

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IX
DATE : 30.06.2021 to 15.07.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CHAPTER – 3 COORDINATE GEOMETRY Exercise – 3.1 (Question 1-2) Exercise – 3.2 (Question 1-2) Exercise – 3.3 (Question 1-2)</p> <p>CHAPTER – 4 LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES Exercise – 4.1 (Question 1-2) Exercise – 4.2 (Question 1-4) Exercise – 4.3 (Question 1-8) Exercise – 4.4 (Question 1 -2) Note:- Kindly solve different questions from R.S Agarwal book .</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>PHYSICS– Chapter: 9 FORCE & LAWS OF MOTION</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Derive the mathematical relation of Newton’s second law of motion.What is the relationship between:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Acceleration and mass of a bodyForce and accelerationGive reasons:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Shockers are provided in vehicleA karate player can break a pile of tiles in a single blowNumericals<ol style="list-style-type: none">An automobiles vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road of the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7m?What is the acceleration produced by a force of 12N exerted on an object of mass 3kg? ❖ [For your reference All the answers of above questions are given in NCERT Examidea Science] <p><u>BIOLOGY – CHAPTER:6 TISSUES</u> <u>Answer the following questions . (Very short answer type questions.)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Name the fluid matrix of a connective tissue.Name the two types of processes present in neuron.Give one word for the junction of two neurons.Which connective tissue is specialised for fat storage and acts as heat insulator.Which is the hardest connective tissue in human beings?Which body cell provides resistance against infection?What are mast cells?Which tissue is commonly known as packaging tissue?Where are smooth muscle tissue located in the body?Name the three parts of a neuron. <p><u>Answer the following questions. (Short answer type questions.)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) Name the kinds of muscles found in your limbs and lungs. (ii) How do they differ structurally and functionally.

2. State the difference between tendon and ligament.
3. Name the three different types of blood cells and give their functions.
4. Differentiate between bone and cartilage with respect to structure, function and location.
5. Name the tissue that smoothens bone surfaces at joints. Describe its structure with the help of a diagram.

Answer the following questions. (Long answer type questions)

1. What are the functions of connective tissue?
2. Write the differences between animal tissue and plant tissue.

CHEMISTRY CHAPTER – 2 IS MATTER AROUND US PURE

- Read the chapter from page (19 – 27) thoroughly. (NCERT BOOK)

Answer the following questions. (Very short answer type questions)

1. Name the process used for obtaining pure Copper Sulphate from an impure sample.
2. When blue ink is heated, what do you think has got evaporated from the watch glass?
3. What is the need to heat a solution?
4. Name the processes involved in separation of sand and salt.
5. Name the process used for separation of water and alcohol.
6. What is the principle of fractional distillation?
7. Name the apparatus used for separation of kerosene oil and water.
8. What are metalloids? Give two examples.
9. Name one non-metal which is liquid.
10. What is meant by fractionating column?

Answer the following questions. (Short answer type questions.)

1. Why is water considered to be a compound? Mention two points.
2. Write any two applications of chromatography. Also write a condition necessary for chromatography.
3. Write three advantages of crystallization over evaporation.
4. Write the constituent element of magnesium chloride and vinegar.
5. Can physical and chemical changes happen at the same time? Support your answer with illustrative example

Answer the following questions. (Long answer type questions.)

1. Write three differences between physical and chemical change.
2. (i) Enumerate any two differences between simple distillation and fractional distillation.
(ii) Draw a labelled diagram showing the process of fractional distillation.

HINDI

हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ-4 साँवले सपनों की याद (जाबिर हुसैन)

लेखक परिचय



जाबिर हुसैन का जन्म सन् 1945 में गाँव नौनहीं राजगीर, जिला नालंदा, बिहार में हुआ। वह अंग्रेजी भाषा एवं साहित्य के प्राध्यापक रहे। सक्रिय राजनीति में भाग लेते हुए 1977 में मुंगेर से बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य निर्वाचित हुए और मंत्री बने। वर्ष 1995 से बिहार विधान परिषद के सभापति थे। जाबिर हुसैन हिंदी, उर्दू तथा अंग्रेजी (तीनों भाषाओं) में समान अधिकार के साथ लेखन करते रहे हैं। उनकी हिंदी रचनाओं में- **डोला बीबी का मजार, अतीत का चेहरा, लोगों, एक नदी रेत भरी** प्रमुख हैं। अपने लंबे राजनैतिक-सामाजिक जीवन के अनुभवों में उपस्थित आम आदमी के संघर्षों को उन्होंने अपने साहित्य में प्रकट किया है। संघर्षरत आम आदमी और विशिष्ट व्यक्तित्वों पर लिखी गई उनकी डायरियाँ चर्चित-प्रशंसित हुई हैं। जाबिर हुसैन ने डायरी विधा में एक अभिनव प्रयोग किया है जो अपनी प्रस्तुति, शैली और शिल्प में नवीन है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें-

प्रश्न-1. किस घटना ने सालिम अली के जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया और उन्हें पक्षी प्रेमी बना दिया ?

उत्तर. सालिम अली के बचपन की एक घटना ने उनके जीवन की दिशा को बदल दिया। बचपन में उनकी एयरगन से नीले कंठ की एक गौरैया घायल होकर गिर पड़ी थी। इससे उनके मन में पक्षियों के प्रति करुणा और प्रेम उत्पन्न हो गया। इस घटना से प्रभावित होकर वे जीवन भर पक्षियों के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्र करते रहे और उनके संरक्षण में लगे रहे।

प्रश्न-2. सालिम अली ने पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री के सामने पर्यावरण से संबंधित किन संभावित खतरों का चित्र खींचा होगा कि जिससे उनकी आँखें नम हो गई थी ?

उत्तर. सालिम अली ने पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह के सामने पर्यावरण संतुलन बिगड़ने का अत्यंत भयावह चित्र खींचा होगा। उन्होंने बताया होगा कि रेगिस्तान गर्म हवाओं के झोकों से ' साइलेंट वैली ' की सारी वनस्पति अर्थात् पेड़-पौधे झुलस जाएँगे। वहाँ की हरियाली समाप्त हो जाएगी। वातावरण गर्म हो जाएगा। रेगिस्तान का विस्तार हो जाएगा। इसके कारण वैली में निवास करने वाले जीव-जंतु भी प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रहेंगे। उनका जीवन संकट में पड़ जाएगा अथवा वे अन्य क्षेत्रों को पलायन कर जाएँगे। यदि ऐसा हो गया तो पर्यावरण संतुलन बिगड़ जाएगा जो मानव-जीवन के लिए हानिकारक होगा। ऐसे भयावह चित्र की कल्पना मात्र से ही प्रकृति के प्रति संवेदनशील पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री की आँखें नम हो गई थी।

प्रश्न-3. लॉरेंस की पत्नी फ्रीड़ा ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि "मेरी छत पर बैठने वाली गौरैया लॉरेंस के बारे में ढेर सारी बातें जानती है ?"

उत्तर- लॉरेंस की मृत्यु के बाद लोगों ने उनकी पत्नी फ्रीड़ा से उनके संबंध में कुछ लिखने के लिए कहा तो उसे लगा कि पति के संबंध में कुछ लिखना उसके लिए असंभव है। उसने महसूस किया होगा कि लॉरेंस जैसे खुले और सरल हृदय वाले व्यक्ति के संबंध में अपने अनुभवों को लिखना कठिन है। इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा होगा कि मेरी छत पर बैठने वाली गौरैया लॉरेंस के संबंध में मुझसे अधिक जानती होगी। दूसरा इसका कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि लॉरेंस का प्रकृति से गहरा लगाव और सघन संबंध था। पक्षियों के प्रति उनके हृदय में बहुत प्रेम था। फ्रीड़ा से अपने पति से अत्यधिक लगाव था। प्रेम की पराकाष्ठा में दो लोग एक जान हो जाते हैं। शायद इसीलिए भी फ्रीड़ा अपने पति के बारे में कुछ भी लिखने में असमर्थ थी।

प्रश्न-4. आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए-

(क) वो लॉरेंस की तरह, नैसर्गिक जिंदगी का प्रतिरूप बन गए थे।

उत्तर- अंग्रेजी के जीवन सुप्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार व प्रकृति संबंधी कविताएं लिखने वाले लॉरेंस सहज, स्वाभाविक जीवन व्यतीत करते थे। प्रकृति के प्रति उनके हृदय में गहरा लगाव व सघन संबंध था। सालिम अली भी सहज

स्वाभाविक जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लॉरेंस की भाँति ही उनकी अनुकृति बन गए थे। सालिम अली भी सहज स्वाभाविक जीवन व्यतीत करते थे। उनके जीवन में कृत्रिमता नहीं थी।

(ख) कोई अपने जिस्म की हरारत और दिल की धड़कन देकर भी उसे लौटाना चाहे तो वह पक्षी अपने सपनों के गीत दोबारा कैसे गा सकेगा !

उत्तर- सालिम अली की मृत्यु के बाद यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपने शरीर की गर्मी और हृदय की धड़कन देकर भी उनके प्राणों को लौटाना चाहे तो यह असंभव है क्योंकि मृत्यु के पश्चात किसी को भी पुनर्जीवित नहीं किया जा सकता। अर्थात् सालिम अली पुनः जीवित नहीं हो सकते थे।

प्रश्न-5. इस पाठ के आधार पर लेखक की भाषा-शैली की चार विशेषताएँ बताइए।

उत्तर- प्रस्तुत पाठ 'साँवले सपनों की याद' जाबिर हुसैन द्वारा डायरी शैली संस्मरण है। लेखक ने सालिम अली के संस्मरण को डायरी शैली में लिखकर डायरी विधा में एक अभिनव प्रयोग किया है जो अपनी प्रस्तुति शैली और शिल्प में नवीनता लिए हुए है। उनकी अभिव्यक्त दिल को छूने वाली है।

लेखक की भाषा प्रवाहमयी है। उनकी भाषा में उर्दू-फारसी व अंग्रेजी शब्दों के प्रयोग के साथ-साथ तत्सम-तद्भव शब्दों का भी प्रयोग हुआ है, जिससे भाषा में स्वाभाविकता का समावेश हुआ है। उर्दू के शब्दों में हुजूम, खामोश, वादी, सफर, जिस्म, आबसरो, शोख, शरारतों, अंदाज, हिदायत, हिफाजत, असर, ज़िंदगी जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है तो तत्सम शब्दों में अंतहीन, पलायन, विलीन, पूर्व, उत्सुक, सोता, वाटिका, शती, समर्पित, अनुरोध, नैसर्गिक आदि हैं। वर्डवाचर, फाल ऑफ ए स्पैरो एयरगन, साइलेंट वैली आदि अंग्रेजी शब्द भी सहजता से प्रयुक्त हुए हैं।

उनकी भाषा में उर्दू-फारसी के शब्दों का प्रयोग होने के पश्चात भी दुरूहता नहीं है। उन्होंने उर्दू के आम बोलचाल के शब्दों का प्रयोग कर भाषा की सरलता और प्रवाहमयता को बनाए रखा है।

उनकी भाषा-शैली में कुछ सूक्तिमय वाक्य भी प्रयुक्त हुए हैं। जैसे- 'प्रकृति की दुनिया में एक टापू बनने की बजाय अथाह सागर बनकर उभरे थे।' 'नैसर्गिक ज़िंदगी का प्रतिरूप बन गए थे।' आदि

जाबिर हुसैन ने अपनी भाषा में मुहावरे का प्रयोग नए रूप व नए ढंग से किया है। उन्होंने मौत की खामोश वादी, आखिरी पलायन, मौत की गोद में बसना, सोता फूटना आदि मुहावरों का यथास्थान प्रयोग किया है। उन्होंने भाषा में रूपक, उपमा तथा अनुप्रास अलंकार का भी प्रयोग किया है जिससे भाषा अलंकृत हो उठी है। उदाहरणार्थ - 'सुनहरे परिंदों के खूबसूरत पंखों पर सवार साँवले सपनों का एक हुजूम मौत की खामोश वादी की तरफ अग्रसर है', 'अपने कंधों पर सैलानियों की तरह अपने अंतहीन सफर का बोझ उठाए।'।

प्रश्न-6. इस पाठ में लेखक ने सालिम अली के व्यक्तित्व का जो चित्र खींचा है उसे अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

उत्तर- प्रसिद्ध पक्षी विज्ञानी सालिम अली दुबले-पतले शरीर वाले थे। वे लगभग 99 वर्ष तक जीवित रहे। वे स्वभाव से घुमक्कड़ थे। शायद लंबी यात्राओं की थकान ने उनके शरीर को कमजोर कर दिया था। वे कैसर से पीड़ित थे। यह जानलेवा बीमारी ही उनकी मौत का कारण बनी। परंतु उनकी आँखों में चमक सदा बनी रही। बचपन की एक घटना ने उनके जीवन की दिशा ही बदल दी थी। बचपन में उनकी एयरगन से एक गौरैया घायल हो गई थी। इस घटना ने उन्हें पक्षियों का प्रेमी बना दिया। वे एक नामी पक्षी विज्ञानी बने। वे जीवन-भर पक्षियों की तलाश में भटकने रहे तथा उनके स्वभाव व आदतों की जानकारी प्राप्त करते रहे। वे आजीवन पक्षियों के संरक्षण के प्रति समर्पित रहे। उनका जीवन नैसर्गिक था। वे पर्यावरण के प्रति अत्यंत जागरूक थे। यही कारण था कि केरल की 'साइलेंट वैली' को रेगिस्तान हवाओं के झोंकों से बचने के लिए वे पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह से मिले।

उनके समान वर्ड वाचर कोई दूसरा नहीं हुआ। उनके गले में सदा दूरबीन लटकी रहती थी, इस दूरबीन का प्रयोग व पक्षियों की खोज, उनकी गतिविधियों का अध्ययन करने में करते थे। वे प्रकृति को अपने प्रभाव में लाने वाले व्यक्तियों में से थे। उनके भ्रमरशील और यायावरी स्वभाव से परिचित लोगों को उनकी मृत्यु के पश्चात भी यह महसूस होता है कि वे आज भी पक्षियों के सुराग में निकले हैं और अभी लौट आएँगे।

प्रश्न-7. 'साँवले सपनों की याद' शीर्षक की सार्थकता पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

उत्तर- 'साँवले सपनों की याद' प्रसिद्ध पक्षी विज्ञानी सालिम अली की याद में डायरी शैली में लिखा संस्मरण है। सालिम अली की मृत्यु से उत्पन्न दुख और अवसाद को लेखक ने 'साँवले सपनों की याद' के रूप में व्यक्त किया है। इस शीर्षक में 'साँवला' शब्द अथवा अवसाद का द्योतक है। लेखक को सालिम अली का साथ एक भाँति प्रतीत

होता है। इसी सपने को याद करते हुए लेखक जाबिर हुसैन ने पक्षी विज्ञानी सालिम अली का व्यक्ति-चित्र खींचा है।
दुख और अवसाद के इन क्षणों के लिए 'साँवले सपनों की याद' सर्वथा सार्थक शीर्षक है।

हिन्दी भाषा

अनुच्छेद लेखन- चलचित्रों के लाभ और हानि

ENGLISH LITERATURE
Chapter - The Adventures of Toto (Prose)

Characterization:

• **TOTO:**

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

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

Short Question & Answers:

ENGLISH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Question & Answers:

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

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

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

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

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

A: Toto was kept inside a big black canvas kit-bag with some straw at the bottom. The bag was fastened leaving no possibility for Toto to escape. Thus, he was taken to Dehradun by train. While the grandfather was showing his ticket to the ticket collector, Toto suddenly poked his head out of the bag and gave a wide grin to the ticket collector. He got frightened and was annoyed at him and called him a dog.

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

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

5. Why did the grandfather sell Toto back to the tonga - driver?

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

Long Questions & Answers:

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

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

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

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

Reference to the context:

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

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

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

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

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

c. Give the antonym of the word 'annoyance' in the extract?

A: The antonym of annoyance is pleasure.

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

a. How is 'we' referred to in the extract?

b. Who screamed just after this? Why?

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

Answer:

a: 'We' is referred to Ruskin Bond the author, his grandmother and his aunts.

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

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

Additional Question (Session 2021-22)

1. Grandfather was a great lover of animals, Describe it with reference to the chapter "Adventures of Toto"

Ans:- When we love something , we do all the things that appeal to us. As we have passion for it, we enjoy doing it. We put out best for it and get energy in it. The same this has happened with grandfather. He had a great feeling for pets so he was spirited and animated in keeping the pets at home. His love for the pets was just like an open sky where there was lot of space for the countless stars. Despite of the continuous and ongoing protest from the grandmother, he never let his habit go. This shows his love for the pets.

Grandfather had his private zoo where he had kept a variety of pets including a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel, a pet goat, a donkey besides Toto, the monkey. Even if he had to face his wife's anger, he frequently bought the pet animals for his private zoo. Not only he keeping them in the zoo, he also visited them regularly at night. By seeing all these about Grandfather we can rightly say that Grandfather was a great lover of pets.

2. Who was Nana? How did Toto tease Nana?

Ans:- Nana was a family donkey. When Toto was kept with her in the stable, at night Toto tease Nana by biting her long ears with his sharp little teeth. He disturbed her so much that she was unable to eat the grass.

CHAPTER - THE LITTLE GIRL (Prose)

by-KATHERINE MANSFIELD

Summary

The Little Girl by, Katherine Mansfield is a story of a little girl, Kezia who on account of little understanding about her father, usually remained scared of him. She kept a distance from him,

whenever he would be at home. She considered him to be as big as a giant. She would often get nervous and stutter while talking to him.

Once she was kept indoors on account of being affected by cold. Her grandmother advised her to make a gift for her father's birthday next week. She suggested she should make a pin-cushion for him. Kezia made a beautiful pin-cushion; but she inadvertently made a mistake. She filled it with a paper that had father's important speech on it. She was punished for that. This incident further estranged Kezia from her father.

She would often look at the neighbours, the McDonalds playing joyously in their lawn. Mr. Macdonald was such a good father and played so lovingly with his children. She wondered he might be a different sort of father.

Once her mother fell ill and was hospitalized. She was left alone at home under the care of the cook. At night she had a nightmare and woke up screaming. She found her father standing by her bedside. He picked her up and took her to her room. He tucked her up in his bed and soon fell asleep. Kezia felt secured lying near him. She realized her father was not as big as a giant. She felt the beating of her father's loving and large heart. Finally, she realized her father was also very loving.

Answer the following questions: (Write in your English Notebook)

Question 1: Why was Kezia afraid of her father?

Answer: Kezia's father was a strict person, who always used to give commands to everybody else in the house. He never seemed to smile. He was having an overpowering personality. So Kezia was always in awe of him.

Question 2: Who were the people in Kezia's family?

Answer: Apart from Kezia and her father, there was Kezia's mother, grandmother and a cook in the family.

Question 3: What was Kezia's father's routine

- (i) before going to his office?
- (ii) after coming back from his office?
- (iii) on Sundays?

Answer:

- (i) Before going to office the father used to give a casual kiss and asked her to say goodbye.
- (ii) After coming back from office, he would ask for newspaper and a cup of tea.
- (iii) On Sundays he would sleep on the sofa with his face covered with his favourite cushion.

Question 4: In what ways did Kezia's grandmother encourage her to get to know her father better?

Answer: Kezia's grandmother used to encourage Kezia to serve tea and to fetch spectacles for her father, so that she could get opportunity to interact with him.

Question 5: Kezia's efforts to please her father resulted in displeasing him very much. How did this happen?

Answer: Kezia's grandmother asked her to make some surprise gift for the father's birthday. She wanted to make a nice pin cushion for her father. She wanted to stuff the cushion with some scraps. While searching for scrap she found some pieces of papers strewn on the bed. She used them to stuff the pin cushion.

But it was her sheer bad luck that those were not useless papers, but was speech written by her father. He had to deliver that speech at some important function. This made her father angry to the extent that he beat her up.

Question 6: Kezia decides that there are —different kinds of fathers!. What kind of father was

Mr Macdonald, and how was he different from Kezia's father?

Answer: Mr. Macdonald was of jovial nature. He used to play around with his kids. On the other hand, Kezia's father was never seen in a playful mood and was always serious. He always scolded Kezia for seemingly minor mistakes. This was his way of bringing up a child.

Question 7: How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?

Answer: When Kezia's mother falls sick she is feeling lonely. To take solace she goes to sleep in her father's lap. While consoling her he seems to be an affectionate person. Kezia also feels the warmth of the proverbial bear hug of her father. Now she feels quite safe and secure with her father. She realizes that because of his busy schedule her father is unable to give enough time to the family. When her father falls asleep before her, she realizes that her father is also a human being and he too needs sympathy.

Reference to context (Write in your English Notebook)

1. But the same nightmare came-..... To see beside her bed, a candle in his hand. —What's the matter? he said.

a. Why did she get the nightmare?

Ans- She got the nightmare because she was sleeping alone due to her mother and grandmother being in hospital.

b. Where was the butcher?

Ans- The butcher was in her nightmare.

c. Find a word from the passage that means shaking in fear due to cold'.

Ans- The word is shivering.

d. Why did the girl call her grandmother for help in the nightmare?

Ans- The girl was very close to her grandmother and not to her father. So, she called her grandmother for help in the nightmare.

2. But it was for your b-b-birthday..... What did God make fathers for? She sobbed.

a. Who is speaking in the first line and to whom?

Ans- In the first line, Kezia is speaking to her father.

b. How did the father react?

Ans- The father reacted by becoming angry and beating her pink palms with a ruler.

c. Find a word from the passage that means wept.

Ans- The word is 'sobbed'.

d. How did the grandmother comfort little girl?

Ans- To comfort the little girl the grandmother wrapped her in a shawl and seated her in a chair.

Answer the following questions on your own:-

1. Compare Kezia's father with Mr Macdonald. Do you think sharing with kids is necessary?

2. Why was Kezia fond of her grandmother?

Value Based Question (Session 2021- 22):-

1. How did Kezia's effort to please her father resulted in displeasing him very much?

Elaborate. Was she punished by her father? Do you think Kezia deserved this?

Ans. Kezia was scared of her father and stuttered while talking to him which annoyed him.

Whenever she stared at him and waited to have a nice talk with him, he did not like and told her

that she was looking like a little brown owl. The incident that displeased her father the most was the incident when she tried to make a pin cushion as a birthday gift for her father on her grandmother's suggestion. As she needed some stuff for the cushion, unknowingly she tore up the important papers kept on her father's table. Father got so angry that he punished her by beating on her palms with ruler.

No, Kezia did not deserve this punishment. She did not have any such intention. Her father should not have been so harsh to her because she had not done it intentionally. He should make that little girl realise her mistake fact fully. She should have been made to understand that anything that did not belong to her, must not be touched upon. This would have done a lot of good in place of punishment.

Reference to the context: -

1. "But it was for your b-b-birth day." Down came the ruler on her little, pink palms. Hours later, when grandmother had wrapped her in a shawl and rocked her in the rocking-chair, the child clung to her soft body. "What did God make fathers for?" she sobbed.
 - (a) Who is speaking in the first line and to whom?
 - (b) How did the father react?
 - (c) Find a word from the passage that mean "wept"?
 - (d) How did the grandmother comfort little girl?

Ans.(a) In the first line Kezia is speaking to her father.

(b) Father got angry and beaten on her palms with a ruler.

(c) The word is "sobbed"

(d) Grandmother wrapped her in her shawl and seated her in a chair.

Chapter - A Truly Beautiful Mind (prose)

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.

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)

1. Einstein was an unusual child with no indication of his potential greatness. Comment.
 Ans:- Greatness and giftedness doesn't come with a measure. It is just felt from the beginning of the life. Such was the case with little Einstein since his childhood. It was first spotted by his mother. Einstein was an unusual child as his mother felt that he had a larger than usual head for a child of his age. He was called "Brother Boring" by his playmates as he did not know what to do with them. His playmates did not think him good enough to be with them. The games they played were not appreciated by Einstein. He loved mechanical toys and even thought his baby sister to be a toy. There was no indication of his potential greatness because his headmaster in school thought him to be good for nothing and felt that he would never succeed in life but he was proved wrong. Therefore, an unusual child, who was thought to be not as great as he later became world's most sought after scientist.

2. What is Einstein's special theory of Relativity?
 Ans:- According to Einstein's special Theory of Relativity, time and distance are not absolute. From this followed the world's most famous formula which describes the relationship between mass and energy. $E=mc^2$

LANGUAGE (Subject-Verb agreement)

1. Fill in the blanks keeping in mind the rules of Subject-verb-agreement

- (a) Your friend _____ (talk) too much.
- (b) The man with the rose _____ (look) like your brother.
- (c) The women in the pool _____ (swim) well.
- (d) Basant _____ (drive) a cab.
- (e) The football players _____ (run) five kilometers every day.
- (f) That red-haired lady in the fur hat ____ (live) across the street.

2. Choose the correct verb form according to the subject-verb agreement :-

- (a) Each of the girls _____ (look, looks) good on stage.
- (b) Everybody _____ (was, were) asked to remain quiet.
- (c) Neither of the men ____ (is, are) here yet.
- (d) _____ (is, are) each of the girls ready to leave?
- (e) Several of the sheep _____ (is, are) sick.
- (f) Some members of the faculty _____ (is, are) present.
- (g) Nobody in the class _____ (has, have) the answer.
- (h) Each of the boys _____ (observe, observes) the regulations.

3. In each of the following sentences, choose the subject/subjects and the corresponding verbs from the bracket: -

- (a) Neither science nor Maths (gives, give) me a problem.
- (b) Either the cat or the dogs (greet, greets) me at the door.
- (c) Either my cousin or my uncle (was, were) on the critical list.
- (d) Neither Miss. Jones nor a member of her staff (is, are) going to attend the meeting.

1. In which way was the system of 'apartheid' oppressive?

Ans. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, swimming pools, public toilets etc. were all separate for the whites and blacks. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

Q.2. What was the appeal made by the black leaders to the fellow blacks after the emergence of the new democratic South Africa?

Ans. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. They urged the people to build a new South Africa based on equality of all races, and of men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights.

Q.3. What is meant by the term 'Constitution'?

Ans. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living in that country. It is the supreme law that determines the relationship among the people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government. It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have the power to take different decisions.

Q.4. Describe the advantages that Indians had when they participated in the legislatures which were set up as a result of the elections of 1937.

Ans. Although the legislatures set up in India as a result of elections of 1937 were not fully democratic, the experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them.

Q.5. Give a description of the composition of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans. The Constituent Assembly was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. Congress, which was the dominant party in the Assembly, itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. It represented members from different languages, castes, religions, classes and occupations.

Q.6. What did Ambedkar mean by 'Contradiction' in his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. In his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly Dr. Ambedkar said that India was entering a life of 'contradictions' on 26th Jan 1950. By this he meant that in politics Indians would have equality but in social and economic life, there would be inequality. In politics India would be recognising the principle of one man one vote, with one value, but in social and economic life, the principle of one man one value would be denied.

Q.7. Why was a constitution necessary for a country like South Africa?

Ans. The oppressor and the oppressed, i.e. the whites and the blacks were planning to live together, as equals. It was not going to be easy for them to trust each other. They wanted to safeguard their interests. The only way to build and maintain trust was to write down some rules. This set of basic rules was the constitution needed for South Africa.

Q.8. What do you understand by secularism? Why is India called a secular country?

Ans. India is a country of many religions and it respects all religions. No religion is given the status of state religion and equal respect is given to all beliefs, faiths and practices. Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion.

Q.9. What are Constitutional Amendments? State its significance in a democratic country like India.

Ans. Constitutional Amendments are changes in the constitution made by the Supreme Legislative body in a country. The constitution of India is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.

Q.10. What were the difficulties faced during the making of Indian constitution?

Ans. It was drawn up under very difficult circumstances. Making a constitution for a huge country like India was not an easy affair. The country was born through partition. The problem of princely states was left undecided by the British. There were anxieties about the present and future of the country.

Q.11. State the steps involved in the framing of Indian constitution.

Ans. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. It had 299 members. The assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 and it came into force on 26 January 1950.

Q.12. The Preamble of our constitution is a short statement of values. Which country has inspired India to incorporate the Preamble? Why does it start with “We The People of India?”

Ans. Taking inspiration from American model, most countries including India have chosen to begin their constitutions with a importance to the people of India by saying that it is the people who have drawn up and enacted the constitution. It has not been handed down to them by a king or any outside power.

Ch. 5: Editing a Document
Short answer type questions

1. Write any five important features of word processor.

Ans. 1. Ease and Speed: A word processor provides an easy and fast method to type the text.
2. Editing feature: Editing like copying, moving, deleting etc can be done.
3. Formatting feature: It provides formatting features like italic, underline, word art etc. can be done.
4. Storage feature: It stores the document for the future use.
5. Graphic feature: Certain graphics like pictures, shapes, charts can be added in the document.

2. What are the different components of a word window?

Ans. Different components of word window are:

1. File tab
2. Quick access toolbar
3. Title bar
4. Ribbon
5. Work area

COMPUTER

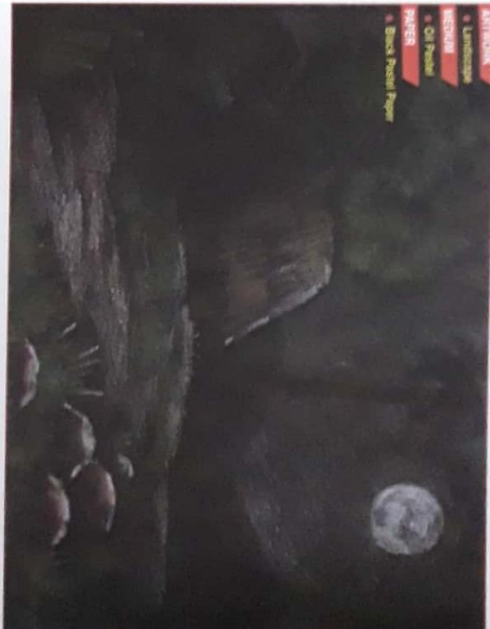
	<p>3. Explain the steps save a document and protect it using the password. Ans. The steps to save a document and protect it using password are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click on the File tab and select the Save As option. 2. The Save As dialog box appears. 3. Click on the drop down arrow of the Tools tab and select General Options. 4. The General Option dialog box will appear with two fields. They are- 'Password to open' and 'Password to modify'. 5. Type the desired password in the Password to open field. Click on OK. 6. The Confirm Password dialog box appears. Re-enter the password in order to confirm the password. Then click on OK. <p>4. How is the case of the word handled using the Find and Replace dialog box? Ans. The Find and Replace feature in word preserves the Case. If the found text begins with a capital letter, the text replacement will begin with a capital. Clicking on the Match Case checkbox will search the text with similar case that you have typed in Find what text box.</p> <p>5. What is meant by contextual error? Ans. A blue wavy line under a word refers to a contextual errors. This error occurs when a correctly spelled word is used mistakenly for another another word.</p>
<p>DRAWING</p>	<p>Topic- landscape Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>



ARTWORK
• Landscape
MEDIUM
• Water Colour



ARTWORK
• Landscape
MEDIUM
• Oil Paint
PAPER
• Black Panel Paper



ARTWORK
• Landscape
MEDIUM
• Oil Paint
PAPER
• Black Panel Paper

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