THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

EXTRA QUESTIONS.

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows :

   A. *Two roads diverged in yellow wood.*
      And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveller, long I stood And locked down once as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth;

a. At which point had the poet reached ?

b. Why was the traveller feeling sorry ?

c. Give the opposite to 'met at a point' from the passage ?

   B. *And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden back Oh, I kept the first for another day!*
      Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
      I doubted it if I should ever come back

a. Which road does the poet choose ?

b. Why was the poet doubtful about the first road ?

c. Find a word from the extract that means 'crushed'.

   C. *Then took the other, just as fair,*
      And having perhaps the better claim,
      Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
      Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same.

a. Why did the poet take the other road ?

b. What did the poet discover while travelling on the other road ?

c. What do the given lines suggest about the speaker ?

   D. *I shall be telling this with a sigh*
      Somewhere ages and ages hence;
      Two roads diverged in a wood, and I I took the one less travelled by,
      And that has made all the difference.

a. How did the poet make his choice about the roads ?

b. What had made a lot of difference in the poet's life ?

c. What does the term "road" stand for ?

Summary of "The Road Not Taken"

1. **Popularity:** This poem was Written by Robert Frost and was published in 1961 as the first poem in the collection, *Mountain Interval*. The poem, having a perfect rhyme scheme, 'ABAAB' is an ambiguous poem that allows the readers to think about choices they make in life. Robert Frost wrote this poem for his friend Edward Thomas, as a joke. He considers it a very tricky poem.

2. **The Road Not Taken as Nostalgic Commentary on Life Choices**: This poem is about life from the perspective of a young narrator who decides to seize the day, and, as an individual, chooses the road "less traveled by." The expression of doubt runs in the poem from the first line until the last. The expression of uncertainty about choices and our natural tendency to surmise about consequences we may have to face marks the central point of the poem. However, what stays in the mind of the people is the philosophy of life and the dilemma of making choices.

3. **Major Themes of the Poem**: The poem comprises uncertainty and perplexing situation of the minds of people about what they may face when standing on the verge of making choices. It is because life is full of choices, and the choices we make, define the whole course of our lives. Similarly, the narrator faces a situation during his travel. He finds two roads at a point where he has to choose one and must abide by his choice. He thinks he may come back one day to travel on the other road. However, he also has a feeling that his choice will confront him with new adventures and challenges. Though there is some regret over his choice, yet he realizes that the things he has encountered and the places he has visited, because of this path, have made all the difference in his life.

Analysis of Literary Devices in "The Road Not Taken"

The analysis of literary devices explains the hidden meanings of a literary text or a poem. The use of literary devices is intended to bring richness and clarity to the text with different meanings. **The Road Not Taken** by Robert Frost is also filled with important undertones with the following literary devices.

1. **Metaphor:** There are many metaphors in the poem like road, fork in the road and yellowwoods. The road in the poem is the metaphor of life, while the fork on the road metaphorically represents the choices we make to determine the course of our lives. Similarly, yellow woods are the metaphor of making decisions during the hard times of a person's

life. These metaphors used in this poem emphasize the importance of different decisions we make in different situations and their impacts on our lives.

2. **Imagery:** Imagery is used to make the readers feel things through their five senses. The poet has used images of the sense of sights such as leaves, yellowwoods and These images help readers to actually perceive things they are reading. The image of the road helps readers to visualize the road providing a navigation route to the traveler.

3. **Simile:** A simile is a device used to compare things with familiar things to let the readers know it easily. There is one simile used in the second stanza such as "as just as fair". It shows how the poet has linked the road less taken to the easy way through life.

4. **Assonance:** Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds such as the sound of /a/ and /o/ in quick succession in "though as far that the passing" and in "Somewhere ages and ages hence."

5. **Consonance:** Consonance is the repetition of consonant sounds such as /d/ in "two roads diverging in a yellow wood" and /t/ sound in "though as far as the passing there."

6. **Personification:** Robert Frost has personified road in the third line of the second stanza. Here, it is stated "Because it was grassy and wanted wear" as if the road is human, and that it wants to wear and tear.

7. **Parallelism:** Parallelism is the use of a source of words, phrases or sentences that have similar grammatical forms. Frost has used Parallelism in the poem such as;

"And sorry I could not travel both"

"And be only one traveler long I stood"

"And looked down once as far as I could"

 Concluding the literary analysis, it can be argued that Robert Frost has beautifully used various literary devices to make the poem display multiplicity of interpretation which has gained the poem much deserved popularity.

Analysis of Poetic Devices in "The Road Not Taken"

Although most of the poetic devices are part of literary devices, some devices are only used in poems. The analysis of some of the major poetic devices used in this poem is given here.

- **Stanza:** A stanza is a poetic form of a fixed number of lines. In this

poem, there are four stanzas with each stanza having five verses or lines.

- **Quintain:** A quintain is a five-lined stanza borrowed from Medieval French Poetry. Here, each stanza is a quintain such as the first one or the second one.
- **Rhyme Scheme:** The whole poem follows ABAAB rhyme scheme. There are four beats per line, employing iambic tetrameter. The rhymes in "The Road Not Taken" are end rhymes which are also perfect rhymes.
- **Trochee:** Trochee means there is a one stressed and one unstressed syllable in a line such as "Two **roads** di**verged** in a **yell**ow **wood**."
- **Anapests**: Anapests means there are two short or unstressed syllables followed by one long or stressed syllable. The above example is also an anapest.

This analysis shows that this poem, though, seems a simple and innocent composition, points to the reality of making decisions in complex situations. The point to remember is that the road has been emphasized in that it is the choice that makes the road important for us. In other words, our preferences in life make us different from others.

Stanza 1
Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

diverged: separated and took a different direction
yellow wood: a forest with decomposing leaves
undergrowth: dense growth of plants and bushes means the forest)

Once the poet was walking down a road and then there was a diversion, there were two different paths and he had to choose one out them. The poet says that as he was one person, he could travel on one road only. He had to choose one out of these two roads Yellow wood means a forest with leaves which are wearing out and they have turned yellow in colour – the season of autumn. It represents a world which is full of people, where people have been living for many years. They represent people who are older than the poet. The poet kept standing there and looked at the path very carefully as far as he could see it. Before taking the path, he wanted to know how it was. Was it suitable for him or no. He was able to see the path till from where it curved after which it was covered with trees and was hidden. It happens in our life also when we have choices, we have alternatives, but we have to choose only one out of them, we take time to think about the pros and cons, whether it is suitable for us or not and only then, we take a decision on what path we should choose.

Stanza 2
Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

fair: As good as the other one,
claim: Better option
grassy: unused
wanted wear: had not been used

The poet kept on looking at one path for a long time to check if it is the right path for him or not and them he decided and started walking on another path because he felt that the both paths were equally good. He says just as fair, so, he felt that both paths were equally good and started walking on one of them. He adds that maybe he felt that the path was better for him so he chooses it as it had grass on it which means that it was unused. Not many people had walked on this path earlier that is why this path was grassy. 'And wanted wear' means that it was not walked over by many people. After he

walked on the path for some distance, he realized that both the paths had been worm out the same way. Both the paths were similar and worn out. Even in our life, we take any path or option but all of them have the same benefits, disadvantages, problems, challenges and we must face them. We think that we are choosing a better option, but it is not that way.

Stanza 3

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.
trodden means walked over.

The poet says that both the paths were similar that morning. Both had leaves on them and no one had stepped on them as they were still green in colour. He decided that that day he would take one path and keep the other path for another day, although he knew that one way leads on to another way. He knew that he could not go back on the choice that he had made. Similarly, even in our life once we choose an option, we must keep on moving ahead with that option and we never get a chance to come back and take the other option that we had left earlier.

Stanza 4

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I —
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

sigh: deep breath
hence: here, in the future

He says that in the future, he will take a deep breath and say that once upon a time, he had reached such a point in life that there were two options for him and he travelled on that road which had been travelled upon by lesser number of people. That decision of his decided his future. Similarly, in future, when you grow up, then you will say that once upon a time, when you were young, you had two options. The choice that you made, made you what you became of it. This is a very strong message for all the students - that you should be wise and be careful while making choices out of the options that you have in your life because your future depends on the choice that you make today.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

NAME: SEC:

A. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Blogs, online versions of personal diaries, have been a craze for some time now. Some of us, before the internet age, used to maintain a small diary to jot down random thoughts, reflections, sayings, poems and other such stuff. Their online versions, however, are much more than that. The biggest difference between a blog and a personal diary is that while the latter was a very private affair, accessible not even to family members, a blog is a public account. In fact, the whole world connected to the internet gets to read it's content if they come cross it.

What a blogger should keep in mind while blogging is that by displaying our thoughts, emotions, opinions and personal life in full public glory, we are revealing a part of our private life. We are giving outsiders, strangers, friends, colleagues, and relatives a full view of what's happening inside us, something we would hesitate to do in real life. Once blogging begins, it's difficult to control, and we end up sharing our personal thoughts and emotions that we would otherwise have kept to ourselves.

The blog entices us and we fall to the bait. Blogs don't preserve our anonymity. They let us publish our pictures, professional and personal details, physical address and locations etc. The biggest precaution to be observed therefore is to think twice before publishing anything and ask oneself if one would like to make such matters public. The blog readers try to judge us, understand us, get information about us and take pleasure peeping into our lives without our realising it.

Now answer these questions.

1. What are blogs?

2. How is a blog different from a private diary?

3. How can you say that blogs are not private?

4. What precaution should we take while blogging?

5. Find words which mean the same.

   a. Accidental(para1)_____ b. attracts(para3)

B. Complete the following passages by choosing the correct options.

. Gravitation is the force (a) _____ holds us all down (b) _____ the surface of the earth. Anything (c) _____ upwards falls back to the also everything else in the universe. Everything in this universe attracts
(e) _____ other body to (f) _____

a. i) Whom   ii) that   iii) whose   iii) who
b. i) into   ii) on   iii) to   iv) in
c. i) thrown   ii) throwing   iii) to throw   iv) threw
d. i) because   ii) and   iii) so   iv) but
e. i) each   ii) every   iii) either   iv) neither
f) i) themselves   ii) herself   iii)itself   iv) himself

C. Read the conversation and complete the blanks.

Rekha : How is your grandmother?

Mehak: She is better. She is at the hospital.

Rekha: When will she be discharged?

Mehak: The doctors have to do some tests. They may discharge her after two days.

Rekha: Ok. Do you need some help?

Mehak: I will surely ask for help if I need. Thank you for your concern.

Rekha asked Mehak_____ to which Mehak

replied_____. Rekha inquired

_____. Mehak informed her

_____. Rekha asked_____, Mehak

thanked her and said_____.

D. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect and correct word.
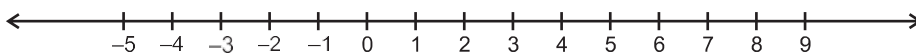
	INCORRECT	CORRECT
There is some truth in a common	__of_____	____in____
saying that dogs became attached to	_____	_____
persons, cats are general attached to	_____	_____
places. A dog will follow their	_____	_____
master anywhere, so a cat keeps	_____	_____
to the house it was used to. Even	_____	_____
then the house changes, the cat	_____	_____
will remain here, as long as	_____	_____
that is kindly treated by the new owners. _____	_____

CHAPTER-1
NUMBER SYSTEMS
KEY POINTS

- 1, 2, 3, ... are natural numbers which are represented by N.

- 0, 1, 2, 3, ... are whole numbers which are represented by W.

- .... −3, −2, −1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ... are Integers which are represented by Z or I.

- A number is a rational number if

  (a) it can be represented in the form of p/q, where p and q are integers and q ≠ 0.

  or

  (b) its decimal expansion is terminating (e.g. $\frac{2}{5}$ = 0.4)

  or

  (c) its decimal expansion is non-terminating recurring (repeating) (e.g. $0.1\overline{234}$ = 0.1234234......)

- A number is irrational number if

  (a) it can not be represented in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and q ≠ 0.

  or

  (b) its decimal expansion is non-terminating non-recurring (e.g. 0.1010010001......)

- All rational and irrational numbers collectively form real numbers.

- There are infinite rational numbers between any two rational numbers.

- There is a unique real number corresponding to every point on the number line. Also, corresponding to each real number, there is a unique point on the number line.

- Rationalisation of a denominator means to change the Irrational denominator to rational form.

- To rationalise the denominator of $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a} + b}$, We multiply this by $\dfrac{\sqrt{a} - b}{\sqrt{a} - b}$, where a is a natural number and b is an integer.

- Laws of Exponents : Let a > 0 be a real number and m and n are rational numbers, then

  1) $a^m \, a^n = a^{m+n}$

  2) $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$

  3) $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$

  4) $a^m . b^m = (ab)^m$

  5) $a^0 = 1$

  6) $a^{-m} = \dfrac{1}{a^m}$

- For positive real number a and b, the following Identities hold

  1) $\sqrt{a} \, . \, \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}$

  2) $\sqrt{a} \div \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{\dfrac{a}{b}}$

  3) $\left(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}\right)\left(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}\right) = a - b$

  4) $\left(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}\right)^2 = a + 2\sqrt{ab} + b$

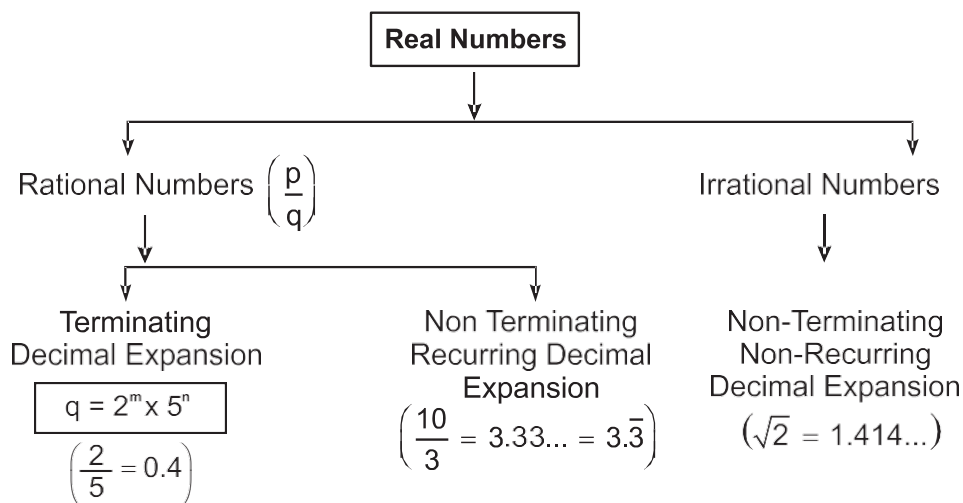 5) $\left(a + \sqrt{b}\right)\left(a - \sqrt{b}\right) = a^2 - b$

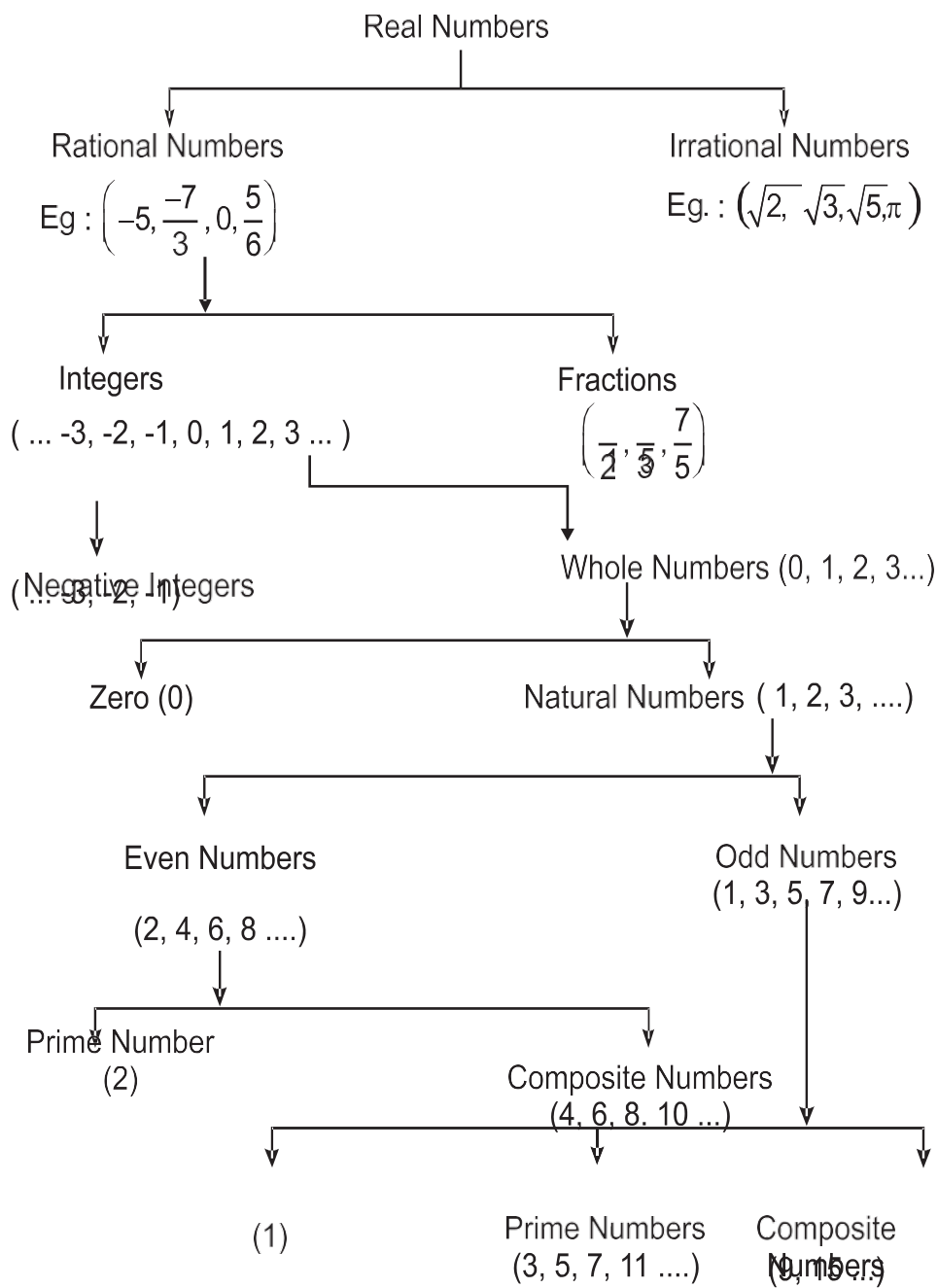 All natural numbers, whole numbers and integers are rational

  Prime Numbers : All natural numbers that have exactly two factors (i.e., 1 and itself) are called prime numbers. e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, … etc.

  Composite Numbers : Those natural numbers which have more than two factors are known as composite numbers. e.g., 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, …

  1 is neither prime nor composite.

Types of Numbers

Real Numbers

Rational Numbers $\left(\dfrac{p}{q}\right)$

Irrational Numbers

Terminating Decimal Expansion

$q = 2^m \times 5^n$

$\left(\dfrac{2}{5} = 0.4\right)$

Non Terminating Recurring Decimal Expansion

$\left(\dfrac{10}{3} = 3.33... = 3.\bar{3}\right)$

Non-Terminating Non-Recurring Decimal Expansion

$\left(\sqrt{2} = 1.414...\right)$

Real Numbers

Rational Numbers

Eg : $\left(-5, \dfrac{-7}{3}, 0, \dfrac{5}{6}\right)$

Irrational Numbers

Eg. : $\left(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}, \pi\right)$

Integers

(... -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...)

Fractions

$\left(\dfrac{}{2}, \dfrac{}{3}, \dfrac{7}{5}\right)$

Negative Integers

(... -3, -2, -1)

Whole Numbers (0, 1, 2, 3...)

Zero (0)

Natural Numbers (1, 2, 3, ...)

Even Numbers

(2, 4, 6, 8 ....)

Odd Numbers
(1, 3, 5, 7, 9...)

Prime Number
(2)

Composite Numbers
(4, 6, 8. 10 ...)

(1)

Prime Numbers
(3, 5, 7, 11 ....)

Composite
Numbers
(9, 15 ...)

* $\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$

ASSIGNMENT (CHAPTER 1 NUMBER SYSTEM)

Q1. Simplify: $\dfrac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} - \dfrac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$

Q2. Simplify each of the following:

(i) $\dfrac{3}{5-\sqrt{3}} + \dfrac{2}{5+\sqrt{3}}$ (ii) $\dfrac{4+\sqrt{5}}{4-\sqrt{5}} + \dfrac{4-\sqrt{5}}{4+\sqrt{5}}$

Q3. If both a and b are rational numbers, find the values of a and b in each of the following equalities:

(i) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = a + b\sqrt{3}$ (ii) $\dfrac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{3}$

Q4. If x = 1 - $\sqrt{2}$, find the value of $\left(x - \dfrac{1}{x}\right)^3$.

Q5. If a = $\dfrac{2-\sqrt{5}}{2+\sqrt{5}}$ and b = $\dfrac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2-\sqrt{5}}$, find $a^2 - b^2$

Q6. Prove that: $\dfrac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2}$ =5

Q7. If x,y,z are positive real numbers, then show that: $\sqrt{x^{-1}y} \times \sqrt{y^{-1}z} \times \sqrt{z^{-1}x} = 1$

Q8. Simplify: $\dfrac{4}{(216)^{\frac{-2}{3}}} + \dfrac{1}{(256)^{\frac{-3}{4}}} + \dfrac{2}{(243)^{\frac{-1}{5}}}$.

Q9.Show that : $\dfrac{1}{1+x^{b-a} + x^{c-a}} + \dfrac{1}{1+x^{a-b} + x^{c-b}} + \dfrac{1}{1+x^{b-c} + x^{a-c}} = 1$

Q10.If abc = 1, show that

$\dfrac{1}{1+a+ b^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+b+ c^{-1}} + \dfrac{1}{1+c+ a^{-1}} = 1$

VIDEO LINK
https://youtu.be/9hXbKz9g5T0

Subtopic –
· **UNIFORM & NON-UNIFORM MOTION.**
· **Graphical representation of DISTANCE-TIME**

Difference between
uniform & non-uniform motion

- Uniform motion
- Travel equal distance in equal interval of time.

- The distance-time graph for a body having uniform motion is a straight line.

- non-uniform motion
- Travel unequal distance in equal interval of time.

- The distance-time graph for a body having non-uniform motion is a curved line.

For eg:a car running at a constant speed of 10m p/s .it means car covering distance a distance 10m p/s.so, Its motion will be in uniform motion.

For eg:the motion of a free falling body is an example of non-uniform motion.
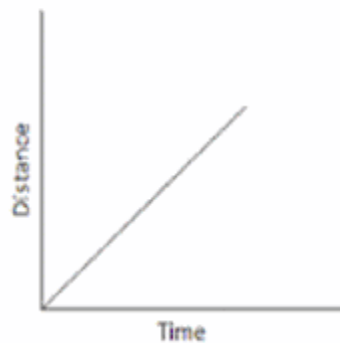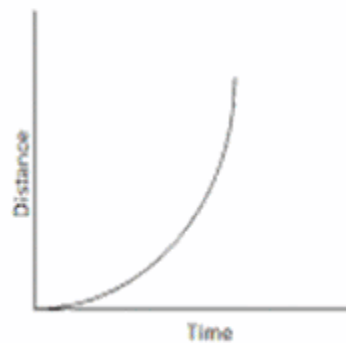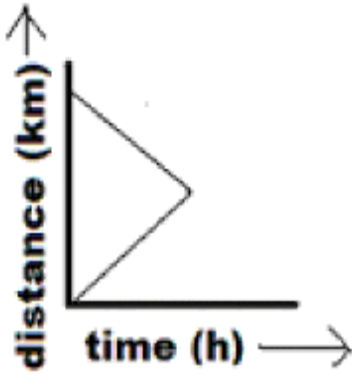
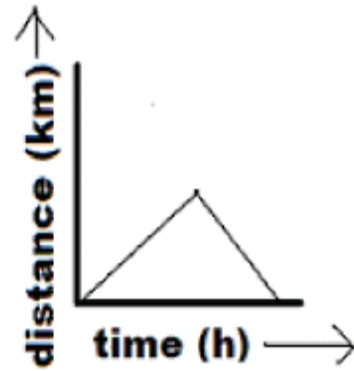Figure 1: - Distance time graph for uniform speed

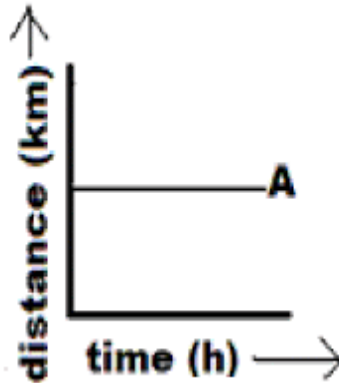Figure 2: - Distance time graph for non uniform speed

Fill in the blanks

1. The motion of the earth around the sun is _____ (uniform /non-uniform).

2. When a stone falls from a height, its motion is _____ (uniform /non-uniform).

3. A car travels 10 km in every 5 minutes; its motion is _____ (uniform /non-uniform).

4. In _____ (uniform /non-uniform) motion, object travels with uniform speed/velocity.

5. In the story of hare-tortoise, motion followed by rabbit is _____ (uniform /non-uniform).

6. In _____ (uniform /non-uniform) motion, object travels with variable speed/velocity.

7. In uniform motion, distance.-time graph is a _____ (straight /curved) line.

8. In non-uniform motion, distance.-time graph is a _____ (straight /curved) line.

9. In uniform motion, slope of distance.-time graph is nothing but _____ (speed /distance).

10. In distance.-time graph time is represented on _____ (horizontal /vertical) axis and distance   is represented on _____ (horizontal /vertical) axis.

MCQs

1. If the time-displacement graph of a particle is along X-axis, the velocity of particle is-

   (a) unit value   (b) zero
   (c) infinite   (d) none of these.

2. Which of the Following time-displacement graph does not present a real situation-

(a)   (c)

(b)

(d)

3. The given **time-displacement graph shows that body is at-**

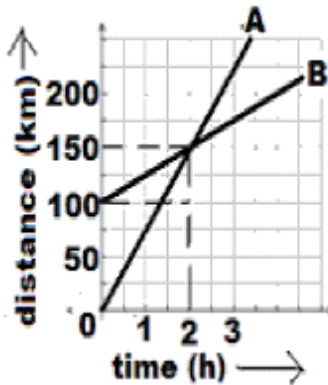(a) rest   (b) non-uniform motion
(c) uniform motion   (d) none of these
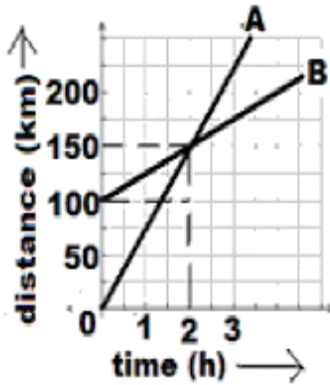
4. In the given **time-displacement graph the distance covered by body B in 2 seconds-**

(a) 100   (b) 200
(c) 50   (d) 150

5. In the given **time-displacement graph the distance covered by body A in 2 seconds-**

(a) 100
(c) 50

(b) 200
(d) 150

Q & A's

1. Define uniform motion with example.
2. Define non-uniform motion with example.
3. Distinguish between uniform and non-uniform motion.
4. What are the uses of graphical study of motion?
5. What is the nature of the distance-time graph for uniform and non-uniform motion of an object?
6. What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance-time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis?
7. Show that the distance-time graph gives speed/ velocity of the body. (Hint: find slope).
8. What does the path of an object look like on distance-time graph when it is in-

   · Uniform motion
   · Non-uniform motion
   · Rest or a stationary body

9. The following tables give data about motion of an automobile –

TIME (seconds)	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
DISTANCE (meter)	0	30	30	45	60	100

   · Plot the distance-time graph
   · Is the automobile's motion is an example of uniform or non-uniform motion?

10. Plot distance-time graph of the given data. And calculate speed for each case.

A)

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60

B)

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	0	8	16	24	32	40	48

11. The following data gives the displacement of body at various instant of time.

Time (s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance(m)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14

· Calculate velocity.
· Calculate distance travelled in first 4 seconds?
· Calculate distance travelled in last 4 seconds?

12. If the body is at rest then the path followed by it on distance-time graph will be given by which line (A or B)? Why is it so, explain.
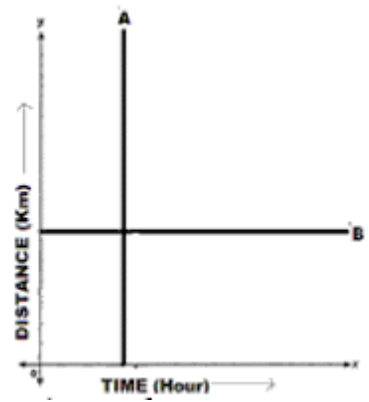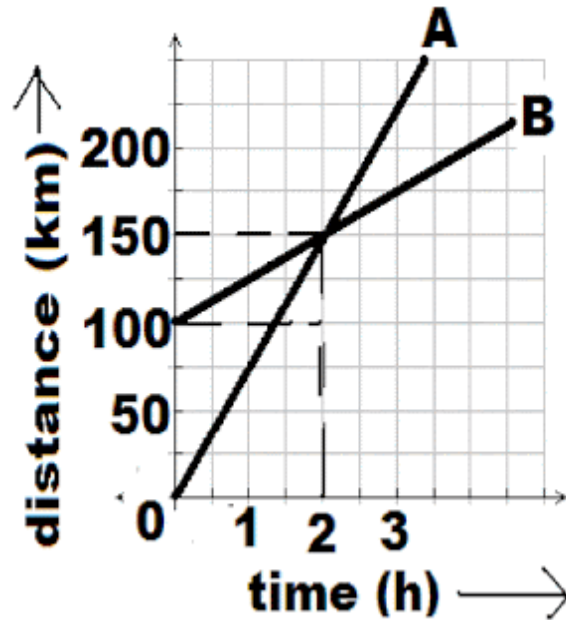

**13.** Name two quantities, the slope of whose graphs gives "speed". Show graph as well.
14. The distance-time graph of two trains is given here. The train starts simultaneously in the same direction.
· How much ahead of A is B when the motion starts?

- What is speed of A and B?
- When and where A will catch B?
- Is the motion of both trains – uniform or non-uniform? Justify your answer.

15. The given figure gives the distance-time graph of three objects A, B and C. Study the graph and answers the following questions.
- Which of the three is travelling the fastest
- Are all three ever at the same point on the road?
- How far has C travelled when B passes A?
- How far has B travelled by the time it passes C?
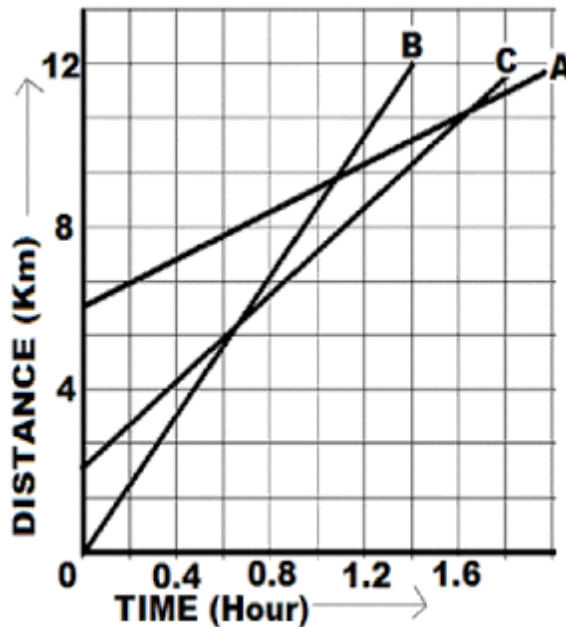
VIDEO LINK

https://youtu.be/9sIP0Z-y__c

https://images.app.goo.gl/4j8XbufbGmbf5oteA

https://youtu.be/dwV9EpL7JJs

Chapter 1 The French Revolution

The French Society during the Late 18th Century

In 1774, Louis XVI, a 20 year young from Bourbon dynasty ascended the throne of France.

He was welcomed by empty treasure. The France was reeling under tremendous debt which had mounted Up to 2 billion livres.For meeting theses expenses increase in the tax was inevitable.

The French Society was divided into three estates. First two enjoyed all privileges.

1st Estate: Clergy
2nd Estate: Nobility
3rd Estate: Big businessmen, merchants, court officials, peasants, artisans, landless labourers, servants, etc.

- Some within the Third Estate were rich and some were poor.

- The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the Third Estate alone.

The Struggle for Survival : Population of France grew and so did the demand for grain. The gap between the rich and poor widened. This led to subsistence crises.
Subsistence Crisis : An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered .
The Growing Middle Class : The 18th century witnessed the emergence of middle class which was educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. These ideas were put forward by philosophers such as Locke the English philosopher and Rousseau, French philosopher. The American constitution and its guarantee of individual rights was an important example of political theories of France. These ideas were discussed intensively in salons and coffee houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were even read aloud.

Class 9 Social Science

Important Questions

Civics Chapter-2

What is Democracy? Why Democracy

5 marks Questions

1. Write any five features of Democratic government.

Ans. People have political rights. They take part in an election process on the basis of

Universal Adult Franchise.

Democratic government is accountable and responsive to the needs of people.

There are free and fair elections. People participate in them without any restriction.

People also participate in the functioning of decision making.

Representatives are elected for the fixed tenure of time.

People are not subjects of the ruler, they are rulers themselves.

2. Write any five features of Non Democratic government.

Ans. (i) People do not enjoy political rights or they have every limited right.

(ii) Elections are not held in a free and fair manner. People face many restrictions.

(iii) People are not allowed to participate in the functioning of decision making.

(iv) Government is not accountable and responsive to the needs of people.

(v) People are never considered rulers or dignified citizens. They are treated as subjects.

3. Describe any five features of non-democratic Pakistan under General Musharraf.

Ans. In Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He

overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the Chief Executive of

the country.

He changed the designation to President and 2002 held a referendum in the country that

granted him a five year extension.

Pakistani media human rights organizations and democracy activities said that the

referendum was based on malpractices and fraud.

In August 2002 he issued legal framework order that amended the constitution of Pakistan.

According to this order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by the National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

4. How far it is correct to say that the government of PRI in Mexico was a non democratic government? Give arguments.

Ans. The government made by International Revolutionary Party id Mexico was not a democratic government. It works against the principles of democracy.

The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win the elections.

All those who are employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.

Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for PRI.

Opposition parties did contest elections but never manage to win.

Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.

Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their vote.

5. How far the rule of law and respect for citizen's rights are followed in Zimbabwe although Robert Mugabe has been democratically elected?

Ans. Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.

Its leader Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country since independence.

Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Robert Mugabe is popular but also use unfair means in elections.

Over the year his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the power of the President and make him less accountable.

Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted.

Public demonstrations and protests were declared illegal.There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President.

Refer :https// you tu.be/UfbJs6pdpOc

Class: IXth   Subject: Social Science (Geography)

Chapter 1: India: Size and Location   8th April to 14th April 2020

India's Size

- ❖ Total Area of India is 3.28 million square km which is 2.4 percent of the total area of the world.

- ❖ It is seventh largest country in the world in terms of landmass.

- ❖ It has land boundary about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands is 7,516.6 km.

- ❖ In the northwest, north and north east of India, young folds mountains bounds it.

- ❖ South of about 22° north latitude, India narrows and finally extends towards the Indian Ocean. It also divides it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.

- ❖ The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.

- ❖ India's east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.

- ❖ The time along the Standard Meridian (82°30' E) passing through Mirzapur in UP is taken as the Indian Standard Time for whole country.

- ❖ The time gap between Arunachal Pradesh present in the east and Gujarat present in the west is about 2 hours. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

Subject:-Social Science (Geography)   Class:- IX

Chapter 1:- India Size and Location   Assignment No.:-2

---

1) The number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts.   (1)
2) Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state?   (1)
3) The states which do not have an international border or lie on the coast: (1)
4) What is the standard meridian ofIndia?From where does it pass?   (1)
5) Name the states through which India standard Meridian (82°30' E meridian) passes?   (1)
6) Why is 82°30' E selected as the Standard Meridian of India?   (3)
7) Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanniyakumari but not so in Kashmir? (3)

Video Links

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4LHJz0TMPw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_w4BwzQPqjA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gdor78N2Z70

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NnPnNiL-jfA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViO17x29tZM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViO17x29tZM&list=RDCMUC5rPwqBfL4zfIAXuXxHLSlg&start_radio=1&t=17

Green Revolution

- ❖ The Green revolution in **1960s** introduced Indian farmers to cultivation of Wheat and rice using **HYV seeds**, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities.

- ❖ Farmers of **Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP** were the first to try out modern farming methods in India.

- ❖ They bought tractors, threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.

- ❖ Farmers now had greater amounts of surplus wheat to sell in markets.

Will the land sustain? Or Disadvantages of Modern Farming Methods

- ❖ Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be very careful in its use.

- ❖ Modern farming methods have **overused** the natural resource base.

- ❖ Resulted in **loss ofsoil fertility** due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

- ❖ Tube well irrigation has reduced **water table** below the ground.

- ❖ Chemical fertilizers penetrate into the soil and **pollute ground water**.

Land Distribution

- ❖ **LANDLESS FARMERS:** One third of the families involved in agricultural activities are landless i.e. they have no land for cultivation.
  They provide labour on the fields of big and medium farmers.
  They are paid wages in cash or in kind i.e. crop or sometimes meals.
  They are employed on daily basis or for a particular farm activity or for the whole year.
- ❖ **SMALL FARMERS:** Some farmers cultivate small plots of land i.e. less than 2 hectares. Farmers along with their families cultivate the field.
- ❖ **MEDIUM and LARGE:** Big and medium farmers have large plots extending over 10 hectares or more. Hire farm labourers to work on their fields.

Who will provide the labour?

- ❖ Farming requires a great deal of hard work.

- ❖ Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.

- ❖ Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.

- ❖ Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. They are paid wages by the farmer for whom they work. Wages can be in cash or in kind e.g. crop.

- ❖ Wages vary widely from region to region, from crop to crop, from one farm activity to another.

- ❖ A farm labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the whole year.

- ❖ The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is Rs 115 (April, 2011) per day, but they gets only Rs 80.

- ❖ There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.

Capital needed for farming

- ❖ Small farmers have to borrow money to arrange capital from large farmers or village moneylenders or traders. Rate of interest for such loans is very high.

- ❖ Medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming because they have surplus production every year. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed during the next season.

Subject:-Social Science (Economics)	Class:- IX
Chapter 1:- The Story of Village Palampur	Assignment No.:-2

1) What do you understand by the term 'Green Revolution'? (3)
2) Give the advantages and disadvantages of Green Revolution. (3)
3) What does 'Yield' mean? (1)
4) Who are large farmers? (1)
5) Who are medium farmers? (1)
6) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why? (3)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI&t=11s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZeIgYY

3.Interchange in states of matter

[refer NCERT text book activities 1.12 to 1.14]

Matter Can Change its State

Water can exist in three states of matter −

• Solid, as ice,

• Liquid, as the familiar water,and

• Gas, as watervapour.

Sublimation : The changing of solid directly into vapours on heating & vapours into solid on cooling. Ex. Ammonium chloride , camphor & iodine.

a) Effect of change intemperature

The temperature effect on heating a solid varies depending on the nature of the solid & the conditions required in bringing the change .

• On increasing the temperature of solids, the kinetic energy of the particles increases which overcomes the forces of attraction between the particles thereby solid melts and is converted to aliquid.

• The temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid at theatmospheric pressure is called its meltingpoint.

• The melting point of ice is 273.16K.

• Theprocessofmelting,thatis,changeofsolidstateintoliquidstateisalsoknownas fusion.

b) Effect of Change ofPressure

• Increasing or decreasing the pressure can change the state of matter.Applying pressure and reducing temperature can liquefygases.

• *Solid carbon dioxide (CO_2) is stored under high pressure. Solid CO_2 gets converted directly to gaseous state on decrease of pressure to 1 atmosphere without coming into liquid state. This is the reason that solid carbon dioxide is also known as dry ice.* **Latent Heat:**

The hidden heat which breaks the force of attraction between the molecules during change of state.

Fusion	Vaporisation
Heat energy required to change 1kg of solid into liquid.	Heat energy required to change 1kg of liquid to gas at atmospheric pressure at its boiling point.

Thus, we can say that pressure and temperature determine the

state of a substance , whether it will be solid, liquid or gas.

[refer fig. 1.9 NCERT Text Book , page-8]

Q.1 What is vapour?
Q.2 Name the temperature at which the solid and liquid states of substance
     canexist together .
Q.3 What is the effect of pressure on boilingpoint?
Q.4 Name any two substances whichsublime.
Q.5 DefineCondensation.
Q.6 For any substance, why does the temperature remain constant
     duringthe change ofstate?

VIDEO LINK
https://youtu.be/-9aGVrvPqzE

Class-9th Dt- 1 April 2020

Ch. – Cell – The unit of life

1. State the function of chromosome in a cell. 1

2. Write two similarities and one dissimilarity between mitochondria and plastid. 3

3. Name the cell organelle that you would associate with elimination of old and worn out cells. 1

4. List two types of plastids and state one function of each. 2

5. Name two cell organelles that contain their own genetic material. 1

6. Division of labour exists even at intracellular level, justify the statement by giving two examples. 2

7. Identify and name the following cell structure: 1

a) the undefined nuclear region of prokaryotic cell

b) site of energy release inside the cell

8. a) List any two structural differences and two similarities between animal cell and plant cell. 3

b) What would happen if an animal cell is kept in distilled water for 24 hrs.

9. When a living plant cell loses water throiugh osmosis, there is contraction of the contents of the cell

away from the cell wall. What is this phenomenon called? 1

10. a) Write two points of difference between nuclear region of bacterial cell and animal cell. 3

b) Which structure present in the nuclear region of living cell bears genes?

11. List any two single celled organisms. 1

12. Draw a diagram of plant cell and label its any two parts. 2

VIDEO LINK

https://youtu.be/XBc-XA1JEq4