

**MOUNT COLUMBUS SCHOOL
DAKSHINPURI, NEW DELHI – 110062**

WORKSHEET (APRIL)

CLASS- 9

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Q-1. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow.

Margie even wrote about it that night in her diary. On the page headed 17 May 2157, she wrote, “Today Tommy found a real book!” It was a very old book. Margie’s grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to — on a screen, you know. And then when they turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had had when they read it the first time.

Questions:

- a. What had Margie grandfather told her once?
- b. They turned the pages. What does ‘they’ refer to?
- c. What was funny about the book?
- d. Find a word in the passage that means ‘very much’.

**Q-2. Then took the other,
as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,**

- a. Which road did the poet take?
- b. Why did the poet take the other road?
- c. Was it a worn out road or a less travelled path?

Q-3. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.

- a. What made the child move on from the snake charmer?
- b. Where did the child finally decide to ask his parents to let him enjoy the delights at the fair? Why?

हिंदी

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –

भारत में हरित क्रांति का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश को खाद्यान्न मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाना था, लेकिन इस बात की आशंका किसी को नहीं थी कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल न सिर्फ खेतों में, बल्कि खेतों से बाहर मंडियों तक में होने लगेगा। विशेषज्ञों के मुताबिक रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग खाद्यान्न की गुणवत्ता के लिए सही नहीं है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसके मद्देनज़र फ़सलों की अधिक पैदावार ज़रूरी थी। समस्या सिर्फ रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग की ही नहीं है। देश के ज़्यादातर किसान परंपरागत कृषि से दूर होते जा रहे हैं।

दो दशक पहले तक हर किसान के यहाँ गाय, बैल और भैंस खूटों से बँधे मिलते थे। अब इन मवेशियों की जगह ट्रैक्टर-ट्राली ने ले ली है। परिणामस्वरूप गोबर और घूरे की राख से बनी कंपोस्ट खाद खेतों में गिरनी बंद हो गई। पहले चैत-बैसाख में गोहूँ की फ़सल कटने के बाद किसान अपने खेतों में गोबर, राख और पत्तों से बनी जैविक खाद डालते थे। इससे न सिर्फ खेतों की उर्वरा-शक्ति बरकरार रहती थी, बल्कि इससे किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ के अलावा बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाली फसल मिलती थी।

(i) हमारे देश में हरित क्रांति का उद्देश्य क्या था?

(ii) खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए किनका प्रयोग सही नहीं था?

(iii) विशेषज्ञ हरित क्रांति की सफलता के लिए क्या आवश्यक मानने लगे और क्यों?

(iv) हरित क्रांति ने किसानों को परंपरागत कृषि से किस तरह दूर कर दिया?

(v) हरित क्रांति का मिट्टी की उर्वरा शक्ति पर क्या असर हुआ? इसे समाप्त करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय करना चाहिए?

2. भगवाना के इलाज और उसकी मृत्यु के बाद घर की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

3. यशपाल जी की कहानी दुःख का अधिकार में दुःख मनाने का अधिकार सबको क्यों नहीं है?

4. शिखर पर चढ़ने वालों को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है? एवरेस्ट- मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

5. रैदास के प्रभु में वे कौन-सी विशेषताएँ हैं जो उन्हें अन्य देवताओं से श्रेष्ठ सिद्ध करती हैं?

MATHEMATICS

Q1. Find the rationalising factor for the denominator of the expression $\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{5}}$.

Q2. Find the value of $\frac{((16))^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(16)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$

Q3. Find two rational numbers between -2 and 5.

Q4. Express **0.666...** in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

Q5. Find the values of a and b:

:

$$\frac{7+\sqrt{5}}{7-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-\sqrt{5}}{7+\sqrt{5}} = a + \frac{7}{11}\sqrt{5}b.$$

Q6. . Find the value of:

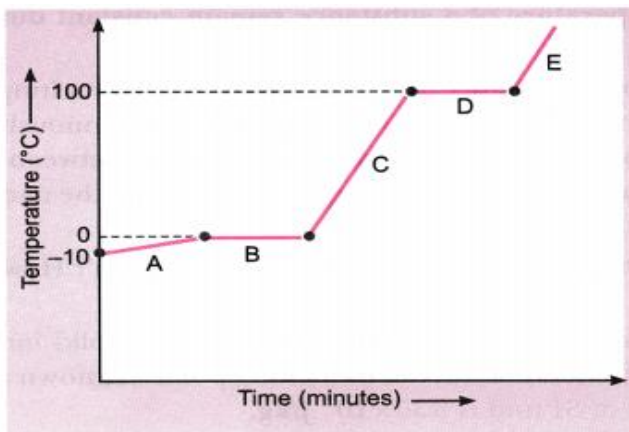
$$\frac{4}{(216)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{1}{(256)^{-\frac{3}{4}}} + \frac{2}{(243)^{-\frac{1}{5}}}$$

SCIENCE

Q1. Answer the following questions.

- a. Name the state of matter in which:
 - (i) Layers of particles can slip and slide over one another easily.
 - (ii) Particles just move around randomly because of a very weak force of attraction.
- b. Why steam at 100°C is better for heating purposes than water at 100°C ?
- c. Why do the doctors advise to put strips of wet cloth on the forehead of a person having a high fever?
- d. Substance 'A' has high compressibility and can be easily liquefied. It can take up the shape of any container. Predict the nature of the substance. Enlist two properties of this state of matter.
- e. When 50 g of sugar is dissolved in 100 mL of water, there is no increase in volume. What characteristic of matter is illustrated by this observation?
- f. If you are provided with some vegetables to cook, you generally add salt to the vegetables. After adding salt, vegetables release water. Why?

Q2. Analyse the temperature versus time graph of water, given below.



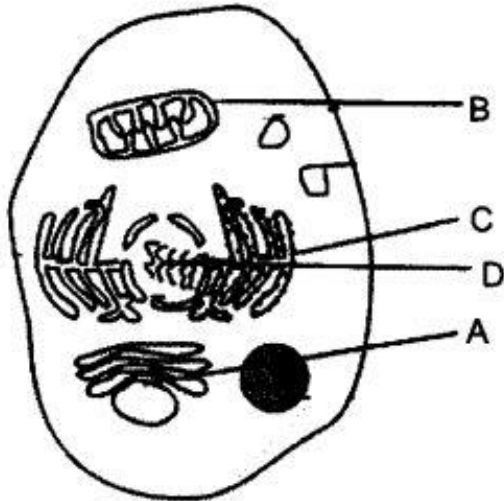
- (i) Which region contains all liquids?
- (ii) Which region contains water as water vapour?

Q3. In brief state what happens when:

- a. dry apricots are left for some time in pure water and later transferred to a sugar solution.
- b. a red blood cell is kept in a concentrated saline solution.
- c. the plasma membrane of a cell break down?
- d. the leaves are boiled in water first and then a drop of sugar syrup is put on it.
- e. Golgi apparatus is removed from the cell?

Q4. Label the figure and answer the questions:

- (a) A – It is the packaging organelle
- (b) B – Provides energy
- (c) C – helps in the transport of material
- (d) D – Carries the information.



Animal Cell

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q1. Give examples of the following:

- a. Any two factors of production. - _____
- b. Working Capital. - _____
- c. Fixed Capital. _____
- d. Any two democratic countries.- _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- a. The total length of the coastline of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is _____ .
- b. The north-south extent of India is about _____ .
- c. _____ is the main production activity in the village.
- d. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is called _____ .
- e. Capital of Lakshadweep _____

Q3. Answer the following questions:

- a. Write a note on the standard meridian of India.
- b. What are the four factors of the production?
- c. What is the difference between democratic and non-democratic government.
- d. Distinguish between traditional farming methods and modern farming methods.
- e. Explain any two physiographic divisions of India.
- f. Why do we need democracy?

Q3. Read the following extract given below and answer the following questions:

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the Himalayas northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks. The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite. It is perennially snow bound, and a number of glaciers descend from this range.

Questions:

1. The Great or Inner Himalayas is also known as?
2. Give two features of the folds of Great Himalayas.
3. Give two features of the Inner Himalayas.

Q4. Mark all the physical features of India on Physical Map of India.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Scenario 1:

You are organizing a class trip to a historical museum. You need to send an email to all students informing them about the trip details.

Questions:

- What should be the subject line of your email to ensure clarity and relevance?
- List three key pieces of information that should be included in the body of the email to ensure completeness.
- How can you ensure that your email is concise and does not overwhelm the recipients with unnecessary details?
- Why is it important to use a polite and courteous tone in your email?

Scenario 2

You receive a text message from a friend inviting you to a party on the same day as your family gathering. You need to respond politely and explain your situation.

Questions:

- How can you ensure that your response is concise and to the point, while still conveying your message effectively?
- Give an example of a non-verbal cue that you can't use in a text message but is important for maintaining courtesy.
- Why is it important to be honest and transparent in your communication, especially when declining an invitation?
- Provide an example of a polite closing statement you can use to end your message.

3. What is the difference between verbal and non-verbal communication?

4. What are the key elements of effective listening?

5. How can you show empathy and understanding in communication?

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Multiple choice questions

Read the questions carefully and circle the letter (a), (b), (c) or (d) that best answers the question.

1. What is the purpose of communication?

- (a) Inform (tell someone about something)
- (b) Influence (get someone to do something you want)
- (c) Share thoughts, ideas, feelings
- (d) All of the above

2. Which of the following methods are used to receive information from the sender through a letter?

- (a) Listening (b) Speaking
- (c) Reading (d) Writing

3. How do you receive information on the phone?

- (a) Listening (b) Speaking
- (c) Reading (d) Writing

B. Match the columns

Column A: Communication Barriers	Column B: Examples
1. Language	A. Trying to read a book when somebody else is watching TV in the same room.
2. Emotional	B. In some cultures, wearing shoes and walking inside the kitchen is considered rude and disrespectful.
3. Environmental	C. Talking in Hindi when others know only Tamil.
4. Cultural	D. Parent is not talking to the child.

C. Short answer question

1. Write down the seven factors affecting perspectives in communication.

2. Give an example of the following:

- (a) Clear communication
- (b) Complete communication

D. Activity : Make a timetable of your post school activities(3pm to 10pm) on an A4 sheet.