

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-25

Chapter 6 Weathering The Storm in Ersama

(Moments)

DATE:- 30/07/2020,

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.***
- 5. 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 to 6:00 pm in the evening***

Chapter 6 Weathering the Storm in Ersama

Think about it

Question 1.

What havoc has the super cyclone wrecked in the life of the people of Orissa?

Answer:

It was a devastating storm which washed the houses away and destroyed hundreds of villages. It killed thousands of people and uprooted a large number of trees. There were dead bodies all around. People became homeless and many children who had lost their parents became orphans. This crazed destruction continued for the next thirty-six hours. The condition seemed grim after the super cyclone.

Question 2.

How has Prashant, a teenager, been able to help the people of his village?

Answer:

On reaching his village, Prashant found deplorable conditions all around him. He had leadership

qualities so he took the initiative to rehabilitate people. He made a team of young volunteers and cleaned urine, filth, vomit and floating carcasses. His team was fully dedicated to serve others. He persuaded grief-stricken women to look after children. In this way he became a ray of hope for all.

Question 3.

How have the people of the community helped one another? What role do the women of Kalikuda play during these days?

Answer:

Prashant took the initiative and mobilised everyone to help one another. In this time of distress the people of the community joined hands together and started relief work. Women started working in the food for work programme and looked after the orphans.

Question 4.

Why do Prashant and other volunteers resist the plan to set up institutions for orphans and widows? What alternatives do they consider?

Answer:

Prashant and other volunteers resisted the plan as they felt that it would not be proper to set up separate institutions for orphans and widows. The group of volunteers was of the opinion that in these institutions children would not be able to get love and widow would suffer from stigma and loneliness and isolation. The group decided to rehabilitate them in their own community. New families were made and the childless widows took care of the orphan.

Question 5.

Do you think Prashant is a good leader? Do you think young people can get together to help people during natural calamities?

Answer:

Undoubtedly, Prashant is a good leader. He has all the qualities of a leader. He has a special quality of taking initiatives. His vision is quite clear. He faces adverse circumstances courageously. He is a source of energy for others and has great motivational power. I think that youth is power. This power can be used to assist society during natural disasters. Whatever job is assigned to the youth in such circumstances they perform their duty with full spirit.

Talk about it

Question 1.

Talk about the preparedness of the community for a natural disaster.

(You can talk about evacuation plans and rehabilitation; permanent safe shelters; warning system; relief efforts; building materials to withstand cyclone/flood/ earthquake, i.e. safe housing; peoples' organisation of their own rescue; the survival instinct, etc.)

Answer:

We are the part of community. Natural calamities may occur any time. We have witnessed many such natural disasters which caused devastation all around. Occurrence of such calamities is not under our control but to prepare ourselves to face such devastation is under our control. If precautions are taken timely, the effects of such calamities may be reduced. For this purpose we should adopt the following points and discuss them :

- Evacuation plans
- Rehabilitation process
- Permanent safe shelters
- Warning systems
- Relief efforts
- Building materials to withstand cyclone/ flood/earthquake

- People's organisation of their own rescue
- The survival instinct etc.

Link:-- <https://youtu.be/Bfk5E09vnnE>

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Class IX
Worksheet 25
Subject: Information Technology
L-8 Digital Documentation

Date :30.07.20

Instructions to be followed :-

- 1:- From now onwards students do your worksheet 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 student 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 chapter.
- 5:- 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 to 6:00 pm in the evening.

Notes

Selections in ms word

To select a single word, quickly double-click that word. To select a line of text, place your cursor at the start of the line, and press Shift + down arrow. To select a paragraph, place your cursor at the start of the paragraph, and press Ctrl + Shift + down arrow or just triple click anywhere in the paragraph.

Editing a document

Editing a word file means making changes in the text contained in a file. Everyone needs to edit a word file at some point or other to incorporate the changes which may arise. Editing a word file is one of the most basic MS office word operations. We can edit our text by different types of formatting features.

Different selection techniques:-

Selecting text using the Mouse	
There are many ways to select text using the mouse. Here are a few of them:	
Click and Drag	Position the cursor at the beginning of the text you would like to select, click and drag using the left mouse button
Double click a word	Selects one word
Triple click a word	Selects one paragraph
Single click to the left of a line of text	Selects one line of text
Double click to the left of a line of text	Selects one paragraph
Triple click to the left of a line of text	Selects the entire document
Selecting Text using the keyboard	
Shift+ Right Arrow	Selects one character at a time
Shift + Up Arrow	Selects one line at a time
Shift + Down Arrow	Selects one line at a time
CTRL+A	Selects the entire document



Exercise – 2

- Q1. How will you select a paragraph in Ms word?
- Q2. What do you mean by editing a document?
- Q3. List various selection techniques in Ms word.
- Q4. Answer in one line:-
- a) How will you select the few characters in the document?
 - b) How will you select the whole document?
 - c) What is clipboard?
 - d) How can you undo your last change?
- Q5. Write any three steps to select text in word document.
- Q6. Write any two steps to move text in word document?
- Q7. Differentiate between overtype and insert mode.

(read the given notes to get answer of the questions 1,2, 3 and 5, and for question no 4,6 and 7 read page no. 207,209,219)

To get knowledge of the topic, click over the link:-

https://youtu.be/_Mg58DBwFx4

<https://youtu.be/mf3pKJmnWJ0>



WORKSHEET-28
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CLASS – X
CHAPTER-06
(TRIANGLES)
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.
 - 4: - All the students must purchase NCERT books as it will help you to understand the chapter.
 - 5: - 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 to 6:00 pm in the evening.
-

Q1. An aeroplane leaves an airport and flies due north at a speed of 1000 km per hour. At the same time, another aeroplane leaves the same airport and flies due west at a speed of 1200 km per hour. How far apart will be the two planes after $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

Watch video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PA_Jt_KEf1M

Q2. Two poles of heights 6 m and 11 m stand on a plane ground. If the distance between the feet of the poles is 12 m, find the distance between their tops.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=viHGareMA-A>

Q3. D and E are points on the sides CA and CB respectively of a triangle ABC right angled at C. Prove that $AE^2 + BD^2 = AB^2 + DE^2$

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zpdehRW5pWY>

Q4. The perpendicular from A on side BC of a ΔABC intersects BC at D such that $DB = 3 CD$ (see Fig. 6.55). Prove that $2 AB^2 = 2 AC^2 + BC^2$.

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

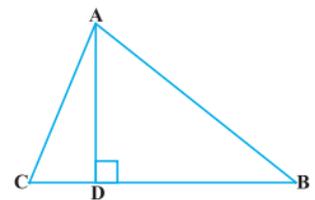


Fig. 6.55

Q5. In an equilateral triangle ABC, D is a point on side BC such that $BD = \frac{1}{3} BC$. Prove that $9 AD^2 = 7 AB^2$.

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

Q6. In an equilateral triangle, prove that three times the square of one side is equal to four times the square of one of its altitudes.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DvTAZ6P0Pdc>

Q7. Tick the correct answer and justify :

In ΔABC , $AB = 6\sqrt{3}$ cm, $AC = 12$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm. The angle B is:

(A) 120°

(B) 60°

(C) 90°

(D) 45°

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9m5RdcCKFDI>

NOTE: Watch videos (link attached) for solution of above questions.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – X
SESSION – 2020 – 21
WORK SHEET -28

Date – 30-07-2020

General Instructions: -

- From now onwards students do your worksheet 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.
 - All the students must complete their worksheet 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.
 - Read each and every topic (which will be given in worksheets) of the chapters from NCERT books.
 - All the students must purchase NCERT books as it will help you to understand the chapter.
 - 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 to 6:00 pm in the evening.
-

HISTORY CH-2 (NATIONALISM IN INDIA)

Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Satyagraha:

- Satyagraha – means appeal for truth. Mahatma Gandhi introduced this concept during his stay in South Africa. It is based on the ideals of truth and non- violence.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in **1915** from South Africa. Gandhiji's novel method of mass agitation is known as 'Satyagraha'. Satyagraha

emphasized truth. Gandhiji believed that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. A satyagrahi can win the battle through non-violence. People, including oppressors, had to be persuaded to see the truth. Truth was bound to ultimately triumph.

- In India the first was at Champaran (Bihar) in **1916** to inspire plantation workers to struggle against oppressive plantation system.
- In **1917** Satyagraha at Kheda (Gujrat) to support peasants. Demanding relaxation of the revenue tax owing to the poverty experienced by the farmers because of the outbreak of the plague.
- In **1918** Satyagraha at Ahmadabad among the cotton mill workers demanding an increase in the workers wages and bonus.

‘Hind Swaraj’:

The famous book written by Mahatma Gandhi, which emphasized non-cooperation to British rule in India.

New economic situation created in India by the First World War:

1. Manchester imports into India declined as the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army paving the way for the Indian mills to supply for the huge home market
2. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs. As a result new factories were set up, new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hrs.
3. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically after the war, as it was unable to modernize and compete with US, Germany, Japan. Hence within colonies like India, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position capturing the home market.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919:

- Passed by the British Government.
- It gave the British government enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- 6th April, 1919 Gandhi started the non-violent civil disobedience movement for opposing the Rowlatt Act with a nation-wide strike.
- Shops were closed down, rallies were organised and rail workshop workers went on strike.
- Widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations after police attacked the peaceful procession.
- Government brutally repressed the nationalists.

- Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command.

Jallianwala Bagh incident

- On 13th April 1919, a crowd of villagers who had come to attend a Baisakhi fair, gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Being from outside the city, many were not aware of the martial law that had been imposed as a repressive measure. General Dyer with his British troops entered the park and closed the only exit point without giving any warning to the assembled people and ordered the troops to fire at the crowds, killing hundreds. This brutal act of General Dyer provoked unparalleled indignation. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes and attacks on government buildings. This violence forced Gandhi to stop the movement.

QUESTIONS

Q1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India?

Q2. What is meant by Satyagraha?

Q3. Why did Kheda farmers protest against Britishers?

Q4. What was Rowlatt Act of 1919?

Q5. Name the famous book written by Mahatma Gandhi.

Note:-

- To understand this topic, click on via link <https://youtu.be/lvc1zcuKwFo>
- Q1 to Q5 given from above notes.