



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **IX - ENGLISH**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

### Diary Writing

Diary writing is one of the most personal and informal categories of writing. A diary writing can be based on an experience, a scene, a description or narration of certain event or any other thing or activity that the writer considers worth writing in his personal diary.

#### **Guideline for diary writing**

1. A diary entry has no fixed format or style of writing. However, a good diary entry contain the following features :
  1. the place
  2. the date and
  3. the time
- Example:**  
Delhi  
28<sup>th</sup> April, 20xx  
Saturday, 2.00p.m
2. A diary doesn't need any formal heading .however, it is optional. If you want you can give a suitable heading.
3. The style and tone is generally informal and personal. However, it depends on the subject. Sometimes the tone can be philosophical and reflective too. You can freely express your viewpoints and feelings.
4. As the diary is writer's personal document, the diary entry doesn't need any signature. It is totally optional.
5. You can evolve your own suitable style depending on the topic of your writing.

**You are Ritvika/Ritvik of class IX. You went to attend the birthday party of your friend Mohit at his home. The party was well organized and arrangements were superb. Look at the clues and write your impression of the party in the form of a diary entry in 100-150 words.**

**Party at home**

**music playing in playing hall**

**Cake in Mohit's face**

**enjoyed good feast**

**Ans :**



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Class: **IX – HINDI**

Day – **28**

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**आज्ञावाचक वाक्य** – जिन वाक्यों से आज्ञा, अनुमति, आदेश या अनुरोध का बोध हो, उन्हें 'आज्ञावाचक वाक्य' कहते हैं।

**उदाहरण** –

एक गिलास पानी ले आओ।

अब आप अंदर आसकते हैं।

इसी तरह आप पाँच आज्ञावाचक वाक्य बनाइए -



# **SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **IX - TELUGU**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

I. మీ పరిసరాలలో జరిగిన సంఘటన గురించి సంభాషణ వ్రాయుము.



# **SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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Class: **IX - MATHEMATICS**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

## **RATIOS AND PERCENTAGES**

1. Convert the following percentages into ratios:

i) 20%      ii) 55%      iii) 30%      iv) 80%      v) 90%

2. Convert the following ratios into percentages:

i) 2:3      ii) 5:7      iii) 3:9      iv) 8:7      v) 6:7



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

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## Worksheet

Class: **IX - SCIENCE**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

### Gravitation

Learn the following definition and write down each one two times.

Q1. Define buoyancy force.

Ans: **Buoyancy**

- Whenever an object is immersed in a liquid, the liquid exerts a buoyant force or upthrust in the opposite direction of the gravitational force. This is also called the **Force of Buoyancy**.
- It depends upon the density of the fluid.
- Therefore an object is able to float in water when the gravitational force is less than the buoyant force.
- Similarly, an object sinks into the water when the gravitational force is larger than the buoyant force.

Q2. Write down Archimedes principle.

And :**Archimedes Principle**

According to the Archimedes principle, whenever an object is immersed in a liquid (fully or partially), the liquid exerts an upward force upon the object. The amount of that force is equivalent to the weight of the liquid displaced by the object.

Q3. Differentiate between mass and weight.

<b>Mass</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Mass is defined as the quantity of matter in an object.	The weight of an object is the force by which the gravitational pull of earth attracts the object.
Mass is a scalar quantity	Weight is a vector quantity
The mass of an object is always constant as it depends upon the inertia of the object	The weight of an object can vary at different locations because of change in gravitational force of the earth
Mass can never be zero	Weight can be zero at places there is no gravitational force
Denoted as: m	Denoted as W
	$F = mg$
	where m = mass of object
	a = acceleration due to gravity
	Similarly, W is force, so
	$W = mg$
SI Unit: kg	SI unit: N



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **IX – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

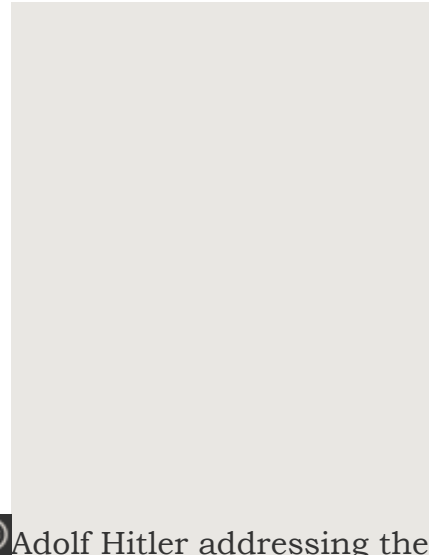
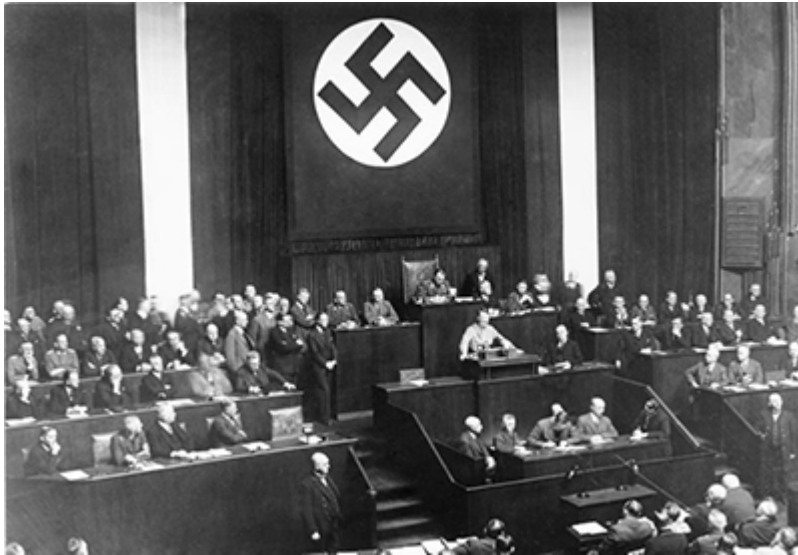
### History:3.Nazism and the rise of Hitler

Read and write 10 very important points in your rough notes

From the Day 27 to continuation:

#### Hitler's Rise to Power

1. **1932** Hitler becomes a German citizen—enabling him to stand in the Presidential election against Hindenburg.  
Became the first person to campaign by aircraft, the campaign (masterminded by Josef Goebbels) was entitled '*Hitler over Germany*'.
2. **January 1933** Hitler becomes chancellor of a coalition government, where the Nazis have a third of the seats in the Reichstag.
3. **February 1933** The German Reichstag is destroyed by fire. The plot and execution is almost certainly due to the Nazis but they point the finger at the communists and trigger a General Election.
4. **March 1933**



Adolf Hitler addressing the Reichstag on 23 March 1933, seeking assent to the Enabling Act. The Enabling Act passed—powers of legislation pass to Hitler's cabinet for four years, making him virtual dictator.

He proclaims the Nazi Party is the only political party permitted in Germany. All other parties and trade unions are disbanded. Individual German states lose any autonomous powers, while Nazi officials become state governors.

5. **April 1933** Communist party banned.
6. **May 1933** Socialists, Trade Unions and strikes banned.
7. **October 1933** Hitler withdraws from the League of Nations. In the following months, he trebles the size of the German Army and ignores the arms restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.
8. **June 1934** *Night of the Long Knives*. Hitler crushes all opposition within his own party—thus eliminating any of his rivals.
9. **Hitler's Third Reich**
10. **July 1934** After the death of President Hindenburg, Hitler becomes "Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor" and abolishes the title of President.



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11. **1935** Hitler re-arms Germany with the aim of undoing the Treaty of Versailles and uniting all the German peoples. Military conscription is introduced.
  12. **March 1938**  
 Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler, Mussolini, and Ciano before signing the Munich Agreement. The Austrian Chancellor, leader of the Austrian Nazi Party, invites the German army to occupy Austria and proclaim a union with Germany.
  13. **September 1938** British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain meets Hitler in Germany. Britain, France and Italy sign the *Munich Agreement* which gives the Sudetenland (the German populated borderlands of Czechoslovakia), to Germany.
  14. **October 1938** German army occupies the Sudetenland.
  15. **November 1938** In what is historically referred to as *Crystal Night*, 7,500 Jewish shops are destroyed and 400 synagogues are burnt. The attack is portrayed as a spontaneous reaction to the death of a German diplomat by a Jewish refugee in Paris. It is actually orchestrated by the Nazi party who also kill many Jews and send 20,000 to concentration camps.
  16. The Holocaust  
This free course explores the Holocaust, as the destruction of European Jewry is commonly known...
- 
17. Hitler and World War II
  18. **1939** Peace treaty with Russia secured with the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. Hitler invades Poland on September 1st and after 3 weeks of lightning war or '*Blitzkrieg*' the country is divided between Russia and Germany. On September 3rd France, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand declared war on Germany.
  19. **1940** The Nazis occupy Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. Romania and Yugoslavia are invaded.
  20. **June 1941** Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch and Hitler studying maps during Operation Barbarossa. Germany attacks Russia, ignoring the peace pact. Operation Barbarossa, The German invasion of Russia, begins.
  21. **December 1941** Japanese Air Force attacks Pearl Harbour and war is declared on the US.
  22. **February 1943** Although commanded by Hitler to stand and fight, the Germans surrender in the battle of Stalingrad. From this point in the war, Germany is continually retreating.
  23. **July 1944** Hitler survives an assassination attempt by Colonel Stauffenberg, who places a bomb in a briefcase under a table close to Hitler. As a result, Hitler purges the army of all possible suspects.
  24. **January 1945** Soviet troops enter Nazi Germany.
  25. **22 April 1945** Hitler decides to stay in Berlin to the last.
  26. **26 April 1945** Berlin completely besieged by the Soviet Army Fronts of Marshals Koniev and Zhukov.
  27. **Hitler's Death: 30 April 1945** Hitler commits suicide with his wife of two days, Eva Braun; their bodies are believed to have been cremated.