ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK
SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK
ENGLISH (2024-25)

CLASS-IX

READING

ROLL NOs 1- 13: Read a science fiction novel of your choice and weave a story of your own based on the same genre

ROLL NOs 14-27: Read a thriller of your choice and weave a story of your own based on the same genre.

ROLL NOs 28-40: Read a comedy of your choice and weave a story of your own based on the same genre.

WRITING

HAPPY FATHER'S DAY (18TH JUNE) "A father is neither an anchor to hold us back nor a sail to take us there, but a guiding light whose love shows us the way." It's the time to make your father realise how much you adore and admire him. Make him realise that he is the hero of your life and you dream to follow his footsteps in life. Open up your hearts and write a letter for your father expressing your heartfelt emotions to him.

GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE

1.Complete at least two worksheets of grammar based on tenses and prepositions from your Grammar book.

2. Revise the chapters done and read the next two chapters of your textbooks.

ART INTEGRATED PROJECCT   (25 marks)

Write bio sketches of a famous Gujrati poet and a famous poet from J &K and learn any one of their poems for recitation.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK
SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK
ENGLISH (2024-25)

CLASS -X

READING

THE THREE WILLIAMS OF ENGLISH POETRY

Read ANY 3 poems of the following poets and write their summaries and the poetic devices used

A. Wiiliam Shakespeare (ROLL NOs 1-13)

B.William Blake (ROLL NOs 14 -27)

C. William Wordsworth (ROLL NOs 28-40)

WRITING

Write the formats and 2 specimen of the following letters (ROLL NOs 1-40)

a. Placing orders
b. Enquiry letters

GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE

1. Complete 3 worksheets each from the topics Prepositions and Reported speech(exclamatory and imperatives) from the prescribed grammar book.

2. Revise the chapters done and read the next two chapters of your textbooks.

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT   (25 marks)

Using your imagination and creativity make a travel brochure for various tourists spots in:

1 Gujrat   : Roll Nos (1 -20)
2 Jammu and Kashmir : Roll Nos (21- 40)

ग्रीष्मावकाश कार्य

कक्षा नवमी

विषय—हिन्दी

प्र 1 जम्मू कश्मीर के किन्हीं दो मन्दिरों का चित्र सहित वर्णन कीजिए।   (1-20)

प्र 2 गुजरात के किन्हीं दो मन्दिरों का चित्र सहित वर्णन कीजिए।   21-40)

प्र 3 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए–

I. चाद	II. बूद	III. सास
IV. आऊगा	V. मुह	VI. तालिया
VII. काच	VIII. हसना	IX. चिड़िया
X. बास	XI. दात	XII. आख
XIII. कहा	XIV. सूड	XV. आवला
XVI. जाऊगा	XVII. झाकना	XVIII. झाकना
XIX. अधेरा	XX. अगूठी	XXI. काच
XXII. महगा	XXIII. पखा	XXIV. फासी
XXV. गाधी	XXVI. घाटिया	XXVII. सूड
XXVIII. गाड़िया	XXIX. काव	XXX. दाव
XXXI. यहा	XXXII. टाग	XXXIII. भवरे
XXXIV. कहा	XXXV. साड़िया	XXXVI. बास
XXXVII. तालिया	XXXVIII. जहा	XXXIX. वहा
XL. तितलिया	XLI. बासुरी	XLII. चाटा
XLIII. परिया	XLIV. सास	XLV. आधी
XLVI. लाघना	XLVII. धुवा	XLVIII. चादी
XLIX. पाच	L. आसू	LI. पाव

प्र 4 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से अनुस्वार शब्द पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग कीजिए,&

I. शकु	II. अदर	III. चदन
IV. शकर	V. सपूर्ण	VI. लबे
VII. कठ	VIII. तग	IX. रक
X. रग	XI. शख	XII. यत्र
XIII. पतग	XIV. डडा	XV. साय
XVI. डडा	XVII. जगल	XVIII. लगूर
XIX. मत्र	XX. तग	XXI. सजय

XXII. अगूर	XXIII. ज़िंदा	XXIV. बद
XXV. मंत्री	XXVI. सत	XXVII. ठडी
XXVIII. शकु	XXIX. खभात	XXX. नगा
XXXI. कंघी	XXXII. गध	XXXIII. गगा
XXXIV. रगीन	XXXV. पख	XXXVI. आनद
XXXVII. भग	XXXVIII. पक्ति	XXXIX. मडल
XL. सगीता	XLI. कप	XLII. सीगो
XLIII. पडित	XLIV. पिजरा	XLV. मयक
XLVI. बदूक	XLVII. वचित	XLVIII. सतरा
XLIX. पजे	L. मजन	LI. बगला
LII. बैजो	LIII. सुगध	LIV. सुदर
LV. धुरधर	LVI. घटी	LVII. अडा
LVIII. श्रृगार	LIX. सबध	LX. सत्रू

lk 5 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए-

1 मनुष्य के जीवन में पोशाक का क्या महत्व है?

2 पोशाक हमारे लिए कब बंधन और अड़चन बन जाती है?

3 लेखक उस स्त्री के रोने का कारण क्यों नहीं जान पाया?

4 भगवाना अपने परिवार का निर्वाह कैसे करता था?

5 लड़के की मृत्यु के दूसरे ही दिन बुढ़िया खरबूजे बेचने क्यों चल पड़ी?

6 बुढ़िया के दुख को देखकर लेखक को अपने पड़ोस की संभ्रांत महिला की याद क्यों आई?

7 बाज़ार के लोग खरबूजे बेचनेवाली स्त्री के बारे में क्या-क्या कह रहे थे? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

8 पास-पड़ोस की दुकानों से पूछने पर लेखक को क्या पता चला?.

9 लड़के को बचाने के लिए बुढ़िया माँ ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए?

10 लेखक ने बुढ़िया के दुख का अंदाज़ा कैसे लगाया?

11 इस पाठ का शीर्षक 'दुख का अधिकार' कहाँ तक सार्थक है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

12 पठित पद के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि रैदास की उनके प्रभु के साथ अटूट संबंध हैं।

13 कवि रैदास ने 'हरिजीउ' किसे कहा है? काव्यांश के आधार पर 'हरिजीउ' की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।14 रैदास द्वारा रचित दूसरे पद 'ऐसी लाल तुझ बिनु कउनु करै' को प्रतिपाद्य लिखिए।

15 गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से आभास मिलने लगा कि अब उसको समय समीप gS\16 गिल्लूपाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि कौए को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी क्यों कहा गया gS \17 लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा गिल्लू को अत्यधिक स्नेह करने के बावजूद लिफाफे में बंद क्यों कर देती थFkh \ 18 गिल्लू को मुक्त कराने की आवश्यकता क्यों समझी गयी और उसके लिए लेखिका ने क्या उपाय किए। 1.

19 सोनजुही में लगी पीली कली को देख लेखिका के मन में कौन से विचार उमड़ने लगे?.

20 पाठ के आधार पर कौए को एक साथ समादरित और अनादरित प्राणी क्यों कहा गया है?

21 गिलहरी के घायल बच्चे का उपचार किस प्रकार किया गया?

22 लेखिको का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए गिल्लू क्या करता था?

23गिल्लू को मुक्त करने की आवश्यकता क्यों समझी गई और उसके लिए लेखिका ने क्या उपाय किया?

24गिल्लू किन अर्थों में परिचारिका की भूमिका निभा रहा था?

25गिल्लू की किन चेष्टाओं से यह आभास मिलने लगा था कि अब उसका अंत समय समीप है?

26'प्रभात की प्रथम किरण के स्पर्श के साथ ही वह किसी और जीवन में जागने के लिए सो गया'का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

27 सोनजुही की लता के नीचे बनी गिल्लू की समाधि से लेखिको के मन में किस विश्वास का जन्म होता है?

Qno : 1 to 25 are based on MCQ and Reasoning and Assertion based Questions
Qno : 26 to 35 carry 2 marks question
Qno : 36 to 45 carry 3 marks question
Qno : 46 to 55 carry 5 marks question
Qno : 56 to 59 based on case based study questions.

1. π is:
 (a)   A rational number   (b) natural number
 (c)   an irrational number   (d) a whole number

2. A number is an irrational number if and only if its decimal representation is:
 (a)   Non terminating   (b) terminating
 (c)   Non terminating and repeating   (d) Non terminating and non repeating

3. Which of the following is a rational number :
 (a) $\sqrt{17}$ (b) 2π
 (c)   0.101101110111…….   (d) 0.762762762……..

4. Point (–3, –2) lies in the quadrant:
(a) I   (b) II   (c) III   (d) IV

5. The point whose ordinate is 5 and which lies on y – axis is
 (a) (5, 0)   (b) (0, 5)   (c) (1, 5)   (d) (4, 2)

6. If $(3^3)^2 = 9^x$ then $5^x = $?
(a) 1   (b) 5   (c) 25   (d) 125

7. If P($2x – 3$, $x + 2$) and P'($x + 2$, $2x – 3$) represent same point. The ordinate of P is
   (a) –7   (b) 5   (c) 3   (d) 7.

8.The sum of $0.\overline{31}$ and $0.\overline{42}$:
 (a) $0.\overline{76}$ (b) $0.\overline{81}$
 (c) $0.\overline{122}$ (d) none of these

9. The value of $\sqrt{121} \times \sqrt{25}$ is :
 (a)   55   (b) 65
 (c) $2\sqrt{5}$ (d) none of these

10. Zero of the polynomial p(x) = cx + d is:
 (a)   cd   (b) $\frac{-d}{c}$ (c) $\frac{-c}{d}$ (d) c−d

11. Degree of zero polynomial is:
 (a)   0   (b) 1   (c) any
natural number   (d) not defined

12. When p(x) is divided by cx−b, then remainder is:
(a) $\frac{-b}{a}$ (b) $\frac{-a}{b}$ (c) $p\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)$ (d) $p\left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)$

13. The simplest rationalizing factor of $\sqrt[3]{4}$, is
a. $\sqrt{3}$ b. $\sqrt[3]{2}$ c. $\sqrt[3]{5}$ d.   none of these

14.Signs of the abscissa and ordinate of a point in the third quadrant are
a.   (- , +)   b.   (+ , -)   c.   (+ , +)   d.   (- , -)

15.Degree of the constant polynomial is
a.   0   b.   1   c.   any natural number   d.   not defined

16.The distance of the point P(8 ,6) from the origin is
a.   3   b.   5   c.   7   d.   4

17. Which of the following is an irrational number
a. $\sqrt{225}$ b. $\sqrt{231}$ c.   0.3788   d.   7.484848….

18. If x +1 is a factor of $x^2 + mx + 14$, then m =
a.   2   b.   7   c.   15   d.   14

Direction: In the question number 19 and 25, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :
 (A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

19. Assertion: The degree of a polynomial $(x^2 + 7)(2x - 5)$ is 3.
    Reason: The highest exponent of the variable in a polynomial is called its degree.
20. Assertion: Collection of all rational and irrational numbers together make the real numbers.
    Reason: There are infinitely many rational numbers lies between two rationa numbers.
21. Assertion (A) : $2 + \sqrt{6}$ is an irrational number.
    Reason (R) : Sum of a rational number and an irrational number is always an irrational number.
22. Assertion (A) : $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$ are examples of irrational numbers
    Reason (R) : An irrational number can be expressed in the form p/q.

23. Assertion (A) : The degree of the polynomial $(2x-2)(x^2-3)(x+4)$ is 4.

    Reason (R) ; The number of zeroes of a polynomial is the degree of that polynomial.

24. Assertion (A) : $(x+2)$ is a factor of $x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 6$ and of $2x + 4$.

    Reason (R) : If p(x) be a polynomials of degree greater than or equal to one, then (x-a) is a factor of p(x), if p(a) = 0

25. Assertion (A) : If p(x) = ax + b, is a polynomial, then x = b/a is the only zero of p(x).

    Reason (R) : A linear polynomial has one and only one zero.

Very Short questions (2 marks each)

26. Show how $\sqrt{10}$ can be represented on the number line?

27. Find the value of p for which x - p is a factor of $x^2 + px - p - 2p^2$.

28. Factorise $36a^2 + 132ab + 121b^2$ by using suitable identity.

29. Factorise $x^2 + 3\sqrt{3}x + 6$.

30. Locate $\sqrt{7.8}$ on a number line and justify it.

31. Simplify: $256^{-\left(4^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)}$

32. If $x = 2 + 3\sqrt{2}$, find the value of $x + \dfrac{1}{x}$.

33. Simplify: $\sqrt[4]{16} - 8\sqrt[3]{125} + 15\sqrt[5]{243} + \sqrt{121}$.

34. In which quadrants the following points lies : (-3, 0), (-5,-4), (6, 7) and (-3, 4).

35. Which of the following point lie on X-axis and Y-axis : A(0 , -2), B(-5 , 6) , C(3 , 0) D(0 , -3) , E(0 , 4) , F(-6 , 0) , G(3 ,0).

Short Questions (3 marks each)

36. If $a = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$, find the value of $\left(\sqrt{a} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\right)$.

37. If a+b+c =9 , ab +bc +ca =26 ,find the value of $a^2+b^2+c^2$.

38. Determine whether (3x-2) is a factor of $3x^3 + x^2-20x +12$?

39. Simplify: $(x+y+z)^2 + (x-y+z)^2 + (x+y-z)^2$

40. Factorise: $4x^2 + 13x - 12$

41. If $x = 3 + \sqrt{8}$,find the value $x^2 + 1/x^2$

42. Factorise the following polynomial: $p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 5$

43. If $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}} = a + b\sqrt{15}$, find the values of a and b.

44. Factorise : $x^3 + 13x^2 + 32x + 20$

45. Simplify the following by rationalizing the denominator: $\dfrac{-4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}}{4\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}}$

Long Questions(5 mark)

46. Factorise: $(p-2q)^3 + (2q-3r)^3 + (3r-p)^3$

47. Find the value of p and q so that $(x + 1)$ and $(x - 1)$ are the factors of the polynomial $x^4 + px^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + q$

48. If $ax^3+bx^2+x -6$ has $x+2$ as a factor and leaves remainder 4 when divided by $x-2$,find the value of a and b.

49. Find the value of p and q , if $\dfrac{5+2\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = p + q \sqrt{3}$

50. Simplify : $\dfrac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} + \dfrac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}}$

51. Simplify: $\dfrac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}} - \dfrac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} + \dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}.$

52. Find a and b so that the polynomial $x^3-10x^2 +ax +b$ is exactly divisible by $(x-1)$ and $(x-2)$.

53. If $x = 2 + \sqrt{3}$, find the value of $x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^2}$.

54. Factorize the following

   a. $27x^3 + 8y^3 + 125 - 90xy$

   b. $2x^2 + y^2 + 8z^2 - 2\sqrt{2}\,xy - 4\sqrt{2}\,yz + 8xz$

55. Simplify by the method of factorization : $\dfrac{9-2\sqrt{3}x-x^2}{3-x^2}$

CASE BASE STUDY QUESTIONS

56. Sourabh sells "x' kg of apples at the rate of Rs 80 per kg., some oranges at the rate of Rs 48 per kg, whose quantity is equal to the square of the apple quantity. Along that he sells 10 kg pomegranate at the rate of Rs 120 per kg. Read the above passage and answer the following questions ;

   a. Find the equation of the total cost of the quantity.

   b. Find the equation of the total quantity.

   c. Write the mathematical concept used in this case.

   d. If Sourabh sells 5 kg of apples, then how much money does he earn?

57. **Case study based question:**
   To judge the preparation of students of class IX on topic " Number System"
   Mathematics teachers write two numbers on black board (as shown in figure), and asks some questions about the numbers, which are following:

   (i) Write the decimal form of $\dfrac{29}{17}$ upto 3 places of decimals
   (ii) Write the p/q form of $21.3\overline{8}$

   (iii) Write three rational numbers between $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$

58. Sahil and Amit start a new business together. The amount invested by both partners together is given by the polynomial $p(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 5$, which is the product of their individual shares.

   (i) What is the co –efficent of x^2 and x in the given polynomial?

   (ii) Total amount invested by both if x = 1000

   (iii)Find the shares of Sahil and Amit invested individually.

   (iv)Name the polynomial of amount invested by each partner.

59. On one day, principal of a particular school visited the classroom. Maths teacher was

teaching the concept of polynomial to students. He was very much impressed by his

way of teaching. To check, whether the students also understand the concept taught by

him or not, he asked various

questions to students. Some of them are given below.

60. **ACTIVITY**
   1. To represent $\sqrt{15}$ on the number line using spiral method.
   2. A city has two main roads, which cross each other at the centre of the city. These two roads are along the north –south and east-west direction. All the other streets of the city run parallel to these roads and are 200m apart. There are five streets in each direction. Using 1 cm = 100. Draw a model of the city on your notebook. Represent the roads/ streets by single line.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK
SUBJECT-SCIENCE
HOLIDAY HOME WORK WORKSHEET
CLASS: IX

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following situations is true and possible?

   (a) If the velocity of a body is zero, then the acceleration can be non-zero
   (b) A body moving at a constant velocity can have acceleration
   (c) The magnitude of distance and displacement are equal in a circular motion
   (d) All of the above

2. **If the displacement of an object is proportional to square of time, then the object moves**
    with
    (a) uniform velocity   **(b) uniform acceleration**
    (c) increasing acceleration   **(d) decreasing**
acceleration

3. **From the given v – t graph (Fig. 8.1), it can be inferred that the object is**
    (a) in uniform motion   **(b) at rest**
    (c) moving with uniform acceleration   **(d) in non-uniform**
motion

4. **Chromosomes are made up of:**
   (a) DNA   **(b) protein**   **(c) DNA and protein**   **(d) RNA**

5. **Which of these options are not a function of Ribosomes?**
   (i) It helps in manufacture of protein molecules
   (ii) It helps in manufacture of enzymes
   (iii) It helps in manufacture of hormones
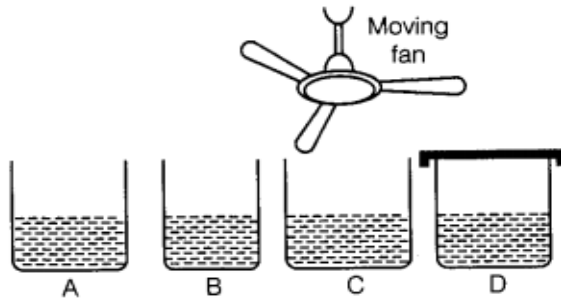   **(iv) It helps in manufacture of starch molecules**
   (a) (i) and (ii)   **(b) (ii) and (iii)**   **(c) (iii) and (iv)**   **(d) (iv) and (i)**

6. **Plasmolysis in a plant cell is defined as**
   (a) break down (lysis) of plasma membrane in hypotonic medium
   (b) shrinkage of cytoplasm in hypertonic medium
   (c) shrinkage of nucleoplasm
   (d) none of them

7. Which out of the following is not a function of vacuole?
  (a) Storage   (b) Providing turgidity and rigidity to the cell
  (c) Waste excretion   (d) Locomotion

8. Look at the figure and suggest in which of the vessels A,B, C or D the rate of evaporation
  will be the highest? (moving fan is above C)

9. Seema visited a Natural Gas Compressing Unit and found that the gas can be liquefied
  under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. While sharing her experience with
  friends she got confused. Help her to identify the correct set of conditions

  (a) Low temperature, low pressure   (b) High temperature, low pressure
  (c) Low temperature, high pressure   (d) High temperature, high pressure

10. On converting 25°C, 38°C and 66°C to kelvin scale, the correct sequence of
   temperature will be

  (a) 298 K, 311 K and 339 K   (b) 298 K, 300 K and 338 K
  (c) 273 K, 278 K and 543 K   (d) 298 K, 310 K and 338 K

ASSERTION REASON TYPE QUESTIONS
  Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:
  (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of
     Assertion.
  (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of
     Assertion.
  (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
  (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

11. Assertion : The endoplasmic reticulum which lacks ribosomes is called smooth
                     endoplasmic reticulum
     Reason :   SER is mainly involved in protein synthesis.

12. Assertion : Mitochondria are called 'powerhouses' of the cell.
     Reason :   Mitochondria produce cellular energy in the form of ATP.

13. Assertion : A cell swells up when present in a hypotonic solution.
     Reason :   More water molecules enter the cell than they leave.

14. Assertion : Displacement of an object may be zero even if the distance covered by it is
                     not zero.
     Reason :   Displacement is the shortest distance between the initial and final position.

 15. Assertion : Motion with uniform velocity is always along a straight line path.
     Reason :   In uniform velocity, speed is the magnitude of the velocity and is equal to
                    the instantaneous velocity.

16. **Assertion:** The speedometer of an automobile measures the average speed of the
                    automobile.
     Reason: Average velocity is equal to total displacement per total time taken.

17. **Assertion :** A gas can easily be compressed by applying pressure.
     Reason :   Since the inter-particle spaces between gases are very large, they can
                    decrease by applying pressure.

18. **Assertion :** Liquids diffuses more easily as compared to gases.
    Reason : Intermolecular forces are greater in liquids than in gases.

19. **Assertion :** The conversion of a solid directly into a gas is known as sublimation.
    Reason : Naphthelene does not leave residue when kept open for sometime.

20. **Assertion:** A sponge is the solid matter which we easily compressed by our hand .
    Reason: The matter around us exists in three different states solid, liquid, gas.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

21. Any substance that occupies space, has mass and can be felt by our sense organs is
    called matter For e.g. iron ,air, sugar, water, hydrogen , oxygen, sand, etc.
    What happens when we apply pressure to the particles of matter?

22. Classify the following into osmosis/diffusion
    (a) Swelling up of a raisin on keeping in water.
    (b) Spreading of virus on sneezing.
    (c) Earthworm dying on coming in contact with common salt.
    (d) Shrinking of grapes kept in thick sugar syrup.

23. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of $0.1 \, ms^{-2}$ for 2 minutes.
    Find: (a) the speed acquired   (b) the distance travelled.

24. A body travels along a circular path of radius 70 m. After travelling half a revolution in
    20 ssec, find the
    (a) average velocity   (b) average speed.

25. Why is endocytosis found in animals only? Explain the significance of endocytosis in
    amoeba.

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

26. (a) Photoautotrophic bacteria lack chloroplast. Name the part of the bacterial cell
which
       performs photosynthesis?
    (b) Plants have large sized vacuole while animal cell do not have. Why?
    (c) Differentiate between mitosis and meiosis cell division. (5 points)

27. (a) A person takes concentrated solution of salt, after sometime, he starts vomiting.
        Explain the phenomenon responsible' for such situation?
    (b) What will happen when:
    (i) Dry apricots are left for sometime in pure water and later transferred to sugar
        solution?
    (ii) Rheo leaves are boiled in water first and then is placed in the sugar syrup.

28. (a) A farmer moves along the boundary of a square field of side 10m in 40 s. What will
       be the magnitude of displacement of the farmer at the end of 2 minutes 20 seconds
       from his initial position?
    (b) Distinguish between speed and velocity.

29. (a) A sample of water understudy was found to boils at $102^o C$, at normal room temperature
        and pressure. Is water pure? Comment.
    (b) Which physical quantities are to be altered for liquefying gases?

30. When water is cooled to a temperature X, it get converted into ice at a temperature X by a
    process called P .And when ice at temperature X is warmed ,it gets reconverted into water
    at the same temperature X in a process called Q
    (a) What is the value of temperature x in Kelvin.
    (b) What is the name of energy released during process P.
    (c) Identify P and Q?

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

31. The cell theory, that all the plants and animals are composed of cells and that the cell is
     the basic unit of life, was presented by two biologists, German zoologist Schleiden
     (1838) and British zoologist Schwann (1839). The cell theory was further expanded
by

Virchow (1855) by suggesting that all cells arise from pre-existing cells. With the discovery of the electron microscope in 1940, it was possible to observe and understand the complex structure of the cell and its various organelles.

(a) Mitochondria is called the power house of the cell. Give reason
(b) How are chromatin , chromatid and chromosomes related to each other ?
(c) State the significance of highly folded inner membrane of mitochondria.
(d) Which cell organelle controls most of the activities of the cell ? How?

32. The speed of an object need not be constant. In most cases, objects will be in non-uniform motion.Therefore, we describe the rate of motion of such objects in terms of their average speed. The average speed of an object is obtained by dividing the total distance travelled by the total time taken.That is, average speed =total distance travelled **/** total time taken.

(a). An object travels 20 m in 5 s and then another 20 m in 5s. What is the average
        speed in m/s of the object?
(b) An object travels 20 m in 5 s and then another 40 m in 5s. What is the average
        speed in m/s of the object?
(c) A man starts walking from a point P on a circular field of radius 7 km and after 1 hour
        later he comes to same point P after one complete round. find his speed.
(d) A man travelled on square field of side 10m. He completed one round of field by
        taking time 2s, 3s 1s and 2s respectively for each side. Find his average speed.

33. Gases are highly compressible as compared to solids and liquids. The liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinder that we get in our home for cooking or the oxygen supplied to hospitals in cylinders is compressed gas. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is
used as fuel these days in vehicles. The liquid takes up the shape of the container in which they are kept. Liquids flow and change shape, so they
are not rigid but can be called fluid. Solids and liquids can diffuse into liquids. The aquatic animals can breathe underwater. The rate of diffusion of liquids is greater than solid.

(a) If two ice cubes are pressed hard between the palms , What will happen when pressure is released after some time . Give reason
(b) Camphor disappears without leaving any residue. Give reason.
(c) The particles of lighter gases can move downward and those of heavier gas can move upward. Comment on this statement
(d) Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion . Give reason.

Investigatory projects.

Class IX

1. Sustainable agricultural practices in Jammu and Kashmir. (Roll no.1-10)

2. Effects of different types of fertilizer on plant growth. (Roll no. 11-20)

3. Future of Organic foods for healthy living. (Roll no. 21-30)

4. Genetic manipulation in modern agriculture. (Roll no. 31 onwards)

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK
WORKSHEET-II
CASE BASED QUESTIONS

CLASS: IX   *SUB: S.SC*

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central Government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalization of elementary education.
Along with it, bridge courses and backto-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

These policies could add to the literate population of India. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years is 26.3% in 2018-19, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. There is also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

Questions:
1.1 Why has mid-day meal scheme been implemented?
1.2 Name any two initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.
1.3 Mention any two features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

2*. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:*
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. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. 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 and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself.
 Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

Questions:

2.1 Define the term Referendum.

2.2. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Pakistan not considered a democratic country even after having elections
Reason (R): Despite elections to the national and provincial assemblies, the final powers rested with General Musharraf and military officers.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

2.3 What is Legal Framework Order?

3*. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:*
In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. France was a monarchy before the French revolution in 1789. Monarchy means France was ruled by a hereditary king. Louis XVI was the king of France.
The first estate was clergy (priestly class). The second estate was nobles (rich people). The third estate was the commoners (poor and middle class people). The first and second estates lived the luxurious life. These two estates were getting all the high- ranking jobs.

People in third estate were less developed and poor. The third estate revolted against the king, clergy and nobles. This marked the beginning of French revolution.

Questions:
3.1 Name the works written by John Locke and Montesquieu.
3.2 Who was the Monarch ruled over France in 1789?
3.3 How did the first and the second Estates different from the third Estate?

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL KALUCHAK
WORKSHEET- I
MCQS

CLASS: IX
SUB: S.SC

1. Human resources refer to:

(a) The population of a country   (b) The skills and abilities of individuals

(c) The financial resources of a nation   (d) The natural resources available in an area

2. Which of the following is an example of human capital?

(a) Land   (b) Machinery   (c) Roads   (d) Education

3. What does investment in human capital include?

(a) Building factories and industries   (b) Training and education of individuals

(c) Construction of roads and infrastructure   (d) Exploration of natural resources

4. Which sector is responsible for the formation of human capital?

(a) Primary sector   (b) Secondary sector   (c) Tertiary sector   (d) None of the above

5. Literacy rate is a measure of:

(a) Physical capital   (b) Human capital   (c) Financial capital   (d) Natural capital

6. Which of the following is an example of human-made capital?
(a) Rivers   (b) Factories   (c) Forests   (d) Minerals

7. Which of the following statements is true about the population of a country?
(a) More population always leads to economic development
(b) Population growth is always a burden on the economy
(c) Population can be an asset if provided with proper education and skills
(d) Population has no impact on economic growth

8. Which of the following is an example of investment in human capital?
(a) Building a new shopping mall(b) Constructing a highway
(c) Providing free healthcare services(d) Extracting oil from a natural reserve

9. What is the role of education in human resource development?
(a) It enhances productivity and innovation(b) It depletes natural resources
(c) It increases unemployment rates(d) It hinders economic growth

10. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in …..?

(a) 1999   (b) 1998   (c) 1997   (d)1996

11. What is the Chinese Parliament called?
(a) National People's Congress   (b) Chinese Communist Party
(c) The Communit party of China   (d) People's Congress

12. It has nearly ……. members elected from all over China.

(a) 2000   (b) 3000   (c) 2500(d) 3500

13. When did Mexico become independent?
(a) 1979   (b) 1981   (c) 1980   (d) 1982

14. Mexico holds elections after every ….. years to elect its President.
 (a) 5   (b) 4   (c). 6   (d) 3

15. Which country has never been under a military or dictator's rule?
(a) Cuba   (b) Mexico   (c) India   (d) Nepal

16. Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote.
(a) 2013   (b). 2014   (c) 2015   (d) 2016

17. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian
minority find it difficult to get…….
 (a) The economic rights   (b) The right to vote
 (c). Right to women's vote   (d) All

18. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which Indian states?

(a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Mizoram
(b) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Assam
(c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal
   (d) Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Arunachal Pradesh

19. The Palk Strait lies between India and
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Maldives(c) Bangladesh(d) Myanmar

20. The French society was divided into how many estates before the revolution?
(a) Two(b) Three   (c) Four   (d) Five

21. Which estate in France comprised the clergy?
 (a) First Estate   (b) Second Estate   (c) Third Estate   (d) Fourth Estate

22. The Tennis Court Oath took place in:
(a) Palace of Versailles(b) Notre-Dame Cathedral
(c) Tennis Court(d) Bastille

23. The famous slogan of the French Revolution was:
 (a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity(b) No Taxation without Representation
 (c) E Pluribus Unum(d) Give me liberty or give me death

24. The storming of the Bastille occurred on:

(a) 14th July 1789(b) 4th July 1789(c) 21st June 1789   (d) 5th August 1789

25. Who was the leader of the Jacobin club during the Reign of Terror?

(a) Maximillian Robespierre (b) Jean-Paul Marat

(c) Louis XVI(d) Napoleon Bonaparte

26. Which event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?
 (a) Storming of the Bastille (b) Execution of Louis XVI
 (c) Execution of Robespierre(d) Tennis Court Oath

27.Who wrote the influential pamphlet- 'What is the Third Estate"?
 (a) Mirabeau(b) Jean Paul Marat(c) Abbe Sieyes(d) Georges Denton

28. Which group of people did not join the Jacobin Club?
 (a)Artisans(b) Shopkeepers(c) Daily wage workers(d) Men with property

29. The National Anthem of France which was sung for the first time by volunteers as they
marchedinto Paris was _____
(a) Marseillaise(b) Versailles(c) Bastille(d) Chateaux

30. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason
(R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The period from 1795 to 1798 is referred as the Reign of Terror.
 Reason (R): Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct

WORKSHEET-III

CHAPTER1:THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

CLASS: IX   **SUBJECT: HISTORY**

I Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ)(1X10=10 mark)

1. The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility:
(a) Right to collect dues
(b) Ownership of land
(c) Participate in wars
(d) Exemption from taxes to the state

2. What did the term 'Old Regime' mean?
(a) History of France before1789A.D.
(b) Administration of France before1789A.D.
(c) Society and institutions of France before1789A.D.
d)None of the above

3. What was 'Estates General'?
(a) Head of the Army
(b) A political body
(c) Persons of high rank in state administration
(d) Head of Church

4. The Third Estate comprised
(a) Poor servants and small peasants ,landless labourers
(b) Peasants and artisans
(c) Big businessmen, merchants, lawyers etc.
(d) All the above

5. Who wrote the pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?
(a) Mirabeau, a nobleman
(b) Abbe Sieyes
(c) Rousseau, a philosopher
(d) Montesquieu

6. What was the name of tax which was directly paid to the state by the Third Estate?
(a) Tithes
(b) Livres
(c) Taille
(d) All of the above

7. Who among the following consisted in the Second Estate?
(a) Nobles and Landlords
(b) Priests and Church officials
(c) Common People
(d) Middle Class people

8. Which of the following was a factor in the rise of Napoleon ?
(a) Fall of the Jacobin government
(b) Robespierre's Reign of Terror
(c) Political instability of the Directory
(d) Nationalist forces

9. In the meeting of the Estates General ,the members of the Third Estate demanded that
(a) All the three Estates should have one vote altogether
(b) Each member of the three Estates should have one vote
(c) Each Estate should have one vote
(d) None of the above

10. The most important of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and nobility:
(a) Right to collect dues
(b) Ownership of land
(c) Participate in wars
(d) Exemption from taxes

II Very Short Answer Type Questions (2x10=20)

11. Name the three 'Estates' into which the French society was divided before the Revolution.   12. Write the date and year of the beginning of French revolution.

13. What was tithe?

14. What was the slogan of the French revolutionaries?

15. What was feudalism?

16. Give the titles of the books written by:

   (a) Rousseau
   (b) Charles Montesquieu

17. What was the theme of the book 'The Spirit of the Laws' written by Montesquieu?

18. Name any four French philosophers who inspired the French people to revolt.
.
19. When did France abolish the monarchy and became republic?

20. Which period of France's history is known as 'the Terror' ?

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

21. "Ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution". Explain the statement in the light of French Revolution.
22. Explain the impact of the French Revolution on the life of people of French.
23. What compelled Louis XVI to raise taxes in France?
24. How did philosophers influence the thinking of the people of France?

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(5X5=25)

25. What measures were taken by Robespierre to bring equality in the French Society?
26. State the events that led to the formation of the National Assembly.
27 'Social disparity was one of the major causes of the French Revolution. 'Justify by giving examples.
28. Explain the role of thinkers and philosophers in the French Revolution.
29. Explain the role of Mirabeau and Abbe' Sieye's in the French Revolution.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, KALUCHAK

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK
SOCIAL SCIENCE-CLASS-IX-2024-25

If we keep in mind numerous catastrophes that world community had to face in recent times disaster management is the process of how we need to prepare for ,respond to and learn from the effects of major failures.

PREPARE AN INVESTIGATORY PROJECT ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN CONTEXT WITH THESE TOPICS.

TOPIC-

1. **CYCLONE AMPHAN BANGLADESH -INDIA-2020 (ROLL NO. 1-10)**
2. **DUBAI FLOODS- 2024 (ROLL NO. 11-20)**
3. **FOREST FIRES UTTRAKHAND-2020 (ROLL NO. 21-30)**
4. **TURKEY-SYRIA EARTHQUAKE -2023 (ROLL NO. 31 ONWARDS)**

OBJECTIVES: The main objectives of giving project work on Disaster Management to the students are to:

a. Create awareness in them about different disasters, their consequences and management

b. Prepare them in advance to face such situations.

c. Ensure their participation in disaster mitigation plans.

d. Enable them to create awareness and preparedness among the community.

e. The project work should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING THE PROJECT:

❖ It should be hand written and submitted in a file. Blue and black pen should be used.

❖ Use atleast 15-20 practical sheets for it.(single side ruled sheets)

❖ You can use newspaper clippings, maps, diagrams, graphs, bar graph, line graph, pie chart and other relevant material regarding the topic.

❖ The cover pages should be handmade and should be written in bold with the topic, name, class-section and roll no.

❖ Project should be in legible and writing.

❖ Give vent to your creativity through it.

❖ Also, make sure to have an acknowledgement and index in the beginning and bibliography at the end

❖ Make sure you add points related to

→ pre-disasterpreparedness
→ Causes
→ Precautions
→ Aftermaths
→ Stepstobetakeninfuture.

CRITERIA:25Marks

- Presentation–**10mark**s(includesNeatness–**3marks +** pictures–**2marks** + Creativity- **5 marks)**

- Authenticity of information and data-**10 marks**

- Timely submission-**5marks**