

Model School, Kalanaur



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK COVER PAGE

Name

Roll No.

Class



Class: 9th

Holidays' Homework

Subject: English

Note: * Complete the homework in a separate notebook.

* Don't answer in words wherever not asked. Write complete sentences while answering grammar exercises.

SECTION A – Reading

1A. Read the passage given below and answer any eight of the questions that follow:

Thornfield Hall was a large gentleman's house in the country, near a town called Millcote. There, after my sixteen-hour journey, I was welcomed by Mrs. Fairfax. She was a little old lady, dressed in black, who seemed glad to have someone else to talk to, apart from the servants. Although the house was dark and frightening, with its big rooms full of heavy furniture, I was excited at being in a new place, and looked forward to my new life there, working for kind Mrs. Fairfax.

But I was surprised to discover on my first full day at Thornfield that Mrs. Fairfax was not in fact the owner, as I had assumed, but the housekeeper, and that my new master was a Mr. Rochester, who was often away from home. My pupil was a girl called Adèle, seven or eight years old, who was born in France and could hardly speak English. Luckily I had learnt French very well at Lowood, and had no difficulty in communicating with your Adèle, a pretty, cheerful child. It appeared that Mr. Rochester, who had known Adèle and her mother very well, had brought Adèle back to England to live with him after her mother had died. I taught her for several hours every day in the library, although it was not easy to make her concentrate on anything for long, as she was clearly not used to the discipline of lessons.

One day I took the opportunity of asking Mrs. Fairfax a few questions about Mr. Rochester, as I was curious about him, and the little housekeeper seemed happy to talk. 'Is he liked by most people?' was my first question. 'Oh yes, his family have always been respected here. They've owned the land around here for years,' she replied. But do you like him? What is his character like?' 'I have always liked him, and I think he's a fair master to his servants. He's a little peculiar, perhaps. He's travelled a lot, you know. I expect he's clever, but I can't tell, really.' 'What do you mean, peculiar?' I asked, interested. It's not easy to describe. You're never sure whether he's serious or joking. You don't really understand him, at least I don't. But that doesn't matter, he's a very good master.'

(1.1) On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any eight of the following questions :

(a) Why was Mrs. Fairfax glad to receive the narrator ?

(b) Why was the narrator excited ?

(c) What wrong assumption was made by her?

- (d) Why had she come to Thornfield Hall ?
- (e) How do we know that Mr. Rochester was a man of noble nature ?
- (f) Why was it difficult to make Adèle study for long hours ?
- (g) Why was Mr. Rochester liked by most people ?
- (h) What was peculiar about the nature of Mr. Rochester ?
- (i) How does the narrator describe Adèle ?

1B. Read the passage given below :

People who smoke are being hounded out of all public places – offices, restaurants, educational institutions, buses, trains etc. Away from home now it is becoming nearly impossible to find a place to smoke. Growing restrictions and the fear of various diseases caused by tobacco are prompting many smokers to stop smoking. 19 states in the U.S. have made laws against smoking. Taxes on tobacco products are being raised. Smoking is banned at several places. Still the number of smokers is rising in India. More than 25 crore people in India are addicted to tobacco. And according to a WHO report around half of them will die of tobacco related diseases. Unfortunately most people in India still need a strict warning based on a test report before they decide to give up smoking. Patients too seek medical help only after they show serious symptoms of an illness. Some hospitals have set up centres to identify risk factors among the young so that they can take preventive measures like giving up smoking early in life. Tobacco is the second biggest cause of death in the world. It is responsible for the death of five crore people each year all over the world. Half of the people who are addicted to tobacco will ultimately be killed by this addiction. Many people get rid of this habit on their own and those who are willing to, but can't, go to de addiction centres. These centres use counselling, nicotine replacement therapy and prescriptive drugs to deal with withdrawal problems. Quitting cold turkey – stopping the use of tobacco at once – works well but only for those who have control and determination to quit.

(2.1) On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any four of the following questions :

- (a) For which two reasons do smokers give up smoking ?
- (b) Name two steps taken in India against smoking.
- (c) Why is the situation unfortunate in India ?
- (d) How do people get rid of smoking ?
- (e) What does 'cold turkey' mean ?

(2.2) Complete any two of the following statements :

- (f) In the U.S. _____ states have passed laws against smoking.
- (g) In India one can't smoke at a _____.
- (h) Tobacco is the _____ biggest killer in the world.

(2.3) Choose the meanings of the given words/phrases from the options that follow each word/phrase :

- (i) hounded out (a) driven out (b) given out (c) washed (d) endangered
- (j) restrictions (a) checks (b) imitations (c) failures (d) defeats
- (k) prompting (a) abusing (b) initiating (c) empowering (d) encouraging

2A. Read the passage given below :

Globalization

Globalization is the way to open businesses, improve technological growth, economy, etc, at the international level for all countries. It is the way in which manufacturers and producers of the products or goods sell their products globally without any restriction. It provides huge profits to the businessmen as they get low cost labour in poor countries easily. It provides a big opportunity to the companies to deal with the worldwide market.

Globalization helps to consider the whole world as a single market. Traders are extending their areas of business by treating the world as a global village. Earlier till the 1990s, there was a restriction on importing certain products which were already manufactured in India like agricultural products, engineering goods, food items and toiletries. However, during the 1990s there was a pressure from the rich countries on the poor and developing countries to allow them to spread their businesses by opening their markets. In India the globalization and liberalization process was started in 1991. After many years, globalization brought about a major revolution in the Indian market when multinational brands came to India and started delivering a wide range of quality products at cheap prices. Prices of good quality products came down because of the cutthroat competition in the market.

Globalization and liberalization of the businesses in India have flooded the market with quality foreign products but has affected the local Indian industries adversely to a great extent resulting in the job loss to poor and uneducated workers. Globalization has been a bonanza for the consumers, however, a loss to the small-scale Indian producers.

Globalization has had some very positive effects on the Indian consumer in all sectors of society. It has affected the Indian students and education sector to a great extent by making study books and a lot of information available over the internet. Collaboration of foreign universities with the Indian universities has brought about a huge change in the field of education. Globalization of trade in the agricultural sector has brought varieties of quality seeds which have disease resistance property. However, it is not good for the poor Indian farmers because the seeds and agricultural technologies are costly.

It has brought about a huge revolution in the employment sector by the spread of businesses like cottage, handloom, carpet, artisan carving, ceramic, jewellery, and glassware etc.

Attempt any eight of the following questions :

- (a) What is globalization ?
- (b) Write any two advantages of globalization.
- (c) What was the pressure from the rich countries in the 1990's ?
- (d) What is the effect of multinational brands entering the Indian market ?
- (e) How are the prices of quality products affected due to globalization ?
- (f) How have the foreign products affected the local industry adversely ?
- (g) What has been the impact of globalization on the Indian students ?
- (h) Why has globalization had a negative effect on the poor Indian farmer ?
- (i) How has the cottage industry benefited from globalization ?

2B. Read the passage given below :

1. Everybody wants to succeed in life. For some, success means achieving whatever they desire or dream. For many it is the name, fame and social position. Whatever be the meaning of success, it is success which makes a man popular. All great men have been successful. They are remembered for their great achievements. But it is certain that success comes to those who are sincere, hardworking, loyal and committed to their goals.

2. Success has been man's greatest motivation. It is very important for all. Success has a great effect on life. It brings pleasure and pride. It gives a sense of fulfillment. It means all-around development. Everybody hopes to be successful in life. But success smiles on those who have a proper approach, planning, vision and stamina. A proper and timely application of all these things is bound to bear fruit. One cannot be successful without cultivating these certain basic things in life. It is very difficult to set out on a journey without knowing one's goals and purposes. Clarity of the objective is a must to succeed in life. A focused approach with proper planning is certain to bring success.

3. Indecision and insincerity are big obstacles on the path to success. One should have the capability, capacity and resources to turn one's dreams into reality. Mere desire cannot bring you success. The desire should be weighed against factors like capability and resources. This is the basic requirement of success. The next important thing is the eagerness, seriousness and the urge to be successful. It is the driving force which decides the success. It is the first step on the ladder of success.

4. One needs to pursue one's goals with all one's sincerity and passion. One should always be in high spirit. Lack of such spirit leads to an inferiority complex which is a big obstruction on the path to success. Time is also a deciding factor. Only the punctual and committed have succeeded in life. Lives of great men are examples of this. They had all these qualities in plenty which helped them rise to the peak of success.

5. Hard labour is one of the basic requirements of success. There is no substitute for hard labour. It alone can take one to the peak of success. Every success has a ratio of five percent inspiration and ninety-five percent perspiration. It is the patience, persistence and perseverance which play a decisive role in achieving success. Failures are the pillars of success as they are our stepping-stones and we must get up and start again and be motivated.

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each :

- (a) To whom does success come certainly ?
- (b) What are the basic things in life we need to achieve success ?
- (c) What did great men have in plenty to rise to the peak of success ? Give any two examples.
- (d) What is the one basic requirement of success ?
- (e) Explain : "Failures are pillars of success."

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, fill in any two of the following blanks with appropriate words :

- (a) _____ plays a decisive role in achieving success. (b) Goals have to be pursued with _____ and _____.
- (c) Ratio of success is _____ inspiration.

2.3 Find out the words from the passage that mean the same as the following :

- (a) endurance (para 2) (b) obstruction (para 4) (c) motivation (para 5)

3A. Read the passage given below :

India is on the path of greatness. But where will this greatness come from ? Is it only the government of a country that can lead it to greatness ? Is it only the political leaders that can shape the future of a nation ? No. The true greatness of any nation lies in its people.

There is capability for greatness in every citizen of the land. For the true owners of our nation are its citizens. The government is only the guardian of the nation and is ready to serve the people of the country. This is what a true democracy should be like. However, for a true democracy to succeed, the citizens have to play a larger role and fulfill their duties towards the nation.

The most famous line from the US President John F Kennedy's inaugural address is, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country". What is this but a call for citizens to rise to the occasion and do their duty ? In a true democracy, people get the leaders they deserve. If we simply sit in our drawing rooms and debate the quality of leadership this country has, we will achieve nothing. We have to play an active role in creating a new type of leadership because it is we, the people, who own the nation.

We can achieve this kind of leadership firstly by educating the youth of the country which is of supreme importance. Second, parents need to teach their children the importance of obeying laws. Children need to learn and be encouraged to express their talents and skills and consider themselves as the real strength of their nation. We need to encourage new ideas and creativity. Whether you start a small business, write an article, teach a child, shop at local stores, not pollute your environment, participate in cleanliness drives, create a work of art, volunteer for some social cause or another similar effort, you are performing your duty as a citizen. You are contributing to the consciousness of the community development and this will begin the process of change. Considering that most young people spend most of their time at school or at work, it is also important for teachers and employers to inculcate a sense of duty in the hearts and minds of young people.

Answer the following questions briefly :

- (a) Where does the true greatness of any nation lie ?
(b) What is the role of the government ?
(c) What did the US President say in his inaugural address ?
(d) How can a true democracy develop ? (e) How can we achieve good leadership ?
(f) How can children consider themselves as the real strength of their nation ?
(g) When do you perform your duty as a citizen ? Write any one activity.
(h) Who should inculcate a sense of duty in the children ?

3B. Read the passage given below :

Millions of tons of small waste from plastic bags, bottles and clothes in the world's oceans present a serious threat to human health and marine environment. This is the stark warning issued by the U.N. in a report on the most dangerous environmental problems facing the world today. Global plastic production has increased considerably in recent years nearly by 38%. A poor waste management means when we have finished with our takeaway containers,

cigarette butts and party balloons, they are worn down into trillions of even smaller particles by the waves. Therefore, there is a growing presence of these micro plastics in the world's oceans. It was estimated in 2010 that millions of tons of plastic was washed into the seas and has since shown up in the stomachs of whales, plankton and other marine life. Richard Thompson, professor of marine biology said that in laboratory experiments there is proof that micro plastic can cause harm to organisms.

More than a quarter of all fish now contain plastic, according to a recent study which analyzed the guts of fish sold in California. Scientists fear that chemicals in plastics and also chemicals which attach themselves to plastic in natural environment could cause poisoning and many disorders in marine life if consumed in huge quantities.

Even humans could be adversely affected by the plastic. People could even be breathing in plastic micro particles suspended in the air with the risk of harmful effect on the lungs similar to car fumes. Boyance Slat, a Dutch student has developed a technology that could sift dangerous plastic particles out of the ocean and sell them for profit or re-cycling. Richard Thompson recommended that people avoid using products with micro beads and to make sure they dispose of all plastic products in an appropriate way by re-cycling if possible.

(2.1) Answer the following questions briefly :

(a) What is the warning issued by the U.N. ? (b) What do the scientists fear ? (c)

What is the single most harmful effect of plastic micro particles on humans ? (d)

What is Richard Thompson's advice ?

(2.2) Choose the meaning of each of the words given below with the help of options that follow :

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| (e) Stark | (i) Serious | (ii) Violent | (iii) Unpleasant | (iv) Angry |
| (f) Huge | (i) Impressive | (ii) Large | (iii) Constant | (iv) Standard |
| (g) Micro | (i) Mechanical | (ii) Dangerous | (iii) Very small | (iv) Tough |
| (h) Adversely | (i) Negatively | (ii) Clearly | (iii) Poorly | (iv) Surely |

4A. Read the passage carefully :

I was born in the small but beautiful mountain village of Nakuri near Uttarkashi in Garhwal, with the gurgling, playful Bhagirathi river flowing nearby. My parents were a hard-working and extremely self-contained couple. Even though our family was poor, barely managing the essentials, my father taught us how to live and maintain dignity and self-respect — the most treasured family value till today. At the same time my parents also practised the creed, "Kindness is the essence of all religion." They were large-hearted, inviting village folk passing by to have tea at our home, and gave grain to the sadhus and pandits who came to the house. This characteristic has been ingrained in me so deeply that I am able to reach out to others and make a difference in their lives — whether it is in my home, in society or at the workplace. I was the third child in the family — girl, boy, girl, girl and boy in that order — and quite a rebel. I developed a tendency to ask questions and was not satisfied with the customary way of life for a girl-child. When I found my elder brother, Bachchan, encouraging our youngest brother, Raju, to take up mountaineering I thought, why not me ? I found that my brothers were always getting preferential treatment and all opportunities and options were open to them. This made me even more determined to not only do what the boys were doing, but to do it better.

The general thinking of mountain people was that mountaineering as a sport was not for them. They considered themselves to be born mountaineers as they had to go up and down mountain slopes for their daily livelihood and even for routine work. On the other hand, as a student, I would look curiously at foreign backpackers passing by my village and wonder where they were going. I would even invite them to my house and talk to them to learn more about their travels. The full significance of this came to me later when I started working. The foreigners took the trouble to come all the way to the Himalayas in order to educate themselves on social, cultural and scientific aspects of mountaineering, as well as to seek peace in nature's gigantic scheme of things.

1.1 Answer the following questions :

- (a) What does the author tell us about the financial condition of her parents ?
- (b) What is the most treasured value of the author's family ?
- (c) Give an example to show that the author's parents were very hospitable.
- (d) What kind of girl was the author ?
- (e) How do you know that the author's parents discriminated between sons and daughters ?
- (f) Why do the mountain people consider themselves to be born mountaineers ?
- (g) Why would the author invite foreign mountaineers to her house ?
- (h) Why were foreigners drawn to the Himalayas ?

4B. Read the passage carefully :

1 One would imagine that at the very sight of the panther, deer, antelopes, and its other preys would just run for their lives. Nothing of the sort. They all stand their ground and make such a loud noise that the panther is left with no other choice except to leave quietly. I have seen a tiny chital baby standing in the middle of an opening in the forest, stamping its feet on the ground and shooing away a tiger. With the white of its erect tail showing, it kept up its shrill call until the tiger made itself scarce. No tiger in its senses would attempt to catch such an impertinent brat, just as you would not dream of catching an offending crow cawing away in your verandah.

2 While the panther sticks to cover and hugs the edge of the forest, the game animals, on the other hand, like to assemble right out in open vast grazing grounds. Open spaces which the panther carefully avoids, are what the game animals deliberately seek.

3 It is difficult to describe the pandemonium kicked up by various animals when they spot or suspect a panther around. The chital strikes a shrill note, the kakar emits a deafening bark and the sambar rings a bell. The peacock on its perch, the jungle fowl on the ground, and the monkey on treetops, all join in the chorus of condemnation of the panther. They curse the panther in their own inimitable language. The resulting confusion of sounds is so irritating to the sharp ears of the panther that it is left with no other option except to go away.

4 The panther has thus to deal with its ever alert and watchful associates who show no mercy and expect none. It is a fight between finesse and flight, between clever attack and skilful defence.

5 Contrary to the common belief, the panther never springs upon its prey. It stalks as close to its victim as it can manage, and then makes the final dash by rushing at it at a lightning speed.

1. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What strategy do animals like deer, antelopes, etc adopt to drive away the panther ?
 (b) How do the panther and the game animals (deer, antelopes, etc) react to open spaces ?
 (c) What effect does the loud noise made by birds and animals have on the panther ?
 (d) How does the panther kill its prey ?

2. Find the meanings of the words given below with the help of the options that follow :

- (a) *shrill* (Para 1) (i) rude (ii) high (iii) offensive (iv) terrible
 (b) *deliberately* (Para 2) (i) immediately (ii) cleverly (iii) intentionally (iv) naughtily
 (c) *condemnation* (Para 3) (i) disapproval (ii) dismissal (iii) revenge (iv) annoyance
 (d) *associates* (Para 4) (i) rivals (ii) neighbours (iii) superiors (iv) partners

SECTION B – (Writing and Grammar)

1A . You feel that speaking English is the need of the hour. As your parents are unable to do so, you feel a keen desire to teach them. Write in about 100 to 150 words a page in your diary expressing how will you execute a plan.

1B. Accidents happen when people violate traffic rules. Careless drivers cause suffering to themselves and to others. Write an article in 100 – 120 words on “Safe Driving”.

1C. You are upset at the usual traffic jams in your city and the chaos they create. Write an article in 100-120 words mentioning the reasons for it and the possible solutions. You are Seema/Sohan, 12 Mall Road, Delhi. 5

1D. Your school organized a literature quiz, which was greatly enjoyed by students. Feeling encouraged by it you decide to write an article. Write the article in 100-120 words for the school magazine on ‘Importance of Reading’. You are Seema/Sohan.

1E. You visited an 'Old Home' with your friends . Using the hints given below together with your own ideas, make a diary entry of what you saw and experienced there. Hints: Old Home — People mostly above Sixty years- a residence- Peaceful surroundings- Spacious- good sanitation- regular medical check up- feeling of co-operation- means of creation- A home away from home.

1F. "A man's manners are a mirror in which he shows his portrait". The quote highlights the importance of good manners in life. Write an article for school Magazine on 'Good Manners'. You may use the following hints with your own ideas. Hints: First step to success — need for good manners — makes life easy with politeness — creates goodwill — use words like thank you, please, sorry — important words — well mannered people liked by all.

2A. Write a story in 150 – 200 words based on the input given below : **(Any Two)**

Travelling in metro — tunnel — lights went out — general panic — pushing and shoving — screams — phone flashlights switched on — an old man

2B. Mrs. Madhu alone in house — had lunch — watching favourite serial — doorbell rang — opened door — a sadhu

2C. Friends decided to party – collected at one place – took lift from a stranger – the stranger tried to attack them – managed to run – learnt a lesson – to be careful.

2D. Ram very excited – match started – he, best player – about to start batting – suddenly injured – very upset – used will power – overcame the problem and won.

3.A. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of the given options :

During (a) _____ hottest part of the year, many of our city streets seem to be on fire (b) _____ masses of Gulmohar flowers. This (c) _____ one of the most beautiful trees.

(a) (i) a (ii) the (iii) an (iv) some

(b) (i) from (ii) by (iii) with (iv) over

(c) (i) is (ii) was (iii) are (iv) be

3.B. Read the paragraph given below and fill in the blanks by writing the correct options in your answer sheet.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (a) _____ launched (b) _____ the country (c) _____ a national movement.

(a) (i) in (ii) was (iii) are (iv) am

(b) (i) around (ii) on (iii) across (iv) over

(c) (i) as (ii) by (iii) or (iv) for

3.C. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in the blanks with the help of options that follow :

Rakesh _____ (a) not quarrel with anyone in _____ (b) jail. Then one day I saw him _____ (c) his cool. In his ward _____ (d) was a youngman _____ (e) did not look like a criminal.

(a) (i) do (ii) does (iii) did (iv) doing

(b) (i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) some

(c) (i) lose (ii) loses (iii) lost (iv) losing

(d) (i) there (ii) their (iii) here (iv) nowhere (e) (i) which (ii) who (iii) that (iv) whose

3.D. Fill in any four of the blanks in the sentences given below choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. Write the answers in your answer-sheet against the correct blank numbers :

(A) Concentration is (a) _____ by alertness. (B) Effective speaking (b) _____ on effective listening. (C) Economic growth (c) _____ attitudes and lifestyle. (D) The environment has always (d) _____ in control of our destiny. (E) They believe that logic (e) _____ no place in faith.

(a) (i) help (ii) will help (iii) helps (iv) helped

(b) (i) depends (ii) depend (iii) depended (iv) depending

(c) (i) change (ii) will change (iii) changes (iv) changed

(d) (i) is (ii) be (iii) been (iv) was (e) (i) has (ii) have (iii) had (iv) having

3.E. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in the blanks with the help of the options given.

Tigers (a) (were / will / is / are) at the top of the food chain. Only human beings threaten their survival as a species. Tigers kill only for food (b) (or / because / but / and) only when they are hungry. They rarely(c)..... (attack / attacking / attacks / attacked) humans. Easily(d)..... (recognized / recognizing / has recognizing / has recognized) by their reddish orange coat with dark(e)..... (strips / stripes / striped / stripe), tigers are the(f)..... (large / larger / largest / much larger) wild cats in the world.

3.F. Reading is one of the best hobbies(a).... (this / that / who / it) you can adopt.(b...). (It / They / Them / Its) not only helps you to pass your leisure time usefully(c)... (and / so /

hence / but) also keeps you well informed. Besides that, it builds(d)..... (yours / your's / your / its) vocabulary and helps you to(e)..... (improvement / improving / improves / improve) your expression. If you can't decidef..... (whose / which / different / various) books to read, you should consult your parents or librarian.

3.G. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of the given options :

The naughty children walked (a) _____ flower beds, climbed the fruit trees (b) _____ plucked unripe fruits and they (c) _____ pits on the garden path. (a) (i) over (ii) in (iii) on (iv) across (b) (i) but (ii) and (iii) therefore (iv) since (c) (i) dig (ii) digging (iii) digs (iv) dug

3.H. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of given options :

There is a general belief (a) _____ students that (b) _____ who write long sentences get (c) _____ marks.

(a) (i) in (ii) of (iii) among (iv) between
 (b) (i) they (ii) those (iii) all (iv) them
 (c) (i) more (ii) many (iii) most (iv) much

3.I. Complete the paragraph given below by filling in the blanks with the help of options that follow :

Yesterday, a rich woman from West Bengal (a) _____ to Delhi to buy jewellery. She was sitting outside (b) _____ jewellery shop. Suddenly two young boys came there (c) _____ snatched the chain that she was (d) _____. She called the police (e) _____ the snatchers had run away. (a) (i) come (ii) comes (iii) came (iv) coming (b) (i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) some (c) (i) and (ii) or (iii) but (iv) how (d) (i) wear (ii) wears (iii) wore (iv) wearing (e) (i) so (ii) because (iii) but (iv) only

4A. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error and its correction as shown in the example.

	Error	Correction
Neil Armstrong was the commander for Apollo 11. e.g.	for	of
He was the first to walk over	(a) _____	_____
the moon. What many people do not knew	(b) _____	_____
is that unlike most of their fellow	(c) _____	_____
astronauts, he was the civilian	(d) _____	_____

and not part of the military.

4B. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error and its correction.

	Error	Correction
Many schools used the play way method e.g.	used	use
at the early years. As children	(a) _____	_____
grow older a number of play hours	(b) _____	_____
in the time-table started falling rapidly.	(c) _____	_____
Many schools does not have even playgrounds.	(d) _____	_____

4. C. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Identify the error, write it and its correction as shown in the example :

	Error	Correction
People always take pity on Reddy.	e.g. take	took
He was a victim on an acid attack.	(a) _____	_____
He was very young hard eleven	(b) _____	_____
Years old. People will say, "What'll	(c) _____	_____
he do in life ? What is go to	(d) _____	_____
happen to him when we had gone ?"	(e) _____	_____

4.D. In the following paragraph one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing words in any four lines of the given paragraph, along with the words that come before and the words that come after it in the space provided.

Eg. Most the people	most	of	the
are annoyed passwords.	(a) _____	_____	_____
They have many remember.	(b) _____	_____	_____
On any given day are	(c) _____	_____	_____
bound forget them.	(d) _____	_____	_____
This creates difficulties the people.	(e) _____	_____	_____

4.E. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each marked line. Write the error and its correction as shown in the example.

	Error	Correction
Her duties for the day were over.	e.g. for	of
She had scrub the floor of the kitchen,	(a)
washed the vessels and put them on a	(b)
shining row on an wooden shelf, returned	(c)
the short scrubbing broom to it's corner	(d)
and closed the kitchen window.		

5.A. Rearrange the following words / phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

poverty / the village people / from / most / suffer / of Most of the village people suffer from poverty.

(a) in rural areas / is / employment opportunities / there / of / lack / (b) come to cities / in / people / so / of work / search / (c) appalling conditions / cities / they / in / live / in /

5.B. Rearrange the words and phrases given below into meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. eg. : win / the / you / if / play / can / you / well / game You can win, if you play the game well.

good (a) unfair means / a / using / is / not / idea / (b) you / ashamed / it / feel / can / make (c) your goal / fair / reaching / a / in / manner / is good

5.C. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences. (a) were / on the / Ram / standing / and / beach / Sham (b) at the / waves / were / rising and falling / they / looking (c) a boat / a wave / they / top of / saw / on the (d) the wave / up and down / was / with / it / going (e) in the / two men / there / sitting / were/boat

5.D. Rearrange any four of the following word clusters to make meaningful sentences :

(a) very exciting / can be / new country / travelling to / a (b) it / a lot of / before / actually requires / the visit / preparation (c) option / is / light / travelling / best / the (d) also need / we / the local weather / in mind / to / keep (e) always / enriched / we / return / experience / the / with

5.E. Rearrange the following words / phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. part / Kilimanjaro National Park / of / is / the / Mount Kilimanjaro
Mount Kilimanjaro is part of the Kilimanjaro National Park. (a) dormant volcano / a / in / Mount Kilimanjaro / Tanzania / is (b) highest / Africa / it is / mountain / in / the (c) has been / many / it / the subject of / studies / scientific

5.F. Rearrange the following words and phrases into meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. e.g. came / months / me / for eight / to teach / he For eight months he came to teach me.

(a) algebra and / a week / me / geometry / twice / he taught (b) very poor / subjects / I was / in these / earlier (c) very / now / proficient / have become / in them / I

5.G. Rearrange the words/phrases given below to form meaningful sentences : (a) standing / at the / one day / I / beach / was (b) number / come / of people / a large / had / there (c) hawkers / there / eatables / so many / were / selling (d) wave / suddenly / came / huge / a (e) road / all the / rushed / towards / the / people

Section C (Literature)

1. Read the following extract and answer the following questions with reference to the context.

1.A) Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. They called her name and she didn't move.

A. What was wrong with Evelyn?

B. Who noticed something wrong with Evelyn?

C. How was the wrong noticed?

D. Explain this line : They called her name and she didn't move.'

1. B. Tommy , Tommy found a real book.!' . It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper.

A. The old book was found by _____.

B. Margie was surprised to see the book because _____.

C. Pick out a word from the passage which means , 'small' .

1.C. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveller, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth

1. Where did the two roads diverge ?

2. Why did the poet feel sorry ?

3. Why did the poet stand long ?

4. Give the meaning of 'diverged'.

1. D Then took the other, just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear ; Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

1. What do the words 'the other' refer to ?
2. Why did the poet choose it ?
2. How had they been worn ?
4. Give the antonym of 'fair'.

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words each.

- A. How was the book that Tommy found different from his own books?
- B. What did the county inspector do to improve Margie's performance?
- C. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have ?
- D. Why did Margie hate school ?
- E. What difference do you find in the present school and the school described in the lesson " the fun they had"?
- F. Why was Margie doing badly in geography ? What did the County Inspector do to help her ?
- G. Would you like to be taught by mechanical or a human teacher? Why?
- H. Describe the book that Tommy found.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 to 150 words.

- A. Machines can't replace human beings. Explain this with reference to the lesson, " The Fun they Had" ?
- B. How is Margie's school different from the normal school?
- C. Why did Margie hate school ? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun ?
- D. 'The relationship between the parents and the children is very strong. Material things cannot weaken it". Discuss with reference to the lesson, "The Lost Child.

4. Read 2-3 story books or stories from your NCERT Supplementary book, Moments and write a short paragraph on the character you like most.

5. Revise the syllabus done till the last day before the vacations and write four short answer questions and one long answer question from each lesson.

6. Read the given list of the most misspelt words and write each word a few times to learn their spellings. It is also suggested to make your own pages of thesaurus(a book that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts) using these words by finding their synonyms, antonyms, similar words etc. For help, you may visit <https://www.thesaurus.com>



authentic	criticism	forty
ambiguous	customary	friend
accomplice	conscious	further
accommodate	definitely	gauge
achieve	debt	glamour
aggressive	decision	government
appearance	delicious	grateful
argument	despair	guarantee
assassination	diaphragm	guilty
actually	difference	gymnasium
beginning	disease	grammar
believe	dysfunction	guard
business	embarrass	happened
bachelor	ecstasy	harass
biscuit	environment	honorary
boundary	existence	humorous
buoyant	effervescent	handkerchief
calendar	efficient	hemorrhage
category	eligible	horrible
colleague	elimination	hypocrisy
committee	eminent	independence
completely	equipped	identical
conscience	erroneous	inevitable
conscious	exaggerated	initiation
copyright	exceed	interrupt
curiosity	excessive	irrelevant
campaign	exhaust	irresistible
cashier	fascinate	Isthmus
casualty	fatigue	immediately
circumference	february	knowledge
convenient	fulfill	lightning
correspondent	foliage	medicine

millennium	receipt	truly
misspell	recommend	tongue
maintenance	recess	tournament
mathematics	reign	tragedy
mediocre	remittance	tuition
miscellaneous	rendezvous	unique
naturally	repetition	usually
necessary	reservoir	utensil
negotiate	restaurant	unanimous
neighbour	rhythm	unconscious
niece	ridiculous	until
noticeable	recipe	vicious
nuisance	salary	vaccination
obedience	scissors	vacuum
occurred	secretary	villain
omitted	separately	violence
ophthalmologist	Sergeant	weird
optometrist	siege	whether
optician	significance	wholly
pamphlet	similar	wherever
parallel	sincerely	weather
parliament	soldier	
permanent	soliloquy	
perceive	statute	
politician	succeed	
possession	sufficient	
preferred	summarize	
privilege	technique	
pronunciation	temperament	
publicly	therefore	
receive	thief	
referred	tomorrow	

Holidays Homework

CLASS - IX - HINDI

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित शब्द लिखो जिसमें उपसर्ग व प्रत्यय दोनों हों। इसको अलग-अलग करके भी लिखो:

जैसे: शब्द उपसर्ग मूलशब्द प्रत्यय
पुरातनता पुरा तन वा

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों की सहायता से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए:

आ, प्र, आति, दुस्, परा, प्रति, वि, सम्, अन्, अध, उन्, कु, अलम्, भर, विन् ।

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उपसर्ग व मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए:

उपकार, अध्यक्षा, प्रत्यक्ष, संकल्प, अधीर, उद्गार, अपहरण, प्रहार, प्रतिशूल, स्वागत, संचार, लाइलाज, कुख्यात, स्वराज्य ।

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित प्रत्ययों के योग से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए:

दार, हार, अक, अक्कड़, अन, आस, सार, इयल, ऊ, ओड़, आनू, आवना, गूर, वार, वाला, एरा, इन, इला, कार, आइ ।

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से मूल शब्द एवं प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए:

चिल्लाहट, बिहारी, देय, झाड़ालू, ऐतिहासिक

मारियल, थकान, अंत, गोपनीय, गृहस्थ, झाड़न / बुढ़ापा, लेखक, नीलिमा ।

प्र. 6) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त रेखांकित पदों की जगह उपयुक्त समस्त पद प्रयोग कर एवं समास का नाम भी लिखो:

1. हमें तन और मन से देश की सेवा करनी चाहिए ।
2. उसने मुझे आप पर बुरी सारी बातें बतवाई ।
3. वह लंबे समय के बाद रोग से मुक्त हुआ ।
4. यह घटना प्रसंग अनुकूल है ।
5. हमें अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करने चाहिए ।
6. जितना शीघ्र हो यहाँ से भाग जाओ ।
7. व्यापार में लाभ और हानि होते ही रहते हैं ।
8. मैं पेट भर कर खा चुका हूँ ।

प्र. 7) समस्त पद बनाइए एवं समास का नाम भी बताइए:

महान है जो कव्य, पाप और पुण्य, मनु से गढ़ी हुई, दिन-दिन, धन के समान है जो, चार भासों का समूह, धड़ी-धड़ी, युद्ध में स्थिर है ।

प्र. 8) समास विग्रह कीजिए और समास का नाम भी लिखो:

जैसे - तीन फलों का समूह	समास विग्रह	समास का नाम
		द्विवच

चतुर्भुज, उद्योगपति, राजा-पूजा, नीलकंठ, राजानन, जब खूब, हाथ-पाव, राजकुमारी, यथाक्रम, महादेव, अधपका, शरणागत ।

- प्र. 9) अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्यों के प्रकार बताइए:
1. यह काम मत कीजिए।
 2. शायद मूहन ने उसका काम नहीं किया।
 3. अरे! महेश गीत गा रहा है।
 4. सूखे स्थिर नहीं है।
 5. आपकी हड़ अभिलाषा पूर्ण होगी।
 6. मेहनत करोगे तो अवश्य सफल होओगे।
 7. रमन आज विद्यालय नहीं जाएगा।
 8. क्या मेरा पत्र आपका मिला?
 9. शायद, आज वहाँ है।
 10. यदि तुम झूठ बोलोगे तो सजा पाओगे।

प्र. 10) निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में निहित अलंकार लिखो।

1. चरहा-कमल बंदू हारे राई।
2. मना नीलमणी शैल पर आतप पशुयो प्रभात।
3. मखमल से झूल पड़े, हाथी-सा रत्ना।
4. काली घटा का धमंड घटा।
5. और महत वसंत।
6. कुदिल, कुचाल, कुकर्म छोड़ दे।
7. मया मोरी में नहीं मखन खाया।
8. नभ पर चम-चम चपला चमकी।
9. मजबूत शिला-रुसी दूंद खानी।
10. मूना मिला मुझे मित पुराना।
11. नील गगन-सा शीत दृश्य हो रहा था।
12. चारु चंद्र की चंचल निरण।
13. विमलु वाणी ने वीणा ली।
14. तीन बर खाती थी, तो तीन बर खाती थी।
15. पाया जी मैंने राम-रत्न धन पाया।
16. पीपर पात सरिस मून डाल।
17. नि धन के धन-सी तुम आई।

पृष्ठ 11

निबन्ध

1. बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ
संकेत बिंदु: भूमिका, बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ
 अभियान का आरंभ, योजना एवं
 कार्यक्रम, उद्देश्य, लाभ, उपसंहार।

2. मेरा भारत महान:

संकेत बिंदु: प्राचीनतम संस्कृति व देश का
 होमकरण, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य, अनेक
 धर्म व भाषाओं का देश, भारत के व्यापक
 विश्व का सुबसवडा लोकतंत्र, अनेक
 महान व्यक्तियों की जन्मभूमि, उपसंहार।

3. परहित सूरिस धर्म नहिं भाई:

संकेत बिंदु: प्राचीन काल से ही परमार्थ धर्म व
 पुण्य का साथ मानवीय गुणों में इन
 सर्वोच्च स्थान परापकार का महत्व
 उपसंहार।

पृष्ठ 2

1. आपन पुस्तक विक्रेता से पुस्तकें मांगवाई थी परंतु
 एक पुस्तक सूची में की गई पुस्तक से भिन्न
 थी। पुस्तक विक्रेता को शिकायती पत्र लिखिए।

2. संपादन को अपनी रुचना प्रकाशित करने का उद्युत् रोध
 करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

पृष्ठ 3

संवाद - लेखन

1. प्रीक्षा के नजदीक आने पर दो मित्रों के बीच संवाद
2. पिता व पुत्री में संवाद
3. 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' पर दो मित्रों का संवाद।

9. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

ऐसे लोग मोह को बढ़ाकर, तृष्णा को उत्पन्न कर अपनी दयनीय स्थिति बना लेते हैं। प्रभु तो उनकी सहायता करते हैं, जो अपनी सहायता स्वयं करते हैं। आत्मनिर्भरता स्वावलंबियों की आराध्य देवी है। इस देवी-उपासना से उनका आलस्य अंतर्धान हो जाता है, भयभीत होकर भाग जाता है, कायरता नष्ट हो जाती है तथा संकोच समाप्त हो जाता है। आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न होता है, आत्मगौरव जाग्रत होता है। स्वावलंबी व्यक्ति कष्टों और बाधाओं को रौंदता हुआ कंटकाकीर्ण पथ पर निर्भीकतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ता है।

स्वावलंबन मानव में गुणों की प्रतिष्ठा करता है। आत्मसम्मान, आत्मविश्वास, आत्मबल, आत्मनिर्भरता, आत्मरक्षा, साहस, संतोष, धैर्य आदि गुण स्वावलंबन के सहोदर हैं। ऐसे महान, प्रचंड, शक्ति-संपन्न स्वावलंबी मनुष्य समाज तथा राष्ट्र का जीवन हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति समाज तथा राष्ट्र के लिए बल, गौरव एवं उन्नति का द्वार हैं। सुख, शान्ति तथा सफलता के प्रदाता हैं, आत्मनिर्भरता के परिचायक हैं, शौर्य, शक्ति तथा समृद्धि के साधन हैं।

स्वावलंबन व्यक्ति, राष्ट्र तथा मानव मात्र के जीवन में सर्वांगीण सफलता प्राप्ति का महामंत्र हैं। जीवन का आभूषण है। कर्तव्य-शृंखला की प्रथम कड़ी है, वीरों तथा कर्मयोगियों का इष्टदेव है और सर्वांगीण उन्नति का आधार है।

प्रश्न

1. आत्मनिर्भरता किसकी आराध्य देवी है? इसकी उपासना से क्या होता है? 2
2. स्वावलंबन मनुष्य में किन गुणों की प्रतिष्ठा करता है? 2
3. सफलता का महामंत्र क्या है और क्यों? 2
4. यह किसका इष्टदेव है? 1
5. सर्वांगीण उन्नति का आधार क्या है? 1

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए—

एक आलोक जाता रहा और वह सूर्य जो हमारे जीवन को गरमी और प्रकाश देता था, डूब गया और हम ठंड और अंधकार में काँप रहे हैं। फिर भी, वह न चाहेगा कि हम ऐसा अनुभव करें। आखिर उस आलोक ने जिसे हमने इतने वर्षों तक देखा, देवी ज्वाला के उस मनुष्य ने, हमें भी बदला और हम जैसे भी हैं, इन वर्षों में उन्हीं के बनाए हुए हैं, और उस देवी ज्वाला से हममें से बहुतों ने एक छोटी-सी चिंगारी ग्रहण की है, जिसने हमें शक्ति दी है, और जिसने हमसे कुछ हद तक उनके निर्दिष्ट मार्ग पर काम कराया है, इसीलिए यदि हम उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं तो हमारे शब्द कुछ तुच्छ लगते हैं, और यदि हम उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं तो कुछ हद तक हम अपनी भी प्रशंसा करते हैं। बड़े आदमियों और विख्यात आदमियों के काँसे और संगमरमर के स्मारक बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन यह ज्योति पुरुष अपने जीवनकाल में अनेक कर्तव्यों द्वारा करोड़ों-करोड़ों हृदयों में प्रतिष्ठित हुआ, इससे हम सभी चाहे थोड़ी मात्रा में ही सही कुछ-कुछ वैसे ही बन गए जैसे कि वे थे। इस प्रकार वे सारे भारत में फैल गए, न केवल महलों में, या चुनी हुई जगहों में या सभाओं में, बल्कि छोटे और पीड़ित लोगों की प्रत्येक झोंपड़ी और कुटिया में। वे करोड़ों व्यक्तियों के हृदयों में जीवित हैं, और अनंत युगों तक जीवित रहेंगे।

प्रश्न

1. एक आलोक जाता रहा-लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहा है? 2
2. उस देवी ज्वाला ने क्या कर दिखाया? 2
3. वे संपूर्ण भारत में कैसे फैल गए? 2
4. गद्यांश में किस महापुरुष की बात हो रही है? 1
5. विख्यात व्यक्तियों के स्मारक कैसे बनाए जाते हैं? 1

काव्यांश 2

ज्यों निकलकर बादलों की गोद से,
थी अभी इक बूँद कुछ आगे बढ़ी।
सोचने फिर-फिर यही जी में लगी,
आह, क्यों घर छोड़कर मैं यों बढ़ी।
देव, मेरे भाग्य में है क्या बदा,
मैं बचूँगी या मिलूँगी धूल में।
जल उठूँगी गिर अँगारे पर किसी
चू पडूँगी या कमल के फूल में।

बह उठी उस काल इक ऐसी हवा,
वह समंदर ओर आई अनमनी।
एक सुंदर सीप का था मुँह खुला
वह उसी में जा गिरी, मोती बनी।
लोग अकसर हैं, झिझकते-सोचते
जबकि उनको छोड़ना पड़ता है घर।
किंतु घर का छोड़ना अकसर उन्हें,
बूँद-सा कुछ और ही देता है कर।

प्रश्न

1. बूँद किसे छोड़कर आगे बढ़ी थी?
 - (क) झरने को
 - (ख) कमल के फूल को
 - (ग) बादलों को
 - (घ) पर्वत की बर्फ को
2. घर छोड़कर निकली बूँद 'आह!' क्यों कह रही है?
 - (क) खुशी के कारण
 - (ख) अपने भविष्य की अनिश्चितता से चिंतित होने के कारण
 - (ग) कमल के फूल पर गिरने की आशा के कारण
 - (घ) मोती बनने की लालसा की चाह के कारण
3. बूँद समुद्र की ओर अनमने भाव से क्यों आई?
 - (क) समुद्र में गिरने के भय से
 - (ख) समुद्र का पानी नमकीन होने के कारण
 - (ग) वह स्वेच्छा से समुद्र की ओर नहीं आई थी
 - (घ) वह सीप में गिरकर मोती बनाना चाहती थी
4. वह सीप कहाँ था जिससे बूँद गिरकर मोती बन गई?
 - (क) नदी के किनारे
 - (ख) समुद्र में
 - (ग) कमल के फूल के पास
 - (घ) धूल के पास
5. कवि ने मनुष्य के भाग्य की तुलना किससे की है?
 - (क) कमल के पुष्प से
 - (ख) सीप की मोती से
 - (ग) समुद्र के किनारे बहती हवा से
 - (घ) धरती की ओर गिरती बूँद से

Revision Ch-1,2,

Class 9th

Subject Maths

1) Give four rational numbers between following:

a) $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $-\frac{2}{5}$, $-\frac{1}{5}$ c) -6 and -5

2) Insert a rational and an irrational number between 2 and 3. How many rational numbers and irrational numbers can be inserted between 2 and 3?

3) Fill in the blanks:-

a) Every point on the number line corresponds to a _____ number which may be either _____ or _____.

b) The decimal form of an irrational number is neither _____ nor _____.

c) 0 is _____ number. (a Rational/an irrational)

4) Which of the following rational numbers have the terminating decimal representation?

a) $\frac{3}{5}$, b) $\frac{7}{20}$, c) $\frac{2}{13}$, d) $\frac{27}{40}$ e) $\frac{133}{125}$, f) $\frac{23}{7}$

5) Express the following recurring decimals into fractions:

a) $0.\overline{16}$, b) $0.\overline{234}$, c) $0.12\overline{54}$, d) $34.5\overline{666}$

6) Solve:-
a) $\frac{3 + \sqrt{7}}{3 - \sqrt{7}}$, b) $(\sqrt{2} + 2)^2$, c) $(2 - \sqrt{2})(2 + \sqrt{2})$ d) $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2$

7) Solve:-
a) $\frac{3}{5 - \sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{5 + \sqrt{3}}$ b) $\frac{4 + \sqrt{5}}{4 - \sqrt{5}} + \frac{4 - \sqrt{5}}{4 + \sqrt{5}}$

8) Solve the following:-

a) $\sqrt{45}$

b) $3\sqrt{2} \div 6\sqrt{27}$

c) $2\sqrt[3]{4}$

d) $4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{12} + 2\sqrt{15}$

e) $2\sqrt[3]{4} + 7\sqrt[3]{32} - \sqrt[3]{500}$

f) $4\sqrt{12} \times 7\sqrt{6}$ g) $4\sqrt{28} \div 3\sqrt{7}$

9.) Taking $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$, $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$, $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$
 2.449 (approx.). Find the value three places of
of each of the followings.

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

10.) Simplify:-

a) $4\sqrt{81} - 8\sqrt[3]{216} + 15\sqrt[5]{32} + \sqrt{225}$

b) $(3\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{2})$

11.) Represent $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{6}$ on number line.

Chapter - 2

12.) Find the values of the polynomial $p(x)$
 $= x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x - 5$ at

a) $x=0$, b) $x=+1$ c) $x=2$

13.) Find the zero of the polynomial in each of the
following cases:-

a) $p(x) = 2x^2 - 4$ b) $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$

c) $p(x) = ax$ d) $p(y) = \frac{7y}{2} - 17$

($a \neq 0$)

14.) Find the remainder when $y^3 + y^2 - 2y + 5$ is
divided by $(y-5)$.

15.) If $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - ax$ is divided
by $(x+1)$, we get remainder as 19. Find the
value of a .

16.) What must be subtracted from $4x^4 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 + x + 5$
so we get $-3x^4 + x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x + 2$.

Which of the following points belong to x-axis?

A (2, 0) B (3, 3) C (4, -1) D (0, 1) E (0, -5)
F (0, 0) G (-2, 0) H (0, 8) I (-a, 0) J (0, b)

21) Identify the ordinate from following points?

L (5, 5) M (0, 5) N (3, 0) O (0, 0) P (-6, 0)
Q (0, -8) R (-2, 0) S (0, -4) T (a, 0) Z (0, b)

22) Make a co-ordinate system on a graph paper and plot the points corresponding to the following ordered pairs:

(2, 6) (2, 0), (0, 0), (-3, 5), (2, -5) and (-3, -5)

23) Plot the following ordered pairs of numbers (x, y) as points in the cartesian plane.

x	-3	0	-1	4	2
y	7	-3.5	-3	4	-3

24) Identify the diagram formed by joining the four point (3, 0), (-3, 0), (0, 3) and (0, -3)

25) Name the points of the plane which do not belong to any of the quadrants.

26) Write the image of following points with respect to x-axis \rightarrow (2, 3), (-2, 4), (0, 6), (-2.5, -1.5)

27) Write the image of following points with respect to y-axis \rightarrow (2, 3), (-2, 4), (0, 6), (-2.5, -1.5), (-3, 2)

17.) Factorise each of the following :-

- a) $2x^3 + 2x^2y - 3x - 3y$
 b) $25x^2y - 25xy + 5xy^2 - 5y$
 c) $6ab - b^2 + 12ac - 2bc$
 d) $x^3 - 2x^2y + 3xy^2 - 6y^3$

21.) Factorise :-

- a) $x^3 + 8y^3 + 6x^2z^3 - 24xy^2z$
 b) $-x^6 + 8y^6 + z^6 + 6x^2y^2z^2$
 c) $(2a + 4b - c)^2$

Find the area by using Heron's Formula.

- 1) The perimeter of a triangular field is 300m and the ratio of the sides is 3:5:7. Find the area of the field.
 2) The base of an isosceles triangle is 10cm and one of its equal sides is 13cm. Find its area.
 3) The parallel sides of a trapezium are 25cm and 11cm, while its non-parallel sides are 15cm and 13cm. Find the area of the trapezium.
 4) A municipal park is in the shape of an equilateral Δ having semiperimeter $28\sqrt{3}$ m. On all sides of the park is painted a message "No smoking at a public place".
 → Find area of the park. → Comment on the value of the message.

18.) Solve by using identities :-

- a) $(101)^2$ b) $(98)^3$ c) $(0.98)^2$
 d) 11×9 e) $190 \times 190 - 10 \times 10$ f) $(102)^3$
 g) 505×503 h) 37×26

19.) Simplify by using identities :-

- a) $(2a + b)^3 + (2a - b)^3$ b) $16x^4 - y^4$
 c) $x^2 + y^2 + 9z^2 - 4xy - 12yz + 6xz$
 d) $x^6 - y^6$

20.) Factorise by using factorisation :-

- a) $p(x) x^3 - 2x^2 - 13x - 10$
 b) $p(x) x^3 + 2x^2 + 1x - 12$
 c) $p(x) = x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$

Do activities

1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 23, 30.

Chapter 1

MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDINGS

Multiple Choice Questions

- Which one of the following sets of phenomena would increase on raising the temperature?
 - Diffusion, evaporation, compression of gases
 - Evaporation, compression of gases, solubility
 - Evaporation, diffusion, expansion of gases
 - Evaporation, solubility, diffusion, compression of gases
- Seema visited a Natural Gas Compressing Unit and found that the gas can be liquefied under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. While sharing her experience with friends she got confused. Help her to identify the correct set of conditions
 - Low temperature, low pressure
 - High temperature, low pressure
 - Low temperature, high pressure
 - High temperature, high pressure
- The property to flow is unique to fluids. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - Only gases behave like fluids
 - Gases and solids behave like fluids
 - Gases and liquids behave like fluids
 - Only liquids are fluids
- During summer, water kept in an earthen pot becomes cool because of the phenomenon of
 - diffusion
 - transpiration
 - osmosis
 - evaporation
- A few substances are arranged in the increasing order of 'forces of attraction' between their particles. Which one of the following represents a correct arrangement?
 - Water, air, wind
 - Air, sugar, oil
 - Oxygen, water, sugar
 - Salt, juice, air

6. On converting 25°C, 38°C and 66°C to kelvin scale, the correct sequence of temperature will be
- (a) 298 K, 311 K and 339 K
 - (b) 298 K, 300 K and 338 K
 - (c) 273 K, 278 K and 543 K
 - (d) 298 K, 310 K and 338 K
7. Choose the correct statement of the following
- (a) conversion of solid into vapours without passing through the liquid state is called vapourisation.
 - (b) conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called sublimation.
 - (c) conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called freezing.
 - (d) conversion of solid into liquid is called sublimation.
8. The boiling points of diethyl ether, acetone and *n*-butyl alcohol are 35°C, 56°C and 118°C respectively. Which one of the following correctly represents their boiling points in kelvin scale?
- (a) 306 K, 329 K, 391 K
 - (b) 308 K, 329 K, 392 K
 - (c) 308 K, 329 K, 391 K
 - (d) 329 K, 392 K, 308 K
9. Which condition out of the following will increase the evaporation of water?
- (a) Increase in temperature of water
 - (b) Decrease in temperature of water
 - (c) Less exposed surface area of water
 - (d) Adding common salt to water
10. In which of the following conditions, the distance between the molecules of hydrogen gas would increase?
- (i) Increasing pressure on hydrogen contained in a closed container
 - (ii) Some hydrogen gas leaking out of the container
 - (iii) Increasing the volume of the container of hydrogen gas
 - (iv) Adding more hydrogen gas to the container without increasing the volume of the container
- (a) (i) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (ii) and (iv)

Short Answer Questions

- 11.** A sample of water under study was found to boil at 102°C at normal temperature and pressure. Is the water pure? Will this water freeze at 0°C ? Comment.
- 12.** A student heats a beaker containing ice and water. He measures the temperature of the content of the beaker as a function of time. Which of the following (Fig. 1.1) would correctly represent the result? Justify your choice.

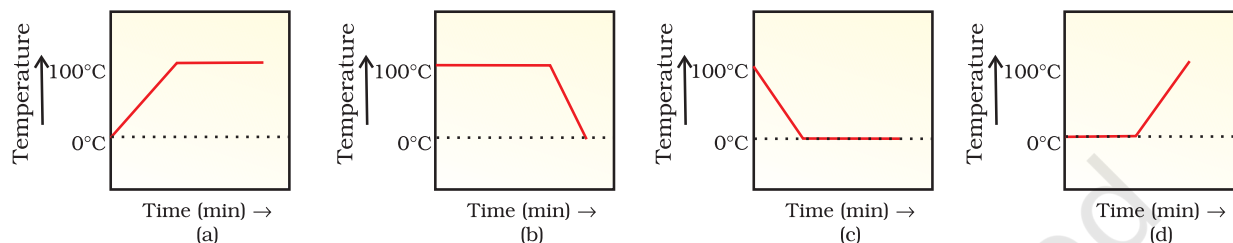


Fig. 1.1

- 13.** Fill in the blanks:
- Evaporation of a liquid at room temperature leads to a _____ effect.
 - At room temperature the forces of attraction between the particles of solid substances are _____ than those which exist in the gaseous state.
 - The arrangement of particles is less ordered in the _____ state. However, there is no order in the _____ state.
 - _____ is the change of gaseous state directly to solid state without going through the _____ state.
 - The phenomenon of change of a liquid into the gaseous state at any temperature below its boiling point is called _____.

- 14.** Match the physical quantities given in column **A** to their S I units given in column **B** :

(A)

- Pressure
- Temperature
- Density
- Mass
- Volume

(B)

- cubic metre
- kilogram
- pascal
- kelvin
- kilogram per cubic metre

- 15.** The non S I and S I units of some physical quantities are given in column **A** and column **B** respectively. Match the units belonging to the same physical quantity:

(A)

- degree celsius
- centimetre
- gram per centimetre cube
- bar
- milligram

(B)

- kilogram
- pascal
- metre
- kelvin
- kilogram per metre cube

16. 'Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion'. Comment.
17. Classify the following into osmosis/diffusion
- Swelling up of a raisin on keeping in water.
 - Spreading of virus on sneezing.
 - Earthworm dying on coming in contact with common salt.
 - Shrinking of grapes kept in thick sugar syrup.
 - Preserving pickles in salt.
 - Spreading of smell of cake being baked through out the house.
 - Aquatic animals using oxygen dissolved in water during respiration.
18. Water as ice has a cooling effect, whereas water as steam may cause severe burns. Explain these observations.
19. Alka was making tea in a kettle. Suddenly she felt intense heat from the puff of steam gushing out of the spout of the kettle. She wondered whether the temperature of the steam was higher than that of the water boiling in the kettle. Comment.
20. A glass tumbler containing hot water is kept in the freezer compartment of a refrigerator (temperature $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$). If you could measure the temperature of the content of the tumbler, which of the following graphs (Fig. 1.2) would correctly represent the change in its temperature as a function of time.

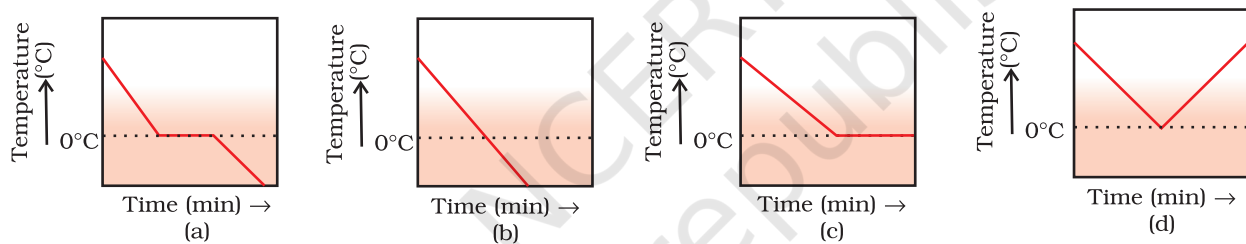


Fig. 1.2

21. Look at Fig. 1.3 and suggest in which of the vessels A, B, C or D the rate of evaporation will be the highest? Explain.

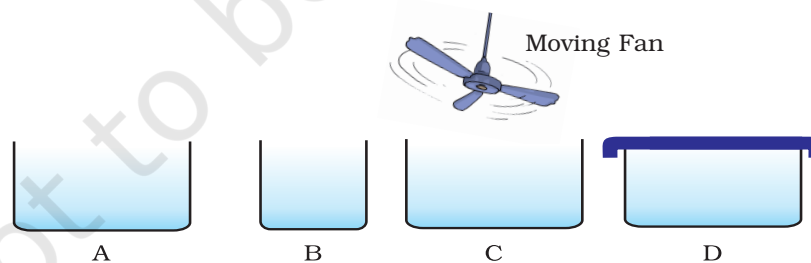


Fig. 1.3

22. (a) Conversion of solid to vapour is called sublimation. Name the term used to denote the conversion of vapour to solid.
- (b) Conversion of solid state to liquid state is called fusion; what is meant by latent heat of fusion?

Long Answer Questions

- 23.** You are provided with a mixture of naphthalene and ammonium chloride by your teacher. Suggest an activity to separate them with well labelled diagram.
- 24.** It is a hot summer day, Priyanshi and Ali are wearing cotton and nylon clothes respectively. Who do you think would be more comfortable and why?
- 25.** You want to wear your favourite shirt to a party, but the problem is that it is still wet after a wash. What steps would you take to dry it faster?
- 26.** Comment on the following statements:
- (a) Evaporation produces cooling.
 - (b) Rate of evaporation of an aqueous solution decreases with increase in humidity.
 - (c) Sponge though compressible is a solid.
- 27.** Why does the temperature of a substance remain constant during its melting point or boiling point?

Chapter 5

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following can be made into crystal?
 - (a) A Bacterium
 - (b) An Amoeba
 - (c) A Virus
 - (d) A Sperm

2. A cell will swell up if
 - (a) The concentration of water molecules in the cell is higher than the concentration of water molecules in surrounding medium
 - (b) The concentration of water molecules in surrounding medium is higher than water molecules concentration in the cell
 - (c) The concentration of water molecules is same in the cell and in the surrounding medium
 - (d) Concentration of water molecules does not matter

3. Chromosomes are made up of
 - (a) DNA
 - (b) protein
 - (c) DNA and protein
 - (d) RNA

4. Which of these options are not a function of Ribosomes?
 - (i) It helps in manufacture of protein molecules
 - (ii) It helps in manufacture of enzymes
 - (iii) It helps in manufacture of hormones
 - (iv) It helps in manufacture of starch molecules
 - (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (iv) and (i)

5. Which of these is not related to endoplasmic reticulum?
- (a) It behaves as transport channel for proteins between nucleus and cytoplasm
 - (b) It transports materials between various regions in cytoplasm
 - (c) It can be the site of energy generation
 - (d) It can be the site for some biochemical activities of the cell
6. Following are a few definitions of osmosis
Read carefully and select the correct definition
- (a) Movement of water molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration through a semipermeable membrane
 - (b) Movement of solvent molecules from its higher concentration to lower concentration
 - (c) Movement of solvent molecules from higher concentration to lower concentration of solution through a permeable membrane
 - (d) Movement of solute molecules from lower concentration to higher concentration of solution through a semipermeable membrane
7. Plasmolysis in a plant cell is defined as
- (a) break down (lysis) of plasma membrane in hypotonic medium
 - (b) shrinkage of cytoplasm in hypertonic medium
 - (c) shrinkage of nucleoplasm
 - (d) none of them
8. Which of the following are covered by a single membrane?
- (a) Mitochondria
 - (b) Vacuole
 - (c) Lysosome
 - (d) Plastid
9. Find out the false sentences
- (a) Golgi apparatus is involved with the formation of lysosomes
 - (b) Nucleus, mitochondria and plastid have DNA; hence they are able to make their own structural proteins
 - (c) Mitochondria is said to be the power house of the cell as ATP is generated in them.
 - (d) Cytoplasm is called as protoplasm
10. Find out the correct sentence
- (a) Enzymes packed in Lysosomes are made through RER (rough endoplasmic reticulum)
 - (b) Rough endoplasmic reticulum and smooth endoplasmic reticulum produce lipid and protein respectively
 - (c) Endoplasmic reticulum is related with the destruction of plasma membrane
 - (d) Nucleoid is present inside the nucleoplasm of eukaryotic nucleus

11. Which cell organelle plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell?
- (a) Golgi apparatus
 - (b) Lysosomes
 - (c) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - (d) Vacuoles
12. The proteins and lipids, essential for building the cell membrane, are manufactured by
- (a) rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) golgi apparatus
 - (c) plasma membrane
 - (d) mitochondria
13. The undefined nuclear region of prokaryotes are also known as
- (a) nucleus
 - (b) nucleolus
 - (c) nucleic acid
 - (d) nucleoid
14. The cell organelle involved in forming complex sugars from simple sugars are
- (a) endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) ribosomes
 - (c) plastids
 - (d) golgi apparatus
15. Which out of the following is not a function of vacuole?
- (a) Storage
 - (b) Providing turgidity and rigidity to the cell
 - (c) Waste excretion
 - (d) Locomotion
16. Amoeba acquires its food through a process, termed
- (a) exocytosis
 - (b) endocytosis
 - (c) plasmolysis
 - (d) exocytosis and endocytosis both
17. Cell wall of which one of these is not made up of cellulose?
- (a) Bacteria
 - (b) *Hydrilla*
 - (c) Mango tree
 - (d) Cactus

- 18.** Silver nitrate solution is used to study
- (a) endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) golgi apparatus
 - (c) nucleus
 - (d) mitochondria
- 19.** Organelle other than nucleus, containing DNA is
- (a) endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) golgi apparatus
 - (c) mitochondria
 - (d) lysosome
- 20.** Kitchen of the cell is
- (a) mitochondria
 - (b) endoplasmic reticulum
 - (c) chloroplast
 - (d) golgi apparatus
- 21.** Lipid molecules in the cell are synthesized by
- (a) smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - (c) golgi apparatus
 - (d) plastids
- 22.** Cell arises from pre-existing cell was stated by
- (a) Haeckel
 - (b) Virchow
 - (c) Hooke
 - (d) Schleiden
- 23.** Cell theory was given by
- (a) Schleiden and Schwann
 - (b) Virchow
 - (c) Hooke
 - (d) Haeckel
- 24.** The only cell organelle seen in prokaryotic cell is
- (a) mitochondria
 - (b) ribosomes
 - (c) plastids
 - (d) lysosomes
- 25.** Organelle without a cell membrane is
- (a) ribosome
 - (b) golgi apparatus
 - (c) chloroplast
 - (d) nucleus

- 26.** 1 μm is
(a) 10^{-6} m
(b) 10^{-9} m
(c) 10^{-10} m
(d) 10^{-3} m
- 27.** Lysosome arises from
(a) endoplasmic reticulum
(b) golgi apparatus
(c) nucleus
(d) mitochondria
- 28.** Living cells were discovered by
(a) Robert Hooke
(b) Purkinje
(c) Leeuwenhoek
(d) Robert Brown
- 29.** Select the odd one out
(a) The movement of water across a semi permeable membrane is affected by the amount of substances dissolved in it.
(b) Membranes are made of organic molecules like proteins and lipids
(c) Molecules soluble in organic solvents can easily pass through the membrane.
(d) Plasma membranes contain chitin sugar in plants

Short Answer Questions

- 30.** Why are lysosomes known as 'suicide-bags' of a cell?
- 31.** Do you agree that "A cell is a building unit of an organism". If yes, explain why?
- 32.** Why does the skin of your finger shrink when you wash clothes for a long time?
- 33.** Why is endocytosis found in animals only?
- 34.** A person takes concentrated solution of salt, after sometime, he starts vomiting. What is the phenomenon responsible for such situation? Explain.
- 35.** Name any cell organelle which is non membranous.
- 36.** We eat food composed of all the nutrients like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals and water. After digestion, these are absorbed in the form of glucose, aminoacids, fatty acids, glycerol etc.
What mechanisms are involved in absorption of digested food and water?

37. If you are provided with some vegetables to cook. You generally add salt into the vegetables during cooking process. After adding salt, vegetables release water. What mechanism is responsible for this?
38. If cells of onion peel and RBC are separately kept in hypotonic solution, what among the following will take place? Explain the reason for your answer.
- Both the cells will swell.
 - RBC will burst easily while cells of onion peel will resist the bursting to some extent.
 - a and b both are correct.
 - RBC and onion peel cells will behave similarly.
39. Bacteria do not have chloroplast but some bacteria are photoautotrophic in nature and perform photosynthesis. Which part of bacterial cell performs this?
40. Match the following **A** and **B**
- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum | (i) <i>Amoeba</i> |
| (b) Lysosome | (ii) Nucleus |
| (c) Nucleoid | (iii) Bacteria |
| (d) Food vacuoles | (iv) Detoxification |
| (e) Chromatin material and nucleolus | (v) Suicidal bag |
41. Write the name of different plant parts in which chromoplast, chloroplast and leucoplast are present.
42. Name the organelles which show the analogy written as under
- Transporting channels of the cell—
 - Power house of the cell—
 - Packaging and dispatching unit of the cell—
 - Digestive bag of the cell—
 - Storage sacs of the cell—
 - Kitchen of the cell—
 - Control room of the cell—
43. How is a bacterial cell different from an onion peel cell?
44. How do substances like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) move in and out of the cell?
45. How does amoeba obtain its food?
46. Name the two organelles in a plant cell that contain their own genetic material and ribosomes.
47. Why are lysosomes also known as “scavengers of the cells”?
48. Which cell organelle controls most of the activities of the cell?

- 49.** Which kind of plastid is more common in
- (a) roots of the plant
 - (b) leaves of the plant
 - (c) flowers and fruits
- 50.** Why do plant cells possess large sized vacuole?
- 51.** How are chromatin, chromatid and chromosomes related to each other?
- 52.** What are the consequences of the following conditions?
- (a) A cell containing higher water concentration than the surrounding medium
 - (b) A cell having low water concentration than the surrounding medium.
 - (c) A cell having equal water concentration to its surrounding medium.

Long Answer Questions

- 53.** Draw a plant cell and label the parts which
- (a) determines the function and development of the cell
 - (b) packages materials coming from the endoplasmic reticulum
 - (c) provides resistance to microbes to withstand hypotonic external media without bursting
 - (d) is site for many biochemical reactions necessary to sustain life.
 - (e) is a fluid contained inside the nucleus
- 54.** Illustrate only a plant cell as seen under electron microscope. How is it different from animal cell?
- 55.** Draw a neat labelled diagram of an animal cell.
- 56.** Draw a well labelled diagram of an eukaryotic nucleus. How is it different from nucleoid?
- 57.** Differentiate between rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulum. How is endoplasmic reticulum important for membrane biogenesis?
- 58.** In brief state what happens when
- (a) dry apricots are left for sometime in pure water and later transferred to sugar solution?
 - (b) a Red Blood Cell is kept in concentrated saline solution?
 - (c) the Plasma-membrane of a cell breaks down?
 - (d) rheo leaves are boiled in water first and then a drop of sugar syrup is put on it?
 - (e) golgi apparatus is removed from the cell?
- 59.** Draw a neat diagram of plant cell and label any three parts which differentiate it from animal cell.

Physics Assignment

1. An object has moved through a distance. Can it have zero displacement? If yes, support your answer with an example.
2. A farmer moves along the boundary of a square field of side 10 m in 40 s. What will be the magnitude of displacement of the farmer at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds from his initial position?
3. An object travels 16 m in 4 s and then another 16 m in 2 s. What is the average speed of the object?
4. Distinguish between speed and velocity.
5. Under what condition(s) is the magnitude of average velocity of an object equal to its average speed?
6. What does the odometer of an automobile measure?
7. What does the path of an object look like when it is in uniform motion?
8. During an experiment, a signal from a spaceship reached the ground station in five minutes. What was the distance of the spaceship from the ground station? The signal travels at the speed of light, that is, $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$.
9. The odometer of a car reads 2000 km at the start of a trip and 2400 km at the end of the trip. If the trip took 8 h, calculate the average speed of the car in km h^{-1} and m s^{-1} .

10. Usha swims in a 90 m long pool. She covers 180 m 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 Usha.

11. Give one example each for the type of motion given below?

- (a) acceleration is in the direction of motion,
- (b) acceleration is against the direction of motion,
- (c) acceleration is uniform,
- (d) acceleration is non-uniform.

12. Starting from a stationary position, Rahul paddles his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6 m s^{-1} in 30 s. Then he applies brakes such that the velocity of the bicycle comes down to 4 m s^{-1} in the next 5 s. Calculate the acceleration of the bicycle in both the cases.

13. When will you say a body is in (i) uniform acceleration? (ii) non-uniform acceleration?

14. A bus decreases its speed from 80 km h^{-1} to 60 km h^{-1} in 5 s. Find the acceleration of the bus.

15. A train starting from a railway station and moving with uniform acceleration

16. Draw Distance-time graph

1 when an object is at rest

2 when an object is moving with uniform speed

3 when an object is moving with increasing non-uniform speed

4 when an object is moving with decreasing non-uniform speed

17. Draw Velocity (speed)- Time graph

1 when an object is moving with constant speed of 5 m/s

2 when an object is moving with uniformly increasing speed

- 3 when an object is moving with uniformly decreasing speed
- 4 when an object is moving with increasing non-uniform speed
- 5 when an object is moving with decreasing non-uniform speed

18. What is the nature of the distance-time graphs for uniform and non-uniform motion of an object?

19. What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance-time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

20. What can you say about the motion of an object if its speed-time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

21. What is the quantity which is measured by the area occupied below the velocity-time graph?

22. A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km h^{-1} in 5 minutes. Assuming that the acceleration is uniform, find the acceleration.

23 A car accelerates uniformly from 18 km h^{-1} to 36 km h^{-1} in 5 s. Calculate the acceleration.

24. The brakes applied to a car produce an acceleration of 6 m s^{-2} in the opposite direction to the motion. If the car takes 2 s to stop after the application of brakes, calculate its initial speed.

25. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.1 m s^{-2} for 2 minutes. Find the speed acquired

26. A train is travelling at a speed of 90 km h^{-1} . Brakes are applied so as to produce a uniform acceleration of -0.5 m s^{-2} . After what time will it come to rest ?

27. A trolley, while going down an inclined plane, has an acceleration of 2 m s^{-2} . What will be its velocity 3 s after the start?

28. A racing car has a uniform acceleration of 4 m s^{-2} . Calculate the speed it will attain in 10 s after start?

29. A stone is thrown in a vertically upward direction with a velocity of 5 m s^{-1} . If the acceleration of the stone during its motion is 10 m s^{-2} in the downward direction, how much time will it take to reach there?

30. An athlete completes one round of a circular track of diameter 200 m in 40 s. What will be the distance covered and the displacement at the end of 2 minutes 20 s?

31. Joseph jogs from one end A to the other end B of a straight 300 m road in 2 minutes 30 seconds and then turns around and jogs 100 m back to point C in another 1 minute. What are Joseph's average speeds and velocities in jogging (a) from A to B and (b) from A to C?

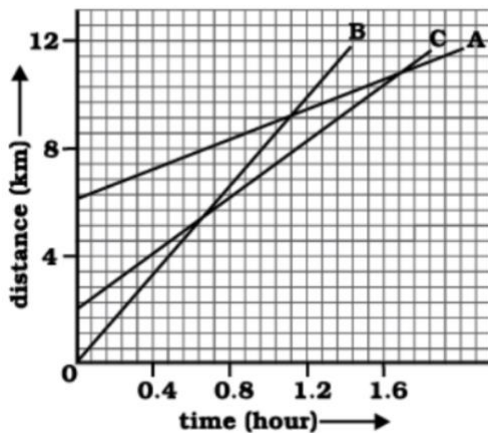
32. Abdul, while driving to school, computes the average speed for his trip to be 20 km h^{-1} . On his return trip along the same route, there is less traffic and the average speed is 30 km h^{-1} . What is the average speed for Abdul's trip?

33. A motorboat starting from rest on a lake accelerates in a straight line at a constant rate of 3.0 m s^{-2} for 8.0 s. Calculate the speed it will attain in 8 s ?

34. A driver of a car travelling at 52 km h^{-1} applies the brakes and accelerates uniformly in the opposite direction. The car stops in 5 s. Another driver going at 3 km h^{-1} in another car applies his brakes slowly and stops in 10 s. On the same graph paper, plot the speed

versus time graphs for the two cars. Which of the two cars travelled farther after the brakes were applied?

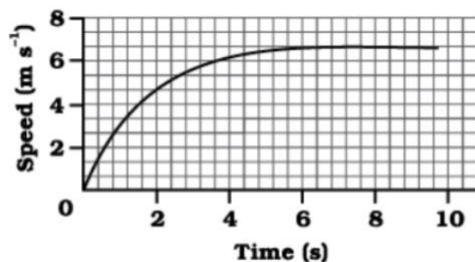
35. Fig. given below shows the distance-time graph of three objects A,B and C. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



- Which of the three is travelling the fastest?
- Are all three ever at the same point on the road?
- How far has C travelled when B passes A?
- How far has B travelled by the time it passes C?

36. A ball is gently dropped from a height of 20 m. If its velocity increases uniformly at the rate of 10 m s^{-2} and the velocity with which it strike the ground is 20 m/s . After what time will it strike the ground?

37. The speed-time graph for a car is shown in the fig. given below



(a) Find how far does the car travel in the first 4 seconds. Shade the area on the graph that represents the distance travelled by the car during the period.

(b) Which part of the graph represents uniform motion of the car?

38. State which of the following situations are possible and give an example for each of these:

(a) an object with a constant acceleration but with zero velocity

(b) an object moving with an acceleration but with uniform speed.

(c) an object moving in a certain direction with an acceleration in the perpendicular direction.

39. An artificial satellite is moving in a circular orbit of radius 42250 km. Calculate its speed if it takes 24 hours to revolve around the earth.

Note – Solve assignment in fair notebook

Subject :- Social Science

Q1:- Why were political clubs formed in France?

Q2:- What do you mean by guillotine?

Q3:- Why was the period from 1793 to 1794 referred to as the Reign of Terror?

Q4:- Explain the turmoil in France while the National Assembly was busy at Versailles.

Q5:- Write a short note on Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q6:- How did the Revolution affect the everyday life of the French people? Discuss.

Q7:- When and How slave trade was abolished in France?

Chapter Name: The French Revolution

Q8:- Give two examples of individuals (Andians) who responded to the ideas coming from revolutionary France.

Q9:- Who were the members of the Jacobin Club?

Q10:- What was 'Directory'?

Q11:- Name any famous women club of France.

Q12:- Why were the women disappointed by the Constitution of 1791, in France?

Q13:- What was the status of education among women during French Revolution?

Q14:- Who wrote the Declaration of the Rights of woman and citizen?

Q15:- List four commodities supplied by the French colonies in the Caribbean.

Q16:- What actions proved Napoleon as moderniser of Europe?

Q17:- List down the political symbols of France.

Q18:- Who were the Electors?

Q19:- What was the benefit of freedom of press?

Q20:- Mention the dressing style of Jacobin members

Q1:- What was Bastille ?

Q2:- Why was the Bastille hated by all ?

Q3:- Which ruler came to power in France in 1774 ?

Q4:- Why did French government increase the taxes ?

Q5:- How did American War of Independence add more debt to France ?

Q6:- What was the Old Regime ?

Q7:- What was the most important privilege enjoyed by the first two estates ?

Q8:- What was Tithe ?

Q9:- Which estate enjoyed the feudal privileges ?
What were the feudal privileges ?

Q10:- Explain the ideas of different philosophers from France in 18th Century?

Q11:- What was the representation of the three estates at the Estate General Assembly of 1789?

Q12:- Which proposal of the third estate was refused by King Louis XVI?

Q13:- What step was taken by the third estate when their demand was refused?

Q14:- Who was Mirabeau?

Q15:- What do you know about Abbe Sieyès?

Q16:- Define Chateaux.

Q17:- What was the decree of the National Assembly of 1789?

Which continents of today were part of the Gondwana land?

Solution:

The oldest landmass, (the Peninsula part), was a part of the Gondwana land. The Gondwana land included India, Australia, South Africa and South America as one single land mass.

Question-3

What is the bhabar?

Solution:

The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar.

Question-4

Distinguish Between Converging and Diverging Tectonic Plates

Solution:

Converging Tectonic Plates: Some plates come towards each other and form convergent boundaries.

Diverging Tectonic Plates: Some plates move away from each other and form divergent boundaries.

Question-5

Distinguish Between Bhangar and Khadar

Solution:

Bhangar:

The largest part of the northern plain is formed of older alluvium. They lie above the flood plains of the rivers and present a terrace-like feature. This part is known as bhangar.

Khadar:

The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits locally known as kankar. The newer, younger deposits of the flood plains are called khadar. They are renewed almost every year and so are fertile, thus, ideal for intensive agriculture.

Question-6

Distinguish Between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

Solution:

Western Ghats:

The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900– 1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi (2,695metres) and the Doda Betta (2,637 metres).

Eastern Ghats:

The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nigiris in the south. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. Mahendragiri (1,501 metres) is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats.

Question-7

Describe how the Himalayas were formed.

Solution:

The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. From the viewpoint of geology, Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone. The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.

Question-8

Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Solution:

The physical features of India can be grouped under the following physiographic divisions:

- The Himalayan Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Indian Desert
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northernmost range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the 'Himadri'. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all the prominent Himalayan peaks.

The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions. Locate these hills and ranges in the physical map of India. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast— locally known as the Meghalaya and Karbi-Anglong Plateau. It is separated by a fault from the Chotanagpur Plateau. Three Prominent hill ranges from the west to east are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills.

Question-9

Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Solution:

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 Km long and 240 to 320 Km broad is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a very productive part of India.

The rivers in their lower course split into numerous channels due to the deposition of silt. These channels are known as distributaries. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs.

Question-10

Write short notes on the following. (i) The Indian Desert, (ii) The Central Highlands (iii) The Island Groups of India

Solution:

(i) The Indian Desert

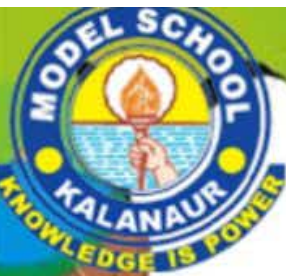
The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans (crescent-shaped dunes) cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

(ii) The Central Highlands

The Peninsular plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Central Highlands on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan.

The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river.

This island group has great diversity of flora and fauna. The Pitli Island, which is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary. An elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. These are Andaman and Nicobar islands. They are bigger in size and are more numerous and scattered. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories – The Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. These island groups are of great strategic importance for the country. There is great diversity of flora and fauna in this group of islands too. These islands lie close to the equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.



Holidays Home-work

Class: IX

- Make a power point presentation (having 10 slides) on any topic. Save the file and mail to the id given below:
mona.t19145@gmail.com
- **Revise ch-1 of book-I and book-II and read ch-2 (Data entry and Keyboarding Skills) of book-II**
- **Find 20 internal Q/A from both chapters (ch-1 of each book) and write in your IT notebook.**

Note- Mention your name, class and roll number at the mailing time.





Don't Take a Vacation From Your Healthy Habits This Summer!



- 1.** Choose water workouts and make a splash as you get fit and strong.
- 2.** Add color, variety, and flavor to your meals with fruits and vegetables fresh from your local farmers market.
- 3.** Visit museums, the zoo, or an aquarium and walk for hours without realizing it.
- 4.** When the sidewalks sizzle, get moving indoors with a fun fitness video or DVD.
- 5.** Start a small garden in your yard or in a community patch to exercise, grow healthy food, and have fun with family and neighbors.
- 6.** Plan a weekend hike through a park, a family softball game, or an evening walk around your neighborhood.
- 7.** Fuel your summer with nutrient-rich foods like whole grains, fat-free or low-fat milk and cheese, seafood, lean meats, poultry, eggs, beans, nuts, and seeds.
- 8.** Drink plenty of water before, during, and after exercise, especially when the temperature soars.
- 9.** Strengthen your muscles at least twice a week with push-ups, pull-ups, or lifting weights.
- 10.** Beat the heat with an early morning activity. Go for a walk or bike ride while watching the sun come up.