

## EAST POINT SCHOOL

### CLASS IX

#### ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

#### THE BOND OF LOVE

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Kenneth Anderson (1901-1974 ) was an Indian-born, British writer and hunter who wrote books about his adventures in the jungles of South India. His love for the inhabitants of the Indian jungle led him to big game hunting and to writing real-life adventure stories. He often went into the jungle alone and unarmed to meditate and enjoy the beauty of untouched nature. Anderson's style of writing is descriptive, as he talks about his adventures with wild animals.

#### SUMMARY

Once, Anderson and his companions were passing through sugarcane fields near Mysore when they encountered wild pigs that were being driven away from the fields. Some of them had been shot dead, while others had fled. They thought that everything was over when suddenly a black sloth bear appeared and one of the author's friends wantonly shot it dead. Soon they discovered that a baby bear had been riding on the back of the mother bear that had been killed. Distressed, the young cub ran around its prostrate parent making a pitiful noise. Anderson tried to seize the cub, but it ran off into the sugarcane fields, only to be chased and finally captured by the author. He presented the young bear to his wife who was delighted with it. She at once put a coloured ribbon around its neck, and after discovering it was a male cub she named it Bruno. At first, the young bear drank milk from a bottle but soon he started eating all kinds of food. He would eat porridge, vegetables, fruit, nuts, meat, curry and rice regardless of spices, bread, eggs, chocolates, sweets, pudding, ice-cream, etc., etc., etc. As for drink, Bruno drank anything including milk, tea, coffee, lime-juice, aerated water, buttermilk,

beer and alcoholic drinks. It all went down with relish.

Bruno became very attached to the two Alsatian dogs that the family owned as well as with the children of the tenants. He enjoyed complete freedom and played and moved about in every area of the author's house, including the kitchen, and even slept in their beds.

One day, Bruno met with an accident. He entered the library and ate some of the barium carbonate, a poison, that the author had kept to kill the rats. The poison soon showed its effect and Bruno suffered an attack of paralysis. However, he managed to reach the author's wife who at once informed her husband. Bruno was immediately taken to a veterinary doctor who administered two antidote injections of 10 cc each to the bear. Bruno got well and soon started eating normally. Another time, Bruno drank old engine oil the author had kept as a weapon against the inroads of termites. However, it did not have any effect on him.

The author's family took good care of Bruno, so he grew at a fast pace becoming many times the size he was when he came. He had become mischievous and playful. Bruno was very fond of the author's family, but he loved the author's wife above all, and she loved him too! The author's wife now changed his name to Baba which means a 'small boy'. He learnt to perform a few tricks as well but still had to be kept chained because of the tenants' children.

Soon the author and his son, and their friends felt that Bruno should be sent to a zoo because he had become too big to be kept at home. The narrator's wife, who had got deeply attached to Bruno, was convinced after much effort. The bear was taken to the Mysore zoo after getting a positive response from the curator.

Although the author and his family missed Bruno greatly; but in a sense they were relieved.

However his wife was inconsolable. She wept and fretted and wouldn't eat anything.

Meanwhile, reports from the curator and the friends of the narrator who visited the zoo, reported that Bruno, though he was well, was sad too and was not eating anything. After three

months, at the insistence of his wife, the author took her to the zoo.

Bruno at once recognized the author's wife and expressed delight by howling with happiness. After spending three hours feeding and pampering Bruno, the author's wife requested the curator to give Bruno back to her. He, in turn, recommended her to contact the superintendent. Finally, with the Superintendent's permission, Bruno was brought home. In order to keep him comfortable and safe, an island with a dry pit or moat around it was made especially for him. The author's wife would spend a lot of time on the island with Bruno sitting in her lap. This indicated that sloth bears too have affection, memory and individual characteristics.

#### TITLE

The Bond of Love is a perfect example of how love begets love. Even animals understand the language of love. They respond to love in equal measure. The author's wife loves her pet bear like a child and takes care of his needs. The love given to Bruno by her is reciprocated by him in equal measure. When he is sent to the zoo, both the narrator's wife and Bruno fret, refuse food and pine for each other. When she goes to see him, Bruno recognises her even after a gap of three months. Thus, we can see the author's wife and Bruno share a deep bond of love. The title is therefore quite apt.

#### SETTING

The story The Bond of Love starts from the sugarcane fields near Mysore where the female sloth-bear is shot by one of the narrator's companions and he brings the bear cub home. The scene now shifts to the narrator's home in Bangalore whereas he grows in size, there is not much space for Bruno. He is then sent to the Mysore zoo. Finally, after Bruno is brought back because the author's wife and Bruno were pining for each other. Bruno was kept on a special twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide island made for Bruno in the narrator's compound in Bangalore. It was surrounded by a dry pit, or moat, six feet wide and seven feet deep. A

wooden box that once housed fowls was brought and put on the island for Bruno to sleep in at night.

#### THEME

The Bond of Love focuses on the mutual love between an animal and a human being. The author wants to say that animals, too, understand the language of love. The relationship between the bear and the author's wife proves it. Bruno, the bear, is loved dearly by the author's wife and he loves her in equal measure.

When he is sent away to a zoo, he frets, looks sad and refuses to eat. The author's wife, too, does not eat. She visits Bruno in the zoo after a gap of three months, and he recognises her at once. He expresses his pleasure on seeing her by standing on his head. Thus, the bond of mutual love that exists between human and animal is too strong to be broken by time or distance.

#### MESSAGE

The story conveys the message of the need of showing kindness to animals for they too are creatures created by the same God who created human beings. Animals have a right to dignified and free life. Kenneth Anderson's friend kills the sloth bear, Bruno's mother, wantonly. This senseless act leaves the bear cub alone. Thus, human beings being superior in intelligence and evolution, have a special responsibility towards animals and birds, pet or wild.

Animals also experience the feelings of love, joy, pain and separation just like human beings. When Bruno is sent to the zoo, the narrator's wife weeps and frets, especially when she hears her Baba is inconsolable in Mysore and is refusing food. Bruno is delighted when he sees her and stands on his head to show his pleasure. Thus animals are equally devoted and loyal in reciprocating the love human beings give them.

## CHARACTERS

### Bruno

Bruno, the pet sloth bear, is affectionate, emotional, sensitive, and playful. Through him the author reveals that animals are sensitive beings with emotions akin to human emotions. Once the bear cub, Bruno, is brought to the family and presented to the lady of the house as a pet, he behaves like a member of the family with a specifically deep bond of love for the author's wife. He runs about the house, even sleeping in the author's bed.

Bruno is a very loving bear. He quickly makes friends with the Alsatian dogs and the children of the tenants. He loves the narrator and his family. So much so that when he is sent to the zoo in Mysore, he is inconsolable. He refuses to eat anything and looks thin and sad. Bruno's selfless love is evident when he is sent to the zoo where he suffers the pain of separation. He frets and refuses to eat. He is overjoyed when he sees the narrator's wife after three months. He stands on his head to show his pleasure on seeing her.

Bruno is playful and full of life. He entertains everyone by his tricks. He spends his time in playing, running into the kitchen and going to sleep in the beds of the narrator's family. And he knows a few tricks, too. At the command, 'Baba, wrestle', or 'Baba, box,' he vigorously tackles anyone who comes forward for a rough and tumble. If he is given a stick and ordered 'Baba, hold gun', he points the stick like a gun. If one asks him, 'Baba, where's baby?' he immediately produces and cradles a stump of wood.

Bruno is mischievous and inquisitive. On one occasion, Bruno eats barium carbonate which is kept in the kitchen to kill rats. He is paralysed and has to be taken to a vet. On another occasion, he drinks up old engine oil.

### The Author's Wife

The author's wife, who is not given any name in the story, is the caretaker of the sloth bear,

whom she names Bruno and later on affectionately calls 'Baba'. She is an embodiment of love, care, concern, consideration and kindness. She is delighted when her husband gifts her a young cub of a sloth bear. She is selfless and highly affectionate and takes good care of the pet as if he were her own child. It is due to her love and care that the pet bear survives despite losing his mother. She takes him into her family and calls him 'Baba' which in Hindi means a 'young boy'. Because of her affection, he becomes playful and fun-loving. She is kind and gentle with animals as is evident not only in the love with which she brings up Bruno, but also the fact that she has two pet Alsatians too.

However, she is considerate and does not resent putting him in chains for the sake of the children of the tenants. She also agrees to have him sent to a zoo when he grows too big and unmanageable. She is terribly sad at being separated from him. Like a real mother, she carries food for him when she visits him at the zoo. She is so overwhelmed by seeing Bruno's sorrow at being separated from her that she is able to convince the curator and the Superintendent that he should be sent back home. She is delighted to have him back and makes the pet sit in her lap although he has grown big.

She is sentimental and when Bruno is sent to the zoo, she preserves the stump and the bamboo stick with which he used to play and returns them to him when he comes back.

Video Link

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXYK89Zkrnw&ab\\_channel=AshimDasMVChannel](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXYK89Zkrnw&ab_channel=AshimDasMVChannel)

#### QUESTION BANK

I. Choose the correct option. (1 Mark)

1. What did the author's son and the author advise his wife when Bruno was grown up?

- (a) to sell him
- (b) to leave him in the forest
- (c) to give him to the zoo at Mysore
- (d) all of the above

2. What was the effect of barium carbonate on Bruno?

- (a) he became paralysed
- (b) he was vomiting
- (c) he was breathing heavily
- (d) all of the above

3. Why was Bruno Baba kept chained most of the times?

- (a) he was growing too big
- (b) he was becoming dangerous
- (c) because of the tenants' children
- (d) none

II. Answer these questions in 30-40 words. (2 Marks)

- a. Why did the author not kill the sloth bear when she appeared suddenly?
- b. "One day an accident befell him". What accident befell Bruno?
- c. What used to be Bruno's activities at the author's home?
- d. How did Bruno become attached to the family of the author?
- e. How did Baba reach back home?

III. Answer in 80-100 words. 5 Marks (HOTS)

- a. The author ends the story "The Bond of Love" with the rhetorical question:  
"But who can say now that a sloth bear has no sense of affection, no memory

and no individual characteristics?" Discuss this statement in the light of Bruno's character.

#### GAP FILLING ACTIVITY

During the Book Week celebrations in your school, you were asked to speak on the importance of books. You made the following notes. Complete the paragraph that follows:

#### Notes

- ☑ Increases knowledge
- ☑ Widens outlook
- ☑ Relax mind when under stress
- ☑ Make us cultured and refined

By reading books our knowledge (a) ..... Reading also helps us in (b) ..... our outlook on life. Reading books also provides us with (c) ..... especially when we are under stress. Books are also instrumental in (d) ..... us cultured and refined.

असाइनमेंट-26

कक्षा 9



विषय - व िंदी पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

(उपलब्धकर्ा: वमस सुजार्ा परमार)

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

➤ पाठ स्मृति ( संचयन पाठय पुस्तक)

➤ नारा लेखन, संवाद लेखन

पाठ स्मृति का सार:

स्मृति' कहानी के शीर्षक द्वारा यह स्पष्ट होिा हैतक प्रस्तुि कहानी लेखक को जीवन भर याद रही। इस कहानी में

लेखक और उनके छोटेभाई दोनोंही खेल-कू द मेंव्यस्त हैं। उन व्यस्ता के क्षणोंमेंही एक आवाज़ दूर सेआी है।

एक आदमी ज़ोर सेतचल्लाकर लेखक का नाम लेकर पुकारिा हैऔर यह संके ि देिा हैतक बडेभाई साहब नेउसे

बुलाया है। लेखक का हृदय बडेभाई सेतपटनेकी आशंका सेभयभीि हो रहा है। लेखक िुरि वहााँसेखेल छोडकर

आेहेंऔर डरिहुए घर मेंजािेहैं। जब बडेभाई साहब को लेखक कु छ तलखनेमेंव्यस्त देखिेहैं, िब उन्हेंिसल्ली

होिी हैतक आज मार खानेकी पररस्थिति नही ंबन रही है। लेखक को बडेभाई सेआदेश तमलिा हैतक येकु छ तचतियााँ

हैइनको मक्खनपुर पोस्ट ऑतिस मेंजाकर डाल आना। लेखक ििक्षण िैयार हो जािेहैंऔर अपनेसाि अपनेछोटे

भाई को और अपना एक डंडा भी लेलेिेहैं। लेखक उस लाठी को नारायण वाहन मानिेहैं। आगेजो घटनाक्रम प्रस्तुि

हैउसमेंसचमुच वह लाठी नारायण-वाहन के रूप मेंतसद्द होिी है।

लेखक कािी िेजी सेदौडिहुए मक्खनपुर की ओर छोटेभाई के साि चल पडिेहैं। दोनोंभाई एक ही सााँस मेंगााँव

सेचार फलाषग दूर उस कु ँके पास आ जािेहेतजसमेंएक भयंकर सााँप रहि है। वह कु आँकच्चा हैऔर चौबीस

हाि गहरा है। दोनोंभाई उस कु ँपर पहुँच जािेहे। बाल-सुलभ कौिुक के चक्कर मेंफाँ स कर दोनोंभाई कु ँमेंसााँप

का दृश्य देखनेके तलए झााँकनेलगिहे। कु ँझाकनेके तलए तसर पर रखी टोपी को बार-बार उिरना पडि हैतजसमें

तचतियााँसुरतक्षि रखी गई।

लघुउत्तरीर् प्रश्न (MCQ) (1 अंक)

गााँव सेमखनपुर जािे-आेसमय लेखक कहााँडेला फें का करिे?

(i) नदी में

(ii) पोखर में

(iii) खेि में

(iv) कु ँमें

2. कु ँमेंडेला फें किसमय बच्चोंको तकसकी आवाज सुननी अच्छी लगी िी?

(i) मेंढक की

(ii) सााँप की

(iii) पतक्षयोंकी

(iv) इनमेंसेकोई नही ं

3. कु िमेंजेब न होनेके कारण लेखक तचतियााँकहााँरखिे?

(i) झोलेमें



(iii) पढ़ने

(iv) इनमेंसेकोई नहीं ं

8. बचपन मेंलेखक बबूल के डंडेसेतकसेमारा करिे?

(i) सााँपोंको

(ii) बंदरोंको

(iii) बकररयोंको

(iv) बच्चोंको

9. लेखक की तचतियााँकहााँतगर गई िी ं?

(i) खाई में

(ii) नदी में

(iii) कीचड में

(iv) कु एँमें

10. कु एँसेतचतियोंको तनकालिसमय लेखक को तकसका सामना करना पडा?

(i) शेर का

(ii) सााँप का

(iii) दुश्मनोंका

(iv) इनमेंसेकोई नहीं ं

दीघयउत्तरीर् प्रश्नोत्तर (3अंक)

1) बडेभाई द्वारा बुलाए जानेकी बाि सुनकर लेखक की क्ा दशा हुई और क्ों ?

2) लेखक को अपने तपटने का भय कब दूर हुआ ?

3) डाक खाने में पत्र डालने जाते समय लेखक ने क्वा क्वा चियारिया की और क्यों ?

4) लेखक को अपने डंडे से डिना मोह क्यों किया ?

5) लेखक तचतियों के तवर्य मेझूठ भी बोल सका था, पर उसने ऐसा नहीं किया इस के आलोक में लेखक की चार तत्रक तवशेरियाओं पर प्रकाश डाले हुए बिइये तक आप लेखक के चरत्र से तकन तकन तवशेरियाओं को अपनाना चाहेंगे ?

6) कुँसे तचतियाँ तनकालने में उसके भाई का तकिना योगदान था ? इस से लेखक के चरत्र में तकन तकन जीवन

मूल्यों की झलक तमली है ?

मूल्य परक प्रश्न (5 अंक)

1) 'स्मृति' कहानी हमें बच्चों की दुतनया से सच्चा पररचय कराती है कि बाल मनोतवज्ञान का सफल तचत्रण करी

है। इस से आप तकिना सहमि हैं ? स्पष्ट कीतजए।

2) लेखक ने तकस िरह अत्यंत सूझ - बूझ से अपनी तजम्मेदारी का तनवाषह तकया ? स्मृति पाठ के आलोक में स्पष्ट

कीतजए। इस से आपको क्वा सीख तमली है ?

रचनात्मक गतितवति:

· 'नारा लेखन' कु छ बच्चे और बडेपशु- पतक्षयों के सां दुव्यषवहार करि हैं।

ऐसे लोगो को पशुपतक्षयों के प्रति संवेदनशीला दशाषने की सीख देे हुए 2 पंस्ियों के सतचत्र नारा तलखें।

· 'सिंिद लेखन' 'कृ तर् तबल' पर तकसानों के धरने से होने वाली परेशातनयो का वणषन करि हुए दो लोगो की

बाँचीँ संवाद के रूप में तलस्खर। (15 वाक्)

Please watch this video:

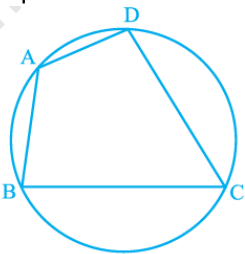
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aQk\\_mk7YiU&rel=0&width=640&height=520](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aQk_mk7YiU&rel=0&width=640&height=520)

## MATHEMATICS – CIRCLES

**Theorem 10.9:** Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal  
**Angle in a semicircle is a right angle.**

### Cyclic Quadrilaterals

A quadrilateral ABCD is called cyclic if all the four vertices of it lie on a circle.

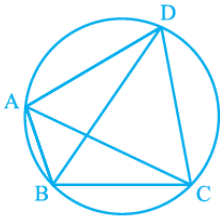


**Theorem 10.11** : The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$

**Theorem 10.12** : If the sum of a pair of opposite angles of a quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$ , the quadrilateral is cyclic.

**Example:** ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in which AC and BD are its diagonals.

If  $\angle DBC = 55^\circ$  and  $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$ , find  $\angle BCD$



**Solution** :  $\angle CAD = \angle DBC = 55^\circ$  (Angles in the same segment)

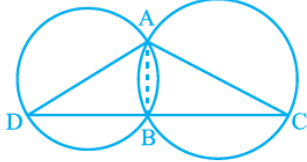
Therefore,  $\angle DAB = \angle CAD + \angle BAC$

$= 55^\circ + 45^\circ = 100^\circ$

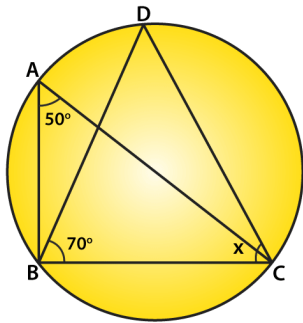
But  $\angle DAB + \angle BCD = 180^\circ$   
 (Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral)  
 So,  $\angle BCD = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$

**Solve the following Questions:**

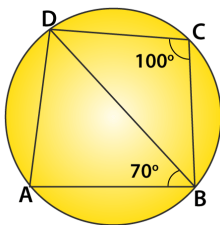
Q-1) Two circles intersect at two points A and B. AD and AC are diameters to the two circles. Prove that B lies on the line segment DC.



Q-2) Find 'x'

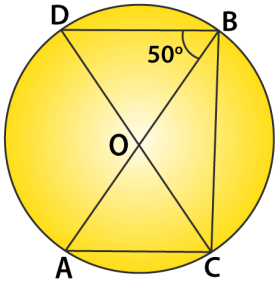


Q-3) In figure, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral. If  $\angle BCD = 100^\circ$  and  $\angle ABD = 70^\circ$ , find  $\angle ADB$ .



Q-4) In a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD if  $AB \parallel CD$  and  $\angle B = 70^\circ$ , find the remaining angles.

Q-5) In figure, AB and CD are diameters of a circle with centre O. If  $\angle OBD = 50^\circ$ , find  $\angle AOC$ .





CLASS-9 - BIOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT -CHP- why do we fall ill

Q1. Do you think that the death rate due to coronavirus is more or less? Why

Q2. Collect data about the mode of entry, symptoms and target organ or tissue in Covid-19

Q3. How vaccines are an effective weapon for control of this covid-19 Viral disease.

Q4. EXPLANATORY REPORT ON CORONA VIRUS -COVID-19.

Link :- [www.pub.med.in](http://www.pub.med.in)

**CLASS IX SUBJECT- PHYSICS  
CHAPTER- MOTION**

Subtopic –

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

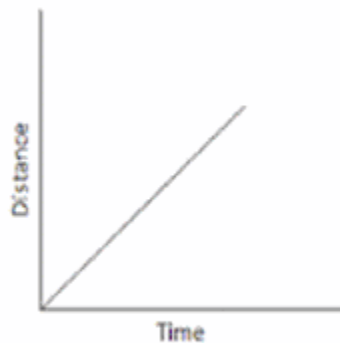


Figure 1: - Distance time graph for uniform speed

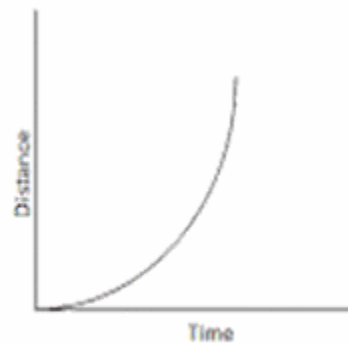


Figure 2: - Distance time graph for non-uniform speed

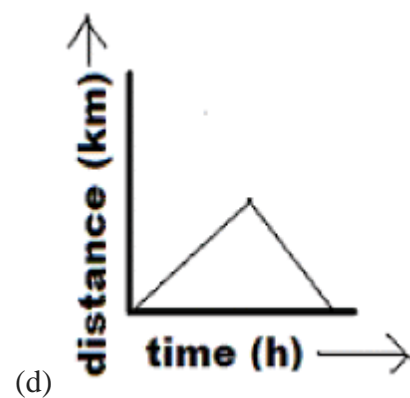
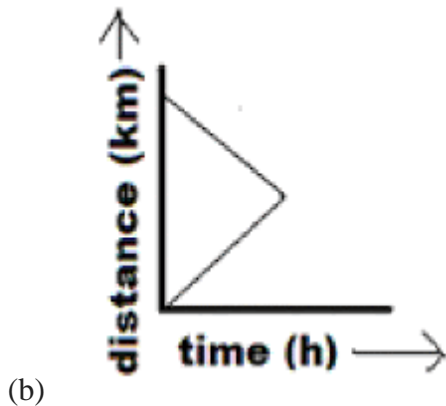
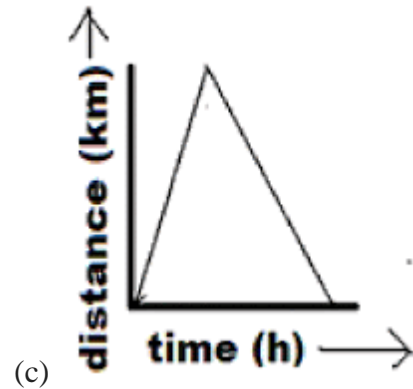
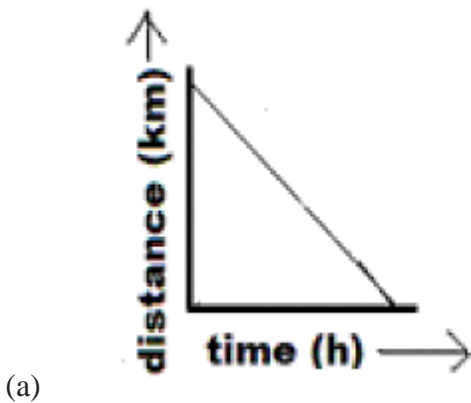
**Fill in the blanks**

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.

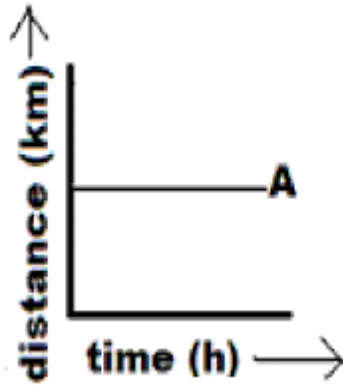
5. In the story of hare-tortoise, motion followed by rabbit is \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**).
6. In \_\_\_\_\_ (**uniform /non-uniform**) motion, object travels with variable speed/velocity.
7. In uniform motion, distance.-time graph is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**straight /curved**) line.
8. In non-uniform 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-

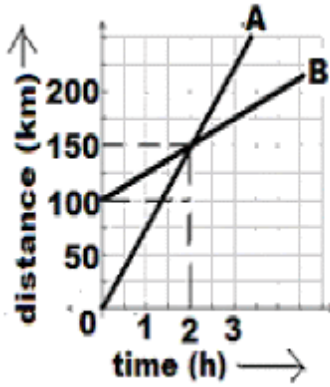


3. The given time-displacement graph shows that body is at-



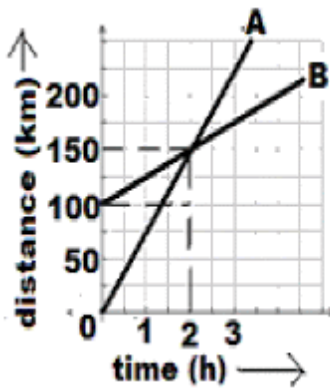
- (a) rest
- (b) non-uniform motion
- (c) uniform motion
- (d) none of these

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
- (b) 200
- (c) 50
- (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

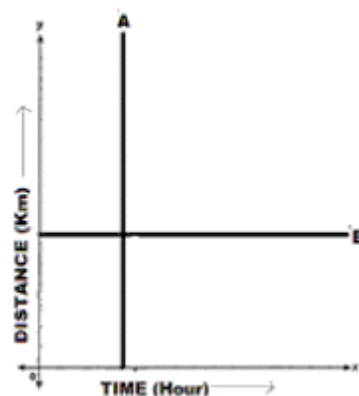
11. The following data gives the displacement of body at various instant of time.

<b>Time (s)</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Distance(m)</b>	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.

Atoms and Molecules  
Class IX  
**Chemistry**

1. Which of the following statements is not true about an atom?
- (a) Atoms are not able to exist independently.
  - (b) Atoms are the basic units from which molecules and ions are

- formed.
- (c) Atoms are always neutral in nature.
  - (d) Atoms aggregate in large numbers to form the matter that we can see, feel or touch.
2. 1 u or 1 amu means
- (a) 1/12th mass of C-12 atoms
  - (b) Mass of C-12 atom
  - (c) Mass of O-16 atom
  - (d) Mass of Hydrogen molecule
3. A sample of  $\text{NH}_3$  molecule irrespective of source contains 82.35% Nitrogen and 17.65% of Hydrogen by mass. This data supports:
- (a) Law of Conservation of Mass
  - (b) Law of Multiple Proportions
  - (c) Law of Definite Proportions
  - (d) Avogadro's Law
4. The chemical symbol for barium is:
- a. B
  - b. Ba
  - c. Be
  - d. Bi
5. The chemical symbol P stands for:
- a. Phosphorus
  - b. Potassium
  - c. Polonium
  - d. Promethium
6. A group of atoms chemically bonded together is a (an):
- a. Molecule
  - b. Ion
  - c. Salt
  - d. Element
7. Two samples of lead oxide were separately reduced to metallic lead by heating in a current of hydrogen. The weight of lead from one oxide was half the weight of lead obtained from the other oxide. The data illustrates:
- a. Law of reciprocal proportions
  - b. Law of constant proportions
  - c. Law of multiple proportions
  - d. Law of equivalent proportions
8. The percentage of copper and oxygen in samples of  $\text{CuO}$  obtained by different methods were found to be the same. This illustrates the law of:
- a. Constant proportion
  - b. Conservation of mass
  - c. Multiple proportions
  - d. Reciprocal proportions
9. The total number of atoms represented by the compound  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is:

- a. 27
- b. 21
- c. 5
- d. 8

10. The atomic radii is measured in

- a) Nm
- b) g
- c) L
- d) Byte

11. The atomicity of Helium and Nitrogen gas are respectively

- a) 1,1
- b) 1,2
- c) 2,2
- d) 1,4

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### REVISION ASSIGNMENT

#### WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY

##### Question 1.

With the help of an example, prove that a democratic government is a more accountable form of government.

Answer:

We can take the example of India. In India, the government is accountable to the citizens.

(i) Government policies in India are based on the democratic values.

(ii) It is able to respond to the needs of the people.

(iii) It holds multi-party elections.

(iv) It has opposition parties to criticize the government.

(v) Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find it out. This is known as transparency. So, this shows democracy produces a government which follows the procedures and is accountable to the government.

(vi) A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen's right.

(vii) Democracy provides a method to deal with difference and conflicts. It is suitable in countries like India. India has diversity of language, religion and culture.

(viii) It is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct our own mistakes.

(ix) Democracy also increases the dignity of the citizens, because it is based on the principle of political equality. This means that the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and educated.

##### Question 2.

“Democracy is the most popular form of government emerging in the modern times, still the shortcomings cannot be ruled out.” Justify the statement by assessing any five shortcomings of democracy. HOTS

Answer:

- **Instability:** Under democracy, leaders and political parties keep changing. This leads to political instability.
- **Low Morality:** Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- **Delays in Decision Making:** All the decisions are to be approved and discussed in the Parliament, and many people and institutions are to be consulted. So it leads to delays in decision making.
- **Bad Decisions:** As most of the leaders do not know the best interest, of the people, it leads to bad decisions.
- **Corruption:** As the democracy is based on electoral competition, it leads to corruption. Many political parties use muscle and money power to come to power.



- **Illiterate and Politically Unconscious Voters:** In most of the developing countries, voters are illiterate and politically unconscious, so they elect wrong candidates.

### Question 3.

Why is democracy considered to be the best option among all other political systems available in world? Explain.

Answer:

- **Accountable Government:** Democracy is better than any other form of government because it represents the needs of the people. It does not depend on the whims of the ruler or the dictator. In simple words, we can say that democracy is for the people. It is an accountable form of government.
- **Based on Consultation Discussion:** Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. As such many mistakes are corrected in time. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- **Deals with Differences:** Democracy provides a peaceful solution to every problem. It provides the best method of dealing with differences and conflicts. It suits the needs of many countries like India with diversity of languages, religions, castes and creeds. Discussions lead to the solution of every problem, so it keeps our country united.
- **Political Equality:** Democracy is based on political equality which ensures equal rights, both for the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated. Thus, in a way, democracy enhances the dignity of every citizen.
- **Room for Correction:** It is only in democracy that mistakes are admitted, and all attempts are made to correct these mistakes. If mistakes are made, it is only in democracy that they are admitted and then corrected. In democracy, thus, there is a room for correction.
- **Democracy provides the opportunity to the citizens to flourish according to their ability.**

### Question 4.

Explain the major features of democratic governments.

Answer:

- **Responsible Government:** Democratic government is a responsible government. The representatives elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise remain responsible to the people and in case they do not remain responsible before the people, the people can change them during the next elections.
- **Possibility of Good Laws:** In a democratic government, the representatives have a direct relation with the people. Therefore, they properly understand their problems and interests. They properly represent the interest of the people in the assemblies, and the parliament and always try to get the good laws passed.
- **Political Education:** The greatest merit of democracy is its educative value. Participation in elections and other political activities, make the people intelligent and politically conscious. They become enlightened citizens.
- **Based on Liberty and Fraternity:** In democracy, the rights and the liberty of the people are well safeguarded. People are given freedom to express their views without any fear. They can criticise the wrong policies of the government.

- Respect of the Principle of Equality: In democracy, all are equal in the eyes of law, and no discrimination is done on the basis of birth, race, caste, colour, sex, religion, etc. All citizens get equal opportunities to participate in the affairs of the state.
- Government Based on the Will of the People: Democracy is based on the will of the people, and it functions according to their consent. The Government cannot ignore the interest of the people.

Question 5.

Which characteristics make democratic government so popular?

Answer:

- Accountable Government: Democracy is better than any other form of government because it represents the needs of the people. It does not depend on the whims of the ruler or the dictator. In simple words, we can say that democracy is for the people. It is an accountable form of government.
- Based on Consultation and Discussion: Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. As such many mistakes are corrected in time. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision making.
- Deals with Differences: Democracy provides a peaceful solution to every problem. It provides the best method of dealing with differences and conflicts. It suits the needs of many countries like India with diversity of languages, religions, castes and creeds. Discussions lead to the solution of every problem, so it keeps our country united.
- Political Equality: Democracy is based on political equality which ensures equal rights, both for the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated. Thus, in a way, democracy enhances the dignity of every citizen.

Question 6.

“Though democracy is considered to be the best form of government, it is not an ideal form of government.” Give five arguments to prove the above statement.

Answer:

- It is not an ideal form of government because every citizen does not play equal role in decision-making. Even the majority does not rule directly. But, it rules through their elected representatives.
- Democracy provide only political equality but people also need social and economic equality.
- An ideal government is a government which is not run by few powerful people.
- An ideal government is free of corruption.
- An ideal government is a government where there is a gender equality.

Question 7.

Explain the representative democracy. Why is the representative democracy the most common form of government in modern times? Explain any four reasons.

Answer:

(i) When the majority of people rule through their elected representatives, this is called

representative democracy.

(ii)

- The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of a representative democracy. In a democracy, all the people do not rule. Direct rule by people is not possible.
- So, in a democracy, the majority is allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people. Even the majority does not rule directly. It rules through its elected representatives.
- A representative democracy becomes necessary. Modern democracies comprise a large number of people. It is physically impossible for them to sit or collect together at a place and take a collective decision.
- Even if they could collect together, all the citizens do not have the time, the desire, or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

Question 8.

Write any five arguments in favour and five against democracy as a form of government.

Answer:

**Arguments in Favour of Democracy:**

- Democratic form of government is accountable.
- It improves the quality of decision making.
- It provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- It enhances the dignity of citizen.
- It allows us to correct our mistakes.

**Arguments Against Democracy:**

- Change of leaders lead to instability.
- It involves only political competition with no scope for morality.
- Consulting more people leads to delays.
- It leads to corruption.
- Ordinary people don't know that what is good for them.

Question 9.

Write some common features of the non-democratic countries.

Answer:

Some common features of the non-democratic countries are:

(i) In non-democratic countries, the people are not allowed to criticise the government. Doing so means imprisonment, harassment and trouble one after the other.

(ii) In non-democratic countries, the rule of the king or the so-called military rule prevails and the question of elections does not arise.

(iii) In non-democratic countries, no opposition is tolerated. So the question of political parties, especially of the opposition parties does not arise. Only those political parties can survive which toe to the line of the government.

(iv) In non-democratic countries, the workers are not allowed to form their independent trade unions. Only such trade unions can survive, who rightly or wrongly, support the policies of the government.

(v) In non-democratic countries, all the people are at the mercy of the dictator or the military rulers. Anybody can be detained, arrested or even put to death without any trial.

(vi) In non-democratic countries, nobody can even aspire for any big post. If he is ready to be a tool in the hands of the ruler/ dictator/military leaders, he can hope to get some good post. But he will have to kill his conscience and become dumb and deaf.

Question 10.

Why is Zimbabwe not considered a democratic country?

Answer:

(i) Same Party Ruling: Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by the party ZANU-PF. Its leader Robert Mugabe, has been ruling the country since independence.

(ii) Unfair Elections: Elections have been held regularly and . always won by the ruling party. They have not been free and fair.

(iii) Change of Constitution to Favour the Government: President Mugabe appears to be popular but also uses unfair practices in elections. His government has changed the Constitution several times to increase the power of the President and make him less accountable.

(iv) Suppression of Opposition: Opposition party workers are often harassed and their meetings disrupted by ruling party.

(v) Right to Freedom Missing: Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticise the President. Television and radio are controlled by the government.

(vi) Absence of Independent Judiciary: The government has ignored some court judgements that went against it and has pressurised judges.

Question 11.

How far was the communist government responsible for the famine that occurred in China in 1958-1961? Explain.

Answer:

China's famine of 1958-1961 was the worst recorded famine in the world history. Nearly three crore people died in this famine. During those days, India's economic condition was not much better than China. Yet India did not have a famine of the kind China. Economists think that this

was a result of different government policies in the two countries. The existence of democracy in India made the Indian government respond to food scarcity in a way that the Chinese government did not. They point out that no large-scale famine has ever taken place in an independent and democratic country, If China too had multi parti elections, an opposition party and a press free to criticize the government, then so many people may not have died in the famine.

## **IX-Geography**

### **Chapter 2 Physical features of India**

#### **Revision**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 mark each)**

- 1. Name the ancient super continent.**
- 2. Which part of Himalayas is called Punjab Himalaya?**
- 3. Where are Kailash and Mansarovar lake situated?**
- 4. Which famous valleys are located in Himachal?**
- 5. Which present day countries comprised of the Gondwana land?**
- 6. What is the other name of Himadri?**
- 7. What are duns?**
- 8. Name some well known duns.**
- 9. Where lies the lesser Himalayan range?**
- 10. What is the average altitude and width of the Himalayas?**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks each)**

- 1. Where are the famous passes of Himalayas located?**
- 2. “India is divided into different physiographic units. They highlight the unique features of each region. Each region compliments the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources “. Justify.**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (5 marks each)**

- 1. ‘The Himalayas act as a boon for India ‘. Do you agree. Give reasons for your answer.**
- 2. Give an account of the features of Purvanchal Ranges of the Himalayas.**

#### **Video Links:-**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GF-eRHBbJu8&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gI9tibkul9A&feature=youtu.be>

#### **Activity:-**

**On an outline map of India, Shows the following :**

- i) Mountain & hill ranges- The karakoram, the Zanskar, the Vindhya range , the Aravali.**

- ii) Peaks –K-2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat & the Anai Mudi.
- iii) Plateaus --- Chota Nagpur & Malwa.
- iV) The Indian Desert , Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Island.

**Class: IX<sup>th</sup>**

**Subject: Social Science (Economics)**

## **Chapter 1: The Story of Village Palampur**

### **STUDY NOTES**

#### **Non-Farm Activities in Palampur**

25% of the people are engaged in activities other than farming.

Though there are a number of non-farm activities in villages but the number of people employed is quite small.

##### ❖ **Dairy-**

- Dairy is a common activity in many families in villages of India especially north India.
- People feed their buffalos on jowar and Bajra.
- Milk is sold in neighbouring towns and cities.
- Traders in towns and cities have collection cum chilling centres where milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

##### ❖ **Small scale manufacturing-**

- Very less people at present are involved in manufacturing activity.
- Manufacturing in villages involve very simple production methods and is done on a small scale.
- They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of the family labour. Rarely are labourers hired.

##### ❖ **Shopkeepers and traders-**

- Number of people involved in trading is very less.
- The traders buy goods from the wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.
- Small general stores in the village sell a variety of items like rice, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, pen, pencil, cloths, eatables etc.

##### ❖ **Transport-**

- This is a fast developing sector in villages.
- A variety of vehicles like tongas, rickshaws, tongas, trucks, jeep, bullock carts, carry people and goods from one place to another and in return they get paid for it.

#### **Advantages of non-farm activities**

- ❖ Unlike farming, non-farm activities require little land.

- ❖ People with small amount can set up non-farm activities.
- ❖ Non-farm activities generate employment opportunities.
- ❖ As the more villages get connected to towns and cities through roads, transport and telephone it is possible that the opportunities for non-farm activities in the village would increase in the coming years.

## **Ways to increase non-farm activities in villages**

- ❖ Some small scale and cottage industries can be started.
- ❖ Poultry farming can be encouraged.
- ❖ Technical training in cutting & tailoring, cycle and scooter repair, etc can be given.
- ❖ Dairy farming with more facilities like collection cum chilling centers can be done,
- ❖ Shop keeping can be encouraged.
- ❖ Government & co-operative banks can give loans to encourage non –farm activities in villages.

### **Assignment**

**1) Which non-farm activities are practiced in Palampur? Write a short note. (5)**

**2) What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages? (3)**

### **Video Link**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDeIGpElg0>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZelgYY>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NT89K-NQNyo>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUoTuu1regE&t=16s>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDeIGpElg0>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI&t=143s>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZelgYY&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>

