

WORKSHEET-25

SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS

CLASS – IX

CHAPTER-07

(TRIANGLES)

SESSION - (2020-21)

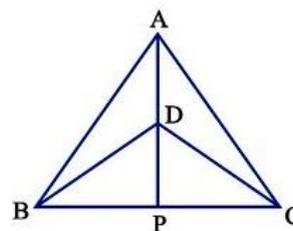
Instructions to be followed: -

- 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. $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC and vertices A and D are on the same side of BC (see Fig. 7.39). If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that

- (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$
- (ii) $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$
- (iii) AP bisects $\angle A$ as well as $\angle D$.
- (iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbbDJwZIHE8>



Q2. AD is an altitude of an isosceles triangle ABC in which $AB = AC$. Show that

- (i) AD bisects BC (ii) AD bisects $\angle A$.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQ9YTPJNMWg>

Q3. Two sides AB and BC and median AM of one triangle ABC are respectively equal to sides PQ and QR and median PN of $\triangle PQR$ (see Fig. 7.40). Show that:

- (i) $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle PQN$
- (ii) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$

Watch video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFPS-fSE_cw

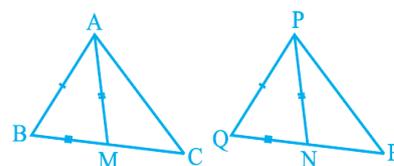


Fig. 7.40

Q4. BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Wo-JHqQukU>

Q5. ABC is an isosceles triangle with $AB = AC$. Draw $AP \perp BC$ to show that $\angle B = \angle C$.

Watch video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l34JkXSfJNU>

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

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – IX
SESSION – 2020 – 21
WORK SHEET -25

Date – 31-07-2020

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 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.
 - 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.
-

Ch-2 (History)

Socialism in Europe & The Russian Revolution

✚ PART 1V

- **Global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR**
 - Amidst the civil war (internal war between parties and Bolsheviks) Bolsheviks created Soviet Union (USSR) in December 1922.

- Though Bolsheviks were criticized the way they worked, they were popular across the world.
- Communist parties began to be formed around the world and many flocked to USSR to receive education in communist universities.
- Socialism received a global presence and admiration.
- No doubt USSR became a great power with developed industries and agriculture, but basic freedom of its people was absent.
- Development was carried out with repression (by force).
- Socialist ideals were rethought around the world.

Long Questions:-

1. What was the global Impact of the Russian Revolution?

NOTE:-

- To understand the topic ‘Global influence of Russian Revolution’ in the chapter, watch the video via link: - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOW8AjcWbzk>
- To understand the whole chapter, watch the video via link: - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pYHp3xBGdNA>

हरि विद्या मठ
विषय :- हिन्दी

सामान्य निर्देश

- ① पुर-तुत काम अपनी हिन्दी साहित्य की पुस्तिका में कीगरे। किन्ती अन्य पुस्तिका में किया गया कार्य स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा।
- ② सभी विद्यार्थियों को ईकार्ड परिक्षा के निरु पुर-तुत कार्य पूर्ण करना अनिवार्य है।
- ③ वर्कशीट में दिए गए पाठ एवं कविता को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़े।
- ④ सभी विद्यार्थियों को पाठ एवं कविता को समझने के निरु हिन्दी की पुस्तक लेना अनिवार्य है।
- ⑤ वर्कशीट से संबंधित समस्या पूछने के निरु आप अपने कक्षा गुप पर सुबह 10 बजे से 12 बजे तक तथा शाम को 4 बजे से 6 बजे तक मैसेज कर सकते हैं।

हरि विद्या भवन
विषय :- हिन्दी
कक्षा :- दसवीं
वर्कशीट :- 98

दिनांक :- 31/3/20

(पुनरावृत्त कार्य)

(पुरतक :- स्पर्श) (पद्य खंड)

पाठ :- मीरा के पद्य

101) निम्नलिखित पाठों की सप्तसंग व्याख्या कीजिए।

हरि आपू हरो जन से भीर ।
द्रोपदी से लाज राखी , आपू बढागो चीर ।
मगधु कारण सप नरहर , हारगो आप सरीर ।
बुढ़ता गजराज राख्या , काटी कुण्जर पीर ।
दासा मीराँ लाल गिरधर , हरो म्हरा भीर ॥

102) निम्नलिखित पदों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

★ पहले पद्य में मीरा ने हरि से अपनी पीड़ा हरने की विनती किस प्रकार की है ?

★ दूसरे पद्य में मीराबाई श्याम की चमकी/चाकरी क्यों करना चाहती है ?

★ भीराबाई ने श्रीकृष्ण के रूप-सौंदर्य का वर्णन कैसे किया है ?

★ भीराबाई कृष्ण जी को पाने के लिए क्या-क्या कार्य करती हैं ?

Q03) शिष्या

① गजराज ② पारथुं ③ पीताम्बर

④ अधीरुं ⑤ जागीरी ⑥ लीला

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-28

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-8: How do organisms reproduce

Date:31/07/2020

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.
-

❖ Fertilization in Human beings

- Fertilization is internal in human beings
- This process occurs in the fallopian tube
- Ovum comes from ovary to Fallopian tube. Unfertilized egg remains alive for approx. 24 hours
- Sperms enter through vagina and reach the Fallopian tube. one sperm fuses with the ovum to form the zygote (single-celled).
- Fusion of nucleus of sperm & ovum is termed as Fertilization.

➤ When the egg is fertilized:

- The zygote divides and redivides and gets implanted in the uterus. This is now called as Embryo. Embryo in advanced stages of development is termed as Foetus.

- Uterus also prepares itself to receive the embryo. In case the ovum gets fertilized, then the endometrium becomes thick and spongy for nourishing the embryo.
- The embryo gets nutrition from the mother's blood with the help of a **special tissue called placenta, which is a disk-like structure embeded in the uterine wall.**
- **Role of Placenta:**
 - (i)** It contains finger-like villi on the embryo side, while on the mother's side blood spaces surround the villi. Villi provides a large surface area for glucose and oxygen to pass from the mother to the developing embryo .
 - (ii)** Embryo in the uterus receives nutrients from the mother's body through blood.
 - (iii)** Wastes produced by embryo are removed through the placenta into mother's blood.

➤ **When the egg is not fertilized:**

- An egg is released from either of the ovaries every 28 days. The unfertilized egg is alive for 24 hours after ovulation.
- If fertilization doesn't take place, then no zygote is formed. The uterine lining is not required . so, lining breaks and comes out through vagina as blood and mucous. It is called **Menstruation**.
- This bleeding lasts for 2-6 days.
- Since Menstruation occurs every 28 days; this is also referred as **Menstrual cycle**.
 - **Menarche:** The beginning of menstruation at puberty is known as menarche.
 - **Menopause** : The stopage of menstruation when the woman is 45-55 yrs of age is called menopause.
 - **Gestation:** The period of development of foetus in the uterus till birth is called gestation.
 - **Parturition :** The birth of the fully developed foetus (childbirth) is called parturition.

❖ **Reproductive Health**

Reproductive Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all aspects of reproduction.

❖ **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)**

A number of diseases which are transmitted from an infected person to healthy person by sexual contact are called **sexually transmitted diseases (STD's)**.

They can be caused by

Bacteria : Syphilis, Gonorrhoea

Virus : HIV-AIDS, Warts etc.

The transmission of these diseases can be avoided by using birth control measures such as wearing a condom during the sexual act.

➤ **Birth control measures:**

They can be (i) mechanical (ii) IUCD (iii) chemical (iv) surgical.

❖ **Contraception**

Contraception is an artificial methods or other techniques mainly used to prevent pregnancy , can be achieved by preventing the fertilization of ova.

Contraceptive Methods	Reasons to Use	Types of Devices Or Methods		
1. <u>Mechanical</u>	Prevent the passage of semen to the fallopian tube	<u>(i)Condoms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thin rubber tubes• Semen gets collected in this and is not discharged into the vagina.	<u>(ii) Diaphragm:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a thin rubber• It is fitted over the cervix	<u>(iii) Cervical Cap</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A small cup made of silicone• It is fitted over the cervix.• Covers cervix to prevent the sperm entry

<p>2. Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device</p> <p>(IUCD) :</p>	<p>It is used to prevent pregnancy</p>	<p>(i)Copper –T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is inserted in the uterus • It prevents the implantation of the embryo in the uterine wall 		
<p>3. <u>Chemical</u></p>	<p>It contains hormones which stop the release of the egg.</p>	<p>1. <u>Oral contraceptive pills</u> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It prevents release of egg into oviduct. 	<p>2. <u>Vaginal pills/creams are spermicidal</u> .:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It kill the sperms during their journey in the vaginal tract. 	
<p>4. <u>Surgical</u></p>	<p>It is used for permanent contraception.</p>	<p>1. <u>Vasectomy</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of a small portion of Vas deferens 	<p>2. <u>Tubectomy</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of a small portion of fallopian tube 	

Answer the following questions:

1. How does the embryo get nourishment inside the mother's body ?

2. A woman is using a copper-T. Will it help in protecting her from sexually transmitted diseases ?
3. Why does menstruation occur ?
4. How are the modes for reproduction different in unicellular and multicellular organisms ?
5. What could be the reasons for adopting contraceptive methods ?

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions , exercise and notes. (page no 140 and 141). For solution check the NCERT solution app & notes.**
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about placenta:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwpVO2AZUWQ>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about menstrual cycle :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ak7tFOL32sE>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about contraceptive methods:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zx8zbTMTncs>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about STDs and contraception:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTGIQJxcj2U>