



SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **IX - ENGLISH**

Day – 20

Date: 24.04.2020

Direct and Indirect Speech

The words spoken by a person can be reported in two ways – **Direct** and **Indirect**.

When we quote the exact words spoken by a person, we call it **Direct Speech**.

Eg., Sohan said to Mohan, “I am going to school.”

The **exact words** spoken by Sohan are put within **inverted commas**. But when we give the substance **of what Sohan said**, it is called the **Indirect Speech or Reported speech**.

Rules for changing Statements into Indirect Speech

Reporting Verbs :

1. The **reporting verb** ‘said to’ is changed to ‘told’, ‘replied’, ‘remarked’
2. The **reporting verb** is not followed by an object, it is not changed.
3. The inverted commas are removed. The conjunction **that** is used to connect the reporting clause with the reported speech.

Rules for the change of Interrogative (Questions) sentences:

1. The reporting verb ‘say’ is changed into ask, inquire.
2. The interrogative sentence is changed into a statement by placing the subject before the verb and the full stop is put at the end of the sentence.
3. If the interrogative sentence has a **wh-word (who, when, where, why, etc.)** the wh-word is repeated in the sentence. It serves as a conjunction.
4. If the interrogative sentence is a **yes-no** answer type sentence (with auxiliary verb am, are, was, were, do, did, have, shall, will etc.), then ‘**if or whether**’ is used as a conjunction.
5. The auxiliaries **do, does, did** in a positive question in the reported speech are dropped.
6. The conjunction **that** is not used after the reported clause.

Rules for the change of Commands and Requests Sentences:

1. In imperative sentences having commands, the reporting verb is changed into command, tell, allow, request, etc.
2. The imperative mood is changed into the infinitive mood by putting ‘**to**’, before the verb. In case of negative sentences, the auxiliary ‘**do**’ is dropped and ‘**to**’ is placed after ‘not’

3. Sentences with ‘Let’

‘Let is used in various meanings.’

(i) to make a proposal/suggestion

(ii) to allow

Do as directed

1. “Don’t forget to buy milk!” said Antonio to Lucia.(remind, using infinitive)

Ans.

2. “You shouldn’t go into the water.” Said the coast guard(advise against)

Ans.

3. “Watch out for the weak bridge” he said.(warn using about)

Ans.

4. “it’s a great idea to go to the beach” said Maria. (recommend + verb - ing)

Ans.

5. “I’ll study really hard for the exam” said Luke.(promises + to+infinitive)

Ans.



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पर्यायवाची शब्दों की परिभाषा

पर्यायवाची शब्द उन्हें कहते हैं, जब भिन्न-भिन्न शब्दों का अर्थ समान हो, अर्थात् एक ही शब्द के स्थान पर समान अर्थ वाले अलग अलग शब्द प्रयोग किये जा सके। परंतु अलग अलग स्थान पर इनका प्रयोग करते समय अत्यंत ही सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता होती है।

अभिन्दन- स्वागत, सत्कार, आवभगत, अभिवादन ।

अंशु- रश्मि, किरण, मयूख, मरीचि ।

अंकुश- नियंत्रण, पाबंदी, रोक ।

असुर – दैत्य, दानव, राक्षस, निशाचर, दनुज, रात्रिचर।

अमृत- सुधा, सोम, पीयूष, अमिय, जीवनोदक।

अहंकार- दंभ, अभिमान, दर्प, मद, घमंड।

अतिथि – मेहमान, अभ्यागत, आगन्तुक।

इजाजत- स्वीकृति, मंजूरी, अनुमति।

ईश्वर – परमात्मा, प्रभु, जगदीश, भगवान, परमेश्वर।

ईर्ष्या- विद्वेष, जलन, कुढ़न, ढाह।

उजाला – प्रकाश, रोशनी, चाँदनी।

उद्धार – मुक्ति, छुटकारा, निस्तार।

उपाय – युक्ति, तरकीब, तदबीर, यत्न।

ऐश्वर्य – समृद्धि, विभूति।

किसान – कृषक, भूमिपुत्र, हलधर, खेतिहर, अन्नदाता।

कपड़ा – चीर, वसन, पट, वस्त्र, परिधान।

खल – दुर्जन, दुष्ट, घूर्त, कुटिल।

खग – पक्षी, विहग, नभचर, पखेरू।

गुरु – शिक्षक, आचार्य, उपाध्याय ।

गणेश – विनायक, गजानन, गणपति, लम्बोदर, एकदन्त।

गाय – गौ, धेनु, भद्रा, सुरभि।

गज – हाथी, हस्ती, मतंग, मदकल ।

गृह – घर, सदन, धाम, निकेतन, निवास, आवास।

चंद्रमा – चाँद, चन्द्र, शशि, रजनीश, सोम।

जल – सलिल, वारि, नीर, तोय, अम्बु, पानी।

जंगल – कानन, वन, अरण्य, बीहड़, विटप।

तरुवर – वृक्ष, पेड़, द्रुम, तरु, पादप।

तालाब – सरोवर, जलाशय, पुष्कर, पोखरा, तड़ाग।

दरिद्र – निर्धन, गरीब, रंक, कंगाल, दीन।

दुःख – पीड़ा, कष्ट, व्यथा, वेदना, संताप, शोक, खेद, पीर।

दीन – गरीब, दरिद्र, रंक, निर्धन, कंगाल।



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दर्पण – शीशा, आरसी, आईना।

धरती – धरा, वसुधा, वसुंधरा, अचला, मही, रत्नगर्भा।

पुष्प – फूल, सुमन, कुसुम, मंजरी, प्रसून।

बगीचा – वाटिका, उपवन, उद्यान, फुलवारी, बगिया।

ब्राह्मण – द्विज, भूदेव, विप्र, महीदेव, भूमिदेव।

भाई – तात, अनुज, अग्रज, भ्राता, भ्रातृ।

मनुष्य – नर, मानव, मानुष, मनुज।

मृग – हिरण, सारंग, कृष्णसार।

मछली – मीन, मत्स्य, जलजीवन, शफरी, मकर।

मित्र – सखा, सहचर, साथी, दोस्त।

रात्रि – निशा, रैन, यामिनी, शर्वरी, विभावरी।

रावण – दशानन, लंकेश, लंकापति, दशकंधर।

लड़का – बालक, सुत, किशोर, कुमार।

वायु – हवा, पवन, समीर, अनिल, मारुत।

बारिश – वृष्टि, वर्षा, पावस, बरसात।

वृक्ष – गाछ, तरु, पेड़, पादप, विटप।

सूर्य – दिनकर, आदित्य, दिनेश, भास्कर, भानु।

सोना – स्वर्ण, कंचन, कनक, कुंदन।

समुद्र – सागर, नदीश, जलधि, रत्नाकर, वारिधि।

सरस्वती – गिरा, शारदा, भारती, वीणापाणि, विमला।

हाथी – हस्ती, कुंजर, कूम्भा, मतंग, गज, द्विप।

हिरण – कुरग, मृग, सारंग, हिरण

निम्नलिखित पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए-

अनुपम –	अश्व –
आंख –	आकाश –
इच्छा –	ईश्वर –
उत्पत्ति –	उपाय –
कमल –	कपड़ा –
खून –	खल –
गणेश –	घर –
जंगल –	जल –
झण्डा –	तालाब –
तिमिर –	दया –
दास –	दुर्गा –
दूध –	देव –
धन –	धरती –
नदी –	



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Class: **IX - TELUGU**

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I. “విద్యార్థులు క్రమశిక్షణ” గురించి వ్యాసం రాయండి.



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Class: **IX - MATHEMATICS**

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*PYRAMID: A pyramid is a 3D figure obtained by joining all the vertices of a regular polygon to a point.

*The lateral faces of a pyramid are triangles. Ex:

Triangular pyramid, square pyramid etc.

*Depending on number of sides of the polygon, the name of a

Particular pyramid is noted.

*EULER's formula is applicable for pyramids too.

EXERCISE:

1. Name the pyramids with number of sides of regular polygon as 3 sides, 4 sides, 5 sides, 6 sides, 7 sides, 8 sides.
2. Draw a triangular pyramid and identify its number of faces, edges and vertices.
3. Draw a Hexagonal prism and Verify EULER's formula for it.



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Class: **IX - SCIENCE**

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Atoms and molecules

Learn and write the following compounds with their formula three times:

S.NO	NAME OF THE COMPOUND	FORMULA
1.	Sodium oxide	Na_2O
2.	Sodium sulphide	Na_2S
3.	Sodium phosphate	Na_3PO_4
4.	Sodium nitrate	NaNO_3
5.	Sulphuric acid	H_2SO_4
6.	Zinc oxide	ZnO
7.	Zinc hydroxide	Zn(OH)_2
8.	Zinc sulphate	ZnSO_4
9.	Zinc chloride	ZnCl_2
10.	Zinc carbonate	ZnCO_3

