

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS IX

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

THE WIND

About the Poet Subramania Bharati

Chinnaswami Subramania Bharathi, also known as Bharathiyar, was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist, a social reformer and a polyglot. Popularly known as “Mahakavi Bharathi”, he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry.

About the Poem

The poem Wind by Subramania Bharati is originally in Tamil. It was translated in English by A. K. Ramanujan. The poem describes the power of the wind on nature and human life. It focuses on the violent aspect of the wind that causes heavy destruction. The poet tells us that the wind makes fun of the weak people and things, but favors the strong. He, therefore, suggests the reader be strong, both physically and mentally. The wind here is the symbol of hardships and obstacles which human beings have to face in their life. If we remain strong, we can overcome any obstacles.

Summary of the Poem

The poet requests the wind to blow gently. He asks the wind not to break the shutters of the windows, scatter the papers and throw down the books from the shelf. But the wind does not listen to him and turns violent and destructive. It throws down everything and tears the pages of the books. The poet accuses the wind of bringing rain once again. He tells the wind that it always makes fun of weak people and things. It crumbles down weak houses, weak doors, and weak rafters. It tears down weak bodies and fragile hearts. But does no harm to the strong.

The poet says that it is up to the wind god whether it brings destruction or shows mercy on humanity. The poet suggests the reader that to make friends with the wind we need to build strong homes with firm doors. He also suggests people be strong, both physically and mentally to combat and resist the ill effects of the wind. The last four lines of the poem tell us about the nature of the wind.

It blows out those fires which burn with a weak force, but the strong fires turn stronger by the wind. It means that the wind is supportive of those who are already strong and powerful but crushes the weak. A very significant message is hidden in these four lines-strong people are not affected by adversities but the weak do. So, it is good to be a friend of the wind, which is a symbol of hardships and obstacles, because only then we will be able to face tough times.

Theme

The theme of this poem is that even when you face a lot of hardships and obstacles in life, you should never give up, instead you should befriend those obstacles. Just like the poet, who tries to befriend his hardship, the wind so that it may help him instead of harming him.

Literary Devices

The literary devices used are as follows –

i. Anaphora - When a word is repeated at the start of two or more consecutive lines, it is the device of Anaphora.

☒ Lines 2, 3, 4 begin with 'don't'.

☒ Lines 6, 7, 8 begin with 'you'.

ii. Personification – wind has been personified. When the poet says 'you are', he is referring to wind as 'you' that means he is treating wind as a person.

iii. Repetition - 'crumbling' is repeated many times to lay emphasis. The poet wants to say that the wind crushes everything that is weak. That is why he repeats the word

crumbling.

iv. Alliteration - the repetition of a consonant sound in close connection. 'wind winnows', 'won't want'.

Video Link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kOIIIUG3M0M&ab_channel=MisterAlphaDelta

Question Bank (3Marks)

A. Wind, come softly

Don't break the shutters of the windows.

Don't scatter the papers

Don't throw down the books on the shelf

There, look what you did – you threw them all down.

You tore the pages of the books.

You brought rain again.

1. What proves that the wind destroys?

2. What does the poet ask the wind to do?

3. Identify the poetic device.

B. You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,

crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,

crumbling hearts

The wind god winnows and crushes them all.

1. What does the wind God do?

2. How is the wind clever?

3. Who is 'you' here? Identify the poetic device.

C. He won't do what you call him

So, come, let's build strong homes.

Let's join the door firmly

Practice to firm the body.

Make the heart steadfast.

Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.

1. Who is 'he' here? Identify the poetic device.

2. How can the wind be friends with us?

3. What does 'steadfast' mean?

D. The wind blows out weak fires

He makes strong fire roar and flourish

His friendship is good

We praise him every day.

1. What does the wind do to the weak fires?

2. How do strong fires react to the wind?

3. What should we do every day?

HOTS (3 Marks)

Answer the following questions in 40-60 words.

1. What challenges are posed by wind in the life of the poet and the common man?

2. What advice does the poet offer the people? Write your answer in the context of the poem, 'Wind'.

Gap Filling Activity

In the passage given below, some words are missing. Choose the correct word from the given options to complete the passage meaningfully. (1/2 x 6 = 3 Marks)

Perspiration is one of the ways (a) keeping our body 'furnace' at a

nice normal temperature. Actually, (b) body temperature is controlled by a centre in the brain (c) as the temperature centre. It (d) of three parts: a control centre, a heating centre, and a cooling centre. Suppose (e) temperature of the blood drops for (f) reason, the heating centre goes to work and certain things begin to happen.

(a) (i) to (ii) with (iii) of (iv) for

(b) (i) a (ii) an (iii) the (iv) our

(c) (i) known (ii) knew (iii) knowing (iv) is known

(d) (i) consist (ii) consists (iii) is consisting (iv) consisted

(e) (i) the (ii) an (iii) a (iv) any

(f) (i) some (ii) any (iii) a (iv) what

असाइनमेंट-34

कक्षा 9

विषय-हिंदी पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य पाठ्य सामग्री (उपलब्धकर्ता: मिस सुजाता परमार)

पत्र लेखन-

अनौपचारिक पत्र क्या होते हैं ?

अनौपचारिक पत्र अपने माता-पिता, परिजनों, दोस्तों या सगे संबंधियों को लिखा जाता है। ये पत्र पूरी तरह से निजी या व्यक्तिगत होते हैं। इस तरह के पत्रों में व्यक्ति अपनी भावनाओं, विचारों व सूचनाओं को अपने प्रियजनों को भेजते हैं।

इस तरह के पत्रों में भाषा बहुत ही सरल, सहज और मधुर होती है। अनौपचारिक पत्र अपने प्रियजनों का हालचाल पूछने या उन्हें निमंत्रण भेजने, धन्यवाद देने या कोई महत्वपूर्ण सूचना देने के लिए लिखे जाते हैं। इसीलिए ऐसे पत्रों में शब्दों की संख्या लिखने वाले व्यक्ति पर निर्भर करती है।

अभ्यास हेतु दिए गए प्रश्न करें।

प्रश्न 1 आप वार्षिक परीक्षा में प्रथम आए हैं। इसके लिए आपके मामा ने आपको पुरस्कार के रूप में टेबलेट भेजा है। उसी का धन्यवाद प्रकट करते हुए उन्हें पत्र लिखिए।

नारा लेखन-

नारा या स्लोगन क्या हैं

नारा, राजनैतिक, वाणिज्यिक, धार्मिक और अन्य संदर्भों में, किसी विचार या उद्देश्य को बार-बार अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए प्रयुक्त एक यादगार आदर्श-वाक्य या सूक्ति है। अन्य शब्दों में नारे को हिंदी में उद्घोष, आह्वान वाक्य, नीतिवचन, सिद्धांत वाक्य, प्रचार वाक्य भी कहते हैं। नारे का शाब्दिक अर्थ है - जोर का शब्द, तेज आवाज, बुलंद की जाने वाली सामूहिक या एकल आवाज।

नारे / स्लोगन की विशेषताएँ

- (i) नारा ऐसा होना चाहिए जो सीधे लोगों के दिलों में उतर जाए।
- (ii) नारा अगर तुक व लय के साथ लिखा गया हो तो, बहुत प्रभावशाली लगता है।
- (iii) नारों में सरल, लोकप्रिय व प्रचलित शब्दों का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। इससे नारा लोगो की जुबान पर जल्दी चढ़ जाएगा।
- (iv) स्लोगन या नारा बहुत ही संक्षिप्त और प्रभावशाली होना चाहिए। क्योंकि नारा जितना संक्षिप्त और प्रभावशाली होगा उतना ही प्रसिद्ध होगा।
- (v) स्लोगन गंभीर अर्थ वाला होना चाहिए।
- (vi) नारे की शब्द सीमा अधिकतम 10 या 12 शब्दों की होनी चाहिए।
- (vii) नारों में विषय विशेषता का वर्णन सटीक होना चाहिए।
- (viii) नारे में हमेशा एक आदर्श संदेश होना चाहिए, जो लोगों को प्रेरित व जागृत कर सके।

Please watch these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0YPdT-7RyxI>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6FG7vS_uvY

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS IX
MATHEMATICS – REVISION ASSIGNMENT
Chapter 7- Triangles and Chapter -8 Quadrilaterals

Chapter 7- Triangles

Summary:

1. Two figures are congruent, if they are of the same shape and of the same size.
2. Two circles of the same radii are congruent.
3. Two squares of the same sides are congruent.
4. If two triangles ABC and PQR are congruent under the correspondence $A \leftrightarrow P$, $B \leftrightarrow Q$ and $C \leftrightarrow R$, then symbolically, it is expressed as $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta PQR$.
5. If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are equal to two sides and the included angle of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent (SAS Congruence Rule).
6. If two angles and the included side of one triangle are equal to two angles and the included side of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent (ASA Congruence Rule).
7. If two angles and one side of one triangle are equal to two angles and the corresponding side of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent (AAS Congruence Rule).
8. Angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.
9. Sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
10. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is of 60° .
11. If three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent (SSS Congruence Rule).
12. If in two right triangles, hypotenuse and one side of a triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and one side of other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent (RHS Congruence Rule).

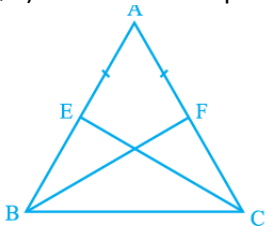
Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.

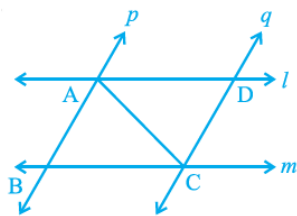
Q-2) AD is an altitude of an isosceles triangle ABC in which $AB = AC$. Show that

- (i) AD bisects BC (ii) AD bisects $\angle A$.

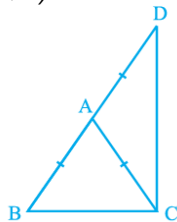
Q-3) E and F are respectively the mid-points of equal sides AB and AC of ΔABC Show that $BF = CE$.



Q-4) l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q . Show that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$.



Q-5) ABC is a right angled triangle in which $\angle A = 90^\circ$ and $AB = AC$. Find $\angle B$ and $\angle C$.



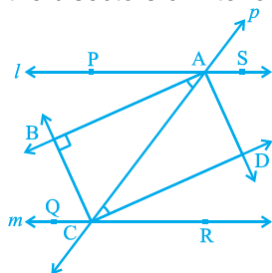
Chapter 8- Quadrilaterals

Summary:

1. Sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is 360° .
2. A diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two congruent triangles.
3. In a parallelogram, (i) opposite sides are equal (ii) opposite angles are equal (iii) diagonals bisect each other.
4. A quadrilateral is a parallelogram, if (i) opposite sides are equal or (ii) opposite angles are equal or (iii) diagonals bisect each other or (iv) a pair of opposite sides is equal and parallel.
5. Diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other and are equal and vice-versa.
6. Diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles and vice-versa.
7. Diagonals of a square bisect each other at right angles and are equal, and vice-versa.
8. The line-segment joining the mid-points of any two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and is half of it.
9. A line through the mid-point of a side of a triangle parallel to another side bisects the third side.
10. The quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of a quadrilateral, in order, is a parallelogram.

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Two parallel lines l and m are intersected by a transversal p . Show that the quadrilateral formed by the bisectors of interior angles is a rectangle.

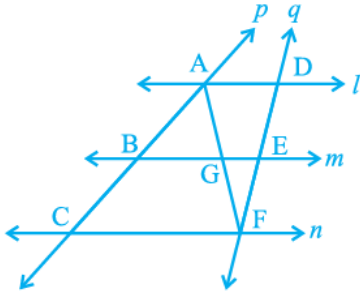


Q-2) Show that the bisectors of angles of a parallelogram form a rectangle.

Q-3) Show that if the diagonals of a quadrilateral are equal and bisect each other at right angles, then it is a square.

Q-4) $ABCD$ is a rectangle and P, Q, R and S are mid-points of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Show that the quadrilateral $PQRS$ is a rhombus.

Q-5) l , m and n are three parallel lines intersected by transversals p and q such that l , m and n cut off equal intercepts AB and BC on p . Show that l , m and n cut off equal intercepts DE and EF on q also.



Class IX
Chemistry

1. What is Law of conservation of mass and Law of constant proportions? 2mark
2. What is an ion? Explain the types of ion with examples. 3 mark
3. Define the term valency. What is the valency for magnesium and copper? 2 mark
4. What is atomicity? What is the atomicity of phosphorus and nitrogen? 2 mark
5. Find the mass of 1.5 mole of CO_2 molecule. 3 mark
6. Calculate the formula unit mass of NaCl and CaO . (atomic mass of $\text{Na}=23$, $\text{Ca}=40$, $\text{Cl}=35.5$) 3 mark
7. What is the difference between 2O and O_2 ? 2 mark
8. State the postulates of Dalton which represented law of conservation of mass and law of constant proportion. 3 mark.

<https://youtu.be/Ag9Dym0Fwd0>

CLASS IX SUBJECT- PHYSICS
CHAPTER- FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION

BELOW AVERAGE

1. What do you mean by law of conservation of momentum?
2. Why do roads on mountains have inward inclination at sharp turns?
3. Why is it dangerous to jump out of a moving bus?
4. How do safety belts of cars help in preventing accidents?
5. Explain how momentum gets conserved in collision of two bodies?
6. How are Newton's three laws of motion related?
7. Explain inertia and momentum in detail.
8. Define force and its various types. What is its unit?
9. Give three examples exhibiting inertia in our daily life
10. What change will a force bring in a body?
11. From a rifle of mass 5kg, a bullet of mass 50gram is fired with an initial velocity of 50m/s. Calculate the initial recoil velocity of the rifle.
12. Explain how Newton's second law of motion is used in sports?
13. Why does one get hurt on jumping from a great height to the floor?
14. What is a balanced force?

AVERAGE

1. A goalkeeper in a game of football pulls his hands backwards after holding the ball shot at the goal. This enables the goalkeeper to:

- (a) Exert large force on the ball
- (b) Increases the force exerted by the ball on hands
- (c) Increase the rate of change of momentum
- (d) Decrease the rate of change of momentum

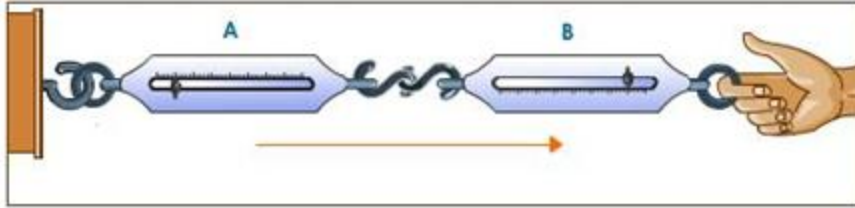
Answer:(d) Decrease the rate of change of momentum

2. An object of mass 2 kg is sliding with a constant velocity of 4 m/s on a friction less horizontal table. The force required to keep the object moving with the same velocity is:

- (a) 32 N
- (b) 0 N
- (c) 2 N
- (d) 8 N

Answer:(b) 0 N

3. Newton's third law of motion explains the two forces namely 'action' and 'reaction' coming into action when the two bodies are in contact with each other. These two forces:



- (a) Always act on the same body
- (b) Always act on the different bodies in opposite directions
- (c) Have same magnitude and direction
- (d) Acts on either body at normal to each other

Answer:(b) Always act on the different bodies in opposite directions

4. In a rocket, a large volume of gases produced by the combustion of fuel is allowed to escape through its tail nozzle in the downward direction with the tremendous speed and makes the rocket to move upward.



Which principle is followed in this take off of the rocket?

- (a) Moment of inertia
- (b) Conservation of momentum

(c) Newton's third law of motion

(d) Newton's law of gravitation

Answer: (b) Conservation of momentum

5. A water tank filled upto $\frac{2}{3}$ of its height is moving with a uniform speed. On sudden application of the brake, the water in the tank would

(a) Move backward

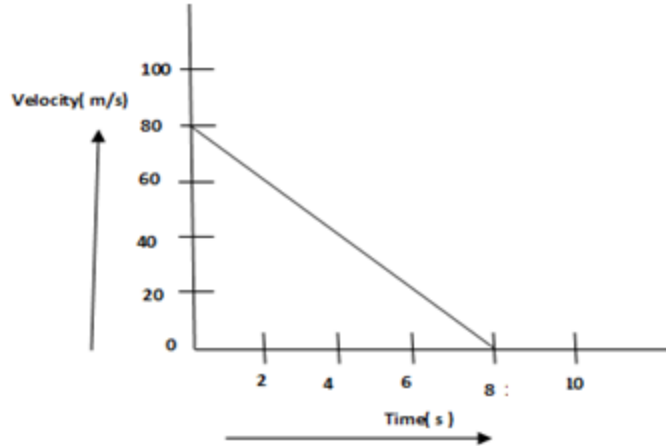
(b) Move forward

(c) Come to the rest

(e) Be unaffected

Answer: (b) Move forward

6. Velocity versus time graph of a ball of mass 50 g rolling on a concrete floor is shown in the figure below. What will be the frictional force of the floor on the ball?



(a) 0.5 N

(b) 50 N

(c) 5 N

(d) 0.05 N

Answer:(a) 0.5 N

7. The seat belts are provided in the cars so that if the car stops suddenly due to an emergency braking, the persons sitting on the front seats are not thrown forward violently and saved from getting injured. Can you guess the law due to which a person falls in forward direction on the sudden stopping of the car?

- (a) Newton's first law of motion
- (b) Newton's second law of motion
- (c) Newton's third law of motion
- (d) Newton's law of gravitation

Answer:(a) Newton's first law of motion

8. When a balloon held between the hands is pressed, its shape changes. This happens because:

- (a) Balanced forces act on the balloon
- (b) Unbalanced forces act on the balloon
- (c) Frictional forces act on the balloon
- (d) Gravitational force acts on the balloon

Answer:(a) Balanced forces act on the balloon

9. Which of the following situations involves the Newton's second law of motion?

- (a) A force can stop a lighter vehicle as well as a heavier vehicle which are moving
- (b) A force exerted by a lighter vehicle on collision with a heavier vehicle results in both the vehicles coming to a standstill
- (c) A force can accelerate a lighter vehicle more easily than a heavier vehicle which are moving
- (d) A force exerted by the escaping air from a balloon in the downward direction makes the balloon to go upwards

Answer:(c) A force can accelerate a lighter vehicle more easily than a heavier vehicle which are moving

10. The speed of a car weighing 1500 kg increases from 36 km/h to 72 km/h uniformly. What will be the change in momentum of the car?

(a) 15000 kg km/h

(b) 15000 kg m/s

(c) 54000 kg m/s

(d) 54000 g m/s

Answer:(b) 15000 kg m/s

ABOVE AVERAGE

11. A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin which falls behind him. Observing this statement what can you say about the motion of the train?

(a) Accelerated

(b) Retarded

(c) Along circular tracks

(d) Uniform

Answer:(a) Accelerated

12. Newton's first law of motion says that a moving body should continue to move forever, unless some external forces act on it. But a moving cycle comes to rest after some time if we stop pedaling it. Can you choose the correct reason for the stoppage of cycle?

i. Air resistance

ii. Gravitational pull of the earth

iii. Friction of the road

iii. Heat of the environment

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

Answer:(b) (i) and (iii)

13. A man wearing a bullet-proof vest stands on roller skates. The total mass is 80 kg. A bullet of mass 20 g is fired at 400 m/s. It is stopped by the vest and falls to the ground. What is then the velocity of the man?

- (a) 1 m/s
- (b) 0.1 m/s
- (c) 0.01 m/s
- (d) 0 m/s

Answer:(b) 0.1 m/s

14. The unit of measuring the momentum of a moving body is:

- (a) m/s
- (b) kg.m/s
- (c) kg.m/s²
- (d) N m²/kg²

Answer:(b) kg.m/s

15. The inertia of a moving object depends on:

- i. Mass of the object
- ii. Momentum of the object

iii. Speed of the object

iv. Shape of the object

Choose the correct option:

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) only (i)

(c) only (ii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

Q16. A truck starts from rest and rolls down a hill with a constant acceleration. It travels a distance of 400 m in 20 s. Find its acceleration. Find the force acting on it if it's mass is 7 tonnes (Hint: 1 tonne = 1000 kg.)

Q17. An 8000 kg engine pulls a train of 5 wagons, each of 2000 kg, along a horizontal track. If the engine exerts a force of 40000 N and the track offers a friction force of 5000 N, then calculate: (a) the net accelerating force and (b) the acceleration of the train

Q18. An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2} ?

Q19. Using a horizontal force of 200 N, we intend to move a wooden cabinet across a floor at a constant velocity. What is the friction force that will be exerted on the cabinet?

Q20. An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2} ?

Q21. A hockey ball of mass 200 g travelling at 10 ms^{-1} is struck by a hockey stick so as to return it along its original path with a velocity at 5 ms^{-1} . Calculate the magnitude of change of momentum occurred in the motion of the hockey ball by the force applied by the hockey stick.

Q22. A bullet of mass 10 g travelling horizontally with a velocity of 150 m s^{-1} strikes a stationary wooden block and comes to rest in 0.03 s. Calculate the distance of penetration of the bullet into the block. Also calculate the magnitude of the force exerted by the wooden block on the bullet.

Revision Notes: IX

Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 3: Poverty as a Challenge

Causes of Poverty

- During the British colonial administration, there was a low level of economic development.
- British policies ruined the traditional handicrafts industries and discouraged industrial development. This resulted in the failure of economic growth, population control and lack of job opportunities.
- The Green Revolution with the spread of irrigation created many job opportunities in the agricultural sector. However, the benefit does not reach all parts of the country.
- Inadequate jobs and wage earners could not afford to run their family.
- Income inequality and many other socio-cultural and economic factors are responsible for poverty in India.

Anti-Poverty Measures

The anti-poverty strategy of the Government is based on the promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes.

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), September 2005

- 100 days assured employment every year to every household in 200 districts; will extend to 600 districts later.

- One-third of jobs reserved for women.

- The Central Government will establish National Employment Guarantee Funds.

- National Food for Work Programme (NFWP), 2004

- Launched in 150 most backward districts.

- Open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and manual skilled labour

- 100% centrally sponsored scheme and food grains free of cost.

- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), 2000

- Additional central assistance to states for basic services.

- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), 1999

- To assist poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), 1995

- To create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.

- To create 25 lakh jobs for the programme under the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

- Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), 1993

- To create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.

- To help set up small businesses and industries.

Challenges Ahead

□ Although poverty has declined in India, there is a disparity between rural and urban areas and among different states. Great challenges include making better progress in reducing the poverty level in the next ten to fifteen years, providing minimum necessary health care, education and job security for all and achieving gender equality in society.

Assignment

- 1) What is the historical reason for widespread poverty in India? (1)
- 2) What is the cause of huge income inequality in rural area?
- 3) What are the main causes of poverty? (5)
- 4) How can poverty be reduced in future in India? Suggest any five points? (5)
- 5) What are the main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005? (5)
- 6) Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? (5)

Video Link

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4vo6Q0beHyM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E4wjP2sUUkY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gHY3asP-bp4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MUGQZU4nVoM>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hr1ifY_t8Xw

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V8xzWqXzky8>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8xam_3rMw8

Class IX

GEOGRAPHY

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

CLIMATE

GROUP 1

1. The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the----- (1)
2. The climate of INDIA is strongly influenced by----- (1)
3. How does the westerly jet stream help in bringing the western disturbances to the Indian sub continent during the winter? (3)
4. Why do the western ghats receive more rainfall than the eastern ghats? (3)

5. How El Niño phenomenon is connected with the southern oscillation? (4)

Group 2

1. Where is equable type of climate found? (1)

2. The monsoon is known for its----- (1)

3. Explain Southern Oscillation. (3)

4. The coastal areas of India do not register any significant change in temperature during winter and summer. Why? (3)

5. Write in brief about the Arabian sea branch of the monsoon. (5)

Group 3

1. The climate of India is described as the----- (1)

2. Name the two branches of the monsoon.

3. Write a short note on withdrawal of monsoon. (3)

4. Distinguish between southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon. (3)

5. What are the major controls of the climate? (5)

ACTIVITY:

On the political map of INDIA SHOW areas receiving rainfall more than 400 cm and areas receiving less than 20 cm.

VIDEO LINK:

<https://youtu.be/MmTVBVk231w>

<https://youtu.be/jAaMM07SpZ4>

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Revision assignment

What is Democracy? Why Democracy

1. What amendments did Pervez Musharraf bring in the constitution of Pakistan by issuing a legal framework order?

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

According to this order, the president can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. The work of the civilians' cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

2. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharraf was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.

Ans. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharraf was a non democratic country.

He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits.

He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.

Final power was rests with military officers.

3. 'Some countries are not ready to give voting rights to its citizens'. Explain.

Ans. In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

Estonia had made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

In Fiji the electoral system was is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian Fijian.

4. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico?

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

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

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

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

5. Name any two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be

considered as democratic countries. Explain.

Ans. Mexico and China are two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries.

In china before contesting elections a candidate need the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. People have no choice. The government is always formed by the communist party.

This is against the democratic system of elections.

In Mexico, PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. This is against the democratic system of elections.

6. How is the dignity of citizens enhanced in democracy?

Ans. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.

People are not subjected of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves. All the citizens are equal before law.

7. How do democracy provide platform to deal with differences and conflict?

Ans. Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict.

In any society people are bound to have differences of opinion and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in country like ours which has an amazing social diversity.

Democracy provides the only peaceful solution to this problem. In democracy no one is the permanent winner. No one is the permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

8. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?

Ans. Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict.

Democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes.

Democracy improves the quality of decision making.

Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

9. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?

Ans. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.

No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long.

There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction.

Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.

10. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?

Ans. Democracy is based on consultations and discussion.

A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings.

When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision.

This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions.

11. Under what conditions government run after the elections?

Ans. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election.

It has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution .

Refer [https:// you. tu.be/ UfbJs6pdpOc](https://you.tu.be/UfbJs6pdpOc)

t

History Class -9

Subject teacher- Poonam Pathak

Topic- Class Test

Day 1- French Revolution

1. Describe the social conditions in France before the French Revolution.
2. Explain the role of philosophers in the French Revolution of 1789.
3. Who was Robespierre ? Why Is his reign referred as the 'Reign of Terror' ?

Day 2- Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

1. Describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution.

2. How did Russia's participation in the World War cause the fall of the Tsar ?
3. Differentiate between the ideas of the liberals and radicals in Europe.
4. How did the 1905 Revolution in Russia prove to be a dress rehearsal of October 1917 Revolution ?

Day 3 – Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

1. Trace any three main features of the foreign policy of Hitler.
2. The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Explain the statement with any three examples.
3. Explain the three fold plan of Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany to consolidate the Nazi power.
4. What was the ideology of the Nazis regarding the Jews ?
5. What is hyperinflation ? What were the factors that led to hyperinflation in Germany

12. भवान् दिल्लीवासी सर्वेशः। गोरखपुरनिवासिस्वामिन् पवनं स्व-अग्रजस्य विवाहे निमन्त्रितुम् एकं पत्रं लिखत। मित्रम् प्रति लिखितं अधः पत्रं मञ्जूषापद सहायता तथा पूर्यित्वा पुनः लिखितम्। निम्नलिखित पत्र को मञ्जूषा की सहायता से पूर्ण कर पुनः लिखिये।
Complete the following letter with the help of word given in the box and rewrite the same.
($\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$)

(i)
दिनाङ्कः

प्रिय (ii)
सनेहं ममस्ते।
अत्र कुशलं नमस्तु। भवान् इदम् (iii) अत्यधिकं हर्षितः भविष्यति यत् मम (iv)
अत्र कुशलं नमस्तु। भवान् इदम् (iii) अत्यधिकं हर्षितः भविष्यति यत् मम (iv)
..... सोमेशस्य सुपुत्रिणाः लक्ष्मणपुत्रिणासी-मोहनास्य (v) सम्या सह निश्चितः जातः। विवाहसंस्कारः।
..... दिल्लीनिवास्य प्रातः।
पुत्रिणा प्रहणसंस्कारः बुधमासस्य (vi) तारिकायाम् यत्र भविष्यति। (vii) मम आनन्दं द्विगुणितं करिष्यति।
नववात्से (viii) करिष्यति। स्वपरिवारेण सह भवताम् (ix)
(x) मम प्रणामाः। पत्रोत्तरस्य प्रतीक्षायाम्
भवतः मित्रम्
सर्वेशः

मञ्जूषा
प्रख्यातम्, पुत्र्या, पवन, दिल्लीतः, नववात्सा, अग्रजस्य, पितृभ्याम्, ज्ञात्वा, दशम्याम्, उपस्थितिः।

13. अधः प्रदत्तम् चित्रं वृष्ट्या मञ्जूषायां प्रवृत्तशब्दानां सहायताया पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत। नीचे दिये गये चित्र को देखकर मञ्जूषा में दिये गये शब्दों की सहायता से पाँच संस्कृत वाक्यों में वर्णन कीजिये।

Describe the following picture in five Sanskrit sentences with the help of the words given in the box below. (5)



मञ्जूषा

वायुगमनम्, नीले, आकाशे, पर्वतशिखराणि, सर्वत्र, हिमपातः, उच्चैः, उड्डति, पर्वतः, विस्तीर्णम्, स्वच्छः, आकाशः, पुच्छे, त्रिवर्णाः।

अथवा

मञ्जूषा प्रदत्त शब्दानाम् सहाय्येन निम्नलिखितम् विषयं अधिकृत्य पञ्चभिः संस्कृतवाक्यैः एकं अनुच्छेदम् लिखत।
मञ्जूषा- में दिये गये शब्दों की सहायता से निम्नलिखित विषय पर पाँच संस्कृत वाक्यों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिये।