

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX

DATE: 19.07.2020 to 2.08.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>Ch-8 Quadrilaterals Ex- 8 .1 , 8.2</p> <p>Ch-11 Constructions Ex-11.1 Construction of Different Angles (Perpendicular Bisector and Angle Bisector) [Midterm Portion will get completed]</p>
SCIENCE	<p>BIOLOGY CH-5 FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE, CH- TISSUES Q.NO 1.Name two organelles that have their own genetic material. Q.NO. 2 Name the cell organelle which is able to destroy a damaged cell. Q.NO 3 What is the chemical composition of cell wall in plants and fungi? Q.NO. 4 What is the function of centrosome? Q.NO.5 What is DNA? Explain its function? Q.NO 6 What is the function of golgi bodies? Q.NO.7 Write a short notes on different types of meristematic tissue with their functions in plant. Q.NO.8 Which connective tissue stores fat and act as heat insulator. Q.NO.9 Which is the hardest connective tissue in human beings? Q.NO. 10 What is the average life span of RBCs of man? Q.NO. 11 Give one word for the junction of two neurons. Q.NO. 12 Which mineral is most abundantly found in bones?</p> <p>CHEMISTRY – CHAPTER 2 IS MATTER AROUND US PURE (REVISION) Answer the following questions :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the two types of pure substances ? Mention a point of difference between them. 2. Both plants and animals are made up of a few elements . Name those elements. 3. Enlist the solid elements, liquid elements and gaseous elements. 4. What are metalloids? Give a few common examples. 5. Differentiate between metals and non-metals based on their properties. 6. Define a compound. What are the characteristics of a compound? 7. Mention the points of distinction between elements and compounds. 8. How will you justify that water is a compound? 9. Mention the points of distinction between compounds and mixtures. 10. How will you justify that air is a mixture and not a compound? 11. Name the most abundant metal present in earth’s crust. 12. Define a solution. What are the properties of a solution? 13. Define a suspension. What are the properties of a suspension? 14. Define a colloidal solution. What are the properties of a colloidal solution?

15. Differentiate between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixture with examples.

PHYSICS

CHAPTER- 10 – GRAVITATION

1 MOTION , 2 FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION, CH 10 GRAVITATION.....

(REVISION WORK FOR MID TERM

Q.NO 1

Q.No 1 What is the value of acceleration . If the velocity -time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?

Q.No 2 Define one newton force?

Q.No 3 Define momentum. State its S.I. unit.

(Ch

Q.No 4 Define mass of a body . What is its SI unit of mass? (ch - Gravitation , 1 mark)

Q.No 5 Define universal gravitational constant. What is its SI unit

Q.No 6 List two factors on which the acceleration due to gravity does not depend. (ch - Gravitation , 2 marks)

Q.No 7 The weight of a body is 49 N. What is its mass?

(ch - Gravitation , 2 marks)

Q.No 8 Why does a cricketer move his arms backwards in the direction of the ball while taking a catch? (Ch- force and laws of motion , 2 marks)

Q.No 9 Derive the relation between force and rate of change of momentum.

(ch - force and laws of motion, 2 marks)

Q.No 10 Can a body have Zero velocity and still be accelerating? Give reasons.

(ch -motion , 2 marks)

Q.No 11 Derive the three equations of motion graphically considering uniform acceleration. (ch - motion , 5 ,marks)

Q.No 12 A body undergoes an acceleration of 10 m/s^2 starting from rest . Find the distance travelled by it in 5 seconds.

Q.No 13 State the law of conservation of momentum. Explain how this

A body of mass 250 g has a momentum of 7.5 kg m/s . Calculate the velocity of the body in m/s. (ch - force and laws of motion, 5 marks)

Q.No 14 Gravitational force on the surface of the moon is only $1/6$ as strong as gravitational force on the earth. What is the weight (in newton's) of a 60 kg object on the moon and the earth? (Ch - Gravitation , 5 marks)

Q.No 15 Name any three phenomena which are governed by the gravitational force of the earth. (Ch - gravitation , 3 marks)

HINDI

हिन्दी भाषा(

1. अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य इस विषय पर दो मित्रों के बीच संवाद लिखें
2. कोविड (ज़ाद के समय अपनी सुरक्षा पर दो महिलाओं के बीच संवाद लिखें
3. प्रधानाचार्य और विद्यार्थी के अभिभावक के मध्य ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई पर एक संवाद लिखें

हिन्दी साहित्य (९सवैये0

	<p>३। निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें १उत्तर(पुस्तिका में लिखें)०</p> <p>१क० एक लकड़ी और कामरिया पर कवि सबकुछ न्योछावर करने को क्यों तैयार है २५</p> <p>उत्तर(कवि के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है(कृष्ण इसलिए कृष्ण की एक -एक चीज उसके लिए महत्वपूर्ण है यही कारण है कि वह कृष्ण की लाठी और कंबल के लिए अपना सर्वस्व न्योछावर करने को तैयार है</p> <p>१ख०सखी ने गोपी से कृष्ण का कैसा रूप धारण करने का आग्रह किया था२५अपने शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए २५</p> <p>उत्तर(सखी ने गोपी से कृष्ण का वैसा ही रूप धारण करने का आग्रह किया था जैसा कृष्ण दिखते थे ,इसके लिए उसने सिर पर मोर पंखों का बना मुकुट ,गले में गूँज की माला ,शरीर पर पीला वस्त्र पहने और हाथ में लाठी लेने का आग्रह किया था</p> <p>१ग० आपके विचार से कवि पशु,पक्षी और पहाड़ के रूप में भी श्री कृष्ण का सान्निध्य क्यों प्राप्त करना चाहता है२५</p> <p>उत्तर(कवि पशु(पक्षी और पहाड़ के रूप में भी कृष्ण सान्निध्य इसलिए प्राप्त करना चाहता है क्योंकि इन सबके साथ श्री कृष्ण का जुड़ाव किसी न किसी रूप में रहा था</p> <p>१घ० 'कालिंदी कूल की डारन' में कौन -सा अलंकार है२५</p> <p>उत्तर(प्रस्तुत पंक्ति में अनुप्रास अलंकार है,क्योंकि इसमें 'क' वर्ण की पुनरावृत्ति हुई है</p> <p>१ङ० काव्य -सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए(</p> <p>या मुरली मुरलीधर की अधरान धरी अधरा ने धरौंगी</p> <p>उत्तर(काव्य सौंदर्य -</p> <p>३। धमक अलंकार का प्रयोग हुआ है</p> <p>द। अनुप्रास प्रयोग किया गया है</p> <p>घ। ब्रजभाषा में लिखा गया है</p>
<p>ENGLISH</p>	<p>Chapters included:</p> <p>Language – Reported Speech</p> <p>Literature – A Truly Beautiful Mind (prose)</p> <p>No Men are Foreign (poem)</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Topic – Reported Speech</p> <p>1. Direct and Indirect Speech:</p> <p>The words spoken by a person can be reported in two ways —Direct and Indirect. When we quote the exact words spoken by a person, we call it Direct Speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sohan said to Mohan, “I am going to school.” <p>The exact words spoken by Sohan are put within inverted commas. But when we give the substance of what Sohan said, it is called the Indirect Speech.</p> <p>2. Reporting Clause and Reported Speech:</p> <p>Sohan told Mohan that he was going to school. The words which generally come before the inverted commas are called the reporting clause, i.e. Sohan said to Mohan and the verb ‘said’, is called the reporting verb. The words spoken by Sohan and put within inverted commas are called the reported speech, i.e. “I am going to school.”</p> <p>3. Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Indirect speech, no inverted commas are used.

- The conjunctions that, if, whether, are generally used after the reporting verb.
- The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter.
- The tense of the reporting verb is never changed.
- The reporting verb changes according to sense: it may be told, asked, inquired, etc.

4. Rules for the Change of Pronouns:

- The first person pronouns (I, me, my, we, us, our) in the reported speech change according to the subject of the reporting verb.
- The pronouns of the second person (you, your, yourself) in the reported speech change according to the object of the reporting verb.
- The pronouns of the third person do not change.

Exercise - Read the dialogue given below and then complete the report that follows. Write your answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers.

Q1.

Ram : I want to meet the Principal.
 Peon : Sir, he is not in his office.
 Ram : When will he come back to the office ?
 Peon : I think in another ten minutes.
 Ram : What are the meeting hour's ?

Ram went to the Principal's office and told the peon (a) _____ the Principal. Respectfully, the peon told him that _____. So Ram asked him(c) _____. The peon replied that (d) _____minutes. Ram again inquired from the peon_____.

Q2.

Principal : Why were you absent last week ?
 Student : I was absent because I was not well.
 Principal : What will happen to your studies now ?
 Student : I will work hard to complete them.

The Principal asked the student (a).....The student replied (b).....The Principal was concerned and asked (c).....The student replied that he would study hard to complete them.

Q3.

Mrs. Jadav : Can I have a small bottle of cranberry jam ?

Shopkeeper : Sorry, I have only big bottles.

Mrs. Jadav : When will it be available ?

Shopkeeper : I can give it to you tomorrow.

Mrs. Jadav : Thank you, then I will get it tomorrow.

Mrs. Jadav asked the shopkeeper (a).....The shopkeeper said that he only had big bottles of cranberry jam. Mrs. Jadav wanted to know (b).....The shopkeeper said that he could give it to her (the following day). Mrs. Jadav thanked him and said that (c).....

Q4. Haiku : The landlord has come. Take out the money you have set aside.

Wife : But there are only three' hundred rupees. If you give them to him, where is the blanket going to come from ?

Haiku : Don't worry. I will figure out some other plan.

Haiku told his wife that the landlord had come, she should take out (a)

His wife said that (b).....and asked him if he gave them to him (c).....

Q5. Ali : Omar, why don't you leave this place? I can drop you on my way back home.

Omar : I have no home.

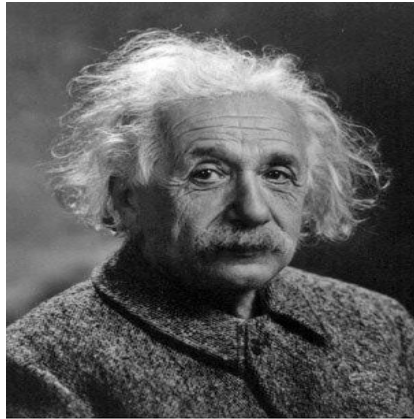
Ali : Where have you come from ?

Omar : From Tunisia.

Ali asked Omar (a).....and offered to (b).....Omar replied that he had no home. Then Ali asked (c).....Omar told him that he had come from Tunisia.

Literature

Topic 1 – A Truly Beautiful Mind (prose) (Ch. 4 – Beehive)



Albert Einstein

Introduction to the lesson

This chapter is about Albert Einstein. He was a great scientist. The title of the chapter 'A Truly Beautiful Mind' refers to Albert Einstein. This is a short biography of his where some of his qualities have been highlighted – Albert's interest in Mathematics and Physics and also his humanitarian attribute. The title - 'A Truly Beautiful Mind' makes one wonder that how can a scientist's mind be beautiful. It is so, because in this lesson we come across another aspect of Einstein. He was a humanitarian. He advocated world peace, non - violence and that is why the title refers to him as a truly beautiful mind.

Summary

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March in 1879, in the German city of Ulm. Till the age of two and half years, he could not speak and when he started speaking, he spoke every word twice. His playmates considered him to be boring and his mother thought that he was crazy because of the abnormally large size of his head. At school, his head master regarded him as stupid and good for nothing. But he proved them all wrong. At the age of 6, at the insistence of his mother, he learned to play the violin. He became a gifted violinist. At the age of 15, his family moved to Munich. He did not feel comfortable with the strict discipline at the school and left it. On completing his schooling, he joined the University at Zurich because the atmosphere there was more liberal and accepted new ideas and concepts. He showed more interest in Physics and Mathematics. He met a fellow student, Mileva Maric at the University. She was equally intelligent and clever. Later on, they married and had 2 sons but unfortunately their marriage did not survive and were divorced in 1919.

After completing his education, Albert worked as a technical expert in the patent office at Bern. Here, he worked secretly on his idea on relativity. In 1915, he published his paper on special theory of relativity, followed by the world-famous equation $E = mc^2$. In 1915, he published his paper on General Theory of Relativity, which gave an absolutely new definition to the concept of gravity. This theory made him a famous figure. In 1919, during the solar eclipse, his theory came out to be accurate and revolutionized physics. In 1933, he emigrated to the USA as Nazis had come to power in Germany. He did not want his finding

and research to be used for destruction. In 1938, when Germany discovered the principle of Nuclear Fission, he was the first person to write to the American President about the dangers of the atomic bombs. In 1945, when America dropped the Atomic Bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, he was deeply hurt and wrote to the United Nations for the formation of a world government to prevent recurrence of such destruction.

He spent his later days in politics advocating world peace and democracy. He died at the age of 76 in the year 1955.

Q1. Explain what the reasons for the following are:

1. Einstein leaving the school in Munich for good.
2. Einstein wanting to study in Switzerland rather than in Munich.
3. Einstein seeing in Mileva an ally.
4. What do these tell you about Einstein?

Answers:

1. Einstein left the school in Munich because he did not like the discipline of the school. He hated the school's regimentation and often clashed with teachers.
2. Albert's parents moved to Milan and left their son with relatives. After prolonged discussion, Einstein got his wish to continue his education in German – speaking Switzerland. Actually, it was more liberal than Munich.
3. Einstein saw in Mileva Marie an ally against the “Philistines”—those people in his family and at the university with whom he was constantly at odds. He found that she was a “clever creature”.
4. These tell that Einstein was a genius and had the capabilities to achieve his targets. Moreover, he had his own view of life. He liked freedom too much.

Q2. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?

Answer:

Einstein called his desk drawer at the patent office the “bureau of theoretical physics”. Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret and his drawer had all the evidences which could reveal the secret.

Q3. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

Answer:

With the emergence of Nazis in Germany, Einstein emigrated to the United States. It was the fact that the Nazis had the ability to develop the atomic bomb. It could destroy the whole world. So he warned Franklin D. Roosevelt in his letter.

Q4. Why does the world remember Einstein as a ‘world citizen’?

Answer:

The world remembers Einstein as a ‘world citizen’ because he believed in universal peace. When there was the rat race for becoming atomic power, he was worried about the aftermaths of the bomb. He was really a world citizen who was concerned with humanity.

Q5. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Answer:

The atomic bomb devastated the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction and wrote a public missive to the United Nations.

Homework to be done in the notebook.

Q1. Here are some facts from Einstein’s life. Arrange them in chronological order.

1. Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
2. He is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
3. Einstein writes a letter to U.S. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and warns against Germany’s building of an atomic bomb.
4. Einstein attends a high school in Munich.
5. Einstein’s family moves to Milan.
6. Einstein is born in the German city of Ulm.
7. Einstein joins a University in Zurich, where he meets Mileva.
8. Einstein dies.
9. He provides a new interpretation of gravity.
10. Tired of the school’s regimentation, Einstein withdraws from school.
11. He works in a patent office as a technical expert.
12. When Hitler comes to power, Einstein leaves Germany for the United States.

Q2. Here are some sentences from the story. Choose the word from the brackets which can be substituted for the italicized and underlined words in the sentences.

1. A few years later, the marriage *faltered*. (failed, broke, became weak)
2. Einstein was constantly at *odds* with people at the university. (on bad terms, in disagreement, unhappy)
3. The newspapers *proclaimed* his work as “a scientific revolution.” (declared, praised, showed)
4. Einstein got ever more involved in politics, *agitating* for an end to the arms buildup. (campaigning, fighting, supporting)
5. At the age of 15, Einstein felt so stifled that he left the school *for good*. (permanently, for his benefit, for a short time)
6. Five years later, the discovery of nuclear fission in Berlin had American physicists in *an uproar*. (in a state of commotion, full of criticism, in a desperate state)

7. Science wasn't the only thing that appealed to the dashing young man with the walrus moustache. (interested, challenged, worried)

Topic 2 – No Men Are Foreign by James Kirkup (Poem) – Beehive

Introduction to the poem

The title- 'No men are Foreign' means that the no men belong to another country. The poet wants to say that all men are same, all men are equal. He wants to promote the concept of universal brotherhood. In this poem, the poet wants to tell us that everyone in this world is same. All people, all men are same – they eat, live, die the same way. Everyone gets the bounties of nature like, sunshine, land etc in equal measure. We can also say that it is a peace poem.

The poem 'No Men Are Foreign' begins and ends with the same line- 'Remember no men are strange, no countries foreign' as the poet wants to emphasize on the fact that all the people living on this Earth are the same and that we have created distinctions by erecting borders and fences, different languages, etc. While we are alive, we walk on the same Earth and upon our death, we will lie in our graves in the same earth. He draws another similarity that we all enjoy good food during peace and starve during war and in winter time. We all have similar hands which we use to do a lot of hard work. All of us have eyes which remain open when we are awake and close when we are asleep. He reminds the reader that whenever we hate someone, we cheat and hate ourselves. Also, when we pick up weapons against someone, we pollute the Earth and make it impure with the huge mounds of dead bodies.

Literary Devices

Rhyme Scheme - The entire poem is written in free verse. There is no rhyme scheme in the poem.

The literary devices used are as follows –

Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more closely placed words is called alliteration. The instances of alliteration in the poem are

-

Stanza 1 - Body, breathes 'b' sound is repeated

Stanza 2 – war's, winter 'w' sound is repeated

Metaphor : A word or phrase that is used in an imaginative way to show that

somebody/something has the same qualities as the another thing.

Stanza 1 - Uniform refers to the military of different countries

Stanza 2 – wars time is compared to the winter season

Repetition: It is used in the entire poem.

‘Remember’ word is repeated 5 times in this poem.

‘Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign’ is repeated in stanza 1 and stanza 5

strewn on it.

Question and Answers

1. (i) “Beneath all uniforms . . .” What uniforms do you think the poet is speaking about?

Answer. The uniforms refer to those worn by soldiers belonging to different countries who indulge in wars and fights.

(ii) How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?

Answer. The poet says that all the people are the same in the following ways –

- i.** we belong to one human race
- ii.** we walk on the same Earth
- iii.** Upon death, we will lie in our graves in the same Earth
- iv.** During peace we all enjoy the bounties of nature
- v.** During war and in the winter season, we all starve due to shortage of food
- vi.** We all do a lot of labour with our hands
- vii.** We have eyes which function in the same way

2. In stanza 1, find five ways in which we all are alike. Pick out the words.

Answer. The five words which indicate that we are all alike are –

- i.** we walk
- ii.** we breathe
- iii.** we have eyes

- iv. we work with our hands
- v. we enjoy the bounties of nature

3. How many common features can you find in stanza 2? Pick out the words.

Answer. There are three common features in stanza two. They are as follows –

- i. We enjoy the bounties of nature and eat good food during peace
- ii. We starve during war and in winter season.
- iii. We have similar hands which we use for doing labour.

Homework:

Question.

“...whenever we are told to hate our brothers ...” When do you think this happens? Why? Who ‘tells’ us? Should we do as we are told at such times? What does the poet say?

Art Education (Scrap Book)

Project Work to be done in the scrap book.

Write a story on 'Dream Big, Sky Is The Limit'.

and

Make a collage on Atomic bombings of Hiroshima Nagasaki and link that massive destruction to humans with the ongoing pandemic, 'Covid-19'. (Use your creativity and skills. Make use of things you get at home as newspapers, magazines or handmade pictures. Kindly avoid going to shops.)

Refer To Chap. 'A Truly Beautiful Mind'. (ch. 2 Beehive) prose

SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter- People As Resource

Read the chapter paragraph wise. Underline the difficult words and write it in your notebook to learn.

Write the following Section I - NCERT Questions and Answers in your notebook.

Write the following Section II - Very short type Questions and Answers in your notebook.

Write the following Section III - Short type Questions and Answers in your notebook.

Write the following Section IV - Long type Questions and Answers in your notebook.

I. NCERT Questions and Answers.

Q1.What do you understand by ‘people as a resource’?

Answer : People as a resource is a way of referring to the country’s working population in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

Q2. How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

Answer : Human resource makes use of other resources like land and physical capital to produce an output. The other resources cannot become useful on their own. This is the reason why human resource is considered to be superior to the other resources.

Q3. What is the role of education in human capital formation?

Answer : Education is the most important component of human resource development.

i) Proper education and training enable the formation of this human capital. An educated population is an asset, a resource.

ii) Education enhances the quantity and quality of individual productivity, which in turn adds to the growth of the economy.

iii) It develops personality and sense of national consciousness among the people which are important for rapid economic growth.

Q4.What is the role of health in human capital formation?

Answer : Health plays an important role in human capital formation. A healthy person is more likely to realize his full potential and can become an asset for the economy. An unhealthy person is less likely to realize his potential and can become a liability for the economy.

Q5.What part does health play in the individual’s working life?

Answer : The health of an individual helps him to realise his potential and also gives him the ability to fight illness. An unhealthy individual is a liability to his place of work. The health of a person is directly related to his efficiency. As compared to an unhealthy individual, a healthy person can work more efficiently and with greater productivity.

Q6. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Answer : i) Primary sector comprises activities related to the extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying are the activities undertaken in this sector.

ii) Secondary sector comprises activities related to the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing is included in this sector.

iii) Tertiary sector comprises activities that provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through various services. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, insurance, etc., are examples of tertiary activities.

Q7. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

Answer : Activities that add value to the national income are called economic activities. These have two parts – market activities (production for pay or profit) and non-market

activities (production for self consumption).

Non-economic activities are the ones that do not add to the national income; for example, an individual performing domestic chores.

Q8. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Answer : Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market. Due to gender discrimination, women are generally denied the education and the necessary skills to become worthy contributors to the national income. As a result, a majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. This is one of the reasons why they get paid less than men.

Q9. How will you explain the term unemployment?

Answer : Unemployment is a situation in which people who are able and willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.

An individual is termed as unemployed if he or she is part of the workforce of a country, and is capable and willing to work for payment, but is unable to do so.

Q10. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?

Answer : Disguised unemployment: When more persons are working in a job than actually required, the situation is termed as disguised unemployment. For example, if in an agricultural activity eight people are engaged but this work/activity actually requires the services of five people, then three persons are extra. If these three people out of eight are withdrawn, total production will remain unaffected.

Seasonal unemployment: Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are able to find jobs only during some months of the year. For Example, Agricultural labourers find work only during the busy seasons, i.e., sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing. This is because of the seasonal character of agriculture in India.

Q11. Why is educated unemployed, a peculiar problem of India?

Answer : Educated Unemployment is the situation wherein a number of youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find suitable jobs. India has a huge population and every year a large number of people graduate from schools and colleges. Employment generation in various sectors is not keeping pace with the number of educated people coming out of educational institutions. Due to this, educated unemployed is a peculiar problem of India.

Q12. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?

Answer : India can build the maximum employment opportunity in the agricultural sector and its based industries. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. When the efficient and quality packaging happen with agricultural products then it can generate a lot of employment opportunities.

Q 13. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

Answer : Measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed:

i) Make education at the secondary level more career-oriented, which would endow individuals with not only education but also the requisite skills for gaining successful employment.

ii) Create a sort of screening process whereby each individual chooses subjects that suit his or her abilities.

iii) The introduction of newer subjects and fields of study at the school level should be accompanied by a growth of job opportunities in the sectors that would employ the students electing to study such subjects.

Q 14. Which capital would you consider the best — land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?

Answer : Human capital makes use of the other resources like land, labour and physical capital to produce an output. The other resources cannot become useful on their own. Hence, human capital may well be considered the best among all the resources.

II. Very Short type Questions and Answers.

Q1. Which age group forms the workforce population?

Ans. The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years of age group.

Q2. What does the increase in unemployment indicate?

Ans. The increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.

Q3. Name any two tertiary activities.

Ans. (1) Trade, (2) Banking.

Q4. Which type of investment is known as human capital investment ?

Ans. The investment made in the form of education, training and medical care is known as human capital investment.

Q5. Which category, the activity of a mother cooking for her children is put to?

Ans. Non-economic activities.

III. Short type Questions and Answers.

Q1. What do you understand by human capital formation ? Highlight two initiatives each of Indian government to enhance health and education facilities.

Ans. (i) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation that adds to the productive power of the country just like physical capital formation.

(ii) The improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. Over the last six decades, India has built up a vast health infrastructure.

(iii) 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all the children in the country. India's IT revolution is striking instance of how the importance of human capital has acquired a higher position than that of material resources making the role of human capital significant in the production process.

Q2. Describe two revolutions taken place in Indian economy which prove that investment in human capital can bring higher position for the country.

Ans. (i) Indian's Green Revolution is a dramatic example of how the input of greater knowledge in the form of improved production technologies can rapidly increase the productivity of scarce land resources.

(ii) Also India's Information and Technology (IT) revolution is a striking instance of how the importance of human capital has come to acquire a higher position than that of material plant and machinery.

Q3. Define human capital and human capital formation. Name any two sources of human capital formation.

Ans. (i) Human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.

(ii) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation. This adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.

(iii) These are the sources of human capital formation :

(i) Education

(ii) Health or medical care ; and

(iii) Training.

Q4. How is human resource different from other factors of production ? Explain it in three points.

Ans. (i) 'People as resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

(ii) Human resource is different from land and capital because they only can make use of land and capital with their knowledge.

(iii) They add to the productive power of the country whereas land and capital can not become useful on their own.

Q5. Explain any three differences between physical capital and human capital.

Ans.

Physical Capital

(i) It is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

(ii) Tools and machines, building, etc. can be used in production over many years.

(iii) Tools, machines, generators etc. are examples of physical capital.

Human Capital

(i) Labour which works on the physical capital is called human capital.

(ii) Human capital can produce the output because they have the experience to do a particular work.

(iii) The human can go for any profession like farmers, farm labourers, factory workers, managers, officers, scientists, etc.

Q6. Mention any three features of National Health Policy.

Ans. (A) The main elements of the National Health Policy are as follows :

(i) It aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare.

(ii) It has provision for family welfare.

(iii) It provides for nutritional services with a special focus on underprivileged.

(B) Achievements : (i) Life Expectancy has increased.

(ii) Infant Mortality Rate has come down.

(iii) Death Rate has reduced.

(iv) Birth Rate has come down.

IV. Long type Questions and Answers

Q1. Give examples to prove that population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability.

Ans. (i) When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation that adds to the productive power of the economy just like physical capital formation.

(ii) The secret of Japan's phenomenal economic progress lies in its human capital. It has invested heavily in its human resource which is the most important resource.

(iii) Careful investment on people especially in the field of education and health has helped in the human capital formation. It is Japan's biggest asset. It has greatly added to the productive power of Japan.

(iv) It is the human resource that can make wise use of land and capital. The latter can not become useful on their own. The Japanese have made a very efficient use of their available resources like land and capital.

(v) In this way, Japan has converted its large population into a productive asset by investing on human capital, training of industrial and agricultural workers in the use of modern technology, useful scientific researches and so on.

Q2. What does a 'virtuous cycle' created by educated parents mean? Explain.

Ans. (i) A child, too, with investments made on her/his education and health can yield a

high return in future and contribute more to society.

(ii) Educated parents invest more heavily on the education of their children.

(iii) This is because they realize the importance of education.

(iv) They are also conscious of the importance of proper nutrition and hygiene.

(v) A virtuous cycle is, thus, created.

Q3. Despite the insufficient availability of natural resources, Japan has emerged as a rich and developed nation.' Justify the statement with three significant factors responsible for making Japan rich.

Ans. (i) The secret of Japan's phenomenal economic progress lies in its human capital. It has invested heavily in its human resource which is the most important resource.

(ii) Its existing dedicated human resource has been further developed by becoming more educated and healthy.

(iii) Careful investment in people especially in the field of education and health has helped in the human capital formation. It is Japan's biggest asset. It has greatly added to the productive power of Japan.

(iv) It is the human resource that can make wise use of land and capital. The latter cannot become useful on their own. The Japanese have made very efficient use of their available resources like land and capital.

(v) Japan has converted its large population into a productive asset by investing in human capital, training of industrial and agricultural workers in the use of modern technology, useful scientific researches and so on.

Q4. Unemployment gives birth to various socio-economic problems." Give three arguments to support this statement.

Ans. (i) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.

(ii) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth. The inability of educated people who are willing to work to find gainful employment implies a great social waste.

(iii) Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.

(iv) When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.

(v) Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed.

Q5. "When the skilled manpower is not physically fit for work, there will be loss of national productivity and bring the situation of the global burden of disease ." In light of this statement, explain the role of health in human capital formation.

Ans. (A) Role of health : (i) The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness.

(ii) An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation. Hence, it should be the priority of the country.

(iii) Our National Health Policy too aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare.

(B)Role of education : (i) Educated people earn higher incomes on account of higher productivity which adds to the growth of the economy.

(ii) It opens new horizons provides new aspirations and develops values of life.

Q6. Why has the improvement in the health status of the population been the basic priority of a country ? Give three reasons.

Ans. (i) Health helps a person to realise his potential. Healthier the people, the more they work, the more they produce and earn.
(ii) It provides the ability to fight illness.
(iii) It proves to be an asset for the country
(iv) It makes a person realise his well-being.
(v) It helps to increase the income of the country.

<p>COMP.Sc</p>	<p>Ch. 5 [Short answer type] Note down the question from the book</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A computer virus is a program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes. 2. Here are some forms of Virus attack such as Boot Sector Virus, Macro Virus, and File Infecting Virus etc. 3. Antivirus is used to identify, prevent and take action against malicious programs. 4. Hacking is associated with the unauthorized use of computer and network resources. 5. Cyber-crime is defined as any criminal activity which takes place on or over the medium of computers or internet or other technology recognized by the IT ACT. 6. SSL Certificate secures all of your data as it is passed from your browser to the websites server. 7. Here are some types of Hackers like Black Hat Hackers, White Hat Hackers, and Grey Hat Hackers. 8. Virus affects our system by damaging programs, deleting files, or reformatting the hard drive. Some viruses replicate themselves making it impossible to perform any internet activity. 9. The two ways through which virus can be spread are: - E-mail Attachments and Computer Networks. 10. Three guidelines for social networking are:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust your privacy setting on social networking sites so as to control who can access your information. • Do not post your private information such as mobile phone number and home address on social networking sites. • Photos of the children should not be posted without express consent from their parents. <p>Ch. 5[Application based type]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer virus has been spread all over his system.
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2. It is important because it encompasses everything that pertains to protecting our sensitive data, personally identifiable information (PII), protect Health information, intellectual property, data and governmental and industrial information from theft and damage.
3. The statement (b) is true.
4.
 - a. Antivirus software ensures protection of your computer against known and new threats.
 - b. The 2 common used antivirus software's are: AVG and AVAST.

DRAWING

Topic- Still life (pencil shading)
Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.





Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics