 (page no. 33).
- For question 7: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 4 (page no. 33).
- For question 8: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 7 (page no. 38).
- For question 9: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 8 (page no. 38).
- For question 10 : please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 13.
- For question 11: please refer NCERT TEXTBOOK example 15.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet - 3

Class- IX

Subject- Science

Session- 2021-22

Ch- 2 Is matter around us pure?

Date-24/4/2021

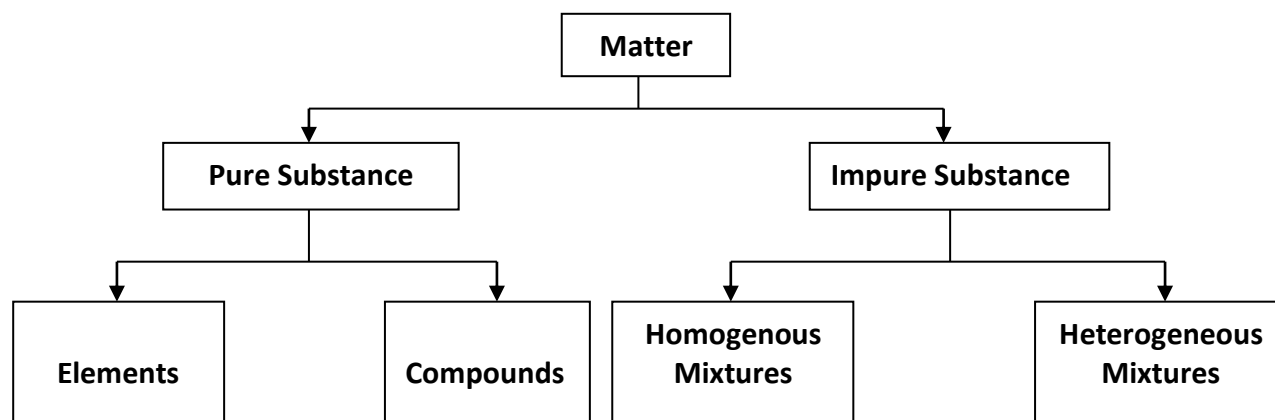
Instructions to be followed:

- 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.

Matter- All the matter around us is not pure. The matter around us is of two types- Pure substance and mixtures.

Pure substance- A pure substance is made up of only one kind of particles (atom or molecules). E.g. Water, Gold, silver, sugar, calcium oxide etc.

Impure substance- A mixture which contains two or more different kind of particles is called impure substance. E.g. salt solution, sugar solution, sea water etc.



Element – An element cannot be split up into two or more simpler substance because it is made of only one kind of atoms. E.g. Copper, hydrogen etc.

- Elements can be solids, liquids or gases.
- On the basis of their properties, all the elements can be divided into three groups:
 1. Metals
 2. Non-metals
 3. Metalloids

Metals-

- Metals are malleable, ductile and conduct electricity.
- All the metals are solid except mercury, which is a liquid.
- Metals are lustrous.
- Metals are usually strong and hard.
- Metals are sonorous.
- Metals have high melting point and have high densities.

Non- metals-

- A non-metal neither malleable nor ductile
- Non-metal does not conduct electricity or bad conductor of heat and electricity.
- Generally soft and not lustrous.
- Non-metals are not strong and have low tensile strength.
- Non-metals have low melting point and boiling point.
- Not sonorous and have low densities.

Metalloids-

- The elements which show some properties of metal and some properties of non-metals are called metalloids. E.g. Boron, silicon and germanium.

Compound- A compound is a substance made up of two or more elements chemically combined in a fixed proportion by mass. E.g. water (H_2O) is a compound of two elements hydrogen and oxygen, which are combined in a fixed ratio of 1:8 by mass.

Mixtures- A mixture consists of two or more elements or compounds not chemically combined together. All the solutions are mixtures.

Homogenous Mixtures- Those mixture in which substances are completely mixed together and indistinguishable from one another, are called homogenous mixtures. E.g. sugar solution, salt solution etc.

Heterogeneous Mixture- Those mixture in which substances remain separate and one substance is spread throughout the other substance as small particles, droplets or bubbles, are called heterogeneous mixtures. E.g. a suspension of chalk in water is a heterogeneous mixture.

Solutions- Solutions are homogenous mixture of two or more substances. E.g. Salt solution, sugar solution.

Suspensions- A suspension is the heterogeneous mixture in which the small particles of a solid are spread throughout a liquid without dissolving in it. E.g. muddy water, flour in water.

Colloids- A colloid is a kind of solution in which the size of solute particles is intermediate between those in true solutions and those in suspensions. E.g. Soap solution, starch solution, milk, ink, blood, jelly etc.

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What is meant by a pure substance?

Q.2 List the points of differences between homogenous and heterogenous mixtures.

Q.3 How are sol, solution and suspension different from each other?

Q.4 Classify the following as chemical change or physical change:

- (i) Cutting of trees
- (ii) melting of butter in a pan
- (iii) rusting of almirah
- (iv) boiling water to form steam
- (v) passing of electric current through water and the water breaking down into hydrogen and oxygen gases.
- (vi) dissolving common salt in water.
- (vii) making a fruit salad with raw fruits, and
- (viii) burning of paper and wood.

Note-

- Above questions are given from NCERT blue box and exercise question. For solution check the NCERT solution app.
- Click over the link to understand pure substance and mixtures:-
<https://youtu.be/0jRWXEMe3Q>
- Click over the link to understand elements and compounds:-
<https://youtu.be/bJvZOITWzVo>
- Click over the link to understand homogeneous and heterogeneous mixture:-
<https://youtu.be/4mLst4JqyhU>
- Click over the link to understand solutions, suspensions and colloids:-
<https://youtu.be/UktHPe4oQLc>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – IX
SESSION – 2021 – 22
WORK SHEET -3

Date – 24-04-2021

POL.SCIENCE (CH-1) WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rules are elected by the people.
- Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfil their needs.
- In democracy people enjoy several rights.
- But in non-democratic government people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision-making.

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

- In democratic countries, rulers are elected by the people.
- There are free and fair election.
- Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- There is a freedom of expression and people enjoy their fundamental rights.
- The opposition parties are allowed to function freely before and after the elections.

- There is a rule of law because of which a democratic government rules within the limits set by the country's constitutional law and citizen's rights.

More important points to remember

1. Universal Adult Franchise: - Any person who is above 18 yrs. of age has right to vote irrespective of caste, colour, status, religion etc.
2. Democracy :- A form of government in which people themselves elect their rulers.
3. Non-democratic Government:- A form of government in which people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision-making.

Very short Questions

Q1. Define the term Democracy.

Q2. Mention some features of democracy.

Note-

- To understand the topic “Meaning Of Democracy” watch the video https://youtu.be/FNaB_JfxChs
- To understand the topic “Features Of Democracy” watch the video https://youtu.be/rmulK6th_bo
- <https://youtu.be/fABGXrC6Q18>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-1

Class- IX

Subject- Life Skills

Session- 2021-22

Ch- 1 Saint Mother Teresa

Date-24/04/2021

Exercise:-

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Mother Teresa received her First Communication at the age of _____ and a half.
2. Mother Teresa took her initial vows as a _____.
3. Mother Teresa taught _____ and catechism at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta.
4. The Bengal Famine of _____ brought misery and death to the city.
5. On 10 September _____, On a train journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling. Mother Teresa received what she termed the "call within a call".

B. Answer the following questions:-

1. Who was Mother Teresa? Describe about her life.

Ans. Mother Teresa was a Missionary and spent her life to spread love of Christ. She was born in 26 august 1910 and the youngest children of Nikola and Drane Bojaxhiu. She taught Geography and catechism in St. Mary's High School in Calcutta.

2. Why did Mother Teresa decide to be a missionary?

Ans. Because she wanted to spread the love of Christ.

3. What was 'call within call'?

Ans. On 10 September 1946, On a train journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling. Mother Teresa received what she termed the "call within a call".

4. How did Mother Teresa die?

Ans. After several years of weakening health, Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997, at the Motherhouse.

