

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE: 17.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Ch-4 Linear Equation in two variables Ex-4.1 ,4 .2,4 .3,4.4</p> <p>Ch-5 Introduction to Euclid Geometry Ex-5.1,5.2</p> <p>Please try different types of questions from R.S.AGGARWAL</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>BIOLOGY</u> <u>Improvement In Food Resources</u></p> <p>Read Page no 203, 204, 205 of NCERT Book.</p> <p>Q.1 What do you mean by Hybridization. Explain with example. Q.2 How do biotic and abiotic factor effect crop Production.?</p> <p>Q.1 What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvements.? Read page no no.205, 206 and 207.</p> <p>Q.1 compare the use of manure and fertilizer in the maintain soil fertility. Q.2 how do plants get nutrients? Q.3 What do you understand by irrigation.? What are the sources of irrigation? Read page no. 208, 209.</p> <p>Q.1 Why should preventive measures and biological control methods be preferred for protecting crops.? Q.2 What factor may be responsible for losses of grains during storage? 5:-Q.1 Name two plants which is used as biopesticide in organic farming. Q.2 What will happen if both the crops in mixed cropping are similar? Q.3 What is the basic objectives in mixes cropping? Q.4 What is the need of sustainable agriculture?</p> <p>Read page no.209, 210 and 211 of NCERT Book.</p> <p>Q1. What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming? Q2. What are the differences between broiler and layers and in their management?</p> <p>Read page no.211, 212 and 213.</p> <p>Q1. What is the significance of animal husbandry.? Q2. What is 'sahiwal' and 'jersey' breed.? Q3. What do you mean by vermi compost? Q1. Explain the term varietal improvement? Q2.Explain why in spite of the large population of cattle in our country, milk production is meager.? Q3. What is fumigation? Q4. How is green manure different from ordinary manure? Q1. Give two advantages of opiculture.? Q2.How do moisture and temperature affect the life of food material?</p>

Q3. Which methods are common used for improving cattle breeds and why?

Q1. Why simply increasing grain production for storage in warehouses cannot

Solve the problem of malnutrition and hunger?

Q2. State one factor which affects the quality of honey produced.

Q3. Mention the preventive and control measure used before storage of grain.?

CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER -2 IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

1. Read the chapter thoroughly page (14 to 26) NCERT BOOK
Read page no. 19 and 20 thoroughly and answer the following questions.
 - 1.(i) How can we obtain coloured component (dye) from blue/black ink?
 - (ii) Describe an activity to the above separation technique and mention its principle.
 - (iii) How can you separate particles of colloidal solution? Name the process.
 - (iv) Mention the principle of centrifugation.
 - (v) How can we separate a mixture of two immiscible liquids? Mention its principle.
 - (vi) How can we separate a mixture of salt and ammonium chloride ? What is the principle behind this separation technique?
2. Read page no. 21 to 24 thoroughly and answer the following questions. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 - (i) Explain the term Chromatography. Give its two applications.
 - (ii) What is the method of separating a mixture of two miscible liquids?
 - (iii) Mention the points of differences between distillation and fractional distillation.
 - (iv) Explain the process of crystallisation with the help of an activity.
 - (v) Why is crystallisation technique better than simple evaporation? Give its two applications.
 - (vi) Differentiate between physical and chemical changes. Give examples.
3. 110 g of salt is present in 550 g of solution. Calculate the mass percentage of the solution.
4.
 - (i) What are the two types of pure substances? Mention a point of difference between them.
 - (ii) Differentiate between mixtures and compounds.

PHYSICS CH 10-
GRAVITATION

1. What do you mean by gravitation?
- 2.State the universal law of gravitation.
- 3.Define the universal gravitational constant G.
- 4.Statement of kepler's law of planetary motion.
- 5.What do you mean by free fall?
- 6.What do you mean by acceleration due to gravity?
- 7.write an expression to show the relation between g and G.
- 8.Definition of weight and mass.

(ncert pg
no 132)

(ncert pg
no 132)

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no 133)

(ncert pg
no 134)

(ncert pg
no 135)

(ncert pg
no 137)

Important questions

1. Write the difference between G and g.
2. Write the difference between mass and weight.
3. Show that the weight of an object on the earth is the six times the weight on the moon.
4. Solve all the solved numerical which are given in ncert book of this chapter in the notebook.

HINDI

1. कोष्ठक में दिए हुए निर्देश के अनुसार वाक्य-परिवर्तन कीजिए-

(क) विद्यार्थी परीक्षा देने चले गए | (इच्छवाचक)

(ख) पिताजी आज मुंबई चले जाए | (विधानवाचक)

(ग) किसी के परिश्रम का लाभ उठाओ | (निषेधवाचक)

(घ) लता परीक्षा में द्वितीय आई | (विस्मयवाचक)

(ङ) तुम कल वहाँ जाओगे | (संदेहवाचक)

(च) वह दिल्ली जाएगा | (प्रश्नवाचक)

2. अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य –भेद के दो-दो उदाहरण दे |

साहित्य-(सॉवले सपनों की याद)
1.निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे-
 (क)सालिम अली किसकी तरह प्रकृति में विलीन हो रहे है ?
 (ख)सालिम अली पक्षियों को किन नजरों से देखना चाहते थे?
 (ग)यमुना नदी का सॉवला पानी किस घटना –क्रम की याद दिलाता है?
 (घ)सालिम अली के अनुसार प्राकृति को किस नजर से देखना चाहिए?

ENGLISH

CHAPTER - THE LITTLE GIRL
by-KATHERINE MANSFIELD

About the characters

1. Kezia-She is the daughter who is very afraid of her father at the beginning Kezia’s perception changes at the end due to care taken by her father in her mother’s absence.
2. Kezia’s Father- A hardworking and strict disciplinarian, (a person to be feared or avoided), whose tender side is revealed at the end of the story.

Summary

‘The Little Girl’ by, KATHERINE MANSFIELD is a story of a little girl, Kezia who on account of little understanding about her father, usually remained scared of him. She kept a distance from him, whenever he would be at home. She considered him to be as big as a giant. She would often get nervous and stutter while talking to him.

Once she was kept indoors on account of being affected by cold. Her grandmother advised her to make a gift for her father’s birthday next week. She suggested she should make a pin-cushion for him. Kezia made a beautiful pin-cushion; but she inadvertently made a mistake. She filled it with a paper that had father’s important speech on it. She was punished for that. This incident further estranged Kezia from her father.

She would often look at the neighbours, the Macdonalds playing joyously in their lawn. Mr. Macdonald was such a good father and played so lovingly with his children. She wondered he might be a different sort of father.

Once her mother fell ill and was hospitalized. She was left alone at home under the care of the cook. At night she had a nightmare and woke up screaming. She found her father standing by her bedside. He picked her up and took her to her room. He tucked her up in his bed and soon fell asleep. Kezia felt secure lying near her. She realized her father was not as big as a giant. She felt the beating of her father’s loving and large heart. Finally she realized her father was also very loving.

Answer the following questions: (Write in your English Notebook)
 Question 1: Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
 Answer: Kezia’s father was a strict person, who always used to give commands to

everybody else in the house. He never seemed to smile. He was having an overpowering personality. So Kezia was always in awe of him.

Question 2: Who were the people in Kezia's family?

Answer: Apart from Kezia and her father, there was Kezia's mother, grandmother and a cook in the family.

Question 3: What was Kezia's father's routine?

(i) before going to his office?

(ii) after coming back from his office?

(iii) on Sundays?

Answer: (i) Before going to office the father used to give a casual kiss and asked her to say goodbye.

(ii) After coming back from office he would ask for newspaper and a cup of tea.

(iii) On Sundays he would sleep on the sofa with his face covered with his favourite cushion.

Question 4: In what ways did Kezia's grandmother encourage her to get to know her father better?

Answer: Kezia's grandmother used to encourage Kezia to serve tea and to fetch spectacles for her father, so that she could get opportunity to interact with him.

Question 5: Kezia's efforts to please her father resulted in displeasing him very much. How did this happen?

Answer: Kezia's grandmother asked her to make some surprise gift for the father's birthday. She wanted to make a nice pin cushion for her father. She wanted to stuff the cushion with some scraps. While searching for scrap she found some pieces of papers strewn on the bed. She used them to stuff the pin cushion.

But it was her sheer bad luck that those were not useless papers, but was speech written by her father. He had to deliver that speech at some important function.

This made her father angry to the extent that he beat her up.

Question 6: Kezia decides that there are "different kinds of fathers". What kind of father was Mr Macdonald, and how was he different from Kezia's father?

Answer: Mr. Macdonald was of jovial nature. He used to play around with his kids. On the other hand Kezia's father was never seen in a playful mood and was always serious. He always scolded Kezia for seemingly minor mistakes. This was his way of bringing up a child.

Question 7: How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?

Answer: When Kezia's mother falls sick she is feeling lonely. To take solace she goes to sleep in her father's lap. While consoling her he seems to be an affectionate person. Kezia also feels the warmth of the proverbial bear hug of her father. Now she feels quite safe and secure with her father. She realizes that because of his busy schedule her father is unable to give enough time to the family. When her father falls asleep before her, she realizes that her father is also a human being and he too needs sympathy.

Reference to context (Write in your English Notebook)

1. But the same nightmare came-..... To see beside her bed, a candle in his hand.

“What’s the matter?” he said.

a. Why did she get the nightmare?

Ans- She got the nightmare because she was sleeping alone due to her mother and grandmother being in hospital.

b. Where was the butcher?

Ans- The butcher was in her nightmare.

c. Find a word from the passage that means ‘shaking in fear due to cold’.

Ans- The word is shivering.

d. Why did the girl call her grandmother for help in the nightmare?

Ans- The girl was very close to her grandmother and not to her father. So, she called her grandmother for help in the nightmare.

2. “But it was for your b-b-birthday.”..... “What did God make fathers for?” she sobbed.

a. Who is speaking in the first line and to whom?

Ans- In the first line, Kezia is speaking to her father.

b. How did the father react?

Ans- The father reacted by becoming angry and beating her pink palms with a ruler.

c. Find a word from the passage that means ‘wept’.

Ans- The word is ‘sobbed’.

d. How did the grandmother comfort little girl?

Ans- To comfort the little girl the grandmother wrapped her in a shawl and seated her in a chair.

Answer the following questions on your own:-

1. Compare Kezia’s father with Mr Macdonald. Do you think sharing with kids is necessary?

2. Why was Kezia fond of her grandmother?

CHAPTER -RAIN ON THE ROOF

by Coates Kinney

Summary

In this poem, the poet says that when the humid shadows drift (here, ‘humid shadows’ means dark clouds full of water). He says that when the sky is full of

dark clouds which have moisture, and are full of water and are about to bring rain. Further, when these clouds float around the sky over the starry spheres (refers to the sky at night time that is full of stars).

Then, huge clouds that are full of moisture move around in the sky. And the raindrops that seem like a tear falling from the sky wipe the sad darkness of the night. Moreover, the poet is comparing the raindrops to tears as to him the dark sky seems very sad. Also, it appears as if it is weeping and the raindrops are the tears shed by it. He further adds that it is like a blessing to lie on the bed in his room. And listen to the sound made by raindrops falling on the roof.

In the next part, the poet expresses his feelings when he hears the raindrops falling on the roof of his house. Poet says that every tinkle on the shingles has an echo in the heart. Whenever he hears raindrops falling on the rooftop its sound repeats in his heart and in his dreams. Further, he has many different and fantastic imaginations. Also, the falling drops of rain on the rooftops creates many new different dreams in his mind. For instance, he recollects many memories of the past which come back into his mind as dreams. Hence, he listens to the patter of the rain upon the roof, he has many new dreams in his mind. And his memories of the past come back in the form of dreams.

In the last paragraph, the poet introduces his mother and says that he is dreaming of his mother. As in the previous stanza that rain brings memories of the past. They were the memory of his mother who is no longer alive. Long ago, his mother used to love him a lot and she used to consider him a darling. Also, she would let him sleep until daybreak and have sweet dreams. As he listens to the song made by the raindrops falling on the rooftop of his room he feels that his mother is looking at him. Moreover, the sound of rain makes him correlate his past with his present. That's the reason he was so moved by the sound of the raindrops on the shingles of his room. Every time he hears this sound it brings back memories of the past as he reminds of his mother.

Poetic device used in the poem:

Stanza 1

i. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.

'Humid Hover' - 'h' sound is repeating.

'starry spheres' - 's' sound is repeating.

'press pillow' - 'p' sound is repeating.

'lie listening' - 'l' sound is repeating.

ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.

'Patter' is the use of sound word. It is the sound made by the rain drops falling on the roof top.

iii. Personification: Treating a non – living thing as a living being. darkness has been personified when he says that it is sad.

iv. Transferred Epithet: The use of an adjective with a noun when it refers to another noun.

In 'melancholy darkness', the darkness is not melancholy, but it refers to the sad people.

Stanza 2

i. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.

'busy being' - 'b' sound is repeating

'their thread' - 'th' sound is repeating

'rain roof' - 'r' sound is repeating

ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.

'tinkle', 'patter' – sounds made by the raindrops

iii. Personification: Treating a non – living thing as a living being. recollection is personified when he says that they weave dreams.

iv. Transferred Epithet: The use of an adjective with a noun when it refers to another noun.

'dreamy fancies' – it does not mean that the fancies are dreamy but refers to the people who have dreams.

Stanza 3

i. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.

'memory my mother' - 'm' sound is repeating

'Darling dreamers' - 'd' sound is repeating

ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.

'patter' – sound of raindrops falling on the shingles of the roof.

Answer the following questions

Question 1.

What do the following phrases mean to you? Discuss in class.

1. humid shadows

2. starry spheres

3. what a bliss

4. a thousand dreamy fancies into busy being start

5. a thousand recollections weave their air-threads into woof

Answer:

1. Humid shadows: Shadowy clouds laden with droplets of rainwater.

2. Starry spheres: stars appear in a group in the sky.

3. What a bliss: utmost joy experienced by the poet.

4. A thousand dreamy fancies into busy being start: this refers to the various imaginary thoughts and fantasies that are aroused in the poet's mind.

5. A thousand recollections weave their air-threads into woof: The poet recollects hundreds of memories in the rainy season. They weave a weft with the help of air-threads.

Question 2.

What does the poet like to do when it rains?

Answer: When it rains the poet wants to lie on bed in a cottage and listen to pitter-patter sound of the rain.

Question 3.

What is the single major memory that comes to the poet's mind? Who are the "darling dreamers" he refers to?

Answer: The poet's mother is the single major memory that comes to his mind. 'Darling dreamers' are the poet and his siblings in their childhood when they put to sleep by their mother and later on mother used to look at them while they were asleep.

Question 4.

Is the poet now a child? Is his mother still alive?

Answer: No, the poet is not a child. His mother is no more. But she comes in his memories.

Question 5.

What is a 'bliss' for a poet in the poem?

Answer: The poet loves rain because it carries him in old memories. He thinks it is bliss to hear the sound of the rain on the roof by lying cozy bed and enjoys the music of nature. It is the bliss for him.

Reference to context:

Question 1: Now in memory come my mother,By the patter of the rain

1. Who comes in the memory and why does she come?

Ans- The poet's mother comes in the memory.

Every night she used to come and see how her children were sleeping. The poet remembers this.

2. What is that 'refrain' the poet talks about?

Ans- The refrain that the poet talks about is the sound of raindrops falling on the roof.

3. Trace a word from the extract that means "rectangular wooden tiles".

Ans- The word is shingles.

4. Which poetic device has been used in the stanza?

Ans- Metaphor has been used in the stanza. Here darling dreamers is used as metaphor for children who were asleep and probably dreaming.

Question 2:

Every tinkle on the shinglesOf the rain upon the roof.

1. What appears when the rain become busy ?

Ans- There appears a tinkling sound which creates an echo in the heart.

2. Why does the mind become busy?

Ans- The mind becomes busy in dreaming a thousand fancies due to the tinkling sound.

3. Why does the poet's heart echo?

Ans- The poet's heart echoes because of the tinkling sound of raindrops on the roof.

4. What are the dreamy fancies of the poet in the above lines?

Ans- The dreamy fancies of the poet are his mother's cuddling, her love and affection and fond look.

Long answer:

1. What is the message conveyed by the poem 'Rain on the Roof'?

Ans- The poet wants to convey the message that nature too exhibits its grief and pleasure. First he says that the dark rain clouds float in the air and cover the starry sky. The sky has been shining with stars, but is now covered and appears dark. It shows the anxiety or unhappiness of the sky, Then the raindrops fall like tears due to sadness. But the pattering of the rain gives pleasure to the poet who has been lying in a room. The poet becomes lost in old memories while listening to the musical pattering of the rain. It creates echoes in his heart. He remembers his mother in his dreams. Even when the rain stops, he feels the benevolent look of his mother.

Practice questions:

1. What thoughts appear in poet's mind when it rains?

2. Why was it bliss to press the pillow?

3. Why does the poet call melancholy darkness 'weeping'?

4. Why was the rain soft to listen?

LANGUAGE

EDIT THE PASSAGE

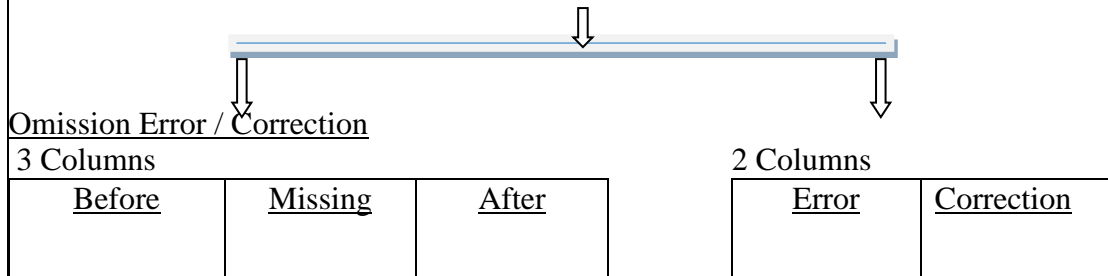
Q: What does editing the passage mean?

Ans. It is the process of identifying and rectifying errors in a passage.

Steps to edit a passage:

- Read the passage
- Identify the error
- Rectify the error

Types of Editing



Omission Error / Correction

3 Columns

<u>Before</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>After</u>
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2 Columns

<u>Error</u>	<u>Correction</u>
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Let us try: Example 1- Omission:

The following passage has not been edited. There is a word missing in each line. Identify the missing word and write it in the blank provided.

Passage		Before	Missing	After
Buddha taught people / many	a.	<u>people</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>many</u>
different ways. He taught children / telling	b.	<u>children</u>	<u>by</u>	<u>telling</u>
stories. He gave detailed explanations / the	c.	<u>explanati</u> <u>ons</u>	<u>of</u>	<u>the</u>
path to the wise. To others, / taught without	d.	<u>others</u>	<u>he</u>	<u>taught</u>
speaking any word / all. He always	e.	<u>word</u>	<u>at</u>	<u>all</u>
talked with kindness / love.	f.	kindness	<u>and</u>	<u>love</u>

Example 2-

Error and Correction:

Passage		Error	Correction
Have you ever ate a food that might kill you?	a.	<u>ate</u>	<u>eaten</u>
That is what thousands of Koreansdone every year	b.	<u>done</u>	<u>do</u>
when they sit down ofa delicious meal of Fugu fish.	c.	<u>of</u>	<u>for / to</u>
In English, Fugu is known like Puffer fish.	d.	<u>like</u>	<u>as</u>
There are above 120 species of Puffer in the world's oceans.	e.	<u>above</u>	<u>over</u>
They are relative small, and they have spikes	f.	<u>relative</u>	<u>relatively</u>
who pop up when they sense danger.	g.	<u>who</u>	<u>that / which</u>
Through this spikes the Puffers can inject a deadly venom	h.	<u>this</u>	<u>these</u>
into their attackers, and it is this venom who	i.	<u>who</u>	<u>that/which</u>
make the Fugu such a potentially dangerous fish.	j.	<u>make</u>	<u>makes</u>

Try it yourself :

Question 1. Edit the following passage:

Passage		Error	Correction
Vijender Singh of Bhiwani be the	a.		
first Indian boxer as bring an Olympic	b.		
medal to India at 2008.	c.		
Vijender was encouraged from his coach.	d.		

Question 2. Edit the following passage:

Passage		Before	Missing	After
Every year many people visit temple	a.			
town of Kanchipuram Tamil Nadu.	b.			
Pilgrims have going there in	c.			
large numbers many centuries	d.			
because they want see the splendid	e.			
architecture the temples.	f.			

GAP FILLING

In gap filling, we put to the test our knowledge of English grammar. Thus, a gap filling exercise is a great way to practise English. The concept of gap filling is not restricted to the usage of a specific part of grammar. Rather, it involves the entire range of grammatical topics, from parts of speech, tenses, determiners to subject-verb agreement and finites/non finites. Therefore, it is a practise of grammar as a whole.

Let us see some examples:

1. 'He is a well known architect. His designs won an international award last year.'

Options: [that, which, whose, who]

Ans: He is a famous architect whose designs won an international award last year.'

2. 'The stairs are wet and slippery. Walk _____.'

Options: [care fuller, careful, care, carefully]

Ans: The stairs are wet and slippery. Walk carefully.

3. 'I saw a great film.' (Change into present perfect simple tense)

Options: [am seeing, will see, have seen, could see]

Ans: I have seen a great film.

Filling the gaps in a passage:

Q1: Read the passage given below. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word/phrase from the given options:

One of the (a)_____ problems facing the world today is global warming.

Many scientists believe that our production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is having a heating effect on the atmosphere and this

(b)_____ be very dangerous for human life. We (c)_____ examine the problem of global warming and suggest some ways of solving it.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	Bigger	Biggest	big	most big
(b)	Could	Shall	is	ought
(c)	May	Can	should	must

Answers: (a) (ii) biggest (b) (i) could (c) (iv) must

Q 2 : Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones that follow:

Alaska's size and climate make transportation (a) _____ challenge.

Long ago, sledges pulled (b) _____ dog teams were the best way to travel (c) _____ native people.

Options:

1. an / the / a / for

2. by / with / of / beside
3. by / to / for / with

Q3 : Complete the paragraph given below with the help of options that follow:

Recent heavy rains (1)_____ Chennai city throwing normal life out of gear. The city (2)_____ severe water logging and people wading through knee-deep water. Many volunteers in their respective areas (3)_____ out the relief activities. In Annai Satya Nagar, food packets (4)_____ distributed to the victims. Many NGO's (5)_____ helped the needy.

Options:

1. has lashed / lashed / will lash / lashes
2. carry / carrying / carried / had carried
3. were / was / did / have
4. are / were / also / but
5. sincerely / earnestly / readily / humanely

Q. Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate words from the given options.

Last year, a group of tourists (1) _____ to India and they decided to (2) _____ Goa. At Calangute, they were swept off their feet by the beauty (3) _____ the beach. (4) _____ stayed (5) _____ for a week.

Options:

1. had come / came / have come / are coming
2. visit / visited / visiting / visits
3. on / in / about / of
4. He / She / They / Them
5. their / there / near / far

Story Writing

A story is basically a narrating of real or imaginary events, involving real or imaginary people. A story needs to be represented in words necessarily. Even images or moving pictures (movies) can narrate a story. A story is generally designed to entertain, and/or send a message across.

How to Write a Story Step by Step-

1. Remember that the whole literature is based on Illusion, Pleasure and Truth (IPT). Decide what feelings you want to arouse in the reader's mind.

2. The first paragraph should be catchy which attracts the reader's interest with something unusual and unexpected. Don't insert too much of your own feelings but target the reader and let them think.
3. Always introduce lively and multi-faceted characters but remember to give them qualities according to your plot.
4. As a writer, you have to decide who is going to narrate the story because the story is the one which has a narrator. It is much different from a novel.
5. Include some meaningful dialogues. Let your readers understand the personality of your characters and flow with them.

6. Set up the plot it is how you set up the situation, where the turning points of the story are, and what the characters do at the end of the story. "A plot is a series of events deliberately arranged so as to reveal their dramatic, thematic, and emotional significance."—Jane Burroway

7. Create conflict and tense atmosphere. According to Janet Burroway- "Conflict is the fundamental element of fiction because in literature only trouble is interesting. It takes the trouble to turn the great themes of life into a story: birth, love, work, and death."

8. Build a climax. The main character understands what hasn't been seen before, and realizes what must be done, or finally decides to do it.

9. Conclusion- The central character may win or may lose exposing the reality of society's reality.

The format of Story Writing-

1. Beginning- Interesting phrases like- "The day was departing", "Every morning I used to walk there but that day was different"

2. Character Introduction- A few dialogues can reveal the characters in a well way but remember to keep them limited otherwise the story will look like a one-act play.

3. Plot- Description of happenings in their best order.

4. Conclusion- End of the story

Assignments for story writing practice- (Do solved example 1 and 2 in your English notebook)

Solved Example-

1. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang

Rahul's Presence of Mind

Rahul was alone at home. Suddenly the phone rang. He hesitated for a moment but then picked up the receiver. Though he said 'Hello', there was no response from

the other side. He repeated 'Hello' 'Hello' ... but still no one replied from the other end. The phone rang again but this time somebody asked if his father was at home. When Rahul asked who was calling, the caller refused to tell about him and kept on asking his parents' whereabouts. When Rahul refused to answer, the line was disconnected.

After some time, the doorbell rang. As Rahul peeped through the keyhole, he found a tall man with a beard, outside the door. Rahul got scared and quickly ran towards the phone and called up his father's friend who lived in their colony and told him about the incident. His uncle asked him not to worry as he would reach soon. He quickly collected some other men from the neighbourhood, and with his pet dog, reached Rahul's home. The tall man was looking for a way to get into the house when the dog of Rahul's uncle held his leg with its teeth the man panicked and tried to run away but was overpowered by all the men of the colony.

Soon, the police reached Rahul's home and his parents also returned and thanked the neighbours. Everyone praised Rahul's presence of mind which saved his life.

2. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless.

Suddenly she.....

A Childhood Saved

It had been over two hours waiting for the train. Ruhi was getting restless.

Suddenly she noticed a child begging at the platform. He appeared to be a little, sweet boy who had a small bag on his shoulder. She noticed a book in his bag.

Ruhi was eager to know where the child lived. There was still more than an hour left for her train to arrive. So, she got up and started following him. The boy

moved out of the station and entered a slum nearby. He got into a house which appeared to be a very dirty and unhygienic place. There were other child beggars

in the house who were in the age group of 5 — 12 years. They were thin and weak. They had money but nothing to eat. Just then, a burly man entered the

house. The children became quiet. He asked them for the money that they had collected by begging. The poor children handed all the money they had to him.

Ruhi understood that it was a racket of child beggars. She felt pity for those small children. She decided to inform the police. The police and an NGO 'Bachpan

Bachao' soon reached the place. The man was perplexed on seeing the police. The police arrested him and the children were sent under the protection of the NGO

from where they would be sent to their homes. Ruhi felt relieved and was appreciated by everyone. She was later rewarded by the government for her effort

in rescuing the children.

Unsolved (Practice in your rough notebook)

3. Write a story in about 150-200 words with the following beginning and give a suitable title to it.

"It was a rainy day, and I was all alone at home. It was pitch dark outside.

Suddenly I heard someone knocking at my door....."

OR

"I was walking alone near the sea beach when I heard somebody screaming from

	the fine bushes....."
SOCIAL STUDIES	<p><u>Civics chapter 3: Constitutional Design</u></p> <p>Read civics chapter 3: Constitutional Design and underline the difficult words and find their meanings.</p> <p>1. In which way was the system of ‘apartheid’ oppressive? Ans. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, swimming pools, public toilets etc. were all separate for the whites and blacks. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.</p> <p>Q.2. What was the appeal made by the black leaders to the fellow blacks after the emergence of the new democratic South Africa? Ans. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. They urged the people to build a new South Africa based on equality of all races, and of men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights.</p> <p>Q.3. What is meant by the term ‘Constitution’? Ans. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living in that country. It is the supreme law that determines the relationship among the people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government. It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have the power to take different decisions.</p> <p>Q.4. Describe the advantages that Indians had when they participated in the legislatures which were set up as a result of the elections of 1937. Ans. Although the legislatures set up in India as a result of elections of 1937 were not fully democratic, the experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them.</p> <p>Q.5. Give a description of the composition of the Constituent Assembly. Ans. The Constituent Assembly was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. Congress, which was the dominant party in the Assembly, itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. It represented members from different languages, castes, religions, classes and occupations.</p> <p>Q.6. What did Ambedkar mean by ‘Contradiction’ in his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly? Ans. In his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly Dr. Ambedkar said that India was entering a life of ‘contradictions’ on 26th Jan 1950. By this he meant that in politics Indians would have equality but in social and economic life, there would be inequality. In politics India would be recognising the principle of one man one vote, with one value, but in social and economic life, the principle of one man one value would be denied.</p> <p>Q.7. Why was a constitution necessary for a country like South Africa? Ans. The oppressor and the oppressed, i.e. the whites and the blacks were planning to live</p>

	<p>together, as equals. It was not going to be easy for them to trust each other. They wanted to safeguard their interests. The only way to build and maintain trust was to write down some rules. This set of basic rules was the constitution needed for South Africa.</p> <p>Q.8. What do you understand by secularism? Why is India called a secular country? Ans. India is a country of many religions and it respects all religions. No religion is given the status of state religion and equal respect is given to all beliefs, faiths and practices. Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion.</p> <p>Q.9. What are Constitutional Amendments? State its significance in a democratic country like India. Ans. Constitutional Amendments are changes in the constitution made by the Supreme Legislative body in a country. The constitution of India is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.</p> <p>Q.10. What were the difficulties faced during the making of Indian constitution? Ans. It was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. Making a constitution for a huge country like India was not an easy affair. The country was born through partition. The problem of princely states was left undecided by the British. There were anxieties about the present and future of the country.</p> <p>Q.11. State the steps involved in the framing of Indian constitution. Ans. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent assembly Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. It had 299 members. The assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 and it came into force on 26 January 1950.</p> <p>Q.12. The Preamble of our constitution is a short statement of values. Which country has inspired India to incorporate the Preamble? Why does it start with “We The People of India?” Ans. Taking inspiration from American model, most countries including India have chosen to begin their constitutions with a importance to the people of India by saying that it is the people who have drawn up and enacted the constitution. It has not been handed down to them by a king or any outside power.</p>
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COMPUTER	<p>Ch-6 [Word Processing Tool: MS Word 2013]</p> <p>1. Why do you press Ctrl+s while working on a text document? Ans. We do so to save our document.</p> <p>2. What is menu bar? Ans. Menu bar displays the various set of options or commands.</p> <p>3. Why is alignment important in MS Word? Ans. The alignment is important in MS Word because a proper alignment makes the text more effective for the design, it shows more neatness of text and adjust ample amount of information on the page.</p> <p>4. What is word wrap feature? Ans. Word wrap is wrapping the text to a new line when the right margin has reached the end.</p> <p>5. Write the menu names where these options are present: a) font option, b) language</p>
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option.

Ans. Font option is present in home tap of the menu bar.

6. How can we change the font size in MS Word?

Ans. Step 1-Select the text you want to change the font size of.

Step 2-From the Home tab, selects the Font option.

Step 3-Click on the drop-down arrow next to the font size box to change the size of the text.

Step 4-Select your desired font size and click on it.

7. What is the format painter option in MS Word?

Ans. The Format Painter is a wonderful tool to use when you want to quickly apply the formatting of a particular text to another. Format painter copies the format of selected text shape, or picture and applies to another.

8. What is the right alignment of text?

Ans. Right alignment is the text is placed near to the right margin.

9. How to add shortcut key?

Ans: Step 1 selects any symbol from the keyboard dialog box

Step 2 now click on the shortcut key buttons which will display customize keyboard dialog box.in shortcut key

Step 3 now type the selected shortcut key box.

Step 4 clicks the Assign button to assign the shortcut key.

10. How to insert WordArt?

Ans: 1. Click on the INSERT tab.

2. Select WordArt

3. Choose the WordArt style.

4. The placeholder text will appear “your text here”

5. Start typing your own text.

Ch 4 Communication and Networking

Short type notes

1. Define Network. What is its purpose?

Ans: A network is a group of two or more computers connected through a medium by which they can share information and resources available on network.

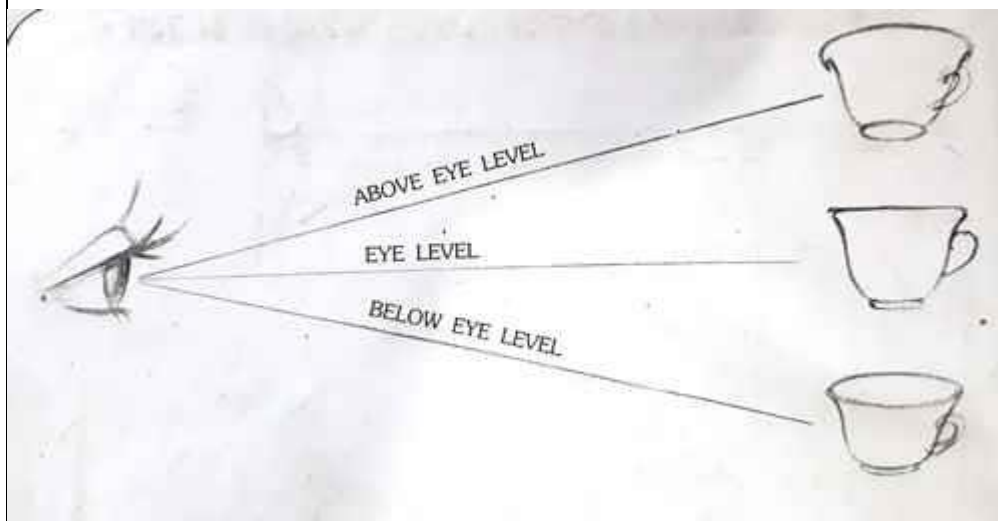
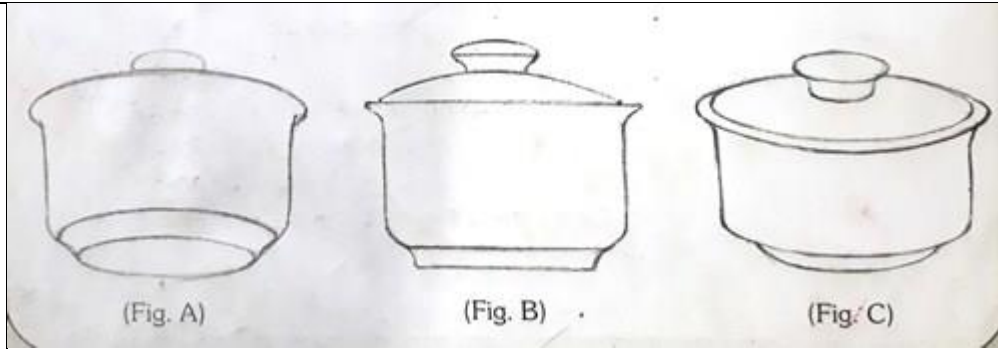
2. What are modems? What purposes do they serve in data communication system?

Ans: Modem is a modulator converter which converts digital signals to analog signals, and demodulator converts analog signal to digital signals. They allow computer to send and receive data over a telephone line or cable.

3. What do you mean by Internet chat?

Ans: Online chat or Internet chat refers to any kind of communication over

	<p>the internet that offers real time transmission of text messages from sender to receiver.</p> <p>4. Define Cladding. Ans: The reflective surface around the internal core known as cladding. It covers the core and reflects light back to core.</p> <p>5. What is the most basic use of switch in computer network? Ans: Switch is like a hub but built in with advanced features. It uses physical device addresses in each incoming message so that it can deliver the message to the right destination or port.</p> <p>6. Define Internet. List some of its uses. Ans: The internet is a system of connected networks over the worldwide web. Telephone Lines, cables,satellites and wireless connections are used to connect computers and other device to www. Some uses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides us with useful data,information,and knowledge. • The internet has proved to be a useful guide for students. </p> <p>7. Define the term TCP/IP. Ans: TCP/IP Tcp is Transmission control protocol and Ip is internet protocol.</p> <p>8. Define Hub and Router. Ans: Hub – It is a device that divides a network connection into multiple computers. It acts as a distribution center. Router – when you have two distinct network or want to share a single internet connection to multiple computers then routers are used.</p> <p>9. Explain Infra-red and WiMAX communication system. Ans: WI MAX covers bigger range and creates network in Metropolitan network. Infra-red is of longer wavelengths that are used for short range communication. They are used in remote controls of TV, car, toys etc.</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic- PERSPECTIVE EYE LEVEL Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy. As per instruction given in pictures.</p>



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