EAST POINT SCHOOL
Class-9th Biology
Assignment- Tissue.

1. The cells of cork are dead and have a chemical in their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water. The chemical is
(a) lignin
(b) suberin
(c) cutin
(d) wax

2. The flexibility in plants is due to a tissue called
(a) chlorenchyma
(b) parenchyma
(c) sclerenchyma
(d) collenchyma

3. The tissue present in the lining of kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands is
(a) squamous epithelium tissue
(b) glandular epithelium tissue
(c) cuboidal epithelium tissue
(d) columnar epithelium tissue

4. The connective tissue that connects muscle to bone is called
(a) ligament
(b) tendon
(c) nervous tissue
(d) all of the above

5. The tissue that helps in the movement of our body are
(a) muscular tissue
(b) skeletal tissue
(c) nervous tissue
(d) all of the above

6. Sieve tubes and companion cells are present in
(a) xylem
(b) phloem
(c) cork
(d) cambium

7. The size of the stem increases in the width due to
(a) apical meristem
(b) intercalary meristem
(c) primary meristem
(d) lateral meristem

8. Cartilage and bone are types of
(a) muscular tissue
(b) connective tissue
(c) meristematic tissue
(d) epithelial tissue

9. Xylem and phloem are examples of
(a) epidermal tissue
(b) simple tissue
(c) protective tissue
(d) complex tissue

10. A tissue whose cells are capable of dividing and re-dividing is called
(a) complex tissue
(b) connective tissue
(c) permanent tissue
(d) meristematic tissue

you tube link https://youtu.be/uIzRxPmnpn4 Plant tissue by shikshahouse .

East point school
Assignment
Class 9
Chemistry

Question. 1. Which postulate of Dalton's atomic theory is the result of the law of conservation of mass ? [SAII-2011]
Answer. Atoms are indivisible particles, which cannot be created or destroyed in a chemical reaction.

Question. 2.Which postulate of Dalton's atomic theory can explain the law of definite proportions ? [SAII-2011]
Answer. Atoms combine in the ratio of small numbers to form compounds. In a compound, the relative number and kinds of atoms are constant.

Question. 3. Name the scientists whose experimentation established laws of chemical combination. Name the laws also. [SAII-2014]
Answer. Experimentation done by Antoine Laurent Lavoisier and Joseph L Broust established two laws of chemical combination. These laws are :(i) Law of conservation of mass.
(ii) Law of constant proportions.

Question. 4. Give two drawbacks of Dalton's atomic theory.
Answer. Drawbacks of Dalton's Atomic Theory :
(i) According to modern theory, atom is not the ultimate indivisible particle of matter. Today, we know that atoms are divisible, i.e., they are themselves made-up of particles (protons, electrons, neutrons, etc.).
(ii) In case of isotopes of an element, the assumption that the atoms of the same element have same mass does not hold good.

Question. 5. Which organisation approves the names of elements all over the world ? Write the symbol of gold. [SA II-2014]

VIDEO LINK:

Law of Constant Proportions or Law of Definite Proportion - Atom - Chemistry

Revision Notes:

- ❖ **Farming in Palampur**
  - ➢ **Land is fixed**
    - • Nearly 75% of the working people depend on farming.
    - • Land area under cultivation is basically fixed.
    - • There is no scope for expansion of production with new cultivable land.
  - ➢ **To grow more from the same land**
    - • Kinds of crops grown and facilities available to Palampur village would resemble the western part ofthe state of Uttar Pradesh.
    - • All the land is cultivated and nothing is left unused.
  - ➢ **Rainy season (Kharif):** Jowar and Bajra are grown in this season. Potato is cultivated between Octoberand December.
  - ➢ **Winter season (Rabi):** Wheat is produced. Sugarcane is harvested once in a year.
  - ➢ Wheat is used for self-consumption as well as sold in the market at Raiganj.
  - ➢ A part of the sugarcanecrop is sold in the raw form, while the remaining is sold as jaggery to traders in Shahpur.
  - ➢ Due to a well-developed system of irrigation in Palampur, farmers are able to grow three differentcrops in a year.
  - ➢ Electricity came early to Palampur. They used electric-run tube wells to irrigate theland effectively. By mid-1970s, the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares was irrigated.
  - ➢ Multiple cropping: To increase production, more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year. At least two main crops are grown in Palampur, and they have been growing potato as the thirdcrop in the past fifteen to twenty years.
  - ➢ Modern farming methods are used for higher yields. The **yield** is measured as crop is produced on a given piece of land during a single season.
  - ➢ **High-yielding variety (HYV)** seeds produce greater amounts of grain on a single plant. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc.
  - ➢ Through the traditional method, the yield of wheat grownwas 1300 kg per hectare. With HYV seeds, the yield went up to 3200 kg per hectare.

Assignments

1) **What is the main aim of production? Explain the four essential requirements for production? (5)**

2) **State differences between the Kharif Season and Rabi Season.**   **(3)**

3) **What do you mean by multiple cropping?**   **(3)**

4) **What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.**   **(5)**

5) **What do you understand by the term 'Green Revolution'?**   **(3)**

6) **Give the advantages and disadvantages of Green Revolution.**   **(3)**

Video Links

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NT89K-NQNyo
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUoTuu1regE&t=16s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDelGpElg0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI&t=143s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZeIgYY&t=161s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXxZzWoNa
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qk2yfGiB1pY&t=185s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VtW3I3r0xj4

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Do you know that November 24 is Evolution Day? Charles Darwin, an English naturalist, established that all species have life, have descended over time from common ancestry and proposed the scientific theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he called Natural Selection. Charles Robert Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England on February 12, 1809 at his family home, the Mount. He was the fifth of six children of a wealthy society doctor and financier Robert Darwin and Susannah Darwin.

Darwin's book, On the Origin of Species was published on November 24, 1859, which is why this day is celebrated as Evolution Day. It is the work of scientific literature which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. Its full title was On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. For the sixth edition of 1872, the short title was changed to the, On the Origin of Species.

Darwin's book introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection. It presented evidence that the diversity of life arose by common descent through a branching pattern of evolution. Before developing his theories and writing this book, Darwin spent five years on HMS Beagle. The Beagle sailed across the Atlantic Ocean, and then carried out detailed hydrographical surveys around the coast of the southern part of South America, returning via Tahiti and Australia after having circumnavigated the Earth. Darwin spent most of the time on land investigating geology and making natural history collections, while the Beagle surveyed and charted coasts. Puzzled by the geographical distribution of wildlife and fossil, he collected on the voyage. Darwin began detailed investigations and in 1838 conceived his theory of natural selection. His work established him as an eminent geologist and the publication of his journal of the voyage made him famous as a popular author.

Q. Answer the following questions:

1. **Which day is celebrated as the Evolution Day and why?**

2. **What did Charles Darwin prove?**

3. **How do population evolve?**

4. **Where did Darwin spend five years before writing his book?**

Q. Choose the correct alternatives:

1. **What did his work establish him as?**

    1. popular author

    2. publisher of his journal

    3. eminent geologist

    4. All of the above

2. **What was the full name of an English naturalist?**

    1. Charles Darwin

    2. Charles Rabert Darwin

    3. Charles Robert Darwin

    4. Charles Robert

3. **Where did Darwin spend most of his time during his five years stay on HMS Beagle?**

    1. investigating geology

    2. making natural history collections

    3. writing the theory of natural selection

    4. Both (1) and (2)

4. **Find words from the passage which means, 'famous'.**

    1. voyage

    2. eminent

    3. evolution

    4. Both (1) and (2)

Q2. Read the following set of instructions for washing the dirty white cotton clothes. Complete the procedure.
- *Collect all the dirty white cotton clothes.*
- *Soak them fully in a boiling water and soap solution.*
- *Take them out and beat them with fists or stick.*
- *Then rinse them in running water until the soap content is washed off.*
- *Squeeze them and hang them for drying.*

All the dirty white cotton clothes are collected and (1) …………….. of boiling water and soap. They (2) …………….. with fists or stick. Then they (c) …………….. until the soap content is washed off. Then they (3) …………….. and hung for drying.

Q3. In the passage below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after it in your answer sheet against the correct blank number.

One thing we all must do to cooperate 1. _____ _____ _____
with police and pay heed to their advice. 2. _____ _____ _____
They warn us not touch unidentified 3. _____ _____ _____
unclaimed suspicious objects like transistors, 4. _____ _____ _____
briefcase etc.

Q4. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows:

Principal : Why were you absent last week ?

Student : I was absent because I was not well.

Principal : What will happen to your studies now ?

Student : I will work hard to complete them.

The Principal asked the student (a)………….The student replied (b)…………….The Principal was concerned and asked (c)…………The student replied that he would study hard to complete them.

Q5.Read the prompt and weave a story in 120- 150 words. Give a suitable title to the story.

Alex was standing on the balcony watching the last rays of the Sun. Loud and angry voices in the street below distracted his attention. He ran down the stairs to see what had happened ...

East point school

Class IX-Geoghaphy

Revision

Chapter 4 Climate

Multiple choice type questions:

1. What generally happens to air temperature as we move from the equator to the poles?
(a) it decreases
(b) it increases
(c) it remains constant
(d) None of the above

2. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in:
(a) Early May
(b) Early June
(c) Early July
(d) Early August

3. Which one of the following warm ocean currents replaces the Peruvian cold currents?
(a) Kuroshio
(b) El Nino
(c) South Pacific Currents
(d) Gulf Stream

4. Which is the coldest place in India?
(a) Dras
(b) Srinagar
(c) Shimla
(d) Jaipur

5. Which of the following states suffer from loo?
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat
(d) None of these

6. What is the full form of ITCZ
(a) International Tropical Convergence Zone
(b) Interstate Tropical Convergence Zone
(c) International Tropical Convergent Zone
(d) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone

7. The amount of .... present in the atmosphere is called Humidity
(a) Smog
(b) Dust
(c) Pollution
(d) Water Vapours

8. Which one of the following characterises the cold weather season in India?
(a) Warm days and warm nights
(b) Warm days and cold nights
(c) Cool days and cold nights
(d) Cold days and warm nights

9. Which of the crop is associated with the winter rainfall?
(a) Zaid
(b) Rabi
(c) Kharif
(d) None of these

10. Mawsynram .... place on the earth is also famous for its stalagmites and stalactite caves.
(a) Coldest
(b) Hottest
(c) Wettest
(d) Driest

11. The term monsoon originates from
(a) German
(b) Hindi
(c) Latin
(d) Arabic

12. Which of the following forces is responsible for the deflection of winds from its normal path?
(a) Centripetal Force
(b) Coriolis Force
(c) Applied Force
(d) Gravitational Force

13. Mango showers helps in ripening of
(a) Apples
(b) Mangoes
(c) Bananas
(d) Coconut

14. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India?
(a) Cyclonic depression
(b) Western disturbances
(c) Retreating monsoon
(d) Southwest monsoon

15. Mawsynram is located in which of the hills?
(a) Garo Hills
(b) Jainita Hills
(c) Khasi Hills
(d) Shillong Hills

16. Which of the following areas is not an area of low precipitation?
(a) Western parts of Gujarat
(b) Leh in Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Deccan Plateau
(d) Assam

17. Fast flowing and narrow air currents are called
(a) Monsoon
(b) Cyclone
(c) Jet Streams
(d) Anticyclone

18. Wind generally blow from areas of
(a) Low Pressure to High Pressure
(b) High Pressure to Low Pressure
(c) Low Pressure to Moderate Pressure
(d) None of these

19. How many seasons do we have in India?
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

20. In which latitude of tropical areas are monsoon experienced?
(a) 20°N and 20°E
(b) 20°N and 20°S
(c) 20°N and 20°W
(d) 20°E and 20°W

21. Which one of the following is an element of weather?
(a) Climate
(b) Temperature
(c) Humidity
(d) Both (b) & (c)

22. Which imaginary line passes through the centre of our country?
(a) Equator
(b) Tropic of Capricon
(c) Tropic of Cancer
(d) None of these

23. The state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time is called
(a) Temperature
(b) Climate
(c) Weather
(d) Air Pressure

24. Which of the following control is not affecting the climate of India?
(a) Altitude
(b) Cyclones
(c) Latitude
(d) Pressure & Winds

25. The seasonal reversal in wind direction during a year is called
(a) Monsoon
(b) Cyclone
(c) Jet Streams
(d) Anticyclone

Video link:-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTrJC7_nKkA&feature=youtu.be

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cpkl5Y3CYoM&feature=youtu.be

ACTIVITY:- Identify the following lakes marked on the given political map of India.
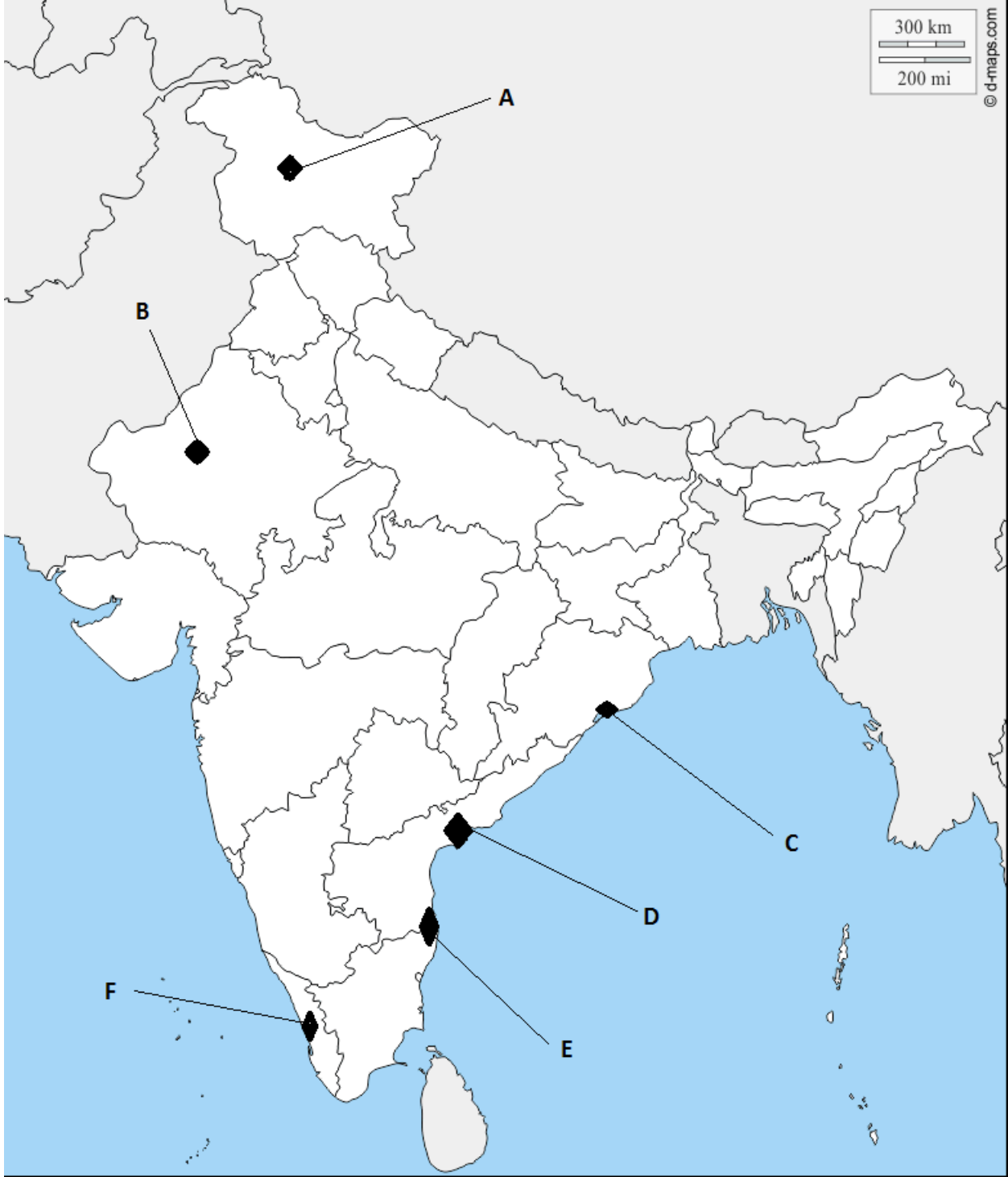
Sambhar lake

Chilika lake

Wular lake

Vembanad lake

Pulicat lake

Kolleru lake

300 km

200 mi

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4leIfwtuP0w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Pu-aaSMD3g

TOPIC:-SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

METHODOLOGY:-   You tube link:-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pYHp3xBGdNA

:- PPT

ACTIVITY:- MAP WORK

SUB TOPIC:-The First World War and The Russian Revolution and The February Revolution in Petrograd

BLACK BOARD SUMMERY:-

❖ **The First World War and the RussianRevolution**

- **1914:** First World War broke out between two European alliances-Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central Powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania).
- **1914–1916**: Russian armies lost badly in Austria andGermany.
- Industries and industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russiathan elsewhere inEurope.
- Labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down as able-bodied men were called for thewar.
- By 1916, riots at bread shops were common owing to the bread and flourscarcity.

❖ **The February Revolution inPetrograd**

- **February, 1917**: Food shortages were deeply felt in the worker'squarters.
- The Tsar wanted to dissolve the Duma, but the revolutionaries opposedthis.
- **22nd February, 1917**: A lockout took place at a factory which was followed by a workers strike in fifty factories. Women led the strikes in many factories and thisday came to be known as the **International Women'sDay**.
- **25th February, 1917**: The government suspended theDuma.
- Striking workers and soldiers gathered to form a 'soviet' or 'council' in thesame building where the Duma met. This was the '***PetrogrADSoviet'***.
- **2nd March, 1917**: The Tsar abdicated on the advice of the militarycommanders.
- The Soviet leaders and the Duma leaders formed a provisional Government for running the country.
- A Constituent Assembly was elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage for deciding the nature of government inRussia.

Assignment:- (below)

1. Discuss the positive aspects of the Bolshevik government on Soviet Union and its people.
2. How did the 1905 Revolution in Russia prove to be a dress rehearsal of October 1917 Revolution ? Explain.
3. How did Russia's participation in the World War cause the fall of the Tsar ?
4. Explain the main effects of the First World War on the industries in Russia.

ACTIVITY:-

MAP WORK(Shade and write the name of the countries who actively participated in World war 1)

SHADE THE ALLIED POWER WITH GREEN

AND

CENTRAL POWER WITH RED

Example:-

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Simplify the following:

(i) $\dfrac{4+\sqrt{5}}{4-\sqrt{5}} + \dfrac{4-\sqrt{5}}{4+\sqrt{5}}$

Q2. If both a and b are rational numbers, find the values of a and b in each of the following equalities:

(i) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = a + b\sqrt{3}$ (ii) $\dfrac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$

Q3. If $a = \dfrac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{5}}$ and $b = \dfrac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}$, find $a^2 - b^2$

Q4. Prove that: $\dfrac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2} = 5$

Q5. If x,y,z are positive real numbers, then show that: $\sqrt{x^{-1}y} \times \sqrt{y^{-1}z} \times \sqrt{z^{-1}x} = 1$

Q6. Simplify: $\dfrac{4}{(216)^{\frac{-2}{3}}} + \dfrac{1}{(256)^{\frac{-3}{4}}} + \dfrac{2}{(243)^{\frac{-1}{5}}}.$

Q7 Show that : $\dfrac{1}{1+x^{b-a}+x^{c-a}} + \dfrac{1}{1+x^{a-b}+x^{c-b}} + \dfrac{1}{1+x^{b-c}+x^{a-c}} = 1$

Q8. If abc $= 1$, show that

$\dfrac{1}{1+a+b^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+b+c^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+c+a^{-1}} = 1$

VIDEO LINK
https://youtu.be/9hXbKz9g5T0

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS IX SUBJECT PHYSICS
CHAPTER – FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION

LINK-https://youtu.be/2yLQ9G3LuIY

1. What do you mean by law of conservation of momentum?
2. Why do roads on mountains have inward inclination at sharp turns?
3. Why is it dangerous to jump out of a moving bus?
4. How do safety belts of cars help in preventing accidents?
5. Explain how momentum gets conserved in collision of two bodies?
6. How are Newton's three laws of motion related?
7. Explain inertia and momentum in detail.
8. Define force and its various types. What is its unit?
9. Give three examples exhibiting inertia in our daily life
10. What change will a force bring in a body?
11. From a rifle of mass 5kg, a bullet of mass 50gram is fired with an initial velocity of 50m/s. Calculate the initial recoil velocity of the rifle.
12. Explain how Newton's second law of motion is used in sports?
13. Why does one get hurt on jumping from a great height to the floor?
14. What is a balanced force?

POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSIGNMENT

Q1 Mention the principle given by Motilal Nehru in his draft constitution.

Q2 Explain the role of Independent election commission.

Q3 Discuss any three merits of democracy.

Q4 Explain the making of Indian Constitution.

Q5 Define the following

Constitution

Democracy

Constituent Assembly

By- election

ELECTION

https://youtu.be/3a4akfp_5rw

SANSKRIT

4. अधोलिखितेभ्य: पदेभ्य: उचितविभक्तियुक्तं पदं चित्वा वाक्यपूर्ति: क्रियताम्।

(नीचे लिखे पदों से उचित विभक्तियुक्त शब्द को चुनकर वाक्य को पूरा कीजिए।)

(Complete the sentence after choosing the suitable inflexion of the words given below.)

(i) भिक्षुक: ——————— (नेत्र) काण: अस्ति।
   (क) नेत्रयो:   (ख) नेत्रात्   (ग) नेत्रेण   (घ) नेत्राभ्याम्

(ii) ——————— (ग्राम) बहि: जलाशय: अस्ति।
   (क) ग्रामात्   (ख) ग्रामस्य   (ग) ग्रामम्   (घ) ग्रामाय

(iii) ——————— (कृष्ण) परित: गोपा: सन्ति।
   (क) कृष्णस्य   (ख) कृष्णम्   (ग) कृष्णात्   (घ) कृष्णाय

(iv) ——————— (श्रीगणेश) नम:।
   (क) श्रीगणेशम्   (ख) श्रीगणेशेन   (ग) श्रीगणेशाय   (घ) श्री गणेशस्य

(v) ——————— (बालक) दुग्धं रोचते।
   (क) बालकम्   (ख) बालकाय   (ग) बालकेन   (घ) बालकस्य

(vi) ——————— (ज्ञान) ऋते न सुखम्।
   (क) ज्ञानात्   (ख) ज्ञानस्य   (ग) ज्ञानेन   (घ) ज्ञानम्

(vii) दुष्टे ——————— (मित्र) मा विश्वसेत्।
   (क) मित्रे   (ख) मित्रम्   (ग) मित्रस्य   (घ) मित्रेण

(viii) ——————— उत्सवे बहव: जना: सम्मिलिता: सन्ति। (इदम्)
   (क) अस्मिन्   (ख) अस्याम्   (ग) अनयो:   (घ) एतेषु

(ix) महापुरुषा: स्व ——————— जीवन्ति। (कीर्ति)
   (क) कीर्त्या   (ख) कीर्त्यां   (ग) कीर्ति:   (घ) कीर्त्यै

(x) ——————— क: गमिष्यति? (शोभायात्रा)
   (क) शोभायात्राम्   (ख) शोभायात्रा:   (ग) शोभायात्रायाम्   (घ) शोभायात्रया

(xi) रोगी ——————— सह औषधं खादति। (मधु)
   (क) मधुन: (ख) मधुम्   (ग) मधुना   (घ) मधुनो:

(xii) ——————— मम विश्वास: अस्ति। (मातृ)
   (क) मातरि   (ख) मातृषु   (ग) मातर: (घ) मात्रे

उत्तराणि—

(i) (ग)   (ii) (क)   (iii) (ख)   (iv) (ग)   (v) (ख)   (vi) (क)
(vii) (क)   (viii) (क)   (ix) (ख)   (x) (ग)   (xi) (ग)   (xii) (क)