

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

THE LAST LEAF

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

O. Henry is the pen name of William Sydney Porter. He was an American short story writer, famous for his use of surprise endings. He worked in a number of professions in his lifetime: a pharmacist, a draftsman, and a bank teller, among others. Throughout these phases, he contributed stories and articles to many newspapers and magazines. He founded The Rolling Stone—a humorous weekly. His stint as a columnist at the Houston Post led to a rise in his popularity. He spent three years in prison on charges of embezzlement.

SUMMARY

Autumn forms the background of this story about Sue and Johnsy, two young artists who share a flat on the third storey of an old house. It is the month of November and Johnsy is ill with pneumonia: she lies in bed all day, gazing out of the window. Sue is worried and calls a doctor for help. Even with medical treatment, there is no improvement in Johnsy's condition.

One day, the doctor informs Sue that medicines can not help Johnsy because the latter does not seem to want to live. Sue makes many attempts to divert Johnsy's attention, but nothing works. Sue then brings her drawing board into Johnsy's room and begins painting there.

She suddenly hears Johnsy whisper something. She rushes to Johnsy's side and finds that Johnsy is counting backwards while gazing out of the window. Sue realises that Johnsy is observing an old ivy creeper outside her window that is shedding its leaves. Johnsy is counting its remaining leaves. Johnsy says that in just three days, the number of leaves have reduced from almost a hundred to just five.

Johnsy is sure that when the tree sheds its last leaf, she will die.

Johnsy tells Sue that she wants to watch the last leaf fall. Sue says that she cannot draw the curtain because she needs the light to paint. But she asks Johnsy to not look out of the window. Johnsy promises not to do so, but asks Sue to hurry so she can watch the last leaf fall and then die peacefully. Sue goes to Behrman, a 60-year old artist who lives on the ground floor. His dream of painting a masterpiece is yet to be fulfilled. Sue shares her worries with him. She tells him that Johnsy has a high temperature and refuses to eat or drink anything. Behrman is puzzled at Johnsy's behaviour and wants to see her. They go to Johnsy's room together and find her sleeping. Sue draws the curtains and they go to the next room. There is heavy rain and cold winds are blowing; they see that there is only a single leaf remaining on the ivy tree and it can fall at any moment. Behrman silently withdraws into his room.

The next day, Johnsy asks Sue to draw the curtains. Sue is happy to find that a single leaf remains on the tree, in spite of the wind and rain. Johnsy is surprised but is sure that the leaf will fall soon. She wakes up every hour or so to look out of the window, but finds the leaf clinging to the tree. It even withstands another storm that evening.

Johnsy gazes at the leaf for a long time. She calls Sue and tells her that the last leaf has made her realise that she has been a bad person: for all the love and care that Sue has given her, she has not responded or willed herself to get better. The leaf has shown her that it is a sin to want to die. The two friends share a hug and Johnsy accepts the hot soup that Sue gives her. Johnsy combs her hair and

smiles brightly. That afternoon, the doctor visits and says that since Johnsy has found the will to live, she will recover soon. He also informs Sue that Behrman has pneumonia and has no hope of survival.

The next morning, Sue informs Johnsy that Behrman has died of pneumonia. He had been ill for two days. On the first day, the janitor found him on his bed, shivering and dressed in wet clothes and shoes. It seems that he had been out in the stormy night. A ladder and a lit lantern were found near his bed, along with green and yellow paints. Sue tells Johnsy to look out of the window at the last leaf:

the leaf that does not flutter in the wind. She tells Johnsy that on the night the last leaf fell, Behrman painted this leaf — his masterpiece.

TITLE

As the title suggests, the story revolves around the importance of a single leaf on a tree. The leaf is particularly important in saving the life of a girl, who had convinced herself that she would die the moment the last leaf fell off the tree. However, the leaf miraculously stays on the tree, giving the girl hope to survive. The title also refers to the fact that the leaf is the last artwork made by an out of work painter, which also becomes his masterpiece.

SETTING

The story is set in Greenwich Village, a neighbourhood of New York City in America, and most of the events take place against the backdrop of a storm, during autumn when trees shed their leaves.

THEME

The story explores the idea of the impact of true art, and what makes a painting a true masterpiece. It also highlights the themes of selflessness and the supreme sacrifice of self to save the life of another human being. It also explores the loyalties of a true friendship, and the levels to which we can go to help a friend.

MESSAGE

The story shares a message of the power of love and friendship. It reminds us that selflessness is the highest virtue one can attain.

CHARACTERS

Sue: She was a very loyal and caring friend. She did everything she could to take care of Johnsy when she fell ill with pneumonia. She not only took care of Johnsy physically, but also helped by earning money by selling her paintings. She cooked and ensured that Johnsy received the best medical treatment.

Johnsy: She appears to have been a depressed and gloomy person, who is very self-absorbed. She did

not have the will to fight against her illness, and did not respond to the doctor or to Sue's care and concern. She was highly imaginative and superstitious, as she came to believe that her life was linked to the number of leaves on the creeper outside her window. She believed that she would die the day the last leaf of the creeper fell. It was because of this stubborn belief that Behrman, an older artist, lost his life when he went out in the storm to paint a leaf onto the creeper so that Johnsy would not realise that the last leaf had actually fallen.

Behrman: Behrman was a sixty year old painter whose only ambition was to paint a masterpiece. He lived in the same building as Sue and Johnsy, and sometimes acted as a model for their paintings. He was a talented artist, which is evident from his painting of the leaf on the wall. The painting was so realistic that everyone thought it was a real leaf, which saved Johnsy's life. Johnsy had made up her mind that she would die of her illness the day the last leaf fell off the creeper. However, Behrman decided to help Sue, her friend, who was worried about the effect the falling of the last leaf would

have on Johnsy. This shows how caring, selfless and concerned he was. He went out in the stormy and cold night to paint the leaf, and came back soaked to the skin, in no condition to even remove his wet clothes and shoes. He made the supreme sacrifice of his life to save the life of another human being.

VIDEO LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=teHasbE_gqM&ab_channel=BedtimeStory%28BedtimeStory.TV

%29

QUESTION BANK

A. Choose the correct option (1 Mark)

1. What was Behrman's masterpiece?

- (a) painting a picture of sue
- (b) painting a picture of Johnsy
- (c) painting a picture of a leaf

(d) all of the above

2. Why was she making a painting?

(a) to present it to Johnsy

(b) to present it to Behrman

(c) to earn some money

(d) to put it in her room

3. Why do many teenagers feel depressed?

(a) because of too many desires

(b) because of higher aspirations

(c) because of inability to cope up with the expectations

(d) All

4. When was Behrman able to make his dream true?

(a) when he painted the last leaf on ivy

(b) when he died

(c) when he thought of Johnsy

(d) none

B. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words. (2 Marks)

1. What kind of friend was Sue to Johnsy?

2. Why did Johnsy keep looking out of the window?

3. What did the doctor tell Sue?

4. How did Behrman react to Johnsy's fancy? What sacrifice did he make for her?

5. Why did the last leaf not fall?

HOTS

Answer the following questions in 80-100 words. (5 Marks)

1. "The Last Leaf" is a story of supreme sacrifice. Comment

2. Describe the role of Sue in saving her friend's life.

3. Write the character sketch of Behrman.

OMISSION ACTIVITY

In the following passage, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it.

Allah Rakha Khan, popularized the art tabla, 1. _____

playing across globe, elevating the respect 2. _____

of instrument. He bridged the gap between 3. _____

Carnatic and Hindustani music by playing both 4. _____

renowned stalwarts.

असाइनमेंट-27

कक्षा 9

विषय-व िंंदी पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्यपाठ्य सामग्री

(उपलब्धकर्ाः वमस सुजार्ा परमार)

पाठ ावमद खािं, पाठ्यपुस्तक – सिंचयन

व्याकरण: पयाायािची, श्रुवर्सम विन्नार्ाक शब्द ि विलोम शब्द

लेखन कौशल: अनौपचारिक पत्र, सिंदेश लेखन

लघुउत्तरीर् प्रश्न (2 अंक)

प्रश्न 1 लेखक का परिचय हामिद खााँ से मकन परिस्थिमिय ों िेें हुआ?

प्रश्न 2.काश मैंआपके मुल्क मेंआकर यह सब अपनी आँख ोंसेदेख सकता।' -हाममद नेऐसा क् ोंकहा?

प्रश्न 3.हाममद क लेखक की मकन बात ोंपर मिश्वास नहीोंह रहा था?

प्रश्न 4.हाममद खाँनेखानेका पैसा लेनेसेडौंकार क् ों मकया?

प्रश्न 5.मालाबार मेंमहौदू-मुसलमान ोंके परस्पर सौबोध ोंक अपनेशब् ोंमेंमलखखए।

प्रश्न 6.तक्षमशला मेंआगजनी की खबर पढ़कर लेखक के मन मेंकौन-सा मिचार कौोंधा? इससेलेखक के स्वभाि की

मकस मिशेषता का पररचय ममलता है?

अति लघुउत्तरीर् प्रश्न (1 अंक)

प्रश्न 1.साोंप्रदामयक दौंग ोंकी खबर पढ़कर लेखक कौन-सी प्राथथना करनेलगा?

प्रश्न 2.हाममद खाँकी दुकान का मचत्रण कीमजए।

प्रश्न 3. लेखक क हाममद की याद बनी रहे, इसके मलए उसनेक्ा तरीका अपनाया?

प्रश्न 4. हाममद ने 'अमतमथ देिभिः' परोंपरा का मनिथह मकस तरह मकया?

प्रश्न 5. लेखक नेतक्षमशला मेंहाममद की मनकटता पानेका क्ा उपाय अपनाया? इसका हाममद पर क्ा प्रभाि पडा?

प्रश्न 6. 'तक्षमशला और मालाबार के ल ग ोंमेंसाोंप्रदामयक सद्गाि मेंक्ा अोंतर है' ? हाममद खाँपाठ के आधार पर

मलखखए।

प्रश्न 7. आज समाज मेंहाममद जैस ोंकी आिश्यकता है। इससेआप मकतना सहमत हैंऔर क् ों?

दीघयउत्तरीर् प्रश्न (5 अंक)

प्रश्न 1. हाममद खाँनेअपनेव्यिहार सेभारतीय सोंस्कृ मत की मकस मिशेषता की यादेताजी कर दीों, और कै से?

प्रश्न 2. साोंप्रदामयक सद्गाि बढ़ानेके मलए आप क्ा-क्ा सुझाि देना चाहेंगे?

प्रश्न 3. हाममद के भारत आनेपर आप उसके साथ कै सा व्यिहार करते?

प्रश्न 4. अखबार मेंआगजनी की खबर पढ़कर लेखक क् ों मचोंमतत ह गया?

प्रश्न 5. हमेंअपनी जान बचानेके मलए लडना पडता है, यही हमारी मनयमत है। ऐसा मकसनेऔर क् ोंकहा? उसके इस

कथन का लेखक पर क्ा प्रभाि पडा?

प्रश्न 6. हाममद कौन था? उसेलेखक की मकन बात ोंपर मिश्वास नहीोंंह रहा था?

मूल्यपूरक प्रश्न (5 अंक)

प्रश्न 1 भारत देश मिन्न मिन्न जामिय ों, सिदाय ोंव धिो िेंबाँटा हुआ एक धिममनिपेक्ष देश है, अिः आप देश िे

साम्प्रदायिक सदाव , िर्ईचािा व एका बनाए िखनेिेेँआप अपना क्या य गदान देसकिहँ? मवस्ताि सेमलखें।

व्याकरण

प्रश्न 1 मदए गए शब्ोंके िीन िीन पयामयवाची शब् मलखें---(2 अोंक)

अमि, मदन, पवमि, अमिमि, फू ल, खुशबू, घि, पेड़, आकाश

प्रश्न 2) श्रुमिसि मिन्नािमिक शब्ोंके अिममलखकि प्रत्येक शब् का इस प्रकाि वाक्य बनाएँ मक मिन्न मिन्न अिमस्पष्ट

ह --- (2अोंक)

पत्र,पात्र / कु ल, कू ल/ अवमध, अवधी/ आसिन, आसिन/ अमनल, अनल / मदन, दीन

प्रश्न 3 मदए गए शब्ोंके मवल ि शब् मलखें----(2 अोंक)

उमचत, सािमिक, पक्ष,कठ ि, आगिन, धिम, धनी, ऊँ चा, प्रेि,, जन्म,

प्रश्न 4 मदए गए शब्ोंिेेँसेउपसगमव िूल शब् अलग किके मलखें-- (2 अोंक)

उपदेश, अजान, अनादि, स्विोंत्र, कु पुत्र, मवमशष्ट, अमिजान, अपशब्, बदनाि, नािुिमिकन, गैिमजम्मेदाि

लेखन कौशल गतितवति

प्रश्न 1अनौपचारिक पत्र : िान लीमजए आप मसस्िि घूिकि आए हैं, वहाों की प्राकृ मिक खूबसूििी व िाज्य की अन्य

मवशेषिाएँ बिािेहुए अपनेमित्र क पत्र मलखें। (5 अोंक)

प्रश्न 2 सोंदेश लेखन: नववषमकी शुिकािना देिेहुए अपनेमित्र क शुिकािना सोंदेश मलखें। (5 अोंक)

Please watch these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onO4mffGQZs&t=59s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3GjAFCmR4ng>

MATHEMATICS – REVISION ASSIGNMENT

CIRCLES

Theorems

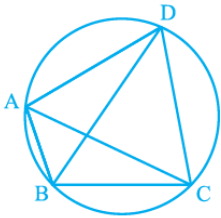
- Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre.
- If the angles subtended by the chords of a circle at the centre are equal, then the chords are equal.

- The perpendicular from the centre of a circle to a chord bisects the chord.
- The line drawn through the centre of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
- Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the centre (or centres).
- Chords equidistant from the centre of a circle are equal in length.
- The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
- Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal
- Angle in a semicircle is a right angle.
- The sum of either pair of opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°
- If the sum of a pair of opposite angles of a quadrilateral is 180° , the quadrilateral is cyclic.

Solve the following questions:

Q-1) ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in which AC and BD are its diagonals.

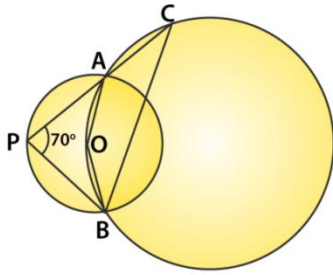
If $\angle DBC = 55^\circ$ and $\angle BAC = 45^\circ$, find $\angle BCD$



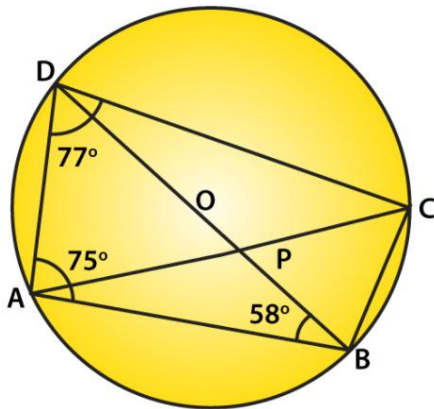
Q-2) If two circles intersect at two points, prove that their centres lie on the perpendicular bisector of the common chord.

Q-3) The radius of the circle is 13 cm. and the length of one of its chords is 24 cm. Find the distance of the chord from the centre.

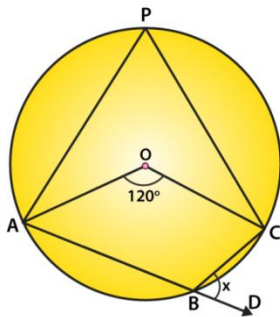
Q-4) In figure, two circles intersect at A and B. The centre of the smaller circle is O and it lies on the circumference of the larger circle. If $\angle APB = 70^\circ$, find $\angle ACB$.



Q-5) In figure, ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral in which $\angle BAD=75^\circ$, $\angle ABD=58^\circ$ and $\angle ADC=77^\circ$, AC and BD intersect at P. Then, find $\angle DPC$.



Q-6) Find 'x'



CHEMISTRY

Atoms and molecules

1 Mark Questions:

1. Who gave law of conservation of mass? Lavoisier
2. What term is used to represent the mass of 1 mole molecules of a substance? Avogadro number
3. What name is given to the number 6.023×10^{23} ? Avogadro number
4. What is molecular mass?
5. Give Latin names for sodium & mercury.
6. *How many atoms are there in exactly 12 g of carbon?
7. Define mole.
8. Calculate formula unit mass of CaCl_2 . [At. Mass : Ca = 40 u , Cl = 35.5 u]
9. Name a diatomic gas.
10. How many atoms are present in H_2SO_4 .

2 Marks Questions:

1. Give the chemical symbols for the following elements: Gold, Copper , Potassium & Iron.
2. *What do the following symbols represent - i) H & ii) H_2
3. Neon gas consists of single atoms , what mass of neon contains 6.022×10^{23} atoms.
4. What elements do the following compounds contain ?
i) Water ii) Lead nitrate
5. State the differences between an atom and a molecule.
6. Molar Mass of water is 18 g mol^{-1} , what is the mass of 1 mole of water? .
7. *The number of atoms in 1 mole of hydrogen is twice the number of atoms in one mole of helium. Why?
8. Write the chemical formulas for the following:
i) Silver oxide ii) Iron (III) sulphate
9. Calculate molar mass of H_2O_2 & HNO_3 .

10. What is the mass of 0.2 moles of oxygen molecules?

3 Marks Questions:

1. State the main postulates of John Dalton's atomic theory.

2. What are polyatomic ions ? Give two examples.

3. State the following

i) Law of conservation of mass. ii) Law of constant proportion

4. What is the mass of :

i) 1 mol of N atoms. ii) 4 mol of Al atoms.

5. What is meant by the term atomicity ? State the atomicity of i) Phosphorous

ii) Sulphur

5 Marks Questions:

1. i) What is molecular formula ? State with example what information can be derived from a molecular formula .

ii) Write the names of the compounds represented by the following

<https://youtu.be/t81NI72Jj0>

PHYSICS

CHAPTER-WORK AND ENERGY (WORKSHEET)

BELOW AVERAGE

1. A man is carrying the heavy luggage from one platform to the other of a Railway station but still according to the logics of science his work done is said to be zero. Can you opt out the correct reason?

(a) The force is acting along the direction of displacement of luggage

(b) The force is acting perpendicular to the direction of displacement of luggage

(c) The force is acting opposite to the direction of displacement of luggage

(d) None of these

Answer: (b) The force is acting perpendicular to the direction of displacement of luggage

2. When a body falls freely towards the earth, then its total energy

(a) Decreases

(b) Increases

(c) First increases and then decreases

(d) Remains constant

Answer: (d) Remains constant

3. When a body like earth is moving in a circular path the work done in that case is zero because:

(a) Centripetal force acts in the direction of motion of the body

(b) Centripetal force acts along the radius of circular path

(c) Gravitational force acts along the radius of circular path

(d) Centrifugal force acts perpendicular to the radius of circular path

Answer: (b) Centripetal force acts along the radius of circular path

4. A car is accelerated on a leveled road and attains a velocity 4 times of its initial velocity. In this process, the kinetic energy of the car

(a) Becomes twice to that of the initial

(b) Becomes four times to that of the initial

(c) Remains the same

(d) Becomes 16 times to that of the initial

Answer: (d) Becomes 16 times to that of the initial

5. The momentum of a bullet of mass 20 g fired from a gun is 10 kg m/s. The kinetic energy of this bullet in kJ will be:

(a) 25

(b) 2.5

(c) 0.25

(d) 5

Answer: (b) 2.5

6. Which one of the following is not the unit of energy?

(a) Kilowatt

- (b) Kilowatt hour
- (c) Joule
- (d) Newton meter

Answer: (a) Kilowatt

7. The form of energy possessed by a flying bird is:

- (a) Kinetic energy
- (b) Potential energy

- (c) Both kinetic and potential energy
- (d) Can't say

Answer: (c) Both kinetic and potential energy

8. In the dams water is stored in the high reservoirs and then made to fall down. This falling water then rotates the turbines to generate electricity. In this energy conversion process can you tell the initial and final energies respectively?

- (a) Kinetic energy and electrical energy
- (b) Potential energy and kinetic energy
- (c) Potential energy and electrical energy
- (d) Kinetic energy and potential energy

Answer: (a) Kinetic energy and electrical energy

9. A man of mass 50 kg jumps to a height of 1 m. His potential energy at the highest point is($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$):

- (a) 50 J
- (b) 500 J
- (c) 5 J
- (d) 5000 J

Answer: (b) 500 J

10. The type of energy possessed by a simple pendulum, when it is at the mean position is:

- (a) Kinetic energy
- (b) Potential energy
- (c) Kinetic + Potential energy
- (d) Sound energy

Answer: (a) Kinetic energy

11. A body is falling from a height h . After it has fallen to a height of $h/2$, it will possess:

- (a) Only kinetic energy
- (b) Half kinetic and half potential energy
- (c) Only potential energy
- (d) More kinetic and less potential energy

Answer: (d) More kinetic and less potential energy

12. Two objects of masses 1×10^{-3} kg and 4×10^{-3} kg have equal momentum. What is the ratio of their kinetic energies?

- (a) 2:1
- (b) 4:1
- (c) 1:4
- (d) 1:2

Answer: (b) 4:1

13. The work done on an object does not depend upon the:

- (a) Angle between force and displacement
- (b) Force applied
- (c) Initial velocity of the object
- (d) Displacement

Answer: (c) Initial velocity of the object

14. An iron sphere of mass 10 kg has the same diameter as an aluminium sphere of mass 3.5 kg. Both spheres are dropped simultaneously from a tower. When they are 10 m above the ground, they have the same:

- (a) Potential energy
- (b) Momenta
- (c) Acceleration
- (d) Kinetic energy

Answer: (c) Acceleration

15. A microphone converts:

- (a) Sound energy into mechanical energy in stereo system
- (b) Sound energy into electrical energy in public address system
- (c) Electrical energy into sound energy in ordinary telephone
- (d) Microwave energy into sound energy in a mobile phone

Answer: (b) Sound energy into electrical energy in public address system

16. Which of the following energy change involves frictional force?

- i. Potential energy to sound energy
- ii. Chemical energy to heat energy
- iii. Kinetic energy to heat energy
- iv. Chemical energy to heat energy

Choose the correct option among the following:

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (iv)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)

Answer: (d) Only (iii)

AVERAGE

Q1 Name the two common forms of mechanical energy. 1

State the law of conservation of energy

Q2 Define 1 watt of power. 1

What is negative work.

Q3 If the body starts from rest, then change in its kinetic energy is

- (a) positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero
- (d) May be Positive or negative depending upon the mass of the body

1

Q4

Identify the energy possessed by a running athlete 1

Q5

A ball of mass 2kg is dropped from a height. What is the work done by its weight in two seconds after the ball is dropped?

2

Q6 Differentiate between Potential and kinetic energy. 2

Q7 A mass of 10 kg is at a point A on a table. It is moved to a point B. If the line joining A and B is horizontal, what is the work done on the object by the gravitational force? Explain your answer.

2

Q8 What are conservative forces? Give an example. 2

Q9 Mention the commercial unit of energy. Express it in terms of joules. Calculate the energy in joules consumed by a device of 60W in 1 hour. 3

Q10 The kinetic energy of an object of mass, m moving with a velocity of 5ms^{-1} is 25J. What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is doubled? What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is increased three times?

3

Q11 Define potential energy? What are different types of potential energy? 3

Q12 What is the work done by the force of gravity on a satellite moving round the earth? Justify your answer. 3

Q13 Derive an expression for the kinetic energy at what height will its kinetic energy and potential energy be equal? 3

Q14 Differentiate between Potential and kinetic energy? 3

Q15 Derive an expression for the potential energy of the body. Calculate P.E of body of mass 10Kg at a height of 10m.

ABOVE AVERAGE

3

Q16 What do you mean by work? Give an example of negative work done? What is 3

the work to be done to increase the velocity from 18km/hr to 19km/hr, if the mass of the car is 2000 Kg.

Q17

How can ultrasound be used to detect the defect in metal block? 3

Q18 What do you understand by the units of electrical energy? How many joules of energy is consumed if the electrical meter shows 400 units of energy?

3

Q19 The kinetic energy of an object of mass, m moving with a velocity of 5ms^{-1} is 25J. What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is doubled? What will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is increased three time.

3

Q20 Prove the formula $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Q21 One day it was raining heavily. Sagar was very fond of making paper boats so decided to make them and started playing with it in the water pool at road side. He then got his toys and dolls and made them boat riders. The boat sank in water but he did not lose his courage. He made another boat and used lighter toys as passengers and this time boat did not sink in water.

a. Which force is exerted by water on objects immersed in it?

b. Why did the boat sink when loaded with doll?

c. What qualities are shown by Sagar?

3

Q22

State any two daily life phenomena which are based on Archimedes' principle. Discuss the role of Archimedes' principle in industry and defence.

Q23 In each of the following a force, F is acting on an object of mass, m .

The direction of displacement is from west to east shown by the longer arrow.

Observe the diagrams carefully and state whether the work done by the force is negative, positive or zero.

.

3

Q24 Briefly describing the gravitational potential energy, deduce an expression for the

gravitational potential energy of a body of mass m placed at a height h , above the ground.

Q25 What types of energy transformation takes place in the following:

(i) Electric heater

(ii) Solar battery

(iii) Dynamo

(iv) Steam engine and

(v) Hydroelectric power station?

5

Q26

(a) Define kinetic energy of an object. Can kinetic energy of an object be negative? Give reason.

(b) A car weighing 1200 kg is uniformly accelerated from rest and covers a distance of 40 m in 5 sec. calculate the work, the car engine had to do during this time.

5

Q27 What do you mean by work? Give an example of negative work done? What is the work to be done to increase the velocity from 18km/hr to 19km/hr, if the mass of the car is 2000 Kg.

5

Q28 Briefly describing the gravitational potential energy, deduce an expression for the gravitational potential energy of a body of mass m placed at a height h , above the ground.

5

Q29 a) What is meant by buoyancy? Why does an object float or sink when placed on the surface of a liquid?

b) The stone is dropped from a tower of 500 m height into a pond of water at a base of the tower. When is the splash heard at the top? (given $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ and speed of sound = 340 ms)

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

Class IX-Geography

Revision

Chapter 2 Physical features of India

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which rivers in India flow in rift valleys?
2. In which states are the Aravallis mainly situated?
3. Which hill ranges form the Deccan Plateau?
4. What is Pamir Knot ? Name two mountain ranges which run from it.
5. Name two hill stations of peninsular India.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain plate tectonic theory.
2. What is the difference between a gorge and a rift valley?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give five features of the Deccan plateau.

ACTIVITY: On the political map of India show the following

- ☑ The highest peak of the Himalayas in India.
- ☑ A mountain range in the Rajasthan

Video link:

https://youtu.be/b7OuL_tEMFw

<https://youtu.be/VzRP6lx6r1E>

Subject-History

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Chapter 5– Forest society and colonialism

Sub Topic :- Causes for Forest Rebellion in Java, Forest Rebellion in Java or Saminist

Movement in Java

Learning Objectives:- To make Students aware about the different uprising in the other parts of world

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:- https://youtu.be/GH_cVPAbRJ4

Activity 1:- Research work on Java

Causes for Forest Rebellion in Java

The Dutch wanted timber from Java to build ships. They banned the practice of shifting cultivation. The Dutch enacted forest laws in Java, restricting villagers' access to forests. Now wood could only be cut for specified purposes like making riverboats or constructing houses, and only from specific forests under close supervision.

Villagers were punished for grazing their cattle in young stands, transporting wood without a permit, or traveling on forest roads with horse carts or cattle.

As in India, the need to manage forests for shipbuilding and railways led to the introduction of a forest service by the Dutch in Java.

The Dutch first imposed rents on land being cultivated in the forest and then exempted some villages from these rents if they worked collectively to provide free labour and buffaloes for cutting and transporting timber. This was known as the blandongdiensten system.

Forest Rebellion in Java or Saminist Movement in Java

In the 1890s, Surontiko Samin a teak forest villager began questioning state ownership of the

forest. He argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth, and wood, so it could not own it.

Soon a widespread movement developed. Amongst those who helped to organize it was Samin's sons-in-law.

By 1907, 3,000 families were following his ideas. Some of the Saminists protested by lying down on their land when the Dutch came to survey it, while others refused to pay taxes or fines or perform labour.

Assignments:--

Give one word or one sentence answer:-

1mark

1. Which new trade was created due to the introduction of new forest laws ?
2. The forest management in Java was under the _____ .
3. Who were 'Kalangs' of Java ?
4. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at _____ .
5. What were siadi creepers used for ?

3 marks:-)

1. What was the Blandongdiensten system ?
2. Give any three reasons why cultivation expanded rapidly in the colonial period.

5 marks:-

1. Why the Dutch adopted the 'scorched earth policy' during the war ?
2. What did Dietrich Brandis suggest for the improvement of forests in India ?

Class: IX th Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 2: People as Resource

REVISION NOTES

Human Resources:

☒ People who are part of the workforce are called human resource. By contributing in productivity, the human resource plays a significant role in the economy of a country. Any other resource becomes useful only because of the input by the human resource.

☒ Investment in human capital yields a return like investment in other resources. Investment in human capital is done through education, training and healthcare. A person with better education usually earns better than an uneducated person. Moreover, a healthy person is more productive than an unhealthy person.

☒ Educated parents understand the value of education and hence invest in their child's education to secure a better future for the child. Educated parents also take extra care of the health and nutrition of their child. This creates a virtuous cycle of creating a better human capital.

☒ Uneducated parents are unable to invest on education and healthcare of their children. This creates a vicious cycle in which the coming generation is often forced to remain poor.

Economic Activities:

Economic activities can be categorized into three types, viz. primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

☒ Primary Activities: Economic activities which are related to agriculture, poultry farming, fishing, horticulture, animal husbandry, mining, quarrying, etc. are called primary activities. Natural resources are just extracted (with little or no modification) in primary activities.

☒ Secondary Activities: Manufacturing is called secondary activity. Natural resources are properly modified in secondary activity.

☐ Tertiary Activity: Economic activities which support the primary and secondary activities are called tertiary activities. Banking, transport, finance and different types of services come under tertiary activities.

On the basis of production goal, economic activities are also divided into two types, viz. market activities and non-market activities.

☐ Market Activities: When some product or service is produced to be sold in the market, it is called market activity.

☐ Non-market Activities: When some product or service is produced for self consumption, it is called non-market activity. If a farmer produces just enough to meet his family needs, then his activity is a non-market activity. Similarly, the work of a housewife is a non-market activity; because she is working for the benefit of her family members.

Assignment

- 1) What do you understand by 'people as a resource'? (1)
- 2) State the meaning of human capital. (1)
- 3) Define human capital formation. (1)
- 4) How Population becomes human capital? (1)
- 5) In what ways can a country's large population change from a liability to an asset? (3)
- 6) 'Investment in human capital yields a return just like in physical capital'. Explain this statement.

Or

How can a child with investment in terms of education and health yield higher returns in future? Explain.

(5)

Video Link

<https://youtu.be/uCisz4yL9Ms>

https://youtu.be/MgJ0O_maiMU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uPJV_HiY0TM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8A-ipunSP4>

<https://youtu.be/uCisz4yL9Ms>

https://youtu.be/MgJ0O_maiMU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpm7vSTFdkc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrcRY1GzFDI>



POLITICAL SCIENCE

REVISION ASSIGNMENT
WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

Q1 Explain the composition of council of ministers

Q2 What is cabinet secretariat?

Q3 Discuss the powers of the Prime Minister.

Q4 Define a coalition government.

Q5 Discuss the functions of Parliament

Q6 Discuss the functions of the head of the state.

SANSKRIT

5. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकेषु प्रदत्तेन क्रियापदेन रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत।
(नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में कोष्ठकों में दिए गए क्रिया के उचित शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरिए।)
(Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the suitable form of the bracket verb.)

(i) अहम् तु गृहं । (गम्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) गमिष्यामि (ख) गच्छिष्यामि (ग) गमिष्यावः (घ) गमिष्यथः

(ii) ये परिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति ते सफलतां । (लभ्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) लभन्ति (ख) लभते (ग) लभेते (घ) लभन्ते

(iii) ह्यः मम गृहे विवाहोत्सवः । (अस्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) आस्ताम् (घ) आसन्

(iv) अम्बा भोजनम् । (पच्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) पचत् (ख) अपचत् (ग) अपचन् (घ) अपचम्

(v) विद्या विनयं । (√दद्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) यच्छति (ख) ददाति (ग) दास्यति (घ) ददातु

(vi) निशा सुलभा च तत्र । (√गम्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) गमिष्यतः (ख) गमिष्यथः (ग) गमिष्यन्ति (घ) गमिष्यति

(vii) शिशुः दुग्धं । (√पा-लृट्लकारे)
(क) पिबिष्यति (ख) पास्यतः (ग) पास्यति (घ) पिबिष्यति

(viii) भोजः एकः प्रतापी राजा । (√अस्-लृट्लकारे)
(क) अस्ति (ख) अभवत् (ग) आसीत् (घ) भविष्यति

(ix) मोहनः नवमकक्षायाः छात्रः । (अस् धातु-लृट्लकारे)
(क) अस्ति (ख) आसीत् (ग) भविष्यति (घ) अस्तु

(x) मोहनः मित्रेण सह आपणम् । (गम् धातु-लृट्लकारे)
(क) अगच्छत् (ख) अगच्छत (ग) अगच्छताम् (घ) अगच्छन्

(xi) एकस्मिन् वने एकः सिंहः । (प्रति + वस् धातु-लृट्लकारे)
(क) प्रतिअवसति (ख) प्रतिवसति (ग) प्रतिवससि (घ) प्रतिवसथः

(xii) श्वः रविवासरः । (भू धातु-लृट्लकारे)
(क) आसीत् (ख) अस्ति (ग) भवेत् (घ) भविष्यति

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

