EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

THE FUN THEY HAD

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Scholar Isaac Asimov was one of the 20th century's most prolific writers, writing in many genres. He was known for sci-fi works like Foundation and me, Robot.

Born on January 2, 1920, in Petrovich, Russia, Isaac Asimov immigrated with his family to the United States and became a biochemistry professor while pursuing writing. He published his first novel, Pebble in the Sky, in 1950. An immensely prolific author who penned nearly 500 books, he published influential sci-fi works like I, Robot and the Foundation trilogy, as well as books in a variety of other genres. Asimov died in New York City on April 6, 1992.

The on The Fun They Had is one of the most popular fictional works written by him.

THEME

The main theme in the short story 'The Fun They Had' is that of education. More specifically, the narrative deals with the future of education which will become increasingly Computerized and estranged from social interactions.

MESSAGE

The author's message is one of warning against the dangers of computerized homeschooling which deprives children of the benefits of the personal interactions between students and teachers, which help them to develop many social skills.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE TITLE

The title quite suits the story, "The Fun They Had". Tommy and Margie find an old book and learn how the schools were different in the past from their time and how much fun the

children studying in those school had. It also gives us a glimpse of future education.

CHARACTERS

Margie

Margie is an eleven-year-old girl who represents future students In the twenty-second century. She is a typical young girl who dislikes school which is highly personalised and includes a television and a mechanical teacher. She studies in the comfort of her home. Her homework is checked by her mechanised teacher, a computer, and she also gets lessons from it. Margie does not like her school because she is confined to a room and has to study alone at a fixed time every day.

Margie is a curious girl. When she finds a real book in Tommy's hands, she is eager to know about its contents. In fact, she wants to read the book herself. However, she is surprised that the book describes a school of the yesteryears which had real men as teachers and classes were conducted in a special building. She is fascinated to learn that in those times the students of the same level studied together. She concludes that the old system was much

better as the students had so much fun when they studied together and could help each other. It is through Margie that the author has projected a contrast between the schools of today and the schools of the future.

Tommy

Tommy, a young boy of thirteen years, plays an important role in the story as he is the one who finds a book about the schools from yesteryears. The entire action of the story begins after that. He represents the students of the future era when the education will be absolutely mechanised and automated.

Tommy is very curious. As soon as he discovers a real book, he starts reading it. However, he does not like the idea of printed books which, according to him, are a waste once they have

been read.

Compared to Margie, he is not as sensitive to the contents of the book. He has an air of superiority – he snubs Margie when she expresses her ignorance about old schools. But he does believe in sharing, and when Margie's mother calls her to attend the school, he assures her that they can finish the book later. Tommy has been used by the author to contrast the school education of the twentieth-century with that of the twenty-second.

SUMMARY

On the day of 17 May 2157, Tommy found a real book. He showed it to Margie. Margie was eleven years old. She had never seen a real book before. She had once heard from her grandfather about the printed books. It was a very old book. Its pages have turned yellow and crinkly. They turned its pages and read them. Tommy found it just a waste. They had no printed books. Their books flashed on the television screen. Tommy who was of thirteen had read more books on the television screen than Margie.

Tommy told Margie that it was a book about school. Margie always hated school. Her school was situated in a room in her home. It was in the room next to her bedroom. Her Mechanical teacher flashed on her television screen at a fixed time daily except on Saturday and Sunday. She had to attend alone. This mechanical teacher asked her questions, gave her homework and checked it. It also checked the assignment test papers and awarded them.

Margie's mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test. Margie's performance had been going from worse to worst. Her mother called for the County Inspector. He set the speed of the mechanical teacher right up to the level of an average ten-year child. Tommy told Margie that hundreds and hundreds of years ago there was old kind of schools. Those schools were situated in a special building. Men teachers taught in them. All the kids in the area went there and learnt the same thing. Margie thought that it would be great fun to study in those schools. She wanted to read about those funny schools.

Just then Margie's mother called Margie to attend her school. Margie was reluctant but she had to go inside her schoolroom nonchalantly. It was right next to her bedroom. Her mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It asked Margie to put her homework in the proper slot. Margie did so with a sigh. the mechanical teacher was teaching her the mathematics topic of fractions but she was thinking about the schools of the old days and the fun they had.

VIDEO LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=79_hpRoSM3Q&ab_channel=StudyLovers

QUESTION BANK

GROUP 1

1. "I wouldn't throw it away."

a) Who says these words?

b) What does 'it' refer to?

c) What is it being compared with by the speaker?

2. Why did Margie hope that the County Inspector would take away her mechanical teacher?

3. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and the schoolrooms that Margie and Tommy have in the story?

4. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?

5. Do you agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story? Give reasons for your answer.

GROUP 2

1. " Sure, they had a teacher, but it wasn't a regular teacher. It was a man."

a) Who does ‘they’ refer to?

b) What does ‘regular’ mean here?

c) What is it contrasted with?

2. Did Margie have regular days and hours for school? If so, why?

3. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school? How does he describe the old kind of teachers?

4. What things about the book did Margie find strange?

5. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?

GROUP 3

1. How old are Margie and Tommy?

2. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?

3. Why did Margie’s mother send for the County Inspector? What did he do?

4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

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

a) The old book was found by …….

b) Margie was surprised to see the book because …….

c) Pick out a word from the following which means ‘small’:

i. Old

ii. Once

iii. Little

iv. Very

5. Summarize the chapter ‘The Fun They Had’ in about 100-120 words.

WRITING ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are Jeet/Gita. You have moved into a new house and decide to explore a little. After an hour of going through the rooms, you stumble into the basement. Here,

Please watch these videos:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Dwdcvjdmqc
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktecZyVa6Fk

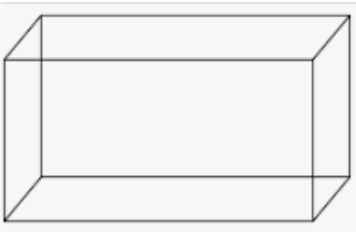
EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

MATHEMATICS – REVISION ASSIGNMENT II

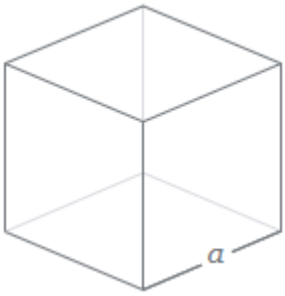
Surface Area and Volume

Cuboid



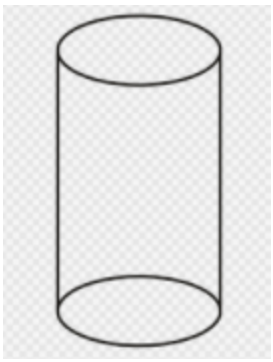
- Volume of Cuboid = l x b x h

Cube



- Volume of Cube = a^3

Cylinder

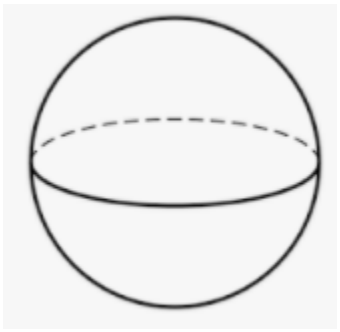


- Volume of Cylinder = π r^2h

Cone

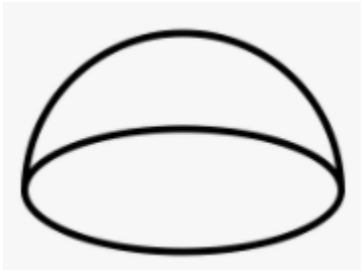
- Volume of Cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ r^2h

Sphere



- Volume of Sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ r^3

Hemisphere



- **Volume of Hemisphere = $\frac{2}{3}\pi$ r^3**

Solve the following Questions:

GROUP 1

Q-1) The curved surface area of a cylinder is 154 cm^2. The total surface area of the cylinder is three times its curved surface area. Find the volume of the cylinder.

Q-2) Monica has a piece of canvas whose area is 551 m^2. She uses it to have a conical tent made, with a base radius of 7 m. Assuming that all the stitching margins and the wastage incurred while cutting, amounts to approximately 1 m^2, find the volume of the tent that can be made with it.

Q-3) A cube and a cuboid have the same volume. The dimensions of the cuboid are in the ratio 1:2: 4. If the difference between the cost of painting the cuboid and cube (whole surface area) at the rate of Rs 5 per m^2 is Rs 80. Find their volumes.

Q-4) A cone is 8.4 cm high and the radius of its base is 2.1 cm. It is melted and recast into a sphere. Find the radius of the sphere.

Q-5) The radii of two cylinders are in the ratio 2 : 3 and their heights are in the ratio 5 : 3. Calculate the ratio of their volumes and the ratio of their curved surfaces.

Q-6) Arihant builds a room measuring roof 22 m by 20 m. He also builds a cylindrical tank having diameter of base 2 m and height 3.5 m adjoining the room to collect the rainwater of roof for harvesting. If the tank is just filled with rainwater, find the rainfall in cm.

GROUP 2

Q-1) If the radius of a sphere is doubled, what is the ratio of the volume of the first sphere to that of the second sphere?

Q-2) A wall of length 10 m was to be built across an open ground. The height of the wall is 4 m and thickness of the wall is 24 cm. If this wall is to be built up with bricks whose dimensions are 24 cm × 12 cm × 8 cm, how many bricks would be required?

Q-3) A cylinder and a cone have equal radii of their bases and equal heights. Show that their volumes are in the ratio 3:1.

Q-4) The radii of two cylinders are in the ratio 2 : 3 and their heights are in the ratio 5 : 3. Calculate the ratio of their volumes and the ratio of their curved surfaces.

Q-5) If the volume of a sphere is numerically equal to its surface area, then find the diameter of the sphere.

GROUP 3

Q-1) The pillars of a temple are cylindrically shaped. If each pillar has a circular base of radius 20 cm and height 10 m. How much concrete mixture would be required to build 14 such pillars?

Q-2) A shot-putt is a metallic sphere of radius 4.9 cm. If the density of the metal is 7.8 g per cm^3, find the mass of the shot-putt.

Q-3) How much ice-cream can be put into a cone with base radius 3.5 cm and height 12 cm ?

Q-4) Find the capacity in litres of a conical vessel having height 8 cm and slant height 10 cm.

Q-5) Find the cost of digging a cuboidal pit 8 m long, 6 m broad and 3 m deep at the rate of Rs 30 per m^3.

असाइनमेंट –29
कक्षा 9

विषय – हिंदी पुनरावृति अभ्यास पाठय सामग्री
(उपलब्धकर्ता मिस सुजाता परमार)

अपने समूह के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें ।

Group 1 लेखन कौशल

प्रश्न 1 गुजरात मे रहने वाले अपने दादा दादी के अच्छे स्वास्थ्य की कामना करते हुए कोरोना महामारी के बारे में बताते हुए व उससे बचने के सुझाव व उपाय बताते हुए पत्र लिखें। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 2 नव वर्ष की बधाई देते हुए अपने निकट परिजन को 30 अंको तक का एक संदेश लिखें। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 3 किसान आंदोलन से होने वाली कठिनायों का वर्णन करते हुए दो लोगों के मध्य 80 शब्दों का संवाद लेखन लिखें। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 4 भारत की कौमी एकता पर 2 से 4 पंक्तियों का सचित्र नारा लिखें। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 5 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' विषय पर 100 शब्दों का अनुच्छेद लिखें। 5 अंक

Group 2 मूल्यपरक प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1 यदि आप किसी दलित व्यक्ति के साथ जातीय भेद भाव होते हुए देखें तो उस व्यक्ति की सहायता किस प्रकार करेंगे।'एक फूल की चाह' की कविता के आधार पर बताएं। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 2 आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर छोटे बच्चों को पढ़ाई न् करके यदि आप फैक्टरियों में काम करते दिखें तो आप उन्हें शिक्षा के लिए किस प्रकार प्रेरित करेंगे व उनकी क्या सहायता करेंगे। 'खुशबू रचते हाथ' कविता के आधार पर बताएं। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 3 'दुख का अधिकार' पाठ का सार अपने शब्दों में लिखें। 5 अंक

प्रश्न 4 तक्षशिला में आगजनी की खबरें सुनकर लेखक को हामिद खां की फिक्र क्यों हुई ? इससे लेखक के चरित्र की किस विशेषता का पता लगता है? 3 अंक

Group 3 व्याकरण

प्रश्न 1 गैर, प्रति, आ, ना, उप, कु, सु उपसर्ग शब्दों से 4- 4 शब्द बनाकर मूल शब्द व उपसर्ग को रेखांकित करें।

प्रश्न 2 नानी, चायवाला, सपेरा, घुमक्कड़, बुनावट, साप्ताहिक, ऐतिहासिक , नौकरानी शब्दों में से मूल शब्द व प्रत्यय शब्द अलग अलग करके लिखें।

प्रश्न 3 अनुस्वार तथा अनुनासिक युक्त 5 - 5 शब्द लिखें।

प्रश्न 4 अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के सभी भेदों के नाम लिखकर प्रत्येक भेद के 2- 2 वाक्य लिखें।

Revision - Assignment

Class- 9 - Biology

Group -1

1. Assertion (A): The outer membrane of mitochondria is folded into cristae.

Reason (R): Cristae increases surface area.

2. Polar bear can survive the extreme conditions of artic region explain ?

3. “Educating parents would help a lot in reducing the incidences of disease in children”.

Justify the statements with reasons?

4. You have suffered from chicken pox, when you were in class three. Why will you not suffer from it again?

5. You are watching cells in a dish spontaneously contract. They are all contracting at different rates; some fast, some slow. After a while, several cells link up and they begin contracting in synchrony. Discuss what is going on and what type of cells you are looking at.

Why does skeletal muscle look striated?

Group -2

1 In nephrons f kidney these cells possess cilia which keep the urine moving and the tissue is called as ciliated columnar epithelium. Is true or false if false correct the statement

2 How is bone different from cartilage.

3 (a) List any two structural differences and two similarities between a plant cell and an animal cell.

(b) What would happen if an animal cell is kept in distilled water for 24 hours and why?

4 (a) Pneumonia is an example of ——— disease.

(b) Many skin diseases are caused by———.

(c) Antibiotics commonly block biochemical pathways important for the growth of ——

(d) Living organisms carrying the infecting agents from one person to another are called ———

5 Write short note on organ-specific and tissue-specific manifestations of disease

Group -3

1 Give the function of the following tissue :-

i. Xylem and Phloem

ii. Sclerenchyma and collenchyma

iii. Epithelial and nervous tissue

2 (a) Draw a neat diagram of a plant cell and label any four

parts.

(b) Distinguish Golgi bodies and endoplasmic reticulum.

(c) What is the function of Vacuole in the plant cell?

3 Who gave the term Golgi apparatus? Name one cell organelle that is formed by the Golgi apparatus.

Write any two functions of the Golgi apparatus. Justify their importance in a cell.

4 Differentiate between parenchyma and collenchyma based on the nature of cell wall and

also draw diagram of both simple permanent tissue .

5 Name the target organs for the following diseases

(a) Hepatitis targets———.

(b) Fits or unconsciousness targets ———.

(c) Pneumonia targets ———.

(d) Fungal disease targets ——----.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS –IX SUBJECT-PHYSICS

CHAPTER –MOTION (ASSIGNMENT)

BELOW AVERAGE

1. If the displacement of an object is proportional to square of time, then the object moves with:

(a) Uniform velocity

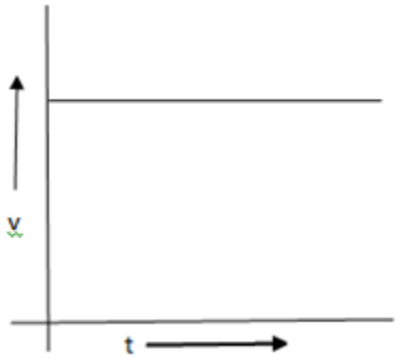
(b) Uniform acceleration

(c) Increasing acceleration

(d) Decreasing acceleration

Answer: (b) Uniform acceleration

2. From the given v-t graph, it can be inferred that the object is



(a) At rest

(b) In uniform motion

(c) Moving with uniform acceleration

(d) In non-uniform motion

Answer: (b) In uniform motion

3. Suppose a boy is enjoying a ride on a marry-go-round which is moving with a constant speed of 10 m/s. It implies that the boy is:

(a) At rest

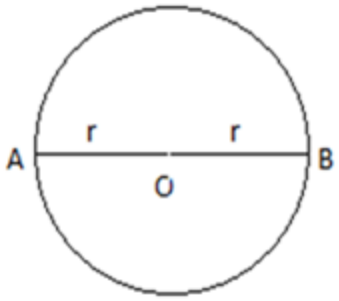
(b) Moving with no acceleration

(c) In accelerated motion

(d) Moving with uniform velocity

Answer: (c) In accelerated motion

4. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r.



The displacement after half a circle would be:

(a) Zero

(b) πr

(c) 2r

(d) 2πr

Answer: (c) 2r

5. Which of the following can sometimes be 'zero' for a moving body?

i. Average velocity

ii. Distance travelled

iii. Average speed

iv. Displacement

(a) Only (i)

(b) (i) and (ii)

(c) (i) and (iv)

(d) Only (iv)

Answer:(c) (i) and (iv)

6. Which of the following statement is correct regarding velocity and speed of a moving body?

(a) Velocity of a moving body is always higher than its speed

(b) Speed of a moving body is always higher than its velocity

(c) Speed of a moving body is its velocity in a given direction

(d) Velocity of a moving body is its speed in a given direction

Answer:(d) Velocity of a moving body is its speed in a given direction

7. When a car driver travelling at a speed of 10 m/s applies brakes and brings the car to rest in 20 s, then the retardation will be:

(a) + 2 m/s^2

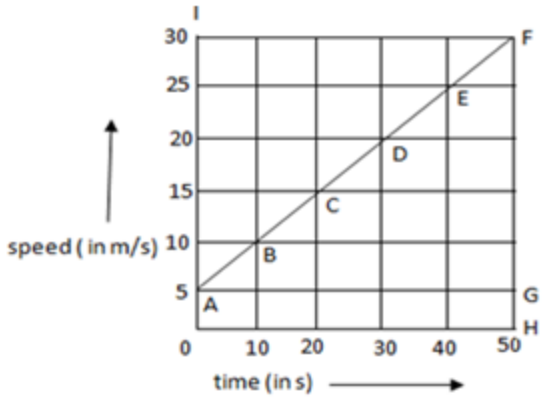
(b) − 2 m/s^2

(c) − 0.5 m/s^2

(d) + 0.5 m/s^2

Answer:(d) + 0.5 m/s^2

8. The speed - time graph of a car is given here. Using the data in the graph calculate the total distance covered by the car.



(a) 1250 m

(b) 875 m

(c) 1500 m

(d) 870 m

Answer:(b) 875 m

9. A car of mass 1000 kg is moving with a velocity of 10 m/s. If the velocity-time graph for this car is a horizontal line parallel to the time axis, then the velocity of the car at the end of 25 s will be:

(a) 40 m/s

(b) 25 m/s

(c) 10 m/s

(d) 250 m/s

Answer:(c) 10 m/s

10. Which of the following is most likely not a case of uniform circular motion?

(a) Motion of the earth around the sun

(b) Motion of a toy train on a circular track

(c) Motion of a racing car on a circular track

(d) Motion of hours' hand on the dial of a clock

Answer:(c) Motion of a racing car on a circular track

11. In which of the following cases of motions, the distance moved and the magnitude of the displacement are equal?

i. If the car is moving on a straight road

ii. If the car is moving in circular path

iii. The pendulum is moving to and fro

iv. The earth is moving around the sun

(a) only(ii)

(b) (i) and (iii)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) only (i)

Answer:(d) only (i)

12. A car is travelling at a speed of 90 km/h. Brakes are applied so as to produce a uniform acceleration of $-0.5\ m/s^2$. Find how far the car will go before it is brought to rest?

(a) 8100 m

(b) 900 m

(c) 625 m

(d) 620 m

Answer:(c) 625 m

13. In a free fall the velocity of a stone is increasing equally ion equal intervals of time under the effect of gravitational force of the earth. Then what can you say about the motion of this stone? Whether the stone is having:

(a) Uniform acceleration

(b) Non-uniform acceleration

(c) Retardation

(d) Constant speed

Answer:(a) Uniform acceleration

14. The numerical ratio of displacement to distance for a moving object is:

(a) Always less than 1

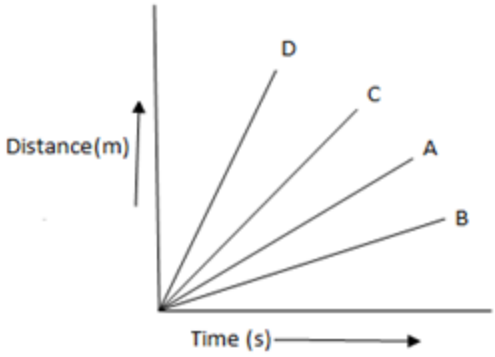
(b) Equal to 1 or less than 1

(c) Always more than 1

(d) Equal to 1 or more than one

Answer:(b) Equal to 1 or less than 1

15. Four cars A, B, C and D are moving on a levelled, straight road. Their distance time graphs are shown in the figure below. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding the motion of these cars?



(a) Car A is faster than car D

(b) Car B is the slowest

(c) Car D is faster than car C

(d) Car C is the slowest

Answer:(b) Car B is the slowest

AVERAGE

Q1 A particle moving with constant acceleration along a straight line covers the distance between two points,75 m apart, in 5 sec. its speed as it passes the second point is 20 m/s.

a) What is its speed at the first point?
b) What is its acceleration?

Q2 A train starting from a railway station and moving with uniform acceleration attains a speed 40 km/hr in 10 min. Find its acceleration.

Q3 A bullet of mass 20g moving with a velocity of 200m/sec gets embedded in a wooden block of mass 80g. Calculate the velocity acquired by the block.

Q4 A car falls off a ledge and drops to the ground in 0.5 sec. Let g=10 m/s^2.
a)What is its speed on striking the ground?
b) What is its average speed during 0.5 sec?
c) How high is the ledge from the ground?

Q5 State the name of the object which has more inertia :
a)A rubber ball and a stone of the same size.
b) an empty box another similar box filled with clothes.

Q 6 A person moves a distance of 3 km towards east ,then 2 km towards north and then 3.5 km towards east find(a) distance (b) displacement

Q7 Mrinal walks 400 m east in two minutes turns and walks another 300 m in north in one and a half minute. Find his average speed and average velocity for the entire journey

Q8 A motor boat starting from rest n a lake accelerate in straight line at a constant rate of $3m/s^2$ for 8 s. How far does the boat travel during this time.

Q9 Distinguish between speed and velocity.

Q10 Draw the VELOCITY- time graph for a moving object

(a) When the object is in uniform motion
(b)When the object is thrown vertically upward.

ABOVE AVERAGE

Q1 A ball is dropped from the edge of a roof .If takes 1 s to cross a window of height 7.9 m. Find the height of the roof above the top of the window.

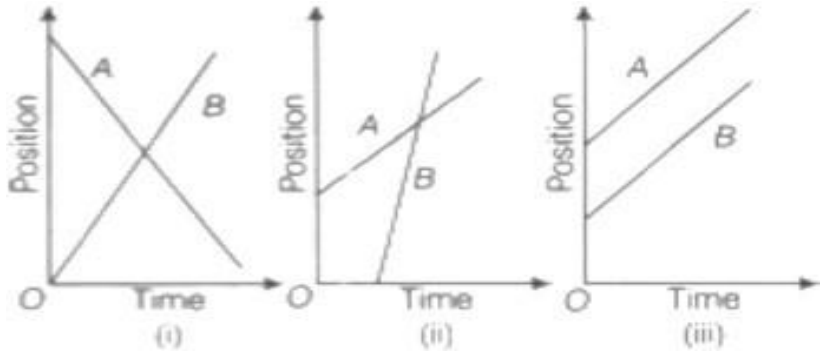
Q2 A train covers half of its journey with a speed of 30 m/s and the other half with a speed of 40m/s . Calculate the speed of the train during the whole journey

Q3 A car starts with velocity 10 m/s and accelerates at $5ms^{-2}$. Find the final velocity when the car has travelled a distance 30 m

Q4 A Boy runs for 10 minutes at a uniform speed of 9 Km/h. At what speed should he run for next 20 min so that the average speed comes to 18 Km/h (ans -22km/h)

Q5 A stone is thrown in vertically upward direction with a velocity of 5 m s^{-1}. If the acceleration of the stone during its motion is 10 m s^{-2} in the downward direction, what will be the height attained by the stone and how much time will it take to reach there?

Q6 The position-time graphs of two objects A and B in three different situations for a particular duration are shown as below:



In which situation the distance between them will remain same?

i. In which situation they are moving in opposite directions?
ii. Is the velocity of object A positive or negative in situation (ii)?
iii. Are they crossing each other in any situation (s)? If so, why?

Structure of atom
Chemistry
Class 9

GROUP 1

Assertion and Reason Questions:

i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

iii) A is true but R is false.

iv) A is false but R is true.

1. **Assertion:** Rutherford used gold foil for his alpha particle scattering experiment.

Reason: Alpha particles are fast moving positively charged particles.

2. **Assertion:** Rutherford's model of atom was unstable.

Reason: Charged electrons undergoing acceleration will lose energy and collapse in the nucleus.

3. **Assertion:** James Chadwick discovered the nucleus of an atom .

Reason: All the mass of an atom is concentrated in the nucleus.

4. **Assertion:** Calcium and Argon are two examples of Isobars.

Reason: Isobars are elements with same mass number but different atomic number.

5. **Assertion:** Most alpha particles passed without deflecting through the gold foil.

Reason: Nucleus of an atom is positively charged.

6. **Assertion:** Hydrogen have three isotopes $^{1}_{1}H$, $^{2}_{1}H$ and $^{2}_{1}H$.

Reason: Isotopes are atoms with same atomic number but different mass number.

MCQs

1. Who discovered the electron?
(a) Rutherford
(b) Chadwick

(c) Thomson
(d) Goldstein

2. Which isotope is used in the nuclear power plants to generate electricity?
(a) Uranium 235
(b) Iodine 131
(c) Cobalt 60
(d) Uranium 238

3. Why was the Thomson's Model of an atom failed?
i. It could not explain the screening of negative charges from that of positive
ii. It did not tell about the presence of electrons
iii. It did not give an idea about the discrete energy levels
iv. It explained the atom as a whole to be electrically neutral
Choose the correct option from the following:
(a) Only (iii)
(b) Both (i) & (iii)
(c) Only (i)
(d) Both (ii) & (iv)

4. What was the source of alpha particles in Rutherford scattering experiment?
(a) Hydrogen nucleus
(b) Argon nucleus
(c) Helium nucleus
(d) None of these

5. What property of an element determines its chemical behaviour?
(a) Size of an element
(b) Valency of an element
(c) Molar mass of the element
(d) None of these

6. Which of the following does not match the characteristics of an Isotope?
(a) Isotopes of some elements are radioactive
(b) Isotopes are the atoms of different elements
(c) Isotopes differ in number of neutrons
(d) Isotopes have similar chemical properties

7. Which of the two will be chemically more reactive, Sulphur(S) with atomic number 16 or Chlorine (Cl) with atomic number 17?
(a) Chlorine

(b) Sulphur
(c) Both are equally reactive
(d) Can’t say

8. Which of the following elements does not exhibit the electrovalencey?
(a) Sodium
(b) Calcium
(c) Carbon
(d) Chlorine

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the structure of an atom?
i. The whole mass of an atom is concentrated in the nucleus
ii. The atom is an indivisible particle
iii. The atom as a whole is neutral
iv. All the atoms are stable in their basic state
Choose the right option among the following:
(a) (i) and (iii)
(b) only (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iv)
(d) none of these

10. Which scientist gave the concept of fixed energy levels around the nucleus?
(a) Ernest Rutherford
(b) Neils Bohr
(c) J.J.Thomson
(d) None of these

11. What prevents an atom from being collapsed?
(a) The nuclear forces
(b) Movement of electrons in discrete energy levels
(c) The electron-electron repulsions
(d) All of these

12. Which of the following pairs are isobars?

(a) $_{17}Cl^{35}$ & $_{17}Cl^{37}$

(b) $_{18}Ar^{40}$ & $_{20}Ca^{40}$

(c) $_{6}C^{12}$ & $_{6}C^{14}$

(d) None of these

13. Which of the following is an incorrect statement i

GROUP 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. According to Maharishi Kanad, the tiniest to tiny particle of a pure substance is called _____.
2. An atom is the smallest unit of an element which takes part in a _____.
3. Mass of an electron is 1/1837 times less than the mass of one atom of_____.
4. The K-shell of any atom cannot have more than _____ electrons.
5. Almost all the mass of an atom is concentrated in a small region of space called the _____.
6. The subatomic particle not present in a hydrogen atom is_____.
7. Cathode ray are a beam of fast moving _____ .
8. _____and_____ more or less complexly make up the mass of an atom.
9. The number of neutrons in the neutrons in the neutrons of an atom can be calculated by _____ the atomic number of _____its mass number.
10. The isotopes of an element do not differ in the number of _____ but do differ in the number of _____.

Assertion and Reason Questions:

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Very short answer type questions

1. Write the charge and mass of an electron?

2. How many electrons at the maximum can be present in the first shell of an atom?

3. List three subatomic particles of an atom?

4. Name two any two noble gases?

5. An atom of element 'X' has 3 orbits around its nucleus. What is its maximum electron holding capacity?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. State the observations in a - particle scattering experiment which led Rutherford to make the following conclusions
(i) Most of the space in an atom is empty.
(ii) Whole mass of an atom is concentrated in its centre.
(iii) Centre is positively charged.

2. (i) State the limitations of J.J. Thomson's model of an atom.
(ii) Define valency by taking the examples of magnesium (At. no = 12) and oxygen (At. no=8)
(iii) S^{-2} has completely filled K,L and M shells. Find its atomic number.

3. State one use each of an isotope of (i) Uranium (ii) Iodine.

4. Is it possible for the atom of an element to have one electron, one proton and no neutron? If so, name the element.

5. Why did Rutherford select a gold foil in his α–ray scattering experiment?

6. Will Cl-35 and Cl-37 have different valences?

7. Calculate the number of neutrons, protons and electrons present in the element X which is represented as $^{31}X_{15}$. What is its valency? Define nucleons.

8. The atomic number of calcium and argon are 20 and 18 respectively, but the mass number of both these elements is 40. What is the name given to such a pair of elements? Define it and also give one more example of it.

9. Why do Helium, Neon and Argon have a zero valency? Explain with the help of electronic configuration.

11. In what way the Rutherford proposed atomic model? Write in detail the observations and conclusions made by Rutherford

Group 3

FILL IN THE BLANKS

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(d) None of these

Very short answer type questions

1. Write the charge and mass of an electron? Charge- negative, mass= 1/2000 times mass of proton

2. How many electrons at the maximum can be present in the first shell of an atom? 2

3. List three subatomic particles of an atom? Electron, proton, neutrons

4. Name two any two noble gases? Ne, He

5. An atom of element 'X' has 3 orbits around its nucleus. What is its maximum electron holding capacity? 2+8+18=28

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Q. The description of atomic particles of two elements X and Y is given below

	Protons	neutrons	electrons
X	8	8	8
Y	8	9	8

(i) What is the atomic number of Y?

(ii) What is the mass number of X?

(iii) What is the relation between X and Y?

(iv) Which element/elements do they represent?

(v) Write the electronic configuration of X?

(vi) Write the cation/anion formed by the element

Ans: (i) Atomic number of Y = 8

(ii) Mass number of X – 16

(iii) X and Y are isotopes

Revision worksheet(Class 9) HISTORY

Group 1

HOTS QUESTIONS /CRITICALTHINKING QUESTIONS

1. Explain the factors which led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

2. What were Hitler's Foreign Policies?

3. How did the Great Economic Depression affect Germany?

4. What was the impact of the war on the European Society and politics?

5. What was the out come of the Versailles treaty?

6. Trace the events that led to the birth of the Weimar Republic.

7. Explain the impact of the First World War on European society and polity.

Group 2

QUESTION/ ANSWER

1. What were the main effects of Nazi rule on Germany ?

2. “In my state the mother is the most important citizen.’ Discuss this statement made by Hitler.

3. Describe the effect of Great Economic depression on Germany ?

4. Mention any two factors which prompted the people of Bastar to rebel against the Britishers.

5. Explain what is shifting cultivation. Why did European foresters regard this practice as harmful for forests?

6. Explain the impact of various forest laws and policies which were adopted by the colonial rulers over the colonial people.

7. How did the Forest Acts affect the lives of foresters and villagers?

8. Explain the rebellion of Bastar people against the British.

9. Explain any five causes of deforestation in India under the colonial rule.

Group 3

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1.

The leader of the Bolshevik party was

(a) Stalin

(b) Lenin

(c) Karl Marx

(d) Louis Blanc

Question 2.

Tsarina Alexandra was of the

(a) German origin

(b) French origin

(c) Russian origin

(d) Dutch origin

Question 3.

Jadidists were …… within the Russian empire.

(a) Muslim reformers

(b) Muslim educationists

(c) Parsi reformers

(d) German refugees

Question 4.

A Labour Party in Britain was formed by socialist and

(a) trade unionists

(b) peasants

(c) industrialists

(d) young students

Question 5.

The Central powers during the First World War included countries like

Subject: - Social Science (Economics) Class: - IX

Chapter 3: - Poverty as a Challenge Assignment for Group No.: - 1

1) When a person is considered poor? (1)

2) What is one of the biggest challenges of independent India? (1)

3) Why do different countries use different poverty lines? (1)

4) How have Kerala and West Bengal reduced their poverty? (1)

5) How has poverty reduced in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu? (1)

6) How is economic development linked with poverty reduction in India? (1)

7) What are the social indicators of poverty as seen by social scientists? (3)

8) How does poverty line vary with time and place? (3)

9) Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as consequence of poverty? Explain. (5)

10) What is the vulnerability of poverty? How it is measured? (3)

11) State the various Poverty Alleviation Programmes introduced by the government to remove poverty. (5)

12) What are the major reasons for the less effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes? (3)

13) Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? (5)

14) Which states are most vulnerable to poverty in India? (3)

15) What are the main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005? (5)

Subject: - Social Science (Economics) Class: - IX

Chapter 3: - Poverty as a Challenge Assignment for Group No.: - 2

1) What kinds of people in India are considered poor? (3)

2) How would you define poverty? Or What are the dimensions of poverty? (3)

3) What does NSSO mean? (1)

4) What do you think would be the “minimum necessary level” in your locality? (1)

5) Why is the calorie requirement of rural areas more than that in urban areas? (1)

6) What is the accepted average calorie requirement in India? (1)

7) How much amount is needed to fulfill minimum calorie requirement in India? (1)

8) What is the concept of poverty line? How is the poverty line determined in India? (5)

9) Which groups are most vulnerable to poverty? (3)

10) Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India. Or Which states report a significant decline in

poverty? (5)

11) Describe global poverty trends. (5)

12) How is inequality of incomes reflected even within a family? Illustrate with an example. (3)

Subject: - Social Science (Economics) Class: - IX

Chapter 3: - Poverty as a Challenge Assignment for Group No.: - 3

1) Who are poor in the rural areas? (1)

2) Who are poor in the urban sector? (1)

3) What is the cause of huge income inequality in rural area?

4) Which states of India are the poorest? (1)

5) Which states of India have seen a significant decline in poverty? (1)

6) What is the call of “Sustainable development Goals” of the United Nations? (1)

7) How are China and South-East Asian countries able to control poverty? (1)

8) What are the main causes of poverty? (5)

9) What is the historical reason for widespread poverty in India? (1)

10) What are the current anti-poverty strategies of the government based on? (1)

11) How can poverty be reduced in future in India? Suggest any five points? (5)

OR

Discuss any three measures to reduce poverty in India. (3)

Geography

Group 1 Assignment

Answer the following questions

1. Where is Indira point located ? (1 mark)

2. Which ideas from India could reach the world? (1 mark)

3. India has a long coastline which is advantageous .Explain (3 marks)

4. Where is Arunachal Pradesh located ? How is it a benefitting for our easternmost state ?(3 marks)

5. Give a brief account of India's contacts with the outside world in ancient and mediaeval times .(5 marks)

Group 2

1. What influences the duration of day and night as one moves from south to north ?(1 mark)

2. In which year dis Suez Canal open? (1 mark)

3. Explain the implications of the latitudinal extent of India .(3 marks)

4. Discuss India and its land routes.(3 marks)

5. Give an account of the boundaries of India .(5 marks)

Group 3

1. What is the percentage of India's total area as compared to the total geographical area of the world ?(1 mark)

2. Where are Maldives Islands situated ?(1 mark)

3. Name the Island groups of India .(3 marks)

4. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh and compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time .How does this happen ?(3 marks)

5. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt in kannyakumari ,but not so in Kashmir ?(5 marks)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

GROUP 1

Q1 Explain the composition of council of ministers

.

Q2 What is cabinet secretarait?

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.

GROUP 2

1.Write a note on the Assembly Election in Haryana.

2. Why do we need Elections?

3. Elaborate on the Code of Conduct.

4. Is there a democratic way of selecting representatives without elections?

5. How do we distinguish democratic elections from any other election? Give examples.

GROUP 3

1. What is Reserved Constituency?

2. Describe the various limitations and challenges of Indian elections.

3. What is our system of elections? Can we say that Indian elections are democratic? Explain.

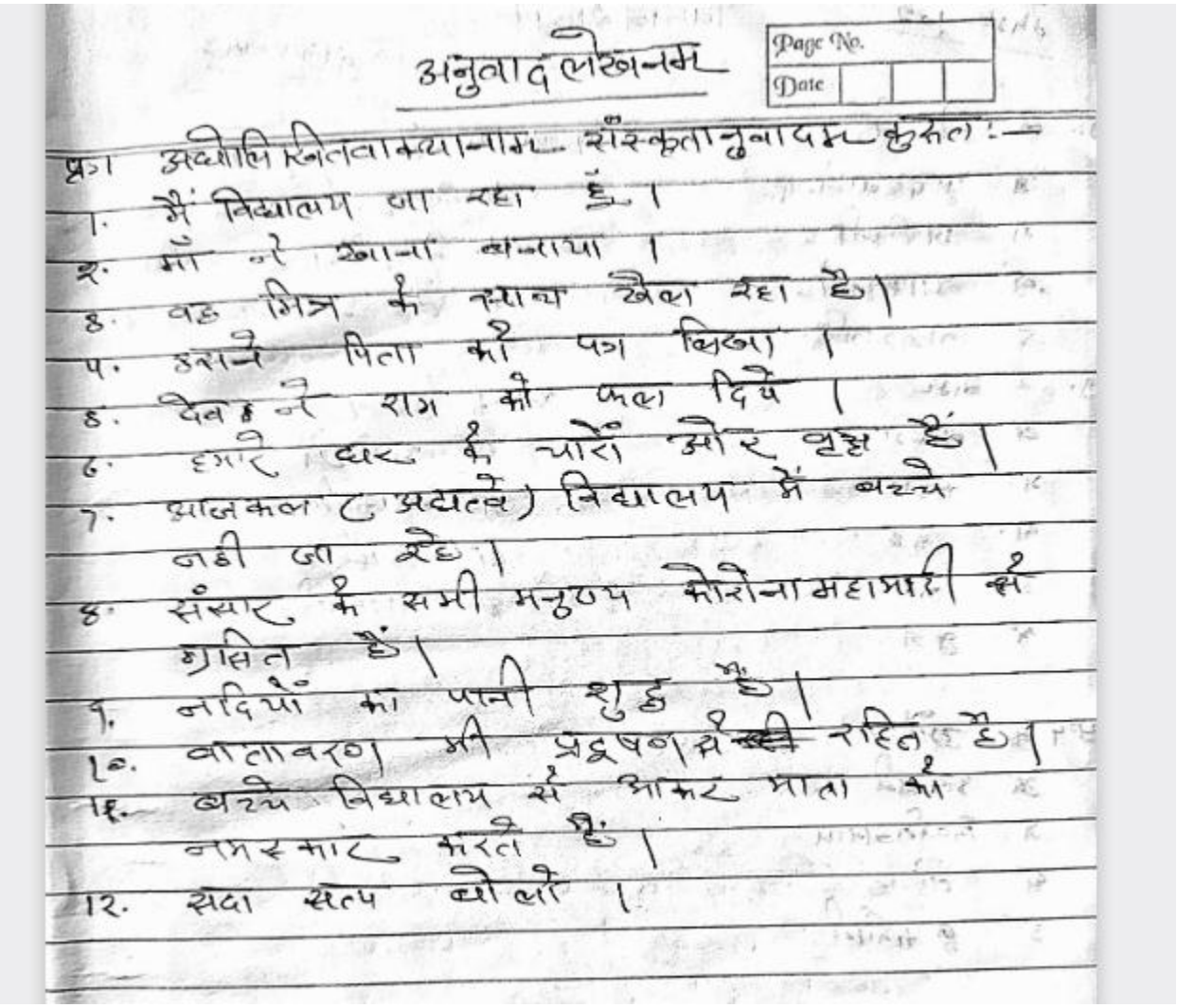
4. Why are the candidates nominating their name for the elections required to

give a detailed statement of their property?

5. What happens during the election campaigns?

.

SANSKRIT



अनुवाद लेखनम्

Page No.
Date

प्र०। अधोलिखितवाक्यानाम् संस्कृतानुवादम् कुरुत :—

1. मैं विद्यालय जा रहा हूँ।
2. माँ ने खाना बनाया।
3. वह मित्र के साथ खेल रहा है।
4. उसने पिता को पत्र लिखा।
5. देवेश ने राम को फल दिये।
6. हमारे घर के चारों ओर वृक्ष हैं।
7. आजकल (अद्यतने) विद्यालय में बच्चे नहीं जा रहे।
8. संसार के सभी मनुष्य कोरोना महामारी से ग्रसित हैं।
9. नदियों का पानी शुद्ध है।
10. वातावरण भी प्रदूषण से ~~रक्षी~~ रहित है।
11. बच्चे विद्यालय से आकर माता को नमस्कार करते हैं।
12. सदा सत्य बोलो।