

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

IF I WERE YOU

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Douglas James born in Bray in 1929 as written frequently for television, most notably as the creator of *The Riordans*, RTE's long-running serial in the 1970s. He has also written a number of plays including *The Savages*, *The Ice Goddess* and *North Traffic Straight Ahead*, an ironic drama of wasted urban lives.

SUMMARY

If I Were You is the story of Gerrard a cultured playwright. He is something of a mystery man. He is not very social, lives in a lonely cottage in the wilds of Essex, gives his orders on the phone and never meets the tradesmen.

The play opens with Gerrard answering a phone call which is from a client to whom he promises to deliver the props for rehearsal. He is busy packing for travel in this connection when a flashily dressed intruder, wearing an overcoat and a soft hat and carrying a revolver in his hand enters the room. However, before he can take Gerrard by surprise, the intruder bumps accidentally against a table, and alerts Gerrard to his presence. Not at all nonplussed, Gerrard tries to figure out who the intruder is when the latter threatens him with dire consequences if his questions are not answered. The intruder declares that he is not there to tell him about himself but to learn more about Gerrard.

The intruder, who looks somewhat like Gerrard, wants to murder Gerrard and thereafter steal his identity. He is a robber who specialises in the theft of jewels and plans to use Gerrard's house and car for his schemes. By assuming his identity, he can evade the police and lead a

peaceful life. The Intruder further surprises Gerrard by telling him that he has noticed his (Gerrard's) manner of speech and has taken care to adopt a resemblance to him in looks too. He needs to change his identity because the cops are searching him for having killed one of their colleagues. He also tells Gerrard how he has come to know about him, and his habit of keeping aloof, by overhearing a conversation between two people.

But it is the clever Gerrard who has the last laugh when he fools the Intruder into believing that he, too, is running from the law and is about to flee. He explains to the Intruder that unfortunately one of his men has been caught.

He is expecting trouble that night. That is why he is ready to make his getaway. He has a disguise outfit ready; false moustaches and what not.

He adds that he has posted a man on the road to call him the moment he sees the police.

The Intruder seems taken in.

As the telephone bell rings, Gerrard tells the Intruder that it might be the call from the Informer. He completely befools the Intruder by making him check for himself if everything is safe outside before they escape. He makes him peep into a dark cupboard giving the

impression that it leads to the garage. The moment the Intruder peeps in, Gerrard pushes him into the cupboard, knocking the revolver out of his hand.

While the Intruder keeps rattling the door and shouting, "Let me out of here!", Gerrard gets down to business. Very coolly he answers a phone call, apologising that he wouldn't be able to deliver stage props in time for rehearsal. At the same time, he requests the caller to send the sergeant to his place. All this while he guards the cupboard with the Intruder's revolver.

Gerrard is so impressed by this incident that he decides to use it as the plot for his next play.

TITLE

If I Were You is a very appropriate title. It refers to the wishful thinking of the Intruder who

wants to assume Gerrard's identity in order to escape the law. His idea of eluding the police by living on a borrowed identity remains unfulfilled as he is trapped by Gerrard and outwitted before he can end Gerrard's life assume his identity. His idea to impersonate Gerrard comes to an end, when Gerrard turns the tables on him and captures him. The speculative 'If' in If I Were You remains just that – mere speculation.

SETTING

The setting of the play is a room in the cottage of a playwright, Vincent Charles Gerrard, in the in the wilds of Essex. The cottage is isolated and quite suitable as a writing retreat for a playwright who is something of a mystery man as he is not very social and never meets the tradesmen. It is also quite suitable as a hideout for a criminal on the run.

THEME

The theme of the play emphasizes the need of retaining one's presence of mind and a cool head in situations of crisis. Panic complicates matters but cool temperament can help one escape from any tight corner with ease. Criminals, who mastermind most well thought out crimes, can also be outwitted because they are fearful of the law and of getting caught. Hence, tactful planning and handling of a situation can trap even 'experienced' criminals.

MESSAGE

The play gives the message that over-confidence can lead to disastrous results. One should never consider oneself to be smarter than the opponent. The Intruder makes the serious error of thinking that Gerrard is no match for him. Therefore, he lets down his guard. The play also conveys the message that intelligence, presence of mind, and keeping a cool head can help us overcome the gravest of problems that we may encounter. Gerrard retains his cool and turns the situation to his advantage and cleverly tricks the Intruder and locks him up in the cupboard before calling the police.

CHARACTERS

Gerrard

Gerrard, the protagonist of *If I Were You* is portrayed as a man of many virtues. He is endowed with a brilliant wit, a sharp mind, smart thinking, and a sense of humour. All these qualities, combined with his ability to keep a cool head enable him to handle even a life-threatening situation very successfully and easily.

Gerrard is associated with the theatre. He is a playwright who also acts in and provides props for plays. He is not very social, lives in a lonely cottage in the wilds of Essex, gives his orders on the phone and never meets the tradesmen. This is probably because he likes his solitude while writing.

A refined and a cultured man, Gerrard keeps his cool even in the most difficult situations.

The sight of an Intruder doesn't ruffle him and he talks to him very courteously and pleasantly. His sense of humour irritates the Intruder many times. He calls the situation melodramatic and calls himself a sympathetic audience.

Even when he is confronted with a life-threatening situation, Gerrard retains his presence of mind and lays a trap for the Intruder. He handles the situation with the Intruder very cleverly. He convinces the Intruder that he, too, is a criminal on the run, and they can both escape together.

Everything comes so naturally and spontaneously to him that the Intruder walks into his trap unsuspectingly. Gerrard's intelligence not only outwits the Intruder and saves his own life, but also helps the police in nabbing a Wanted criminal. In fact, Gerrard, with his unagitated, composed manner serves as a foil to villainous Intruder who is edgy and agitated.

Intruder

The Intruder is a criminal on the run. His "speciality" is jewel robbery. The police are on the lookout for him. So, he is looking for a safe place to hide. The villainous scoundrel, makes an

intriguing plan to dodge the police. Cold blooded, as he is, he has hatched a crafty plan to achieve his aim. He plans to kill Gerrard and steal his identity. He is smart and has chosen Gerrard, as he realises, he is a bit of a mystery man – a recluse – and that they are somewhat alike in looks. He decides to use these facts to his advantage.

The Intruder is a criminal who has been eluding the police ever since he killed a cop. He has no sense of remorse for the crime he has committed. In fact, he is further sinking in the mire of criminal activities by killing Gerrard and stealing his identity.

The Intruder is a bungler. This is probably because he is edgy and agitated. He enters Gerrard's cottage silently, but accidentally bangs against a table. This alerts Gerrard to his presence. He, thus, is not able to take him by surprise. In the end, too, he goes to inspect what is actually a cupboard, but which Gerrard claims is the garage and is trapped.

The Intruder copies the American way of speaking. "Put those paws up!" An amused Gerrard asks him "Are you American, or is that merely a clever imitation?" This shows he either watches a lot of Hollywood films or reads Crime novels.

QUESTION BANK

A. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow. (1 X 4 = 4M)

I'm glad you're pleased to see me. I don't think you'll be pleased for long. Put those paws up!

- a. Who is speaking these lines and to whom? Where is the conversation taking place?
- b. Why is the speaker so sure that 'his listener' won't be pleased for long?
- c. What does 'paws' mean here?

d. 'Why is the speaker asking the listener 'to put those paws up'?

Thanks a lot. You'll soon stop being smart. I'll make you crawl. I want to know a few things, see.

- a. Who is the speaker? Why is he thanking the listener?
- b. Why does the speaker think that the listener is trying to be smart?
- c. Why does the speaker expect the listener to soon stop being smart?
- d. What does the speaker mean by 'I'll make you crawl'?

B. Answer the following questions in 50 – 60 words. (3M)

- a. What did Gerrard tell the intruder about himself? Was he telling the truth? Why/Why not?
- b. What sort of a person is the intruder? Give examples to illustrate.
- c. Why does the intruder intend to kill Gerrard?
- d. What is Gerrard's profession? Quote the parts of the play that support it. (Textual)

C. Long answer type questions. (5M)

- a. The best way to deal with a crisis is not to lose your calm. Discuss this statement with reference to the behaviour of Gerrard in the play.
- b. Bring out Gerrard's intelligence, the presence of mind and sense of humour. How did these traits help him outwit the intruder?

Reported Speech Activity (4M)

Read the following conversation carefully and complete the following passage.

Ruby: Raj, how is your knee today? Is it still giving trouble?

Raj: No. It feels a lot better today. I went to a doctor and he told me it was only a pulled ligament. I should be fine for Saturday's game.

Ruby: Great. But why don't you take it easy today? Maybe just practice throwing. Don't do any running.

Raj: Okay!

Ruby asked Raj (a) and if it was still giving him trouble. Raj replied that (b)

..... He told him that he had gone to the doctor, who (c) that it was only a pulled ligament. He (d) for Saturday's game. Ruby then suggested that he should take in easy that day and just practice throwing and not do any running.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUAfpsD5TBg&ab_channel=MisterAlphaDelta

असाइनमेंट –24कक्षा 9विषय –“संदेश लेखन” पाठ्यसामग्री(

उपलब्धकर्ता: वमस सुजार्

परमार) <https://youtu.be/WXghzhILxJE> उद्देश्यबंदु

(i) छात्रों को संदेश लेखन से अवगत कराना (ii) कलात्मक और रचनात्मक विकास करना (iii) शब्द सीमा में भावों को व्यक्त करना (iv) समाज को प्रेरित करना (v) लोगों को मुख्य धारा से जोड़ना (vi) लोगों तक महत्वपूर्ण बात पहुँचाना संदेश क्या होते हैं? संदेश शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत से मानी गई है। वजसका अर्थ है खबर या समाचार प्राप्त करना। जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी कार्यवाही के दूसरे व्यक्ति से सीधे बात नहीं कर सकता है। तब वह कोई जानकारी या समाचार या खबर, संदेश के जरिये दूसरे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचता है। संदेश किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या किसी समूह द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या समूहों को दिया जा सकता है। ये संदेश लिखित या मौखिक दोनों हो सकते हैं। संदेश सुखद और दुखद दोनों तरह के होते हैं। कोई भी संदेश व्यक्तिगत व सामूहिक हो सकता है। संदेश भूतकाल, वर्तमान काल व भविष्य काल में लिखा जा सकता है। संदेश लिखने के कारण संदेश लिखने के कई कारण हो सकते हैं। संदेश औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के हो सकते हैं। अनौपचारिक संदेश या व्यक्तिगत संदेश किसी अपने करीबी को कोई संदेश / सूचना देने के लिए लिखा जाता है। अनौपचारिक संदेश अपने परिवार, मित्र, रिश्तेदारों या घर के सदस्यों को लिखे जाते हैं। औपचारिक संदेश किसी अधिकारी या किसी ऑफिस के किसी कर्मचारी या आम जनमानस के लिए सावजनिक रूप से लिखे जा सकते हैं। अगर संदेश किसी नेता या अव्यक्त दारा दिया जाता है तो यह आम लोगों को प्रभावित करने के उद्देश्य से लिखा जाता है। यह सावजनिक संदेश है। आजकल संदेश भेजने के सबसे बेहतर माध्यम

व्हाट्सएप ,एसएमएस, ईमेल , िे सबुक विटर आवद ऐसे अनेक सरशल मीविया प्लेटिँमण हैं वजनके जररण सोंदेश भेज जा सकते है।संदेश लेखन के प्रकार सोंदेश वनम्न प्रकार के हरते हैं।

(1) शुभकामना संदेश शुभकामना सोंदेश मुख्य रूप से वकसी व्यक्तक्त के जन्मवदन , सालवगरह , ववद्यावर्णयरोँ कर उनकी परीक्षा में सिलता प्राप्त करने में , कमणचाररयरोँ के पदरन्नवत हरने पर भेजे जाने वाले सोंदेशरोँ कर शुभकामना सोंदेश कहा जाता है। (2) पर्व र् त्यौहार संदेशइस तरह के सोंदेश ववशेष पवों व त्यौहाररोँ के वक्त लरग एक दूसरे कर भेजते हैं। जैसे दीपावली , हरली , विसमस , स्वतोंत्ता वदवस के ववशेष अवसररोँ पर वदए जाने वाले सोंदेश शावमल हैं। (3) शोक संदेशइस तरह के सोंदेश वकसी व्यक्तक्त की पुण्यवतवर् या मृत्यु पर लरगरोँ कर भेजे जाते हैं।(4) व्यक्तिगत संदेशपररजनरोँ कर बधाई व शुभकामना सोंदेश , कही जाने या आने का सोंदेश या वकसी भी अन्य तरह का सोंदेश जर वसिण पररजनरोँ कर वदया जाता हैं ।(5)सामाबिक संदेशधावमणक या सामावजक कायणिमरोँ से जुड़े आयरजनरोँ के सोंदभण में वदए जाने वाले सोंदेश। पयाणवरर् वदवस पर सोंदेश , जल बचाओ सोंदेश , बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ आवद अवसररोँ पर वदए जाने वाले सोंदेश भी महत्वपूर्ण हरते हैं।(6) बमबित संदेशवमवित सोंदेश में जैसे वतणमान में चल रही करररना महामारी से सोंबोंवधत , िेँगू , मलेररया आवद से सोंबोंवधत सोंदेश या बाढ़ , भूकोँ प आवद से सोंबोंवधत सोंदेश या देश से जुड़ा हआ करई सोंदेश हर सकता हैं।संदेश लेखन के र्ि बकन ातोँ का ध्यान रखना चाबहएसोंदेश लेखन के वक्त वनम्न बातरोँ का ध्यान अवश्य रखना चावहए।

- 1.सबसे पहले सोंदेश कर वकसी सीमा रेखा जैसे बॉक्स या गरले के अोँंदर वलखा जाना चावहए।
- 2.सोंदेश की शुरुआत में “सोंदेश” शब्द अवश्य वलखें। उसके बाद वदनाोँक , समय अवश्य वलखें।
- 3.विर मुख्य ववषय का कम लेवकन प्रभावशाली शब्दरोँ वर्णन करें।
- 4.अोँंत में सोंदेश वलखने वाले का नाम अवश्य वलखें।
- 5.सोंदेश लेखन की शब्द सीमा 30 से 40 साल के बीच में हरनी

चावहए।6.अगर वचत्रों का उपयरग करना उवचत लगे तर , ववषयानुसार वकया जा सकता है। 7.अगर शायरी , दरहे , श्लरक या कववता की आवश्यकता हर तर , प्रयरग कर सकते हैं।8.सौंदेश में रचनात्मक और सृजनात्मक हरनी चावहए। 9.सौंदेश सरल व सौंवक्षप्त शब्दरों में प्रभावशाली ववषय के अनुसार वलखा जाना आवश्यक है।10.ववषय के अनुसार रोंगरों का भी प्रयरग वकया जा सकता है।11.सौंदेश के अोंदर इधर उधर की बातें ना वलखकर , के वल ववषय वस्तु पर ध्यान देना अवत आवश्यक है।

संदेश लेखन का प्रारूप (1) औपचारक संदेश लेखन का प्रारूपसंदेश बदनांक :

.....समय :संोधन.....बर्षय(वजसववषय हेतु सन्देश दे रहे हैं

).....
.....अपना

नाम(2)अनौपचारक संदेश लेखन का प्रारूप (Format For Informal Message Writing)संदेश बदनांक :समय :बर्षय(वजस ववषय हेतु सन्देश दे रहे हैं , वर वलखें

).....
.....और अपना नामसंदेश लेखन के कु छ उदाहरणअनौपचारक

सौंदेश व औपचारक सौंदेश लेखन के कु छ उदाहरण उदाहरण –1गणतंत्र बदर्स के शुभ अर्सर पर देशर्ाबसयों के बलए एक संदेश बलखें।

उदाहरण –2िन्म बदर्स पर शुभकामना संदेश।उदाहरण –3 शोक संदेश का

उदाहरणउदाहरण –4 दीपार्ली के शुभ अर्सर पर एक संदेश बलखें।उदाहरण –5

मााँ को एक संदेश बलखें।

रचनात्मक गबतबर्बध: संदेश लेखनसंदेश लेखन से संंबंधत प्रश्न-5प्रश्न-1.लॉक िाउन में रक्षाबोधन पर आप आपनी बवहन से राखी बंधवाने नहीोंं जा पाएँगे, इसवलए उसे 30-40 शब्दरों में सौंदेश वलखकर प्रेषत कीवजए |प्रश्न-

2.गर्तीत्वदवसपरराष्ट्रकेनामप्रधानमौत्ीका30–40 शब्दरों में शुभ सौंदेश

वलक्तखए |प्रश्न-3. आप अपने घर से दूर रहकर पढ़ाई करते हैं और आपके छरटे भाई का जन्म वदन है । इस शुभ अवसर पर 30 -40 शब्दरों में एक सोंदेश तैयार कीवजए |प्रश्न-4.करररना महामारी पर महानगर के मेयर का नगरवावसयरों के वलए 30 –40 शब्दरों में जागरूकता का सोंदेश वलक्तखए |प्रश्न-5. हरली के पवण पर अपने वमत् कर 30 –40 शब्दरों में शुभ सोंदेश वलक्तखए |प्रश्न-6. मवहला वदवस पर अपनी माँ कर 30 –40 शब्दरों में शुभ सोंदेश वलक्तखए |प्रश्न-7. आपके वमत् के दादा जी का स्वगणवास हर गया है । इस पररप्रेक्ष्य में 30 –40 शब्दरों में दुखद सोंदेश वलक्

1. समुचित सन्धिच्छेदरूपं पूर्यत-

- (i) दिग्बन्धः - + अन्तः; (दिक् / दिक्)
 (ii) जगदीशः - + ईशः (जगत् / जगद्)
 (iii) अयं गच्छति - + गच्छति (अयं / अयम्)
 (iv) नीरोगः - + रोगः; (निर + रोगः)
 (v) तल्लीनः - - तत् + (लिनः / लीनः)

2. समुचित सन्धिपदं चित्वा लिखत-

- (i) तत् + श्रुत्वा - तच्छ्रुत्वा / तच्छ्रुत्वा
 (ii) उत + लेखः - उल्लेखः / उल्लेखः

3. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु स्थूलपदानां यथापेक्षं सन्धियं अथवा सन्धिच्छेदं कृत्वा लिखत-

- (i) सर्वे जगच्छिद्धानि कार्याणि कुर्वन्तु।
 (ii) यत्पठे उरु + लिखितम् तत् सर्वं पठत।
 (iii) नीरोगः जनः सुखी भवन्ति।
 (iv) माता मानस + न त्वजति।

पराणि-1. (i) विक् (ii) जगत् (iii) अयम् (iv) निर (v) लीन

2. (i) उल्लेखः; (ii) तच्छ्रुत्वा

3. (i) जगत् + शिबानि (ii) उल्लिखितम् (iii) निर + रोगः (iv) मानं न

अतिरिक्तं कायम्

स्थूलपदेषु सन्धिच्छेदम् दत्तैभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः शब्दं चित्वा उरुपुस्तिकायां लिखत। स्थूल पदों में सन्धि विच्छेदों पदों के लिए दिए गए विकल्पों में से शब्द चुनकर उरु पुस्तिका में लिखिए-

(Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below.)

1. संशः वाटिकां प्रति अगच्छत।
 (क) वाटिकाम् + प्रति (ख) वाटिका + अप्रति (घ) वाटिकाम् + प्र
 2. बयं जगन्नाथं प्रणमामः।
 (क) जगत् + नाथं (ख) जगत् + नाथ (घ) जगद् + नाथं
 3. अहं बाहूभयं पठामि।
 (क) बाहू + भयं (ख) बाहू + अयम् (घ) बाहू + एकम्
 4. त्वावगमनम् आरोग्यं निवेदयामि।
 (क) त्वद् + आगमन (ख) त्वत् + आगमन (घ) त्वद् + गमन
 5. मुनिः ब्राह्मणग्रहम् पत्य तद्गृहिणीं भिक्षामवाचत।
 (क) तद् + गृहिणीम् (ख) तत् + गृहिणीम् (घ) तद् + गृहिणीम्

<https://youtu.be/vChd4IjEZ78>

CLASS- IX SUBJECT –PHYSICS
CHAPTER –WORK AND ENERGY

Link-<https://youtu.be/Ln3b9x9Agi8>

Law of Conservation of Energy

The law of conservation of energy states that energy can neither be created nor be destroyed. Although, it may be transformed from one form to another.

Law of Conservation of Energy Derivation

Let us see an example of a fruit falling from a tree .Let the mass of the fruit is m.

At point A, which is at height 'h' from the ground on the tree, the velocity of the fruit is zero hence potential energy is maximum there.

$$P.E.=mgh$$

$$K.E=1/2mV^2$$

$$\text{Total energy} = P.E + K.E = mgh + 0 = mgh \text{----- (1)}$$

When the fruit is falling, its potential energy is decreasing and kinetic energy is increasing.

At point B, which is near the bottom of the tree, the fruit is falling freely under gravity and is at a height (h-x) from the ground, and it has speed as it reaches point B. So, at this point, it will have both kinetic and potential energy.

$$E = K.E + P.E$$

$$P.E = mg(h-x)$$

According to third equation of motion,

$$v^2=2gx$$

$$K.E=mgx$$

$$E = mg(h-x) + mgx$$

$$E = mg(h-x +x)$$

$$E = mgh$$

At point c

$$P.E.= 0 \quad (\text{SINCE } h=0)$$

According to third equation of motion,

$$v^2=2gh$$

$$K.E= mgh$$

$$\text{Total energy}=PE+KE =mgh \text{-----(3)}$$

Therefore from equation 1, 2,and 3 we see that total energy remains constant.

So energy neither can be created nor be destroyed.

ACTIVITY -1

- Lift an object through a certain height.
- The object can now do work. It begins to fall when released.
- This implies that it has acquired some energy. If raised to a greater height it can do more work and hence possesses more energy.
- From where did it get the energy? Think and discuss.

ACTIVITY -2

- Take a bamboo stick and make a bow as shown in Fig. 11.6.
- Place an arrow made of a light stick on it with one end supported by the stretched string. • Now stretch the string and release the arrow.
- Notice the arrow flying off the bow. Notice the change in the shape of the bow.
- The potential energy stored in the bow due to the change of shape is thus used in the form of kinetic energy in throwing off the arrow. An arrow and the stretched string.

Q1	Derive the expression for work energy theorem.
Q2	A pair of bullocks exerts a force of 140 N on a plough. The field being ploughed is 15 m long. How much work is done in ploughing the length of the field?
Q3	An object of mass 15 kg is moving with a uniform velocity of 4 m s ⁻¹ . What is the kinetic energy possessed by the object?
Q4	What is the work to be done to increase the velocity of a car from 30 km h ⁻¹ to 60 km h ⁻¹ if the mass of the car is 1500 kg?
Q5	Differentiate between kinetic energy and potential energy.(3)
Q6	Find the energy possessed by an object of mass 10 kg when it is at a height of 6 m above the ground. Given, $g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$. Solution: Mass of the object, $m = 10 \text{ kg}$
Q7	An electric bulb of 60 W is used for 6 h per day. Calculate the 'units' of energy consumed in one day by the bulb. (2)
Q8	Find the energy in kW h consumed in 10 hours by four devices of power 500 W each.
Q9	Calculate the work required to be done to stop a car of 1500 kg moving at a velocity of 60 km/h?

CLASS-ix-BIOLOGY

Assignment- Why do we fall ill?

1. Which disease cause more effects on general health- acute or chronic?
2. Common cold spread faster and is difficult to control. Give reason?
3. What is AIDS? What are the common methods of transmission of AIDS? AIDS patient should not be demeaned in the society. State reason?
4. You have suffered from chicken pox, when you were in class three. Why will you not suffer from it again?
5. Many vaccines form the public health programme of childhood immunization for preventing infectious disease. Name any two such diseases?
6. "Educating parents would help a lot in reducing the incidences of disease in children". Justify the statements with reasons?
7. What is immunization?
8. Why villagers suffer with cholera more than urban people?
9. Write the causative agents of following:
 - a. Kala-azar
 - b. Acne
 - c. Sleeping sickness
 - d. Rabies
 - e. SARS
10. What causes Japanese encephalitis? How it can be prevented?

You tube :- khan academy

www.virology.ws

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

CLASS 9

CHEMISTRY

Q 1. How do you know that nucleus is very small as compared to the size of atom?

A: Rutherford observed that when α -particles were bombarded on a very thin foil they bounced back. But the number of α -particles bouncing back got doubled when he doubled the thickness of gold foil. Then he concluded that the area of nucleus is very small in comparison to the total area of the atom.

Q 2. Write two characteristics of the canal rays.

A:

☑ The canal rays are deflected by the magnetic fields in a direction opposite to that of the cathode rays.

☑ They consist of positively charged particles.

Q 3. Write the electronic configuration of a positively charged sodium ion (Na^+). Atomic number of sodium is 11.

A: Number of electrons in Na atom = Atomic number = 11

Number of electrons in Na^+ ion = $11 - 1 = 10$

Electronic configuration of Na^+ ion: 2, 8

Q 4. The electronic configuration of phosphorus atom is 2, 8, 5. Give the electronic configuration of P^{3-} ion.

A: Electronic configuration of P = 2, 8, 5

P atom gains $3e^-$ to form P^{3-}

$\therefore \text{P}^{3-}$ has configuration = 2, 8, $(5 + 3) = 2, 8, 8$

Q5. The atomic number of Al and Cl are 13 and 17, respectively. What will be the number of electrons in Al^{3+} and Cl^- ?

A: Atomic number of Al = Number of electrons = 13

Number of electrons in Al^{3+} = $13 - 3 = 10$

Atomic number of chlorine = Number of electrons = 17

Number of electrons in Cl^- = $17 + 1 = 18$

Q.6. Write down the electron distribution of chlorine atom. How many electrons are there in the L shell? (Atomic number of chlorine is 17). [NCERT Exemplar]

A: The electronic distribution of Cl is 2, 8, 7. The L shell has eight electrons.

Q 7. Define valence electrons. Which electrons of an atom are involved in the chemical bond formation with other atoms?

A: The electrons present in the outermost shell of an atom or ion are known as valence electrons.

In a chemical bond formation, only valence electrons of an atom take part.

Q8. Why do helium, neon and argon have a zero valency? [NCERT Exemplar]

A: Helium has two electrons in its energy shell, while argon and neon have 8 electrons in their valence shells. As these have maximum number of electrons in their valence shells, they do not have any tendency to combine with other elements. Hence, they have a valency equal to zero.

Q.9. Helium atom has 2 electrons in its valence shell but its valency is not 2. Explain.

[NCERT Exemplar]

A: Helium atom has 2 electrons in its valence shell and its duplet is complete. Hence, the valency is zero.

Q10. Find out the valency of the atoms represented by the Figs. (a) and (b) [NCERT

Exemplar]

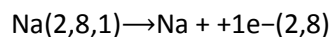
A: (a) 0

(b) 1

Q.11. Identify the Na^+ ion from the following figures. What is the valency of sodium atom?

Give reason.

A: Figure number (ii) is correct because sodium ion (Na^+) is formed when one electron is lost.



The valency of sodium atom is one because stable (octet) electronic configuration is obtained after loss of one electron.

Q.12.

Calculate the number of neutrons present in the nucleus of an element X which is represented as ${}^{31}_{15}\text{X}$ [NCERT Exemplar]

A: Mass number = No. of protons + No. of neutrons = 31

\therefore Number of neutrons = 31 – Number of protons

$$= 31 - 15 = 16$$

Q.13. Why do isotopes show similar chemical properties?

A: Isotopes have same atomic numbers and thus same number of electrons. Therefore, they have the same electronic configuration which provides them similar chemical properties.

Q.14. An element 'X' has a valency 3(+):

(a) Write the formula of its phosphide.

(b) Write the formula of its carbonate.

A. (a) XP

(b) $X_2(CO_3)_3$

Q15. An element 'Z' forms the following compound when it reacts with hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen and phosphorous.

ZH_3 , ZCl_3 , Z_2O_3 and ZP

(a) What is the valency of element 'Z'?

(b) Element 'Z' is metal or non-metal?

ANS. (a) The valency of 'Z' is 3.

(b) Element 'Z' is a metal because it is electropositive and is reacting with non-metals.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1 Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Q2 Why was the Mandal commission appointed?

Q3 What is judicial review?

LONG QUESTIONS

Q1 Explain the composition of council of ministers.

Q2 Differentiate between Lok Sabha and rajya Sabha

Q3 Discuss the powers of the Prime Minister.

Q4 Why do we need an independent judiciary?

Q5 Discuss the functions of Parliament

Q6 Discuss the functions of the head of the state.

<https://youtu.be/yXmK2vZsFEk>

Chapter 1: The Story of Village Palampur

STUDY NOTES

❖ **Will the land sustain?**

- Modern farming has overused the natural resource base.
- The Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.
- Consumption of chemical fertilisers in Punjab is highest in the country.

❖ **How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur?**

- One third of the 450 families are landless. Most of them are dalits and have no land for cultivation.
- Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size.

❖ **Who will provide the labour?**

- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own field.
- Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.
- Wages are paid to the hired labour. Wages can be in cash or in kind.
- Wages are paid on a daily basis, for one particular farm activity like harvesting or for the whole year.

Assignment

- 1) **What does 'Yield' mean?** (1)
- 2) **Who are large farmers?** (1)
- 3) **Who are medium farmers?** (1)
- 4) **Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?** (3)
- 5) **Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?** (3)
- 6) **Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.** (3)
- 7) **Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?** (5)
- 8) **How is the use of chemical fertilisers harmful for the soil? Describe.** (3)
- 9) **How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?** (5)
- 10) **Which non-farm activities are practiced in Palampur? Write a short note.** (5)
- 11) **What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?** (3)

Video Link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDeIGpElg0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZelgYY>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NT89K-NQNYo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUoTuu1regE&t=16s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDeIGpElg0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZQbjraZfPI&t=143s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k-iWtZelgYY&t=161s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXxZzWoNa>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qk2yfGiB1pY&t=185s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VtW3I3r0xj4>

Class IX-Geography
Chapter 4 climate
Revision

Short answer type questions

1. Explain how an onshore wind affects the climate of the coastal region when it blows over an ocean current?
2. Differentiate between the bursting and the retreating of the monsoon.
3. Give reasons why Nainital or any hill station is cooler than Delhi in the summer season.

Long answer type questions

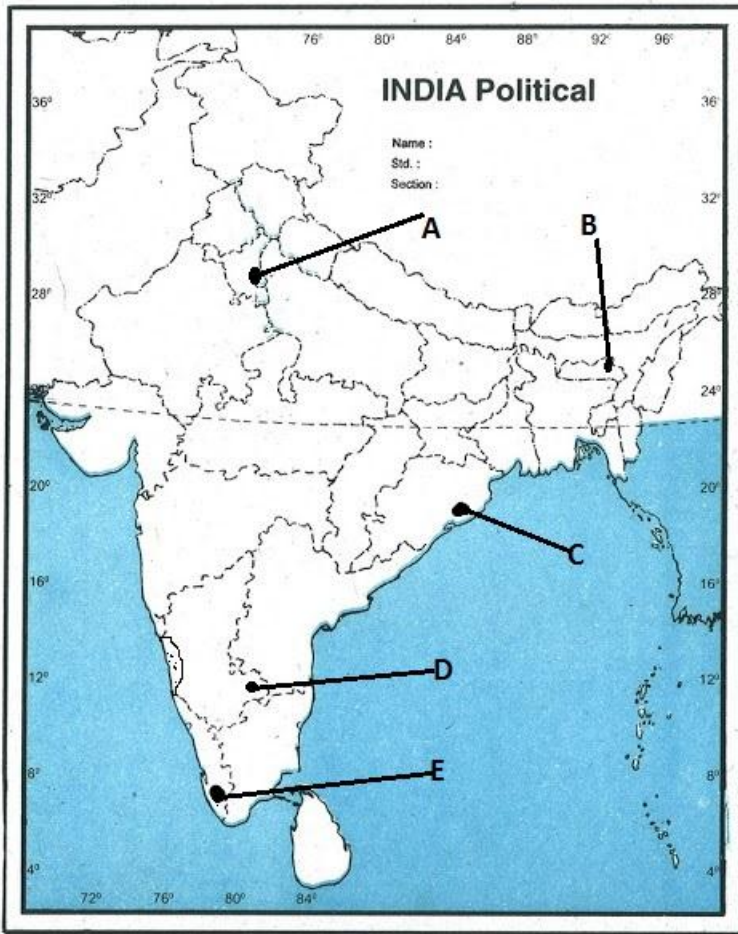
1. Explain the phenomenon “ENSO”.
2. How do pressure and surface winds affect the climatic conditions of a particular place ? What other factors contribute to it?

Video link:

<https://youtu.be/jAaMM07SpZ4>

<https://youtu.be/B8N7IRXGCiY>

ACTIVITY: Identify the weather stations marked on the given political map of India



Subject-History

Sub teacher-Poonam Pathak

Topic:- Chapter 5– Forest society and colonialism

Sub Topic :- COMMERCIAL FORESTRY,
The Forest Acts.

Learning Objectives:- To make Students understand about the commercial Forestry and the Forest Acts

Methodology:-PPT, Video and word file

You tube link:- https://youtu.be/GH_cVPAbRJ4

Activity 1:- list the commercial crops which was introduced by the Britishers and for what purpose they increase the production of commercial crops

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests and hence invited German expert Dietrich Brandis as first Inspector General of Forests in India.

Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864 and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in Dehradun in 1906.

Scientific forestry was taught there. In the scientific forestry system, forests with different kinds of trees were replaced by plantations. Forest management plans were made by forest officials. They planned how much of the forest had to be cut and how much had to be replanted.

The Forest Acts divided forests into

Reserved forests :	These were the best forests villagers could not enter these forests.
Protected forests, Village forests	Villagers could take wood for fuel and house building from

	here.
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Assignments:--

Choose the correct answer:-

1mark

1. Indian Forest Service was set up in the year:
(a) 1865
(b) 1864
(c) 1854
(d) 1884
2. Who wrote the book 'The Forests of India' in the year 1923?
(a) David Spurr
(b) E.P. Stebbing
(c) Verrier Elvin
(d) John Middleton
3. The system of scientific forestry stands for:
(a) System whereby the local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation
(b) System of cutting old trees and plant new ones
(c) Division of forest into three categories
(d) Disappearance of forests
4. Forests consisting of which type of trees were preferred by the Forest Department?
(a) Forests having trees which provided fuel, fodder and leaves
(b) Forests having soft wood
(c) Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways
5. Which of the following is a commercial crop?
(a) Rice
(b) Wheat
(c) Cotton
(d) Maize

3 marks:-)

1. What steps were taken under the new scheme of scientific forestry ?
2. What do you mean by the reserved forests ?

3. What was the main cause of worry for the people of Bastar ?

5 marks:-

1. When was the Forest Act passed in India ? Why did it cause hardship for the villages across the country ? What is deforestation ?

2. What were the different forest acts made by Britishers to control the forests ?

(**Critical thinking based question/HOTS**)

1. How are forests useful for the villagers ?