

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : IX**

**DATE:20.01.2021 to 05.02.2021**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	Revision to be done.
SCIENCE	Revision to be done.
HINDI	<p><b><i>हिन्दी साहित्य</i></b> <b><i>पाठ-मेरे संग की औरतें (मदुला गर्ग)</i></b> <b><i>( संस्मरण )</i></b> <b><i>*पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।</i></b> <b><i>1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न-उत्तर को अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें।</i></b></p> <p>क . लेखिका की नानी की आजादी के आंदोलन में किस प्रकार की भागीदारी रही ? उत्तर – लेखिका की नानी ने आजादी की लड़ाई में व्यक्तिगत रूप से सक्रिय भागीदारी नहीं की परंतु अपनी पुत्री का विवाह कराने का दायित्व स्वतंत्रता-सेनानी प्यारेलाल शर्मा को सौंपा । उन्होंने उनसे वचन लिया कि वे उसका विवाह अपनी तरह का आजादी का सिपाही ढूँढकर करवा देंगे । इससे ज्ञात होता है कि उनके मन में देश की स्वतंत्रता के प्रति एक जुनून था । इस स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में उनका योगदान भावात्मक था ।</p> <p>ख . 'लेखिका की नानी और नाना जी के रहन –सहन में क्या अंतर था ? उत्तर –लेखिका की नानी अनपढ़ ,परदानशी,पारंपरिक औरत थी जबकि उसके नाना सुशिक्षित बैरिस्टर थे और विलायती रीति-रिवाज से ज़िंदगी व्यतीत करते थे ।दोनों का रहन-सहन अलग-अलग ढंग का था लेकिन दोनों एक –दूसरे के रहन-सहन में दखल नहीं देते थे ।</p> <p>ग .लेखिका की नानी एकदम मुँहजोर क्यों हो उठी थी ? उत्तर – लेखिका की नानी को जब यह लगा कि उनकी मृत्यु निकट है तो वे अपनी इकलौती बेटी की शादी के लिए चिंतित हो उठीं । पुत्री की शादी की फिक्र ने उन्हें इतना डराया कि वे जीवन के अंतिम दिनों में एकदम मुँहजोर हो उठी ।हमेशा परदे में रहने वाली नानी पराए मर्द से बात करने के लिए तैयार हो गई ।</p> <p>घ. 'शिक्षा बच्चों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है'- इस दिशा में लेखिका के प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए । उत्तर- लेखिका कर्नाटक के छोटे से कस्बे बागलकोट में रहने लगी थी ।उसके दो बच्चे स्कूल जाने लायक थे। परंतु वहाँ कोई अच्छा स्कूल नहीं था ।उसने लोगों से सलाह करके कैथोलिक विशप से कस्बे में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल खोलने की प्रार्थना की ।किंतु उन्होंने क्रिश्चियन जनसंख्या कम होने के कारण स्कूल खोलने से मना कर दिया । लेखिका ने उनसे कहा कि गैर- ईसाई बच्चों को भी शिक्षा का अधिकार है ।इस पर विशप ने ऐसी शर्तें रखीं जिन्हें पूरा करना असंभव था । इस पर</p>

लेखिका ने स्वयं हिंदी-अंग्रेजी-कन्नड़ भाषा के स्कूल की स्थापना और उसमें बच्चों को पढ़ाया। उसके स्कूल में पढ़े बच्चे शहर में अच्छे स्कूलों में भर्ती हो गए।

उ. पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए कि जीवन में कैसे इन्सानों को अधिक श्रद्धा-भाव से देखा जाता है ?

उत्तर- जीवन में उन इंसानों को अधिक श्रद्धा भाव से देखा जाता है जो सदैव सत्य बोलते हैं और गोपनीय बातों को अपने तक सीमित रखते हैं। दूसरों को अपनी मित्रता बनाए रखने की छूट देते हैं। बच्चों के साथ दोस्ती का व्यवहार करते हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा-

संवाद -लेखन

- नई पुस्तक के कुछ पृष्ठ फटे होने के विषय पर मयंक और दुकानदार के बीच संवाद लिखिए।

## ENGLISH

### TOPIC:

1. If I Were You (prose)
2. The Bond of Love (prose)
3. Weathering the Storm in Ersama (prose)

### Chapter - If I Were You (Prose)

#### Summary

Gerrard was a playwright. He had to leave his house to deliver props for a rehearsal. Just then, an intruder entered his home. He was carrying a gun. He wanted to kill Gerrard and live on his identity. The intruder had committed a murder and was wanted by the police. So, he thought of stealing Gerrard's identity so that he could live peacefully. He wanted to know details about rd said that he was a crook too and that if the intruder stole his identity, even then he would be chased by the police. He had killed someone and the police had evidence against him. He further added that he was carrying false moustaches and other props so that he could disguise himself and hide from the police. He sensed that the police could raid his house that night. He had positioned an accomplice on the road to warn him of danger. Gerrard fooled the intruder to believe him by saying that if the intruder felt that Gerrard was lying, he could kill him. As the phone rang, Gerrard said that it was time to leave. When the intruder did not believe Gerrard, he asked him to peep out through the door of the garage and see the police for himself. In fact, the door was that of a cupboard. As the intruder bent forward, Gerrard pushed him inside the cupboard and locked it. Then he called the sergeant as he would hand over the intruder to the police.

**Questions and Answers.**

1. "At last a sympathetic audience."

- (i) Who says this?
- (ii) Why does he say it?
- (iii) Is he sarcastic or serious?

**Answer:**

- i) Gerrard
- ii) Gerrard says this because he is glad that finally, someone has asked him to speak about himself.
- iii) he is sarcastic

2. Why does the intruder choose Gerrard as the man whose identity he wants to take on?

**Answer:** The intruder chooses Gerrard because he feels that they are similar to each other. As he has committed a murder, he plans to steal Gerrard's identity and live peacefully.

3. "I said it with bullets."

- (i) Who says this?
- (ii) What does it mean?
- (iii) Is it the truth? What is the speaker's reason for saying this?

**Answer:**

- i) Gerrard
- ii) It means that when things went wrong, Gerrard had to kill a person.
- iii) No, it is not the truth. Gerrard said this in order to escape being killed by the intruder.

4. What is Gerrard's profession? Quote the parts of the play that support your answer.

**Answer:** Gerrard is a playwright. This is indicated from the following -

- i) This is all very melodramatic, not very original
- ii) At last a sympathetic audience
- iii) In most melodramas the villain is foolish enough to delay his killing long enough to be frustrated. You are much luckier.
- iv) I said, you were luckier than most melodramatic villains.
- v) That's a disguise outfit; false moustaches and what not.
- vi) Sorry I can't let you have the props in time for rehearsal, I've had a spot of bother — quite amusing. I think I'll put it in my next play.

5. "You'll soon stop being smart."

- (i) Who says this?
- (ii) Why does the speaker say it?

(iii) What according to the speaker will stop Gerrard from being smart?

**Answer:**

- i) the intruder
- ii) The intruder says this to scare Gerrard
- iii) According to the intruder, when Gerrard would come to know that his aim was to kill him, he would get scared and stop being smart.

6. "They can't hang me twice."

- (i) Who says this?
- (ii) Why does the speaker say it?

**Answer:**

- i) the intruder
- ii) The intruder says that he has committed a murder and Gerrard's murder would be his second murder. He was not scared of being punished as already, he was to be hanged for the first murder and if he did one more, they would not hang him twice for committing two murders.

7. "A mystery I propose to explain." What is the mystery the speaker proposes to explain?

**Answer:** Gerrard proposes that his lifestyle was mysterious as he did not meet many people and did not have any visitors. He proposed to explain the reason for his mysteriousness.

8. "This is your big surprise."

- (i) Where has this been said in the play?
- (ii) What is the surprise?

**Answer:**

- i) This has been said twice in the play. Firstly, when the intruder reveals his plan to kill Gerrard. Secondly, by Gerrard when he reveals his false identity to the intruder.
- ii) The intruder's surprise is his intention of killing Gerrard. Gerrard's surprise is his false identity.

### **Home Work**

**Consult your dictionary and choose the correct word from the pairs given in brackets.**

1. The (site, cite) of the accident was (ghastly/ghostly).
2. Our college (principle/principal) is very strict.
3. I studied (continuously/continually) for eight hours.
4. The fog had an adverse (affect/effect) on the traffic.
5. Cezanne, the famous French painter, was a brilliant (artist/artiste).

6. The book that you gave me yesterday is an extraordinary (collage/college) of science fiction and mystery.
7. Our school will (host/hoist) an exhibition on cruelty to animals and wildlife conservation.
8. Screw the lid tightly onto the top of the bottle and (shake/shape) well before using the contents.

## **Chapter - The Bond of Love (prose)**

### **Questions and Answers**

Q1. "I got him for her by accident."

- (i) Who says this?
- (ii) Who do 'him' and 'her' refer to?
- (iii) What is the incident referred to here?

**Answer.**

- (i) The narrator says this.
- (ii) 'him' refers to the bear and 'her' refers to the narrator's wife.
- (iii) The incident referred to here is when the narrator's companion shot a bear dead and they found that the baby bear was alive. They caught the baby bear and took it along with them.

Q2. "He stood on his head in delight."

- (i) Who does 'he' refer to?
- (ii) Why was he delighted?

**Answer.**

- (i) 'he' refers to Baba.
- (ii) Baba was delighted to see the narrator's wife.

Q3. "We all missed him greatly: but in a sense we were relieved."

- (i) Who does 'we all' stand for?
- (ii) Who did they miss?
- (iii) Why did they nevertheless feel relieved?

**Answer.**

- (i) 'we all' stands for the narrator, his wife, his son, the alsatian dogs and the tenant's children.
- (ii) They missed Baba.
- (iii) They nevertheless felt relieved because Baba was a big bear now and keeping him at home was inconvenient for them.

**Answer the following questions in 30 to 40 words each.**

Q1. On two occasions Bruno ate/drank something that should not be eaten/ drunk. What happened to him on these occasions?

**Answer.**

In the first incident, Bruno ate the poison Barium carbonate which had been kept to kill rats. He was struck by an attack of paralysis. The narrator took him to a veterinary doctor who injected medicines twice to revive Bruno.

In the second incident, Bruno drank the old engine oil which the narrator had drained out of the sump of his old car in order to fight a termite attack. This did not have any adverse effect on Bruno.

Q2. Was Bruno a loving and playful pet? Why, then, did he have to be sent away?

**Answer.**

Yes, Bruno was a loving and playful pet. He was sent away because as he had grown into a big bear, it was not safe to keep him in an inhabited area as he could harm people. The narrator, his son and their friends convinced his wife who was particularly attached to Bruno and finally, it was sent to the zoo at Mysore.

Q3. How was the problem of what to do with Bruno finally solved?

**Answer.**

The problem of what to do with Bruno was finally solved by sending him off to the zoo at Mysore. They wrote a letter to the zoo incharge at the zoo at Mysore. Upon his consent, Baba was packed in a cage and was sent away.

## **Chapter - Weathering the Storm in Ersama**

### **Questions and Answers**

1. What havoc has the super cyclone wreaked in the life of the people of Orissa?

Ans: The super cyclone led to mass destruction. People lost their homes. Many people lost their lives too. Children lost their parents, women became widows and were rendered homeless. The people were left with nothing.

2. How has Prashant, a teenager, been able to help the people of his village?

Ans: Prashant helped the people in the following ways -

- i. He formed a group of volunteers and got rice for the people.
- ii. They cleaned the shelter and tended to the injured.
- iii. They sent messages to the passing helicopters demanding food and other

necessities.

- iv. Prashant guided the widows to work in the food for work NGO.
- v. He arranged sports events for the orphan children.
- vi. Prashant and the volunteers set up foster families for them.

3. How have the people of the community helped one another? What role do the women of Kalikuda play during these days?

Ans: Under the leadership of Prashant, the people of the community came together and decided to help each other. They went to the local merchant and got his stock of rice. They cooked the rice on a fire burned with the branches from the trees and ate a meal after four days.

They signalled the military helicopters for food and help. The widowed women looked after the orphaned children and the men arranged food and other necessities.

4. Why do Prashant and other volunteers resist the plan to set up institutions for orphans and widows? What alternatives do they consider?

Ans: Prashant and other volunteers resisted the plan to set up institutions for orphans and widows because they felt that isolation would increase their grief. They wanted to settle them in foster families of their own community where they would love and support each other.

5. Do you think Prashant is a good leader? Do you think young people can get together to help people during natural calamities?

Ans: Yes, Prashant is a good leader. He overcame his grief and took charge of the situation. Young people can get together to help others during any calamity. They can use their strength and energy to help others in times of need.

### **Project Work**

#### **Comic Strip on 'Packing'.**

The children have to prepare a humorous comic on the topic mentioned above in a colourful and attractive way.

Dialogues with pictures to be displayed in the scrap book.

Please note : ASL to be conducted

**SOCIAL  
STUDIES**

Ch- Working of Institutions

I. MCQ

1. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) President

Ans- President

2. What is the position of the President?

- a) Nominal head of the state
- b) Real head of the state
- c) Hereditary head of the state
- d) None of the above

Ans- Nominal head of the state

3. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?

- a) Cooperation government
- b) Coalition government
- c) Consensus government
- d) Cooperative government

Ans- Coalition Government

4. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?

- a) Home Minister
- b) District Collector
- c) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs
- d) Director General of Police

Ans- Home Minister

5. Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution?



- a) Supreme Court
- b) District Court
- c) High Court
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans- Supreme Court

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is

\_\_\_\_\_

**Ans- Speaker**

2. Order issued by the Government of India is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans- **Office Memorandum**

3. The President of India is elected by

\_\_\_\_\_

**Ans-** Indirect election by the Electoral College

4. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by-

**Ans-** President

5. The Council of Ministers at the centre is responsible to

**Ans-** The Lok Sabha

## III. Short type Questions and Answers

1. What do you understand by an executive?

Answer:

At different levels of any government, we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions but do not exercise supreme power on behalf of the people. All those

functionaries are collectively known as the executive.

2. What do you understand by public interest litigation?

Answer:

Anyone can approach the courts if public interest is hurt by the actions of government. This is called public interest litigation.

3. What is judicial review?

Answer:

The Supreme Court and the High Courts can declare invalid any law or action of the legislature, if they find such a law or action is against the constitution. They can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as judicial review.

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5. What was Mandal Commission? Why was it appointed? What were the major recommendations of this Commission?

Answer:

The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.R. Mandal. Hence, it was popularly called as the Mandal Commission.

It was asked to determine the criteria to identify the socially and economically backward classes in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.

The commission gave its report in 1980 and made many recommendations. One of these was that 27 per cent of government jobs be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes.

IV. Long type questions and Answers

Question 1.

Why do we need Parliament?

Or

What are the various ways by which parliament exercises authority.

Answer:

In India, a national assembly of elected representatives is called Parliament. It exercises political authority on behalf of the people.

Parliament is the final authority for making laws in a country. This task of law-making

or legislation is so crucial that these assemblies are called legislatures.

Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

Parliaments all over the world exercise some control over those who run the government. In some countries like India, this control is direct and full. Those who run the government, can take decisions only so long as they enjoy support of the Parliament.

Parliaments control all the money that governments have. In most countries, the public money can only be spent when the Parliament sanctions it.

Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.

Question 2.

What are the powers and functions of the President of India?

Answer:

The powers and functions of the President of India are given below :

All governmental activities take place in the name of the President. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in his/her name.

All major appointments are made in the name of the President. These include the appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governors of the states, the Election Commissioners, ambassadors to other countries, etc.

All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President.

The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, He/she can delay this for sometime and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But, if the Parliament passes the bill again, he/she must sign it.

Question 3.

What are the functions of the Supreme Court?

Answer:

The functions of the Supreme Court are :

It can take up any dispute between the citizens of the country. :

It can take up any dispute between the citizens and government.

It can take up any dispute between two or more state governments.

It can take up any dispute between the governments at the Union and state level,

It can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.

The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country. They can declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. (Any five)

Question 4.

What are the functions and powers of the Prime Minister?

Answer:

The Constitution does not say very much about the powers of the Prime Minister or the Ministers or their relationship with each other. But, as the head of the government, the Prime Minister has wide-ranging powers.

He/she chairs Cabinet meetings. He/she coordinates the work of different Departments.

His/her decisions are final in case of any disagreements arise between Departments.

He/she exercises general supervision of different ministries. All the ministers work under his/her leadership.

The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the Ministers. He/she also has the power to dismiss Ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

The Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.

Question 5.

What was the 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case' and how was it settled?

Answer:

Some persons and associations opposed to the order regarding the reservation of jobs for backward classes and filed a number of cases in the courts. They appealed to the courts to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation. The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as the 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'.

Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard arguments of both sides. By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid. At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the government to modify its original order. It said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.

Accordingly, the Department of Personnel and Training issued another Office Memorandum on 8 September, 1993. The dispute thus came to an end and this policy has been followed since then.

Question 6.

How can you say that the Mandal Commission became a major issue in 1980

in India?

Answer:

The Mandal Commission was the most hotly debated issue in the country in 1980 in India. Newspapers and magazines were full of different views and opinions on this issue. It led to widespread protests and counter protests, some of which were violent. People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities. Some felt that existence of inequalities among people of different castes in India necessitated job reservations. They felt that this would give a fair opportunity to those communities who, so far, had not adequately been represented in government employment. While, others felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to those who did not belong to backward communities. Some felt that this would perpetuate caste feelings among people and hamper national unity.

Question 7.

What are the various ways by which parliament exercises authority. How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?

Or

Describe the ways in which Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

Answer:

Our Constitution does give the Rajya Sabha some special powers over the states. But, on most matters, the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power.

Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But, if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which members of both the Houses sit together. Because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting.

The Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money-related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.

Most importantly, the Lok Sabha controls the Council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of the majority of the members in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. The Rajya Sabha does

not have this power.

### **Ch- Natural vegetation and wild life**

#### MCQ

1.To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

- (a) Tundra
- (b) Tidal
- (c) Himalayan
- (d) Tropical Evergreen

Ans- Tropical Evergreen

2.In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

Ans- Odisha

3.Which term is used for virgin vegetation, which have come from outside India are termed as exotic plants.

- (a) Indigenous plants
- (b) Endemic species
- (c) Exotic Plants
- (d) None of these

Ans- Exotic Plants

4.Which is not included in the group of non-flowering plants?

- (a) Orchids
- (b) Algae
- (c) Fungi
- (d) None of these

Ans- Orchids

5. Which type of vegetation zone is found in the higher reaches of the Himalayas?

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Alpine
- (c) Temperate
- (d) None of these

Ans-Alpine

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and animal life is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer:  
Biome

2. The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by sea \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer:  
Tides

3. Royal Bengal Tiger is found in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer:  
Mangrove forests

4. Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer:  
1972

5. Sundari trees are found in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer:  
Tidal Forests

## III. Short type Questions and Answers



1.How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?

Answer:

Human beings influence the ecology of a region in the following way  
They utilise the vegetation and wildlife of a particular region.

The greed of human beings leads to overutilisation of these resources.  
They cut trees and kill the animals, thereby, creating an ecological imbalance.

2.What are endangered species? Give examples.

Answer:

The plants and animals that are at the verge of extinction are called  
endangered species.

Rhinoceroes, Great Indians bastards and tigers are some of the examples of  
endangered species of animals.

3.Write a short note on the biodiversity in India.

Or

‘India is one of the 12 mega biodiversity countries of the world’. Explain.

Answer:

Our country India is one of the 12 mega bio-diversity countries of the world.  
With about 47,000 plant species, India occupies tenth place in the world and  
fourth in Asia in plant diversity.

There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India, which account for 6 per cent  
in the world’s total number of flowering plants.

The country has many non-flowering plants, such as ferns, ’algae and fungi.  
India also has 90,000 species of animals, as well as, a rich variety of fish in its  
fresh and marine waters.

4.Discuss how flora and fauna are interrelated to each other.

Answer:

The interrelation between flora and fauna is as under :

Flora refers to the autotrophs, i.e., producer of their own food themselves, while fauna refers to the heterotrophs, i.e., getting their food directly or indirectly from autotrophs.

Food webs and food chains make ex-facie the interrelation between the flora and fauna.

Flora provides food to all living organisms while fauna provides nutrients to the soil from its waste and decay.

5. Name any three medicinal plants found in India with at least one use of each.

Answer:

The tree medicinal plants found in India are :

Sarpagandha: It is used to treat blood pressure. It is found only in India.

Jamun: The juice from ripe fruit is used to prepare vinegar, which is carminative and diuretic, and has digestive properties.

Arjun: The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache. It is also used to regulate blood pressure.

6. Write a short note on Mangrove Forests.

Answer:

The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts. Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plants submerged under water. The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation. In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar, etc., also grow in some parts of the delta.

Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

#### IV. Long type Questions and Answers

1. Describe how rainfall and relief influence the vegetation of an area.

Answer:

Factors like rainfall and relief influence the natural vegetation of an area.

**Rainfall:** In India, almost the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon (June to September) and retreating northeast monsoons. Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to areas of less rainfall.

Areas with more than 200 cm of annual rainfall have tropical evergreen rainforests. Tropical moist deciduous forests are found in areas with 100 to 200 cm of rainfall. Tropical dry deciduous forests are found in areas receiving rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm. In regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall, the natural vegetation consists of thorny trees and bushes.

**Relief:** The type of vegetation found in an area depends upon the relief or landform of the area. The fertile level lands of plains are generally devoted to agriculture. Much of the natural vegetation is cleared or altered in such areas. Grasslands and woodlands develop in areas with undulating and rough terrains. Mountainous areas have succession of vegetation types according to the altitude of the area.

2. Give a brief description of Tropical Evergreen Forests.

Answer:

Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in areas receiving heavy rainfall of over 200 cm, well-distributed throughout the year.

They are also known as rain forests.

The warm, wet climate throughout the year supports luxuriant vegetation of all kinds including trees, shrubs and creepers.

The trees grow very tall, reaching a height of 60 meters or even above. As the trees grow very close to each other, they form a thick canopy. The different types of vegetation form a multilayered structure.

The climate supports a large number of broad-leaved trees of different species. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber, cinchona, etc. are

commercially important trees.

These trees do not shed their leaves at the same time as there is no distinct dry season.

This makes the forests evergreen as they retain their green look throughout the year.

3. What is the importance of biosphere reserve? What are its objectives?

Answer:

Biosphere reserves are a series of multipurpose protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development. The main purpose of biosphere reserve is conservation of flora and fauna.

The main objectives are :

Preserving plant and animal species of the area in natural forms.

To protect flora and fauna from their over exploitation.

To save endangered species and prevent extinction of valuable species.

To undertake research and experimentation in forestry.

4. What are the different steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna?

Answer:

The different steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna are :

Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora fauna.

The Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.

Financial and technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992.

Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced by the government.

	<p>103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.</p> <p>5.How do the forests play both a productive and protective role?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p><b>Productive Role of Forests :</b></p> <p>The forests supply us wood, pulp, cellulose, packaging material etc. to run a number of industries like paper industry, packaging industry etc.</p> <p>We obtain a number of consumer goods like fuel wood, timber, medicinal herbs, resins, gums, lac and honey from our forests.</p> <p>Forests control the wind force and temperature and cause rainfall.</p> <p><b>Protective Role of Forests :</b></p> <p>Forests help in maintaining the ecological balance and providing pollution free air.</p> <p>These help in checking soil erosion and raising the water table which receding presently at a faster rate.</p> <p>These provide humus to the soil and make it fertile.</p> <p>These provide manure to the plants as their leaves and stems after they die, decompose in a natural way.</p>
<p><b>COMP SC</b></p>	<p><b>Ch. 10: Advanced features of Ms Excel 2013.</b></p> <p>1. Name the various components of chart. Ans. Chart area,plot area, data points,legend,chart title and data label.\</p> <p>2. Name the different types of charts available in excel. Ans. Area chart, bar chart, bubble chart, column chart,doughnut chart,line chart, pie chart,radar chart,scatter chart and stock chart.</p> <p>3. Define data points. Ans. Individual values plotted in the charts.</p> <p>4. What is chart?Explain the different steps for inserting a chart in Ms excel. Ans. Charts are the pictorial representation of the worksheet data.It is helpful to</p>

	<p>visualize the whole at a single glance. Steps to insert charts are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a new blank workbook.</li> <li>2. Insert the data in the sheet.</li> <li>3. Click on insert tab.</li> <li>4. Click on column chart icon.A drop down menu will appear.Select any option.</li> <li>5. The chart gets embedded in the current worksheet.</li> </ol> <p>5. Why can we not add titles to an embedded chart once chart is ready? Ans. Titles have not been entered in the chart elements step. These cannot be added later once the chart is ready.</p> <p>6. What is radar chart? Ans. It compares the aggregate values of several data series.It shows data changes in relation to the center point.</p> <p>7. Explain the scatter chart with an example. Ans. It is used for displaying and comparing numeric values such as scientific, statistical and engineering data.It has two value axes.It combines the x and y values into single data points and show them in irregular clusters.</p> <p>8. Explain chart sheet. Ans. A sheet in a workbook that contains only a chart.</p> <p>9. Explain embedded chart. Ans. It is considered a graphic object and is saved as the part of the worksheet on which it is created.</p> <p>10. Define pie chart. Ans. It shows the size of items in one data series.It is used when we have only 1 data series.There are 7 categories to represent the chart.</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p>Topic- winter morning Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>



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