

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



**CLASS : IX**  
**DATE: 23.04.21 to 8.05.21**

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
<b>MATHS</b>	<p>Chapter-2 Polynomials continued - Ex-2.4 and ,Ex-2.5                      Chapter-6 Lines and Angles                      Ex-6.1, Ex-6.2, Ex-6.3                      To give the concept and discuss complete chapter from N.C.E.R.T and selected sums from R.S Aggarwal</p>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b><u>PHYSICS</u> Chapter 8 Motion (pg no.-104 to 108)</b>                      1. Read the chapter thoroughly ( pg no. 104 to 108)                      2. Draw Distance- Time graph (fig.-8.3&amp; 8.4)                      3. Derivation of 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd of motion from velocity time graph. (Write &amp; draw fig- 8.8)                      4. Draw Velocity- time graph ( fig- 8.5 &amp; 8.6)                      5. Write Q/Ans 1, 2, 3,4 (NCERT pg no- 107)</p> <p><b><u>CHEMISTRY</u> Chapter 2 Is Matter Around Us Pure (pg no-18 to 25)</b>                      1. Read the chapter thoroughly (Ch-2)                      2. Write and draw – Activity 2.4(pg-19), Activity 2.5 (pg-19) (NCERT)                      3. Write and draw- Activity 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 (pg20 &amp; 21 NCERT)</p> <p><b><u>BIOLOGY</u> Chapter 5 Fundamental unit of life -Cell (pg no-63 &amp; 65)</b>                      1 Go through the chapter thoroughly.                      2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Plant cell &amp; Animal cell.                      Labeling to be done only on the right hand side. Use only pencil &amp; Scale for labeling.                      3. Write N.C.E.R.T questions given in page no.65.                      Ques-1- Can you name two organelles we have studied that contain their own genetic material?                      Ans-1- Mitochondria and Plastids.                      Ques-2- If the organization of a cell is destroyed due to physical or chemical influence, what will happen?                      Ans 2 – If the organization of a cell is destroyed due to physical or chemical influence then the cell will not be able to perform some basic functions like respiration, nutrition, excretion etc.                      Ques 3 – Why are lysosomes known as “suicidal bags”?                      Ans 3– Lysosomes are the cell organelles involved in the digestion of any foreign materials that enters the cell as they contain digestive enzymes.In case any cell is dead or damaged, the lysosome bursts to release the digestive enzyme in order to digest its own cell.                      Ques 4 – Where are protein synthesized inside the cell?                      Ans.4 Proteins are synthesized in ribosomes</p>

## हिंदी भाषा

1. निम्न काव्यान्श को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं अपनी उ.-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
2. काव्यान्श को पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें।

### अपठित काव्यान्श

ऐसी काव्य-पंक्तियाँ या कविता का ऐसा अंश, जिसे पहले न पढ़ा गया हो, अपठित काव्यान्श कहलाता है।  
ऐसा काव्यान्श पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित पुस्तकों से बाहर से लिया गया होता है।

अपठित काव्यान्श पढ़ने के कुछ मुख्य उद्देश्य होते हैं, जो निम्न हैं –

1. कविता में छिपे अर्थ जानने की योग्यता बढ़ती है।
2. भाव-ग्रहण क्षमता का विकास होता है।
3. प्रतिकार्यों की क्षमता बढ़ती है।
4. विश्लेषण एवं अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता का विकास होना।

### निम्नलिखित काव्यान्श को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

जो बीत गई सो बात गई।

जीवन में एक सितारा था  
माना, वह बेहद प्यारा था,  
वह डूब गया तो डूब गया।  
अंबर के आनन को देखो,

कितने इसके तारे टूटे,  
कितने इसके प्यारे छूटे,  
जो छूट गए फिर कहाँ मिले;  
पर बोलो टूटे तारों पर,  
कब अंबर शोक मनाता है ?

जीवन में वह था एक कुसुम,  
थे उसपर नित्य निछावर तुम,  
वह सूख गया तो सूख गया;  
मधुबन की छाती को देखो,  
सूखी इसकी कितनी कलियाँ,  
जो मुरझाई फिर कहाँ खिलीं,  
पर बोलो सूखे फूलों पर,  
कब मधुबन शोर मचाता है ?  
जो बीत गई सो बात गई।

1. जो बीत गई सो बात गई –से कवि क्या कहना चाहता है ?
2. अंबर के पास शोक करने का क्या कारण है ?
3. मधुबन शोर क्यों नहीं मचाता ?
4. सितारे एवं फूल किसके प्रतीक हैं ?

### हिंदी साहित्य

#### वाख (ललद्यद)

1. पाठ को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।
2. निम्न क्रिया-कलाप को उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।
3. सभी प्रश्न-उत्तर उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

HINDI



**जीवन परिचय** – कश्मीरी भाषा की प्राचीन एवं लोकप्रिय कवियत्री ललघद का जन्म 1320 ई. में श्रीनगर के पास सिमपुरा नामक गाँव में हुआ था। कवियत्री के बारे में कोई प्रामाणिक जानकारी नहीं उपलब्ध है। किंवदंतियों से पता चलता है कि उन्हें लल्लेश्वरी, ललारिफा आदि नामों से भी जाना जाता है।

**रचना परिचय** – ललघद का कोई प्रामाणिक काव्य नहीं है। उनके सैकड़ों वाख वर्षों से मौखिक रूप से एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी तक प्रचलित रहे हैं।

**काव्यगत विशेषताएँ** – ललघद ने अपनी रचनाओं में धर्म संकीर्णताओं से ऊपर उठकर मुक्ति के रास्ते पर चलने पर जोर दिया है। उन्होंने प्रेम को महत्वपूर्ण बताया है। कबीर की तरह उन्होंने धार्मिक आडंबरों का विरोध किया है। वे मध्यम मार्ग अपनाकर प्रभु को पाने की इच्छा रखती हैं।

**कविता परिचय** - प्रस्तुत पाठ में कवियत्री ललघद द्वारा रचित चार वाख हैं। पहले वाख में ईश्वर प्राप्ति के लिए मनुष्यों द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यर्थता का वर्णन है तो दूसरे वाख में जाति एवं धर्म की सीमाओं से ऊपर उठकर समानता की भावना अपनाने पर बल दिया गया है। तीसरे में गुरु-महिमा का वर्णन करते हुए सच्चे गुरु को प्राप्त करने, भवसागर से पार पाने एवं चौथे में धर्मगत संकीर्णता को त्यागने एवं प्रत्येक प्राणी में ईश्वर के समाए होने की बात कही गई है।

**प्रश्न 1. 'रस्सी' यहाँ किसके लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है और वह कैसी है?**

उत्तर- 'रस्सी' शब्द का प्रयोग मनुष्य के 'साँस' या 'प्राण' के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है। वह स्वभाव में कच्ची अर्थात् नश्वर है। कब टूट जाये कहा नहीं जा सकता।

**प्रश्न 2. कवियत्री द्वारा मुक्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयास व्यर्थ क्यों हो रहे हैं?**

उत्तर- कवियत्री लोभ मोह -माया से मुक्त नहीं हो पाई है। वह कोरी भक्ति के सहारे भवसागर पार करना चाहती है। उसकी साँसों की डोर अत्यंत कमजोर है, इसलिए उसके द्वारा मुक्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयास व्यर्थ क्यों हो रहे हैं।

**प्रश्न 3. कवियत्री का 'घर जाने की चाह' से क्या तात्पर्य है?**

उत्तर- 'घर जाने की चाह' का तात्पर्य है- इस भव सागर से मुक्ति पाकर परमात्मा से मिलना। वह ईश्वर की शरण को ही अपना वास्तविक घर मानती है।

**प्रश्न 4. भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए-**

(क) जब टटोली कौड़ी न पाई।

(ख) खा-खाकर कुछ पाएगा नहीं, न खाकर बनेगा अहंकारी।  
उत्तर- (क) “जेब टटोली कौड़ी न पाई” का भाव यह है कि-कवियत्री ने अपना जीवन सांसारिक विषयों में फँसकर गवा दिया। उसने जीवन के अंतिम समय में अपने जीवन का लेखा-जोखा देखा तो भक्ति के स्वरूप प्रभु को देने के लिए उसके पास कुछ भी न था।

(ख) भाव यह है कि मनुष्य को संयम बरतते हुए सदैव मध्यम मार्ग अपनाना चाहिए। अधिकाधिक भोग-विलास में डूबे रहने से मनुष्य को कुछ नहीं मिलता है और भोग से पूरी तरह दूरी बना लेने पर उसके मन में अहंकार जाग उठता है।

**प्रश्न 5. बंद द्वार की साँकल खोलने के लिए ललद्यद ने क्या उपाय सुझाया है?**  
उत्तर- ललद्यद ने सुझाव दिया है कि भोग और त्याग के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखो। न तो भोगों में लिप्त रहो, न ही शरीर को सुखाओ; बल्कि मध्यम मार्ग अपनाओ। तभी प्रभु-मिलन का द्वार खुलेगा।

**प्रश्न 6. ईश्वर प्राप्ति के लिए बहुत से साधक हठयोग जैसी कठिन साधना भी करते हैं, लेकिन उससे भी लक्ष्य प्राप्ति नहीं होती। यह भाव किन पंक्तियों में व्यक्त हुआ है?**  
उत्तर- उपर्युक्त भाव प्रकट करने वाली पंक्तियाँ हैं-  
आई सीधी राह से, गई न सीधी राह।  
सुषुम-सेतु पर खड़ी थी, बीत गया दिन आह!  
जेब टटोली, कौड़ी न पाई।  
मांझी को क्या दें, क्या उतराई ?

**प्रश्न 7. ‘ज्ञानी’ से कवयित्री का क्या अभिप्राय है?**  
उत्तर- ‘ज्ञानी’ से कवयित्री का अभिप्राय है-जिसने परमात्मा को जाना हो, आत्मा को जाना हो। जो हिन्दू एवं मुस्लिम न करता हो, क्योंकि दोनों ही उस प्रभु की रचना हैं।

### Chap - BEEHIVE- THE SOUND OF MUSIC (PART-2)

- by Deborah Cowley

About the characters

**3. Aurangzeb-** A Mughal Emperor who banned the playing of pungi in the royal court.

**4. Bismillah Khan-** The legendary shehnai player who brought this instrument to the front of the world.

**5. RasoolBux Khan-** The grandfather of the great Bismillah Khan.

**6. Paigambar Khan-** The father of Bismillah Khan.

**7. Ali Bux-** Maternal uncle of Bismillah Khan.

#### ENGLISH

#### Summary

This lesson is an effort to understand Indian classical musicians and instruments especially the origin of shehnai and Shehnai maestro UstadBismillah Khan. Shehnai replaced pungi which had an unpleasant sound. Pungi’s tonal quality was improved by a nai (barbar) of sah (emperor Aurangzeb); hence it was named as shehnai.

The lesson beautifully deals with the early life of Bismillah khan in Dumraon in Bihar. His grandfather was a shehnai-Nawaz of the bhojpur king’s court. Bismillah Khan took to music early in life when he was 3 years old in the company of his maternal uncle. His life is a source of simplicity and communal harmony from the very beginning when he used to sing ‘ Chiata ’ in Bihariji temple and practicing shehnai in Vishnu temple and MangalaMaiya temple of Varanasi. Bismillah khan got his big break with the opening of All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938. He also played shehnai on 15 August 1947 from Red Fort in presence of Pandit Nehru.

Bismillah Khan gave many memorable performances both in India and abroad where he was honored with so many awards. He also gave music in two movies 'GunjUthishehnaï' and 'SanadhiApanna". He was so fond of his motherland India, Benaras, and the holy Ganga that he refused an offer to be the Head of Shehnaischool in the USA. In 2001, UstadBismillah Khan was awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. In the end, his life is a perfect example of the rich, cultural heritage of India, one that effortlessly accepts that a devout Muslim like him can very naturally play the shehnai at the KashiVishwanath Temple.

( Write down question answers, reference to context and long answer in your English notebook)  
Answer the following questions.

Q. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi ?

A. Aurangzeb banned the playing of the pungi because it had a shrill unpleasant sound.

Q. How is a shehnai different from a pungi ?

A. A shehnai is a pipe with a natural hollow that is longer and broader than a pungi. It has seven holes on the body of the pipe .

Q. Where was the shehnai played traditionally ? How did Bismillah Khan change this ?

A. The shehnai was played traditionally in royal courts, temples and weddings .Bismillah Khan changed this by improvising and creating ragas that were earlier considered to be beyond the range of the shehnai.

Q. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break ?

A. Bismillah Khan got his big break with the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938.

Q. Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehnai on 15 August 1947 ? Why was the event historic?

A. Bismillah Khan played the shehnai on 15 August 1947 at Red Fort. It was a historic day as India gained independence on that day. He was the first India to greet the independent nation with his shehnai.

Q. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A. ?

A. He refused to start a shehnai school in the USA because the nation did not have the holy river Ganga. It was not possible to transport the Ganga from India to the USA. That was why whenever he was in a foreign country. He kept yearning to see Hindustan.

Q. Find at least two instances in the text which tell you that Bismillah Khan loves India and Banaras.

A. The first instance is when he turned down his student's offer to start a shehnai school in the USA.The second instance is when he was asked why he did not shift to Pakistan during partition.He said that he would never leave Benaras.

**Answer the following with reference to the story.**

1. The sound of the shehnai began to be considered auspicious... he would earn big laddu weighing 1.25kg, a prize given by the local Maharaja.

(i) How is shehnai important?

A. Shehnai is important as it is played in the North Indian wedding.Also,it used to be part of the traditional ensemble.

(ii) What prize did Bismillah Khan get?

A. The prize that Bismillah Khan got was a big laddu weighing 1.25kg.

(iii) To which word 'global' is not associated with? A. The word is local.

(iv) Why is shehnai played at the temples?

A. Shehnai's sound is considered auspicious. So, it is played at the temples.

2. At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to the Allahabad Music Conference... He soon became an often heard shehnai player on radio.

(i) What happened at the Allahabad Music Conference?

A. At the Allahabad Music Conference Ustad Faiyaz Khan patted Bismillah's back and complimented him.

(ii) How was the day of independence memorable for Bismillah?

A. On the day of independence, Bismillah's greeted the nation with his shehnai and that's why it was a memorable day.

(iii) Find the word that is antonymous to 'lost'..

A. The word is gained.

(iv) How is the opening of All India Radio important for Bismillah Khan?

A. With the opening of All India Radio, Bismillah Khan got his break and he was often heard after that.

Long question answer

1. Describe the importance of shehnai in Indian classical music. How did Bismillah contribute to its development?

A. The shehnai's sound is considered very auspicious. Due to this it is played in temples and has become an indispensable part of North Indian weddings. In earlier times, it was a part of the traditional custom of the royal court.

Therefore, it can be said that shehnai was very important in Indian music. Bismillah Khan changed the concept of playing of shehnai. He brought it to the front of classical music. He made it a global instrument and took it to the world stage.

### **Chap - The Lost Child - By Mulk Raj Anand**

**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) GulabJamun. (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 tore 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 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

### **Value Based Question**

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 by 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.

### Language - Modals

A **modal verb** is an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility.

An **auxiliary verb**, also called a helping verb, “helps” other verbs show moods and tenses.

Auxiliary verbs include forms of *do*, *be*, and *have*.

The most common modal verbs include ***must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might***.

Modal verbs are different from other verbs in a few ways:

1. You don’t add an “s” to form the **third-person present tense**. You wouldn’t say he cans, she cans, etc.
2. They also don’t have **infinitive forms**. I’m canning, I’m woulding, etc. would not be correct.
3. Modal verbs are followed by a **base verb** (the plain, dictionary definition of a verb, like *jump, help, sing, play, or read*).

#### **I. Choose the correct option:**

**Q.1. He .....be given warm welcome if he wins the tournament.**

- (A) will
- (B) shall

**Q.2. It is possible that Christopher Marlowe .....have written plays for Shakespeare.**

- (A) might
- (B) could

**Q.3 Children.....not go to the roof at night.**

- (A) dare
- (B) Can

**Q.4. The daughter asked her mother if she .....go out.**

- (A) would
- (B) might

**Q.5. She .....read a book while watching TV during her school days.**

- (A) would
- (B) could

**Q.6. Speak slowly lest you .....awake the child.**

- (A) should
- (B) would

**Q.7. He .....pass this time as he has worked satisfactorily hard.**

- (A) may
- (B) can

**Q.8. Children .....take tea at night.**

- (A) should
- (B) must

**Q.9. She said that she .....prepare dinner herself.**

- (A) will
- (B) would

**Q.10. She came here so that she ..... meet her child.**

- (A) may
- (B) might

## Sub Civics

### Ch. What is Democracy ? Why Democracy?

**Read the chapter thoroughly . Click on the link and see the video.Underline the difficult words and find out their meanings.**

<https://youtu.be/UPWE2-QnvTY>

<https://youtu.be/jVYwswZtJ0U>

<https://youtu.be/rfyhEhjwuwl>

**Question 1. Define Democracy. State two merits and demerits of democracy.**

Answer:

Democracy is a form of government which is chosen by the people to work for their welfare and can be changed by them.

Merits:

Democracy is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfil their needs.

Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. This reduces the chance of hasty and irresponsible decisions from being taken and improves the quality of decision making.

Demerits:

Leaders keep changing in democracy. This leads to instability.

Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.

**Question 2. How elections in India are different from Mexico?**

Answer: Both the countries have a multi-party system. In case of India, political parties in power often lose elections whereas in case of Mexico PRI did not lose a single election for more than 70 years.

Elections in India are held after every 5 years whereas in case of Mexico elections are held after 6 years.

Government officials work under the Election Commission during the election days whereas this is not true for Mexico.

**Question 3. Assess any three conditions that apply to the way a democratic government is run after the elections.**

Answer: People should have the freedom to express their views. They should have freedom to form associations and to protest also.

Country is governed by the constitutional law. Everyone should be equal in the eye of law.

People's rights should be respected and it must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone.

**Question 4. What does direct democracy imply? Why can it not be practised in the present day world?**

Answer: (i) Direct democracy implies to the democracy in which every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision-making.

(ii) (a) Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically not possible for them to sit together and take a collective decision. Even the majority does not rule directly but through their elected representatives.

(b) Moreover, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

**Question 5. 'Democracy is all about political competition and powerplay. There is no scope for morality'. Justify the statement by giving arguments against democracy.**

Answer: Political parties and candidates use all the dirty tricks to win elections.

Many of them use money and muscle power during the elections.

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Political parties or candidates demand votes on the basis of caste, religion etc.

**Question 6. Explain the major features of democracy.**  
 Answer: Final Authority with the People’s Representatives: In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people.  
 Free and Fair Elections: A democracy must be based on a free and fair elections where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.  
 One Person, One Vote, One Value: In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.  
 Rule of Law and Respect for Rights: A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizen’s rights.

**Question 7. ‘Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.’ Explain. VBQ**  
 Answer: Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.  
 A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision.  
 As most of the decisions are taken by discussions, this reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.  
 If the decision is not according to the wishes of the people, they have the right to protest, and even can force the government to withdraw it.

**Question 8. “Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.” Explain. HOTS**  
 Answer: There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in a democracy. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

**Question 9. Why is democracy called a “Government by discussion”?**  
 Answer: Democracy provides all the citizens some basic rights through which they can give their opinion. Democracy provides h chance to all the citizens to choose their representatives, and change them, if they do not work according to their wishes In the Parliament, all the members have the right to give their opinions, Democracy provides the citizens a right to follow any religion.

**Question 10. Which is the most common form of democracy? Why is this form of democracy necessary?**  
 Answer: The most common form of democracy is representative democracy.  
 Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together, and take a collective decision.  
 Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p><b>Ch. 3: Using Typing Software</b>  <b>Short answer type questions</b></p> <p>1. What are the Home Row keys?          Ans. A,S,D and F for your left hand and J,K, and; for your right hand.</p> <p>2. Which keys are used for deleting the text? How are they used?          Ans. Backspace and delete keys are used for deleting the text.          Following steps need to be followed for deleting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place the cursor just after the letter.</li> </ol>
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	<p>2. Press the backspace key and delete key at once.</p> <p>3. Write any four common mouse actions.  Ans. The four common mouse actions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click or left click</li> <li>2. Double click</li> <li>3. Right click</li> <li>4. Drag and drop</li> </ol> <p>4. What do you understand by combination keys?  Ans. These keys are used in combination with other keys to perform the action. Ctrl, Alt, and shift are known as combination keys.</p> <p>5. Mention any two points that can help the user to maintain the correct posture while typing.  Ans. 1. Always remember to keep your back straight.  2. Keep your elbows bent at right angle.</p> <p>6. What is the formula to calculate the typing error percentage?  Ans. <math>\text{error\%} = (\text{words with errors} * 100\%) / \text{Total number of words}</math>.</p> <p>7. What are the operating systems that support Rapid typing system software?  Ans. Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10, Linux.</p> <p>8. When does a New Lesson dialog box open?  Ans. It is opened while creating New Lesson Plan.'</p> <p>9. What information is shown in the Lesson statistics table?  Ans. It shows the full statistics of the selected lesson in the course diagram.</p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p>Topic- still life  Pg no- 30 to 34  Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>

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