

WORKSHEET-17
SUBJECT – MATHEMATICS
CLASS – IX
REVISION
(PREVIOUS CHAPTERS)
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 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.
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1. If (1, 2) is a solution of the equation $2x - y = p$, then value of p is:
i). 0 ii). 4 iii). -4 iv). 3
2. . What is the degree of a polynomial $x^2 + 5$?
i). 0 ii). 1 iii). 3 iv). 2
3. Cartesian plane has _____ quadrant.
i). 1 ii). 2 iii). 3 iv). 4
4. The zero of the polynomial $p(x) = 2x + 5$ is
i). 2 ii). 5 iii). -5/2 iv). 2/5
5. Minimum number of points required to draw a linear graph is.
i). 1 ii). 2 iii). 3 iv). 4
6. If $3 + 5 - 8 = 0$, then the value of $(3)^3 + (5)^3 + (-8)^3$ is
i). 260 ii). -360 iii). 160 iv). -16
7. In which quadrant both the coordinates are negative?
8. Dividend = (_____ \times Quotient) + Remainder
9. Rationalize: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$
10. $\sqrt{23}$ is (rational/ irrational) number.
11. Verify that: $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z) [(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2]$
12. Write down 6 rational number between 7 and 8.

NOTE: This worksheet is revision of previous chapters. i.e. (chapter 1,2,3&4)

(Educated, a healthy,
Skilled working people)

(Large uneducated
and unhealthy
Population , non-
Working people)

- **Classification of activities into various sectors**



Primary- It includes activities like fishing , agriculture, mining, animal husbandry etc.

Secondary- It includes manufacturing and construction working.

Tertiary- It includes services such as Transportation, Banking, Insurance, Education etc.

- **Economic Activities** are those activities which are done for the purpose of earning money.

- **Types of Economic Activities**



Market:- These activities are performed for profit such as teachers, engineer, doctors, etc.

Non-Market:- These activities are performed for self consumption like mother cooks food for her family etc.

- **Quality of population** depends on the education and health
- **Education:-**
 1. It is an important input for growth .
 2. Develops values for life.
 3. Vocational streams developed to provide skill phased education.
 4. Investment in education has increased.
 5. Literacy rates in males is higher than females.
 6. Literacy rates in Kerala is highest (94%) and lowest in Bihar (62%).

➤ **Very short questions**

1. If a mother is taking care of children and household activities within the walls of the house. What kind of economic activity is she performing?
2. What are the two parts of economic activity?
3. What activities are included in the tertiary sector?

➤ **Activity**

Paste pictures of activities included in sectors of economy i.e Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. (3 activities each sector)

NOTE:-

1. To understand the topic “Sectors of Economy ” watch the video via link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqY0SNMBzCg>
2. To understand the topic “people as resource” watch the video via link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-D7ry58cL4s>

हार विद्या सभन
विषय :- हिन्दी

सामान्य निर्देश

- ① पुर-तुत काम अपनी हिन्दी साहित्य की पुस्तिका में कीगिरा। किसी अन्य पुस्तिका में किया गया कार्य स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा।
- ② सभी विद्यार्थियों को ईकाई परीक्षा के लिए पुर-तुत कार्य पूर्ण करना अनिवार्य है।
- ③ वर्कशीट में दिए गए पाठ एवं कविता को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।
- ④ सभी विद्यार्थियों को पाठ एवं कविता को समझने के लिए हिन्दी की पुस्तक लेना अनिवार्य है।
- ⑤ वर्कशीट से संबंधित समस्या पढ़ने के लिए आप अपने कक्षा ग्रुप पर सुबह 10 बजे से 12 बजे तक तथा शाम को 4 बजे से 6 बजे तक मैसेज कर सकते हैं।

हरि विद्या मवन

कक्षा :- दूसरी

विषय :- हिन्दी

बर्कशीट :- 20

दिनांक :- 3/7/20

(पुस्तक :- स्पष्ट (पद्य खंड))

कविता :- पर्वत प्रवेश में पावस

कवि :- सुमित्रानंदन पंत

Q. निम्नालिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

1) पावस ऋतु में सकृत् में कौन-कौन से परिवर्तन आते हैं? कविता के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

2) 'मरवलाकार' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? कवि ने इस शब्द का प्रयोग यहाँ क्यों किया है?

3) 'सहस्र दुगा - सुमन' से क्या तात्पर्य है? कवि ने इस पद का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया होगा?

4) कवि ने बालाव की समानता किसके साथ दिखाई और क्यों?

5) शाल के पूरा समयोंत होकर धरती में क्यों
धरत गरु ?

6) झरने किसके गौरव का गान कर रहे हैं ?
बहत दुर झरने की तुलना किसके साथ
की गई है ?

80) क्रियाकलाप :- पुरतुत कविता की पाँक्तियों
की समसंग व्याख्या कीजिए ।

(Youtube link :-) <https://youtu.be/VR3IP9FAb2M>

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Worksheet-20

Class-X

Subject-Science

Session-2020-21

Ch-7: Control and Coordination

Date:03/07/2020

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Control and Co-ordination in Animals:

Control and coordination in animals is done with the help of two main systems:

- (i) Nervous system
- (ii) Endocrine system

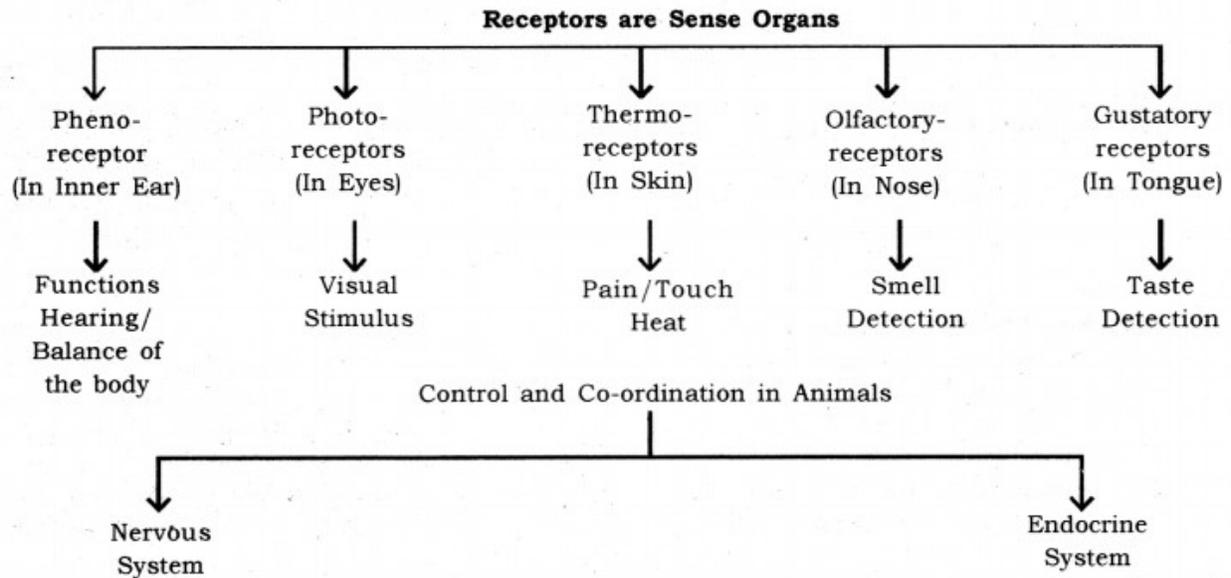
Receptors: Receptors are the specialized tips of the nerve fibres that collect the information to be conducted by the nerves.

Receptors are in the sense organs of the animals.

These are classified as follows :

- **Phono-receptors:** These are present in inner ear.
Functions: The main functions are hearing and balance of the body.
- **Photo-receptors:** These are present in the eye.
Function: These are responsible for visual stimulus.

- **Thermo-receptors:** These are present in skin.
Functions: These receptors are responsible for pain, touch and heat stimuli.
These receptors are also known as thermoreceptors.
- **Olfactory-receptors:** These are present in nose.
Functions: These receptors receive smell.
- **Gustatory-receptors:** These are present in the tongue.
Functions: These helps in taste detection.



Nervous System: The nervous system is composed of specialized tissues, called nervous tissue. The nerve cell or neuron is the functional unit of the nervous system. It is the nervous system which is mainly responsible for control and coordination in complex animals.

Functions of Nervous System

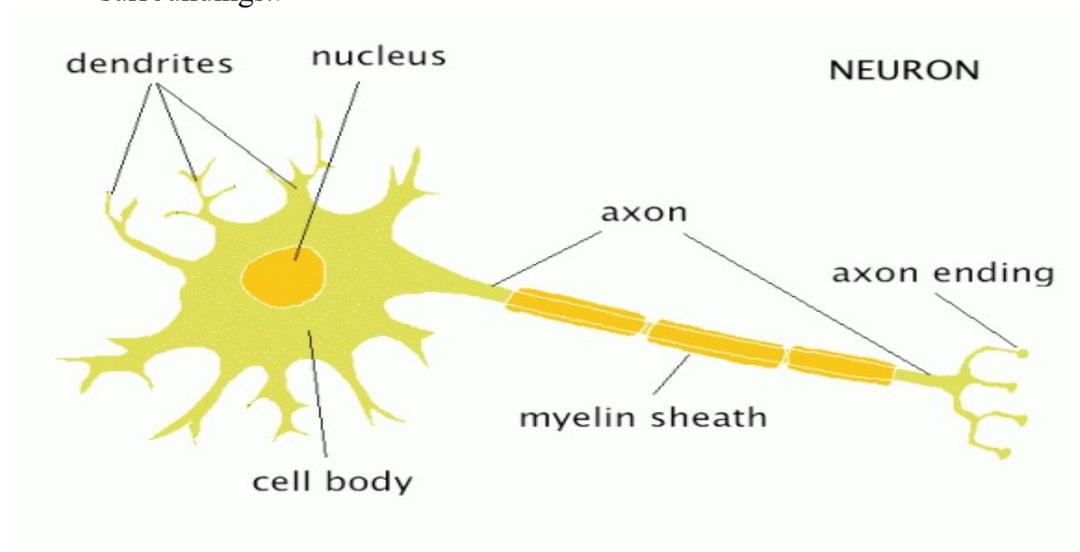
- Receive the information from environment by sense organs.
- Transportation of information to brain through spinal cord and nerves.
- After analyzing the information, it reacts accordingly through muscles and glands.

For example when we touch a hot object, our skin helps us to sense the heat, the nerves carry the impulse to the brain through spinal cord, and then the brain sends impulse to the muscles to contract and take off the hands.

A neuron is the structural and functional unit of the nervous system.

Neuron: Neuron is a highly specialized cell which is responsible for the transmission of nerve impulses. The neuron consists of the following parts:

- (i) **Cyton or cell body:** The cell body or cyton is somewhat star-shaped, with hair-like structures protruding out of the margin. This main part has all of the necessary components of the cell, such as the nucleus, endoplasmic reticulum, ribosome, and mitochondria.
 - (ii) **Dendrites:** These hair-like structures are called dendrites. Dendrites receive the nerve impulse.
 - (iii) **Axon:** There is the tail of the neuron. It ends in several hair-like structures, called axon terminals. The axon terminals relay nerve impulses.
- Myelin sheath:** This is an insulator cover around the axon. This is called myelin sheath. The myelin sheath insulates the axon against nerve impulses from the surroundings.



Working of Neuron:

- Neurons are responsible for transmitting messages from the brain to body parts and vice versa.
- **Nerve Impulse:** The information passing through neurons is in the form of chemical and electrical signals, called nerve impulses.
- When receptors sense anything, a chemical reaction is triggered. This chemical reaction causes an electrical impulse in dendrites.
- This impulse travels through the body of the neuron to axon endings.
- A tiny amount of chemical is released in synapse by axon endings when the impulse reaches there.
- This chemical crosses the synapse and reaches the tip of dendrites where it again produces an electrical impulse. And then this impulse travels along the neuron.

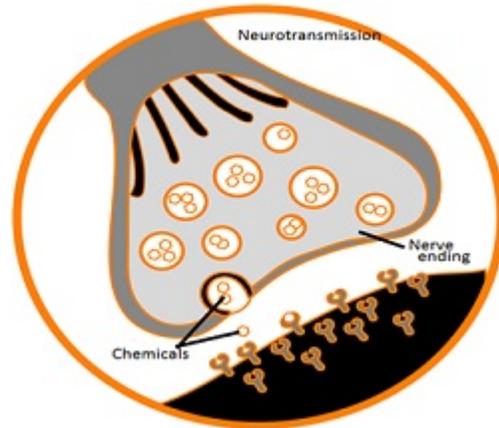
Transmission of nerve impulse:

Nerve impulses travel in the following manner from one neuron to the next :

Dendrites → cell body → axon → nerve endings at the tip of axon → synapse → dendrite of next neuron.

Chemical released from axon tip of one neuron, cross the synapse or neuromuscular junction to reach the next cell.

Synapse: It is the gap between two nerve cells, across which impulses pass to reach the next nerve cell



Types of Neuron:

1. **Sensory Neurons:** These neurons transmit message from body parts to central nervous system (which is composed of the brain and the spinal cord).
2. **Motor Neurons:** These neurons transmit message from central nervous system to body parts.
3. **Relay Neurons:** These neurons relay the signals within the central nervous system.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is neuron?
2. Name the part of neuron
 - (a) where information is acquired?
 - (b) through which information travels as an electrical impulse.
3. What is the difference between reflex action and walking?
4. What happens at the synapse between two neurons?

NOTE:

- ❖ **Above questions are given from NCERT blue box questions and notes (page no 119). For solution check the NCERT solution app.**

- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about structure of neuron and working of neuron :**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qB2kXsF68uw>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about neurotransmission and reflex axon:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CbW-nTswL9A>
- **Click over the link to get the knowledge about nervous tissue:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NsBaPtemAjs>