

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020

| SUBJECT | ASSIGNMENT |
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| MATHS | <p>Chapter-6. Lines and angles Diksha App (M . C .Q), Diksha App (Short Answers), Diksha App (Very Short Answers), EX - 6.1, EX - 6.2, EX - 6.3</p> <p>Chapter - 3. Coordinate geometry Diksha App (M . C . Q), Diksha App (Short Answers),</p> <p>EX – 3.1, EX – 3.2 and EX - 3.3</p> <p>Please try different types of questions from R.S.AGGARWAL book.</p> |
| SCIENCE | <p>Physics- <u>Chapter 9 : Force and Laws of Motion</u></p> <p>1. State Newton’s third law of Motion.</p> <p>2. Answer the following questions?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I. Why a gun recoils?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">II. As the sailor jumps in forward direction, the boat moves in backward direction. Give reason.</p> <p>3. State & Prove law of conservation of momentum. 4. Do</p> <p>Example – 9.6,9.7 & 9.8 [N.C.E.R.T]</p> <p>5. Do In text Question– 1,2 & 3 (Pg.-126) [N.C.E.R.T]</p> <p>6. Do Exercise Question– 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17. (Pg.-128,129) [N.C.E.R.T]</p> <p>7. Answer the Question given in Diksha app (M.S.Q , V.S.Q)</p> <p>Chemistry- <u>CH-Matter in our surrounding. and Is matter around us pure?</u></p> <p>1. Read both the chapter thoroughly</p> <p>2.Solve the questions no 1 to 4 (page 9).</p> <p>3. Do questions no 1 to 5(page-10)</p> <p>4. Write question no 3 to 8 (page-12).</p> <p>5. Do question no 1 to 3(page-18)</p> <p>6. Write question no 1 to 10(page-28, 29).</p> <p>Biology- Chapter: Improvement in Food Resources</p> |

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| | <p>I: Read page no. 203, 204 and 205 thoroughly and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do we get from cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables? 2. How do biotic and abiotic factors affect crop production? 3. What are the desirable agronomic characteristics for crop improvement? 4. What are macro nutrients and why are they called macro nutrients? 5. How do plants get nutrients? <p>II: Read page no. 206, 207, 208 and 209 (First Paragraph) thoroughly and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare the use of manure and fertilizers in maintaining soil fertility. 2. List and differentiate between three cropping patterns. 3. What are weeds? Why they should be removed from the crop? 4. Why should preventive measures and biological control methods be preferred for protecting crops? 5. What factors may be responsible for losses of grains during storage? <p>III: Read page no. 209, 210 and 211 thoroughly and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which method is commonly used for improving cattle breeds and why? 2. Justify the following statements, “Poultry is most efficient convertor of low fibre food stuff into highly nutritious animal food.” 3. What management practices are common in dairy and poultry farming? 4. What are the differences between broilers and layers and in their management? <p>IV: Read page no. 211, 212 and 213 thoroughly and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are fish obtained? 2. What are the advantages of composite fish culture? 3. What are the desirable characters of bee varieties suitable for honey production? 4. What is pasturage and how is it related to honey production? <p>V: Answer the following questions.</p> <p>NCERT book page no. 214. Q. No.: 1, 2, 3 and 4.</p> <p>NCERT book page no. 215. Q. No.: 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.</p> |
| HINDI | <p>साहित्य</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. पाठ संख्या दस से कविता “वाख” को पढ़ें और भावार्थ को समझें 2. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें खा – खाकर कुछ पाएगा नहीं, |

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| | <p>न खाकर बनेगा अहंकारी सम खा तभी होगा समभावी, खुलेगी साँकल बंद द्वार की </p> <p>क) न खाने से व्यक्ति अहंकारी कैसे बनता है? ख) सम खाने का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए ग) समभावी किसे कहते हैं?</p> <p>भाषा</p> <p>1. समस्त पदों का विग्रह करते हुए समास का नाम भी लिखिए </p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>समस्तपद</td> <td>विग्रह</td> <td>समास का नाम</td> </tr> <tr> <td>क) वेद – पुराण</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ख) हवनसामग्री</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ग) लंबोदर</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. दिए गये विग्रहों से समस्तपद बनाएँ </p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>विग्रह</td> <td>समस्तपद</td> </tr> <tr> <td>क) प्रजापति</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ख) तीन रंगोवाला</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ग) जिले का अध्यक्ष</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table> <p>३. दिए गए समस्तपदों का इस प्रकार विग्रह कीजिए की द्विगु और बहुव्रीहि समास दोनों के उदाहरण बन जाएँ </p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>समस्तपद</td> <td>द्विगु समास</td> <td>बहुव्रीहि समास</td> </tr> <tr> <td>क) त्रिलोचन</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ख) पंचवटी</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table> | समस्तपद | विग्रह | समास का नाम | क) वेद – पुराण | _____ | _____ | ख) हवनसामग्री | _____ | _____ | ग) लंबोदर | _____ | _____ | विग्रह | समस्तपद | क) प्रजापति | _____ | ख) तीन रंगोवाला | _____ | ग) जिले का अध्यक्ष | _____ | समस्तपद | द्विगु समास | बहुव्रीहि समास | क) त्रिलोचन | _____ | _____ | ख) पंचवटी | _____ | _____ |
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| ख) हवनसामग्री | _____ | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ग) लंबोदर | _____ | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| विग्रह | समस्तपद | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| क) प्रजापति | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ख) तीन रंगोवाला | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ग) जिले का अध्यक्ष | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| समस्तपद | द्विगु समास | बहुव्रीहि समास | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>ENGLISH</p> | <p><u>ENGLISH LITERATURE</u></p> <p><u>PROSE: THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO</u></p> <p>About the author Ruskin Bond</p> <p>Ruskin Bond is an Indian author of British descent. He lives with his adopted family in Landor, Missouri, India. He is an Indian author of British descent. He is considered to be an icon among Indian writers and children’s authors and a top novelist. He prolifically authored inspiring children’s books and was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award to honor his work of literature.</p> <p>Summary :</p> <p>‘The Adventures of Toto’ by Ruskin Bond is an amusing story highlighting the activities of a mischievous monkey. The narrator’s Grandfather bought Toto, a little red monkey from a Tonga driver for five rupees to add to his collection of animals in his private zoo. Toto was an attractive monkey with sparkling eyes and pearl white teeth. He would take special delight in scaring elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. His tail added to his good look, and also served as a third hand. Since Grandmother did not have any interest in animals, she never welcomed grandfather with a new bird or animal in the house. So, it was decided that Toto’s presence should be kept a secret until Grandmother was in a good mood. Toto was temporarily kept in a little closet opening into the narrator’s bedroom wall, where he was tied securely to a peg fastened into the wall. Being mischievous by nature, Toto began to create a nuisance from the very first day. He removed the ornamental wallpaper, pulled out the peg and tore off the</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

narrator's blazer. Grandfather was quite happy to see Toto's performance. Toto was now transferred to a big cage in the servants' quarters where Grandfather's other animals lived together. But Toto would create troubles for them. He did not let them sleep peacefully. His pernicious activities were increasing day by day. So when Grandfather had to go to Saharanpur to collect his pension, he carried Toto with him in a big black canvas kit-bag. Since there was no opening in the bag to allow his hands or face to come out, he would often jump inside the bag, making the bag roll about on the floor of the Dehradun railway platform. On reaching Saharanpur Toto was caught by the ticket-collector who classified him as a dog so that Grandfather had to pay for his (Toto's) fare. Toto was finally accepted by the Grandmother. He was then shifted to the stable, where Nana, the family donkey lived. But Toto continued teasing her as a result of which they could never become friends. Toto loved to take bath in hot water in winter. One day, he nearly succeeded in boiling himself alive by jumping in a large kitchen kettle that had been left on the fire to boil for tea. It was Grandmother who came to his rescue and saved him. Toto continued his antics by tearing clothes to shreds, breaking plated and other utensils. Everyone in the family got fed up with his mischievous activities. Even Grandfather began to think seriously about him. And finally he took a hard decision to get rid of the monkey. He found the Tonga driver and sold Toto back to him for only three rupees.

Theme :

The story is based on the experiences of people who keep animals as pets. The theme thus deals with the outcome of the interaction between humans and animals. It shows that not all animals can adapt themselves to the human way of life. It requires a great deal of patience and skill to train animals to acquire non-destructive behavior.

Characterization :

TOTO: Toto is the central character of the story ' **The Adventures of Toto**'. Toto is a red baby monkey. The whole story revolves around this little monkey. The story starts when the author's grandfather bought Toto from a Tonga driver for **five rupees** and ends after he sells the monkey back to the Tonga driver for just **rupees three**. His mischievous activities are innumerable all through the story. He becomes a nuisance for one and all. Ultimately, all his mischiefs and acts of nuisance makes him intolerable for the whole family including the Grandfather. As a result he had to sell Toto to the Tonga driver.

Grandfather- The author's grandfather was a fun loving who loved the mischievous acts of Toto. He is very fond of pets and hence has a private zoo at his servants' quarter. He is tolerant and comprising in nature. He seemed to be pleased with Toto's performance of having torn Ruskin's blazer into pieces. He stated him to be clever. He even tolerated him on his way to Saharanpur. At the end he has to accept the fact that all animals are not meant to be kept as pet and had to sell him back to the Tonga driver. Finally, the Grandfather along with all his family members had a deep sigh of relief.

Short Question & Answers :

1. How does Toto come to the Grandfather's private zoo?

A: Toto comes to grandfather's private zoo when he buys him from a Tonga-driver for a sum of five rupees. The Tonga-driver used to keep the little red monkey tied to a feeding-trough, and the monkey looked so out of place there that the Grandfather who was an animal lover decided he would add the little fellow to his private zoo.

2. 'Toto was a pretty monkey'. In what sense was he pretty?

A: Toto was a pretty monkey. He had bright sparkling eyes, with mischief, beneath deep – set eyebrows. His pearly white teeth often displayed a smile that frightened the elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. His hands though looked dried-up, yet his fingers were quick and wicked. Lastly, he his Long tail served as his third hand to accomplish any delicacy.

3. Why did the grandfather hide Toto for some time when he brought him home?

A: Grandmother was not very fond of animals. When he used to bring a new animal or bird, she used to make a lot of fuss. To avoid this, grandfather hid Toto for some time and announced his arrival to her when she was in a good mood.

4. How did Toto behave with Nana, the pet donkey?

A: Toto was a very mischievous monkey who used to tease Nana by firm biting on to her large ears with his fine little teeth. He did not let Nana take rest. Accordingly, they never became friends.

5. What was grandfather's reaction after Toto had torn the narrator's blazer?

A: Grandfather was pleased with Toto's performance. He termed him to be clever and assumed that if he would have been given more time he would have made a rope of the torn pieces of the narrator's coat and made his escape through the window.

Additional Question & Answers :

1. Why does the author say, "Toto was not the sort of pet we could keep for long?"

A: In the short story 'The Adventures of Toto' by Ruskin Bond, grandfather sold Toto back to the Tonga-driver. This was because Toto was a very naughty and mischievous monkey and troubled the entire family a lot. He caused a great deal of loss in dishes, clothes, curtains, wallpaper and other household items. Ultimately, the Grandfather and the family decided to sell Toto back to the Tonga-driver.

2. Where was Toto kept immediately after Grandfather got him? Why?

A: Toto was kept in a little closet opening into the narrator's bedroom wall and was tied securely to a peg fastened into the wall. He was kept hidden there for the Grandmother who was not fond of animals being at home would not welcome his arrival.

3. How did Toto travel by train? What was the ticket collector's reaction?

A: Toto was kept inside a big black canvas kit-bag with some straw at the bottom. The bag was fastened leaving no possibility for Toto to escape. Thus he was taken to Dehradun by train.

While the Grandfather was showing his ticket to the ticket collector, Toto suddenly poked his head out of the bag and gave a wide grin to the ticket collector. He got frightened and was annoyed at him and called him a dog.

4. Give the names of Grandfather's pets. Where did they live?

A: Grandfather was a great animal lover and had a large number of pets in his private zoo. They were – a tortoise, a pair of rabbit , a tame squirrel, a goat. They all lived together sociably.

5. Why did the Grandfather sell Toto back to the Tonga- driver?

A: Toto was incredibly mischievous in nature. He proved to be a great nuisance for the author ' family and even to all other pets. Finally, it was concluded that Toto was not the sort of pet to be kept for long. So the Grandfather sold Toto back to the same Tonga- driver.

Long Questions & Answers :

1. Why was Toto taken to Saharanpur? What happened there?

A: Grandfather had to take his pension from Saharanpur. Toto did not let other pets sleep at night. So Grandfather took him to Saharanpur in a big black canvas kit-bag because animals were not allowed in the train. On the railway platform Toto who was inside the bag started jumping in the bag and attracted others attention. When Grandfather was taking the tickets out at the turnstile ,Toto suddenly popped his head out of the bag and grinned at the ticket collector. This obviously frightened him. The poor man then calls Toto a dog and charged three rupees as his fare. He called Toto so because there was no separate rules for monkey to travel in a train.

2. When did Toto learn to take a bath? How one day he nearly boiled himself alive?

A: Toto learnt to take a bath by seeing the narrator while bathing. Toto first checks the temperature of water with his hand and then puts his feet one by one up into the water, as it was winter so he enjoyed warm water. Then he used to take a piece of soap and rubbed it all over his body. When the water gets cooled, he would run to the kitchen fire to dry himself. One day a large kettle was put on fire containing water for tea. Toto removed the lid, touched the water and found it warm enough for a bath. He went into the kettle and started enjoying the bath . But, when water started boiling, Toto became uncomfortable and started hopping. He was unable to come out of it. Luckily grandmother came there and rescued him from being boiled alive.

Reference to the context:

1. The poor man was taken aback ; but, with great presence of mind and much to Grandfather's annoyance, he said, "Sir, you have a dog with you". You'll have to pay for it accordingly.

a. Who is 'the poor man' referred to in the above extract ?

A: The 'ticket collector' is referred to as the poor man in the above extract.

b. How much did the Grandfather pay as a fare for Toto?

A: The Grandfather had to pay three rupees as Toto's fare.

c. Give the antonym of the word ‘annoyance’ in the extract?

A: The antonym of annoyance is pleasure.

2. One day, at lunch time, a large dish of pullao stood in the center of the dining table. We entered the room to find Toto stuffing himself with rice.

a. How are we referred to in the extract?

A: ‘We’ are referred to Ruskin Bond the author, his Grandmother and his aunts.

b. Who screamed just after this? Why?

A: Ruskin's grandmother screamed when she found Toto stuffing himself with the rice.

c. How did Toto react at the screaming of Grandmother?

A: Toto was a mischievous monkey . He reacted by immediately throwing away a plate at the Grandmother.

NOTE: WRITE ALL THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ,REFERENCE TO CONTEXT IN YOUR FAIR NOTEBOOK .

The Lost Child

By Mulk Raj Anand

Introduction

The story 'The Lost Child' is based on the theme of the close bond that children share with their parents. The lost child forgets all about his desires and yearns deeply for his parents when he fails to find them. Everything else loses its significance and the only thing that matters is his wish to be reunited with his parents.

Summary

It was a day of spring-festival and all the villagers were going brightly dressed to a fair. A little boy and his parents were also among them. The kid was excited and thrilled to see the small toy shops on the way and the flies and bees in the fields. His parents kept calling him over and reminded him to walk beside them.

At last, they reached the fair and a large crowd of people left the boy confused. He was happy and bewildered at the same time. He saw a sweetmeat seller at the entrance and was tempted to have the burfi displayed on the counter. He demanded the sweet half-heartedly because he knew that instead of buying it for him, his parents would term him greedy. So he moved on and soon came across a flower-seller. Fascinated by the gulmohur garlands, he again made a faint demand for flowers but knew well that his parents would not buy anything, for flowers were cheap in their opinion. Moving on, he saw a balloon-seller. He was thrilled to see the brightly coloured balloons but knew that his parents would not buy one for him because they thought that he was too old to play with balloons. Next, a snake-charmer playing the flute drew his attention. The child moved towards him a little but withdrew his steps because he knew that his parents had forbidden him to hear such rough music. On moving ahead the child was charmed by a roundabout in full swing. Failing to

resist his desire, he made a bold request to his parents to let him go on the roundabout. The child did not get any reply, so he turned to look at his parents. They were not to be seen anywhere near him. He got extremely scared and started crying. He ran here and there but could not find them. He rushed in panic to a shrine which was crowded with people. He tried to make his way through the feet of this crowd but was knocked down and began crying loudly. A man heard his cries and rescued him from being trampled.

Lifting the little boy in his arms, the kind man asked him how had he got there and whose baby he was. The scared child did not answer and kept crying and asking for his parents. The good man tried to soothe him and took him to the roundabout offering to get him a ride on the horse. But the child did not want anything else other than his mother and father. The man took the inconsolable child to the snake-charmer, the balloon-seller, and the flower-seller one by one. He offered to fulfil all wishes that he had made just a little while ago, but the child turned down all the offers. He just wanted his parents and nothing else.

Message

During childhood, we long for so many things we see in day-to-day life. The child is attracted towards so many things he comes across. But very often he does not understand the true value of his parents and take them for granted. The significance of parents is only realised when they are out of sight and we start longing for them. We realise that we cannot carry on without the help of our parents. This is what the child realises once he got lost in the fair. In the fair, the child comes across many things he wants to buy but is refused by his parents. Finally, he is attracted by the roundabout and goes near it. He gets separated from his parents and suddenly misses them. Though a man tries to calm the child by offering many things, the child wanted only his parents.

Multiple choice questions:

1. What festival were the people going to celebrate?
(A) The festival of Holi.
(B) The festival of Spring.
(C) The festival of Dussehra.
(D) The festival of Deepawali.
2. How was the little boy feeling while going to the fair?
(A) Nervous.
(B) Frightened.
(C) Sad and unhappy.
(D) Full of life and laughter
3. What did the father do when the child said, "I want that toy."?
(A) He at once bought the toy for the child.
(B) He said, "Look, child, what is before you."
(C) He looked at the child red-eyed.
(D) He began to beat the child.
4. How did the flowering mustard-field look?
(A) White like silver.
(B) Red like a rose.
(C) Pale like melting gold.
(D) Lovely like a rainbow.
5. What did the child start doing when a shower of young flowers fell on him?
(A) He started collecting the flowers from the ground.
(B) He started gathering the raining petals in his hands.
(C) He started dancing with joy.
(D) He started climbing up the flowering tree
6. What was the child's, favourite sweet?

- (A) Gulab Jamun.
- (B) Rasagulla.
- (c) Burfi
- (D) Jalebi.

7. The child was attracted by the music of the snake-charmer, yet he moved on. Why.?

- (A) His parents had forbidden him to hear such coarse music.
- (B) His parents were saying, "Come, child, come."
- (C) The child was afraid of the cobra.
- (D) The child did not want to be left behind.

8. What did the child do when he didn't find his parents with him?

- (A) He cried, 'Father, Mother.'
- (B) He ran here and there in all directions.
- (C) He was extremely happy.
- (D) Both A and B

Reference to Context:

1. His father looked at him red-eyed, in his familiar tyrant's way. His mother, melted by the free spirit of the day was tender and, giving him her finger to hold, said, "Look, child, what is before you!"

(a) When did the father look red-eyed at the child?

Ans: The father looked red-eyed at the child when he pleaded for toys that were in the shops lined the way to the fair.

(b) Who is a tyrant? Was the father actually a tyrant?

Ans: A tyrant is a cruel man who always keeps his self-interest supreme.

The father was not a tyrant in this sense of the term. He was simply a strict disciplinarian as a parent.

(c) What was the 'free spirit of the day' that made the mother 'tender'?

Ans: It was the day of the festival of spring and all were in a mood to rejoice. The mood of festivity was the free spirit that made the mother soft-hearted.

(d) Why did the mother ask the child to look before him?

Ans: The mother asked the child to look before him because she wanted to divert his attention from the toys in the shops without upsetting him after his father's stern refusal.

2. "Will you have a ride on the horse?" he gently asked as he approached the ring. The child's throat tore into a thousand shrill sobs and he only shouted, "I want my mother, I want my father!"

(a) Who is 'he' in the first line of the extract? Whom is 'he' offering a ride on the horse?

Ans: 'He' is the kind man who rescues the child from getting trampled in the shrine. He asks the lost child for a ride on the horse.

(b) Why does 'he' ask for a ride?

Ans: The kind man asks for a ride because the child was crying inconsolably for his parents and he wanted to quieten the child by diverting his attention.

(c) Why did the child's throat tear into a thousand shrill sobs?

Ans: The child's throat tore into a thousand shrill sobs because he was extremely scared and wanted to be united immediately with his parents.

(d) Why did the child shout, "I want my mother, I want my father!"?

Ans: The child shouted for his father and mother because he felt insecure in their absence. They were more important to him than toys, sweets, garlands or ride on a roundabout.

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the village scene when people were heading towards the fair.

Ans. It was springtime. A crowd of men, women and children was going to the fair. They

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| | <p>were dressed in colourful clothes. Some of them were on foot some rode on horses, while others went in bullock cans. There were many shops on the way. People were in a joyful mood.</p> <p>2. What are the things that the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind? Ans: The child sees toys, insects, worms, and flowers on his way to the fair. He gets lured by these things and stops frequently to watch them longingly. Thus, he fails to keep pace with his parents and lags behind.</p> <p>3. Why did the child feel both repelled and fascinated by the fair? Ans: The child was amazed to see a huge crowd of people at the fair. This left him confused and a bit afraid. However, the natural sights, stalls of eatables, rides, games and toys at the fair fascinated him.</p> <p>4. The fair lost all its charm and attraction for the child. When did this happen? Ans: Tempted by the sight of a sweetmeat seller, a balloon-seller, a flower-seller, a snake-charmer and finally the roundabout in motion, the child failed to keep pace with his parents and got separated. This separation filled him with panic and he lost interest in the fair</p> <p>5. How did the child react when there was no sign of his parents? Ans : On realising that he had lost his parents, the child got confused. He panicked when he could not spot his parents in the large crowd of people around him. He ran all over looking for them. Feeling lonely and afraid, he cried inconsolably.</p> <p>6. Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy? Ans: A kind man in the shrine heard the child’s cry and lifted him in his arms. To pacify the wailing child, he offered to buy all those things that he had asked for from his parents – horse ride, a multi-coloured balloon, garland, snake-charmers show, and a sweetmeat seller.</p> <p>7. Why does the lost child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier? Ans: The child refused to take his favourite things in the fair after losing his parents because now he was overwhelmed with fear and panic. His only thought was of his parents and he had lost interest in everything else including all the things that he wanted to have earlier.</p> <p><u>Value Based Question</u></p> <p>Q. What values of humanity are reflected through the character of the kind man? Ans: The man who had rescued the child had a heart full of goodness. He did not ignore the painful shrieks of the boy calling for his parents. Risking his own safety, he bent down in the crowd to rescue the child from getting trampled. He forgot his own purpose of visiting the shrine did his best to comfort and soothe the scared boy. He talked to him very kindly and inquired about his parents. When he did not get any response from the child, he did not lose patience. Instead, he tried to make him feel at ease b offering him the little things that children love. The man sincerely tried to pacify the child so that he could help him to find his parents. His character thus reflects the human values of kindness, compassion, care and love.</p> |
| <p>SOCIAL SCIENCE</p> | <p>SUB: GEOGRAPHY CH: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA 1-Read Page no-7&8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The theory of tectonic plates. *Movements of tectonic plates-Convergent, Divergent and Transform boundary *The Gondwana land <p>Draw the diagrams of movement of the Tectonic plates</p> <p>Answer the following questions:</p> |

1. Explain the 'Theory of Tectonics plate'.
2. What is the difference between convergent boundary and divergent boundary ?
3. Name the areas that were once part of the Gondwana land.

2-Read Pg no-9,10,11

- Major physiographic divisions of India
- The Himalayan Mountains

On an outline map of India show all the physical features of India

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. List the physiographic divisions of India.
- Q2. Describe how the Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east.
- Q3. Explain the three longitudinal divisions of Himalaya.
- Q4. What are Duns? Name some well known Duns.
- Q5. Which river marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas?

3-Read Pg no-12,13

- The Northern plain-
- The Punjab, Ganga and Brahmaputra plain.
- Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar and khaddar.
- The Peninsular Plateau:-The Malwa, Deccan and Chottanagpur plateau
- The Western ghats and Eastern ghats

Answer these questions:

- Q1. What features make the Northern plains suitable for agriculture?
- Q2. Explain the diverse relief features of the northern plains.
- Q3. Give a brief account of the western and Eastern ghats.
- Q4. Name the two broad divisions of the Peninsular plateau.
- Q5. What is kankar?
- Q6. Mention three features of the Central Highland.

4-Read Pg no-14 & 15

- *The Indian Desert-The Thar
- * The Coastal plains
- *The Islands

Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Distinguish between the Western coastal plain and the Eastern coastal plain.
- Q2. What is sand dunes? Name the only river of the thar desert.
- Q3. What are Coral polyps?

5- Answer the following long answer type questions:

- Q1. How do the diverse physical features of the land contribute to the country's development?
- Q2. Give a detailed description of the Himalayan mountains.
- Q3. Write a short notes on the following:-The Indian Desert, The Central Highland, The Island groups of India.

On an outline map of India show the followings:-

- * Malwa and Chottanagpur plateau
- * The Indian desert, Western ghats and Lakshadweep islands
- * Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills
- * The Aravali and the Cardamom hills

NOTE: PLEASE WRITE ANSWERS OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOK.

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| <p>COMP. APPLICATION</p> | <p>chapter 1 [Basic Elements of computer system] Short Answer type question</p> <p>1. Describe the Functioning of CPU. Ans: CPU does the processing and requires memory for storage (program and data) and I/O devices to accept and display processed data.</p> <p>2. Explain Primary Memory and Secondary Memory. Ans: Primary memory is a volatile memory and is accessed directly by the CPU. Secondary Memory refers to the nonvolatile memory of a computer i.e. where the programs and data are kept for a long time.</p> <p>3. Differentiate between Super computers and personal computers. Ans: Super computer is a broad term for one of the fastest computers currently available. They are very expensive and employed for specialized applications that require immense amount of mathematical calculations. Personal computers are small in size and relatively inexpensive.</p> <p>4. What is multitasking and multiuser system? Ans: Multitasking enables two or more processors running programs at the same time. Multi user system enables two or more users to run programs simultaneously.</p> <p>5. Why is external memory required in a computer system? Ans: It enables user to store data separately from computers main memory at a relatively low cost.</p> <p>6. What is cache memory? Ans: It is a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the CPU and also a volatile memory.</p> <p>7. What are the major strengths of computers? Ans: The major strengths of computer are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High speed. • Accuracy. • Storage. • Diligence • Versatility • Reliability. <p>8. Discuss the various storage units. Ans: The various storage units are: Primary and Secondary memory. Primary memory is further divided into RAM and ROM. Secondary memory is further divided into Hard disk, Floppy Disk, CDs, etc.</p> <p>9. How can computers be classified? Ans: Computers can be classified under two categories i) purpose wise computers and ii) operation wise computers. Purpose wise are further divided under two categories that are i) special purpose ii) general purpose. Operation wise are further divided under two categories that are i) Analog computers and ii) Digital computers.</p> <p>10. How many Parts of Primary memory are there? Name them. Ans: There are two parts of primary memory. They are RAM (RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY) and ROM (READ ONLY MEMORY)</p> |

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