HOLIDAY

HOMEWORK

CLASS-IX

SESSION:2024-25

New session, new books and new friends have kept the kids buzzing for a while and now the much awaited vacation is here! Summer break is the best time of the year for parents and children alike. While parents get to spend the maximum time with their young ones during this period; for kids, it's time for family bonding, lots of ice cream, time to visit grandparents and getting pampered to no end.

Keeping this in mind, the subject wise assignments given as holidays homework have been planned with the view to make the optimum use of youngsters' energy and give a vent to their creativity so that the process of learning continues during the vacation as well. Parents' support and encouragement is sought to ascertain that the budding minds take out some time from long summer days and switch on the search energy of their minds in exploring and learning.

We hope that the students enjoy these holidays thoroughly in a way that they inculcate some values, virtues, and knowledge in the bargain!!!!

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

➢ Assignments should be done neatly by taking printouts on A4 sheets.
➢ After completion of assignments, paste it in respective subject notebook.
➢ The work should be original and not copied from Internet.
➢ The assignments should be submitted to respective subject teacher.
➢ The holiday homework would be marked out of 10 marks for each subject.
➢ Projects files to be compiled in the ring file and it should be properly covered.
➢ Models should be strictly made on the guidelines prescribed.
➢ Holiday homework should be submitted on 8th july i.e. Monday.

 NOTICE:-

The school will be closed for summer vacation from May 30, 2024, to July 3, 2024. It will reopen on July 4, 2024, with the same school timings.

Subject	Holidays Homework

English	**Dear Class IX Students,**
	
	Welcome to your individual presentation assignments! As you progress through Class IX, interactive projects play a vital role in enhancing your learning experience. Each of you will be tasked with delivering a presentation on a specific aspect of English language study. These presentations will be shared with the entire class, providing valuable insights into various linguistic concepts.
	
	B. Presentation Topics:
	
	- Roll Numbers 1-5: Presentation 1 – Exploring English Tenses
	- Roll Numbers 6-10: Presentation 2 – Understanding Reported Speech
	- Roll Numbers 11-15: Presentation 3 – Mastering Modal Verbs
	- Roll Numbers 16-20: Presentation 4 – Delving into Parts of Speech
	- Roll Numbers 21-26: Presentation 5 – Nailing Subject-Verb Agreement
	
	C. Presentation Details:
	
	- Presentation 1 – Exploring English Tenses:
	  - Investigate the various tenses in English grammar.
	  - Provide examples to illustrate the usage of each tense.
	  - Explain the importance of understanding different tenses in effective communication.
	
	- Presentation 2 – Understanding Reported Speech:
	  - Explore the concept of reported speech, focusing on converting direct speech to indirect speech.
	  - Offer examples and rules for transforming statements, questions, and commands into reported speech.
	  - Discuss the significance of reported speech in conveying information accurately.
	
	- Presentation 3 – Mastering Modal Verbs:
	  - Examine modal verbs, covering their meanings and common applications.
	  - Utilize examples to demonstrate how modal verbs express possibility, obligation, permission, etc.
	  - Reflect on the role of modal verbs in conveying nuances in language.
	
	- Presentation 4 – Delving into Parts of Speech:
	  - Analyze the different parts of speech in English grammar.
	  - Provide explanations for nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

	- Illustrate each part of speech with relevant examples.
	
	- Presentation 5 – Nailing Subject-Verb Agreement:
	  - Investigate the rules of subject-verb agreement, particularly concerning singular and plural subjects.
	  - Offer examples to demonstrate correct subject-verb agreement in various sentence structures.
	  - Discuss common errors related to subject-verb agreement and strategies for avoiding them.
	
	D. Presentation Evaluation:
	  - Content Clarity and Accuracy: 10 points
	  - Presentation Structure and Visuals: 10 points
	  - Presentation Delivery: 5 points
	  - Explanation and Examples: 5 points
	
	E. Presentation Delivery:
	  - Presentations will be delivered to the class on [Insert Date].
	  - Prepare to articulate your topic clearly and respond to questions from classmates.
	
	Section-A (Reading)
	Module-1(BBC)
	Homework Assignment-1,2,3,4,5
	
	Section –B (Writing)
	Module-2 (BBC)
	Writing Homework Assignment- 9,10
	Module-3 (BBC)
	Homework Assignment- 12,13
	Module-6 (BBC)
	Homework Assignment- 23,24
	
	Section-C(Literature)
	Module-7 (BBC)
	Page no.- 258,259,260,263,264,266,267,270,271
	MODULE-8 (BBC)
	Page no.- 338,339,341,342

HINDI	निर्देश :- सारा कार्यअपने अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करें। •कार्य करते समय लिखाई का विशेष ध्यान रखें। •चार्ट साफ़ – साफ़ होने चाहिएं।

(खंड - अ)

1 व्याकरण के अंतर्गत स्वर संधि कोअपनी व्याकरण की पुस्तिका पर लिखें।

2 व्याकरण के अंतर्गत अनुस्वार और अनुनासिककीपरिभाषाउदाहरणसहितपुस्तिकापरलिखें।

3 शेषकक्षामेंकरवायाहुआसंपूर्णकार्यकंठस्थकरें।

(खंड - ब)

कक्षा 9वीं के लिए चार्ट्स

विषय - हिंदी

1 रोल नंबर 1 से 10 तक - स्वर संधि का चार्ट बनाएं

2 रोल नंबर 11 से 20 तक - कवि " कापरिचयदेतेहुएसचित्रचार्टबनाएं।

3 रोल नंबर 21 से 30 तक - 'जलहैतोकलहै' विषयपरएकविज्ञापनलेखनकरें।

(खंड - ज)

कक्षा 10वीं के लिए परियोजना कार्य

विषय - हिंदी

(1)   निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए विकल्पों में से चुनिए।

अपने खर्राटों से एक और और रात गूंजायमान करने के बाद कल किरण तुम्हारे बिस्तर पर आएगी वह तुम्हारे यहां आगमन के बाद पांचवें सूर्य की परिचित किरण होगी। आशा है वह तुम्हें चूमेगी और तुम घर लौटने का सम्मान पूर्ण निर्णय ले लोगे। मेरी सहनशीलता की वह अंतिम सुबह होगी। उसके बाद में स्टैंड नहीं कर पाऊंगा और लड़खड़ा जाऊंगा ।मेरे अतिथि मैं जानता हूं कि मेहमान देवता होता है पर मैं भी मनुष्य ही हूं। मैं कोई तुम्हारी तरह देवता नहीं। एक देवता और एक मनुष्य साथ नहीं रह सकते ।देवता दर्शन देकर लौट जाते हैं । तुम भी लौट जाओ अतिथि। इसी में तुम्हारा देवत्व सुरक्षित रहेगा। यह मनुष्य अपने वाली पर उतरे, तो उसके पूर्व तुम लौट जाओ।

(क)   लेखक खर्राटों का प्रसंग क्यों उठाता है

(i)   मेहमान अपना घर ना समझ कर पक्षपात कर रहा है।

(ii)   रिश्तेदार अपना घर समझ कर काफी दिन टिका है।

(iii)   मेहमान अपना घर मान कर बिना किसी चिंता के रहता है।

(iv)   इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ख)   लेखक के अनुसार अतिथि के समय पर लौट जाने पर अतिथि का क्या सुरक्षित रहता है?

(i)   देवत्व

(ii)   मान

(iii)   सम्मान

(iv)   अभिमान

(ग)   कौन दर्शन देकर लौट जाता है?

(i)   राक्षस

(ii)   आदमी

(iii)   देवता

(iv)   इनमेंसेकोईनहीं

(2)   निम्न में से अनुस्वार का उचित प्रयोग हुआ है---

(i)   गणतंत्र

(ii)   गनतंत्र

(iii)   गनतंतर

(iv)   गणंतत्र

(3)   अनुस्वार चिन्ह का उचित प्रयोग वाला शब्द नहीं है--

(i)   चंचल

(ii)   वीरांगना

(iii)   कुॅ ॅ ज

(iv)   कुजँ

(4)   अनुनासिक का उचित उदाहरण नहीं है---

(i)   बाॅंसुरी

(ii)   सुगंधित

(iii)   चाॅंद

(iv)   माॅंद

(5)   दिन – रात इन दोनों शब्दों के बीच लगा चिन्ह क्या कहलाता है ?

(i)   अल्पविराम

(ii)   योजक

(iii)   अर्धविराम

(iv)   निर्देशक

(6)   'अनुस्वार' का उचित प्रयोग नहीं है।

(i)   सन्तुलन

(ii)   पंकज

(iii)   दंड

(iv)   अंश

(7)   'सूर्योदय' में कौन सी संधि है?

(i)   दीर्घसंधि

(ii)   गुणसंधि

(iii)   वृद्धिसंधि

(iv)   अयाधिसंधि

(8)   'तुम्हारा क्या नाम है' वाक्य में कौन से विराम चिन्ह का प्रयोग हुआ है?

(i)   ?

(ii)   ।

(iii)   " "

(iv)   :

(9)   निम्न लिखित में से (०) चिन्ह का नाम बताएं।

(i) विस्मयादिबोधकचिन्ह

(ii) प्रश्नचिन्ह

(iii) लाघवचिन्ह

(iv) निर्देशकचिन्ह

(10) निम्न में से निर्देशक चिन्ह कौन सा है?

(i) (---)

(ii) (-)

(iii) ( )

(iv) (:)

पाठ्य - पुस्तक

(11) एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने वाली प्रथम भारतीय महिला कौन सी है?

(i) प्रतिभापाटिल

(ii) मैरीकॉम

(iii) बछेंद्रीपाल

(iv) सुनीता राजपाल

(12) एवरेस्ट पर बचेंद्री ने क्या देखा?

(i) प्लूम

(ii) चट्टान

(iii) शिखर

(iv) बर्फ

(13) सूतक कितने दिनों का होता है?

(i) बारह

(ii) तेरह

(iii) पंद्रह

(iv) बीस

	(14) बुढ़िया के खरबूजे काने पर लाला जी केअनुसार क्या हो सकता था? (i) पेट खराब (ii) ईमान - धर्मभ्रष्ट (iii) रोगी (iv) दुखी (15) ग्लेशियर कि से कहा जाता है? (i) बर्फ की चट्टान को (ii) बर्फ की नदी को (iii) बर्फ के पहाड़ को (iv) समुद्र के पानी को (प्रश्न उत्तर) (16) बेस कैंप में तीन पर्वतारोहियों के साथ क्या दुर्घटना घटी ? (17) उफ़ !तुम कब जाओगे अतिथि? इस प्रश्न के द्वारा लेखक ने पाठ कों को क्या सोचने पर विवश किया है? (18) अच्छा अतिथि कौन कहलाता है? (19) 'रैदास' कविता में लाल क्या विशेषता है? (20) पोशाक हमारे लिए कब बंधन वह अड़चन बन जाती है प्रश्न?
MATHEMATICS	1. Practice ch- 1(Number system),ch-2(Polynomials),Ch- 3(Coordinate Geometry),ch-4 (Linear equation in two variables) 2. Write 5 activities in Maths lab manual book(Bharat Pub.) • To construct a square root spiral • To verify the identity $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ • The factors of quadratic expression of type $x^2 + bx + c$ geometrically • To find the value of abscissa and ordinates of various points given in a Cartesian plane • To determine the value of pie in case of given circle. Find also pie is

rational or irrational

3. Project :- Make a project about 12 to 15 pages on Indian Mathematics.

Models

1. Angles between pair of lines (Roll no. 1-7)

2. Geometrical park (Roll no. 8-14)

3. Pythagoras Theorem (Roll no. 15-21)

4. Coordinate Geometry (Quadrant) (Roll no. 22-26)

Prepare the models neatly and for reference check these links :

https://youtu.be/z_KMe3RIFSw?si=IHSfZ4i6oDremsdv

https://youtu.be/z_KMe3RIFSw?si=IHSfZ4i6oDremsdv

https://youtu.be/SUrKoEUJ9nc?si=1krFbXwUiKRkUxYP

https://youtu.be/yvvxywI3VwA?si=UNFfptpou__vd74m

Assignment

1. A polynomial f(x) has degree 10. Then the maximum and minimum numbers of terms that f(x) may have are

(a) 11 and 1   (b) 10 and 2   (c) 10 and 1   (d) 11 and 10

2. If each the last two terms of the polynomial $2x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x + 10$ is increased by d so that the resulting polynomial has 1 as its zero, then the value of d is equal to

(a) 1   (b) – 1   (c) 2   (d) – 4

3. The number to be subtracted from the polynomial $x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$ so that -3 becomes its zero, is

(a)-5   (b) 5   (c) 1   (d) 4

4.When $x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x + b$ is divided by x - 2 , then the remainder is the zero of another polynomial

   $x^3 - 19x^2 + x - 19$ Then the value of b is equal to

(a)-2   (b)-1   (c) 3   (d) 1

5. (x + 2) is a factor of the polynomial

(a) $x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 6$ (b) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 6$ ((c)$x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x - 6$

     (d) $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 6$

6. Of two expressions is $9x^2 - 16y^2 - 12x + 16y$ If factor is $3x + 4(y - 1)$ then the other factor is

(a) 3x - 4y   (b) 3x + 4y   (c) 4y - 3x   (d) -3x - 4y

7. The linear polynomial in 'a' which must be added with the polynomial $a^4 + 2x^3 - 2a^2 + a - 1$ so that the resulting polynomial is exactly divisible by $a^2 + 2a + 3$ is

(a) 11a – 14   (b) 11a + 14(c) 14 - 11a   (d) - 11d - 14

8. Equation of x - axis is

(a) y = 0   (b) x = 0   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

9. In which quadrant does the point (-3,-4) lies?

(a) Quadrant I   (b) Quadrant III   (c) Quadrant II(d) Quadrant IV

10. If the ordinate of a point is 0, it will lie on

(a) x-axis   (b) y-axis   (c) Quadrant III(d) Quadrant IV

11. The distance of point (-3,-5) from y-axis is

(a)-3 units   (b) 5 units   (c) 3 units   (d) -5 units

12. If abscissa of a point is 7 and ordinate is 8, the point is

(a) (-8.7)   (b) (-7,8)   (c) (8, - 7)   (d) (7, - 8)

13. Assertion: (2,-3) belongs to the third quadrant.

Reason: In the third quadrant, both x and y are negative.

14. Assertion: For the point (6, 7), ordinate is 7.

Reason: The coordinates of a point is written as (abscissa, ordinate).

15. Assertion: The point (3, 0) lies on the x-axis.

Reason: On y-axis, the value of abscissa is 0.

16. Assertion: (-3, 4) and (3, 4) lie on adjacent quadrants.

Reason: (-3, 4) lies on 2nd quadrant and (3, -4) lies on 4th quadrant.

17. Assertion: x + 8 = 0 is a linear polynomial.

Reason: A polynomial of degree 1 is called a linear polynomial.

18. Assertion: 2 is a zero of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 3x - 4$

Reason: Putting x = 2 , we get p(x) = - 6

19. Assertion: $99^3 = 100^3 - 3 \times 100 \times 99 + 99^3$

Reason: $(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3xy(x - y) - y^3$

20. Assertion: $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ is an algebraic identity.

Reason: $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ holds true only for a particular pair of a and b

21. **Read the Source/Text given below and answer any four questions:**

There is a square park ABCD in the middle of Saket colony in Delhi. Four children Deepak, Ashok, Arjun and Deepa went to play with their balls. The colour of the ball of Ashok, Deepak, Arjun and Deepa are red, blue, yellow and green respectively.
All four children roll their ball from centre point O in the direction of **XOY, X'OY, X'OY' and XOY'**. Their balls stopped as shown in the above image.
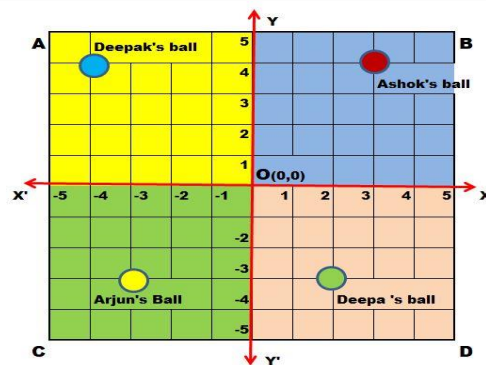
Answer the following questions:

1. What are the coordinates of the ball of Ashok?
   (a) (4, 3)   (c) (3, 4)
   (a) (4, 4)   (d) (3, 3)

2. What are the coordinates of the ball of Deepa?
   (a) (2, -3)   (c) (3, 2)
   (b) (2, 3)   (d) (2, 2)

3. What the line XOX' is called?
   (a) y-axis   (c) ordinate
   (b) x-axis   (d) origin

4. What the point O (0,0) is called?
   (a) y-axis   (b) ordinate
   (c) x-axis   (d) origin

	5. What is the ordinate of the ball of Arjun? -3 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 2
Science	Welcome to your individual presentation assignments! As you progress through Class IX, interactive projects play a vital role in enhancing your learning experience. Each of you will be tasked with creating a model . These models and presentations will be shared with the entire class, providing valuable insights into various concepts. List of models : **MODELS** **Physics :** • Newton's cradle – Roll no.-19, • Balloon powered car- Roll no.- 8,11 • Pendulum wave- Roll no. – 3,21 • Archimedes screw for water supply- 18,20 • Earth Gravitation working Model- 16,25 **Model details:** 1. **Newton's Cradle** is a device that demonstrates conservation of momentum and energy using a series of swinging spheres. When one sphere at the end is lifted and released, it strikes the stationary spheres; a force is transmitted through the stationary spheres and pushes the last sphere upward. Students will: • Build their own Newton's Cradle • Learn about the principal of conservation of momentum • Experiment with a Newton's Cradle • Contemplate the uses of this principal in science or engineering Questions after building and testing the Newton's Cradle • What would happen to the motion of the marble if bigger ones are used? And what if smaller marbles are used? • What do would happen if you pullback one marble and instead of letting go you push it a little and give it some speed? • What would happen if you hold the marble at the other end when you let go of the marble? What would you feel? **Link: https://youtu.be/DMRulHySH3c?si=0uIdhGUdFhpDOkay** 2. **Balloon Powered Car** Balloon-powered cars are fun to build and even more fun to play with. In this project you will be challenged to build and test your own balloon-powered car. A balloon-powered car consists of three main parts: • The **body** of the car (piece of cardboard or plastic bottle in Figure 1) • The **wheels** of the car (CDs or plastic bottle caps in Figure 1)

- The **axles**, which connect the wheels to the body, and allow the wheels to spin.

The goal of this project is to design and build a balloon-powered car. *Balloon-powered* means the car is propelled forward by nothing other than air escaping from a balloon. Since this is an engineering project, you need to specify your **design requirements**. You can come up with your own design requirements, but here are some suggestions:

- The car should be sturdy and not fall apart when in use.
- The car should go straight.
- The car should go as far as possible.

There are several different options for the project:

- You can build a balloon car using any materials that you want.
- You can measure your car's velocity using a mobile phone equipped with a sensor.
- **Car Dimensions:** the completed car (*not* counting the balloons) cannot be more than 28 inches wide, 18 inches long, or 24 inches tall.

  Link: **https://youtu.be/BD353qP2i78?si=yFUINYJXzV_canyn**
3. **Pendulum wave** In this project, you will use the laws of **simple pendulum motion** to create a "pendulum wave apparatus": a device where many pendulums of different lengths (and therefore different **periods**) start swinging at the same time. As they move in and out of sync, the pendulums create a sequence of cycling visual wave patterns

The lengths of the pendulums are designed so that all of them complete a different whole number of swings every 30 seconds. The first (longest) pendulum swings 25 times in 30 seconds, the next one 26 times, the next one 27, and so on; the final (shortest) pendulum completes 33 swings in the same interval. This means that every 30 seconds, all the pendulums will swing to one side together.

Everything that happens in the middle of this interval is a stunning display of many pendulums, each with a slightly shorter period than the previous one, moving in and out of phase with one another. As the shorter pendulums start getting ahead of the longer ones, they slightly "lead" the ones next to them and create a wave effect along the meter stick. At 15 seconds—halfway through the 30-second cycle—every other pendulum (starting with the second longest) will have completed a whole number of cycles, while the remaining pendulums are all synced together at a "half cycle". When this happens, half the pendulums are all grouped together on one side, with the remaining pendulums grouped together on the other side

Link : https://youtu.be/LIJf-zJvUTU?si=8JXZTg_MsCNXMtCP
4. Archimedes Screw for water supply

The Archimedes screw is an ancient device used to lift water from one location to another. They are so useful that they are still in widespread use today! After a quick trip to the hardware store, you can build your

own Archimedes screw in this fun activity

Questions

- What other inventions did Archimedes develop?
- What areas of science did Archimedes study?
- What are some modern uses of the Archimedes screw?
- Can you explain how an Archimedes screw works

Link: **https://youtu.be/X2Kq3mCn1k4?si=FYR6EnlaoeechC6n**

5. **Floating house for flood areas**

Floating houses are similar in concept and can be defined those houses which are constructed on water in a way that the load of the structure is equal or less than the uplift force of the water which helps in floating the house on water

1. The buoyancy concept behind floating houses allows for their construction without needing a foundation. Because of this, they are also known as buoyant houses.
2. The base of the building should be designed to facilitate floating and be capable of bearing dead load, live load, and any other load that the house may impose.
3. The houses might be built on a boat, a hollow pipe, lightweight pads, or other similar elements that aid in floating and taking up the load.

Link: **https://youtu.be/Ml80iO8gCeY?si=EpAXMnDZW_Jfkcq4**

Chemistry:

- Atomic Model -1,2,3
- Water quality checker-5,22,12

  https://youtu.be/Sb4QDt8L4mg?si=Nt7zBy2uvF4DMRu2

- Nucleus Power Plant-2,24
- Waste water treatment – 26

  https://youtu.be/zTlLYzF2la0?si=cD5xy4PPHXPx7uUX

- Distinction between solution 'colloids and suspension with the help of tyndal effect-14

Prepare the models neatly and for reference check these links :

https://youtube.com/shorts/ryvdD7fTguQ?si=KnSuWtzXvC1gGrZ7

https://youtu.be/AjghgPtp_fU?si=bOhV2f08yr0OZmNs

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLperP_3l53oqs4MiTxFUM7FEblJHt-d3U&si=wIQEtjl9MGmCXp20

Biology:

Model of Plasma membrane- Roll no.-6,10,11

- Ensure your model demonstrates the fluid mosaic nature by showing the potential movement of proteins and lipids within the bilayer.
- Use markers or printed labels to identify and label different components of the plasma membrane, such as: Phospholipid bilayer, Hydrophilic heads, Hydrophobic tails, Integral proteins, Peripheral proteins, Glycoproteins, Glycolipids, Cholesterol molecules.
- https://youtu.be/DYLDJ9RRmyQ?si=ch5D7biOA4F6QxoV

Model of Muscular tissue- Roll no.- 9,17,18

- Explain the organization of muscle tissue
- Describe the function and structure of skeletal, cardiac muscle, and smooth muscle
- Describe how muscles contract and relax
- https://youtu.be/pBKBAaW3ydE?si=xyuVO-bx2ClENgBi

Working model of Virus- Roll no.- 7,15,26

- Must be 3-dimensional
- Must show the two main parts of the virus — nucleic acid core & protein coat or capsid
- Model must have string attached & be ready to hang
- Must include a label with your the name of the virus,
- https://youtu.be/PjpWU8-Yt8I?si=lpxxYBuv1d_GxSa0

Model of Stomata – Roll no.- 2,4,13

- Position the guard cells and the stomatal pore on the prepared leaf surface.
- Ensure that the assembly accurately represents the relative positions and proportions found in actual stomata
- https://youtu.be/sR3I0oJwrwo?si=i3yHJpGuO7W6vBwB

PHYSICS(Assignment)

1. The ratio of the distance to the magnitude of the displacement is always

(a) less than one.   c) equal to one

(b) greater than one (d) equal or greater than one

2. An ant moves along a circular path of radius 1 m. The displacement of the ant, when it completes the

Circular path is

(a) 1 m.   (b) 3.14 m.   (c) 2 m   (d) zero

3. A car moves along a straight road. It covers first half distance with speed 36 km h^{-1} and the remaining half distance with 48 km h^{-1}. The average speed of the car is

   (a) 42 km h-1   (b)4.14 km h-1   (c) 41.14 km h-1   (d) 50 km h-1

4. A farmer goes from one end to the diagonally opposite end of a square field of side 10 m. The displacement of the farmer is
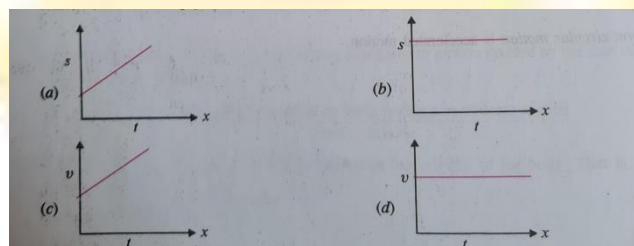
(a) 10 m

(b) 20 m

(c) 14.14 m

(d) 24.45.

5. A bus decreases its speed from 20 ms-1 to 10 ms-1 in 5 s. The acceleration of the bus is

(a) 4 m s-2

(c) - 2 m s-2

(b) 2 m s-2

 (d) – 4 m s-2

6. When an object is thrown vertically upward with velocity 2.0 m s-1. The velocity of the object at the highest point is

(a) 2-0 m s-1

(c) zero

(b) – 2.0 m s-1

(d) 4.0 m s-1

7. Which of the following graphs indicates that the body is at rest? m

8. What does the speedometer of a vehicle read/measure?

(a) Average speed.

(b) Average velocity

 (c) instantaneous speed

(d) instantaneous velocity

9. Area under speed-time graph represents

(a) distance.   (b) displacement

(c) velocity.   (d) acceleration

10. Slope of distance-time graph represents

(a) speed of body

 (b) acceleration of body

(c) displacement of body

(d) None of these

11. In uniform circular motion of a body, acceleration of the body

(a) is in the direction of the velocity of the body

(b) is in the direction, opposite to the direction of the velocity of the body

(c) is perpendicular to the direction of the velocity of the body

(d) None of these

Each question has two statements: One labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason ®. Answer the questions using the code given below:

(A) If both (A) and ® are true and ® is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) If both (A) and ® are true but ® is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) If (A) is true but ® is false.

(D) If (A) is false but ® is true.

12.Assertion (A): Magnitude of average velocity of an object is always equal to its average speed.

Reason ® : When an object moves In one direction along a straight line, magnitude of displacement is always equal to the distance travelled by the object.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

13 Assertion (A): Lightning is seen much before the hearing of thunder during thundering storm.

Reason ® : Light travels faster than sound.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

14.Assertion (A): An object with zero velocity may have constant acceleration.

Reason ® : Acceleration = velocity/time.

(b) B

(a) A

(d) D

15. Assertion (A): Average speed of an object is equal to the magnitude of average velocity of the object if the object moves in one direction along a straight line.

Reason ®; When an object moves in one direction along a straight line, distance travelled by the object is equal to the magnitude of the displacement of the object.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

16. Assertion (A): Average velocity of an object can be zero.

Reason ® : Displacement of an object can never be zero.

(A) A   (b)B   (c)C   (d)D

17. Assertion (A): An object moving with constant speed can have acceleration.
Reason ® : Acceleration is equal to the rate of change of speed.

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

18. Assertion (A): A body can have acceleration even if velocity is zero at a given instant of time.

Reason (R) : A body is momentarily at rest when it reserves its direction of motion.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

19. Assertion (A): An object can have constant speed but variable velocity.

 Reason (R) : Speed is a scalar but velocity is a vector quantity.

(a) A

(b) B

(d) D

(c) C

20.Read the paragraph/passage and answer questions 1(i) to 1(iv).

The motion of an object along a straight line is called rectilinear motion. If a car travels on a horizontal road along east, the distance travelled by the car in time t is equal to the magnitude of the displacement of the car in time t. A car starts travelling from a station A, when its odometer reads 950 km and reaches station B, when its odometer reads 1040 km and time taken to reach from station A to station B is 2 hours. The road between stations A and B is straight. From station B, car travels towards station A and stops at station C in between stations A and B. Now the reading of the odometer of the car is 1070 km. The time taken by the car to reach station C from station B is 1 hour.

(i)   What is the distance between station A and station B ?
(ii)   What is the average speed of the car, when it goes from station A to station B?
(iii)   Find the magnitude of the displacement of the car in 3 hours.
(iv)   What is the average velocity of the car during the entire journey?

Chemistry

CH-1(Matter in our surroundings)

Practice:

1.MCQ : Question 1-25 (Page 32)

2.Assertion and reason type :Question 1-15(Page-35)

3.Case study type :Question 1,2,3 (Page 30)

CH-2(Is matter around us pure ?)

Ncert text book questions

Write: 1. Question no 2.1-2.8 (Page 60)

2.Question no 2.12,2.16,2.17,2.18,2.19 (Page 68)

3.Question no2.22,2.23,2.24 (Page 76)

Practice :

1.MCQ : Question 1-25(Page 83)
2.Assertion and reason type : Question 1-15 (Page 85)

3.Case study type :Question 1,2,3,4 (Page 81)

Biology

Learning : Revise Ch- 5 &Ch-6

Assignment

Ch-5 (The fundamental unit of life)

- MCQ on page no:52-54
- Assertion and Reasoning on page no:57
- Case study based on page no.: 58-60

Ch-6 (Tissue)

- MCQ on page no:120-121
- Assertion and Reasoning on page no: 126-127
- Case study based on page no.: 128-129

Social Science	**Project Work** Student will prepare a project on the recent floods occured in India in 2023, state affected and the programming of the government to deal with the situation on the scrap file along with pictures. **Model work** **Every student will make a model as per his/her Roll no**.

Roll no.   Topic
1-5   Prepare a model on Courses of Rivers
6-10   Make a model showing Democracy and its forms
11-15   Make a model on Physical features of India
16-20   Make a model showing different kinds of industries
21-26   Make a model on types of soil

Prepare the models neatly and for reference check these links :

https://youtu.be/QXa9wPiYzks?si=VfnieZ3SLs50sLzD
https://youtu.be/qnqLVgzgrMQ?si=K4kiTlPFRm1uSoQM
https://youtu.be/REfe72hk5i4?si=brKhi5iFlfn2VvDy
https://youtu.be/4PF226YjP7U?si=_O32jkIjB_PJ5gl-
https://youtube.com/shorts/OSa1vAe8z_g?si=uN5jvFx5GGJLGskp

Map work

On the political map of India, label latitude and longitude extent of India
On the political map of India, label the Himalayan Rivers
On the political map of India, label the Peninsular Rivers
On the political map of India, label lakes- Chilika lake, Wular lake, Kolleru lake, Pulicat lake, Sambhar Salt lake, Vembanad lake

Assignment of Ch 3 (Geography)
Drainage

Q1. What is the meaning of drainage?
A. The river system of a particular area
B. The topography of a particular area
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
Q2. What is the area drained by a single river system called?
A. Drainage
B. Drainage basin
C. Water divide
D. None of these
Q3. Which river has the world's largest drainage basin?

A. Ganga

B. Indus

C. Thomas

D. Amazon

Q4. Which of the following is a group of Indian rivers?

A. Himalayan rivers

B. Peninsular rivers

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Q5. Which of the following is not a Himalayan river?

A. Indus

B. Brahmaputra

C. Godavari

D. Ganga

Q6. How many Peninsular rivers are there?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 3

Q7. What is the Brahmaputra river called in Arunachal Pradesh?

A. Dibang

B. Dihang

C. Tsangpo

D. Jamuna

Q8. What is the world's largest and fastest growing delta called?

A. Sunderban River Delta

B. Kaveri River Delta

C. Godavari River Delta

D. Krishna River Delta

Q9. Which river system is known as Dakshin Ganga?

A. The Narmada Basin

B. The Mahanadi Basin

C. The Godavari Basin

D. The Kaveri Basin

Q10. Which one of the following is a perennial river?

A. Kaveri

B. Godavari

C. Tapi

D. Indus

Q11. Which one of the following river basins covers Madhya Pradesh?

A. Narmada basin

B. Mahanadi basin

C. Both A and B

D. Krishna basin

Q12. Which of the following is not a usage of rivers in the economy?

A. They are used for irrigation.

B. They are used for navigation.

C. They are used in sewing and weaving.

D. None of these

Q13. What affects the quality of the river water?

A. Increasing urbanisation

B. Growing industrial and agricultural demands

C. Dumping of untreated sewage and industrial effluents

D. All of these

Q14. Which waterfall is the second biggest waterfall in India?

A. Shivasamudram Falls

B. Jog Falls

C. Abbey Falls

D. None of these

Q15. What is the total length of the Kaveri river?

A. 860 km

B. 760 km

C. 1400 km

D. 920 km

Q16. What is the name of the tree from which The Sundarban Delta has derived its name?

A. Sundari tree

B. Sundar tree

C. Banyan tree

D. None of these

Q17. Which river joins Dihang in Assam?

A. Dibang

B. Lohit

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Q18. The water of which seasonal lake is used for producing salt?

A. Guru GobindSagar

B. Dal lake

C. Sambhar lake

D. None of these

Q19. Which of the following lakes are in Jammu and Kashmir?

A. Wular lake

B. Dal lake

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Q20. What are the lakes of large extent called?

A. Seas

B. Oceans

C. Rivers

D. None of these

Q 21. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and Choose the correct option: Options are:

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

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Assertion (A): The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi.

Reason (R): The river Yamuna rises from the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad.

Assertion (A): Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular Rivers are different from each other in many ways.

Reason (R): The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts

Q 22 Short answer Questions

a) **Write short note on largest peninsular river**
b) **Explain the role of rivers in our economy?**
c) **Differentiate between perennial and non perennial rivers**
d) **Explain the main features of Brahmaputra river**

Q 23 Case Study

The drainage system of India is mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent. Accordingly, the Indian rivers are divided into two major groups: the Himalayan rivers; and the Peninsular Rivers. Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers are different from each other in many ways. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the loft mountains. The two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the North of the mountain ranges.

They have cut through the mountains making gorges. The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. They perform an intensive erosional activity in their upper courses from their source to the sea. They perform an intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand. In the middle and lower courses, these rivers form meanders, oxbow lakes, and many other depositional features in their flood plains. They also have well-developed deltas.

Which of the following is not the Himalayan river?

(a) Godavari

(b) Indus
(c) Ganga
(d) Brahmaputra

Which of the following is not the characteristics of Himalayan rivers?
(a) This rivers formed deltas at their mouth.
(b) The Himalayan rivers are short in length.
(c) These rivers are seasonal.
(d) All of the above

Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) Peninsular river are perennial river.
Reason (R) Perennial rivers receives water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains.
Codes
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Class-IX assignment-2

1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?
a) Agriculture
b) Manufacturing
c) Mining
d) Services

2. Which of the following is a multiple-cropping practice in Palampur?
a) Growing only wheat
b) Growing wheat and rice together
c) Growing only rice
d) Growing only vegetables

3. What is the main source of irrigation in Palampur?
a) Canals
b) Tube wells
c) Rainwater
d) Rivers

4. Which sector provides the largest employment in Palampur?
a) Agriculture
b) Manufacturing
c) Services
d) Education

5. What percentage of the population in Palampur is engaged in non-farm activities?
a) 10%
b) 25%
c) 50%
d) 75%

6. What is the main reason for the dependence on moneylenders in Palampur?
a) Lack of education
b) High interest rates
c) Lack of access to banks
d) Lack of job opportunities

7. What is the main source of income for landless laborers in Palampur?
a) Agriculture
b) Dairy farming
c) Weaving
d) Daily wages

8. Which of the following is a modern farming practice adopted in Palampur?
a) Traditional ploughing
b) Manual sowing
c) Use of chemical fertilizers
d) Non-irrigated farming

9. How are wages paid to farm laborers in Palampur?
a) In cash
b) In kind
c) In the form of goods
d) In barter system

10. Which organization provides the necessary credit for farming in Palampur?
a) Banks
b) Moneylenders
c) Government cooperatives
d) NGOs

11. What is the main aim of the government's employment generation programs in Palampur?
a) To provide subsidies to farmers
b) To create job opportunities in the village
c) To promote urban migration
d) To increase the GDP of the village

12. What type of farming is practiced in Palampur?
a) Subsistence farming
b) Commercial farming
c) Horticulture farming
d) Aquaculture farming

13. Which government scheme provides employment opportunities for rural people in Palampur?
a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
b) PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY)
c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
d) Digital India campaign

	14. What is the main drawback of the farming methods used in Palampur? a) High dependency on rainfall b) Lack of access to modern technology c) Lack of availability of seeds d) Lack of awareness about agricultural practices **15. Which organization provides technical assistance to the farmers in Palampur?** a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) c) Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) d) World Health Organization (WHO)
AI	**Revise Ls- 1,2,3 and Unit-4** **Models** **Roll no.1-10 : SDG working model** **Roll no. 11-20: ICT Model** **Roll no. 21-26: Language Tree Model** **Prepare the models neatly and for reference check these links :** **https://youtu.be/e_6bRjnFNnE?si=dON0T3sSFXT85R6O** **https://youtu.be/cFFkTV-FKbA?si=Q_TlMQxHhbBGicyp** **https://youtu.be/wChapPXwNXg?si=_Syx3FLrK9xRfUci** **Assignment** **Q1.You need to apply for leave at work. Which method of communication will you use?** a) E-mailb) Poster c) Newsletter d) Blog **Q2.Which of the following is an example of oral communication?** a) Newspapersb) Phone callc) Letters d) E-mail **Q3.What are the types of words we should use for verbal communication?** a) Acronyms b) Technical c) Simpled) Jargons **Q4. Which of these is not an appropriate non-verbal communication at work?** a) Keeping hands in pockets while talking b) Talking at moderate speed c) Sitting straight

d) Tilting head a bit to listen

Q5.In which of the following communications, the appearance and body language plays a vital role?
a) Visual communication
b) Written communication
c) Verbal communication
d) Non-verbal communication

Q6.What can self-management do?
a) It can help an individual to do well in all spheres of life
b) It can help in minimising anti-social behaviour.
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of the above

Q7. Which of the following is a self-management skill?
a) Self-control   b) Productivity
c) Self-awareness   d) All of these

Q8. Which of the following statement(s) about self-motivation is correct?
a) It drives one to do things and get success.
b) It drives one to put efforts for self-development.
c) It motivates one to be organised.
d) All of the above

Q9. Ram is a very good student. He has a very strong self-management skills. He will be able to _____
a) manage different activities effectively
b) focus on different task
c) cooperating with others in school and at home an perform better in their studies
d) All of the above

Q10.Self management skills include _____
a) Self Confidence   b) Self-Awareness
c) Self-Motivation   d) All of the above

Q11.Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?
a) no   b) yes   c) machine dependent   d) none of the these

Q12.All keywords in Python are in _____
a) Capitalized   b) lower case   c) UPPER CASE

d) None of the mentioned

Q13. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

```
4 + 3 % 5
```

a) 7   b) 2   c) 4   d) 1

Q14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i =1
while True:
if i%3==0:
break
print(i)

    i + =1
```

a) 1 2 3　　　　b) error　　　　c) 1 2　　　　d) none of the these

Q15. Which of the following functions can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on?
a) sys.version(1)　　　b) sys.version(0)　　　c) sys.version()

d) sys.version

Q16. What does pip stand for python?
a) Pip Installs Python　　　　　b) Pip Installs Packages
c) Preferred Installer Program　　d) All of the mentioned

Q17. What are the values of the following Python expressions?

```
2**(3**2)
(2**3)**2
2**3**2
```

a) 512, 64, 512　　　b) 512, 512, 512　　　c) 64, 512, 64　　　d) 64, 64, 64

Q18. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
l=[1,0,2,0,'hello','',[]]
list(filter(bool, l))
```

a) [1, 0, 2, 'hello', '', []]　　　b) Error
c) [1, 2, 'hello']　　　d) [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', '', []]

Q19. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
min(max(False,-3,-4),2,7)
```

a) -4

b) -3
c) 2
d) False

Q20. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?
a) Tuples
b) Lists
c) Class
d) Dictionary