

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE : 14.06.2021 to 29.06.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CHAPTER 7: Triangles (congruence of triangles) Ex- 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4. Note: kindly solve the different questions from R.S. Aggarwal book related to above topic.
SCIENCE	<p style="text-align: center;">PHYSICS –</p> <p>CHAPTER 8 Motion(Pg nos:109 to 113)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solve In text Question 1,2,3,4 and 5(Pg no-109 and 110)2. Define uniform circular motion? Why uniform circular motion is also known as accelerated motion?3. Solve Exercise Questions 5 to 10 (Pg no – 112 and 113)4. Write the difference between uniform linear motion and uniform circular motion. <p>CHAPTER 9 Force and laws of motion (Pg nos:114to 119)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define the term force?2. Explain any three effects that can be produced by force with examples.3. Define the term a) balanced forces and b) unbalanced forces.4. State Newton's first law of motion.5. Define inertia. Give one example.6. Define the term momentum and write its SI unit.7. State Newton's second law of motion. Use this law to find the method to measure force acting on an object.8. Define one unit of force.9. Solve In text Questions 1,2,3 and 4 (Pg no- 118).10. Solve Exercise Questions 1,2,3 and 4 (Pg no-128). <p style="text-align: center;">CHEMISTRY</p> <p>Chapter- 2 ‘IS MATTERS AROUND US PURE?’ (pg no: 20 – 27)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The chapter thoroughly and underline the new words.2. Write all the important topics .3. Write the answers of question number (1to 3)given in pg.no21.4. Write all the answers of question no 1 to 4 given in pg.no 22.5. Write all the answers of question no 1 to 3 given in pg.no 23.6. Write all answers of question no 1 to 3 and 1 to 2 given in pg.no 24.7. Write all the answers of question no 1 to 5 given in pg.no 26.8. Write all the equations and solved question answers given at the back of the chapter. Pg.no 28,29,30. Question no 1 to 11.

BIOLOGY

Ch-6 'Tissues' [Plant Tissues] (pg no : 68-73)

1. Read page no 68 to 73 thoroughly and answer the questions given in page no : 69 (1,2). {NCERT}
2. Write the answers for the questions given in page no: 74 (1,2,3,4) {NCERT}
3. Draw neat and labelled diagrams of the following: pg no : 69 ,fig-6.2 ,pg no : 71, fig-6.4, pg no : 73, fig-6.7(a,b,c,d).
4. Answer the following questions :
 - a) Differentiate between simple tissue and complex tissue.
 - b) Differentiate between parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma on the basis of their cell wall.
 - c) What is the function of epidermal cells of the roots? Why do they bear hair like parts on them?
 - d) What are the functions of the stomata?
 - e) What is the main function of the meristematic tissue?

[ANIMAL TISSUES]. (Pg no : 74 – 76)

1. Read page no : 74,75 and 76 thoroughly.
2. Draw neat and labelled diagrams of the following: pg no : 75, fig-6.9 (a,b,c,d), pg no : 76, fig-6.10 (e).
3. Answer the following questions:
 - a) What are the functions of the connective tissue ?
 - b) Name the fat storage tissue. Where is this tissue present? What speciality is attained by this tissue due to the storage of fat?
 - c) Where are the blood cells produced? What is the function of the blood platelets?
 - d) What is plasma? What are its various functions?
 - e) What are the functions of the blood ?
 - f) What is lymph? What are its functions?

पाठ- अपठित गद्यांश

आवश्यक निर्देश –

प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचे एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।

अपठित गद्यांश

सत्संग से लौकिक और पारलौकिक दोनों प्रकार के सुख प्राप्त होते हैं। यदि कोई मनुष्य इस जीवन में दुखी रहता है तो कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए श्रेष्ठ पुरुषों की संगति में वह अपने सांसारिक दुखों का विस्मरण कर देता है। महापुरुषों के उपदेश सदैव सुख शांति प्रदान करते हैं। दुख के समय मनुष्य जिनका स्मरण करके धीरज प्राप्त करता है। सत्संग में लीन रहने वाले मनुष्य को दुखों का भय नहीं रहता है। वह अपने दिल समझता है, जिससे दुखों का कोई कारण ही शेष नहीं रह जाता। सत्संग के प्रभाव से धैर्य लाभ होता है। जिससे मन में क्षमा की शक्ति स्वयं ही आ जाती है। क्षमा सभी प्रकार के दुर्गुणों का विनाश कर देती है और मन को शांति व संतोष प्रदान करती है। इसी प्रकार के अन्य अनेक लाभ सत्संग द्वारा प्राप्त होते हैं। संगति का प्रभाव मन पर अनिवार्य रूप से पड़ता है। अतः सत्संग में रहने वाला मनुष्य सदाचारी होता है। हमें भी सदस्य सज्जन पुरुषों की संगति करनी चाहिए और दुर्जन मनुष्य से दूर रहना चाहिए। दुर्जनों के संग रहकर उत्कृष्ट गुणों वाला मनुष्य भी विनाश की ओर चला जाता है।

उपर्युक्त अपठित गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

1. सत्संग से लौकिक और पारलौकिक सुख किस प्रकार प्राप्त होते हैं?
2. सत्संग से मन को क्या लाभ प्राप्त होता है?
3. दुर्जन व्यक्तियों से दूर रहने की सलाह क्यों दी गई है?
4. अपठित गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

विषय – हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ- 11. सूखे सुमन से

ड.प्रश्न – कवयित्री सूखे सुमन को किन शब्दों में संत्वाना देती है ?

उत्तर – कवयित्री फूल से दुखी न होने को कहती है। वह संत्वाना देते हुए कहती है कि संसार बड़ा स्वार्थी है। इस संसार ने कभी किसी को सुख नहीं दिया। स्वार्थ सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद यह किसी को नहीं पूछता, फिर भला तुझे क्यों पूछेगा ?

HINDI

च. कवयित्री फूल के माध्यम से संसार और जीवन के किस कटु सत्य का उद्घाटन करती है ?

उत्तर - कवयित्री फूल के माध्यम से संसार इस कटु सत्य का उद्घाटन करती है कि इस संसार को भगवान ने ही स्वार्थी बनाया है। यहाँ लोग तभी तक आपकी कद्र करते हैं जब तक आपसे उनका स्वार्थ सिद्ध होता है। उपयोगितावादी इस संसार में जैसे ही उपयोगिता खत्म वैसे ही उसे भुला दिया जाता है।

'सूखे सुमन से' कविता का सार अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

सार - महादेवी वर्मा को आधुनिक जगत की मीरा भी कहा जाता है। हिंदी में गद्य एवं पद्य दोनों ही विधाओं पर समानाधिकार रखने वाली इस प्रतिभा का अवतरण सन १९०७ में उत्तरप्रदेश के फरुखाबाद में हुआ था। उनकी ये कविता सूखे सुमन से अत्यंत मार्मिक कविता है। उन्होंने अपनी कविता में मानव जीवन की क्षण भंगुरता को अत्यधिक मार्मिक ढंग से दर्शाया है।

अपनी इस कविता सूखे सुमन से में वो पुष्प से कहती है कि सूखे सुमन अपने बाल्य काल में तुम कली के रूप में थे। उस समय हँसते खिलखिलाते हुए तुम पवन के प्रभाव से खिल गए। जब शुरुवात में पुष्प खिला तो उस पर बहुत सारे भँवरे आकर मधु के लिए मंडराने लगे। जब पुष्प खिलता है उस समय उसपर चन्द्रमा, पवन और माली का स्नेह उमड़ कर आने लगता है। कोई उसको हंसाता है, कोई उसको देखकर आनंदित होता है, कोई लोरियाँ गाकर सुलाता है।

महादेवी वर्मा पुष्प से पूछती है कि जब तू उद्यान में अठखेलियाँ कर रहा था, तब क्या तूने इस सोचा था कि तेरा अंत होगा? इस समय जब तू मुरझाया हुआ पड़ा है उद्यान में, अब कोई भ्रमर क्यों पास नहीं आता है तेरे? और वो पवन जिसने तुझे आनंद दिया था उसी ने आज तुझे गिरा दिया है। आज जब तू मुरझाया हुआ धरती पर पड़ा हुआ है। कोई तेरे लिए रोने वाला नहीं है।

आगे बहुत ही गंभीर होकर कवयित्री पुष्प को हौसला प्रदान करते हुए कहती है, पुष्प व्यथित मत हो। क्योंकि तेरी ही नहीं इस स्वार्थमय संसार में सभी की यही गति होती है। संसार स्वार्थ के ऊपर ही चलता है। जब तूने अपनी सारी खुशबू और सुंदरता जगत पर वार दी, फिर भी संसार ने तेरी इस दशा पर दुःख ना किया तो फिर हम जैसे निसार मनुष्य के हथर पर कौन आंसू बहाने वाला है?

कवयित्री ने यहाँ पर पुष्प के जीवन का वर्णन करते हुए कलात्मक रूप से मनुष्य जीवन की निःसारता और संसार के स्वार्थमय होने का सटीक वर्णन किया है। कवयित्री कहती है कि मनुष्य को ये समझना चाहिए कि जीवन क्षणभंगुर है व उसी अनुसार संसार में आचरण करना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए -

कर दिया मधु और सौरभ
दान सारा एक दिन,
किन्तु रोता कौन है
तेरे लिए दानी सुमन ?
मत व्यथित हो फूल !
किसकी सुख दिया संसार ने ?
स्वार्थमय सबको बनाया
है यहाँ करतार ने !

प्रसंग - प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ हमारी हिंदी पाठ्य पुस्तक सारांश भाग- 8 के अंतर्गत महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा रचित कविता 'सूखे सुमन से' ली गई है। प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ द्वारा कवयित्री ने फूल के सर्वस्य त्याग एवं दुनिया के स्वार्थपूर्ण व्यवहार का वर्णन किया है।

व्याख्या - कवयित्री सूखे पुष्प को संबोधित करते हुए कहती है कि तूने एक ही दिन में अपनी सुगंध और शहद को दूसरो के लिए दान कर दिया। पर हे दानी सुमन, बता तेरे लिए इस संसार में कौन रो रहा है? अर्थात् कोई नहीं। हे फूल! तू दुखी मत हो। यह संसार है ही ऐसा। इस संसार ने किसी को भी सुख नहीं दिया। यहाँ इश्वर ने सभी को स्वार्थी बनाया है। जब तक उनका स्वार्थ सिद्ध होता है तब तक लोग किसी के साथ रहते हैं। स्वार्थ सिद्ध न हो पाने की स्थिति में उसे भुला देते हैं।

निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

खिल गया जब पूर्ण तू
मंजुल, सुकोमल पुष्पवर, बन
लुब्ध मधु के हेतु डराने
लगे आने भ्रमर !
स्निग्ध किरणे चंद्र की -
तुझको हंसाती थीं सदा, मँडराने
रात तुझ पर वारती थी
मोतियों की संपदा |

1. कली ने खिलकर क्या रूप ले लिया ?

उत्तर - कली ने खिलकर पूर्ण खिले फूल का रूप ले लिया |

2. फूल पर कौन , क्यों मँडराने लगे ?

उत्तर - फूल पर भौरें मँडराने लगे ताकि वे मधु पी सके |

3. रात्रि के समय क्या हुआ ?

उत्तर - रात्रि के समय ओस - कण मोतियों के रूप में फूल पर गिरने लगे |

4. मोतियों की संपदा किसे और क्यों कहा गया है ?

उत्तर - ओस - कणों को मोतियों की संपदा कहा गया है क्योंकि वे भी मोतियों के सामान चमकते हैं |

Exercise: MCQ type Subject Verb Agreement

Q1. The information provided to you _____ wrong.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. are
- D. have been

Q2. The company _____ of its stakeholders.

- A. think
- B. thought
- C. thinks
- D. thinking

Q3. Either of the two dresses shall _____ good.

- A. looking
- B. look
- C. looks
- D. looked

Q4. Each and every member _____ to vote.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. having
- D. are

Q5. A large number of soldiers _____ died for the country.

- A. has
- B. is
- C. are
- D. have

Q6. Half of the class _____ empty.

ENGLISH

- A. were
- B. was
- C. has
- D. Have

Q7. Physics _____ difficult to understand.

- A. were
- B. are
- C. is
- D. have been

Q8. The quality of food here _____ gone down.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. is
- D. Are

Q9. My mother, along with others, _____ worried.

- A. were
- B. are
- C. have
- D. was

Q10. She _____ not take a lot of stress.

- A. need
- B. needs
- C. needing
- D. has need

Q11. None of the candidates _____ responded.

- A. were
- B. have
- C. has
- D. is

Q12. He _____ cooking in his leisure time.

- A. enjoy
- B. enjoying
- C. enjoys
- D. enjoyed

Q13. The book 'Management Principles' _____ quite insightful.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have
- D. has

Q14. Two dollars _____ a small amount.

- A. are
- B. has
- C. have
- D. is

Q15. A lot of start-ups _____ started in the past few years.

- A. is
- B. are

- C. have
- D. has

Q16. Politics _____ been one of the debatable topics.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. have
- D. has

Q17. Neither Rishi nor Rhea _____ helpful.

- A. are
- B. was
- C. are
- D. have been

Q18. A series of seminars _____ conducted.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. are
- D. have

Q19. All means of communication _____ shut down.

- A. was
- B. has
- C. have
- D. is

Q20. My glasses _____ nowhere to be found.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. have
- D. has

Note:

1. All the odd assignments to be written in Notebook 1 and even assignments in Notebook 2.
2. May use gel pen to write.
3. Margins to be drawn properly and date should be mentioned.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

A Legend of the Northland

By Phoebe Cary

Introduction to the poem

‘A Legend of the Northland’ is a ballad. A ballad is a poem narrating a story in short stanzas. Ballad is such kind of poem which tells a story in short stanzas and in the poem all the stanzas comprise four lines. In total, there are 16 stanzas in this poem and these stanzas will tell us a story. Ballads are a part of folk culture or popular culture and are passed on orally from one generation to the next. (Folk culture is a story of any area and is known as ballad). Folk culture comprises of traditional stories which are passed on from one generation to next generation. This story is of the Northland area, the area which is near the North Pole. This exact place is not specified but ‘Northland’ means the area in the northernmost part of the Earth i.e., near the North Pole. ‘Legend’ means a historical story, one which is very old and has been passed on from generation to generation.

SUMMARY:

The poem is a legend about an old lady who angered Saint Peter because of her greed. The story goes on like this. One day, Saint Peter was preaching around the world and reached the door of a cottage where this woman lived. She was making cakes and baking them on a

hearth. St. Peter was about to faint with hunger. He asked the lady to give him a piece of cake. The cake that she was baking then appeared to be too big, so she did not give him that and instead, she baked another smaller one. That also appeared to be big so she did not give him that also. The second time she baked yet another smaller cake but found it too big to give away. In the third attempt, she took an extremely little scrap of dough and rolled it flat. She had it as thin as a wafer but was unable to part with that also. This angered St. Peter a lot. He said that she was not fit to live in human form and enjoy food and warmth. He cursed her and transformed her into a Woodpecker – A bird who had to bore in hard, dry wood to get its scanty food. She can be seen in the trees all day boring and boring for food.

Theme

The poem is based on the theme that greed is a grave sin. Greedy people do not deserve the blessings and the comforts of human life. Human beings should thus acquire qualities of kindness, fellow-feeling and empathy. The little woman's greed stopped her from sharing even her smallest cake with hungry Saint Peter, thus earning his wrath. Very often, we get a lot of moral teachings from legends. They help to learn things from the past. Those ideas help to reform society. In this poem, we come across a man who is in dire need of food. He visits a cottage to ask for food but the woman of the cottage fails to provide him with any. So he curses the woman for her selfish behaviour. The need to treat our guests with affection is emphasized here.

Figures of Speech

1. Alliteration

Alliteration the repetition of vowel sounds (assonance) and of consonant sounds (consonance). The poet repeat sounds with the purpose of making a poem lyrical.

Examples:

In their funny, furry clothes

('f' sound has been repeated)

If I tell the tale to you

(Here the poet repeats 't' sound)

And being faint with fasting

('f' sound has been repeated in this line)

And still a smaller one

('s' and 't' sounds have been repeated here)

Then she took a tiny scrap

(Find here the repetition of 't' sound)

My cakes that seem too small

(s' sound is repeated here)

2. Repetition

Repetition of words or phrases is a literary device that a poet employs for the purpose of emphasis.

Examples:

In the opening line of the poem "Away, away in the Northland", the repetition of 'away' emphasizes how distant Northland is.

Similarly in the line "And rolled and rolled it flat", the repetition of 'rolled' emphasizes that the lady rolled the dough many times to make it as flat and thin as a wafer.

Again in the line "By boring, and boring, and boring", the repetition of the word 'boring' emphasizes the hard effort that the woman-turned-woodpecker has to make to find its food.

3. Enjambment

Enjambment as a literary device refers to the practice of running lines from one to the next without using any kind of punctuation marks to indicate a pause (full stop, comma etc.).

Examples:

And the nights are so long in winter

That they cannot sleep them through;

(Here the first line rolls on to the next)

And the children look like bear's cubs

In their funny, furry clothes:

(There is no comma or full stop after the first line and it rolls on to the second one)

For she said, "My cakes that seem too small

When I eat of them myself

Are yet too large to give away."

(The first line carries on to the next without any punctuation mark)

4. Simile

In a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is indicated by the word 'like' or 'as'.

Examples:

thin as a wafer

The thinness of the cake has been compared with the thinness of a wafer. Thus the cake was too thin to qualify as a proper cake. The comparison also highlights the little woman's greed and stinginess.

as black as coal

The body of the woodpecker became as dark and black as coal is.

6. Rhyme Scheme

The poem is in the form of a ballad with four-line stanzas. Each stanza follows the pattern of the rhyme scheme 'abcb'

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How will you compare the winter days and nights in Northland?
 - (A) The days are too long and the nights are too short.
 - (B) The days are too short and the nights are too long.
 - (C) The days and nights are of twelve hours each.
 - (D) There are no days; it is always night there.
2. Why can't people sleep the winter nights through in Northland?
 - (A) Because the nights are too short there.
 - (B) Because the nights are too long there.
 - (C) Because it is all the time night there.
 - (D) Because there is no night there
3. What do the people of Northland harness their sledges to?
 - (A) The Foxes.
 - (B) The oxen.
 - (C) The bullocks.
 - (D) The reindeer.
4. How do the children wearing furry clothes look?
 - (A) They look like little pups.
 - (B) They look like foxes.
 - (C) They look like fawns.
 - (D) They look like bear's cubs.
5. What was the little woman doing when Saint Peter went to her?
 - (A) She was eating cakes.
 - (B) She was giving away cakes to the poor.
 - (C) She was making and baking cakes.
 - (D) She was putting cakes on the shelf.
6. What did Saint Peter ask for from the little woman?
 - (A) A single cake.
 - (B) A dozen cakes.
 - (C) A loaf of bread.
 - (D) Something to eat.

7. How was Saint Peter feeling when he reached the little woman's cottage?
(A) Tired and hungry.
(B) Hale and hearty.
(C) Happy and refreshed.
(D) Trembling with cold and fever
8. The little woman baked a cake for Saint Peter. Then why did she not give it to him?
(A) She thought it was too big to give away.
(B) She thought it was too small for the holy man.
(C) She thought the holy man won't like it.
(D) She thought the cake was not tasty.
9. What made Saint Peter angry?
(A) The woman's greed.
(B) The woman's selfishness.
(C) The woman's pride.
(D) The woman's kindness.
10. What curse did Saint Peter pronounce on the selfish woman?
(A) That she shall build her shelter as birds do.
(B) That she shall bore hard, dry wood for her scanty food.
(C) That she shall keep boring all day.
(D) All the above.

Reference to Context:

**1. He came to the door of a cottage
In travelling around the earth
Where a little women was making cakes
And baking them on the earth.**

- a) What was Saint Peter doing?
Ans: Saint Peter was travelling around the earth.
- b) What was the little women making?
Ans: The little women was baking cakes.
- c) What is the hearth?
Ans: Hearth is a fireplace.

**2. Then Saint Peter grew angry
For he was hungry and faint**

And surely such a woman was enough to provoke a Saint.

- a) Why was Saint Peter about to faint?
Ans: Saint Peter was about to faint as he had been preaching and fasting.
- b) How did the women provoke Saint Peter?
Ans: The woman provoked Saint Peter by not giving him the cake that was baked for him.
- c) What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanza?
Ans: The rhyme scheme of the given stanza is 'abcb'.

Short Answer Questions

- Q1. What did Saint Peter ask the old lady for? What was the lady's reaction?
Ans. Saint Peter asked the old lady for a piece of cake. The lady behaved miserly and kept changing the size of the cake. At last, she did not give him anything to eat.
- Q2. How did Saint Peter punish the old lady?
Ans. When the little woman refused to give Saint Peter even a small cake, he got angry. He felt she did not deserve to be a human being. He cursed her and made her a woodpecker.

Q3. What is a legend? Why this poem is called 'A Legend of the Northland'?

Ans. A legend is a tale from ancient times about people and events that may or may not be true. It is a traditional story. It contains moral messages. The poem is a legend because it teaches us to be generous, unlike the old woman.

Q4. What happened to the cake every time which the old lady tried to bake it?

Ans. The old lady was a greedy woman. She had no desire to share her things with others. Once Saint Peter was tired and hungry. He arrived at her cottage to get something. The old lady tried, again and again, to bake a too small cake for Saint Peter. But the size of the cake always appeared to her bigger and the lady was unable to give this cake to the saint.

Q5. What happened to the old lady when Saint Peter cursed her?

Ans. Saint Peter became angry at her greed because she did not give a piece of cake to Saint Peter to satiate his hunger. When he cursed the lady, she turned into a bird. She became a woodpecker and flew through the chimney. She wore a red cap and her body was burned and had become black. This is the same colours that a woodpecker has on its body. Besides, she was bound to live in the forest with scanty food.

Q6. Why did the little old woman have to struggle for her scanty food after she was cursed to be a woodpecker?

Ans. The greedy little woman refused to give hungry Saint Peter even a small piece of cake. She made a very small piece of cake but it seemed too large for her to be given away. She went on making it still small and smaller. She was cursed by Saint Peter to be a woodpecker. She was made to struggle even for her scanty food. As a woodpecker, she went on boring to get a small morsel of food.

Q7. Do you think that the old lady would have been so ungenerous if she had known who Saint Peter really was? What would she have done then?

Ans. No, she would not have done this. On the contrary, she would have given him a large piece of cake to make him happy with the greed to get a handsome return.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1 What moral lesson do you get from the poem 'A Legend of the Northland'?

Ans. This poem teaches us that true happiness lies in sharing things with the persons who are in need. If we are greedy, we cannot have happiness in our life. On the other hand, our charitable nature makes us think about pains and sorrows suffered by other people. The charitable people have many friends and they are always connected with one another with a strong bond of sentiments. But the greedy people have hardly any friends and they often live alone in the world.

Q.2 How is our happiness spoiled by greed? Explain in the context of the poem 'A Legend of the Northland'.

Ans. True satisfaction lies in sharing things with others. Peace and satisfaction are the two sides of a coin. If there is satisfaction in our life, peace is bound to come in our life. However, greed spoils both. If we are greedy, we cannot get satisfaction as well as peace in our life. In the poem, the old lady was greedy and she failed to give the cake to the saint. If she had satisfaction, she would certainly have shown honour and regard to the saint. So, in the case of this little lady, it can be said that her greed had spoiled her peace and satisfaction. Actually, Saints try to create such societies in which all the people shall be treated with equality and greed will have no room in them. With the help of teachings, they desire to bring down heaven on the earth.

Note :

1. All the odd assignments to be written in Notebook 1 and even assignments in Notebook 2.

2. Use gel pen only to write.

3. Margins to be drawn properly and date should be mentioned.

Chapter – 02 ‘ PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA ‘

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Read this chapter carefully as this chapter will give lot more clarity to understand about India’s Physical features like ‘ The Himalayan Mountains , The Northern Plains , The Peninsular Plateau , The Indian Desert , The Coastal Plains and The Islands.
- Pick up the sub topics like The Himalayan Mountains and The Northern Plains. Students are instructed to undertake careful reading as the subtopics are very crucial and provide vast understanding about the importance of Himalayan Mountains and The Northern Plains . Here you will learn the height and various peaks located in the Himalayan belt itself. It’s length , width etc too. Students will get to know about various range and hills.
- The map provided in page no 10 will further provide better understanding about India’s overall Physical features.
- In page no 11 the students will be able to learn some highest peaks of the Himalayas like Mount Everest , Kanchenjunga etc . In this same page the Students will get to know about Hill Stations located like Mussoorie , Nainital , Ranikhet.
- Students are instructed to turn page no 12 and picked up a subtopic ‘The Northern Plain ‘
- In this subtopic the students would get to know about the presence of various rivers and how their presence facilitating irrigation system. These Rivers brings enormous sediments along with it and providing fertile soils to boost Agricultural activities. The entire Gangetic plains is blessed with the presence of rich , fertile alluvial soils helping millions of farmers to boost their Agricultural activities.
- Further these huge Rivers after entering plains are depositing enormous Sediments which further results in the formation of riverine islands
- Pick up the topics like ‘The Peninsular Plateau

The entire Plateau is made up of Rocks. Here students would learn that how due to the breaking and drifting of Gondwana land and thus making it a part of the oldest landmass . I this sub topic the Students would learn how the Plateau have broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This Plateau have two divisions namely the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau . There are plenty of useful informations lying in this subtopic therefore every single students are advised to go through and read every single paragraph carefully and post reading revision is equally important . The students are also instructed to read carefully Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats . These two Ghats are very important to understand India’s rich Biosphere and how the presence of various medicinal trees and greenery is itself is an unique identity.

- Pick up the subtopic ‘ The Indian Desert and The Coastal Plains’

Students are instructed to read these two subtopics very clearly and they will get to know ‘Luni’ is the only river in this region.

In regards to the Coastal Plains , India have vast Coastal plains and group of Islands in both the South East and South West. Students are advised to read the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands carefully and further do internet surfing to get vital additional informations. Students here would also get to know about Coral Reefs .

- Students are instructed to undertake the Exercise back of the chapter.

1. Choose the right answer is instructed to do in the book itself.
2. Answer the following questions

A. What are tectonic plates ?

	<p>Ans . To understand the whole concept of tectonic plates Students are instructed to read the whole first page briefly.</p> <p>However A tectonic plate is a massive , irregularly shaped slab of solid rock , generally composed of both continentals and oceanic lithosphere .</p> <p>B. What is the bhabar ?</p> <p>Ans . The Rivers after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 kms in width lying parallel to the slopes of the shivaliks. It is known as bhabar.</p> <p>C . Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from North to South ?</p> <p>Ans . The three divisions are as follows</p> <p>a. The Northern most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri</p> <p>b . The range lying to the South of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya .</p> <p>c . The outer most range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.</p> <p>D. Name the Island group of India having Coral origin ?</p> <p>Ans . Lakshadweep</p> <p>3. Distinguish between</p> <p>i Converging and diverging tectonic plates</p> <p>ii Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats</p> <p>Answers are provided in the book itself , find it.</p> <p>4. Describe how the Himalayas were formed ?</p> <p>5. Give an account of the Northern plains of India .</p>
<p>COMPUTER</p>	<p>Chapter 3 & 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 33, in your notebook. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 190 & 191, in your Notebook.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Descriptive Type Questions:</p> <p>1. Write any five important features of word processor.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ease and Speed - Editing Features - Formatting Features - Graphic Features - Printing Features <p>2. Explain the steps to save a document and protect it using a password.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Click on the File tab and select the Save As option from the drop-down menu. - The Save As dialog box appears - Click on the drop-down arrow of the Tools tab and select General Options. - The General Options dialog box will appear with two fields. They are – “Password to open” and “Password to modify” - Type the desired password in the Password to open field. Click on OK - The Confirm Password dialog box appears. Re-enter the password in order to confirm the password. Then click on OK.

- If the password matches, the document is saved with a password protection. If the password does not match, you receive the prompt message to re-enter the password.

3. What is Thesaurus?

Ans: Thesaurus is a built-in dictionary that enables you to look up synonyms, antonyms, word substitutes, and alternate spellings. This feature increases your writing abilities and vocabulary and helps you to better understand the text.

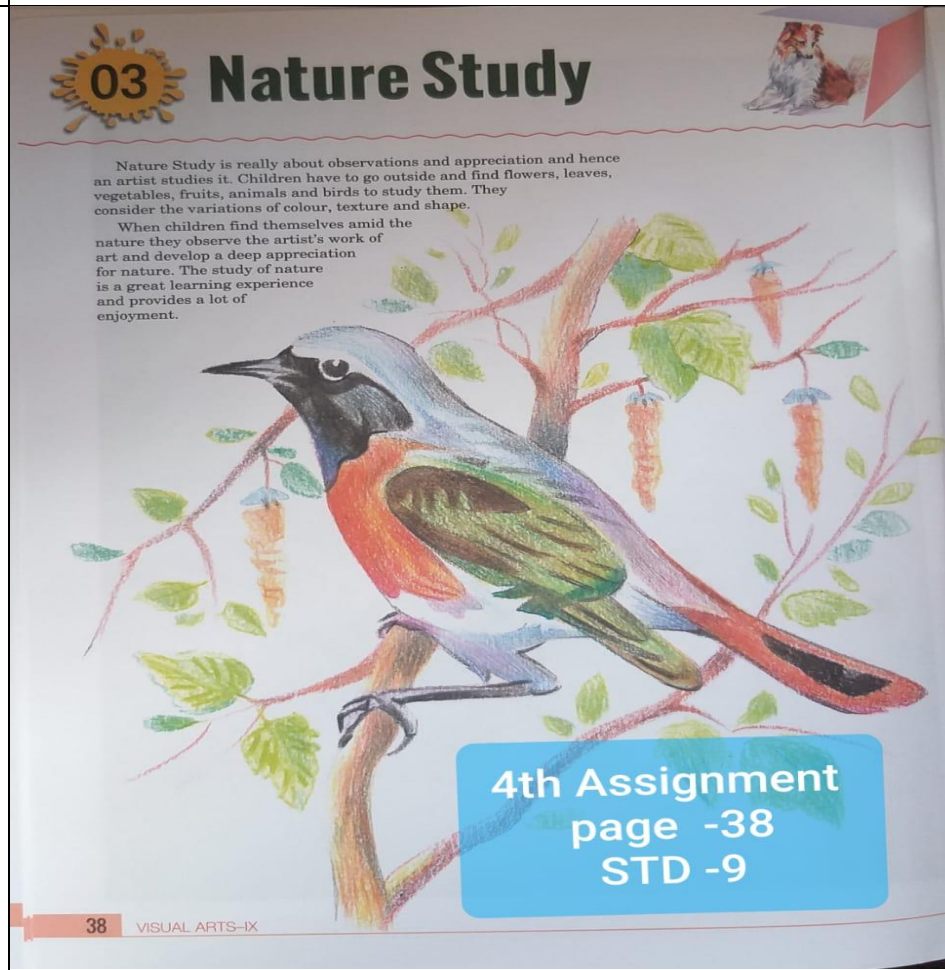
4. What is Word processor?

Ans: A word processor is an application software capable of creating, editing, saving, and printing documents, Microsoft Word is the most popular and commonly used word processor.

5. Write and learn the following shortcut key:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| a. Replace | : | Ctrl + H |
| b. Find the text | : | Ctrl + F |
| c. To Copy | : | Ctrl + C |
| d. To Cut | : | Ctrl + X |
| e. To Paste | : | Ctrl + V |
| f. To Undo | : | Ctrl + Z |
| g. To Redo | : | Ctrl + Y |
| h. To Save | : | Ctrl + S |
| i. Display and minimize the ribbon | : | Ctrl + F1 |

DRAWING



**Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics**