

**CLASS –IX**

**English**

**Date:-20/04/2020**

**1.Match the solutions for exercise given in previous homework on Direct and Indirect (Reported) speech.**

A She said that Gaurav was arriving there that day.

B They said that they were going to cinema.

C He said that it might rain today.

D Rahul said that his master was writing letters.

E The policeman enquired where we were going.

F The teacher said that India became free in 1947.

G Hari asked Arun where all his papers were.

H She requested him to put his ironed clothes in the cupboard.

I Deepa asked Rina to stop shouting.

J Rita asked me what I wished to buy.

**2 Read the passage given below and answer the related questions for one mark each.**

3. Read the following passage carefully:

**ATTACK ON CANVAS**

1. It is astonishing to realize that fungus, so destructive to works of art can actually look so delicate and lacy. Fungus changes its appearance depending on its variety and where it manifests itself. The one most common one appears like small black dots to the naked eye but has a conical shape when magnified. It can become thick and crusty if the work of art, or wall, is not treated.
2. Another kind of fungus shows itself as a sprinkled yellow ochre powder under magnification or as a powdery pale peach jagged line. Yet another can be dull green with the pattern of freshly mowed grass or appear fragile like a soft silken ball in white or lemon. This is the way they look when magnified but with normal vision they seem to be patches of scattered colour on painted surfaces.
3. Oil paintings can develop dull patches on otherwise glistening surfaces when fungus attacks the nutrients that it finds in the oil, leaving those areas matt. In a similar fashion it goes for the fibre that is used to make paper or the natural glues that are adhesives in water based paints. Fungi also loves the cellulose of canvas cloth and the cellulose that it finds in the stretcher or the wooden frame on which a canvas is stretched. The reverse side of a canvas painting, the stretcher and the ply board that is used behind the paintings of different kinds generally pick up fungus from damp walls as these are the parts of a painting that are in close proximity to the wall. The fungus can then travel inwards if it finds the proper feeding ground. A damp and moist room generally allows the fungus to attack from the front.
4. Fungus or mildew is insidious and sly, making its way on to walls and painting when no one is looking. The fungus spores that are always present around us wait for an environment that is conducive to their growth and development. They require a temperature above 30 degrees centigrade and a relative humidity above 70 per

cent to proliferate. Those who live near the sea have to watch out for their art works. Repairs and water seepage in the house, walls that are common with bathrooms and gardens are all occasions for fungus to get active. Art works with fungus have to be professionally treated but owners can take a few precautions and be careful of humidity. It is necessary to be vigilant or else risk the deterioration of a work of art.

**On the basis of the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions briefly:**

1 × 8 = 8

1. Which media is usually attacked by fungi?
2. When the fungus attack from the front of a painting?
3. What the dull patches on otherwise glistening surface of oil paintings indicate?
4. What precautions have to be taken against fungi by owners of art works?
5. When fungus spores grow and develop?
6. Which conditions are conducive for the growth of fungus?
7. What should be done to prevent the growth of fungus?
8. How the art works with fungus have to be treated?

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