

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Worksheet - 3
Class– IX
Subject: Information Technology
L-1 Communication Skills - 1

Date: 31.03.20

Q1. Where have you seen the communication process break down, at work or at school or at home?

Ans. The communication process break down, at work or at school or at home because its difficult to convey our information to a large number of people at the same time.

Q2. Give an example of noise during the communication process.

Ans. When the receiver may be extremely nervous and unable to pay attention to the message. Noise can even occur within the sender also.

Q3. How does context influence your communication?

Ans. Context is the situation of the surrounding where the communication is taking place. It could the sociocultural, political, economic or even psychological situation. It affects the communication process directly.

Q4. Name five factors that affects in communication.

Ans. a) Conceptual clarity

b) Language

c) Moods/ feelings and interest

d) Environment

e) Past experience

Q5. Why environment is a major factor which affects communication?

Ans. Environment is a major factor which affects communication because as it depends on –

a) The nature of the room, comfort of the chair etc.

b) Outside distraction, what is going on in the area specifically.

c) The experience of the speaker and writer.

d) Listener’s education, knowledge of the topic etc.

Q6. What is feedback in communication?

Ans. Feedback is the reaction or response to the sender’s message. It is the last and crucial part determining whether the communication has been understood by the receiver.

Q7. Do you think that a receiver can also communicate both verbally and non verbally? Answer in one line.

Ans. Yes a receiver can also communicate both verbally and non verbally as it depends on the situation and duration of the time.

Q8. A receiver is also called a decoder, how?

Ans. Feedback is the reaction or response to the sender's message. It is the last and crucial part determining whether the communication has been understood by the receiver.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-3

Chapter:1 The fun they had (Prose-Behive)

DATE:- 31/03/2020,

Questions for Practice:-Learn and Write.

Q 1.How old are Margie and Tommy?

Q 2.What things about book did she find strange?

Q 3.What do you think a telebook is?

Q 4.Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the county inspector do to help her?

Q5. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?

ACTIVITY:- Evaluate “the fun they had” with drawing and compare which one education is better, Present or Future? on your copy page.

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-4

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-12: Electricity

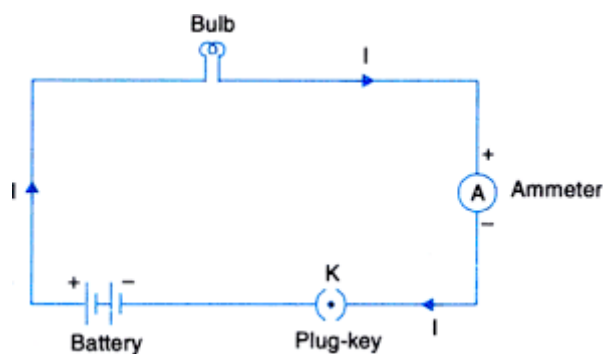
Date:31/03/2020

Electric Circuit: It is a continuous and closed path of electric current.

This path is made using electrical wires and is powered by a source, like a battery.

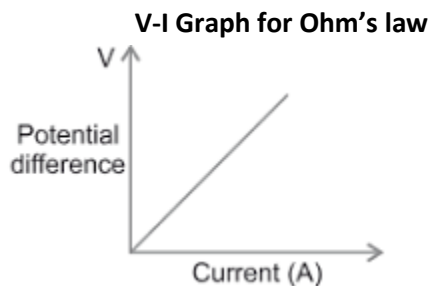
The start of the point from where the electrons start flowing is called the source whereas the point where electrons leave the electrical circuit is called the return.

A simple circuit comprises of the power source (cell), conductors, switch and load(resistor).



OHM'S Law

- OHM'S law states that electric current flowing through an ideal conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference across its ends when temperature remains constant.
- Potential difference \propto Current
- $V \propto I$
- $V = IR,$ R – Resistance ,
 V - potential difference,
 I - electric current



Resistance (R) is a property of conductor to resist flow of charge through it. Its SI unit is **Ohm (Ω)**.

$$R = V/I, \quad 1 \text{ Ohm} = 1 \text{ Volt} / 1 \text{ Ampere}$$

- **1 Ohm (Ω) means**, when potential difference is 1V and current through the circuit is 1A, then resistance is 1 ohm.
- $I = V/R$ denotes that **Current is inversely proportional to Resistance**. Hence, greater the resistance lesser will be the flow of current and vice-versa.
- **Rheostat:** Variable resistance is a component used to regulate current without changing the source of voltage. k

In a conductor, electrons are attracted by the atoms. This is a resistive force which is lower for a good conductor but very high for an insulator. A conductor having some resistance is called a **Resistor**.

- **Solving Problems Using Ohm's Law:**

If the filament resistance of an electric bulb is 12Ω and current flows through the resistance is 0.24A , then find out the voltage between two points.

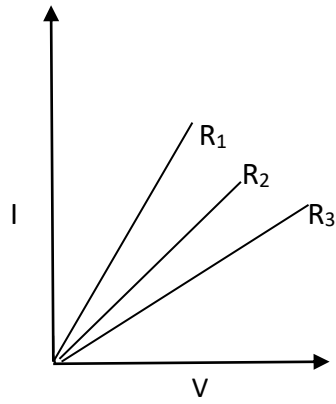
Given ,Resistance(R) = 12Ω , current (A) = 0.24A

Voltage (V) = $I \times R = 0.24 \times 12 = 2.88\text{V}$

Practice Questions:

1. If the resistance in a circuit with constant voltage increases, the current will
 - (a) increases
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) stay the same
 - (d) not enough information
2. Define one ohm.
3. Draw the symbol of electric switch (open & closed).
4. If the resistance of an electric iron is 50Ω and 3.2 A current flows through the resistance. Find the voltage between two points.
5. If the filament resistance of an electric bulb is 330Ω and potential difference of two points 110V . Find the current flowing through the filament.
6. Read the following and answer the questions no (i) to (iii).

A student carries out an experiment and plots the V-I graph of three samples of nichrome wire with resistance R_1 , R_2 and R_3 respectively (figure).



(i) which of the following is true?

- (a) $R_1 = R_2 = R_3$
- (b) $R_1 > R_2 > R_3$
- (c) $R_3 > R_2 > R_1$
- (d) $R_2 > R_3 > R_1$

(ii) State the law that gives the relationship between V and I.

Activity: Draw the schematic diagram of a circuit consisting of a battery of four cells of 1.5V each, an ammeter and a plug key all connected in series.