

H.W. FOR CLASS 9, 20/07/2020

COMPUTER

Learn all these technical terms for online test

CHAPTER NO-3

PERSPECTIVES IN COMMUNICATION

PERSPECTIVES IN COMMUNICATION:--

A Perspectives are ideas, views, or fixed ways of thinking. These sometimes affect our communication. For example, if you have a fixed idea that your teacher or father is strict, even when they are being friendly, you may think they are scolding you even though they are polite. In the same way, others may also have fixed ideas about you, which affect whatever you say to them.

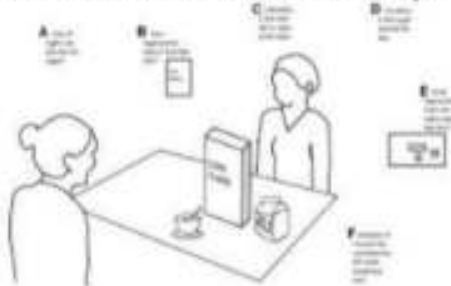


FACTORS AFFECTING PERSPECTIVES IN COMMUNICATION:-

- 1. LANGUAGE:--** In case of use of incorrect words, unfamiliar language and lack of detail, language can act as a barrier to communicate what one wishes to convey. For example, language can act as a barrier when an Indian who only knows Hindi and Chinese who has the knowledge of Mandarin only want to interact with each other. **Perspective play a role in the interpretation of words as well. Some words can have very different meaning depending how we interpret them.**



2. **VISUAL PERSPECTIVE:-** Visual perception is the brain's ability to make sense of what we see through our eyes. For example, completing partially drawn pictures with visual perception whereas they may be something else. Some of the judgment that we make through visual perspective are:--
- a. Qualification of the person
 - b. Mental capability of the person
 - c. Position and the financial status of the person.



3. **PAST EXPERIENCES:-** Letting our earlier experience stop us from understanding or communicating clearly. For example, "This shopkeeper cheated me last time. Let me be careful or "I scored low marks in my Maths exam, so I am scared to ask and answer questions in class." **We enter a situation or communication with certain expectations of what will happen and behave accordingly.**

Past Experience

- Sometimes you want your past experience to influence your future communications.
- when your team responded positively to the sales tactics you put in place, those same or similar tactics can certainly be successful again.



4. **ATTITUDE:-** Attitude is a mindset that decides how an individual perceives an idea or a situation and responds to it. Some example are:- **Some people focus on the lack of facilities and complain about their life, while other focus on the opportunities provided to them and feel grateful .**



5. **ENVIRONMENT**:-- Physical/**Environmental Barriers**. in **Communication Barriers**. The major **environmental** / physical **barriers** are Time, Place, Space, Climate and Noise. Some of them are easy to alter whereas, some may prove to be tough obstacles in the process of effective **communication** Noise or disturbance in the surroundings may make communication difficult. Example, talking to a friend in a function where there is loud music being played by the orchestra.
6. **FEELING**:-- There are some example that influence feeling. They are:--
 - a) The first one refers to the way how you feel on a specific day. If you are feeling well, you will communicate as usual and if you are feeling sick or in bad mood, you will talk differently.
 - b) The second aspect related to feeling refers to how you feel about a specific person, when you like someone, you communicate with him in a very positive way. However, you interact with someone you do not like, your style and body language changes.
7. **BELIEFS**:-- Our beliefs form a vicious cycle. Our unique perspectives, with which we interpret any message or event, stems from our belief system. Beliefs shape our behaviour, which in turn affects our communication style. For example:--
 - a. **Rohan believes that nobody likes him. Due to this belief, he does not trust anyone and stays aloof. He usually behaves aggressively because he thinks that this is the only way to show his resentment towards others, because of this behaviour and communication style, people avoid interacting with him. This response reinforces his belief that nobody likes him.**

CHAPTER NO-4

BASIC WRITING SKILLS

7C'S OF COMMUNICATION:-- There are seven elements of communication which are popularly known as the 7c'S of communication. They are regarded as checklist that helps to improve the professional communication skills and increase the chnces that the message will be understood in exactly the same way:--

1. Clear:-- The message should not be vague of confusing.
2. Correct:--Message should be spelling and grammatical correct.
3. Complete:--The message should be complete.
4. Concrete:--The content should be supported by facts and figures.
5. Concise:--The message should be short and brief.
6. Consideration:--The sender must take into consideration the receiver's opinions to communicate effectively.
7. Courteous(Good manner):- The sender must consider feeling and viewpoint of the receiver while drafting the message.

SOCIAL SCIENCE(HISTORY)

CH - 1 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



TEST YOURSELF

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. What was Bastille?
2. What was the theme of the book '*The Spirit of the Laws*' written by Montesquieu?
3. What was the slogan of the French revolutionaries?
4. When was Napoleon defeated?
5. Who were the members of the Jacobin Club?
6. Which ruler came to power in France in 1774?
7. What was '*tithe*'?
8. What was '*Marseillaise*'?
9. When did women finally get the right to vote in France?
10. Who was Rousseau?

Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks)

11. What laws were introduced by the revolutionary government to improve the lives of women in France?
12. What was the Estate General? Which demand of the third estate did Louis XVI reject?
13. What was the significance of 'The Tennis Court Oath' in the French Revolution?
14. Discuss the role of the middle class in the French Revolution.
15. Differentiate between the active and passive citizens.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks)

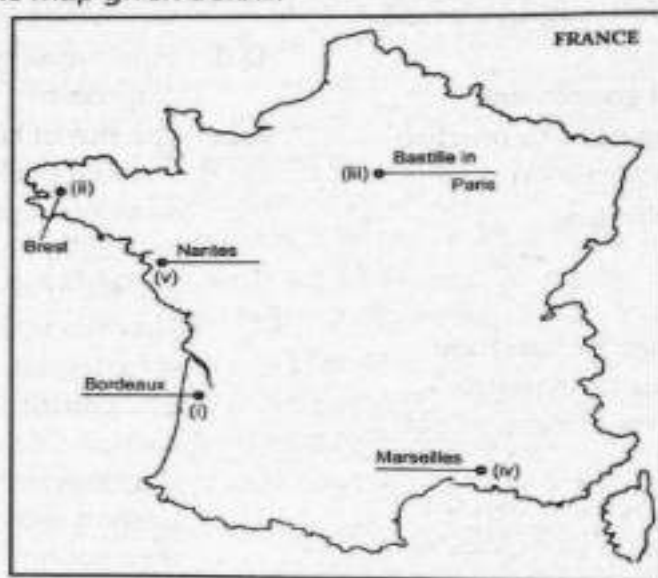
16. 'Social disparity was one of the main causes of the French Revolution.' Justify by giving five examples.
17. List five accomplishments of the National Assembly of France from 1789 to 1791.
18. Explain the triangular slave trade carried on during 18th and 19th centuries.
19. Why were women disappointed by the Constitution of 1791 in France?
20. 'One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies.' Justify the statement.

Map Based Questions..

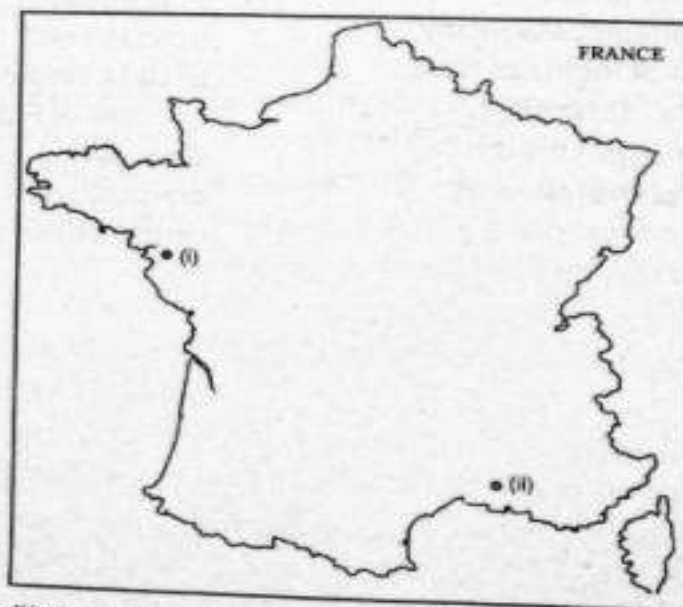
Q 1. Identify and locate these on the map of France.

- (i) Port of France related to the slave trade.
- (ii) The region not affected by the Great Fear.
- (iii) A fortress-prison stormed by the people of France in 1789.
- (iv) A city whose name is associated with the National Anthem of France.
- (v) Epicentre of the main panic movements.

Ans. (i) Bordeaux (ii) Brest (iii) The Bastille in Paris (iv) Marseilles (v) Nantes
These are located on the map given below:



Q 2. Identify the marked areas on the given map.



Ans. (i) Nantes (ii) Marseilles

दिनांक 20 जुलाई हिंदी व्याकरण

1 उपसर्गों का व्याकरण में क्या योगदान है?

2 उपसर्ग किसे कहते हैं?

3 उपसर्ग के कितने भेद होते हैं? 4 संस्कृत के उपसर्ग का दूसरा नाम क्या है? कोई पांच उदाहरण दीजिए।

5 हिंदी के उपसर्ग को तद्भव उपसर्ग क्यों कहते हैं? पांच उदाहरण दीजिए।

6 विदेशी या आगत उपसर्ग किसे कहते हैं?

7 उर्दू-फारसी के उपसर्गों के पांच- पांच उदाहरण दीजिए।

8 अंग्रेजी के उपसर्गों के पांच उदाहरण लिखिए।

9 तत्सम और तद्भव उपसर्ग में क्या अंतर होता है?

10 ऐसे दस शब्दों के उदाहरण दीजिए जिसमें एक से अधिक उपसर्गों का प्रयोग हुआ हो।

दिनांक 21 जुलाई हिंदी व्याकरण

1 प्रत्ययों का व्याकरण में क्या योगदान है?

2 प्रत्यय किसे कहते हैं?

3 प्रत्यय के कितने भेद होते हैं? 4 कृत प्रत्यय किसे कहते हैं?

5 तद्धित प्रत्यय किसे कहते हैं?

6 कृत प्रत्यय और तद्धित प्रत्यय में क्या अंतर होता है?

7 कृत प्रत्यय के पांच उदाहरण दीजिए ।

8 तद्धित प्रत्यय के पांच उदाहरण दीजिए।

9 उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय में क्या अंतर होता है?

10 ऐसे दस शब्दों के उदाहरण दीजिए जिसमें एक से अधिक प्रत्ययों का प्रयोग हुआ हो।

11 ऐसे दस शब्दों के उदाहरण दीजिए जिनमें उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों का ही प्रयोग एक साथ हुआ हो।

SCIENCE

Biology Assignment

Chapter -cell

20 july

1.. explain the type of organisms on the basis of number of cell.

2.. explain the type of organisms on the basis of nucleus.

3.. differentiate between Eukaryotic and prokaryotic organism.

4.. explain the fluid mosaic model of cell membrane.

Date-21/7/20

- 1.. differentiate between isotonic hypotonic and hypertonic solution.***
- 2.. explain the osmosis with example.***
- 3.. name two types of endocytosis.***
- 4.. difference between active transport and passive transport.***

Date-22/7/20

- 1.. explain the the nucleus.***
- 2.. what is cell division. differentiate between mitosis and meiosis cell division.***
- 3.. write the function of ribosome.***
- 4.. write the function of Golgi body and endoplasmic reticulum.***

MATHS

(Class - 9) (Maths)

3. Find the surface area of a sphere whose volume is 606.375 m^3 .
4. Find the volume of a sphere whose surface area is 154 cm^2 .
5. The surface area of sphere is $(576\pi) \text{ cm}^2$. Find its volume.
6. How many lead shots, each 3 mm in diameter, can be made from a cuboid with dimensions $(12 \text{ cm} \times 11 \text{ cm} \times 9 \text{ cm})$?
7. How many lead balls, each of radius 1 cm, can be made from a sphere of radius 8 cm?
8. A solid sphere of radius 3 cm is melted and then cast into smaller spherical balls, each of diameter 0.6 cm. Find the number of small balls thus obtained.
9. A metallic sphere of radius 10.5 cm is melted and then recast into smaller cones, each of radius 3.5 cm and height 3 cm. How many cones are obtained?
10. How many spheres 12 cm in diameter can be made from a metallic cylinder of diameter 8 cm and height 90 cm?
11. The diameter of a sphere is 6 cm. It is melted and drawn into a wire of diameter 2 mm. Find the length of the wire.
12. The diameter of a copper sphere is 18 cm. It is melted and drawn into a long wire of uniform cross section. If the length of the wire is 108 m, find its diameter.
13. A sphere of diameter 15.6 cm is melted and cast into a right circular cone of height 31.2 cm. Find the diameter of the base of the cone.
14. A spherical cannonball 28 cm in diameter is melted and cast into a right circular cone mould, whose base is 35 cm in diameter. Find the height of the cone.
15. A spherical ball of radius 3 cm is melted and recast into three spherical balls. The radii of two of these balls are 1.5 cm and 2 cm. Find the radius of the third ball.
16. The radii of two spheres are in the ratio 1 : 2. Find the ratio of their surface areas.
17. The surface areas of two spheres are in the ratio 1 : 4. Find the ratio of their volumes.
18. A cylindrical tub of radius 12 cm contains water to a depth of 20 cm. A spherical iron ball is dropped into the tub and thus the level of water is raised by 6.75 cm. What is the radius of the ball?
19. A cylindrical bucket with base radius 15 cm is filled with water up to a height of 20 cm. A heavy iron spherical ball of radius 9 cm is dropped into the bucket to submerge completely in the water. Find the increase in the level of water.

ENGLISH

Do the given extra questions

1. How does the wind affect the weak fire?

2. What is the effect of the wind on strong fire?

3. What does 'he' stand for in the poem?

4. What should we do to save our homes?

5. The word which stands for "to fix" is -----.

6. Write about any two destructive activities of the wind.