LITTLE FAIRY PUBLIC SCHOOL

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK (2026-27)

CLASS – 9th

Summer Vacations will commence from 25th May, 2026 to 30th June, 2026.

The school will reopen from 1st July,2026 (Wednesday)

Holidays homework is an attempt to channelize the creative energy , it keeps you connected with the syllabus. Doing it in the right- spirit with enthusiasm will make it a great learning experience

General Instructions :

1. ***Revise all the work done in the class .***
2. ***Make sure that your work is neat, presentable, and original and conforms to the guidelines.***
3. ***Engage yourselves in morning walks, yoga, exercise, meditation with your parents or grandparents.***
4. ***Do the given homework as directed by the teachers.***

ENGLISH

Instructions

- **Do not forget to add pictures.**
- **No repetition or copying of work would be accepted.**
- **Please don't share your work with anyone.**
- **No marks will be awarded for a casual approach of completing the work.**

Writing Skills: Goyal Assignment

- **Discursive Paragraph Writing Assignment - 1,2,3**
- **Case-Based Paragraph Writing Assignment -1,2,3**
- **Descriptive Paragraph Writing Assignment - 1,2,3,4,5**
- **Eassy Writing Assignment -1,2,3**
- **Notice Writing. Assignment -1,2,3,4**

Project work (literature)

1) Depict any one of the following poems from NCERT Book- KAVERI in a creative manner as an artistic representation and present it in the class.

i. Bharat Our Land ii. Gifts Of Grace Honouring Our Vocations iii. Canvas Of Soil

How to do?

- **Use your imagination to convert the poem in an artistic representation i.e collage making with pictures .**
- **The presentation should be self- explanatory.**
- **Where to do?** ***A3 Size sheets***

Parameters for Assessment: Relevance to content, creativity and presentation

2) Convert the prose of NCERT Book 'How I Taught My Grandmother to Read into a creative poem

How to do ?

The poem should include all the aspects of grandmothers journey. From uneducated to educated inspiration for all other .

****The newspaper should have five sections***

1. **Facts and figures of English language**
2. **Creative Corner- Your classroom poetry or story**
3. **Quotes- By famous poets with their names**
4. **Entertainment**
5. **Games & Puzzle- based on tenses, verbs, prepositions or conjunctions. (Any one)**

For example Snakes Ladder on prepositions.

- **Where to do? A3Size sheets (5 pages)**

Parameters for Assessment: Quality of content, originality and presentation

PROJECT WORK

4) Read any one novel of your choice and write the review

How to do? The review is to be written in 250-300 words keeping in mind the given aspects:

• About the Writer • Summary • Favourite character • Analysis

Where to do? A4 Size sheets

Parameters for Assessment: Content, language and accuracy

Project (A4 size sheets)- Comparing **Sikkim** and **Delhi** on the basis of the following categories under the subjects mention Draw/ Cut and paste pictures and write up for:

1. Traditional Clothes 2. Traditional Dance forms 3. English Literary Personalities from Sikkim

B. ***Portfolio:*** Make a printout and complete the asked information.

*****Newspaper aesthetically using 3 Sheets of A3 size with matter written / printed on both sides (front and back). The Newspaper must contain the matter comparing Sikkim and Delhi.

हिंदी

परियोजना कार्य हेतु मुख्य निर्देश-

क) परियोजना कार्य साफ सुथरी एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें

ख) कार्य A4 शीट/ प्रोजेक्ट फाइल में तैयार करें।

ग परियोजना का प्रथम पृष्ठ आकर्षक कवर पेज के रूप में बनाएं।

घ) परियोजना में चित्र रंग एवं रचनात्मक सजावट का उचित प्रयोग करें।

ङ) कार्यभार एक और दो से संबंधित सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपनी लेखन पुस्तिका में लिखें।

MATHEMATICS

1. Revise your complete syllabus

2. Make a project file -Uses of mathematics in architectures and monasteries of Sikkim.

3. Prepare working model according to Roll No.

i. Roller coaster using quadratic graph (Roll no 1to 10)

ii. Quadrilateral family tree model (Roll no 11 to 20)

iii. Statistics bar graph model with slider (Roll no 21 to 30)

iv. Circle theorem working wheel(Roll no 31 to 40)

SCIENCE

Prepare a working model on the following sub themes given below (according to the roll no)

Roll no 1 to -Water conservation and management

Roll no 11 to 20 -Emerging technology

Roll no 21 to 30 -Waste management and Alternatives to Plastics

Roll no 31 and above -Green Energy

Note:

1)The working model must be based on the applications of basic principles of Science and technology

2) Students should give in mind that their work is innovative,original or having improvised modification in existing knowledge/ technology/ craftsmanship etc for a welfare of larger section of the society

3) The student should prepare a write up of about their working model

4) Use only eco friendly materials for preparing the working model

****Revise the syllabus covered so far**

****Complete experiment 1 to 5 of science lab manual in science practical file**

****Do the assignment of physics, chemistry and biology in your respective notebook**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Activity-Based Work (Do any one)

Understanding of Social Science: Mind map of branches + 5 real-life uses

Shaping of Earth's Surface: Draw Volcano, Fold Mountain, River Valley + flowchart of internal/external forces

Democracy (Elections): Mock election (party, symbol, slogan, promises) + importance of voting

Economics (Startups): Create business idea (product, cost, profit, customers)

Economics (Finance): Monthly budget (income, expenses, savings)

2. Disaster Management Project

Prepare a 5–7 page project: Types, causes, effects, safety measures, role of government & individuals (Attach poster + Do's & Don'ts)

3. Map Work (Atlas Work)

Complete map work from History & Geography chapters in scrap file.

4 Newspaper Activity

Paste 5 news articles (Environment/Economy/Elections) + 3–4 line summary each

5. Poster Making

Any 2: Save Environment / Disaster Awareness / cleanliness

6. Do given assignment in class notebook

7. Interdisciplinary project

8. Portfolio

Include all activities, project, map work, posters & newspaper work

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT

1. Prepare a Scrap book on the different Economic Activities performed by the people of Lakshadweep islands.

*Students may use variety of coloured papers and coloured pictures/photographs from magazines and newspapers (which are easily available).

2. Pairing Project: Delhi vs. Sikkim

Objective: Explore and compare the distinctive features of Delhi and Sikkim in terms of geography, climate, culture, biodiversity, tourism, and economy. This project aims to highlight the differences between a fast-paced urban city and a peaceful Himalayan state.

Instructions:

Introduction (1 page)

Briefly introduce Delhi and Sikkim.

Delhi: The capital city of India, known for its rich history, modern infrastructure, and urban landscape.

Sikkim: A small northeastern state in the Himalayas, famous for its natural beauty, cultural diversity, and sustainable tourism.

Geography (1–2 pages)

Delhi: Describe the geographical features of Delhi, including its location on the Yamuna River, its urban layout, and surrounding desert regions.

Sikkim: Describe the mountainous terrain of Sikkim, its location in the eastern Himalayas, and the rivers, valleys, and mountain peaks (such as Kanchenjunga, the third-highest mountain in the world).

Include maps for both regions. Delhi (urban area) and Sikkim (with its mountains and forests).

Climate and Biodiversity (1 page)

Delhi: The climate is hot in summers, with cold winters, and a semi-arid landscape. Discuss the air pollution challenges and how it impacts life in the city.

Sikkim: Sikkim has a temperate climate in the lower regions and an alpine climate at higher altitudes. Discuss the snowfall in winters and pleasant summers.

Biodiversity: Compare the flora and fauna of both regions. Sikkim is home to rare species like the Red Panda, Snow Leopard, and various alpine flowers. In contrast, Delhi has urban biodiversity in its parks and riverbed, like the Indian Peafowl and various migratory birds.

Culture and Lifestyle (1–2 pages)

Delhi: A cosmopolitan city with a blend of modernity and history. Discuss historical landmarks like Red Fort, Qutub Minar, India Gate, and Lajpat Nagar, reflecting its ancient and contemporary heritage.

The lifestyle in Delhi is fast-paced, with a focus on commerce, education, politics, and entertainment.

Sikkim: Rich in Buddhist culture with monasteries such as Rumtek Monastery. Festivals like Losar (Tibetan New Year) and Buddha Jayanti are celebrated.

Discuss the lifestyle in Sikkim, which is centered around agriculture, eco-tourism, and sustainable living.

Tourism and Economy (1 page)

Delhi: Major tourist destinations include India Gate, Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple, Jama Masjid, and the Red Fort.

Sikkim: Famous for its scenic beauty and eco-tourism. Popular tourist spots include Gangtok, Tsomgo Lake, Nathula Pass, and Yuksom. Sikkim is also known for trekking and wildlife sanctuaries.

Economy: Delhi is a commercial hub with a strong economy based on trade, business, IT, and tourism. Sikkim's economy is largely based on agriculture, especially organic farming, and tourism.

Conclusion (1 page)

Compare and contrast the urbanization of Delhi with the natural serenity of Sikkim.

Discuss how these regions contribute to India's cultural heritage and diversity. Highlight the challenges faced by Delhi (e.g., pollution, overpopulation) vs. the preservation of nature in Sikkim.

Presentation:

Include maps, photos, charts, and infographics to visually support your work.

Use clear headings and sub-headings to organize the content.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

DESIGNING AN WEDDING INVITATION CARD/CERTIFICATE/ AWARENESS POSTER

You all are supposed to design an invitation CARD/CERTIFICATE/POSTER on the topic given below in Libre Office according to your ROLL NOs. and get the printout

1. Wedding Invitation Card (Roll no 1-15)
2. Your school has organised **Annual academic, cultural, or physical activities** Day . Design the certificate for the **achievers** including your School Name, Participant name , position and the event (format with borders ,pictures etc.) (Roll no 16-30)
3. Create a poster to aware the people. (31 onwards)

Project Work:

- Make a PowerPoint presentation (6–8 slides) on:
  (i) "Role of IT in MEDICAL INDUSTRY" (Roll no 1-15)
  (ii) "Various services provided by BPO"(Roll no 16 onwards)
  #Include pictures, job roles, required skills, and examples.

ART:

Make a colourfull hanging

#Take one packing paper

#Colour full ribbons of the same size

#Two cardboard squares of 15 by 15 cm

#Decorate the squares with the above material

ASSIGNMENT OUESTIONS

CHAPTER - 3

TISSUES

1. **The study of tissues is called**
   a) Cytology b)embryolou c) histology d) pathology
2. **Which of the following statement is NOT true?**
   (a) Most of the plant tissues are supportive type.
   (b) TLssues ensure division of labour.
   (c) Sedantry existence contribute to the organ system design in animals.
   (d) Organ systems are far more complex in animals than in plants.
3. **Many kinds of tissues organise to form a/an**
   a) Organ b) organ system c) body system d) organelle
4. **Parenchyma is a type of**
   a) simple tissue b) complex tissue c) xylem d) phloem
5. **Which of the following is not a simple tissue?**
   a) Xylem b) parenchyma c) collenchyma d) sclerenchyma
6. **The husk of the coconut is made up of?**
   a) collenchyma (b) sclerenchyma c) apical meristem d) intercalary meristem
7. **The basic principle based on which categorise plant tissues as meristematic and permanent is:**
   a) capacity to do photosynthesis c) capacity to divide
   b) capacity to loconute d) complexity to perform a function
8. **Which type of tissue has lignified cell walls?**
   a) Parenchyma b) Collenchyma c) Sclerenchyma d) cambium
9. **Which tissue is responsible for the length of the plant?**
   a) Apical meristem b) lateral rneristem c) Intercalary meristem d) Epidermis
10. **The girth of the stem or root increases due to**
    a) Apical meristem b) Cambium c) Intercalary meristem d) Epidermis
11. **Which meristem is present at the base of the leaves or internodes on twigs?**
    a) Apical meristem b) Carnbium c) Intercalary meristem d) Epidermis
12. **Which of the following statements is incorrect?**
    a) Sorne tissues in plants divide throughout the life
    b) Cell growth in animals is more uniform as compared to plants
    c) Animals have dead tissues as compared to plants
    d) There is no dernarcation of dividing and non-dividing regions in animals
13. **What are the identifying features of rneristematic tissues?**
    a) thick cellulose wall, small vac'uoles, dense cytoplasm, small nuclei
    b) thin cellulose wall, almost no vacuoles, dense cytoplasm, prominent nuclei
    c) thin cellulose wall,no vacuoles. sparse cytoplasm. prominent nuclei
    d) thick cellulose. large vacuoles. sparse cytoplasm. srnall nuclei
14. **A permanent slide shows thin walled isodiametric cells with a large vacuole. The slide contains**
    a) Parenchyma cells b) Nerve cells c) Sclerenchyma cells d) Collenchyma cells

15. **Aditi observed following observations while booking into a perrnanent slide.**
(i) Cells are long and cylindrical (ii) Light and dark are present.
It could be a slide of:
(c) striated muscle fibre (b) smooth muscle fibrec) neuron d) parenchyma cells
16. **The inner lining of blood vessels are made up of which tissues?**
a) Nervous tissue b) Epithelial tissue c) Connective tissue d) Muscle tissue
17. What LS a tissue?
18. What is histology?
19. Explain the statement Tissues exhibit division of labour? Give examples.
20. What LS the utility of tissues in multi-cellular organisns?
21. Why do plants have nwre dead tissues as compared to animals?
22. Why do plant tissue require less arnount of energy in comparison to animal tissues?
23. Why do anirnals tissues require rmre energy as compared to plant tissues?
24. Name different types of simple tissues.
25. Where is apical meristematic found?
26. Which tissue helps in increasing the length of stem and root?
27. Which tissues are responsible for the axial growth of plants?
28. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut?
29. What are the constituents of phloem?
30. Name the tissue responsible for the rmvement in our body.
31. What does a neuron looks like?
32. **Identify which of the following plant tissues are living or dead?**

➢ Apical Meristem	➢ Parenchyma	➢ Aerenchyma
➢ Collenchyma	➢ Sclereids	➢ Tracheids
➢ Xylem Fibres	➢ Xylem Parenchyma	➢ Phloem fibre
➢ Phloem Parenchyma	➢ Vessel	➢ Sieve Tubes

33. Give three features of cardiac muscles.
34. What are the functions of areolar tissue?
35. List the characteristics of meristematic tissues.
36. Where do we find intercalary meristem?
37. Which tissues are responsible for the secondary growth of plants?
38. What do you know by 'Differentiation' in plant tissues?
39. What is the shape of Parenchyma cells?
40. What is the structure and nature of Parenchyma tissue?
41. Where do you find Parenchyma cells in Plants?
42. What are the identifying features of collenchyma tissue?
43. Where do you find collenchyma tissues in plants?
44. Which tissue primarily attributes to easy bending of various parts of plants (like stem, leaves)?
45. Which plant tissues are often called as stone cells?
46. Deepa was shown two slides of plant tissues: parenchyma and sclerenchyma. She can ident ify sclerenchyma by the
(a) location of nucleus (b) size of cells c)thickness of cell walls d) position of vacuoles
47. What is aerenchyma?

48. What is the primary surface tissue of the entire plant?
49. I low does epidermis help xerophytes?
50. Which rrwristem replaces epidermis as the protective covering?
51. List the functions of epidermis.

52. Which tissue is known as living mechanical tissue?
53. Why the cell walls of collenchyma tissues are unevenly thickened?
54. Are Collenchyma tissues present in roots of the plants?
55. Usually Shrubs and herbs grow in open places and are exposed to forceful winds. But they do not break.Why?
56. Name the chemical released by cork cells?
57. How are complex tissues different from simple tissues?
58. Name two types of complex tissues.
59. Why are Xylem and Phloem are called vascular or conducting tissues?
60. Which plant tissue is considered to have played an important role in survival of terrestrial plants?
61. Why vascular tissue is considered a distinctive feature responsible for survival of plants in terrestrial plants?
62. Is xylem (or phloem) homogenous tissue or heterogeneous tissue?
63. List the cellular elernents of xylem tissue?
64. What LS the role of xylem tissue?
65. Narne the cellular elernents of Phloem tissue.
66. List functions of phloem tissue?
67. Which Phloem cellular element has tubular structure with perforated walls?
68. Why are Xylem arxl Phloem known as conducting tissues?
69. Why are Xylem and Phloem called as vascular tissues?
70. Why are Xylem arul Phloem known as complex permanent tissues?
71. Why do meristernatic cells lack vacoules?
72. Muscles contain special proteins called that help in muscle movement.
(a) recptor proteins
(b) enzymes
(c) nucleo proteins (DNA, RNA)
(d) contractile proteins (actin and myosin)

Class IX

Assignment

Subject: Physics

1) A force of 5 N gives a mass m1, an acceleration of 10 m/s² and a mass m2, an acceleration of 20 m/s². What acceleration would it give if both the masses were tied together?
2) Draw the graph for uniform retardation
   a. position - time graph b. velocity - time graph c. Acceleration- time graph
3) A body travels along a circular path of radius 70 m. After travelling half a revolution in 20 s, find the (i) average velocity, (ii) average speed.
4. An electric engine has a velocity of 120 kmh-1. How much distance will it travel in 30 s?
5) A train travels the first 15 km at a uniform speed of 30 kmh-1, the next 75 km at a uniform speed of 50 km/h, and the last 10 km at a uniform speed of 20 km/h Calculate the average speed for the entire train journey.
6. The average time taken by a normal person to react to an emergency is one fifteenth of a second and is called the 'reaction time'. If a bus is moving with a velocity of 60 km/h and its driver sees a child running across the road, how much distance would the bus had moved before he could press the brakes? The reaction time of the people increases when they are intoxicated. How much distance had the bus moved if the reaction time of the driver were 1/2 s under the influence of alcohol?
7) Two stones are thrown vertically upwards simultaneously with their initial velocities u1 and u2 respectively. Prove that the heights reached by them would be in the ratio of : u2 1 u2 2 (Assume upward acceleration is -g and downward acceleration to be +g).
8) Soham is moving in his car with a velocity of 90 km/h. How much distance will be covered in i. One minute ii. one second.
9) A motorcar is moving with a velocity of 108 km/h and it takes 4 s to stop after the brakes are applied. Calculate the force exerted by the brakes on the motorcar if its mass along with the passengers is 1000 kg.
10) Explain the following:
   i)Why do we jerk wet clothes before spreading them on wire?
   ii)Why does dust flies off when carpet is hit with stick?
   iii)Why fruits fall off the branches in strong wind?
   iv) Why a pillion rider falls forward, when the driver of a two wheeler suddenly applies brakes?

11) Define force? State the five effects of force?

12)What are balanced and unbalanced force? Explain with examples

13) The following is the distance-time table of an object in motion:

Time(s)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Distance(m)	0	1	8	27	64	125	216	343

a. What conclusion can you draw about the acceleration? Is it constant, increasing, decreasing, or zero?

b. What do you infer about the forces acting on the object?

14) a car running with a uniform speed on a circular road of radius 300 metres complete one round of the road in 1 minute 20 second .Find the distance travelled and displacement of the car after 4 minutes 40 seconds.

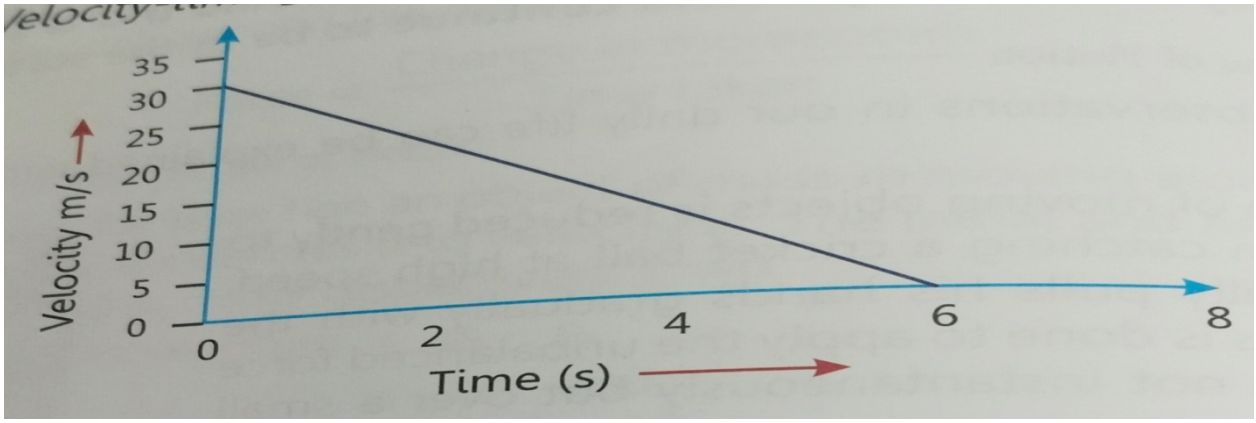
15)Soni and Tony start for a walk to a canal 3.6 km from the common point.They follow the same path. Table gives the time and taken and the distance travel by both. Plot a distance-graph to show their motion

Distance travelled by Soni and Toni to reach the canal

Time	8:00	8:05	8:10	8:15	8:20	8:25
Distance travelled by Soni	0	0.8	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.6
Distance travelled by Toni	0	1.0	1.9	2.8	3.6	

16)What force will produce an acceleration of 10m/s² on a ball of 200 grams?

17) Velocity -time graph of a ball of 80 g rolling on a floor is shown in figure.



a) Acceleration

b) Frictional force of the floor on the ball

c) Distance travelled by the ball

18) When a force is applied on a object of mass 2 kg at rest ,the velocity changes to 22.5m/s.Calculate the initial and final momentum.

19) What do you mean by force of friction?

20) State Newton’s second law of motion.Derive the mathematical formula of Newton’s second law of motion.

ASSIGNMENT-1

Subject: Social Science

Ch: Stone Age

Q1. Who was early man? Why did he move from place to place?

Ans: Early man was a hunter-gatherer and a nomad. He depended completely on nature for food and other needs. He hunted wild animals and gathered fruits, roots, berries and nuts for survival.

Reasons for moving from place to place:

Food available in one area got exhausted after some time.

Animals moved from one place to another in search of grass and water, so early man followed them for hunting.

Fruits and plants grew in different seasons, so he moved to collect food.

Water sources dried up during some seasons, forcing people to search for water.

Early man had no permanent home and travelled continuously for survival.

Q2. Why was hunting and gathering difficult for early man?

Ans: Hunting and gathering were not easy tasks for early man.

Difficulties faced by early man:

He needed special skills to hunt animals.

He had to make proper tools for hunting and cutting.

He needed a quick and alert mind to protect himself from wild animals.

He had to know which plants and fruits were safe to eat.

He needed knowledge about seasons and places where food could be found.

Survival depended on experience, skill and understanding of nature.

Q3. What is the Stone Age? Name its divisions.

Ans: The period in which early humans used tools made mainly of stone is called the Stone Age.

Early man first used sticks and gradually began making tools from stones. This marked the beginning of the Stone Age.

Divisions of the Stone Age:

Palaeolithic Period (Old Stone Age)

Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age)

Neolithic Period (New Stone Age)

Time Periods:

Palaeolithic Period: About 2 million years ago to 10,000 BCE

Mesolithic Period: 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE

Neolithic Period: Around 8,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE

Q4. Describe the Palaeolithic Period.

Ans: The Palaeolithic Period is also known as the Old Stone Age. It began about two million years ago.

Features of the Palaeolithic Period:

Early man lived as a hunter and food gatherer.

He moved from place to place in search of food.

He ate whatever food he could find.

He had no permanent home.

He slept on trees or inside caves at night.

During summers he wore very little clothing.

In winters he covered himself with animal skins and leaves.

Stone tools were used for hunting and cutting.

Subdivisions:

Lower Palaeolithic Period
Middle Palaeolithic Period
Upper Palaeolithic Period

Q5. Explain the three stages of the Palaeolithic Period.

Ans:1. Lower Palaeolithic Period

Most parts of the Earth were covered with thick ice sheets.
The climate was extremely cold.
It is also called the Ice Age or Pleistocene Period.
Early humans used stone hand axes during this time.

2. Middle Palaeolithic Period

Scrapers and borers made from stone flakes were used.
Needle-like tools were used for sewing animal skins and furs.
Tools became better and more useful.

3. Upper Palaeolithic Period

Climate became slightly warmer.
Tools such as flint blades and projectile points were developed.
These tools were used for hunting and skinning animals.

Q6. What were the uses of tools in the Stone Age?

Ans: Early man used tools for many purposes.

Uses of tools:

Tools were used as weapons for hunting animals.
They were used for cutting and shaping materials.
They helped in digging the ground to collect edible roots.
Tools provided protection from wild animals and enemies.
They made hunting and daily work easier.

Q7. Describe the Mesolithic Period.

Ans:The Mesolithic Period is also called the Middle Stone Age. It existed between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.

Features of the Mesolithic Period:

People used tools made of bones, wood and antlers.
Hunting, fishing and food gathering were common occupations.
Small stone tools called microliths were developed.
Tools included blades, points, borers and scrapers.
People slowly started changing from food gatherers to food producers.
They experimented with growing plants from seeds.
Domestication of animals like goats, sheep and cattle began.
Cave paintings became popular during this period.

Q8. How did people change during the Mesolithic Period?

Ans: Many important changes took place during the Mesolithic Period.

Changes during this period:

People gradually stopped depending only on hunting and gathering.
They began growing plants and crops.
They learnt that seeds grow into plants.
They started domesticating animals such as sheep, goats and cattle.
Domesticated animals provided milk, meat and help in daily life.
Human life slowly became more settled.

Q9. Describe the important Mesolithic sites in India.

Ans:Mesolithic sites in India are spread across different regions.

Important Mesolithic Sites:

Bhimbetka
Adamgarh
Panchmarhi (Madhya Pradesh)
Tilwara (Rajasthan)
Langhnaj (Gujarat)
Bagor (Rajasthan)

Q10. Write a note on Bagor Mesolithic Site.

Ans: Bagor is one of the largest and most important Mesolithic sites in India.

Features of Bagor:

It is located in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan near the Kothari River.
It is one of the best documented Mesolithic sites.

Three occupational levels were found:

Mesolithic
Chalcolithic
Iron Age
Microliths made of chert and quartz were discovered.
Geometric microliths such as triangles and trapezes were found.
House floors paved with stone slabs were discovered.
Stone-paved areas containing animal bones were found.
Bones of domesticated animals like sheep, goats and cattle were discovered.
Ring stones and rubbing stones used for grinding food were also found.

Q11. Write a note on Langhnaj Mesolithic Site.

Ans: Langhnaj is an important Mesolithic site in Gujarat.

Features of Langhnaj:

It is situated in Mehsana district of Gujarat.
It is the most extensively studied Mesolithic site in Gujarat.
Microliths and human burials were discovered here.
Bones of wild animals and potsherds were found.
Fourteen human skeletons with cut marks on the forehead were discovered.
Evidence of contact with Harappan culture was found.
Honey and hunted meat were probably sent to Harappan centres.

Q11. Describe the Neolithic Period.

Ans: The Neolithic Period is also called the New Stone Age. It began around 8000 BCE and lasted till about 4000 BCE.

Features of the Neolithic Period:

People started using polished stone tools.
Agriculture became the main occupation.
Humans moved from a nomadic life to a settled life.
Permanent villages and larger settlements developed.
Domestication of animals like dogs, sheep, goats and cattle began.
Animals were used for milk, meat and transport.
People learnt pottery and storage of grains.
Improved houses made of mud and dried leaves were built.
Weaving of cloth and use of textiles started.

Q12. What is meant by the Neolithic Revolution?

Ans: The Neolithic Revolution refers to the great change in human life during the Neolithic Age when early humans changed from food gatherers to food producers.

Main Features of the Neolithic Revolution:

Beginning of agriculture.
Domestication of plants and animals.
Permanent settlements and villages developed.
Use of polished stone tools increased.
Pottery and storage of grains began.
Population increased.
Society became more organised and complex.
Humans started cultivating wheat, barley, rice and millets.
Animals like sheep, goats and cattle were domesticated.

Q13. Explain the development of agriculture during the Neolithic Age.

Ans: Agriculture was the most important development of the Neolithic Age.

Development of Agriculture:

Early humans changed from food gatherers to food producers.
People started cultivating crops and staying at one place.
Permanent settlements and villages developed.
The first cereals grown were wheat and barley.
Later rice, millets and lentils were also cultivated.
Agriculture was first practised in the Near East around 7000 BCE.
Huts made of mud and dried leaves were built near fields.
Agriculture provided a regular food supply and settled life.
Important Neolithic Sites:
Mehrgarh (Pakistan)
Koldihwa and Mahagara (Uttar Pradesh)
Gufkral and Burzahom (Kashmir)
Hallur (Karnataka)
Paiyampalli (Tamil Nadu)

Q14. Explain the domestication of animals in the Neolithic Period.

Ans:Domestication means taming and caring for animals for human use.

Domestication of Animals:

The first domesticated animal was the dog.
Dogs were used for guarding caves and carrying loads.
Sheep, goats and cattle were later domesticated.
Animals provided milk, meat and wool.
Domestication gave rise to pastoralism.

***Pastoralism*:**

Pastoralism is a type of farming in which people move with herds of animals in search of fresh grass and water.

Q15. Write a note on pottery in the Neolithic Age.

Ans:Pottery became an important development during the Neolithic Age.

Features of Pottery:

People needed vessels to store grains and water.
Early humans learnt to make clay pots by hand.
Pots were decorated with designs and animal figures.
The invention of the potter's wheel made pottery easier and faster.

Pottery helped in storage and cooking of food

Q16. Explain the invention and importance of the wheel.

Ans: The invention of the wheel was one of the greatest achievements of the Neolithic Age.

Importance of the Wheel:

The potter's wheel helped in making pots of different shapes and sizes.
Transportation became easier and faster.
Bullock carts were invented.
Humans could carry heavy loads easily.
The wheel helped people travel from one place to another quickly.
Spindle whorls were invented for weaving cotton and wool.
Storage and transport of grains became easier.
The wheel accelerated the progress of civilisation.

Q17. Describe the tools used during the Neolithic Period.

Ans: The Neolithic people used advanced and polished stone tools.

Neolithic Tools:

Sickles were used for cutting crops.
Hoes were used for digging soil.
Mortars and pestles were used for grinding grains.
Polished stone tools had sharp cutting edges.
Some tools were also made from bones.
Stone axes discovered in Karnataka and Jharkhand belonged to this period.

Q18. How did human life change in the Neolithic Age?

Ans: The Neolithic Age brought major changes in human life.

Changes in Human Life:

Humans stopped wandering from place to place.
Permanent villages and settlements were established.
Agriculture became the main occupation.
Domestication of animals began.
Pottery and weaving developed.
Better tools were made using polished stone.
Trade and transportation improved with the wheel.
Food storage became possible.
Society became organised and stable.

ASSIGNMENT-2
Subject: Social Science (Geography)
Chapter: The Dynamic Atmosphere and Changing Climate

Q1. What is atmosphere? Explain its structure and importance.

Answer The atmosphere is a thick blanket of gases surrounding the Earth. It is held around the Earth by gravitational force. The atmosphere is very important because it makes life possible on Earth. It contains oxygen for breathing, carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, and protects the Earth from harmful rays of the Sun.

The atmosphere is divided into five layers on the basis of temperature.

Troposphere

The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. All weather phenomena such as rainfall, clouds, storms, snowfall and fog occur in this layer. It contains most of the air and water vapour. Temperature decreases with height in this layer.

Stratosphere

The stratosphere lies above the troposphere. This layer contains the ozone layer which absorbs harmful ultraviolet rays of the Sun. Due to the presence of ozone, temperature increases with height in this layer.

Mesosphere

The mesosphere lies above the stratosphere. Meteors burn in this layer before reaching the Earth because of friction with atmospheric gases.

Thermosphere

The thermosphere is very hot and contains electrically charged particles called ions. Radio communication and satellite communication are possible because of this layer.

Exosphere

The exosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere. It gradually merges into outer space. Artificial satellites revolve in this layer.

Thus, the atmosphere protects life on Earth and controls weather and climate.

Q2. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Answer: Weather refers to the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a particular place. It changes frequently and includes temperature, rainfall, humidity and wind conditions. For example, one day may be rainy while the next day may be sunny.

Climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time, usually thirty years or more. Climate does not change frequently. For example, Rajasthan has a hot and dry climate while Kerala has a hot and humid climate.

Weather changes daily, whereas climate remains almost the same for many years. Weather affects daily activities while climate influences agriculture, vegetation and lifestyle of people.

Q3. Explain the elements of weather and climate.

Answer: The condition of the atmosphere is determined by different elements such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation. These are called the elements of weather and climate.

Temperature

Temperature tells how hot or cold the atmosphere is. It is measured with the help of a thermometer and is expressed in degree Celsius. Temperature affects rainfall, pressure and humidity. Areas near the Equator receive more heat and are hotter than polar regions.

Atmospheric Pressure

Atmospheric pressure is the force exerted by the weight of air on the Earth's surface. It is measured by a barometer. High pressure usually brings clear weather while low pressure causes rainfall and storms. Atmospheric pressure decreases with height because air becomes thinner.

Wind Wind is the movement of air from high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas. Wind helps in distributing heat and moisture across the Earth. Wind direction is measured by a wind vane and wind speed is measured by an anemometer.

Humidity Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the air. When humidity is high, the air feels sticky and uncomfortable. Humidity plays an important role in cloud formation and rainfall. It is measured by a hygrometer.

Precipitation Precipitation refers to moisture falling from the atmosphere in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. Rainfall is measured by a rain gauge. Precipitation is very important for agriculture and water supply.

Thus, all these elements together determine the weather and climate of a place.

Q4. Explain the hot weather season in India.

Answer: The hot weather season in India begins in March and continues till May. During this season, the Sun shines directly over northern India, causing very high temperatures. The northwestern part of India becomes extremely hot and dry.

During the summer season, a low-pressure area develops over northwestern India due to intense heating. Hot and dry winds called loo blow over the northern plains. Dust storms are common in states like Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

In the coastal regions, the climate remains moderate because of the influence of the sea. Kerala and Karnataka receive pre-monsoon showers known as mango showers, which help in ripening mangoes.

The hot weather season is important because it creates low pressure over northern India, which attracts the southwest monsoon winds bringing rainfall.

Q5. Explain the cold weather season in India.

Answer: The cold weather season in India begins in November and lasts till February. December and January are the coldest months. During this season, the Sun shines directly over the Southern Hemisphere, so northern India receives slanting rays of the Sun.

The weather during winter is generally cool and dry. Northern India experiences low temperatures while southern India remains comparatively warm due to its closeness to the Equator.

The northeast trade winds blow from land towards the sea and therefore most parts of India remain dry. However, Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during this season because these winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal.

Western disturbances originating near the Mediterranean Sea bring winter rainfall to northwestern India. This rainfall is beneficial for rabi crops like wheat and mustard.

Thus, the winter season influences agriculture and climatic conditions across India.

Q6. Explain the advancing monsoon season in India.

Answer: The advancing monsoon season is also called the rainy season. It begins in June and lasts till September. During this season, moisture-laden southwest monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to most parts of India.

In summer, northern India becomes extremely hot, creating a low-pressure area. At the same time, high pressure develops over the Indian Ocean. Winds blow from high-pressure areas towards low-pressure areas. The southeast trade winds cross the Equator and become southwest monsoon winds due to the rotation of the Earth.

The monsoon winds divide into two branches:

Arabian Sea Branch

The Arabian Sea branch reaches the western coast of India and causes heavy rainfall on the windward side of the Western Ghats. Mumbai receives rainfall by 10 June.

Bay of Bengal Branch

The Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeastern India and causes heavy rainfall in Assam and Meghalaya. Mawsynram and Cherrapunji receive the highest rainfall in the world.

The sudden arrival of rainfall is called the "burst of monsoon." Monsoon rainfall is very important for Indian agriculture, rivers and water resources.

Q7. Explain the retreating monsoon season.

Answer: The retreating monsoon season occurs during October and November. During this period, the southwest monsoon winds begin to withdraw from India.

The weather becomes hot and humid during the daytime. This condition is called October Heat. The sky remains clear, but humidity increases due to the presence of moisture in the atmosphere.

During this season, cyclones frequently develop in the Bay of Bengal. These cyclones affect the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Tamil Nadu receives most of its annual rainfall during the retreating monsoon season because the northeast trade winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal before reaching the coast.

Thus, the retreating monsoon marks the transition from the rainy season to the winter season.

Q8. What is climate change? Explain its causes and effects.

Answer: Climate change refers to long-term changes in Earth's temperature and weather patterns. Today, climate change is mainly caused by human activities that increase greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The major causes of climate change are burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial pollution and excessive use of vehicles. Burning coal, petrol and diesel releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Cutting trees reduces the absorption of carbon dioxide, increasing global warming.

Climate change has many harmful effects. The average temperature of the Earth is increasing, causing heatwaves in many regions. Glaciers and polar ice caps are melting, leading to a rise in sea level. Coastal cities are under threat due to flooding.

Climate change also increases the frequency of floods, droughts, cyclones and wildfires. Plants and animals lose their habitats, and biodiversity is affected. Human beings face water shortages, food insecurity and health problems.

Therefore, it is necessary to reduce pollution, plant more trees and use renewable sources of energy to control climate change.

Q9. Explain floods, their causes and mitigation measures.

Answer: Floods occur when water overflows onto land that is usually dry. Floods are one of the most destructive natural disasters and cause heavy damage to life and property.

Floods are mainly caused by heavy rainfall, river overflow, cyclones, dam failures and poor drainage systems. Deforestation also increases flooding because trees absorb rainwater and reduce surface runoff.

Floods destroy houses, roads, crops and bridges. They spread waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Floodwater also causes soil erosion and damages agricultural land.

Flood mitigation measures can reduce flood damage. Flood forecasting and warning systems help people move to safer places before floods occur. Dikes, levees and dams help control floodwater. Construction should be avoided in flood-prone areas. Trees should be planted to reduce soil erosion and runoff.

Thus, proper planning and management can reduce the harmful effects of floods.

Q10. What is carbon footprint? Explain its sources and ways to reduce it.

Answer: Carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere due to human activities. It is mainly measured in terms of carbon dioxide emissions.

The major sources of carbon footprint are vehicles, industries, electricity generation, factories, air conditioners and deforestation. Burning fossil fuels for transport and electricity releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

A high carbon footprint increases global warming and climate change. It leads to rising temperatures, melting glaciers, sea level rise and air pollution.

Carbon footprint can be reduced in many ways. People should use public transport, save electricity and use renewable sources of energy such as solar and wind power. Planting trees helps absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Recycling and reducing the use of plastic also help in reducing pollution.

Students can also contribute by saving energy, spreading awareness and following eco-friendly habits in daily life.

Thus, reducing carbon footprint is necessary for protecting the environment and ensuring a sustainable future.

Class 9

Assignment

Subject: Mathematics

1.Define irrational numbers. Is $\sqrt{81}$ rational or irrational?

3.Write one example each of:

I. Natural number II. Integer III. Rational number IV. Irrational number

4. Express 0.25 in p/q form

5. State whether $\sqrt{7}$ is rational or irrational.

6. Represent $\sqrt{5}$ on the number line.

7.Simplify: $\sqrt{48}+\sqrt{27}$

8. Rationalize the denominator:$5/\sqrt{3}$

9. Find three irrational numbers between 2 and 3.

10. Express 0.66666……. in the form p/q.

11. Prove that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

12. Simplify: $(3+\sqrt{5})(3-\sqrt{5})$

13.Find the value of: $1/\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

14.What is the degree of: $7x^3 - 5x^2+9$

15.Name the constant term in: $5\ x^2+3x-7$

16.Find the value of: $p(x)=x^2-3x+2$, at x=2

17.Verify the identity: $(a + b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$

18.Factorize: x^2-9

19.Simplify: $(2x+3)(x-4)$

20.Verify: $(a - b)^2=a^2-2ab+b^2$

21.Factorize completely: $x^2+7x+12$

22.Find the product: $(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)$

23 a)What is the abscissa of a point?

b)What is the ordinate of the point (4,−3)(4,-3)(4,−3)?

c)Name the coordinates of the origin.

d)In which quadrant does the point (−5,2)(-5,2)(−5,2) lie?

e)Write the coordinates of a point lying on the x-axis.

24. Plot the points:

A(2,3), B(−2,4), C(−3,−2), D(4,−1)A(2,3),\ B(-2,4),\ C(-3,-2),\ D(4,-1)A(2,3), B(−2,4), C(−3,−2), D(4,−1) on a graph paper.

25.State the quadrant of:

i. (3,−4)(3,-4)(3,−4) ii. (−6,−2)(-6,-2)(−6,−2) iii. (−5,7)(-5,7)(−5,7)

26.Find the distance of the point (0,5)(0,5)(0,5) from the origin.

27a).Write the coordinates of: i) A point on y-axis ii)A point in III quadrant

b)Draw the Cartesian plane and label x-axis, y-axis, and origin.

Activity-Based Questions

1. Draw a house using coordinate points on graph paper.
2. Make a colourful Cartesian plane showing all four quadrants.
3. Plot your initials using coordinate geometry.
4. **Assignment Rules**

   #Use neat handwriting. #Draw margins on both sides. #Use graph paper where required

   #Solve all questions step-by-step. #Decorate the cover page creatively.

कक्षा नवीं: कार्यभार-1

प्रश्न निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

1) दो बैलों की कथा की मुख्य घटनाओं को क्रम में लिखो
दो बैलों की कथा में हीरा और मोती का चरित्र चित्रण लिखें
कहानी का एक दृश्य चित्र के रूप में बनाएं।
"यदि मैं हीरा या मोती होता "विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखें
दो बैलों की कथा का अंत बदलकर नयाअंत लिखिए।
दो बैलों की कथा पाठ से कम से कम 50 कठिन शद्बों का श्रुतलेख लिखिए।

2) निम्नलिखित मुहावरों को पहचान कर अर्थ और वाक्य लिखें

दांतों पसीने आना दिल कांप उठना जल उठना नौ दो ग्यारह होना
खबर लेना जी तोड़कर काम करना ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देना

3) "बैल " शद्ब के लिए भारतीय भाषा में प्रयुक्त शद्बों की सूची बनाएं।

4) संत रविदास की काव्य रचनाओं की विशेषताएं लिखिए।

5) दो बैलों की कथा में प्रयुक्त पांच व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा पांच जातिवाचक संज्ञा के उदाहरण लिखिए।

6) सच्ची मित्रता कठिन समय में पर की जाती है इस कथन पर विचार प्रकट करो।

7) पाठ में आए एक वचन शद्बों को बहुवचन में बदलिए।दो बैलों की कथा पाठ में आए पांच पांच निषेधात्मक वाक्य लिखें।

8) अनुच्छेद लिखें: i) भारत में **"पशुपालन "**पर ii) सैनिक जीवन की चुनौतियां iii) फिल्म का समाज पर प्रभाव

9) पशु पक्षी और वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण केंद्रों में से किसी एक संरक्षण केंद्र के मेरा संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त कीजिए और एक प्रोजेक्ट बनाइए।

10) कन्याकुमारी की भौगोलिक स्थिति परिवेश महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थल जैन जीवन का वर्णन हस्तशिकला आदि की जानकारी देते हुए एक परियोजना तैयार करें

11) हस्तशिल्प कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों की जानकारी इकट्ठा कीजिए और उनका वर्णन अपने लेख में कीजिएगा

कक्षा नवीं: कार्यभार-2

विषय - संज्ञा, सर्वनाम एवं विशेषण

कार्य 1 : संज्ञा पहचानिए

नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में संज्ञा शद्ब छाँटकर लिखिए -

1. मोहन विद्यालय गया।
2. दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है।
3. गंगा भारत की पवित्र नदी है।
4. बच्चा खिलौनों से खेल रहा है।
5. ईमानदारी सबसे बड़ा गुण है।

कार्य 2 : संज्ञा के भेद लिखिए

निम्न शद्बों के भेद बताइए -

शब्द	राम	मिठास	सेना	पर्वत	बचपन
संज्ञा का भेद					

कार्य 3 : चित्र वर्णन: अपने आसपास के किसी पार्क, बाजार या विद्यालय का 80–100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए तथा उसमें प्रयुक्त संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

कार्य 4 : रचनात्मक कार्य

"मेरा प्रिय त्योहार" विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए और उसमें कम से कम –

*5 व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञाएँ *5 जातिवाचक संज्ञाएँ *3 भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ प्रयोग कीजिए।

भाग–2 : सर्वनाम (Pronoun)

कार्य 5 : रिक्त स्थान भरिए

<u>उचित सर्वनाम भरिए –</u>

1. _____ विद्यालय जा रहा है।
2. यह पुस्तक _____ की है।
3. _____ मेहनत करता है, वही सफल होता है।
4. मोहन और सोहन खेल रहे हैं, _____ मित्र हैं।
5. _____ कौन है?

कार्य 6 : सर्वनाम पहचानिए

निम्न वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्द छाँटकर उनके भेद लिखिए –

1. वह कल यहाँ आया था।
2. जो मेहनत करता है, वही आगे बढ़ता है।
3. मैं अपना कार्य स्वयं करता हूँ।
4. किसी ने दरवाज़ा खटखटाया।
5. यह मेरा विद्यालय है।

कार्य 7 : संवाद लेखन

"दो मित्रों के बीच परीक्षा की तैयारी" विषय पर 8–10 पंक्तियों का संवाद लिखिए तथा प्रयुक्त सर्वनामों को रंगीन पेन से चिन्हित कीजिए।

भाग–3 : विशेषण (Adjective)

कार्य 8 : विशेषण पहचानिए

निम्न वाक्यों में विशेषण शब्द लिखिए –

1. लाल फूल बहुत सुंदर है।
2. रीना बुद्धिमान छात्रा है।
3. पाँच बच्चे मैदान में खेल रहे हैं।
4. यह मीठा आम स्वादिष्ट है।
5. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी उपस्थित था।

कार्य 9 : विशेष्य और विशेषण अलग कीजिए

वाक्य	मेहनती छात्र सफल होता है।	नीली चिड़िया उड़ रही है।
विशेषण		
विशेष्य		

कार्य 10 : विज्ञापन निर्माण

किसी वस्तु (जैसे – पुस्तक, पंखा, मोबाइल, बैग आदि) का छोटा विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए जिसमें अधिक से अधिक विशेषणों का प्रयोग हो।