



CLASS : IX
DATE : 1.08.2021 to 15.08.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CH 8 – QUADRILATERALS (EX 8.1 & 8.2) CH 11 – CONSTRUCTIONS OF DIFFERENT ANGLES (EX 11.1)</p> <p>NOTE : KINDLY SOLVE DIFFERENT QUESTION FROM RS AGGARWAL BOOK RELATED TO ABOVE TOPIC.</p>
SCIENCE	<p>PHYSICS</p> <p>Chapter-9. -'Force and law of motion' (pages: 122-130)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read page no 122-130 thoroughly.2. Underline the key words and write the question answers given on page number 126. (1,2,3,4)3. State Newton's third law of motion'.4. State the law of conservation of momentum.5. Describe our walking in terms of Newton's third law of motion.6. Two identical bullets are fired one by a light rifle and the other by a heavy rifle with the same force. Which rifle will hurt the shoulder more and why?7. A man throws a ball of mass 0.4 kg vertically upwards with a velocity of 10 m/s. What will be its initial momentum? What would be its momentum at the highest point of its reach?8. A bullet of mass 20 g is horizontally fired with a horizontal velocity 150 ms⁻¹ from a pistol of mass 2 kg. What is the recoil velocity of the pistol? <p>CHEMISTRY</p> <p><u>Chapter- Atoms and Molecules</u></p> <p>Read the chapter page no 31 to 37 thoroughly NCERT BOOK</p> <p><u>I) Very short answer type question</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1)Expand the term IUPAC.2)How many atoms are present in a H₂S molecule3)What is the difference between 2H and H₂ ?4)Name a Non metal which is tetra atomic5)Write the Latin name of Sodium ,Iron and potassium6)Who proposed law of conservation of mass?7)Write the atomicity of I₂,H₂S and HNO₃8)What is law of conservation of mass?

II)Short answer type question

- 1)What do you understand by 1 amu?
- 2)What is atomicity of an element?Give two example.
- 3)Differentiate between cation and anion
- 4)Define element molecule and atomic mass.
- 5)Which postulate of Dalton Atomic Theory is basis of Law of Conservation of Mass?
- 6)Which postulate of Dalton Atomic Theory explain Law of Definite Proportion?

III)Long answer type question

- 1)Write any five features of Dalton's Atomic Theory.
- 2)Write laws Of chemical combination.
- 3)Give the name of the element present in the following compound
a)Baking powder b)Quick lime. C)Potassium Sulphate. d)Hydrogen Bromide

BIOLOGY

Ch-13 Why do we fall ill [pg no: 176 – 182] (till Infectious diseases)

- A. Read the pages thoroughly and answer the questions give in pg-178 and 180.
1. State any two conditions essential for good health.
 2. What is a pandemic disease ? Give one example.
 3. What are the basic principles of preventing an infectious disease?
 4. Differentiate between acute disease and chronic disease.
 5. Why do we consider prevention of diseases is better than their cure?
 6. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?
 - 7.Why bed rest is advised to a person who falls sick?

हिंदी साहित्य (कृतिका)

पाठ :- 'मेरे संग की औरतें' (लेखिका - मृदुला गर्ग)

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर कॉपी में लिखें।

1.लेखिका की नानी की आज़ादी के आंदोलन में किस प्रकार की भागीदारी रही?

उत्तर - वह प्रत्यक्ष रूप में भले ही आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भाग नहीं ले पाई हों परन्तु अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में सदैव इस लड़ाई में सम्मिलित रहीं और इसका मुख्य उदारहण यही था कि उन्होंने अपनी पुत्री की शादी की ज़िम्मेदारी अपने पति के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी मित्र को दी थी।

2.लेखिका की माँ परंपरा का निर्वाह न करते हुए भी सबके दिलों पर राज करती थी। इस कथन के आलोक में –

(क) लेखिका की माँ की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

(ख) लेखिका की दादी के घर के माहौल का शब्द-चित्र अंकित कीजिए।

उत्तर - (क) (1) उनकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता थी कि वे एक ईमानदार स्त्री थीं। वे कभी झूठ नहीं बोलती थीं फिर चाहे कितना कड़वा सच ही क्यों न हो। ये उनके चरित्र की बड़ी विशेषता थी। यही कारण है कि घर के सभी लोग उनका आदर करते थे।

(2) वे कभी किसी की गोपनीय बात कभी दूसरे पर ज़ाहिर नहीं होने देती थीं। जिसके कारण सभी व्यक्ति उनके मित्र थे। उनकी सलाह का सभी सम्मान करते थे।

(ख) लेखिका की दादी के घर का माहौल स्वतंत्रता से परिपूर्ण था। वे अपनी बहुओं व बेटियों पर ताना या

HINDI

उलाहना नहीं देती थीं। उनका घर परिवार की दृष्टि से काफी बड़ा था। उनकी एक परदादी भी थीं। उनके घर में सबको समान अधिकार प्राप्त था। किसी से भी कोई सवाल-जवाब नहीं किया करता था। उनका घर उस समय के परिवेश से सर्वदा भिन्न था। उस समय में उनकी परदादी द्वारा लड़की माँगने से सभी हैरान थे, पर उनकी दादी की यही इच्छा थी।

3. डराने-धमकाने, उपदेश देने या दबाव डालने की जगह सहजता से किसी को भी सही राह पर लाया जा सकता है – पाठ के आधार पर तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए।

उत्तर - लेखिका के अनुसार एक बार उनके घर में चोर घुस आया था। उस पर चोर की ही बदकिस्मती थी कि वह लेखिका की दादी माँ के कमरे में घुस गया। उनकी दादी माँ ने यह जानते हुए भी कि वह चोर है उसको न डराया न धमकाया बल्कि सहजता पूर्वक उसे सुधार दिया। उन्होंने न सिर्फ उसके हाथ का पानी पिया अपितु उसी लोटे से पानी पिलाकर उसे अपना बेटा बना लिया। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उस चोर ने चोरी करना छोड़कर खेतीबाड़ी कर अपना पूरा जीवनयापन किया।

4. 'शिक्षा बच्चों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है' – इस दिशा में लेखिका के प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

उत्तर - लेखिका बच्चों की शिक्षा के प्रति बहुत जागरूक थीं। उनके अनुसार हर बच्चे को शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार था। इसी उद्देश्य से उन्होंने कर्नाटक के छोटे से कस्बे, बागलकोट में बच्चों के लिए जहाँ स्कूल का अभाव था, कैथोलिक बिशप से स्कूल खोलने का आग्रह किया। चूंकि वहाँ क्रिश्चियन बच्चों की संख्या अधिक नहीं थी इसलिए बिशप ने उनकी दरखास्त को नामंजूर कर दिया। लेखिका इससे हताश नहीं हुईं अपितु अपने प्रयासों से उन्होंने तीन भाषाएँ पढ़ाने वाला (अंग्रेज़ी, हिंदी, कन्नड़) स्कूल स्वयं आरंभ कर दिया और उसे वहाँ मान्यता भी दिलवाई।

5. 'सच, अकेलेपन का मज़ा ही कुछ और है' – इस कथन के आधार पर लेखिका की बहन एवं लेखिका के व्यक्तित्व के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

उत्तर - लेखिका व उनकी बहन एकांत प्रिय स्वभाव की थीं। लेखिका व उनकी बहन के व्यक्तित्व का सबसे खूबसूरत पहलू था – वे दोनों ही जिद्दी स्वभाव की थीं परन्तु इस जिद्द से वे हमेशा सही कार्य को ही अंजाम दिया करती थीं। लेखिका की जिद्द ने ही कर्नाटक में स्कूल खोलने के लिए प्रेरित किया था। वे दोनों स्वतंत्र विचारों वाले व्यक्तित्व की स्वामिनी थीं और इसी कारण जीवन में अपने उद्देश्यों को पाने में सदा आगे रहीं।

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न

1. इत्र भेंट करने पर यह कथन किसका है- 'नहीं चाहिए। मैं तो रोज़ नहाती हूँ'।-

A. मंजुल B. चित्रा C. अचला D. रेणु

उत्तर - D. रेणु

2. लेखिका की किस बहन ने पत्रकारिता की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की थी?

A. मंजुल B. अचला C. चित्रा D. रेणु

उत्तर - B. अचला

3. लेखिका ने कर्नाटक में बच्चों के लिए स्कूल कहाँ चलाया था?

A. धूलकोट में B. बागलकोट में C. सियालकोट में D. राजकोट में

उत्तर - B. बागलकोट में

4. 'मेरे संग की औरतें' पाठ की लेखिका है –

A. मृदुला गर्ग B. मालती जोशी C. महादेवी वर्मा D. आशापूर्णा देवी

उत्तर - A. मृदुला गर्ग

5. लेखिका की नानी की मृत्यु कब हो गई थी?

A.. लेखिका की शादी से पहले B. लेखिका की माँ की शादी से पहले

C. लेखिका की बहन की शादी से पहले D. लेखिका के जन्म के बाद

उत्तर - B. लेखिका की माँ की शादी से पहले

हिंदी साहित्य (क्षितिज)

पाठ :- 'सवैये' (लेखक - रसखान)

सवैया 1.

मानुष हौं तो वही रसखानि , बसौं ब्रज गोकुल गाँव के ग्वारन।
जौ पसु हौं तो कहा बस मेरो , चरौं नित नंद की धनु मँझारन॥
पाहन हौं तो वही गिरि को , जो धर्यो कर छत्र पुरंदर कारन।
जौ खग हौं तो बसेरो करौं , मिलि कालिंदीकूल कदंब की डारन॥

भावार्थ – कविवर रसखान जी ने अपने प्रथम सवैये में आराध्य श्री कृष्ण के प्रति भक्तिभाव में सर्वस्व समर्पण की कामना की है। कवि को अपने आराध्य देव श्रीकृष्ण से इतना प्रेम है कि वह युग – युगांतर तक उनकी ही समीपता प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, भले ही उन्हें प्रभु की समीपता किसी रूप में क्यों न मिले। कवि उनकी समीपता को मनुष्य(ग्वाले), पशु (गाएँ), पत्थर (गोवर्धन) या पक्षी (खग) रूप में प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

सवैया 2.

या लकुटी अरु कामरिया पर , राज तिहूँ पुर को तजि डारौं।
आठहु सिद्धि , नवौं निधि के सुख नंद की गाइ चराय बिसारौं॥
रसखान कबौं इन आँखिन सौं, ब्रज के बन बाग तड़ाग निहारौं।
कोटिक ए कलधौत के धाम करील के कुंजन ऊपर वारौं॥

भावार्थ – प्रस्तुत सवैये में कवि रसखान का भगवान श्री कृष्ण एवं उनसे जुड़ी वस्तुओं के प्रति बड़ा गहरा लगाव देखने को मिलता है। वे कृष्ण की लाठी और कंबल के लिए तीनों लोकों का राज-पाठ तक छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर उन्हें नन्द की गायों को चराने का मौका मिले, तो इसके लिए वो आठों सिद्धियों एवं नौ निधियों के सुख को भी त्याग सकते हैं। जब से कवि ने ब्रज के वनों, बगीचों, तालाबों इत्यादि को देखा है, वे इनसे दूर नहीं रह पा रहे हैं। जब से कवि ने करील की झाड़ियों और वन को देखा है, वो इनके ऊपर करोड़ों सोने के महल भी न्योछावर करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

सवैया 3.

मोरपंखा सिर ऊपर राखिहौं , गुंज की माल गरें पहिरौंगी।
ओढ़ि पितंबर लै लकुटी बन गोधन ग्वारनि संग फिरौंगी॥
भवतो वोहि मेरो रसखानि सों तेरे खे सब स्वाँग करौंगी।
या मुरली मुरलीधर की अधरान धरी अधरा न धरौंगी॥

भावार्थ :- प्रस्तुत सवैये में श्रीकृष्ण के रूप-सौन्दर्य के प्रति गोपिकाओं का मुग्ध होना स्वभाविक रूप से चित्रित किया गया है। एक सखी श्रीकृष्ण का सानिध्य पाना चाहती हैं, तो दूसरी गोपिका उसको कृष्ण का रूप-धारण करने को कहती है। पहली सखी सब कुछ करने को तत्पर हो जाती हैं, परंतु 'सौतिया डाह' (ईर्ष्या) के कारण उनकी वंशी (मुरली) को अपने ओठों से लगाने से साफ – साफ इंकार कर देती है।

सवैया 4.

काननि दै अँगुरी रहिहौं जबहीं मुरली धुनि मंद बजैहै।
मोहनी तानन सों रसखानि अटा चढ़ि गोधन गैहै तौ गैहै॥
टेरि कहौं सिगरे ब्रजलोगनि काल्हि कोई कितनो समुझैहै।
माई री वा मुख की मुसकानि सम्हारी न जैहै, न जैहै, न जैहै,॥
भावार्थ – प्रस्तुत सवैये में श्रीकृष्ण के मुरली की धुन और उनकी मनमोहक मुस्कान के अचूक प्रभाव और गोपिकाओं के हृदय की विवशता का वर्णन है। एक गोपी श्रीकृष्ण पर इतनी आसक्त (मोहित) है कि चाहे कोई उसे कितना भी रोके, परन्तु जब कृष्ण की मुरली की धुन उसके कानों में पड़ती है, तो वह कृष्ण की मनमोहक मुस्कान एवं उनकी बाँसुरी की मधुर धुन के सामने स्वयं को रोक नहीं पाती। वह स्वयं को विवश महसूस करने लगती है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर कॉपी में लिखें।

1. ब्रजभूमि के प्रति कवि का प्रेम किन-किन रूपों में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है?

उत्तर – कवि रसखान जी श्री कृष्ण से अगाध प्रेम करते हैं। वे प्रत्येक परिस्थिति में ब्रजभूमि और गोकुल के आस – पास ही बने रहना चाहते हैं। मनुष्य बनने पर वे गोकुल गाँव के ग्वालियों के बीच बसना चाहते हैं। पशु बनकर वे नन्द की गाय बनना चाहते हैं। पत्थर बनकर वे गोवर्धन पर्वत का एक अंग बनना चाहते हैं। पक्षी

बनकर वे वहाँ के कदम्ब के पेड़ों पर निवास करना चाहते हैं ताकि श्री कृष्ण की खेल क्रीड़ा का आनंद उठा सकें। इन सब उपायों द्वारा वह श्री कृष्ण के प्रति अपने प्रेम की अभिव्यक्ति करना चाहते हैं।

2. कवि का ब्रज के वन , बाग और तालाब को निहारने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर- कवि मानते हैं कि श्रीकृष्ण कभी इन वनों में गायें चराया करते थे। कभी इन बागों व तालाबों में गोपियों व ग्वालों संग रास रचाया करते थे। इसलिए कवि ब्रजभूमि के वन, बाग और तालाब को निहार कर उन सब चीजों को अपनी कल्पना में संजो कर आनंदित महसूस करते हैं।

3. एक लकुटी और कामरिया पर कवि सब कुछ न्योछावर करने को क्यों तैयार है?

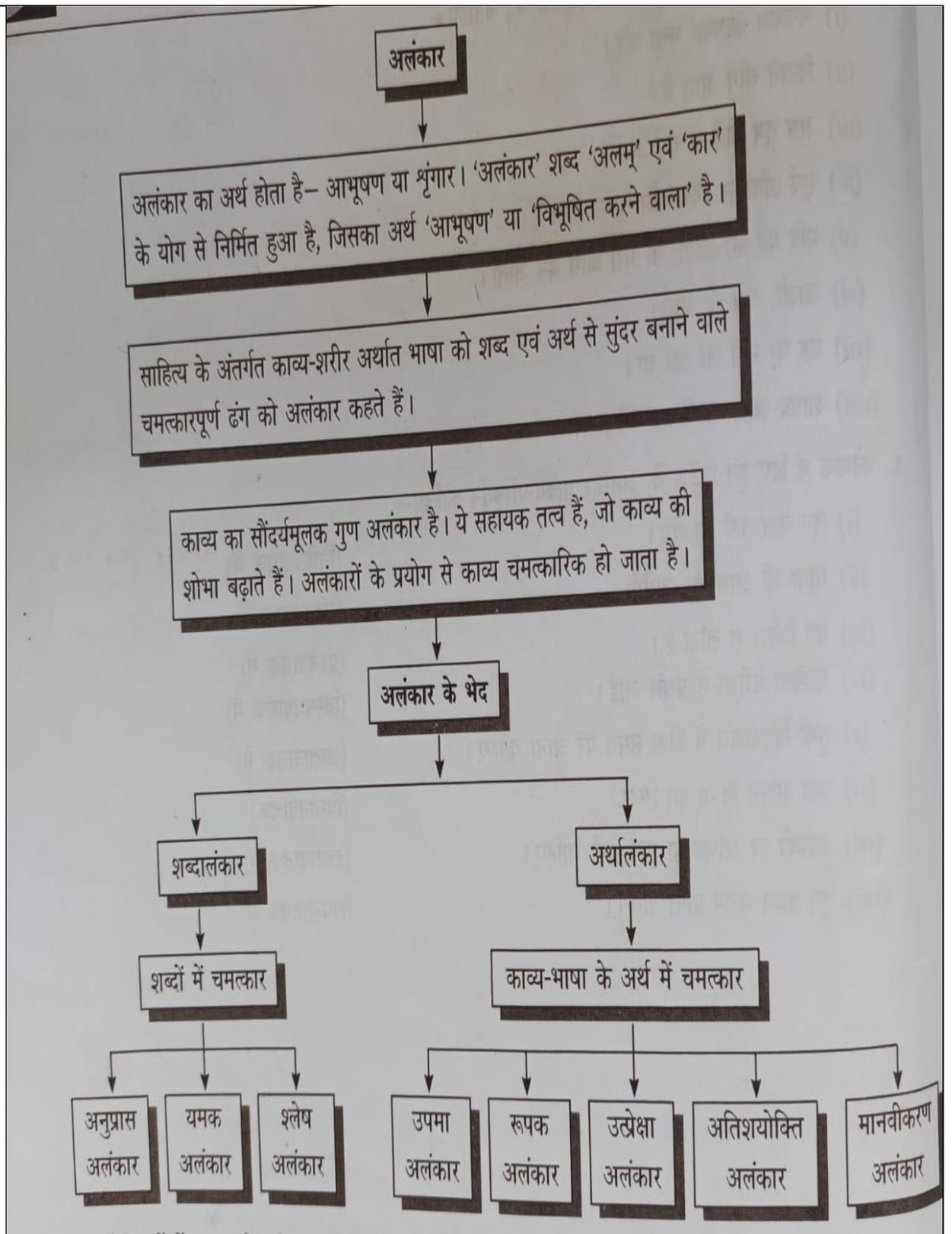
उत्तर- रसखान जी श्रीकृष्ण के परम भक्त थे। इसीलिए उन्हें अपने आराध्य की हर चीज इतनी मूल्यवान लगती थी कि उसके आगे उन्हें तीनों लोकों का सुख, आठ सिद्धियां और नौ निधियों भी महत्वहीन नजर आती थी। उस लाठी और कंबल को तो स्वयं श्रीकृष्ण ने धारण किया था। इसीलिए रसखान लाठी और कंबल पर अपना सब कुछ न्योछावर करने को तैयार थे।

4. सखी ने गोपी से कृष्ण का कैसा रूप धारण करने का आग्रह किया था ? अपने शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए।
उत्तर- सखी ने गोपी से मोरपंखों से बना मुकुट, गले में गुंजों की माला, पीले वस्त्र आदि धारण करने के लिए कहा था। हाथ में लकुटी लेकर गायों और ग्वालों के साथ जंगल में गाय चराने का आग्रह किया था।

5. चौथे सवैये के अनुसार गोपियाँ अपने आप को क्यों विवश पाती हैं ?

उत्तर- चौथे सवैये के अनुसार श्रीकृष्ण की मुरली की मधुर तान सुनते ही गोपियाँ उस ओर आकर्षित हो जाती हैं। वे श्रीकृष्ण की मधुर मुस्कान के सामने स्वयं को सँभाल नहीं पातीं। वे अपने आपको विवश पाती हैं। वे अपनी सुध-बुध खो बैठती हैं। वे सारी लोकलाज व मर्यादाओं को त्याग कर कृष्ण की तरफ खींची चली जाती हैं। यानि श्रीकृष्ण की मुरली की सुरीली धुन, रूप सौंदर्य व मोहक मुस्कान के आगे गोपियों अपने आप को विवश पाती हैं।

हिन्दी भाषा (अलंकार एवं उसके भेद)



My Childhood

By - APJ Abdul Kalam

ENGLISH

About the Author

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was an Indian aerospace scientist and politician who served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He is also known as the 'Missile Man of India'.

INTRODUCTION:

“My Childhood” is an extract from A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s autobiography ‘Wings of Fire’. It describes the childhood days of Kalam in a very simple but vivid manner. Kalam talks about the people, the incidents and the experiences that he had during his childhood which shaped his adult life. Written in a very humble and a modest manner, the extract is very inspirational.

Summary of the Chapter:

In this chapter, Prof. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam tells us about his childhood. He was born in the town of Rameswaram. His father’s name was Jainulabdeen and his mother’s name was Ashiamma. Kalam’s father was neither educated nor rich. Yet he was wise and generous. His mother was also very kind. A number of outsiders daily ate with their family. Abdul Kalam had three brothers and one sister. They lived in their ancestral house in Mosque Street in Rameswaram. It was a large pucca house. His father avoided all luxuries. However, the house had all things of daily necessities. Abdul Kalam was eight years old when the Second World War broke out. Suddenly, there was a great demand for tamarind seeds. He would collect those seeds and sell them in the market. He got one anna (about six paise) for a day’s collection. It was a good amount in those days. His cousin, Samsuddin distributed papers in Rameswaram. He needed a helping hand and employed Abdul Kalam. Kalam still remembers the pride that he felt on earning his own money for the first time. Abdul Kalam was greatly influenced by his parents. He learnt honesty and self-discipline from his father. He inherited goodness and kindness from his mother. He had three close friends in his childhood. They were Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys belonged to orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. As children, they never felt any religious differences among themselves. During the annual Shri Sita Rama Kalyanam ceremony.

Kalam’s family arranged boats for carrying idols of the Lord. At bey time, his father and grandmother told the children stories from the Ramayana. Once when Abdul Kalam was in the fifth standard, a new teacher came. Abdul Kalam was sitting with his close friend Ramanadha Sastry in the first row. The new teacher could not tolerate a Muslim boy sitting with a Hindu priest’s son and asked Abdul Kalam to sit on the back bench. Both Abdul Kalam and Ramanadha Sastry became sad. Later, Sastry’s father rebuked the teacher and he realized his mistake. Abdul Kalam’s science teacher Sivasubramania was a high caste Brahmin. But he did not believe in social and religious barriers. One day, he invited Abdul Kalam to his home for a meal. His wife was very conservative. She refused to serve a Muslim boy in her kitchen. But Iyer served Abdul Kalam with his own hands and sat down beside him to eat his meal. After meals, his teacher invited him again for dinner the next week. When Kalam went to his teacher’s house the next week, his wife took him inside her kitchen and served him food with her own hands. Then the Second World War was over, and India’s freedom was imminent. The whole country was filled with a mood of joy. Abdul Kalam asked his father’s permission to go and study at Ramanathapuram. His father gladly allowed him to go. him to go.

I. Reference to context

1. In fact, I would say mine was a very secure childhood, both materially and emotionally.

(a) In what way was Kalam’s childhood ‘secure’?

Ans: Kalam was provided with all the necessities in terms of food, medicine and clothes. Apart from it, his parents loved him a lot and took good care of him. They also encouraged him to grow in life.

(b) What does Kalam mean by 'material security'?

Ans: By material security, Kalam means all the necessities of life that one needs while growing up.

(c) What is 'emotional security', according to Kalam?

Ans: 'Emotional security', according to Kalam, is the love and care that one needs to lead a stress-free life.

(d) Who provided Kalam with material and emotional security?

Ans: Kalam's parents provided him with material and emotional security. They gave him a relaxed environment at home and arranged all the necessities of life for him.

2. I felt very sad, and so did Ramanadha Sastry. He looked utterly downcast as I shifted to my seat in the last row.

(a) Who is 'I' in this extract? Why did he feel sad?

Ans: 'I' here is Kalam when he was in the fifth standard at the Rameswaram Elementary School. He felt

sad because his new teacher did not let him sit with his Hindu friend in the front row of the class.

(b) Who looked utterly downcast?

Ans: It was Ramanadha Sastry, Kalam's close friend, who looked utterly downcast.

(c) Why did 'he' feel utterly downcast?

Ans: Ramanadha Sastry felt utterly downcast because he was separated from his dear friend Kalam. They always used to sit together and the difference in religion had never affected their friendship.

(d) Why was the seat shifted?

Ans: The new teacher had his own notion of social ranking. He could not tolerate seeing a Muslim boy

sitting along with a Hindu Priest's son. So, he shifted the seat of Kalam to the last row.

II. Short answer questions

1. Where was Abdul Kalam's house?

Ans: Abdul Kalam's house was located on the Mosque Street in the town of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu state.

2. What do you think Dinamani is the name of? Give a reason for your answer.

Ans: Dinamani is the name of a newspaper. It is a vernacular daily, printed in Tamil language. I think so because Kalam says that he traced the stories of the war in the headlines of the Dinamani.

3. Who were Abdul Kalam's school friends? What did they later become?

Ans: During his childhood, Abdul Kalam had three friends. Their names are Ramanadha Sastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. When they grew up, Ramanadha Sastry became the

priest of the Rameswaram temple, Aravindan started a business of transporting pilgrims to and from the Rameswaram temple and Sivaprakasan became a caterer for the railways.

4. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?

Ans: Abdul Kalam earned his first wages by catching the bundle of newspapers thrown out of the moving train at the Rameswaram station. He helped his cousin in distributing newspapers in Rameswaram.

5. 'I felt very sad and so did Ramanadha Sastry'. What made Kalam and his friend feel sad?

Ans: Kalam and his friend Ramanadha Sastry became very sad when the new teacher ordered Kalam to go and sit on the back bench of the class. Ramanadha was crestfallen. While Kalam shifted his seat to the last row, there were tears in his eyes. Kalam could never forget his tears all his life.

6. Who was Sivasubramania Iyer?

Ans: Sivasubramania Iyer was Kalam's science teacher. Though an orthodox Brahmin, he was something of a rebel. A man of liberal views, he wanted to change the society that was rigid in terms of segregation of different social groups. He knew that if one wished to change the system, one was bound to confront many problems.

7. Why did Sivasubramanian's wife refuse to serve food to Kalam in her kitchen?

Ans: Sivasubramania Iyer's wife was an orthodox and conservative Brahmin. She had peculiar notions about the sanctity of her kitchen which she feared would be defiled if she served meals there to someone who belonged to a different faith. So, she refused to serve food to a Muslim boy in her kitchen

8. What did Kalam's father mean to say when he quoted Khalil Gibran? Why do you think he spoke these words?

Ans: Kalam's father meant that every human being must be given the opportunity to build his life as per his wishes and parents should not hinder this effort. He spoke these words to convince Kalam's mother that her son's decision to leave home was right. She should allow him happily to shape his life according to his own ideas.

III. Value based Questions

Q. Teachers can either 'make' or 'break' their students' lives. Cite two incidents from "My Childhood" to prove the truth of this statement.

Ans: Abdul Kalam's life was influenced in a major way by some experiences that he had during his school days. They were instrumental in shaping his character and later his career. Once, when he was in the fifth standard, a new teacher came to his class. He did not like Kalam, a Muslim boy, sitting next to Ramanadha Sastry, a Brahmin. So, he shifted Kalam to the back seat simply because it was in accordance with the social ranking of that time. This was a heart-breaking experience for Kalam. This poison of social inequality and communal intolerance could have demoralized the young Kalam if his friend's father, Lakshmana Sastry had not intervened. He ensured that the teacher not only regretted his action but also reformed himself. Another experience that made Kalam a stronger and wiser

person was when his science teacher Sivasubramania Iyer invited him to his house for a meal. During the meal Iyer noticed that Kalam was upset at his wife's attitude, so he invited Kalam to another dinner the following weekend saying, "Once you decide to change the system, such problems have to be confronted". These two experiences could have had disastrous consequences for Kalam in particular and Rameswaram society in general, had they not been dealt with farsighted and wisdom by Kalam's teachers. Thus, from these incidents, teachers can 'make' or 'break' their students' lives.

IV. Multiple Choice Questions (Test your Knowledge)

1. When did Kalam become India's 11th President? A) 2000
B) 2001
C) 2003
D) 2002
2. From where has this chapter 'My Childhood' been taken?
A) from childhood memories
B) from Prof A.P.J Kalam's book 'Wings on Fire'
C) from famous writer Khushwant Singh's Book
D) none
3. Which seeds did Kalam collect during the second world war?
A) guava seeds
B) tamarind seeds
C) flax seeds
D) mango seeds
4. How much money did Kalam earn after selling seeds?
A) 2 anna
B) 3 anna

C) 1 anna
D) 4 anna
5. What kind of a person was Kalam as a child?
A) enterprising and hardworking
B) naughty
C) caring
D) none
6. Who helped Kalam in getting his first wages?
A) his neighbours
B) his parents
C) teachers
D) his cousin Samsuddin
7. What kind of person was Sivasubramania?
A) orthodox brahmin
B) calm and generous
C) believed in equality and wanted to bring reforms in the society

- D) all
8. Where was Kalam's house?
A) near a cinema hall
B) near a park
C) on a mosque street
D) none

English Literature

Topic – No Men Are Foreign by James Kirkup (Poem) – Beehive Introduction to the poem
The title- 'No men are Foreign' means that the no men belong to another country. The poet wants to say that all men are same, all men are equal. He wants to promote the concept of universal brotherhood. In this poem, the poet wants to tell us that everyone in this world is same. All people, all men are same– they eat, live, die the same way. Everyone gets the bounties of nature like, sunshine, land etc in equal measure. We can also say that it is a peace poem. The poem 'No Men Are Foreign' begins and ends with the same line 'Remember no men are strange, no countries foreign' as the poet wants to emphasize on the fact that all the people living on this Earth are the same and that we have created distinctions by erecting borders and fences, different languages, etc. While we are alive, we walk on the same Earth and upon our death, we will lie in our graves in the same earth. He draws another similarity that we all enjoy good food during peace and starve during war and in winter time. We all have similar hands which we use to do a lot of hard work. All of us have eyes which remain open when we are awake and close when we are asleep. He reminds the reader that whenever we hate someone, we cheat and hate ourselves. Also, when we pick up weapons against someone, we pollute the Earth and make it impure with the huge mounds of dead bodies.

Literary Devices

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

The literary devices used are as follows –

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

- Stanza 1 - Body, breathes 'b' sound is repeated
- Stanza 2 – war's, winter 'w' sound is repeated

Metaphor : A word or phrase that is used in an imaginative way to show that somebody/something has the same qualities as the another thing.

- Stanza 1 - Uniform refers to the military of different countries
 - Stanza 2 – wars time is compared to the winter season
- Repetition:** It is used in the entire poem.
- 'Remember' word is repeated 5 times in this poem.
 - 'Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign' is repeated in stanza1 and stanza 5 strewn on it.

Question and Answers:

1. (i) "Beneath all uniforms . . ." What uniforms do you think the poet is speaking about?
Answer. The uniforms refer to those worn by soldiers belonging to different countries who indulge in wars and fights.

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

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

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

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

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

- i. we walk
- ii. we breathe
- iii. we have eyes
- iv. we work with our hands
- v. we enjoy the bounties of nature

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

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

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

Homework:

Question.

"...whenever we are told to hate our brothers ..." When do you think this happens? Why?

Who 'tells'

us? Should we do as we are told at such times? What does the poet say?

English Language

TOPIC: TENSE

Gap Filling Exercise On Tenses:

(i) It was a rainy day. Traffic (a)..... busy on the road.

(b)hit a car badly in the market. Five commuters were badly injured while one person

(c) on the spot. The injured persons were taken to the nearest hospital. The local people were of great help

(a) (i) will be (ii)was (iii) is (iv) has been

(b) (i) speeding bus (ii) speeded bus (iii) sped up bus (iv) speed bus

(c) (i) was died (ii) had died (iii) died (iv)is die

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE TENSE FORM:

1. The Supreme Court on December 10 (directed / has directed / had directed) educational institutions to adopt a zero tolerance policy to ragging and..... (expel / expelling / expelled) students..... (find / found / finding) guilty of maltreating freshers. The apex court.....(has said / said /has said) expulsion of offenders should be the minimum punishment as it was necessary to end the menace that.....(could / should / must) lead to extreme torture and harassment, and sometimes even loss of life.

2. Nasa says its robot rover Spirit (discovered / has discovered / had discovered) a patch of ground that (show / shows / had showed) evidence of a past environment that (would be / would have been / had been) perfect for microbial life. The deposits were probably (produced / produces / producing) when hot spring water or steam came into contact with volcanic rocks. On earth these are the locations that (tend / tends / tended) to teem with bacteria, said Nasa scientists.

Tenses Exercises:

MCQ based Questions

Choose the correct option-

Q1. I _ working all afternoon and have just finished the assignment.

- A have been
- B had been
- C shall be
- D am

Q2. Rohan _ the movie before he read the review.

- A watches
- B have watched
- C had watched
- D was watching

Q3. He _ in the States but he still does not have a command over the English language.

- A have been living
- B has been living
- C have lived
- D living

Q4. By the next month, we shall _ _ the project.

- A has completed
- B completing
- C completed
- D have completed

Q5. Every boy and girl _ in the class today.

- A are present
- B is present

	<p>C have present D had present</p> <p>Q6. He _ daily for a year now. A exercises B was exercising C has been exercising D have been exercising</p> <p>Q7. I _ this book since morning. A had been reading B has been reading C have had read D shall be reading</p> <p>Q9. According to the prevailing rate, two dozen _ rupees one hundred A costs B cost C costing D costed</p> <p>Q10. The Council _ made its decision. A have B have had C has D having</p> <p>Q14. The wise leader and politician _ _ assassinated. A was B has been C have been D have had been</p> <p>Q15. Neither of the paintings _ sold. A have been B were C are D was</p>
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<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CHAPTER-SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION Read the following parts and try to answer the questions. VOLUME 1 Part 1.1 1. Who were liberals? How were they different from Democrats?</p>
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2. Who were radicals?
3. Who were conservatives?

Part 1.2

1. What is Suffragate Movement?
2. Name the famous Italian nationalist.
3. Describe in detail what social changes were seen in the society after industrialization.

Part 1.3 & 1.4

1. What were the ideas and views of the socialists?
2. Who were Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?
3. Who sought to build New Harmony?
4. Describe the ideas of Karl Marx.
5. In which year was the Labour Party formed and where?

Part 2.1 & 2.2

1. In 1914, who was the ruler of Russia?
2. What were the religions practised in Russia in 1914 ?
3. Describe the economic conditions of Russia before 1905.
4. How were the peasants of Russia different from the rest of Europe?

Part 2.3&2.4

1. Name any two socialist parties of Russia.
2. What were the differences between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?
3. Who were Jadidists?
4. Analyse the circumstances which led to Russian Revolution, 1905.
5. What were the consequences of 1905 Revolution of Russia?

VOLUME 2

Part 2.5&3

1. Evaluate the circumstances leading to the February Revolution of 1917.
2. What were the impacts of the First World War on Russia?
3. What was the new name of St Petersburg?

Part 3.1&3.2

1. What do you know about Soviet?
2. Who was Lenin? What was April Theses?
3. Describe the factors responsible for the failure of the Provisional Government.
4. Describe the main events of the October Revolution in Russia.

Part 4

1. Explain the major effects of the October Revolution on Russia.
2. Discuss the positive and negative aspects of the Bolshevik government on Soviet Union and its people.

Part 4.1&4.2

1. What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918-1920?
2. Who were Jadidists?
3. Explain the process of centralised planning in Russia.

Part 4.3 & 5

1. Who were Kulaks?
2. Explain the collectivisation policy of Stalin.
3. Explain the impact of the Russian Revolution on Russia and the world.

ACTIVITY

Enactment of the Russian Revolution

COMPUTER

Chapter 6-Formatting a document

- **Read the chapter thoroughly and answer the following Questions:**

1. What is text formatting?

Ans. Text formatting means changing the general appearance of text in a document ,we can enhance the look of a document by using it

2. What are the shortcuts for bold ,italics and underline?

Ans- Bold – Ctrl+B

Italic- Ctrl+I

Underline – Ctrl+U

3. What is the difference between superscript and subscript?

Ans- The superscript options places the selected text slightly above the baseline whereas the subscript option places the selected text slightly below the baseline and it makes it appear smaller than the rest of the text.

4. Distinguish between bulleted and numbered lists.

Ans. In bulleted list each paragraph begins with a bullet characters but in numbered list each paragraph begins with an expression that includes a number or letters and a separator such as a period or parentheses the number in a numbered list or updated automatically when you add or remove paragraphs in the list.

5. What are the different types of horizontal text alignments?

Ans. There are four types of horizontal text alignment present in paragraph group of the home tab

- align text left
- align text right
- center
- justify
-

6. What are margins?

Ans. The distance between the written text and the edge of the paper is called margin. whenever we type or paste in a document is adjusted within the margins of that page

There are four types of margins

- top margin
- bottom margin
- left margin
- right margin
-

7. what is indent? what are the different types of indent available in word?

Ans. Indent feature is used to move the complete paragraph for the first line to a specific number of spaces between the left or right margin of well indent document always catches the readers attention as it looks organised and structured

Different types of Indents available in ms. Word are

- left indent
- right indent

- special indent
- by indent

8. How can you insert an image in a document?

Ans. – To insert an image, follow these steps :-

- click on the insert tab and select the picture button in the illustrations group the insert picture dialogue box appears.
- Browse the picture you wish to insert .
- Choose the desired file and click on the insert button

Chapter 7 -working with tables

1. What is the use of a table in word?

Ans. – A table is a very efficient and useful way of organising and presenting a large amount of data and information and it can be often be used as an alternative to spreadsheet for organising data.

2. What are the different ways of inserting a table in Ms word 2010?

Ans. – Different ways of inserting a table in Ms word 2010 are as follows:-

- a) Using table grid
- b) Using insert table option
- c) Using draw table option

3. What is the difference between a row and a column?

Ans- Rows are a group of cells arranged horizontally to provide uniforlity Whereas columns are a group of cells aligned vertically , and they run from top to bottom.

4. What is a cell?

Ans- The intersection of a column and row is called cell.

5. How can you split a table?

Ans- To split a table into two, follow these steps

- Place the cursor inside a cell from where you want split the table
- Click on the layout tab
- Select the split table option in the merge group.
- Table will be split into two tables.

Chapter 8 printing a document

1. What is the use of zoom slider bar in the preview section?

Ans- We can magnify the view of the page by using the zoom slider bar at the bottom right corner of the preview section.

2. How do you access the print window?

Ans-select print option , click file and then click print . On the print area of the file options, click the print option to open the print dialog box.

3. Why do you select the collated or uncollated option while printing a document?

Ans. If we want to print more than one copy of a document we can choose between the collated and uncollated option under the setting section.

For eg:-If there are 10 pages in a document and we want to print 5 copies, the collected option will print the complete copy of the document i.e, from page 1 to page

10 and then it will again start printing the next copy whereas the uncollated option will print all the five copies of the first page and then print the copies of the subsequent pages likewise.

4. How will you take a print out of selected text of a document?

Ans. We will select the **print selection option** to print only the selected text of a document.

DRAWING



Topic- Human Figure Line Drawing

Work to be done- Complete page 56 as per instructions given in your drawing book.

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics