

**GRADE: 9** **HOLIDAY HOMEFUN DATE:**

**SUB: ENGLISH**

**Read the lesson ‘Packing’ thoroughly and answer the following questions:**

1. This lesson is an extract of which famous novel?
2. What was the author’s intension?
3. What did the author forget to pack?
4. Why did the narrator impressed?
5. What did the narrator expect from Harris?
6. Why did the friends make the author wild?
7. What happened when the author searched for his toothbrush?
8. How did George and Harris feel while packing?
9. What happened when George and Harris tried to pack the butter?
10. How did Montmorency add to the confusion and chaos?
11. What did the narrator and his friends do after the packing was over?
12. What happened to pies while packing?
13. What did Montmorency pretend do?
14. What made George and Harris nervous and what is the result of their nervousness?
15. What did George and Harris offer to pack and why?
16. What ‘horrible idea’ occurred to Jerome?
17. How do you feel about having to pack for a trip?
18. Have you ever forgotten to pack a few things for a trip and faced any problem? If any, explain it?
19. Pick any three sentences from the lesson which are in passive voice.
20. Refer the dictionary for the meanings of the following words suitable to the context.

 Scrape, mysterious, indignant, squirm, stumble, squash, loll, superintend.

**SUB: HINDI**

**I. निम्न दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए ।**

1.साधारण आदमी के दिल में कौन – सी बात बैठी हुई है ?

2.स्वतंत्रता के क्षेत्र में किस दिन हमने एक कदम पीछे हटकर रखा था ?

3.गांधीजी ने सर्वत्र और सर्वोच्च स्थान किसे दिया है ?

4. साधारण व्यक्ति को लेखक ने मूर्ख की संज्ञा क्यों दो है ?

5. गांधीजी किसके बिना एक पग भी चलने को तैयार नहीं थे ?

6.धार्मिक शोषन को किस प्रकार रोका जा सकता है ?

7. आज धर्म के नाम पर क्या – क्या हो रहा है ?

8.साधारण से साधारण आदमी तक के दिल में कौन –सी बात अच्छी तरह घर कर बैठी है ?

9. लेखक के अनुसार आने वाला समय किस धर्म को नहीं टिकने देगा ?

10. हमारे देश में किसकी धूम है ?

11. सबके कल्याण हेतु अपने आचरण को सुधारना क्यों आवश्यक है ?

12. कौन-से लोग धार्मिक लोगों से अधिक अच्छे हैं ?

14.धर्म के लिए अनुसार स्वधिनता आंदोलन का कौन-सा दिन सबसे बुरा था ?

15.लेखक ने ला-मज़हब और नास्तिक आदमी को धार्मिक व्यक्तियों से अच्छा और ऊँचा क्यों कहा है ?

16.’ईश्वर की सच्ची उपासना हम कैसे कर सकते हैं ? ‘धर्म की आड़’ पाठ के आधार पर समझकर लिखिए ।

17.पाठ से संबंधित पाँच उपसर्ग शब्द लिखिए ।

18.’ई’ प्रत्यय लगाकर चार शब्द लिखिए ।

19. आबाद उपसर्ग लगाकर चार शब्द लिखिए ।

20. पाँच नुक्तेवाले शब्द लिखिए ।

**SUB: TELUGU**

**పాఠ౦ – 10. వాగ్భూషణ౦ (** ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులు గైహిక౦(home work) పుస్తకములో వ్రాయ౦డి)

**I. స్వీయరచన :-**

**అ. ఆలోచనా ప్రశ్నలు : -**

 1.”వాక్ శక్తిని అర్థ౦ చేసుకు౦టే ఏ ఏ ర౦గాలలో రాణి౦చవచ్చో “ చర్చి౦చ౦డి.

 2.’భయాన్ని , అనుమానాన్నివదులుకున్నవాడు వక్తకాగలడు’ – దీనిపై మీ అభిప్రాయ౦ చెప్ప౦డి.

 3.మ౦చి వక్తకావడానికి ఏ౦చేయాలి?

 4. ’వాక్కు మనిషికి అల౦కార౦ ’ దీన్నిసమర్థిస్తూ వ్రాయ౦డి.

**ఆ. అవగాహనాప్రశ్నలు :-**

1. ’జీవిత౦లో ఏదైనా సాధి౦చాలనుకు౦టే మాటే ప్రధాన౦ ’ దీనిపై మీ అభిప్రాయ౦ రాయ౦డి.

2. ఈ పాఠ౦ ప్రతివిద్యార్థికిఎలా ఉపయోగపడుతు౦ది ?

3. శాస్త్రమర్యాదలకు లోబడినవాక్కు ’పవిత్రమైనది’ ఇట్లా అనడ౦లో కవి ఉద్దేశ౦ ఏమిటి?

4. వక్తృత్వ౦లో శరీర కదలికల పాత్ర ఎలా౦టిది?

II. సృజనాత్మకత :- అ. ’ ప్రప౦చ మాతృభాషాదినోత్సవ౦’ సభలో పాల్గొనాలనే విషయాన్ని మీఅక్కయ్య సహఉద్యోగి ఫోన్ చేసారని తెలుపుతూ అక్కయ్యకు స౦దేశ౦ వ్రాయ౦డి.

III. వ్యాకరణా౦శాలు :-

అ. స౦ధులు :- 1.కళోపాసన౦ 2.అభ్యుదయ౦ 3.తనకె౦తో 4.ఉన్నతమైన 5. రసాన౦ద౦ 6.ప్రత్యేక౦ 7.పిత్రార్జిత౦

ఆ. సమాసాలు :- 1. శక్తిసామర్థ్యాలు 2.పఠనశక్తి 3. అభ్యుదయ౦ 4. ఆత్మశక్తి 5. అద్భుతశక్తి.

V.పద్యాలు - ప్రతి పదార్థాలు

చెలిమి , ధర్మార్జునులు ను౦డి చుక్క పద్యాలు….. ప్రతి పదార్థాలు రాయాలి.

 **సమాప్త౦**

**SUBJECT:MATH**

1. In a right triangle, prove that the line-segment joining the mid-point of the hypotenuse to the opposite vertex is half the hypotenuse.

2. Show that in a quadrilateral ABCD, AB + BC + CD + DA < 2 (BD + AC)

3. Two lines *l* and *m* intersect at the point O and P is a point on a line *n* passing through the point O such that P is equidistant from *l* and *m*. Prove that *n* is the bisector of the angle formed by *l* and *m*.

**4.** Line segment joining the mid-points M and N of parallel sides AB and DC, respectively of a trapezium ABCD is perpendicular to both the sides AB and DC.Prove that AD = BC.

**5.** ABCD is a quadrilateral such that diagonal AC bisects the angles A and C. Prove that AB = AD and CB = CD.

**6.** ABC is a right triangle such that AB = AC and bisector of angle C intersects the side AB at D. Prove that AC + AD = BC.

**7.** AB and CD are the smallest and largest sides of a quadrilateral ABCD. Out of $∟$B and $∟$D decide which is greater.

8. Prove that a triangle must have atleast two acute angles.

9. A transversal intersects two parallel lines. Prove that the bisectors of any pair of corresponding angles so formed are parallel.

10. Two lines are respectively perpendicular to two parallel lines. Show that they are parallel to each other.

11. The perimeter of a triangle is 50 cm. One side of a triangle is 4 cm longer than the smaller side and the third side is 6 cm less than twice the smaller side. Find the area of the triangle.

**12.** The area of a trapezium is 475 cm2 and the height is 19 cm. Find the lengths of its two parallel sides if one side is 4 cm greater than the other.

**13.** A rectangular plot is given for constructing a house, having a measurement of 40 m long and 15 m in the front. According to the laws, a minimum of 3 m, wide space should be left in the front and back each and 2 m wide space on each of other sides. Find the largest area where house can be constructed.

14. Factorise : (i) *x*2 + 9*x* + 18 (ii) 6*x*2 + 7*x* – 3 (iii) 2*x*2 – 7*x* – 15 (iv) 84 – 2*r* – 2*r*2

15. Show that *p* – 1 is a factor of *p*10 – 1 and also of *p*11 – 1.

16. A point lies on the *x*-axis at a distance of 7 units from the *y*-axis. What are its coordinates? What will be the coordinates if it lies on *y*-axis at a distance of –7 units from *x*-axis?

17. The edges of a triangular board are 6 cm, 8 cm and 10 cm. The cost of painting at the rate of 9 paise per cm2 is

(A) Rs 2.00 (B) Rs 2.16 (C) Rs 2.48 (D) Rs 3.00

18. In triangles ABC and DEF, AB = FD and \_A = \_D. The two triangles will be congruent by SAS axiom if

(A) BC = EF (B) AC = DE (C) AC = EF (D) BC = DE

19. D is a point on the side BC of a \_ ABC such that AD bisects \_BAC. Then

(A) BD = CD (B) BA > BD (C) BD > BA (D) CD > CA

20. In \_ PQR, \_R = \_P and QR = 4 cm and PR = 5 cm. Then the length of PQ is

(A) 4 cm (B) 5 cm (C) 2 cm (D) 2.5 cm

**SUB: SCIENCE**

**3. ATOMS AND MOLECULES**

 **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. Name the scientist who gave two important laws of chemical combination?

2. What is law of conservation of mass? Describe with an activity.

3. What is the difference between 2N and N2?

4. Write symbols of: (a) Copper (b) Mercury (c) Iron (d) Silver (e) Gold

 (f) Argon (g) Zinc (h) Cobalt (i) Lead (j) Potassium (k) Silicon (l) Manganese

5. Write the chemical formula of:

 (a) Sodium Chloride (b) Aluminum Oxide

 (c) Calcium Chloride (d) Magnesium Chloride

**Model Making**

 **1.** Prepare an atomic model based on Bohr’s Theory.

 **10. GRAVITATION**

 1. What is buoyant force? Write any two applications of Archimedes principle.

 2. A student immerses a block into different liquids. Is the buoyant force acting on the block same for all the liquids?

 3. A plastic ball is released under water. It comes to the surface of the water and doesn‘t sinks in it. Explain the reason.

 4. Define pressure. A force of 200 N is applied on an object of area 10 m2.Find the pressure exerted on the body.

 5. Why are the straps of school bags made wider?

 **Working Model**

1. Prepare a working model of Hydraulic jack/Hydraulic lift/ Hydraulic crane.

**13. Why Do We Fall Ill**

1. Influenza or common cold spreads faster and is difficult to control. Why?

2. What do signs and symptoms indicate if person is suffering from any disease?

3. Making antiviral medicines is harder than making antibacterial medicines. Justify this statement.

4. What is immunization? List two diseases against which vaccines are available.

5. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?

**PROJECT**

1. Rabies virus is spread by the bite of infected dogs and other animals. There are anti- rabies vaccines for both humans and animals. Find out the plan of your local authority for the control of rabies in your neighbourhood. Are these measures adequate? If not, what improvements would you suggest?

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL**

 

**I. On the given map of Indonesia, locate and label the following**.

1. **Indonesia**: Consists of the following islands-Sumatra, java, Borneo, Kalimantan and west Irian.

2**. Randublatung**: A village with teak forest Surontiko Samin of the village questioned state ownership of the forest.

3**. Soolay pagoda:** Sleepers were piled here after forests were cut and cleared.

4**. Rembang:** A logyard under Dutch colonial control.

**II. On the outline map of India, mark and name the following:**

1. Western Ghats

2. Madras Presidency:

i. Where in early 1830s, 35000 trees were cut.

ii. Pastoralist and nomadic communities like Korava, Karacha and Yerukula lost their livelihood.

3. Dehradun: Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906.

4. Nomadic tribes: Baigas, in central India, Banjaras in Madhya Pradesh, Santhals in Assam, Oraons in Jharkhand, Gonds in Chhattisgarh.

5. Kanger forest

**III. Extract any five questions and write answers from the topic ‘Forest Society and Colonialism. (Short answers.)**

**IV. Summarize Article 370:**

**(Before and after the amendment, in the tabular form.)**

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