

EAST POINT SCHOOL  
Assignment -1  
CLASS-9<sup>TH</sup> Bio  
Chp- Fundamental unit of life -CELL

1. How is bacterial cell different from onion peel?
2. Do you agree" A cell is a building unit of an organism"
3. What are the functional differences between a plasma membrane and cell wall?
4. Why do animal cells not have cell wall?
5. What is cytosol and cytoskeleton?
6. What are the functional region of a cell?
7. Define:- a. plasmolysis b. DE plasmolysis c. endocytosis
8. Differentiate between diffusion and osmosis
9. How will absence of any one of the cell organelle affect the cell's working?
10. Which cell organelle controls most of the activities of the cell?

VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/afWnU10ZNfg?t=119>

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CHEMISTRY**  
**CLASS 9**  
**MATTER IN OUR SURROUNDING**

**SI UNIT OF TEMPERATURE AND COVERTION OF TEMPERATURE SCALE**

- Kelvin is the SI unit of temperature,  $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 273.16\text{ K}$ . we take  $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 273\text{K}$ .
- SI unit of temperature is Kelvin.  $T(\text{K}) = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 273$
- Kelvin scale of temperature has always positive sign , hence regarded as better scale than Celsius.
- Atmosphere (atm) is a unit of measuring pressure exerted by a gas. The SI unit of pressure is Pascal(Pa):
- 1 atmosphere =  $1.01 \times (10 \text{ to the power } 5) \text{ Pa}$ . The pressure of air in atmosphere is called atmospheric pressure. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is 1 atmosphere, and is taken as the normal atmospheric pressure.
- Examples:
  - (i) Covert  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  into Kelvin  
 $= 23^{\circ}\text{C} + 273\text{K} = 298\text{K}$
  - (ii) Convert 300 K into  $^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $= 300\text{ K} - 273\text{ K} = 27^{\circ}\text{C}$

*Q.1 What is the SI unit of temperature?*

*Q.2 Kelvin scale of temperature is regarded as better scale than Celsius. Why?*

*Q.3 Convert  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  into Kelvin scale.*

VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/-9aGVrvPqzE>



## The Lost Child

### Additional Questions

1. How did the boy try to catch the dragon fly?
2. What happened when the child entered the grove and what was his reaction?
3. What was the child's reaction when they neared the village?
4. What was the reaction of the child when he saw a flower seller?
5. How did the father divert the boy from the toy shops?
6. Enlist the things the boy asked his parents to buy for him.
7. What did the child see at the corner of the entrance of the fair? What was his reaction?
8. What was the child's reaction on seeing a man holding a pole with yellow, red, green and purple balloons?
9. How did the child feel seeing the snake charmer? Why did he go away from him?
10. The child made a bold request: "I want to go on the roundabout, please, father, mother". What was the response of his parents?
11. What did the child do when he got no response on the part of his parents? What was his condition?
12. Who helped the child after losing his parents? What did he offer to buy him?
13. How was the child lost in the fair?
14. What was the condition of the lost child till he was noticed by a kind – hearted man who lifted him in his arms?
15. Write a character sketch of the lost child.
16. How did the fair present the diversity of different cultures? Explain.
17. How does the behavior of the child after his separation from the parents show that he has great love for his parents?

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**ENGLISH WORKSHEET FOR CLASS 9<sup>th</sup>**

**Name -**

**Section-**

**A. Read the following poem carefully.**

**INDIAN WEAVERS**

Weavers, weaving at break of day,  
Why do you weave a garment so gay?  
Blue as the wing of a bluebird wild,  
We weave the robes of a new-born child.  
Weavers, weaving at fall of night,  
Why do you weave a garment so bright?  
Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,  
We weave the marriage-veils of a queen.  
Weavers, weaving solemn and still,  
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?  
White as a feather and white as a cloud,  
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

- Sarojini Naidu

**Read the questions given below and write the option you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

**(a) What do the weavers weave in the early morning?**

- (i) a bright blue cloth (ii) a dull grey cloth  
(iii) a soft white cloth (iv) a red coloured veil

**(b) The \_\_\_\_\_ is purple and green coloured.**

- (i) dress of the weavers (ii) dress of a newborn child
- (iii) the queen's marriage veil (iv) the robe of a king

**(c) Whom does the poet address in the poem?**

- (i) weavers (ii) children
- (iii) queens (iv) all the above

**(d) What do the weavers weave in the chilly moonlight?**

- (i) a garment light as a feather (ii) a garment meant to cover a dead man
- (iii) a garment to keep away the chill (iv) a garment to wrap a newborn child in

**(e) The three stages of life mentioned in the poem are \_\_\_\_\_**

- (i) infancy, childhood and senility (ii) infancy, youth and death
- (iii) infancy, adolescence, middle age (iv) childhood, adulthood and senility

**B. Rearrange these words/phrases to form meaningful sentences.**

1. greatest mysteries / bird life / migration / one of the / of / is
2. ringing / of the / on migration / most / has come / from / information / young and adult birds
3. stamped with / a light aluminium ring / a number and return address / is fastened I before it / leaves the nest / to the bird
4. a special register / released / a detailed record / and / is kept in / is / the bird / then
5. extensively employed / the method / of / has been / ringing birds / factual data t in recent years / in Europe and America / for collecting

**C. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct question number.**

- More of the fun and excitement in our life comes (a) .....
- from the use for our senses. Senses open up a (b) .....
- world which and full of sights, sounds, smells. (c) .....
- tastes and things to touch. The sharp your senses and (d) .....
- the more you use it, more enjoyable each (e) .....
- of these world becomes for you. (f) .....

For instant, a painter can see shades (g) .....  
and shapes which little gifted (h) .....  
people could not see. (i) .....

**D. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows.**

**Reena:** I called you yesterday. Where were you?  
**Arya:** I went to visit my grandmother. Why did you call?  
**Reena:** I called to tell you that our results will be out next week.  
**Arya:** Are you sure?  
**Reena:** I saw the news in yesterday's newspaper.

Reena told Arya that (a)..... and asked her where she had been. Arya told her that (b) .....grandmother and enquired why she had called. Reena told her that she (c) .....results would be out next week. When Arya asked whether she was sure Reena told her (d) .....newspaper.

## **The Lost Child**

- **Mulk Raj Anand**

### **About the Author**

Mulk Raj Anand was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poor in the traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of Indo- Anglican fiction, he was the first India- based writer in English to gain an international readership. Anand is admired for his novels and short stories which have acquired the status of being classical works of modern Indian English Literature, noted for their perspective insight into the lives of the oppressed and their analysis of impoverishment, exploitation and misfortune. He is also notable for being among the first writers to incorporate Punjabi and Hindustani idioms in English.

### **Theme of the Story**

This story concentrates on the universality of a child's desire for everything. It is a short story about a child, his aspiration, demands and realization. The story is mainly focused on the awareness of parents. The message is, we really don't understand the true value of parents and take them for granted. The significance of parents is only revealed once they are out of sight and we realize that the world is upside down. That is what the little child realised once he got lost in a fair. The ending is emotional as the reader keeps on guessing whether the lost child would have finally found his parents or not.

### **Summary**

It was the season of spring. The people of the village came out of their houses, in colourful dresses and walked towards the fair. A child along with his parents was going to the fair and was



very excited and happy. He was attracted to the stalls of toys and sweets. Though, his father got angry but his mother calmed him and diverted his attention towards other things. The child moved forward but once again lagged behind because his eyes were caught by one thing or the other every now and then.

As they moved forward, the child wanted the various things on the stalls. His mouth watered seeing sweets decorated with gold and silver leaves. He wanted his favourite burfi but knowing that his parents would refuse on the ground that he was greedy, he walked ahead. Then he saw beautiful garlands of gulmohur but didn't ask for it, then he saw balloons but he knew very well that his parents would deny due to the fact that he was too old to play with balloons, so he walked away.

Then he saw a snake charmer and a roundabout swing. As he stopped to ask his parents for permission to enjoy the swing, to his astonishment, there was no reply. Neither his father nor his mother was there. Now the child realised that he was lost. He ran here and there but could not find them. The place was overcrowded. He got terrified but suddenly a kind hearted man took him up in his arms and consoled the bitterly weeping child. He asked if he would like to have a joyride but the child sobbed "I want my father, I want my mother." The man offered him sweets, balloons and garland but the child kept sobbing "I want my father, I want my mother".

### **Main characters of the story**

*The Lost Child:* The child was very excited as he was to a fair with his parents. He was fascinated by many things like toys, many sweets, a garland, etc. in the fair. He asked his parents to buy something for him, but they refused him. He was an obedient child as he could see the refusal for his demands on his parent's face. He wanted to enjoy the roundabout. But as he

moved back to request his parents for it, he found his parents nowhere. His face was convulsed with fear and tears rolled down from his eyes. A man from the crowd heard his cries and tried to console him by offering different things which previously he wanted to have. The fear is so predominant that the child did not show any interest. He was so innocent that he only wanted his parents.

***The Unknown Man:*** The unknown man was a very kind and generous man. In the crowd, he was the only one who came forward to help the lost child. First, he lifted up the lost child in his arms. He asked the child about him and his parents and got to know that he had lost his parents. He tried each and everything to console the lost and sobbing child. He offered every exciting thing in the fair to the child which earlier he wanted to buy. The unknown man is the symbol of humanity who is ready to help the lost child in all aspects.

**VIDEO LINK**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ae61kGNpQPs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ae61kGNpQPs>

**India and the World**

- ❖ India is located in the centre of the World between East and the West Asia.
- ❖ The routes across the Indian ocean which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- ❖ The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
- ❖ The Ocean which is south of India given name Indian Ocean as no other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.
- ❖ The land routes of India are much older than sea route.
- ❖ Various passes across mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers as ocean limited such interaction for a long time.
- ❖ The land routes helped India in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
- ❖ India have propagated the ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system as well as given spices, muslin and other merchandise to different countries.
- ❖ Also, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of India.

**Subject:-Social Science (Geography)****Class:- IX****Chapter 1:- India Size and Location****Assignment No.:-3**

- 1) **Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.** (1)
- 2) **Which island group of India lies to its south-east?** (1)
- 3) **Which island countries are our southern neighbours?** (1)
- 4) **What is the total length of coastline of the mainland including Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadweep Islands?** (1)
- 5) **Which state of India border maximum number of states? Name them.** (1)
- 6) **Name the states through which tropic of cancer passes?** (1)

**Video Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4LHJz0TMPw><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4BwzQPqjA><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gdor78N2Z70><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnPnNiL-jfA><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViO17x29tZM>[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViO17x29tZM&list=RDCMUC5rPwqBfL4zfiAXuXxHLSlg&start\\_radio=1&t=17](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViO17x29tZM&list=RDCMUC5rPwqBfL4zfiAXuXxHLSlg&start_radio=1&t=17)

**Surplus Farm Products**

- ❖ Farmers retain a part of the wheat (production) for the family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat. Small farmers have little surplus because their total production is small and from this a substantial share is kept for their own family's need.
- ❖ Medium and big farmers have lot of surplus and thus they sell it in the market to traders and make huge profits.
- ❖ Traders at the market buy wheat and sell it to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

**Capital for the next season**

- ❖ **Medium and big farmers** put their most of their money in the bank account. Later they use the savings for lending to poor farmers who are in need of a loan.
- ❖ They also use the savings to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season.
- ❖ They also use their savings to buy machinery, cattle, and trucks or to set up shops.
- ❖ A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season.
- ❖ Thus they are able to arrange the capital for farming from their own savings.
- ❖ **Small and poor farmers** borrow from big farmers at a very high interest rate like 24% for 4 months.
- ❖ Poor farmers cultivate their own field, work as labourers on the lands of big farmers and even do their household chores.

**Work of farmer with 1 hectare of land**

- ❖ A small farmer will cultivate his small piece of land with traditional methods as he is poor and cannot afford modern techniques.
- ❖ To meet his needs he will work on the field of some big farmer for Rs 35-40.
- ❖ To arrange for the working capital he will have to take loan from a moneylender, big farmer even if the rate of interest is very high.
- ❖ Because of this he will get struck into the cycle of loans.

**Change after the spread of electricity**

- ❖ It helped farmers to irrigate their lands in a **better way**.
- ❖ Earlier they used to irrigate their lands with **Persian wheels** which were a slow process.
- ❖ But now with the help of electricity they could irrigate **much larger areas** quickly and effectively.
- ❖ Due to better irrigational facilities farmers could grow **different crops** all the year round.
- ❖ They are now **not dependent on monsoonal rains** which are uncertain and erratic.

- 1) **Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?** (3)
- 2) **Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.** (3)
- 3) **Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?** (5)
- 4) **How is the use of chemical fertilisers harmful for the soil? Describe.** (3)

**Video Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZelgYY>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXxZzWoNa-o>



**You Tube Link:-**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Luqc6w0udd4>

## **THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION**

The French Revolution went through various stages. When Louis XVI became king of France in 1774, he inherited a treasury which was empty. There was growing discontent within the society of the Old Regime.

### **1789**

Louis XVI called the Estate General to pass the proposals for new taxes. The Third Estate forms National Assembly, the Bastille is stormed, peasant revolts in the countryside.

### **1791**

National assembly completed the draft of constitution. It limited the powers of the king and guaranteed basic right to all human beings. France became constitutional monarchy.

### **1792-93**

France abolished monarchy and became a republic. National assembly was replaced by convention. King and queen were executed.

### **1793 – 94**

It is referred as reign of terror. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control. He executed all the so called 'enemies' of republic.

### **1795**

Jacobin Republic overthrown, a Directory rules France.

A new Convention appointed a five-man Directorate to run the state from 26 October, 1795.

### **1799**

The Revolution ends with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

## **Timeline : The French Revolution**

1770s-1780s — Economic decline : French Government in deep debt.

1788-1789 — Bad harvest, high prices, food riots

1789, May 5 — Estates-General convened, demands reforms.

1789, July 14 — National Assembly formed. Bastille stormed on July 14. French Revolution starts.

1789, Aug. 4 — Night of August 4 ends the rights of the aristocracy.

1789, Aug. 26 — Declaration of the Rights of Man

1790 — Civil Constitution of the Clergy nationalises the Church.

1792 — Constitution of 1791 converts absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy with limited powers.

1792 — Austria and Prussia attack revolutionary France

1793 — Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are executed.

1792-1794 — The Reign of Terror starts. Austria, Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia and Spain are at war with France.

— Robespierre's Committee of Public Safety repels back foreign invaders.

Executes many "enemies of the people" in France itself.

1794 — Robespierre is executed. France is governed by a Directory, a committee of five men.

1799 — Napoleon Bonaparte becomes the leader.



EAST POINT SCHOOL

MATHS ASSIGNMENT ( COORDINATE GEOMETRY)

CLASS IX

<https://youtu.be/PQrH5cQ4lqw>

**Part - A**

- In which quadrant do the given points lie.
  - (3, -2)
  - (17, -30)
  - (-2, 5)
  - (-80, -20)
  - (10, 100)
  - (-81, 80)
- On which axes do the given points lie.
  - (11, 0)
  - (0, -11, 0)
  - (0, 14)
  - (0, -100)
- The abscissa and ordinate of a point A are -3 and -5 respectively then write down the coordinate of A.
- Write the name of the point where both axes intersect?
- Is P(7, 0) and Q(0, 7) represent the same point?
- In which quadrant, x coordinate is negative?
- Name the figure formed when we plot the points (0, 0), (4, 4) and (0, 4) on a graph paper.
- In which quadrant, does the point A (x, y) with values  $x > 0$  and  $y > 0$  exists.
- If Q is a point on x-axis then its ordinate will definitely be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Write the coordinates of the fourth vertex of a square when three of its vertices are given by (1, 2), (5, 2), (5, -2).
- The perpendicular distance of the point P (5, 2) from x-axis is \_\_\_\_\_ and from y-axis is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The perpendicular distance of the point Q (-116, -80) from x-axis is \_\_\_\_\_ and from y-axis is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If abscissa of a point A is positive & ordinate is negative then in which quadrant do A lie.
- Write the coordinates of a point whose perpendicular distance from x-axis is 5 units & perpendicular distance from y-axis is 3 & it lies in II quadrant.

- Write the coordinates of the point that lies on y-axis and is at a distance of 2 units in upward direction.

**Part - B**

- If the mirror image of a point (x, y) about x-axis is (x, -y) then write the mirror image of the point S (-5, 7) about x-axis is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Find the distance of the point P (4, 0) from origin.
- Write the mirror image of (4, -3) about y-axis.

**Part - C**

- Draw a line segment on a graph paper whose end points lies in first quadrant and third quadrant. Write the coordinates of its end points and mid point of line segment.
- Plot the points A (2, 4) & B (2, -5) whose x-coordinates are same. Is this line AB parallel to any of the axes. If yes, to which axis is it parallel.
- Plot the points P (2, -3) & Q (-5, -3) whose ordinates are same. To which axis the line PQ is parallel.
- Plot the points A (7, 6) & B (7, -6) on graph paper. Join them & answer the following:
  - Is it a line segment?
  - Write the coordinate of the point where it cuts the x-axis?
  - If it is a line, then which axis is parallel to this line?
- Draw a triangle ABC on graph paper having the coordinates of its vertices as A (-2, 0), B (4, 0) and C (1, 5). Also find the area of triangle.
- If we plot the points P(5, 0), Q(5, 5), R(-5, 5) and S(-5, 0), which figure will we get? Name the axis of symmetry of this figure?
- Find the coordinates of a point which is equidistant from the two points (-4, 0) and (4, 0). How many of such points are possible satisfying the condition?

- Draw the Cartesian plane on a graph paper and plot the given points.
  - A (3, 5)
  - B (-7/2, 0)
  - C (2, -6)
  - D (-8, -4)
  - E (0, -5/2)
  - F (8, 0)
- Write the coordinates of each of points in the given figure. A, B, C, P, Q, R

- Point P (4, 3) is in the first quadrant. Find the coordinate of the point Q, opposite to P in fourth quadrant.
- Find the distance of point (8, 3) from x-axis.
- Write the name of the figure formed by joining the points A (-3, 0), B (0, 3) and C (3, 0) in the cartesian plane.

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS IX SUBJECT- PHYSICS**  
**CHAPTER- MOTION**

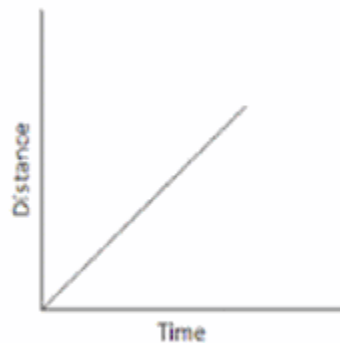
Subtopic –  
**UNIFORM & NON-UNIFORM MOTION.**  
**Graphical representation of DISTANCE-TIME**

## Difference between uniform & non-uniform motion

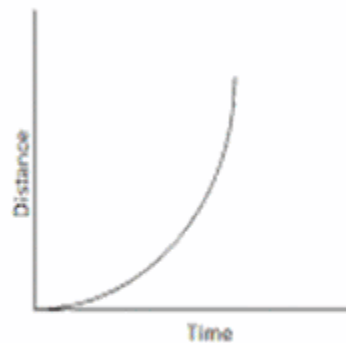
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Uniform motion</b></li><li>● Travel equal distance in equal interval of time.</li><li>● The distance-time graph for a body having uniform motion is a straight line.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>non-uniform motion</b></li><li>● Travel unequal distance in equal interval of time.</li><li>● The distance-time graph for a body having non-uniform motion is a curved line.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

For eg: a car running at a constant speed of 10m p/s .it means car covering distance a distance 10m p/s.so, its motion will be in uniform motion.

For eg: the motion of a free falling body is an example of non-uniform motion.



**Figure 1:** - Distance time graph for uniform speed



**Figure 2:** - Distance time graph for non-uniform speed

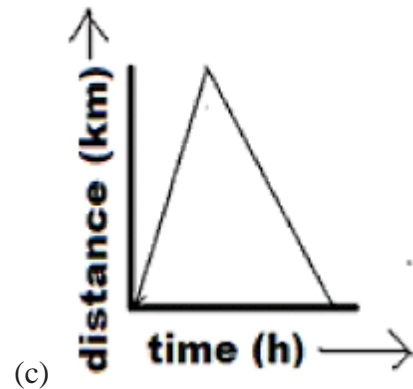
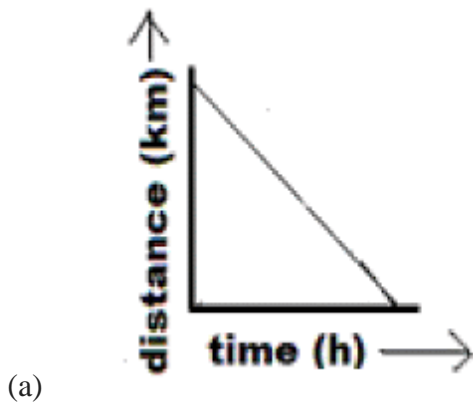
**Fill in the blanks**

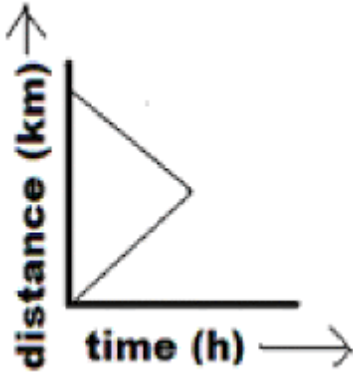
1. The motion of the earth around the sun is \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**).
2. When a stone falls from a height, its motion is \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**).
3. A car travels 10 km in every 5 minutes; its motion is \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**).
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**) motion, object travels with uniform speed/velocity.
5. In the story of hare-tortoise, motion followed by rabbit is \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**).
6. In \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**) motion, object travels with variable speed/velocity.
7. In uniform motion, distance.-time graph is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**straight /curved**) line.
8. In non-uniform motion, distance.-time graph is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**straight /curved**) line.
9. In uniform motion, slope of distance.-time graph is nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ (**speed /distance**).
10. In distance.-time graph time is represented on \_\_\_\_\_ (**horizontal /vertical**) axis and distance is represented on \_\_\_\_\_ (**horizontal /vertical**) axis.

**MCOs**

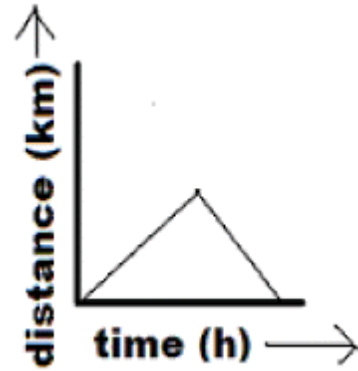
1. If the time-displacement graph of a particle is along X-axis, the velocity of particle is-
 

(a) unit value	(b) zero
(c) infinite	(d) none of these.
2. Which of the Following time-displacement graph does not present a real situation-



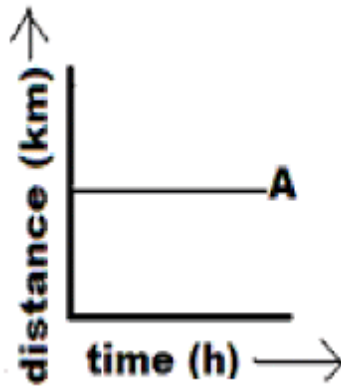


(b)



(d)

3. The given time-displacement graph shows that body is at-



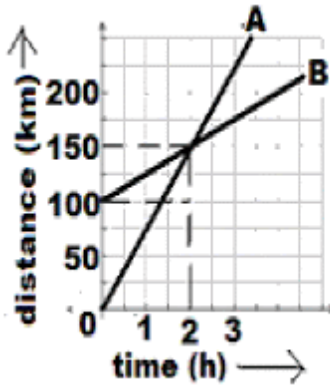
(a) rest

(b) non-uniform motion

(c) uniform motion

(d) none of these

4. In the given time-displacement graph the distance covered by body B in 2 seconds-



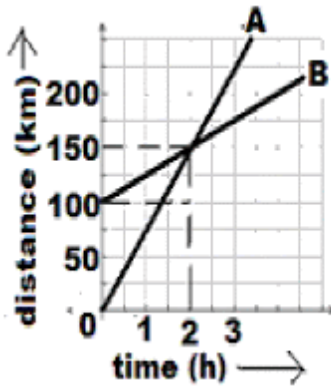
(a) 100

(b) 200

(c) 50

(d) 150

5. In the given time-displacement graph the distance covered by body A in 2 seconds-



- (a) 100
- (c) 50

- (b) 200
- (d) 150

**Q & A's**

1. Define uniform motion with example.
2. Define non-uniform motion with example.
3. Distinguish between uniform and non-uniform motion.
4. What are the uses of graphical study of motion?
5. What is the nature of the distance-time graph for uniform and non-uniform motion of an object?
6. What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance-time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?
7. Show that the distance-time graph gives speed/ velocity of the body.  
(Hint: find slope).
8. What does the path of an object look like on distance-time graph when it is in-

- Uniform motion
- Non-uniform motion
- Rest or a stationary body

9. The following tables give data about motion of an automobile –

TIME (seconds)	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
DISTANCE (meter)	0	30	30	45	60	100

- Plot the distance-time graph
- Is the automobile's motion is an example of uniform or non-uniform motion?

10. Plot distance-time graph of the given data. And calculate speed for each case.

A)

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60

B)

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	0	8	16	24	32	40	48

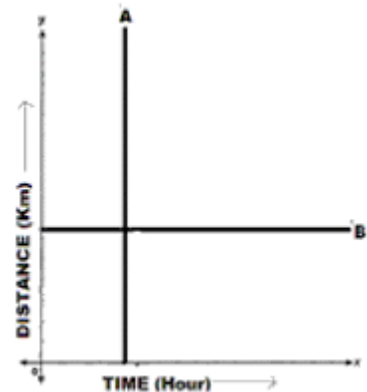
11. The following data gives the displacement of body at various instant of time.

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14

Calculate velocity.

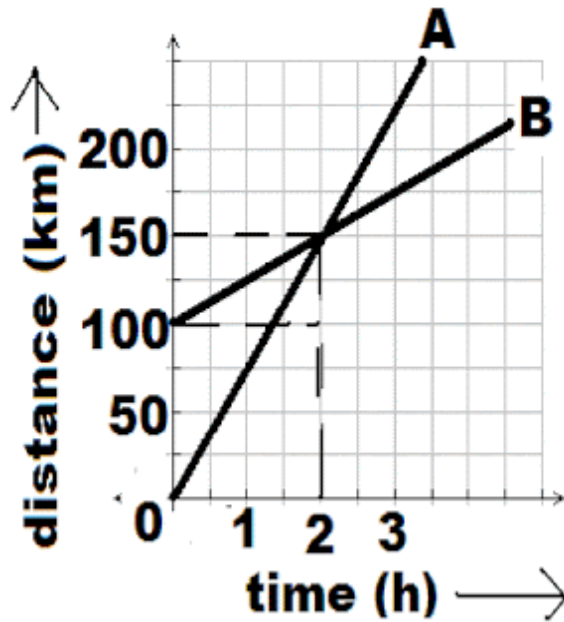
- Calculate distance travelled in first 4 seconds?
- Calculate distance travelled in last 4 seconds?

12. If the body is at rest then the path followed by it on distance-time graph will be given by which line (A or B)? Why is it so, explain.

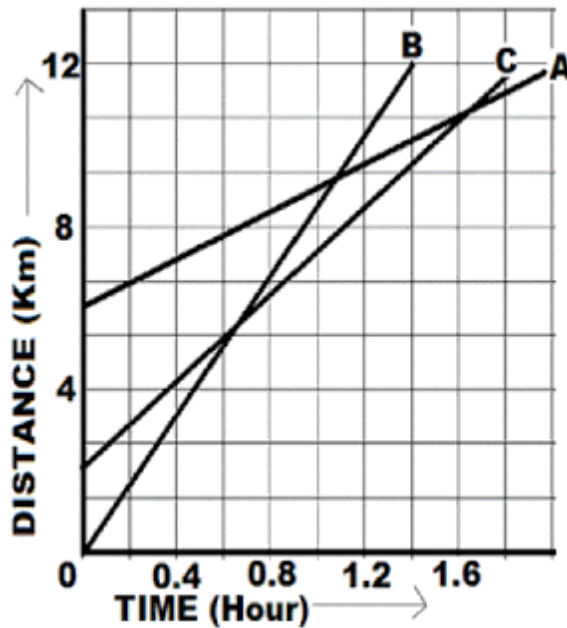


13. Name two quantities, the slope of whose graphs gives “speed”. Show graph as well.
14. The distance-time graph of two trains is given here. The train starts simultaneously in the same direction.
- How much ahead of A is B when the motion starts?
    - What is speed of A and B?
    - When and where A will catch B?

- Is the motion of both trains – uniform or non-uniform? Justify your answer.



15. The given figure gives the distance-time graph of three objects A, B and C. Study the graph and answers 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?



VIDEO LINK <https://youtu.be/zHJUEWnMNAI>

Attachments area

Preview YouTube video Motion 03 : Motion along a straight line Part-2 (CBSE , Class IX ,Physics)





Class 9 Social Science

Important Questions

Civics Chapter-2

What is Democracy? Why Democracy

1. What amendments did Pervez Musharraf bring in the constitution of Pakistan by issuing a legal framework order?

Ans. In August 2002 he issued a legal framework order that amended the constitution of Pakistan.

According to this order, the president can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. The work of the civilians' cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

2. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.

Ans. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a non democratic country.

He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits.

He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.

Final power was rests with military officers.

3. 'Some countries are not ready to give voting rights to its citizens'. Explain.

Ans. In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

Estonia had made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

In Fiji the electoral system was is such that the vote of an indigenou Fiji has more value than that of an Indian Fijian.

4. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico?

Ans. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.

Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.

Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.

5. Name any two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries. Explain.

Ans. Mexico and China are two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries.

In china before contesting elections a candidate need the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. People have no choice. The government is always formed by the communist party.

This is against the democratic system of elections.

In Mexico, PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. This is against the democratic system of elections.

6. How is the dignity of citizens enhanced in democracy?

Ans. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.

People are not subjected of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves. All the citizens are equal before law.

7. How do democracy provide platform to deal with differences and conflict?

Ans. Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict.

In any society people are bound to have differences of opinion and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in country like ours which has an amazing social diversity.

Democracy provides the only peaceful solution to this problem. In democracy no one is the permanent winner. No one is the permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

8. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?

Ans. Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict.

Democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Democracy improves the quality of decision making.

Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

9. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?

Ans. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.

No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long.

There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction.

Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.

10. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

Ans. Democracy is based on consultations and discussion.

A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings.

When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision.

This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions.

11. Under what conditions government run after the elections?

Ans. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election.

It has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution .

Refer [https:// you. tu.be/ UfbJs6pdpOc](https://you.tu.be/UfbJs6pdpOc)

4. निम्नलिखितानां विच्छेदपदानाम् समुचितं सन्धिपदं अवचित्य लिखत। (निम्नलिखित विच्छेद पदों के उचित सन्धि पद चुनकर लिखिए। Choose the correct answer from the options given below.)

1. अन्तर + राष्ट्रियम् (क) अंतर्राष्ट्रियम्	(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रियम्	(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयम्	(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयम्
2. गुरूर + रूष्टः (क) गुरूरूष्टः	(ख) गुरूररूष्टः	(ग) गुरूररूष्टः	(घ) गुरूरूष्टः
3. सत् + धर्मः (क) सत्धर्म	(ख) सतधर्मः	(ग) सद्धर्मः	(घ) सत्धर्मः
4. अस्मत् + वचनम् (क) अस्मात्त्वचनम्	(ख) अस्मतवचनम्	(ग) अस्मद्वचनम्	(घ) अस्मताचनम्
5. जगत् + बन्धुः (क) जगद्बन्धुः	(ख) जगतबन्धु	(ग) जगद्बन्धुः	(घ) जगतबन्धुः
6. ग्रामम् + याति (क) ग्रामं याति	(ख) ग्रामयाति	(ग) ग्राममयाति	(घ) ग्रामम् याति
7. तत् + श्रुत्वा (क) तच्छ्रुत्वा	(ख) तच्चश्रुत्वा	(ग) तच्छ्रुत्वा	(घ) ततश्रुत्वा
8. षट् + देवाः (क) षटदेवाः	(ख) षटदेवाः	(ग) षण्देवाः	(घ) षट्देवाः

उत्तराणि— 1. (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रियम् 2. (क) गुरूरूष्टः 3. (ग) सद्धर्मः 4. (ग) अस्मद्वचनम्  
5. (क) जगद्बन्धुः 6. (क) ग्रामं याति 7. (ग) तच्छ्रुत्वा 8. (घ) षट्देवाः

2. स्थूलपदेषु सन्धियुक्तपदं दत्तेभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः शुद्धं चित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लिखत। स्थूल पदों में सन्धियुक्त पदों के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में से शुद्ध चुनकर उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए—(Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below.)

1. सुलेखा गृहम् + गच्छति। (क) गृह गच्छति	(ख) गृहाच्छति	(ग) गृहं गच्छति	(घ) गृहाच्छति
2. जनाः तत् + लीनाः ईशं भजन्ति। (क) तल्लीनाः	(ख) तल्लीनाः	(ग) तलवीनाः	(घ) तलीन
3. जननी जन्मभूमिं स्वर्गात् + अपि गरीयसी। (क) स्वर्गादपि	(ख) स्वर्गदपि	(ग) स्वर्गअपि	(घ) स्वर्गपि
4. विद्यादानं महत् + वानं। (क) महद्दानं	(ख) महद्दानं	(ग) महदानं	(घ) महादानं
5. जय जगत् + ईश हरो। (क) जगतीश	(ख) जगदीश	(ग) जगीश	(घ) जगीदीश
6. सदाचार-तुलसीदासादिविषये कम् + अपि एकम् निबंधं लिखत। (क) कमपि	(ख) कमापि	(ग) कअपि	(घ) कमापि
7. राम + अयनम् पवित्रं ग्रन्थं अस्ति। (क) रामायनम्	(ख) रामयनम्	(ग) रामनम्	(घ) रामायणम्
8. सः दिक् + अम्बरः अस्ति। (क) दिगम्बरः	(ख) दिक्म्बरः	(ग) दिक्कम्बरः	(घ) दिगम्बरम्

उत्तराणि—1. (ग) गृहं गच्छति 2. (ख) तल्लीनाः 3. (क) स्वर्गादपि 4. (ख) महद्दानं  
5. (ख) जगदीश 6. (क) कमपि 7. (घ) रामायणम् 8. (क) दिगम्बरः

VIDEO LINK <https://youtu.be/JYynDQKnRrk>