

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

About the Poem

In 'The Road Not Taken', Robert Frost makes a fascinating use of two roads as a metaphor for life. The two roads serve as a metaphor for the choices we make in life. Thus, the roads are, in fact, two alternative ways of life. The choice we make has a far-reaching consequence. The poet leaves the first road for the other day knowing well that he will never get a chance to come back to it again in life. He chooses the second road which is less travelled by and this choice has made all the difference in his life.

Poet Standing at a Junction

The poem brings out the importance of making a choice. Frost uses the two roads as metaphors for life. They stand for two choices, two alternative ways of life and two different directions of life. The choice we make, makes 'all the difference in life'. The poet stands at a junction in a yellow forest. Two roads are branching out in two different directions. He is a single traveller and can't travel on both the roads at the same time. He looks at the first road as far as he can see, till it bends in the undergrowth.

Two Roads and the Choice

The other road is 'just as fair as the first one'. But it presents a better claim in one sense. It is grassy and wants wear. The poet is confused. Finally, he resolves the dilemma. He chooses the other road because it is less travelled by. He leaves the first road for another day.

Poet's Genuine Doubt

Both the roads lie before him covered with the fallen leaves. When the poet leaves the first

road for another day, he has also a genuine doubt. He knows how one way leads to the other and one marches on reaching a point of no return. He doubts if he will ever get a chance to walk on the road he has already left.

Choice Has Made All the Difference

It is very difficult to say whether the road we have chosen will lead us to the desired end. It is very difficult to decide on the spur of the moment. Only the poet will be 'telling this with a sigh' that his choice has made all the difference in his life. Perhaps the road that was not taken could have proved more rewarding than the road that was taken. But now he can do nothing as his choice is irrevocable.

Themes of the Poem

The poem comprises uncertainty and perplexing situation of the minds of people about what they may face when standing on the verge of making choices. It is because life is full of choices, and the choices we make, define the whole course of our lives. Similarly, the narrator faces a situation during his travel. He finds two roads at a point where he has to choose one and must abide by his choice. He thinks he may come back one day to travel on the other road. However, he also has a feeling that his choice will confront him with new adventures and challenges. Though there is some regret over his choice, yet he realizes that

the things he has encountered and the places he has visited, because of this path, have made all the difference in his life.

Literary Devices

The analysis of literary devices explains the hidden meanings of a literary text or a poem. The use of literary devices is intended to bring richness and clarity to the text with different meanings. The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost is also filled with important undertones with the following literary devices.

1. Metaphor: There are many metaphors in the poem like road, fork in the road and yellowwoods. The road in the poem is the metaphor of life, while the fork on the road metaphorically represents the choices, we make to determine the course of our lives. Similarly, yellow woods are the metaphor of making decisions during the hard times of a person's life. These metaphors used in this poem emphasize the importance of different decisions we make in different situations and their impacts on our lives.

2. Imagery: Imagery is used to make the readers feel things through their five senses. The poet has used images of the sense of sights such as leaves, yellowwoods and These images help readers to actually perceive things they are reading. The image of the road helps readers to visualize the road providing a navigation route to the traveller.

3. Simile: A simile is a device used to compare things with familiar things to let the readers know it easily. There is one simile used in the second stanza such as "as just as fair". It shows how the poet has linked the road less taken to the easy way through life.

4. Assonance: Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds such as the sound of /a/ and /o/ in quick succession in "though as far that the passing" and in "Somewhere ages and ages hence."

5. Personification: Robert Frost has personified road in the third line of the second stanza. Here, it is stated "Because it was grassy and wanted wear" as if the road is human, and that it wants to wear and tear.

VIDEO LINK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0AxRMLoBMPc&ab_channel=AcchiBanwait

QUESTION BANK

A. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow. (3 Marks)

1. "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry, I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far I could;
To where it bent in the undergrowth,"

(a) What did the narrator see in the wood?

(b) Why did the narrator stand there for "long"?

(c) How were the two roads different?

2. "Then took the other, as just as fair, '
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,"

(a) What does "other" refer to in the above lines?

(b) Which road did the narrator choose?

(c) Explain "grassy and wanted wear"?

3. 'And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way;
I doubted if I should ever come back. "

(a) What does "both" refer to?

(b) Explain the line "In leaves no step had trodden back".

(c) What made the narrator doubt whether he “should ever come back”?

HOTS

Answer the following in 50-60 words. (3 Marks)

1. Bring out the relevance of the poem ‘The Road Not Taken’.
2. Robert Frost did not feel dejected or disappointed in taking the road that was less travelled. Justify.

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.

Festivals gifting go hand in hand. While 1. _____

its fun be inundated with beautiful gifts, 2. _____

giving to others equally satisfying, and more 3. _____

so when gifts are appropriate. 4. _____

(उपबोधकर्ता: मिस मुजाता परमार)

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति राजेंद्र प्रसाद सादगी और ईमानदारी के लिए शुरू से विख्यात थे। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान गाँधीजी ने उन्हें मीडिया प्रभारी बनाया। कांग्रेस की गतिविधियों की कौन सी खबर प्रकाशित होनी है कौन सी नहीं इसका निर्णय राजेंद्र बाबू को करना होता था। वह अखबार में खबरें भी खुद ही पहुँचाते थे। एक बार वह इलाहाबाद के लीडर प्रेस गए। उस समय लीडर प्रेस के संपादक सी० वाई० चिंतामणि थे। उनकी राजेंद्र बाबू से गहरी दोस्ती थी। जब राजेंद्र बाबू प्रेस पहुँचे तो गेट पर बैठे चपरासी ने कहा, 'इस समय आप उनसे नहीं मिल सकते। उनके पास कई नेता बैठे हुए हैं। आपको इंतजार करना पड़ेगा।' राजेंद्र बाबू ने अपना कार्ड उसे देते हुए, कहा, 'ठीक है, यह उन्हें दे दो। जब वह खाली हो जाएँ तो वह मुझे बुला लेंगे।' चपरासी ने कार्ड चिंतामणि की मेज पर रख दिया। उस समय ठंड ज्यादा थी और हल्की बूँदा बौंदी भी हो रही थी। राजेंद्र बाबू भीग गए थे। कार्यालय के बाहर कुछ मजदूर अंगीठी जलाकर आग ताप रहे थे। राजेंद्र बाबू भी वहीं बैठ गए। काफी देर बाद चिंतामणि की नजर उस कार्ड पर पड़ी, वह नंगे पाँव दौड़ते हुए बाहर आए और उन्होंने चपरासी से पूछा, 'यह कार्ड देने वाले सज्जन कहाँ हैं?' चपरासी ने कहा, 'वहाँ बैठ कर आग ताप रह है। मैंने उन्हें रोक लिया था। चिंतामणि को देखकर राजेंद्र बाबू भी आ गए। दोनों गले मिले। चिंतामणि ने कहा, 'आज इसकी गलती से आपको बहुत तकलीफ हुई।' फिर वह चपरासी को डटे हुए बोले, 'तुमने राजेंद्र बाबू को रोका क्यों ? राजेंद्र बाबू का नाम सुनते ही चपरासी कांपने लगा और माफी माँगते हुए बोला, 'मैंने आपको पहचाना नहीं साहब। मुझे माफ़ कर दें' राजेंद्र बाबू बाबू बोले, 'तुमने कोई गलती की ही नहीं तो माफी क्यों माँगते हो। तुमने अपनी ड्यूटी ईमानदारी से ड्यूटी निभाई है और आग भी इसी तरह निभाते रहना।'

**उपर्युक्त गद्यांश को पढ़कर सही विकल्प
चनकर लिखिए -**

**(क) राजेंद्र बाबू की किन दो विशेषताओं का
उल्लेख कहानी में किया गया है ?**

- (१) सादगी व सच्चाई
- (२) सच्चाई व ईमानदारी
- (३) ईमानदारी व सादगी
- (४) सादगी व कर्तव्यनिष्ठ

**(ख) 'लीडर प्रेस' के चपरासी ने राजेंद्र बाबू को
अंदर नहीं जाने दिया क्योंकि -**

- (१) संपादक प्रेस में नहीं थे
- (२) मिलने का समय खत्म हो गया था।
- (३) संपादक ने मना किया था।
- (४) संपादक के पास अन्य लोग बैठे थे।

**(ग) चपरासी द्वारा रोकने पर राजेंद्र बाबू पर
क्या प्रभाव पड़ा -**

- (१) वे चुपचाप वापस लौट गए
- (२) चपरासी की कर्तव्यनिष्ठा से प्रभावित हुए
- (३) प्रेस में दाखिल हो गए
- (४) चपरासी के व्यवहार से क्रोधित हो गए

**(घ) ठंड में भीग जाने पर राजेंद्र बाबू मजदूर के
साथ आग तापना बताता है -**

- (१) राजेंद्र बाबू की कष्ट सहिष्णुता
- (२) राजेंद्र बाबू का क्रोध
- (३) राजेंद्र बाबू की सादगी
- (४) राजेंद्र बाबू का बड़प्पन

(ङ). गद्यांश का उपर्युक्त शीर्षक है -

- (१) दुनियादारी
- (२) समय चक्र
- (३) ईमानदारी का पाठ
- (४) सत्य की जीत

**लेखन कौशल --अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखकर किस उतर पूर्वी जैसे सिक्किम राज्य की अग्नि यत्र क
वर्णन कीजिये।**

20 से 30 शब्दों में " दहेज विरोधी " स्लोगन लिखिये। (सचित्र)

Please watch these videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j84ieUw_DCs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skC8O86qbKY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1G9R5V0ToU>

MATHEMATICS – REVISION ASSIGNMENT

Chapter 3- Coordinate Geometry, Chapter 4 - Linear Equation in two variable and

Chapter 6- Lines and Angles

Chapter 3- Coordinate Geometry

Summary:

1. To locate the position of an object or a point in a plane, we require two perpendicular lines. One of them is horizontal, and the other is vertical.
2. The plane is called the Cartesian, or coordinate plane and the lines are called the coordinate axes.
3. The horizontal line is called the x-axis, and the vertical line is called the y-axis.
4. The coordinate axes divide the plane into four parts called quadrants.
5. The point of intersection of the axes is called the origin.
6. The distance of a point from the y-axis is called its x-coordinate, or abscissa, and the distance of the point from the x-axis is called its y-coordinate, or ordinate.
7. If the abscissa of a point is x and the ordinate is y, then (x, y) are called the coordinates of the point.
8. The coordinates of a point on the x-axis are of the form (x, 0) and that of the point on the y-axis are (0, y).
9. The coordinates of the origin are (0, 0).
10. The coordinates of a point are of the form (+, +) in the first quadrant, (-, +) in the second quadrant, (-, -) in the third quadrant and (+, -) in the fourth quadrant, where + denotes a positive real number and - denotes a negative real number.
11. If $x \neq y$, then $(x, y) \neq (y, x)$, and $(x, y) = (y, x)$, if $x = y$.

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Without plotting the points indicate the quadrant in which they will lie, if

- (i) the ordinate is 5 and abscissa is - 3
- (ii) the abscissa is - 5 and ordinate is - 3
- (iii) the abscissa is - 5 and ordinate is 3
- (iv) the ordinate is 5 and abscissa is 3

Q-2) Plot the following points on the graph paper:

- (i) (2,5)

(ii) (4,-3)

(iii) (-5,-7)

(iv) (7,-4)

Q-3) Write the answer of each of the following questions:

(i) What is the name of horizontal and the vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?

(ii) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these two lines?

(iii) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect.

Chapter 4 - Linear Equation in two variable

Summary:

1. An equation of the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a , b and c are real numbers, such that a and b are not both zero, is called a linear equation in two variables.
2. A linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions.
3. The graph of every linear equation in two variables is a straight line.
4. $x = 0$ is the equation of the y -axis and $y = 0$ is the equation of the x -axis.
5. The graph of $x = a$ is a straight line parallel to the y -axis.
6. The graph of $y = a$ is a straight line parallel to the x -axis.
7. An equation of the type $y = mx$ represents a line passing through the origin.
8. Every point on the graph of a linear equation in two variables is a solution of the linear equation. Moreover, every solution of the linear equation is a point on the graph of the linear equation.

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Express the following linear equations in the form $ax + by + c = 0$ and indicate the values of a , b and c in each case:

(i) $-2x + 3y = 12$ (ii) $x - y/2 - 5 = 0$

Q-2) The cost of ball pen is Rs 5 less than half of the cost of fountain pen. Write this statement as a linear equation in two variables.

Q-3) Check which of the following are solutions of the equation $2x - y = 6$ and which are not:

(i) (3 , 0) (ii) (0 , 6)

Q-4) If $x = -1$, $y = 2$ is a solution of the equation $3x + 4y = k$, find the value of k .

Q-5) A lending library has a fixed charge for the first three days and an additional charge for each day thereafter. Aarushi paid Rs 27 for a book kept for seven days. If fixed charges are Rs x and per day charges are Rs y . Write the linear equation representing the above information.

Q-6) Plot the Points (3, 5) and (-1, 3) on a graph paper and verify that the straight line passing through the points, also passes through the point (1, 4).

Chapter 6- Lines and Angles

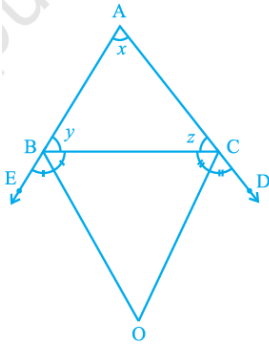
Summary:

1. If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is 180° and vice versa. This property is called as the Linear pair axiom.
2. If two lines intersect each other, then the vertically opposite angles are equal.
3. If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then
 - (i) each pair of corresponding angles is equal,
 - (ii) each pair of alternate interior angles is equal,
 - (iii) each pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal is supplementary.
4. If a transversal intersects two lines such that, either
 - (i) any one pair of corresponding angles is equal, or
 - (ii) any one pair of alternate interior angles is equal, or
 - (iii) any one pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal is supplementary, then the lines are parallel.
5. Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel to each other.
6. The sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .
7. If a side of a triangle is produced, the exterior angle so formed is equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles.

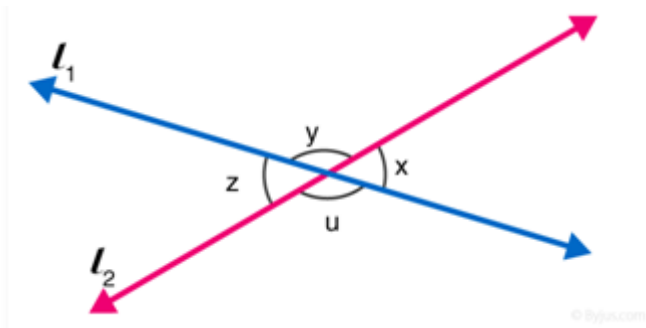
Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) The sides AB and AC of $\triangle ABC$ are produced to points E and D respectively. If bisectors BO and CO of angle CBE and angle BCD respectively meet at point O, then prove that

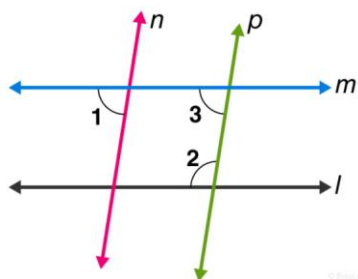
$$\text{Angle } BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \text{ angle } BAC.$$



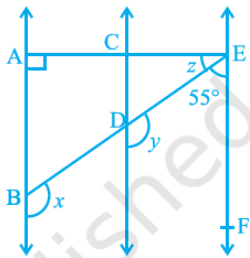
Q-2) In figure, lines l_1 and l_2 intersect at O, forming angles as shown in the figure. If $x = 45$. Find the values of y , z and u .



Q-3) In figure, if $l \parallel m$, $n \parallel p$ and $\angle 1 = 85^\circ$, find $\angle 2$.



Q-4) $AB \parallel CD$ and $CD \parallel EF$. Also $EA \perp AB$. If $\angle BEF = 55^\circ$, find the values of x , y and z .



Chemistry

Class 9

Subjective – theory

Q1. Which among the following is a Chemical Change?

- a) Burning of coal
- b) Vaporisation of alcohol
- c) Melting of wax
- d) Painting of Aluminium

Q2. A mixture of Salt and Naphthalene can be separated by:

- a) Sublimation
- b) Distillation
- c) Crystallisation
- d) Evaporation

Q3. Q6. An example of Colloid is:

- a) Foam
- b) Cloud
- c) Gel
- d) All of these

Q4. Which among the following is a Non Metal?

- a) Glucose
- b) Water
- c) Hydrogen
- d) Aluminium

5. The amount of solute present per unit volume or per unit mass of the solution/solvent is known as

- (a) Composition of solute
- (b) Concentration of a solvent
- (c) Concentration of a solute
- (d) Concentration of a solution

6. Air shows the property of

- (a) N₂
- (b) O₂
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these.

practical based

1. Which of the following is most stable?

a. True solution b. colloidal solution c. suspension d. none of these

2. How do we separate a mixture of sulphur, iron filings and salt?

a. use magnet , dissolve in water, filter and crystallise.

b. Use magnet, filter, decant and crystallise.

c. dissolve in water , filter, crystallise and decant.

d. decant, crystallise, filter and dissolve in water.

3. Student X puts iron nails in CuSO_4 solution while the other student Y puts Cu pieces in FeSO_4 solution. The observation that solution turns green from blue colour is reported by:

a. Student X b. Student Y c. both student X and Y d. none of these.

4. Which colour precipitates are formed when an aqueous solution of barium chloride is mixed with an aqueous solution of sodium sulphate.

a. white b. yellow c orange d. no precipitate formed

5. A student uses a filter paper to filter off chalk powder solution and starch solution through it. Which will pass through without leaving a residue.

a. chalk powder solution b. starch solution c. both a and b

d. none of these

6. when we burn magnesium ribbon over a flame, it burns with _____ light. (Dazzling white/ yellow)

10. a) write two differences between distillation and fractional distillation

b) 0.5 g of salt is dissolved in 25 g of water. Calculate the percentage amount of the salt in the solution.

- PHYSICS
CHAPTER- GRAVITATION (WORKSHEET)

Link-https://youtu.be/5y2JUQw_Rag
BELOW AVERAGE

1. The mass of moon is about 0.012 times that of the earth and its diameter is about 0.25 times that of earth. The value of G on the moon will be:

- (a) Same as that on the earth
- (b) About one-fifth of that on the earth
- (c) About one-sixth of that on the earth
- (d) About one-fourth of that on the earth

Answer: (a) Same as that on the earth

2. An apple falls from a tree because of the gravitational attraction between the earth and the apple. If F_1 is the magnitude of the force exerted by the earth on the apple and F_2 is the magnitude of the force exerted by the apple on the earth, then

- (a) F_1 is very much greater than F_2
- (b) F_2 is very much greater than F_1
- (c) F_1 and F_2 are equal
- (d) F_1 is only a little greater than F_2

Answer: (c) F_1 and F_2 are equal

3. The earth and the moon are attracted to each other by gravitational force. The earth attracts the moon with a force that is:

- (a) More than that exerted by the moon
- (b) Same as that exerted by the moon
- (c) Less than that exerted by the moon
- (d) Not related to that exerted by the moon

Answer: (b) Same as that exerted by the moon

4. A stone is released from the top of a tower of height 19.6 m. Then its final velocity just before touching the ground will be:

(a) 384.16 m/ s

(b) 196 m/s

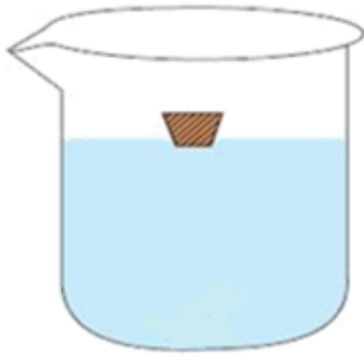
(c) 19.6 m/s

(d) 3841.4 m/s

(Take $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Answer: (c) 19.6 m/s

5. When a piece of cork is put into the water it starts floating on the surface of water due to the upward buoyant force from water.



If the cork is pushed more inside the water by applying the force than the buoyant force:

(a) Will increase as the cork is immersed into the water

(b) Will decrease as the cork is immersed into the water

(c) Will first increase and then decrease as the cork is immersed more into the water

(d) Will remain the same as long as the cork is inside the water

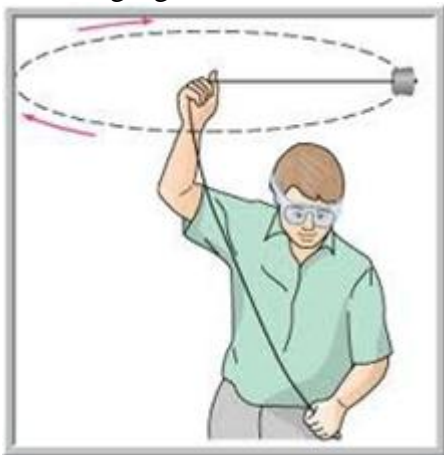
Answer: (a) Will increase as the cork is immersed into the water

6. Two particles are placed at some distance. If the mass of each of the two particles is doubled, keeping the distance between them unchanged, the value of gravitational force between them will be:

- (a) $1/4$ times
- (b) 4 times
- (c) $1/2$ times
- (d) Unchanged

Answer: (b) 4 times

7. A boy is whirling a stone tied with a string in a horizontal circular path as shown in the following figure:



If the string breaks the stone:

- (a) Will move along a straight line towards the centre of the circular path
- (b) Will move along a straight line the tangential to the circular path
- (c) Will move along a straight line perpendicular to the circular path away from the boy
- (d) Will continue to move in the circular path

Answer: (b) Will move along a straight line the tangential to the circular path

8. Following table represents the mass and volume data of the three liquids named A, B, C and D. Can you find which two liquids are identical?

Liquid	Mass (in g)	Volume (in cm ³)
A	80	100
B	100	100
C	80	80
D	100	80

- (a) A and C
- (b) B and C
- (c) A and D
- (d) B and D

Answer: (b) B and C

9. A ball weighing 4 kg of density 4000 kgm^{-3} is completely immersed in water of density 10^3 kgm^{-3} . What will be the buoyant force acting on it?

- (a) 100 N
- (b) 10 N
- (c) 1600N
- (d) 16 N

Answer: (b) 10 N

10. Choose the correct unit for the relative density among the following:

- (a) kg/cm
- (b) unitless
- (c) kg/cm

(d) kg/m^3

Answer: (b) unitless

AVERAGE

11. An object having mass equal to 350 g occupies 200 cm^3 of the space. When this object is thrown into a river what will be the condition of this object there? (Density of water = 1 g/cm^3)

(a) It will float on the surface of water

(b) It will float fully submerged in the liquid

(c) It will sink in the liquid

(d) It will float partially submerged in the liquid

Answer: (c) It will sink in the liquid

13. An object is put in three liquids having different densities, one by one. The object floats with $1/9$, $2/11$ and $3/7$ parts of its volume outside the surface of liquids of densities d_1 , d_2 and d_3 respectively. Which of the following is the correct order of the densities of three liquids?

(a) $d_1 > d_2 > d_3$

(b) $d_2 > d_3 > d_1$

(c) $d_1 < d_2 < d_3$

(d) $d_3 > d_2 > d_1$

Answer: (c) $d_1 < d_2 < d_3$

14. The school bags are generally provided with the broad strips because:

(a) It will spread the force of the bag over the large area of the shoulder of the child producing large pressure

(b) It will spread the force of the bag over the large area of the shoulder of the child producing less pressure

(c) It has become a trend among the students to carry the bags with wide strips

(d) It will spread the force of the bag over the small area of the shoulder of the child producing less pressure

Answer: (b) It will spread the force of the bag over the large area of the shoulder of the child producing less pressure

15. Two objects of different masses falling freely near the surface of moon would:

- (a) Have different accelerations
- (b) Undergo a change in their inertia
- (c) Have same velocities at any instant
- (d) Experience forces of same magnitude

Answer: (c) Have same velocities at any instant

AVERAGE

- Q1 Distinguish between G and g.
- Q2 Obtain the relation between g and G.
- Q3 The earth attracts the moon .Dose the moon also attract the earth? If it does, why does the earth not move towards the moon ?
- Q4 Calculate the force of gravitation between two objects A and B placed at the distance from the center of the earth with the same force then their masses are equal .
- Q5 Calculate the force of gravitation between two objects of masses 50 kg and 120 kg kept at 10 m from one another. (Gravitational constant $G = 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2\text{kg}^{-2}$)
- Q6 It is said that the mass of an object remains constant at all places while weight may change. Why?
- Q7 Describe thrust and write its unit. Name one factor on which the effect of thrust depend ?
- Q8 A cork piece floats on water but an iron nail sink in water .Why?
- Q9 State Archimedes' principle. What does it signify?
- Q10. Give some important applications of Archimedes' principle.

Sec - C

- Q11 Drive an expression for acceleration due to gravity on the surface of earth in terms of mass and radius of earth.
- Q12 An object is thrown vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 100ms^{-1} . Find (1)time taken to reach maximum height, (2)maximum height reached, (3) velocity after 5 s. Take $g= 10\text{ms}^{-2}$.
- Q13 Calculate the weight of an astronaut of mass 80 kg on the earth and on the surface of the moon. Calculate the ratio of mass of astronaut on the surface of the earth and on the surface of the moon. Given that acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the moon is one-sixth of that on the earth.
- Q14 A ball is thrown vertically upwards and reaches a maximum height in 3 s. Find (1) the velocity

- with which it was thrown upward, (2) the maximum height attained by the ball. Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- Q15 The moon is acted by gravitational pull of earth, still it does not fall on earth. Explain why.
- Q16 What is meant by buoyancy? Why does an object float or sink when placed on the surface of a liquid?
- Q17 State the meaning of pascal. A boy of mass 40 kg is standing on loose sand. If the area of his feet is 0.04 m^2 calculate the pressure exerted by the boy on the sand. ($g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)
- Q18 Explain the following;
- (a) Swimmers are provided with an inflated rubber jacket/tube. Why?
- (b) It is easier to swim in sea water than in river water. Why?
- Q19 Define the density and relative density. Write its unit.
- Q20 Density of silver is $10.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$. Calculate the relative density of silver if the density of water is 1000 kg m^{-3} .

ABOVE AVERAGE

- Q21 (A) State the universal law of gravitation.
 (B) What is the importance of this law in understanding the nature?
 (C) Mass of an object is 20 kg. Find its weight on the earth. What will be its weight when measured on the surface of the moon?
- Q22 (A) Give three points of differences between mass and weight.
 (B) Gravitational force of an imaginary planet is 6 times stronger than the gravitational force of the earth. Determine the value of acceleration due to gravity and weight of an object of mass 50 kg on that planet.
- Q23 A stone is dropped from a balloon ascending upwards with a constant velocity of 4 m s^{-1} . The stone takes 6 s to reach the ground. Calculate the height of the balloon (1) when the stone was dropped from it, (2) when the stone just reached the ground.
- Q24 Describe an experimental activity to demonstrate Archimedes' principle and explain the result.
- Q25 Explain the reason:
- (1) It is difficult to stand on one foot as compared to standing on two feet.
 (2) Young babies crawl like a four legged animal.
- Q26 The volume of 100 g of solid substance is 25 cm^3 and the density of water is 1 g cm^{-3} .
- (a) Find the density of the substance. Will it float or sink in water?
 (b) Find the relative density of the substance.
 (c) Ravi finds his mass to be 42 kg on a weighing machine. Is his true mass more or less than 42 kg?

CLASS-9 -BIOLOGY

REVISION – ASSIGNMENT

Q- ASSERTION AND REASON

The following questions consist of two sentences- Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

1. Assertion (A): Plants cells have a single large vacuole.

Reason (R): Vacuole is responsible for the ingestion of food substances.

2. Assertion (A): Passive transport does not involve energy.

Reason (R): It occurs due to the concentration gradient of materials.

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

Reason (R): Cristae increases surface area.

THREE MKS

4. Write two similarities and one dissimilarity between mitochondria and plastid.

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

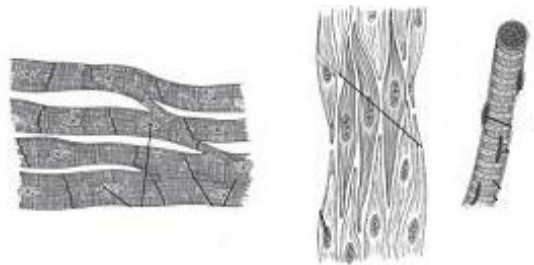
(b) What would happen if an animal cell is kept in distilled water for 24 hours and why?

6. . List three types of plastids. State one functions of each.

CASE STUDY

Answer question number 7 (a) to 7 (d) based on your understanding of the following paragraph, picture and the related studied concepts.

The human body contains over 600 muscles. They do everything from pumping blood throughout the body to helping a person lift something heavy. A person can control some of their muscles, while others, like the heart muscle, do their jobs without having a person to thinking about them.



(a) Name the protein present in the muscle cells.

(b) Identify the muscles of diagrams 'a' and 'b'.

(c) What is the function of muscles present in diagram 'c'?

(d) Write one location of muscles given in diagrams 'a' and 'b' each.

Class: IXth

Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 3: Poverty as a Challenge

STUDY NOTES

- ❖ **Who are poor?** In our daily life we come across many poor people such as landless labourers in villages, people living in *jhuggis*, daily wage workers at construction sites, child labourers in *dhabas*, rickshaw-pullers, domestic servants, cobblers, beggars, etc.
- ❖ **Meaning of Poverty:** Usually the levels of income and consumption are used to define poverty. In India, Poverty is a situation in which one is unable to get even the minimum basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter for his or her sustenance.
The official definition of poverty, however, captures only a limited part of what poverty really means to people.
It is about a "**minimum**" subsistence level of living rather than a "**reasonable**" level of living. Many scholars advocate that we must broaden the concept into human poverty.
- ❖ **Social indicators of poverty / Dimensions of poverty:** Now poverty is looked through other indicators like illiteracy level, lack of access to health care, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.
Nowadays, the **concept of social exclusion** is becoming very common in the analysis of poverty.
- ❖ **Social exclusion**-living in bad conditions, surrounded by poor, does not enjoy social equality with better-off people in good surroundings. For example, certain castes in India still not have the basic facilities and equal opportunities.
- ❖ **Vulnerability to poverty** is a measure describing a situation in which some sections of the society such as people from the backward class, physically handicapped become or remain poor in the coming years.

Assignment

- 1) **When a person is considered poor?** (1)
- 2) **Who are poor in the rural areas?** (1)
- 3) **Who are poor in the urban sector?** (1)
- 4) **What is one of the biggest challenges of independent India?** (1)
- 5) **What kinds of people in India are considered poor?** (3)
- 6) **How would you define poverty? Or What are the dimensions of poverty?** (3)
- 7) **What are the social indicators of poverty as seen by social scientists?** (3)
- 8) **Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as consequence of poverty? Explain.** (5)
- 9) **What is the vulnerability of poverty? How it is measured?** (3)

Video Link

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4vo6Q0beHyM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E4wjP2sUUkY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gHY3asP-bp4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MUGQZU4nVoM>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hr1ifY_t8Xw

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8xzWqXzky8>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8xam_3rMw8

Class 9

Assignment (Revision)

Climate

Group 1.

1. Which city out of Chennai, Guwahati, Jodhpur and Mumbai has the minimum rain ?(1)
2. What is the effect of the presence of El Nino in the Western Pacific Ocean ?(1)
3. What values are associated with the Indian monsoon ?(3)
4. How are the Trade winds associated with the monsoon winds ?(3)
5. Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India .(5)

Group 2

1. Mention the duration of monsoon in India .(1)
2. Which part of India receives the maximum rainfall during the rainy season ?(1)
3. When does the withdrawal of the monsoon take place in different parts of the country (3)?
4. How is the ElNino phenomenon is connected with Southern Oscillations ?(3)
5. Describe the main features of the advancing monsoon under the following heads .(5)

Group 3

1. Which side of mountains remains relatively dry?(1)
2. What is the duration of monsoon season in Rajasthan ?(1)
3. Mention any three characteristics of the monsoon.(3)
4. Discuss the major features of Retreating monsoon .(3)
5. How do pressure and surface winds affect the climatic conditions of a particular Place ? What other factors contribute to it ?(5)

Activity: Locate and label the following on an outline map of India .

Thiruvananthapuram , Bengaluru , Mumbai , Chennai , Kolkata

Video link :

<https://youtu.be/Er-ww5XOWNs>

https://youtu.be/OOEYzsUwh_0

Subject-History

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Revision on socialism in Europe and the Russian revolution

Revision of MCQS And Question/Answer

Methodology:- word file and google form

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.

The main occupation of the people of Russia in the beginning of the twentieth century was

- (a) manufacturing
- (b) poultry farming
- (c) fishing
- (d) agriculture

Question 5.

A Labour Party in Britain was formed by socialist and

- (a) trade unionists
- (b) peasants
- (c) industrialists
- (d) young students

Question 6.

The Central powers during the First World War included countries like Germany, Turkey and

- (a) France
- (b) Austria
- (c) Britain
- (d) Russia

Question 7.

The name associated with April Theses is

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Robert Owen
- (c) Lenin
- (d) Stalin

Question 8.

The successor of Lenin was

- (a) Stalin
- (b) Kerenskii
- (c) Trotskii
- (d) Louis Blance

Question 9.

How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'?

- (a) They did not believe in universal adult franchise
- (b) They felt that only men of property should have a right to vote
- (c) Women should not have right to vote
- (d) All the above

Question 10.

What were the demands made by the workers in St. Petersburg who went on a strike?

- (a) Reduction of working time to eight hours
- (b) Increase in wages
- (c) Improvement in working conditions
- (d) All the above

Question 11.

In the World War I, which started in 1914, Russia fought against

- (a) Britain and France
- (b) Germany and Austria
- (c) America
- (d) All the above

Question 12.

On 27th February 1917, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a council called

- (a) Soviet Council
- (b) Petrograd Soviet
- (c) Moscow Union
- (d) Russian Council

Question 13.

Which of these demands is/are referred to as Lenin's 'April Theses'?

- (a) World War I should be brought to an end
- (b) Land should be transferred to the peasants
- (c) Banks should be nationalised
- (d) All the above

Question 14.

Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during Russian Revolution?

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Friedrich Engels
- (c) Vladimir Lenin
- (d) Trotsky

Question 15.

The commune of farmers was known as:

- (a) Tsar
- (b) Duma

- (c) Mir
- (d) Cossacks

Question/Answer:-

Question 1.

Distinguish between the ideas of liberals and the radicals. or

Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?

Or

Liberals were not democrats. Explain.

Answer:

Liberals	Radicals
(i) They argued for ,i representative, elected parliamentary government, but did not believp in universal adult franchise.	They also argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, but believed in universal adult franchise.
(ii) They felt men of property should have the right to vote.	They felt all citizens should have the right to vote

(iii) They were in favour of giving privileges to the rich or the men of property.	They opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property
--	--

Question 2.

Explain the views of different socialists and philosophers regarding the vision of the future or to transform the society.

Answer:

- Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer and a socialist sought to build a cooperative community called the New Harmony, in Indiana (USA).
- Louis Blanc of France wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace the capitalists.
- Karl Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society, where all the properties were socially controlled.
- Friedrich Engels was also against capitalism

Question 3.

Explain any three reasons which led to civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of non-Bolsheviks.

Or

What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918 – 1920? Give any four points.

Answer:

- Impact of Land Redistribution Policy on Soldiers: When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.
- Opposition from Greens and Whites: Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the reds).’ During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- Outside Forces: The Greens and Whites were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops. All these forces were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- Use of Force: In many parts, Bolshevik colonists brutally massacred local nationalists in the name of defending socialism. In this situation, many were confused about what the Bolshevik government represented.

Question 4.

‘A communist society was the natural society of the future.’ Explain.

Or

Explain the views of Karl Marx on capitalism.

Or

Explain the thoughts and beliefs of Karl Marx which convinced the workers to enter into conflict with the capitalists.

Answer:

- Marx was of the opinion that an industrial society was a ‘capitalist’ society.
- Capitalists earn profits because of workers.
- To increase his profits the capitalist uses two methods i.e., either by reducing wages or increasing the working hours.
- Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalists, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all the properties were socially controlled.

Question 5.

Explain the economic condition of the workers before the Russian Revolution.

Answer:

- Most of the industries were the private property of the industrialists. Most of the workers were working for about 10 to 12 hours a day.
- They were paid very low wages.
- The working conditions were also very poor.
- Women workers made up about 31% of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men.

Question 6.

Mention four features of socialism.

Answer:

- Socialists were against private property.
- Under socialism, the means of production are under the control of the government.
- Socialists regarded the private property as the root cause of all social evils.
- Socialism encourages cooperatives.

Question 7.

Mention any four features of the Russian economy at the beginning of the 20th century.

Or

Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905.

Answer:

- The vast majority of Russia’s people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire’s population earned their living from agriculture.

- Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshops.
- Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.

Question 8.

Mention any four features of the Russian society of the 20th century.

Answer:

- The vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.
- Workers were a divided social group. Some had strong links with the villages from which they came. Others had settled in cities permanently.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three-quarters of a man's wage).
- In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity.

Question 9.

What were the main demands of April Theses?

Or

Explain the Lenin's 'April Theses'.

Or

Describe the three major demands of Bolshevik during 1917.

Answer:

Main demands of April Theses were :

- Lenin returned to Russia from exile and felt that it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants and banks nationalized. He also argued to rename Bolshevik Party as Communist Party.
- Started planning on uprising against government with the support of army.

- Military Revolutionary Committee was planned to seize the power and bring the city under control.

Question 10

Why did 'the Kerenskii Government' in Russia fall?

Or

Why did the Kerenskii Government become unpopular in Russia? .

Answer:

- Lenin: In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He put forward the 'April Theses' due to which he got full support from the Russian workers. Bolsheviks supporters in the army, factories and peasants were brought together under one umbrella under his leadership.
 - Trade Unions and Other Organisations: After the February revolution, workers were free to form associations and unions. So trade unions grew in number.
 - Conflict between Bolsheviks and the Government: Regular conflicts between Bolsheviks and the government weakened the government. Bolsheviks were supported by Soviet army and factory workers.
 - Non-fulfilment of Demands: The Provisional Government failed to meet any of the demands of the workers and the common people.
- **Question 11.**

Describe the events that led to 1905 Revolution of Russia.

Or

Write A note on the Bloody Sunday incident.

Or

Which incident came to be known as Bloody Sunday? What were its consequences? V3Q

Answer:

- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that the real wages declined by 20%.
- When four members of the Assembly of Russian workers were dismissed, the workers became agitated.
- In January 1905, a large number of peaceful workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Tsar.
- The workers were attacked by the police. Over 100 workers were killed, and about 300 wounded. Since the incident took place on Sunday, it is known as the 'Bloody Sunday' **Consequences:** Tsar under pressure from the masses was forced to announce his manifesto which led to the formation of Duma.

Question 12.

Explain the major events that were responsible for the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Or

Why were there revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905?

What were the demands of the revolutionaries?

Answer:

- **Autocratic Rule:** Russia was under the autocratic rule of the Tsars. The Tsar Nicholas II was an inefficient and corrupt ruler.
- **Role of Liberals and Socialists:** Both Liberals and Socialists were against the dynastic rule. They worked with peasants and workers to demand a constitution. They were being supported by Jadidists.
- **Strike of the Workers:** The year 1904 was a bad year for the Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20%. So there was a strike by the workers. They demanded reduction in working hours, an increase in wages and improvement in the working conditions.
- **Bloody Sunday :** The incident of Bloody Sunday in which more than 100 workers were killed became the turning point. It led to an all Russia strike. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and others demanded constituent assembly.

Question 13.

What is meant by ‘October revolution’?

Answer:

- It was the revolution which occurred in October 1917. It was led by Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Lenin.
- A military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure.
- The uprising began on 24th October. Though Prime Minister Kerenskii resisted but the seizure was complete within a day.
- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the assembly.
- In the years that followed, Bolsheviks took full control over the government and Russia became one party state.

Question 14.

Explain any three major effects of the Russian Revolution of October 1917 on Russian economy.

Answer:

- **No Private Property:** Private property in the means of production was abolished. Land and other means of production were declared the property of the entire nation. Labour was made compulsory for all and economic exploitation by capitalists and landlords came to an end.
- **Nationalisation of Industries:** The control of industries was given to the workers. All the banks, insurance companies, large industries, mines, water transports and railways were nationalised.
- **Centralised Planning:** A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five-year period. On this basis they made the Five Year Plans.

Question 15.

How did Russia's participation in the World War-I become a cause for the fall of Tsar? Explain.
Or

Explain any four reasons why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War.

Answer:

- **Loss of Soldiers:** In the First World War, Russia lost more than 7 million soldiers. So there was a discontent among the masses.
- **Destruction of Crops:** The war led to the destruction of crops, homes and industries. So over 3 million people became refugees.
- **Impact on Industries:** Russian industry was dependent on other countries, and was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
- **Shortage of Workers:** There was shortage of workers as most of the workers were sent to the army.

POLITICAL SCIENCE**ELECTORAL POLITICS**

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.
6. What is Reserved Constituency?
7. Describe the various limitations and challenges of Indian elections.
8. What is our system of elections? Can we say that Indian elections are democratic? Explain.
9. Why are the candidates nominating their name for the elections required to

give a detailed statement of their property?

10. What happens during the election campaigns?

11. It is good to have political competition. Do you agree? Justify your answer with reasons.

12. Define the terms "Election" and "By-Election."

13. Mention the Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates during elections.

14. Write a note on "General Elections."

15. Elaborate on the Independent Election Commission.

16. Are election campaigns necessary for democracy? Why?

17. Explain the term "Rigging."

18. Here we are listing all the different election-related activities:

(a) releasing election manifestos

(b) counting of votes

(c) making of voters' list

(d) election campaign

(e) declaration of election results

(f) casting of votes

(g) ordering of re-poll

(h) announcing the election schedule

(i) filing nomination

https://youtu.be/3a4akfp_5rw

SANSKRIT

<https://youtu.be/cQLCxcZxtSw>



समुद्र

दुर्लभत्व, अंतर्दृष्टि, तस्मिन्मूर्ति, अस्मिन्, प्राण, समुद्र, तानि, जले, वेधा, समीपम्



समुद्र

सिद्धि, अन्तः, अस्मिन्मूर्ति, अस्मिन्, प्राण, समुद्र, तानि, जले, वेधा, समीपम्