



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **IX - ENGLISH**

Day – 30

Date: **04.05.2020**

## Story Writing

### Main elements of a short story

1. Theme–message, moral, an abstract idea, a lesson learnt etc.,
2. Plot – adventurous, scary, a mystery, suspenseful, comic etc.,
3. Setting –realistic/fictional
4. Characters–cheerful/happy, tensed, scary, suspenseful or neutral, depending on the question
5. Mood/Atmosphere

### Points to be kept in mind :

- (1) Focus should be on a single incident.
- (2) Always use past tense while writing a story.
- (3) Make sure that the story has a moral /message if it requires one. (4)A title may be given to the story if the question requires it; otherwise it is optional.

### **Write a story in 150-200 words with the help of following outline:**

Q1.Returning home – long journey – suddenly car stopped – looked for help – saw a female figure with red eyes her dog pounced – I ran for life – female’s sudden disappearance – very frightened – car started on its own – drove back very carefully.

Q2. Complete a story in 150-200 words which begins as the following.

“Once upon a time, there was a peacock that was enjoying the pleasant weather in the forest.....”



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Class: **IX – HINDI**

Day – 30

Date: 04.05.2020

अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद बताइए –

1. आह! कितना अच्छा दिन है |
2. शायद आज वर्षा हो |
3. बच्चे घर में आराम करेंगे |
4. काश ! मैं उड़ सकता |
5. अरे! दीपक गाँव से आगया |
6. क्या आप मेरे लिए फल आए हैं ?
7. शुभम, जल्दी उठो |
8. क्या आपने अपनी बात कह दी ?
9. कल मैं विद्यालय नहीं जाऊँगा|
10. यदि तुम पढ़ो गेतो अवश्य सफल होजा ओगे |
11. गांधीजी का नाम किसने नहीं सुना |
12. नव वर्ष मंगल मय हो |
13. तुम कुर्सी पर बैठजा ओ |
14. नेताजी ने भाषण दिया |
15. अगर उसने झूठन बोला होता तो तुम्हें नौकरी मिल जाती |



# **SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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Class: **IX - TELUGU**

Day – 30

Date: **04.05.2020**

I. ఏవైన మూడు “సుమతి శతకం” లోని పద్యాలు వ్రాయుము.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **IX - MATHEMATICS**

Day – 30

Date: 04.05.2020

**Solve the following puzzle:**

1	2	3	=	8
2	3	4	=	18
3	4	5	=	32
4	5	6	=	50
5	6	7	=	?



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **IX - SCIENCE**

Day – 30

Date: **04.05.2020**

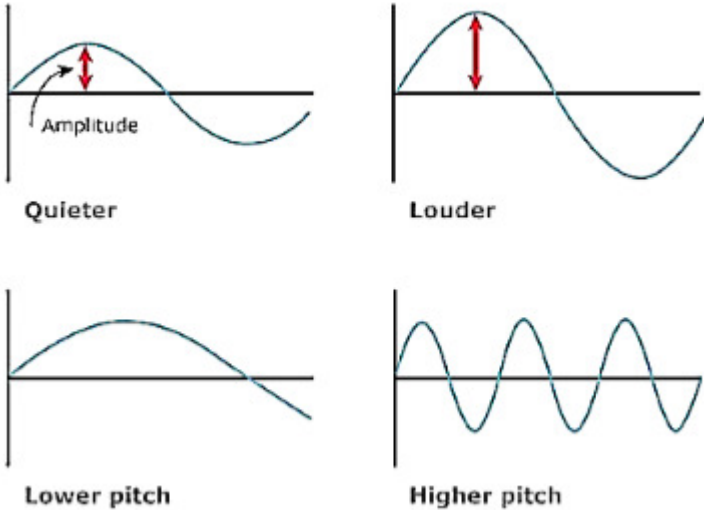
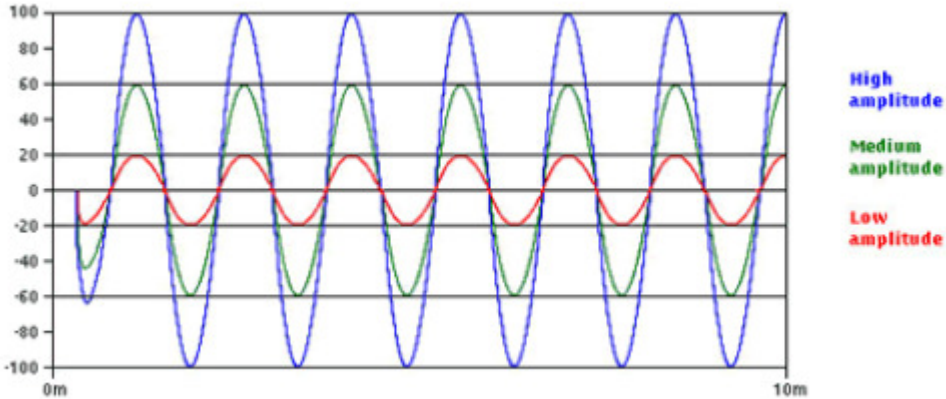
### Sound


**Q1. Learn and write characteristics of sound wave one time.**

**Ans:**

#### **Characteristics of Sound**

<b>Compression (C)</b>	<p>The compression region is represented by the upper part of the wave curve.</p> <p>It is a region where particles cluster together.</p> <p>The density, as well as pressure, is always high in this region.</p>
<b>Refraction (R)</b>	<p>A refraction is represented by the lower part of the wave curve.</p> <p>It is a region where the particles separate out.</p> <p>Refraction region always has lower pressure.</p>
<b>Crest</b>	<p>It is the peak of the curve</p>
<b>Trough</b>	<p>It is the crust of the curve</p>
<b>Wavelength (<math>\lambda</math>)</b>	<p>The distance between two consecutive compressions or refractions is called <b>Wavelength</b>.</p> <p>SI unit: metre (m)</p>
<b>Frequency (f)</b>	<p>The number of oscillations per unit time is called the <b>Frequency of a Wave</b>(Number of compressions + the number of refractions per unit time)</p> <p>SI unit: Hertz (Hz)</p>
<b>Time Period (T)</b>	<p>The time taken between two consecutive compressions or refractions to cross a fixed point is called <b>Time Period of the Wave</b>.</p> <p>In other words, the time taken for one complete oscillation through a medium is called a <b>Time Period</b>.</p> <p>SI unit: second (s)</p>
<b>The relationship between frequency and time period</b>	<p><math>f = 1/T</math></p>
<b>Pitch</b>	<p>Pitch of a sound depends upon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. the frequency of the sound</li><li>2. size of the object producing the sound</li><li>3. type of the object producing the sound</li></ol>

	
<p><b>Amplitude</b></p>	<p>The value of the maximum or minimum disturbance caused in the medium is called the <b>Amplitude of the Sound</b>. Amplitude defines if the sound is loud or soft.</p> 
<p><b>Timber</b></p>	<p>The timbre or quality of sound is a characteristic with which we can differentiate between different sounds even if they have same pitch and amplitude.</p>
<p><b>Tone</b></p>	<p>The sound which has single frequency throughout is called a <b>Tone</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note</b></p>	<p>A sound with more than one frequency is called a <b>Note</b>. It is pleasant to listen</p>
<p><b>Noise</b></p>	<p>It is an unpleasant sound.</p>

	 <p>Noise</p> <p>Tone</p>
<b>Music</b>	It is a sound which is pleasant and has rich quality
<b>The Speed of sound (v)</b>	<p>The distance by which a compression or refraction of a wave travels per unit time is called as <b>Sound's Speed</b>.</p> <p>SI unit: metres/seconds</p> $v = \text{wavelength} / \text{time} = \lambda / T = \lambda * F$ <p>Speed of Sound in air = 333 m/s</p>
<b>Intensity</b>	The amount of sound energy that passes through a unit area per second is called its intensity
<b>Loudness</b>	<p>It is how our ears respond to a sound.</p> <p>Two sounds with same intensity can vary in loudness only because we can detect one sound easier than the other.</p>



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

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Class: **IX – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – **30**

Date: **04.05.2020**

## **Economics: 3. Poverty as Challenge.**

### **1. Read given below important points:**

## **Poverty as a Challenge**

**In our daily life, we come across many people who we think are poor. They could be landless labourers in villages or people living in overcrowded *jhuggis* in cities. They could be daily wage workers at construction sites or child workers in Chapter Poverty as a Challenge *dhabas*. They could also be *beggars* with children in tatters. We see poverty all around us. In fact, every fourth person in India is poor. This means, roughly 260 million (or 26 crore) people in India live in poverty. This also means that India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world. This illustrates the seriousness of the challenge.**

### **2. The major reasons for poverty in India:**

1. The low level of economic development under British colonial rule. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
2. The spread of the Green Revolution created many job opportunities for the people of the country, yet they were not sufficient in comparison to the number of job seekers.
3. Unequal distribution of land and resources is another important factor for poverty in India.
4. In order to fulfil social obligations and religious ceremonies the poor end up spending a lot which results in poverty.
5. Inequality in the income of the people is also a major reason for poverty.

### **3. Current government strategy of poverty alleviation:**

Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian developmental strategy. The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks, being, promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes. Awareness is being spread across the nation specifying the importance of education, which has resulted in the increase of literacy level. Various schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) have been introduced by the government with an aim to abolish poverty from the country.

### **4. The main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 are:**

1. To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security
2. Sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion.
3. One-third of the proposed jobs under this scheme have been reserved for women





**Write answer the following question in your rough notes:**

1. What is poverty?
2. What are the major reasons of poverty?
3. How can we remove the poverty in our India?
4. See the above photo and write your own 10 points story.