



COMPILED H.H.W OF CLASS IX

ENGLISH

REPORTED SPEECH – READ THE RULES FIRST & TRY THESE QUESTIONS :

1. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."

Reported speech:

a) He said that you couldn't bathe in the sea if it was very rough.

b) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.

c) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.

d) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.

2. Choose the correct reported speech of a given sentence: "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.

a) The stuntman advised the audience do not try that at home.

b) The stuntman advised the audience not to try that at home.

c) The stuntman advised the audience not to tried that at home.

d) The stuntman advises the audience not to try that at home.

3. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words".

Reported speech:

a) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words.

b) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words.

c) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.

d) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words.

4. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire".

Reported speech:

- a) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
- b) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire.
- c) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire.
- d) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire.

5. Choose the correct reported speech of a given sentence: "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.

- a) He wanted to know if she knows Robert.
- b) He wants to know if she knew Robert.
- c) He wanted to know if she knew Robert.
- d) He wanted to know if she has known Robert.

6. "Do you want some more sweets?" asked my friend.

Reported speech:

- a) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets.
- b) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets.
- c) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets.
- d) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets.

7. Choose the correct reported speech of a given sentence: "Say hello to Jayesh," they said.

- a) They asked me to say hello to Jayesh.
- b) They ask me to say hello to Jayesh.
- c) They asked me to said hello to Jayesh.
- d) They told me to say hello to Jayesh.

8. He said to his friend, "please wait for me".

Reported speech:

- a) He told his friend to wait for him.
- b) He requested his friend that he should wait for him.
- c) He said to his friend to wait for him.
- d) He requested his friend to wait for him.

9. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"

Reported speech:

- a) He inquired why did I not send my application to him.
- b) He inquired why had I not sent his application to me.
- c) He inquired why I had not sent my application to him.
- d) He inquired why I did not send my application to him.

10. He says, "I don't want to play anymore".

Reported speech:

- a) He says that he doesn't want to play anymore.
- b) He says that I didn't want to play anymore.
- c) He says that I don't want to play anymore.
- d) He says that he didn't want to play anymore.

11. The teacher said to Ram, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."

Reported speech:

- a) The teacher congratulated Ram and said wish you success in life.
- b) The teacher wished congratulations to Ram and wished him success in life.
- c) The teacher congratulated Ram and wished him success in life.
- d) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Ram.

12. My father said to us, "You should study and get a good division in the examination."

Reported speech:

- a) My father told us that we shall study and get a good division in the examination.
- b) My father said us that we should study and got a good division in the examination.
- c) My father tells us that we should study and get a good division in the examination.
- d) My father told us that we should study and get a good division in the examination.

13. He said to them, "Don't make a noise".

Reported speech:

a) He tells them not to make noise.

b) He told them that don't make a noise

c) He told them not to make a noise.

d) He asked them not to make a noise.

14. Choose the correct reported speech of a given sentence: "Go to the blackboard," said the teacher.

a) The teacher ordered me to went to the blackboard.

b) The teacher said to me to go to the blackboard.

c) The teacher orders me to go to the blackboard.

d) The teacher ordered me to go to the blackboard.

Grammar (Editing : Error Correction)

The following passages have not been edited. There is an error in each of the lines against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

(1)

There are much than 6,000 million people (a) ..
living on our planet Earth. An Earth (b) ..
provides us for the air to breathe, food to eat (c) ..
and water to drink. They gives us materials (d) ..
to built homes and shelter as well as for (e) ..
clothes, and it provides us with many another(f) ..
things that we need to enjoy. All single (g) ..
individual depends on the Earth for live. (h) ..
Thus, it is a unique planet.

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(2)

Folk tales offer a lot of advice. Most of it (a)
deliver the message quiet clearly. There is (b)
a story about Birbal not been allowed to (c)
attend the king free lunch. The reason (d)
was that he was not dress properly. This (e)
happened in spite of its high intellectual (f)
abilities. The story conveys an advice: (g)
"Don't judge a book with its cover." (h)

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(3)

The Grenadines, an island group of the
Windward islands, comprised dependencies (a)
of Grenada and St Vincent stretch from (b)
about 97 kilometres across a Caribbean (c)
Sea. The tiny nation having an area of just (d)
340 kilometres or a population of only (e)
about a hundred thousand. If there are (f)
hardly some industries in Grenada, jobs (g)
are scarce and wages are lowly. The (h)
country is a leading producer of nutmeg.

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(4)

Man has learn to communicate in a (a) ..
variety off ways. There are examples of (b) ..
communities uses whistles or tunes to (c) ..
express it's ideas without bringing in (d) ..
words at all. Animals to have a great (e) ..
range of sounds with what they (f) ..
should communicate fear, alarm, joy, (g) ..
warning, anger as well as happily. (h) ..

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Grammar (Editing : Omissions)

In the following passages, one word has been omitted in each line against which a blank is given. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in the space provided. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined. The first one has been done for you.

(1)

A man to a school e.g. man went to
to his son admitted there. (a)

The principal asked the boy he
had learnt already. Before the (b)

boy answer, the father quickly
replied his son had (c)

learnt how walk and talk. The
principal wasn't prepared such (d)

an answer all. (e)

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(3)

A teacher ceases to learn, also (a)
ceases to a teacher. The willingness (b)
in a teacher to learn is makes (c)
him/her competent teacher. A teacher (d)
is a friend, philosopher and a guide
to all students his/her care. (e)
It only fitting that we have a day (f)
dedicated those teachers who have (g)
made a difference to lives. (h)

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(2)

In a developing country India, (a)
most underprivileged children not (b)
enjoy even their right basic (c)
education. They instead forced (d)
to start working a tender age. (e)

Victims child labour in fields, (f)
rice-mills, factories etc., children (g)
are left to fend for and their families. (h)

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(4)

English in India is only few (a)
hundred old. But our Indian (b)
languages thousands of years old. (c)
If are reading this, you have (d)
studied enough English to break an (e)
international network, and get touch (f)
with millions use the same language (g)
and the meanings lie hidden in it. (h)

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HINDI

1- गांधीजी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में प्रवासी भारतीयों को मानव-मात्र की समानता और स्वतंत्रता के प्रति जागरुक बनाने का प्रयत्न किया। इसी के साथ उन्होंने भारतीयों के नैतिक पक्ष को जगाने और सुसंस्कृत बनाने के प्रयत्न भी किए। गांधी जी ने ऐसा क्यों किया? इसलिए कि वे मानव-मानव के बीच काले-गोरे, या ऊँच-नीच का भेद ही मिटाना प्रयाप्त नहीं समझते थे, वरन उनके बीच एक मानवीय स्वभाविक स्नेह और हार्दिक सहयोग का संबंध भी स्थापित करना चाहते थे।

इसके बाद जब वे भारत आए, तब उन्होंने इस प्रयोग को एक बड़ा और व्यापक रूप दिया विदेशी शासन के अन्याय-अनीति के विरोध में उन्होंने जितना बड़ा सामूहिक प्रतिरोध संगठित किया, उसकी मिसाल संसार के इतिहास में अन्यत्र नहीं मिलती। पर इसमें उन्होंने सबसे बड़ा ध्यान इस बात का रखा कि इस प्रतिरोध में कहीं भी कटुता, प्रतिशोध की भावना अथवा कोई भी ऐसी अनैतिक बात न हो जिसके लिए विश्व-मंच पर भारत का माथा नीचा हो। ऐसा गांधी जी ने इसलिए किया क्योंकि वे मानते थे कि बंधुत्व, मैत्री, सदभावना, स्नेह-सौहार्द आदि गुण मानवता रूप टहनी के ऐसे पुष्प हैं जो सर्वदा सुगंधित रहते हैं।

1. अफ्रीका में प्रवासी भारतीयों के पीड़ित होने का क्या कारण था?

क) निर्धनता धनिकता पर आधारित भेदभाव

ख) रंग-भेद और सामाजिक स्तर से संबंधित भेदभाव

ग) धार्मिक भिन्ता पर आश्रित भेदभाव

घ) विदेशी होने से उत्पन्न मन-मुटाव

2. गांधी जी अफ्रीकावासियों और भारतीय प्रवासियों के मध्य क्या स्थापित करना चाहते थे?

क) सहज प्रेम एवं सहयोग की भावना

ख) पारिवारिक अपनत्व की भावना

ग) अहिंसा एवं सत्य के प्रति लगाव

घ) विश्वबंधुत्व की भावना

3. भारत में गांधीजी का विदेशी शासन का प्रतिरोध किस पर आधारित था?

क) संगठन की भावना पर

ख) नैतिक मान्यताओं पर

ग) राष्ट्रीयता के विचारों पर

घ) शांति की सदभावना पर

4. बंधुत्व, मैत्री आदि गुणों की पुष्पों के साथ तुलना आधारित है –

क) उनकी सुंदरता पर

ख) उनकी कोमलता पर

ग) उनके अपनत्व पर

घ) उनके कायिक प्रभाव पर

5. गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?

क) अफ्रीका में गांधी जी

ख) प्रवासी भारतीय और गांधी जी

ग) गांधी जी की नैतिकता

घ) गांधी जी और विदेशी शासन

2. दुःख का अधिकार पाठ के आधार पर बताइए बुढ़िया के बेटे का नाम क्या था?

3. खरबूजे बेचने आई महिला फफक-फफक कर क्यों रोए जा रही थी? दुःख का अधिकार पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

4. लेखक ने बुढ़िया के दुःख का कारण किस प्रकार पता लगाया? दुःख का अधिकार पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

5. किस आधार पर हमारे समाज में व्यक्ति का स्तर निर्धारित किया जाता है? दुःख का अधिकार पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

6. भगवाना के इलाज और उसकी मृत्यु के बाद घर की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

7. शिखर पर चढ़ने वालों को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है? एवरेस्ट- मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

8. अंगदोरजी के पाँव ठंडे क्यों पड़ जाते थे? एवरेस्ट-मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

9. एवरेस्ट-मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के सन्दर्भ में बताइए एवरेस्ट अभियान दल कब रवाना हुआ?

10. एवरेस्ट-मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के आधार पर बताइए बछेन्द्री पाल ने एवरेस्ट की तरफ क्या देखा?

11. एवरेस्ट-मेरी शिखर यात्रा पाठ के आधार पर बताइए जय लेखिका को देखकर हक्का-बक्का क्यों रह गया?

12. तीसरे दिन सुबह अतिथि ने क्या कहा?

13. अतिथि को आया देख लेखक की क्या दशा हुई और क्यों?

14. कैलेण्डर की तारीख फड़फड़ाने का क्या आशय है? तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए।
15. लेखक अपने अतिथि को दिखाकर दो दिनों से कौन-सा कार्य कर रहा था और क्यों?
16. अतिथि सदैव देवता नहीं होता' वह मानव और थोड़े अंशों में राक्षस भी हो सकता है। तुम कब जाओगे, अतिथि? पाठ के आधार पर कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
17. 'पितर पक्ष में हमसे कुछ पाने के लिए काक बनकर अवतीर्ण होना पड़ता है।' अपने विचार लिखिए।
18. अस्वस्थ लेखिका को ध्यान गिल्लू किस तरह रखता? इस कार्य से गिल्लू की कौन सी विशेषता का पता चलता है?
19. गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से आभास मिलने लगा कि अब उसको समय समीप है?
20. 'गिल्लू' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि कौए को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है?
21. लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा गिल्लू को अत्यधिक स्नेह करने के बावजूद लिफाफे में बंद क्यों कर देती थी?
22. जानवरों के भीतर भी भावनाएं होती हैं, 'गिल्लू' पाठ के आलोक में उदाहरण देते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए।

MATHS

- Q1. Write 5 rational numbers between 5 & 6.
- Q2. Write 4 irrational numbers between $\sqrt{3}$ & $\sqrt{5}$
- Q3. Represent on a number line: (a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{5}$ (c) $\sqrt{10}$

Q4. Simplify :

$$(i) (3 + \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{2}) \quad (ii) (\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7}) \quad (iii) (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$(iv) (2\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}) + (5\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{11})$$

$$(v) 16\sqrt{15} \div 4\sqrt{3} \quad (vi) 2\sqrt{5} \times 6\sqrt{5}$$

Q5. Rationalise the denominator:

$$(i) \frac{5}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}} \quad (ii) \frac{7 - 3\sqrt{2}}{7 + 3\sqrt{2}} \quad (iii) \frac{5 + \sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2}} \quad (iv) \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \quad (v) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

Q6. Simplify :

$$(i) \frac{3}{5 - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{5 + \sqrt{3}} \quad (ii) \frac{4 + \sqrt{5}}{4 - \sqrt{5}} + \frac{4 - \sqrt{5}}{4 + \sqrt{5}}$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{5}}$$

Q7. Simplify :

i: (i) $64^{1/3}$ (ii) $\left(\frac{64}{25}\right)^{-3/2}$ (iii) $\left(\frac{256}{81}\right)^{5/4}$ (iv) $\sqrt[5]{(32)^{-3}}$

(v) $\left[\frac{81}{16}\right]^{-3/4} \times \left[\left(\frac{25}{9}\right)^{-3/2} \div \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-3}\right]$

Q8. If $p(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 1$, then find the value of $p(-1) + p(2)$

Q9. Find the value of a, if $x - a$ is a factor of $2x^3 - 2ax^2 + 5x + a + 6$

Q10. Give possible expression for the length and breadth of the rectangle , which has area= $a^2 - 6a + 8$

Q11. Factorize: $(m + 2n)^2 + 101(m + 2n) + 100$

Q12. Factorise: $6x^3 - 7x^2 - 8x + 5$

Q13. Factorise: $x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$

Q14. Factorise: $y^3 - 2y^2 - 29y - 42$.

SCIENCE

Chemistry Worksheet

Class - 9th (Chapter 1 Matter in Our Surroundings)

Q1. Which of the following does not impact the evaporation rate?

- (a) Insoluble heavy impurities
- (b) Wind speed
- (c) Surface area
- (d) None of the above

Q2. The kinetic energy of the molecule is directly proportional

- (a) Atmospheric pressure
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q3. The phenomenon in which solid directly changes to gas

- (a) Sublimation
- (b) Solidification
- (c) Vapourisation
- (d) None of the above

Q4. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of dry ice?

- (a) It is water in the vapour state

- (b) It is water in a solid-state
- (c) It is carbon dioxide in a vapour state
- (d) it is carbon dioxide in a solid-state

Q5. What is the boiling point of water at sea level?

- (a) OK
- (b) 100 K
- (c) 373 K
- ..(d) None of the above

Q6. What was the basic classification of elements in ancient times? Name them.

Q7. Fill in the blanks and give a suitable reason for your answer

- . (1) As the temperature rises, particles move
- (ii) With an increase in temperature, the kinetic energy of the particles also

Q8. We can break a piece of chalk into small particles on hammering, but it is impossible to break a piece of iron in the same fashion. Why?

Q9. Find the density of a handful of sand with a mass of 208 g displacing a volume of 80 mL of water.

Q10. Why is liquid classified as a fluid?

Q11. Why does solid ice float on water?

Q12. By which physical process does the fragrance of burning an incense stick spread all around?

Q13. Name the physical process responsible for drying wet clothes. Why does the wind speed increase the rate of drying of clothes ?

Q14. Which property of gases helps us in detecting the leakage of LPG ?

Q15. Convert the following temperature to the Kelvin scale.

(1) 65°C

(i) 300C

Q16. Is dry ice same as the normal ice? If no, then differentiate between dry and ordinary ice.

Q17. Why are the particles in liquid held together less firmly as compared to solids?

Q18. How will you differentiate between a gas and a vapour?

Q19. What are the necessary conditions of a substance to be classified as a matter?

Q20. A student spilt a bottle of ammonia in one corner of the laboratory. Soon the laboratory was filled with a pungent irritating smell. The students immediately opened the windows and doors and switched on the exhaust fans. After some time, students got relief. What did happen? Explain.

Physics Assignment - Motion

1. A particle is moving in a circle of diameter 5m. Calculate the distance covered and the displacement when it completes 3 revolutions.
2. A body thrown vertically upwards reaches a maximum height 'h'. It then returns to ground. Calculate the distance travelled and the displacement.
3. A body travels a distance of 15m from A to B and then moves a distance of 20m at right angles to AB. Calculate the total distance travelled and the displacement.
4. An object is moving in a circle of radius 'r'. Calculate the distance and displacement

- i) when it completes half the circle
- ii) when it completes one full circle.
5. An object travels 16m in 4s and then another 16m in 2s. What is the average speed of the object?
6. Vishnu swims in a 90m long pool. He covers 180m in one minute by swimming from one end to the other and back along the same straight path. Find the average speed and average velocity of Vishnu.
7. In a long distance race, the athletes were expected to take four rounds of the track such that the line of finish was same as the line of start. Suppose the length of the track was 200m.
- a. What is the total distance to be covered by the athletes?
- b. What is the displacement of the athletes when they touch the finish line?
- c. Is the motion of the athletes uniform or non-uniform?
- d. Is the displacement of an athlete and the distance covered by him at the end of the race equal?
8. Starting from a stationary position, Bhuvan paddles his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6m/s in 30s. Then he applies brakes such that the velocity of bicycle comes down to 4m/s in the next 5s. Calculate the acceleration of the bicycle in both the cases.
9. Amit is moving in his car with a velocity of 45km/hr. How much distance will he cover
- a) in one minute and
- b) in one second.
10. The odometer of a car reads 2000 km at the start of a trip and 2400km at the end of the trip. If the trip took 8hr, calculate the average speed of the car in km/hr and m/s
11. An electric train is moving with a velocity of 120km/hr. How much distance will it move in 30s?
12. A body is moving with a velocity of 15m/s. If the motion is uniform, what will be the velocity after 10s?
13. A train travels some distance with a speed of 30km/hr and returns with a speed of 45km/hr. Calculate the average speed of the train.
14. A train 100m long moving on a straight level track passes a pole in 5s. Find
- a) the speed of the train
- b) the time it will take to cross a bridge 500m long.

BIOLOGY WORKSHEET - Cell

A. Give reasons, why.

1. Raisins and dry apricots swell up when placed in a bowl containing water for sometime.
2. Chromatin, chromatid and chromosomes are related to each other.
3. Lysosomes are known as ' scavengers of the cells'.
4. Plant cells possess large sized vacuole.
5. Roots of plants have mostly leucoplasts in them than chloroplasts.

B. Name the organelles which show the analogy written as under.

1. Transporting channels of the cells. —————.
2. Digestive bag of the cell. —————.
3. Storage sacs of the cells. —————.
4. Control room of the cell. —————.
5. Kitchen of the cell. —————.
6. Powerhouse of the cell. —————.
7. Packing & dispatching unit of the cell. —————.

C. Multiple choice questions.

1. Select the odd one out
 - a. Membranes are made of organic molecules like proteins and lipids.
 - b. Molecules soluble in organic solvents can easily pass through membranes.
 - c. Plasma membranes contain chitin sugar in plants.
 - d. Movement of water across a semipermeable membrane is affected by the amount of substances dissolved in it.

2. Cell organelles without a cell membrane are
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Chloroplasts
 - c. Ribosomes
 - d. Golgi apparatus

3. The proteins essential for building the cell membrane are manufactured by
 - a. Rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - b. Plasma membrane
 - c. Mitochondria
 - d. Golgi apparatus

4. Silver nitrate solution is used to study
 - a. Endoplasmic reticulum
 - b. Nucleus
 - c. Golgi apparatus
 - d. Mitochondria

5. Plasmolysis in a plant cell is defined as

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 1) Write a short note on the document 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and citizen.'
- 2) What is the significance of the "Tennis Court Oath" in the French Revolution ?
- 3) Write the importance of Napoleon Bonaparte in the History of France and the world.
- 4) What landmark decisions were taken by the National Assembly led by the Third Estate on 4th August, 1789 ?
- 5) Explain the turmoil in France while the National Assembly was busy at Versailles.
- 6) Describe how the new political system of constitutional monarchy worked practice in France.
- 7) Who were Jacobins? What was their role in emergence of France as a Republic?
- 8) Evaluate the role of women in France before the revolution.
- 9) How did philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France?
- 10) How did the Revolution affect the everyday life of the French people? Discuss.
- 11) Why is India called a subcontinent?
- 12) How have been mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.
- 13) Why is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?
- 14) How has the long coastline been beneficial to India?
- 15) Explain why 82°30' E an odd value has been chosen as the standard meridian of India.
- 16) Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
- 17) Why is Indian Ocean named after our country? Give three reasons.
- 18) What is representative democracy?
- 19) Mention three essential features of democracy.
- 20) "China's famine of 1958-61 was a result of government policies." Explain.
- 21) How does democracy improve the quality of decision-making?
- 22) How does democracy enhance the dignity of the citizens?

- 23) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Explain.
- 23) Why is democracy considered the best form of government?
- 25) What is the role of citizens in a democracy?
- 26) Give detail about Green Revolution.
- 27) What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to Explain.
- 28) Why do you think that farmers should avoid the use of chemical fertilizers to get more production?
- 29) Give examples of fixed capital and working capital.
- 30) What is human capital?

COMPUTER

1. List your strengths and weaknesses. Mention an action plan for any one weakness you want to improve.
2. Read the following paragraph. "Manish got admission to a new school. His clothes were not clean, shoes were not polished and laces were not tied. He did not smile at anyone and looked sad. He did not look confident. Write in your sheet, what are the qualities of self-management that you think are missing in Manish?"
3. Draw an outline of your right hand and label each finger with different factors that influence you in managing yourself.

Q1- What do you understand by the term IT and ITeS?

Ans-Information Technology (IT) means creating, managing, storing and exchanging information using all types of technology to deal with information.

ITeS: Information Technology that enables the business by improving the quality of service is Information Technology enabled Services (ITeS).

Q2- What are the pros and cons of using ICT?

Ans- Pros of Using ICT are:

1. Easy and quick communication
2. Anywhere anytime easy access to information
3. Improved housing and lifestyle
4. Increased the productivity and efficiency of every industry in the world.
5. Convenience in travelling and education
6. Encourages innovation and creativity
7. Creation of new jobs -ICT has created new and interesting jobs.

Cons of using technology are:

1. Privacy: Your information on phone or emails can be hacked,
2. Cybercrime: Crimes like cyber bullying, phishing, identity theft, cyberstalking etc.
3. Reliability of Information – Any information on internet is not reliable.
4. Computer viruses, worms, Trojans, malware, spam can cause chaos and disrupt our daily lives

Q3- What precautions are required to ensure that ICT use is safe?

Ans-Precautions required to use safe ICT are:

1. Install protective software.
2. Choose strong passwords.
3. Back up on a regular basis.
4. Control access to your machine.
5. Use email and the internet safely.
6. Protect sensitive data.
7. Make Online Purchases from Secure Sites.
8. Be Careful What You Post.
9. Be Careful Who You Meet Online.
10. Be Careful What You Download.

Q4- What are the four main sub-sectors in the IT-BPM industry?

Ans-Four main sub sectors are:

IT Services
Business Process Management
Software Products

Engineering Research and Development

Q5-Give examples of use of IT in everyday life.

Ans- The use of IT in our daily life includes listening to music, watching movies, playing games, doing office work, chatting and sending messages, managing daily planner, reading books, paying utility bills, booking ticket to travel, bank operations, etc.

Q6- How is IT used in libraries?

Ans- Nowadays many libraries are computerised. Each book has a barcode associated with it. This makes it easier for the library to keep a track of books and the availability of a specific book. Computer software is used to issue and return the book. Each book in the library has a magnetic strip attached to it that is deactivated before the book can be borrowed.

Q7- What are the various processes of education where IT is used?

Ans- IT is very helpful in education. Online lectures, study material and tests help students learn a lot while sitting at home.

Q8- Which software is used in digital communication?

Ans- Network and Internet are used for digital communication.

Q9- For what purpose is IT used in business?

Ans-a) Computers are used in business organisations for payroll calculation, budgeting, sales analysis, financial forecasting, managing and maintaining stocks.

b) A lot of business transactions happen through Internet called e-commerce.

c) IT helps in marketing, customer visit, product browsing, tax and shopping, receipt and process order, Online banking, ticket booking etc.

Q10- Which are the prominent areas where IT is used in science and engineering?

Ans- IT is used in research and development.

Q11- List the various uses of IT in a banking system.

Ans- Every activity of a bank is now online, like:

- The customer's data and transactions are recorded by computers.
- Recurring deposits, Fixed deposits, money transfer from one account to another (NEFT, RTGS), online transactions are done using Internet.
- Capital market transactions, financial analysis and related services are available in online platforms.
- ATM is used for cash deposits and withdrawal.

Q12- Which are the different areas of healthcare where IT is used?

Ans-IT is widely used in health care. Today, computers are used everywhere from patient bedsides, medical carts, nurse stations, laboratories, and operating rooms.

Q13- What is the purpose of IT?

Ans- The purpose of an information system is to turn raw data into useful information that can provide the correct knowledge for decision making within an organisation.

Q14- Difference between IT and ITeS.

Ans-

IT stands for Information Technology.

ITeS is for information technology enabled services.

IT is the study of the design, management, development, implementation, and support of computer-based information systems, typically about computer hardware and application software.

ITeS is part of IT. ITeS Self means IT with enabled services. ITeS is the study of outsourced service which has arisen due to involvement in various fields of IT such as banking and finance, BPO, call

centres, etc.

Q15- What is BPO?

Ans- BPO is business process outsourcing, which technically means giving your backend processes to another company (vendor) to perform on their behalf.

Q16- What is the purpose of BPO?

Ans- The primary goal is to cut costs, free up time, and focus on core aspects of the business.

Q17- How BPO speeds up the business process? Explain.

Ans- One of the biggest advantages of BPOs is that they increase the speed of the business processes outsourced to them. They have a very good response time and the clients can focus on the core activities. This fragmentation of activities speeds up the whole process and is very important in cases like customer service.

Q18- How BPM is helpful to an organisation?

Ans- In the short term, BPM helps organizations decrease costs and increase efficiency. This can mean more revenue and growth for companies, as well as increased speed, organization, and efficiency for government agencies. In the long run, BPM helps create competitive advantage by improving organizational agility.

Q19- What is the use of IT in communication?

Ans- Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is a broader term for Information Technology (IT), which refers to all communication technologies, including the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, computers, software, middleware, video-conferencing, social networking, and other media applications and services.

Q20- What is the purpose of ITes?

Ans- Increases company's flexibility.
Regulates the functioning of the industries smoothly.
Content management.

Note: The students are advised to write this content in their notebook.



